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My Ancestry: The Shipley Line  
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I recently became interested in researching my ancestry. I learned a lot of fascinating facts that I wanted to share with my family. This document is about the Shipley branch of my father's line.

My paternal grandmother was Leah May (Shipley) Perry. She was a member of an organization called The Shipleys of Maryland, which has traced the family roots back to Adam Shipley (or Shipleigh), who arrived in Annapolis in 1668. I recently became a member of the group, and obtained copies of the 3 volume book (published in 2002) that lists the descendants of Adam Shipley. I also have the 2010 supplement to that book. The genealogy is also available online to members of the Shipley organization.

What really boggled my mind was that, although the branch of the Shipley family from which I am descended moved to Indiana in 1840 (where my Grandmother Leah Shipley Perry was born in 1893), by sheer chance, I ended up here in Carroll County, living about a block away from land that was originally patented as ADAM'S GARDEN back in 1754, by a grandson of the immigrant Adam who was also named Adam, son of Richard.

In this document, I included excerpts from various websites, and links to some sites that I found interesting. I came across more information than I can absorb, so I'm trying to bring the sources together in one place, so that it can be accessed easily. The information from some of those websites may not be completely accurate. I have noticed some contradictory information, especially at ancestry.com, where individuals use information from other family trees without verifying it.

I also documented my family ancestry at ancestry.com at my family tree, called Perry Family Tree Draft. I called it a draft in the hope that others will not assume that all the entries are correct, since I did not attempt to verify all the entries. I used *The Shipleys of Maryland* (2002 edition) as an important and helpful resource, although I did find that in some cases, additional information that has been uncovered proves that some entries in that book are not correct. I used unverified data from other people's trees when I had no other sources, so the information shown in the Perry Family Tree Draft that I created should not be relied on.

The Shipley book uses the Henry system to uniquely identify each descendant of the first Adam Shipley who arrived in in 1668. He is identified as .1. Each of his children will be given a number that starts with .1, followed by their order of birth in the next generation. Peter was the fourth son of Adam, so his number is .14. I am ninth generation, a direct descendant of Peter, through his first son, Adam

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.141. Since one of my Shipley ancestors married another Shipley, I am also descended from another Shipley line, Samuel Shipley .YA. The alpha characters in his line indicate that his is a broken line, meaning his line of descent from Adam .1 is not documented.

My Henry number is .141161343 (in order from most recent to earliest: Richard, Leah, Samuel, Leah, John, Adam, Peter, Adam). (page 691 of *The Shipleys of Maryland*).

NOTE: The 1968 edition of the Shipley genealogy incorrectly indicated that our branch of the family was descended from Adam's third son Robert. I found this note in the online Shipley genealogy site, referring to John Wesley Shipley .1411 who is my fourth generation ancestor (the numbers after the names in the excerpt below refer to generation, not the Henry system number):

- John Wesley SHIPLEY , who married Sarah Kendale, was listed in *The Shipleys of Maryland 1968* as being of the Adam4, Charles3, Robert2, Adam1 line. Research done by Robert Barnes since that printing has determined that he is from the Adam3, Peter2, Adam1 line.

## The Shipley name

<http://www.shipleysofmaryland.org/aboutus.html>

**The Shipley Name** According to the best authorities, the word Shipley is of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is one of the oldest names of England, is recorded in the Domesday Book and goes back in usage prior to the present form of the English language. The spelling varies: Shipleigh, Shipeley, Shaplie, Sheplie, Shepley, Chipley and others, but in most cases it is Shipley. The two syllables constitute the variants of Sheep Lea, Sheep Meadow or Sheep Isle, a place where sheep are grazed and tended. The origin of the name shows that the earliest to bear it came from areas of England where sheep were raised, but their descendants have wide interests and diversified occupations. In England there are many places bearing the name Shipley--hills, valleys, villages, abbeys, glens. In Maryland Shipley and Shipley Heights are settlements in Anne Arundel County; in Baltimore City there is a Shipley Street in the southwestern section where an early member of the Clan built an imposing mansion on a hill overlooking the surrounding area. At Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, The Shipley School, founded by descendants of William Shipley, Quaker, is world-famous as a finishing school for young ladies. And throughout the Midwest where Shipleys have migrated, there are several good-sized cemeteries bearing the name. Shipley Field at the University of Maryland was named for Burton Shipley, a founding member of the Shipleys of Maryland. There are Shipleys in Maryland whose lines cannot be traced with certainty to Adam 1 who came to Anne Arundel County in 1668, or whose ancestors came later or from other States. These family groups, many of whose members have contributed much to The Shipleys of Maryland, are listed in the 3rd volume of "The Shipleys of Maryland, 2002". The name Shipley is to be found also in early records of other colonies in America: Virginia-- THOMAS SHIPLEY was on the muster rolls as early as 1620. JOHN SHIPLEY came on the "Primrose", July 6, 1636. Connecticut-- GEORGE SHIPLEY came in 1621, again in 1626 and settled in 1635. Massachusetts-- JOHN SHAPLEY (SHIPLEY) in 1637 had a grant of land in Salem. Pennsylvania-- JOHN SHIPLEY was there in 1692. WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Quaker, came to Philadelphia in 1725. Delaware-- WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Quaker, bought land in 1735 and virtually established the city of Wilmington. In Maryland, a THOMAS SHIPLEY came in 1660. On the Eastern Shore, JOHN SHIPWAY (SHIPLEY) in 1665 got a patent in Somerset County for land called Deepen, and later had other properties. There is record of a RICHARD SHIPLEY who was transported in 1668; in 1670 he patented Assurance in St. Mary's County, and under the name of Hippie acquired other lands in Southern Maryland. The English families of these men were more than likely connected with the English ancestry of ADAM 1 and their relationship may well be documented by future historians. The organization's quest has been confined primarily to the descendants of ADAM SHIPLEIGH (SHIPLEY) who came to Maryland in 1668, and their spouses.

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There are interesting articles in Wikipedia about the towns named Shipley and Shepley in Yorkshire, and the origin of the name. There is also a paper researching the early history in England at the Shipley website:  
<http://www.shipleysofmaryland.org/publications/pamphlets.html>

### **First Generation**

#### **Adam Shipley .1**

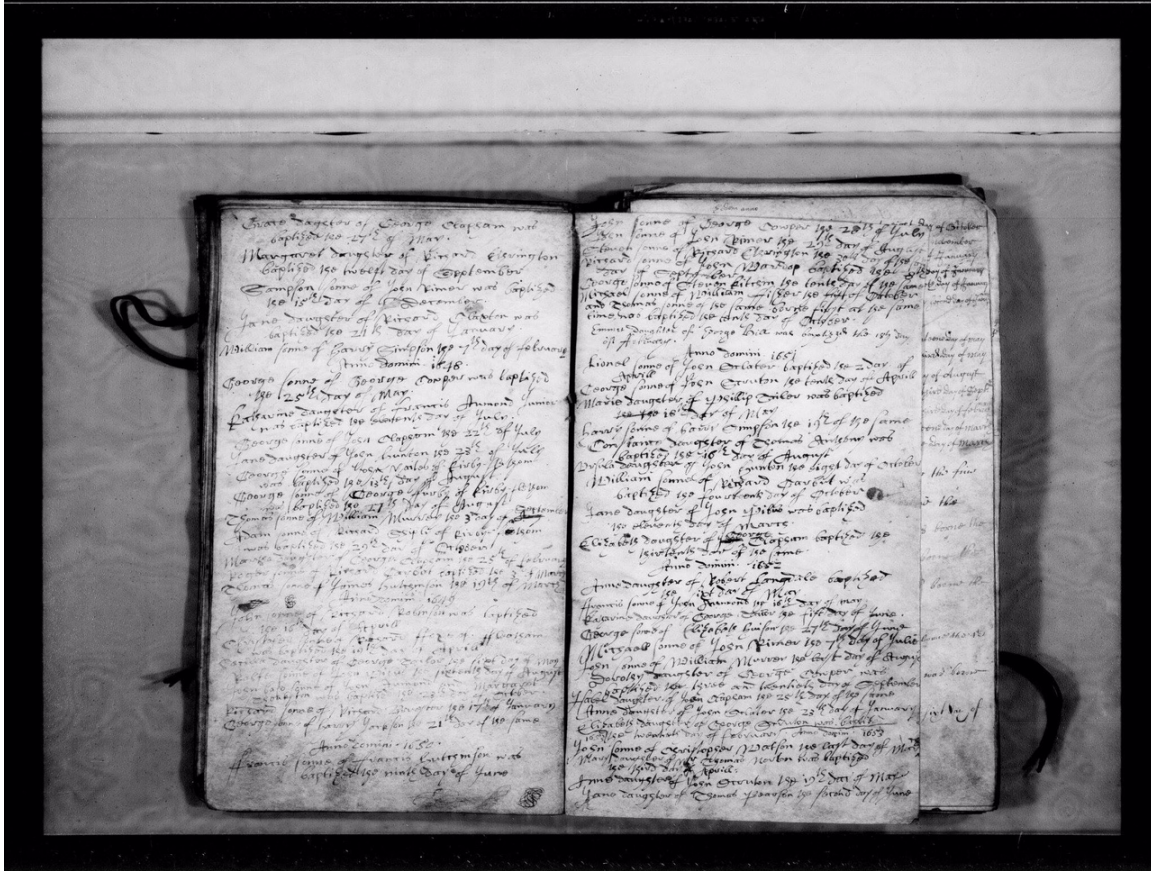
**b. bef. October 29, 1648, Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkshire, England**

**d. bef. 1698, Anne Arundel County**

Adam Shipley was one of the early settlers in Maryland, arriving in the area of Annapolis in 1668. He may have actually landed across the Severn at Greenbury Point, where Puritans had arrived from Virginia in 1649 because of religious persecution. They called their settlement Providence. But the waters were shallow there, and eventually a port across the river was established which was called Annapolis.

Until recently, little was known about exactly where and when Adam was born, and who his parents were; but one of the members of The Shipleys of Maryland, Connie Sparrow, contacted the archivist for the City of York, who found documentation of his origins.

Adam's parents were Richard and Elizabeth Shipley, and he was born in Kirkby Fleetham, which today is a small village about 40 miles northwest of York, in the county of Yorkshire, with a population of about 560. Adam was baptized October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1648, at St. Rade Gund's Church in the village of Scruton, about two miles from Kirkby Fleetham. A record of his baptism is below, a little more than halfway down on the page on the left. It is from the year 1648, and reads: "Adam sonne of Richard Shiplly of Kirkby Fleetham was baptized the 29<sup>th</sup> day of October."



Adam had four brothers, who were all baptized at St. Mary's church in Kirkby Fleetham: John, baptized on March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1651 (who died before he was a month old); Robert, baptized March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1652; George, baptized June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1655; and Thomas (his baptismal record was not found).

Tragically, Adam's father, mother, and brother Thomas died within two months of each other, leaving Adam, and his younger brothers Robert and George, orphaned when Adam was only ten. Adam's parents and his brother Thomas are all buried at St. Mary's Church in Kirkby Fleetham according to the church records. The cause of their deaths is unknown, but one possibility is influenza, which was rampant in Europe at the time.

No record was found of the surviving Shipley boys in the workhouses. Perhaps they were taken in by family, or perhaps Adam was apprenticed at the age of ten. He left for America when he was twenty.

Adam's passage was paid for by a merchant from York named John Pawson, who also transported nine other men at the same time, thereby earning the right to 500 acres of land. Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, granted land in order to encourage settlers to help colonize the province of Maryland, for which he received the charter in 1632. Anne Arundel County was created in 1650, named

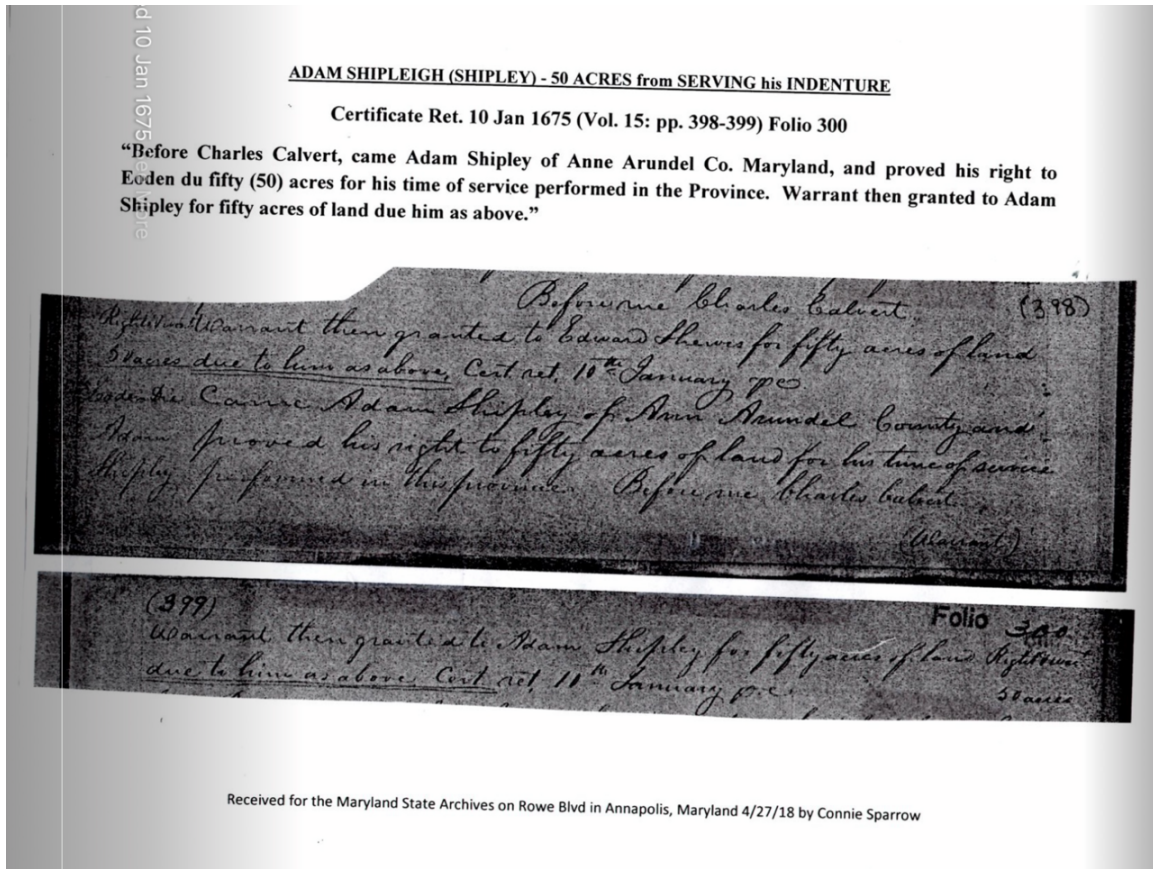
for the wife of Lord Baltimore. Adam's last name is spelled "Shipleigh" in this document showing John Pawson's land granted for transporting the men.

1670

(737) *Liber J.*  
 (428) *Ino. Howwood*  
*Lib. 530*  
*(Solue Hill)*  
 ✓  
*Cert. 28: 107*  
 (429)

*Cacilius* To all persons to whom these presents shall come greeting in  
 Our Lord God Everlasting Know ye that we for y<sup>e</sup> in consideration that John  
 Howwood of the County of Ann Arundell in our said Province of Maryland  
 Gent. hath due unto him five hundred acres of Land within our said Province  
 by gift from John Pawson for his the said Pawsons transporting Christopher  
 Male John Brown Adam Shipleigh John Fish Thomas Mason John Barton  
 Richd. Hunt Richd. Bateson Thomas Woods and John Depon here to inhabit as  
 appears upon Record and upon such Conditions and terms as are expressed in  
 our Conditions of Plantation of our said Province of Maryland under our  
 greater Seal at our bearing date at London the second day of July in  
 the Year of our Lord God 1670 with such Alterations as in them is made by  
 our Declaration bearing date the two and twentieth of Sept: Anno 1688  
 remaining upon record in our said Province of Maryland do hereby  
 Grant unto him the said John Howwood a parcel of Land called Solue Hill  
 lying in Talbot County on the North side of the Ptancke and on the West  
 side of the Western branch of the said river beginning at a marked Oak  
 upon a point and running for breadth West South West up a branch two hundred  
 and fifty fathoms to a marked Oak bounded on the West by a line drawn North  
 North West from the said Oak three hundred and twenty fathoms on the North  
 by a line drawn East North East from the end of the North North West line  
 two hundred and fifty fathoms until it intersects a parallel drawn from the  
 Western branch on the East by the said branch on the South by the first  
 West South West line (cut and now laid out for five hundred acres more or  
 less Together with all rights of profits and benefits thereunto belonging  
 (Royal duties Excepted) To have and to hold the same unto him the  
 sd John Howwood his heirs and assigns for ever to be holden of us &  
 our heirs as of our Baltimore in free and common Socage by Fealty

Adam had to serve five years as an indentured servant to pay off that debt. When the service was completed, he had the right to 50 acres, which he had to prove in court. Below is the document showing the grant of 50 acres to Adam Shipley in 1675.



(Note: the transcription above includes the word "Eoden" as part of the text; but I think that word is part of a note on the margin. I'm not sure what it actually says, maybe "Indenture"?).

Although Adam established his right to 50 acres, there is no evidence that he ever completed the process of surveying and patenting that land. Most indentured servants at that time never actually received the land due to them, because of the expenses involved. Adam planted tobacco, and patented other tracts of land in Anne Arundel County and what is now Howard County, in the Elk Ridge area.

From the notes on Adam Shipley at the Shipley Genealogy site:

- Adam SHIPLEIGH [SHIPLEY] settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland in February 1668. This can be found indexed in Gust Skordas' Early Settler's List as Land Patent Records in Land Records, Liber 13, Folio 17 (microfilm reel WK 21-22 at MD Archives in Annapolis) transcribed in 1723 from Patent Records Liber JJ, Folio 349 (now extinct) and a second reference in Land Grants Liber A B II B Folio 300.

Adam Shipley settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, February 1668. This is documented by a claim made and recorded in 1670 by John Pawson, a merchant of the city of Yorke, England. "Came John Pawson of the County of Anne Arundel att merchant and proved right to five hundred acres of land for transporting Christopher Shaw, John Browne, Adam Shipleigh [Shipley], John Fish, Thomas Mason, William Barton, Richard Flint, Richard Patterson, Thomas Wood, and John Dixon in February, 1668 ... " (Land Records S11, Liber 13, Folio 17.)

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The next record reads: "Before Charles Calvert, came Adam Shipley of Anne Arundel Co. Maryland, and proved his right to Eoden du fifty (50) acres for his time of service performed in the Province. Warrant then granted to Adam Shipley for fifty acres of land due him as above. Certificate Ret. Jan. 10, 1675. (Land Grants Liber A B II B Folio 300.)

By 1687 Adam Shipley\_1 had acquired nearly 1,000 acres of land. The following additional transactions are recorded:

April 5, 1679, one hundred acres called HOWARD'S AND PORTER'S RANGE, on the south side of the Severn River. This land was patented from Cornelius Howard and Peter Porter 1st. (Deed book I H No. 1, 1666-1705, folio 76) (microfilm reel CR39508-1 at MD Archives).

March 30, 1681, SHIPLEY'S CHOICE, two hundred acres on the south side of the Severn River (Liber c.b. No. 2, Folio 461, Land Office, Liber No. 1, Folio 82, Clerk's Office).

March 1687, five hundred acres known as ADAM THE FIRST, on Elk Ridge (Liber N.S. Folio 51, Land Office.)

In the Assembly Proceedings of November 12, 1681, there is this entry: "To Adam Shipley, one thousand fifty pounds and assessment of the Publick charge of the Province."

Adam Shipley's wife was named Lois but there is no definitive proof as to her family name. It is believed that she was Lois Howard, whose family lived on HOWARD AND PORTER'S RANGE on the south side of the Severn River, which was transferred to Adam Shipley\_1 in 1679. (Emison and Thompson). To Adam and Lois were born six children, whose names are verified by legal documents. There is a tradition that there were other children, but all evidence of this is lacking. Adam died before 1698. He left six children under legal age and his eldest son Richard was heir at law by the English custom of primogeniture.

These documents and others used in the disposition of property verify the following list of the children of Adam and Lois Shipley: Richard, Adam, Robert, Keturah, Peter, Lois.

After the death of their father, the children of Adam received shares of his land. They moved to Queen Caroline Parish in what is now Howard County, Maryland, where their names and those of their families are to be found on the Christ Church Register.

From these meagre records we have a picture of one of the early members of the Shipley family in America, the one whom we know as our ancestor, designated as Adam the first.

It is interesting to note that Adam named his first child for his father, the second for himself, and the third for his brother. Some researchers, including me, believe that Lois was not a Howard, but more likely a Porter, the daughter of Peter Porter; in which case her youngest son was probably named for her father. According to this theory, it was her brother, also named Peter Porter, who patented HOWARD & PORTER'S RANGE.

All land in Maryland is patented. Early settlers applied for the patent of previously unclaimed land from Lord Baltimore. Lord Baltimore (Cecile Calvert) had been granted the land by the King Charles I, and the Calverts encouraged settlers by giving the right to 50 acres to those who paid for their transport. Land grants could also be purchased. Quit rent would then be due to be paid twice yearly to Lord Baltimore. Adam Shipley and his family patented multiple properties in what are now Anne Arundel, Howard, and Carroll Counties, thereby becoming the first to own rights to those lands. Of course, this process completely ignores any rights to the land by the Indians who previously occupied the land, which included the Piscataway, Susquehannock, and Delaware tribes, among others.

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Family legend has it that one of Adam's grandsons was killed by Indians (page 8 of the Shipley book).

Here are two links (cut and paste into browser if clicking on links doesn't take you to them) that further describe the patent process:

<http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/stagser/s1259/113/html/modpats2.html>

<http://guide.mdsa.net/pages/viewer.aspx?page=landrecords>

This site lists multiple sources for researching land patents in Maryland:

[https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Maryland\\_Land\\_and\\_Property](https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Maryland_Land_and_Property)

Another interesting resource which describes the early history of Anne Arundel and Howard counties, and has a lot of information about the early settlers, is a book called *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland*, by Joshua Dorsey Warfield. It includes a section about Adam Shipley and his family (p. 485-486). The entire text is available online. It's very long, but there is an index:

[https://archive.org/stream/foundersofannear00warf/foundersofannear00warf\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/foundersofannear00warf/foundersofannear00warf_djvu.txt)

I was interested in how religion played an important role in the early history of our state and in the Shipley family. Some of the Shipleys became Methodists, and some became Quakers. Quakers arrived in southern Maryland after being expelled by Virginia. Although persecuted, Quaker meetings spread; and George Fox visited southern Maryland in 1672. And what about the issue of slavery? Some of the Shipleys owned slaves. Early Quakers did own slaves; it wasn't until 1777 that the Maryland Society of Friends outlawed slavery. Since it was difficult to grow tobacco without slaves, some Quakers left the state for this reason, according to one source.

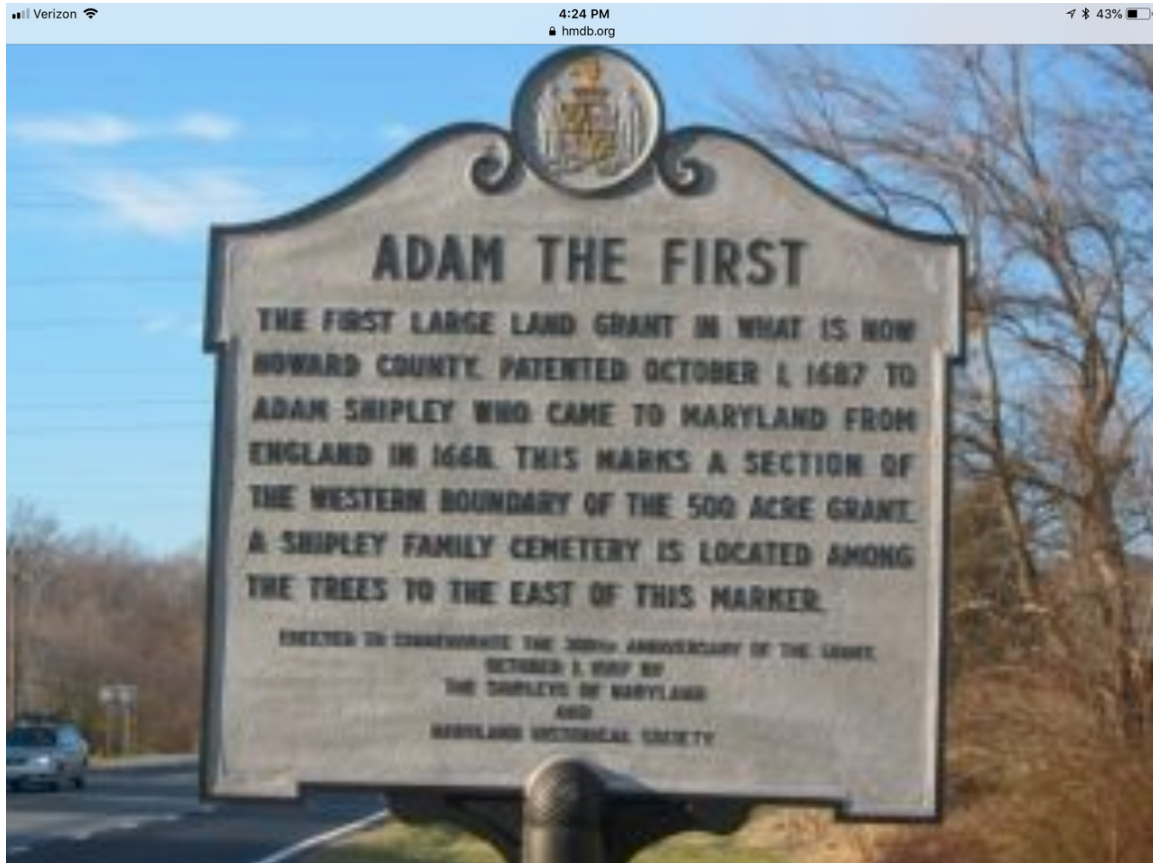
Adam and his children patented many tracts of land in what was then Anne Arundel County, (part of which later became Howard County) and Baltimore County, around what is now Eldersburg (which is now part of Carroll County).

The Curtis Shipley Farmstead in Howard County (5771 Waterloo Rd, Ellicott City), on the tract patented by the first Adam Shipley as ADAM THE FIRST, was designated as an historical site. Although the post office is Ellicott City, the farmstead is south of Ellicott City, just east of Columbia, near Snowden River Parkway. The link below, about the Curtis Shipley Farmstead historical site, has a lot of historical background about the Shipley family and about Maryland history. It mentions the fact that tobacco was the main crop at first, but it shifted to wheat later. One reason for moving was that the lands became farmed out. The Shipley Family Cemetery is still there near the Farmstead, and there is a plaque on Rt. 108, in front of the Shipley's Grant Shopping Center (picture below).



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<https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/Howard/HO-439.pdf>



The graveyard is not near the plaque. It is on land adjoining the Curtis Shipley Farmstead property, among a group of trees. I'm not sure who owns the land it is on. A new development, Shipley's Grant, has been built in the area, and there is a gazebo and garden on the land near the graveyard, which I assume belongs to the development. Unfortunately, the graveyard has not been maintained. Weeds, bushes and trees have grown up, and the small fence around it is twisted. Here is a link about it, including a picture of the graveyard:

<https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=3182>

### **Second Generation**

**Peter Shipley .14**

**b. c. 1687**

**d. bef. May 9, 1764**

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- Peter SHIPLEY, received a deed from Richard and Susanna Shipley of Baltimore County for a tract of land called BATCHLERS VINEYARD being part of ADAM THE FIRST containing 90 acres. The consideration was 4,000 pounds of tobacco, dated September 29, 1712. (T.R.NO.A.F.213) On 3 October 1727, Peter and wife Abigail sold BACHELOR'S VINEYARD to Peter Porter.

In 1722 Peter Shipley and his brother Richard surveyed BROTHER'S PARTNERSHIP. Richard died and the tract was patented by Peter and his nephew Adam, son of Richard, jointly. In 1744 BROTHER'S PARTNERSHIP was resurveyed and renamed PARTNERSHIP RENEWED. In March 1746 Peter and Abigail sold 100 acres of PARTNERSHIP RENEWED to Henry Pierpoint.

Peter Shipley owned THE GROVE and SECOND ADDITION TO SNOWDENS MANOR in Anne Arundel County between 1753 and 1756. THE GROVE was a 344 acre tract patented to Henry and Nicholas Ridgely in 1741. On 10 January 1757, Peter Shipley and wife Abigail sold part of THE GROVE and part of SECOND ADDITION TO SNOWDENS MANOR.

There is an interesting desposition in the Chancery Court at Annapolis (LIBER 18, Folio 35) where Peter Shipley, identified as the son of Adam and Lois Shipley, swears that he was at a certain spot with the surveyor, Peter Pinkstone, "about 20 or 30 years ago" and knows some boundary trees in the land surveyed from Adam. The date of this desposition is February 2, 1747, and the deponent declares himself to be "Peter Shipley, Sr. 60 years old." This would place his birth in 1687.

When Peter died prior to 9 May 1764 in Baltimore County, a summons was issued to his sons Adam and Uriah to show cause why letters of administration on Peter's estate should not be granted to Henry Ridgely. (Baltimore County Testamentary Papers, Box 70, folder 14).

My ancestor, Peter Shipley, was the youngest son of Adam. He married Abigail, whose last name is not known. Peter and Abigail had three sons that we know of, Adam, Uriah, and Absolom. He may have died in Anne Arundel County, on the land of THE GROVE, or he may have died in what is now Carroll County, in the Eldersburg area. This is where Peter patented a 100 acre tract called PETER'S PURCHASE in 1755. This later became part of a tract patented as EVERETTS PROGRESS by his sons Adam and Absolom in Baltimore County (now Carroll County), in the Delaware Hundreds (later called the Freedom District), in what is now Eldersburg. There was a family graveyard at EVERETT'S PROGRESS, which is now under someone's lawn, on the west side of Church Avenue, south of Hallford Avenue. It is possible that Peter Shipley is buried just a few miles from where I now live.

### **Third Generation**

#### **Adam Shipley .141**

**b. c. 1738**

**d. 1818**

Adam married Rachel Whip or Whipps, who died in 1820. They had eight children: John Wesley, Adam, Thomas, Rachel, Ursula, Peter, Moses, and Violet.

Adam and Absolom Shipley appear in the 1790 census for the Two Delaware Hundreds (Upper and Lower) in what was then Baltimore County. They are listed next to each other. This census is oddly in alphabetical order, by first name rather than last name. Adam and Absolom sold two sections of the tract EVERETT'S PROGRESS; and divided the rest into two equal portions of 171 acres. Adam's portion was the southern half of EVERETT'S PROGRESS, west of

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where Freedom Avenue is now located, near the eastern end of what is now Piney Run Lake.

The Delaware Hundreds were part of Baltimore County until Carroll County was created in 1837. Counties were divided into “hundreds” which is an English county political division, and may have originally meant the amount of land required to support a hundred families, or the area liable to produce one hundred men under arms.

This map shows the Frederick and Baltimore County Hundreds which became Carroll County:

[https://ccgsmd.org/upload/files/Collections/Maps/20160828\\_152554.jpg](https://ccgsmd.org/upload/files/Collections/Maps/20160828_152554.jpg)

The Delaware Hundreds correspond to what later became the Freedom District of Carroll County. There are some very interesting maps available online, which actually show the names of the people who lived in the district: the 1862 Martinet Map, and the 1877 Lake, Griffin, and Stevenson maps from an atlas available online (see links) below.

The 1862 Martinet Map is available at [ccgsmd.org](https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3843c.la000287) (select “Maps” on the left); or go directly to this link:

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3843c.la000287>

1877 Lake, Griffin and Stevenson Map of the Freedom District:

<https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/bitstream/handle/1774.2/32814/p.46-47%20Freedom%2c%20Myersville%2c%20Finksburg.jpg?sequence=26&isAllowed=y>

In 1764, Peter’s sons Adam and Absalom patented a resurvey of PETER’S PURCHASE, adding additional land for a total of 588 acres. They called the new tract EVERETTS PROGRESS. I have not been able to find any indication of why the tract was named this.

In 1768, Adam and Absolom conveyed 125 acres of EVERETTS PROGRESS to Richard Shipley Jr. In 1768, Adam and Absolom sold 121 acres to Christopher Sewell.

The Maryland Assessment of 1783 for Baltimore County lists Adam Shipley, EVERITTS PROGRESS, 171 acres, in the Delaware Lower Hundred (note the properties in the Delaware Lower Hundred are listed last in the document below): <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/stagser/s1400/s1437/html/1437ba.html>

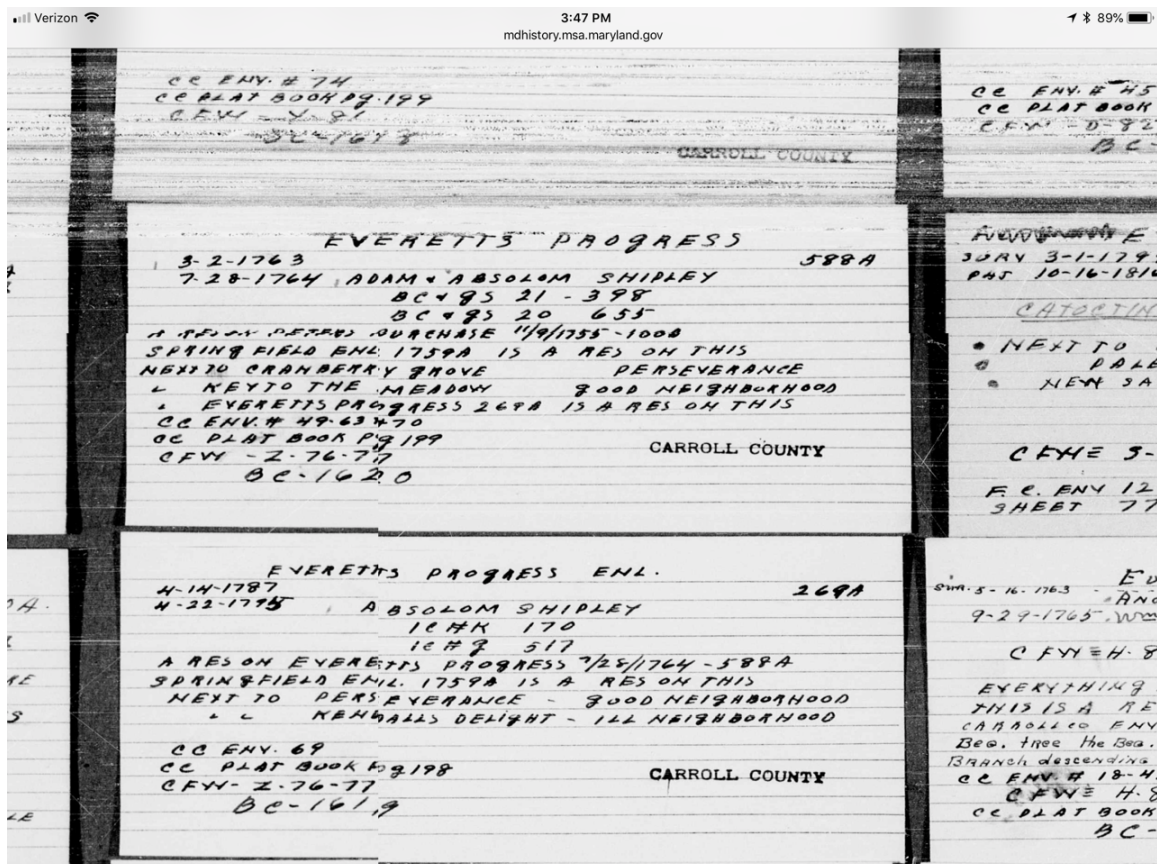
In 1795, Absolom patented 269 acres called EVERETTS PROGRESS ENLARGED.

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There is an index of land patents for Carroll, Frederick, and Washington County available here at the link below, created by Arthur Tracey, who hand wrote index cards for each patent (scroll down, you can select the beginning letter of the name of the tract you are looking for). Tracey also hand drew a map of the patented lands, using a grid system (each card is marked with its map coordinates), but the photos of the map that I looked at were hard to decipher and I couldn't make any sense of it.

[http://mdhistory.msa.maryland.gov/msaref07/tracey\\_fr\\_wa\\_cr/html/index.html](http://mdhistory.msa.maryland.gov/msaref07/tracey_fr_wa_cr/html/index.html)

Below is a photo of the Tracey index card for EVERETTS PROGRESS, which says it is a resurvey on PETERS PURCHASE, and lists the tracts it is near to: CRAMBERRY GROVE, KEY TO THE MEADOW, PERSEVERANCE, and GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD. It also says the SPRINGFIELD ENLARGED tract is a resurvey on EVERETTS PROGRESS. George Patterson, son of William Patterson, bought the SPRINGFIELD estate from his father. George patented SPRINGFIELD ENLARGED, 1759 acres, in 1854. It included all of EVERETT'S PROGRESS.



To see the original of land patents in Maryland, go to [plats.msa.maryland.gov](http://plats.msa.maryland.gov). At upper left, select the county that the land was in at the time it was patented (which was Baltimore County, for EVERETT'S PROGRESS). On the left, select

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“Advanced Search”. In the description, enter a word from the plat name or in its description. Here, I would type in “Progress”, since the spelling of many names can vary. Or you could enter “Shipley”. Scroll down to find the patent you are looking for. Then click on the link on the right. This takes you to a page that shows the first page of the patent, with the name and date of the patent. It looks to me like the original name of the tract is “EVERITT’S PROGRESS”; but it is filed as “EVERETT’S PROGRESS”. On the lower right, click on each link to see each page of the patent. On page five of this patent, you will see the plat showing the shape of the tract, with a dotted line showing PETER’S PURCHASE within it.

Here’s a link to the patent of EVERETTS PROGRESS, by Peter’s sons, Adam and Absolom, on March 17, 1763:

<https://plats.msa.maryland.gov/pages/unit.aspx?cid=BA&qualifier=S&series=1190&unit=1724&page=adv1&id=1318623157>

1620

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

*Everetts Progress*

Acres *588*

SURVEYED FOR

*Abelom & Adam Shipley*  
*17<sup>th</sup> March 1763*

Returned

Ex'd. and Passed *12<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1763*

Comp. \$ Pd. *25<sup>th</sup> July 1764*

PATENTED TO

*Abelom & Adam Shipley*  
*25<sup>th</sup> July 1764*

Rec. of Cert. *BCRS No. 21 folio 398*

Rec. of Patent

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Since EVERETTS PROGRESS was in Baltimore County, and my direct ancestor Adam .141 was living in the Lower Delaware Hundreds according to the 1790 census, it is likely that he lived on the land he patented, near the land patented by his cousin Adam .111, son of Richard. Adam .111 patented ADAM'S GARDEN in 1754. Adam .111 of Richard died by 1778 (his will was dated 1767 and probated 1778.)

EVERETTS PROGRESS connected to ADAM'S GARDEN to the east. PETER'S PURCHASE was on the east side of what they called Piney Falls (Piney Branch), and, according to the Tracey index card, it was next to land patented as PERSEVERANCE. These tracts can be seen on the Sykesville map drawn by George Horvath, available at [ccgsmd.org](http://ccgsmd.org). Select "Maps" at the left; then scroll down to find Horvath's maps.

The EVERETT'S PROGRESS tract includes the two sections that straddle what is now Rt. 32, and connects to ADAM'S GARDEN to the east. The tract called PERSEVERANCE patented by John Welsh, is between the eastern and western sections of EVERETT'S PROGRESS. Adam and Absolom sold the eastern sections of EVERETT'S PROGRESS, and divided the remaining part of EVERETT'S PROGRESS equally, leaving each with 171 acres.

PERSEVERANCE was patented by John Welch, who I believe is the John Welch (or Welsh) of Welsh's Tavern, which was near the intersection of Liberty Rd and Rt. 32. One acre of PERSEVERANCE was donated by John Welsh, in order to build Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the information on the National Register of Historic Places Inventory form:

[https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/NR\\_PDFs/NR-789.pdf](https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/NR_PDFs/NR-789.pdf)

See more about Wesley Chapel and the Shipley connection below.

The Shipley book indicates that 167 acres of EVERETTS PROGRESS was sold by Adam's heirs to James Smith, in 1821. This was after the death of both Adam and his wife Rachel.

From the Shipley genealogy site:

- Adam SHIPLEY and Absolom Shipley patented EVERETTS PROGRESS in 1764. They sold 121 acres of EVERETTS PROGRESS to Christopher Sewell on 2 April 1768 (Baltimore County Land Records, B, #Q, p. 659).

Adam Shipley's Will was dated 27 May 1818 and probated 19 December 1818. In it he named his children: John, Adam, Thomas, Peter, Moses, Rachel wife of Vachel Kendall, Violet wife of John Beasman, and Ursley wife of Michael Alphin. Sons Thomas and Peter were to be executors (Baltimore County Wills, 10:546).

On 20 Aug. 1821, John Shipley and wife Sarah, Adam Shipley and wife Polly, Thomas Shipley and wife Eleanor, Peter Shipley and wife Ann, Moses Shipley and wife Cordelia, Ursula Alphin, John Beasman and

wife Violet, and Vachel Kendall and wife Rachel of Indiana, heirs of Adam Shipley, Sr., sold 167 acres of the tract EVERETTS PROGRESS to James Smith (Baltimore County Land Records, WG # 161, p. 191).

## **History of Slavery and the Shipleys of the Delaware Hundreds (Freedom District of Carroll County)**

It's amazing the amount of information that is available on the internet. On ancestry.com, you can see online the handwritten census records that include the number of slaves in a household. It was disturbing to find that slavery was a part of my family's history, but I think it's important to understand the past in order to better understand the present. I didn't find any of my direct ancestors who owned slaves, but the brother and cousin of my ancestors did.

According to the 1790 census of the two Delaware Hundreds of Baltimore County (Upper and Lower Delaware Hundreds, which corresponds to the Freedom District of what is now Carroll County), Absalom (brother of Adam .141) owned one slave. None were listed for Adam, or for any of the other Shipleys living in the Delaware Hundreds at that time.

There were a total of 2039 people living in the area in 1790: 434 males 16 years old or older; 415 males under 16; 730 females; 50 other free persons (I assume this means free blacks); and 410 slaves. The largest slave owner in the area shown in the census for the Lower Delaware Hundred was William Patterson. Twenty-four slaves are listed for James Connor, the supervisor for William Patterson. Helen Ogg had sixteen. Benjamin Lawrence had fifteen. Abel Brown Sr. had eighteen. Benjamin Shipley is shown as the overseer for Benjamin Bebber or Bobber, who had twelve. Edmund Stocksdale had fifteen. Clement Brook Esq. had fifteen. Several Dorseys owned large numbers of slaves. John Elder owned five slaves. Two Hammond families owned a total of eighteen slaves. Richard Owings Esq. owned twenty-one slaves.

This link shows a Certificate of Freedom, testimony in 1832 by Jesse Gore, saying that the slave named Lot was set free by the will of Absalom Shipley, and mentions the wife's name as Usley, and says that she had been dead about 16 or 17 years. Absalom Shipley died between 1804 and 1809:

[https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3085/000000/000002//000000/000095/pdf/mdsa\\_c3085\\_2\\_95.pdf](https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c3000/c3085/000000/000002//000000/000095/pdf/mdsa_c3085_2_95.pdf)



On the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June 1832  
personally appeared Jesse Gore before the Deeds and  
Register of Mills for Baltimore County and with  
him also personally appeared a certain negro man  
named Lot and the said Jesse Gore made oath  
that the said negro Lot now present before me  
is the identical negro Boy named Lot mentioned  
in the Will of Absalom Shipley deceased and by  
said Will manumitted and set free, and that  
said negro Lot is now about thirty eight years  
of age and was raised in Baltimore County,  
and the said Jesse Gore further deposeseth that  
Noley, the wife of the said Absalom Shipley  
has been dead about sixteen or seventeen years.  
Jesse Gore

The statement says that Lot was about thirty-eight at the time of the statement, so this can't be the same slave owned by Absalom shown in the census of 1790. Lot would have been about 15 when Absalom died, if he died in 1809; and would have been born about 1794.

The 1810 census for the Lower Delaware Hundreds shows an Adam and an Absalom (spelled Absalom in the Shipley database) Shipley, and then further down on the page, another Adam Shipley. The 1810 census shows two slaves owned by Absalom. Since Adam's brother Absalom died by 1809 (the Shipley data says his will was proved in 1809), the Absalom listed in the 1810 census must have been his son Absalom, Jr, who died in 1814. Apparently the will of Absalom Sr. freed his slaves on the death of his wife, who was still alive at the time of the 1810 census. Absalom Jr. married Providence Shipley .139A in 1792, and had six children with her. It appears that he lived with his wife and his mother, since the census lists one woman between the ages of 26 and 45, and one woman over 45. It also lists five children under the age of 16, and two people between 16 and 26.

It's interesting, and sad, that Lot would still need a Certificate of Freedom to prove his status as a free man, years after he had been emancipated by Absalom's will.

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The 1810 census that shows Adam and Absalom is for the Lower Delaware Hundred only. From looking at maps, I believe the Lower Delaware Hundred is the portion of Freedom District that is south of Liberty Road. The 1810 census shows a total of 1537 people, including 360 slaves. This census does show some other Shipleys owning slaves. Richard and Greenberry Shipley each owned one.

The 1810 census shows 11 slaves at the property listed for Robert Shipley (of Adam). This must have been Robert .11131, who inherited the family homestead called ADAM'S GARDEN from his grandfather, Adam .111. See more about ADAM'S GARDEN below.

### **Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church and the Shipley family**

[https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/NR\\_PDFs/NR-789.pdf](https://mht.maryland.gov/secure/medusa/PDF/NR_PDFs/NR-789.pdf)

The link above describes the historical significance of Wesley Chapel, which is located on Liberty Rd in Eldersburg, near Johnsville Rd.

Carroll County was one of the early homes of Methodism in America, with class meetings held at Robert Strawbridge's house in New Windsor in 1760.

Several founders of Wesley Chapel had attended the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (built in 1771) in Eldersburg. At that time, Methodists were members of the Episcopal Church who followed the Methodist doctrine of John Wesley. The Holy Trinity church no longer exists, but the graveyard of Holy Trinity is still there, behind and to the west of the Princess Shopping Center on Liberty Rd., west of the intersection with Rt. 32. There is a small sign on Liberty Rd. just past the shopping center, at the end of the lane that leads to the cemetery.

Apparently an Episcopal minister attempted to utilize Holy Trinity for Episcopal services, so the Methodists then held classes in the homes of several Methodists. From 1803 until at least 1815, the Methodists met at ADAM'S GARDEN, which was then the home of Robert Shipley .11131. According to oral tradition, a log cabin called Antioch, north of the present site of Wesley Chapel, was built and used as a meeting house until 1821. Then John Welsh conveyed one acre of PERSEVERANCE to trustees, including Lewis Shipley (I believe this is the son of Robert, Lewis .111315) to erect a house of worship for the Methodist Episcopal. Lewis fought in the War of 1812 and was given land in Iowa for his service. His son Ira settled on that land. Lewis continued to live in Carroll County until his death in 1858.

The chapel was built in 1822, by John Elder, son of the founder of Eldersburg, who carved on a board "John Elder Contractor, I am 24 years old today, June 24, 1822. Benjamin Forest."

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In the 1840's, the Methodist church split into a northern and southern wing over the issue of slavery. A schism also developed in the local Wesley Chapel congregation, sometime prior to the Civil War, when a group of Southern sympathizers refused to free their slaves and were barred from entering Wesley Chapel by members holding rifles. The southern sympathizers constructed a new church, the Freedom Methodist Episcopal church, on the other side of Liberty Rd, a few hundred feet east of Wesley Chapel. The two congregations eventually merged, in 1943, as the Wesley Freedom Methodist Church.

This link to Carroll History Journal indicates that the gallery at the back of Wesley Chapel was for slaves; so it appears that at least some of the Methodists who attended there were slaveowners at some point:

<http://www.hsccmd.org/Documents/Carroll%20History%20Journal/CHJ%20V3%20N3%20Fall%202010.pdf>

As mentioned above, the 1810 census shows Robert Shipley of Adam in the Delaware Lower Hundred as owning 11 slaves. This was Robert Shipley .11131 who owned ADAM'S GARDEN. Robert was the grandson of Adam Shipley .111 who patented ADAM'S GARDEN. Robert's father was Adam .1113. Robert's mother was Hammatal Tevis. Robert died in 1832. I don't know if the family still owned slaves at the time of the schism that occurred in the Wesley Chapel congregation, or which of the churches the family attended after the split. I don't know what year the schism occurred in that church. Robert .11131 emancipated at least one of his slaves by his will.

[https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c100/c165/000000/000002/pdf/mdsa\\_c165\\_2.pdf](https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/coagser/c100/c165/000000/000002/pdf/mdsa_c165_2.pdf)

There is a deposition by Christian DeVries, dated 11/14/1859, affirming that Elizabeth Myers is entitled to her freedom, under the will of Robert Shipley of Adam.

Robert Tevis Shipley .111318, the son of Robert .11131, inherited the ADAM'S GARDEN Homestead. The census of 1850 shows two black household members, Daniel Ford, age 13; and John Ringold, age 11. It seems likely that they were indentured servants or paid laborers. There were also two white household members who had a different last name: Martha Hoos or Hos, age 14; and William Jordan, age 22, listed as a farmer. As of the 1860 census, the only household member listed who was not part of the family was a 36 year old white male named John H. Brown, occupation laborer.

At this site below, if you enter the name "Shipley", you will find a lot of Shipleys in various types of records that indicate ownership of slaves:

<http://slavery2.msa.maryland.gov/pages/Search.aspx>

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At that site, you can find Certificates of Freedom, where a witness would swear that a Negro individual was either born free or manumitted. I found documentation that Harriet Ringgold had been manumitted by Joseph Lee in 1821 in Baltimore County; and that Daniel Ringgold had been born free, around 1840, and raised in Baltimore City. There is another record dated 1859 showing Robert Shipley witnessing the fact that Charles Pinkney was born free and raised in Baltimore City.

### **Adam's Garden**

**Land patent by Adam Shipley .111, son of the first Adam's son, Richard**

<https://plats.msa.maryland.gov/pages/unit.aspx?cid=BA&qualifier=S&series=1190&unit=116&page=adv1&id=712619607>

Go to the link above to see the original land patent of ADAM'S GARDEN. The first page is shown below. At the site above, click on each of the links at bottom right to see each page of the handwritten land patent from 1754.

30

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

*Adam's Garden*

Acres *12 1/2*

SURVEYED FOR

*Adam Shipley*

*April 20<sup>th</sup> 1753*

Returned

Ex'd. and Passed *Nov. 1753*

Comp. \$ Pd.

PATENTED TO

*Adam Shipley*

*Apr. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1754*

Rec. of Cert. *Liber B. C. 128 No. 1 p. 247*

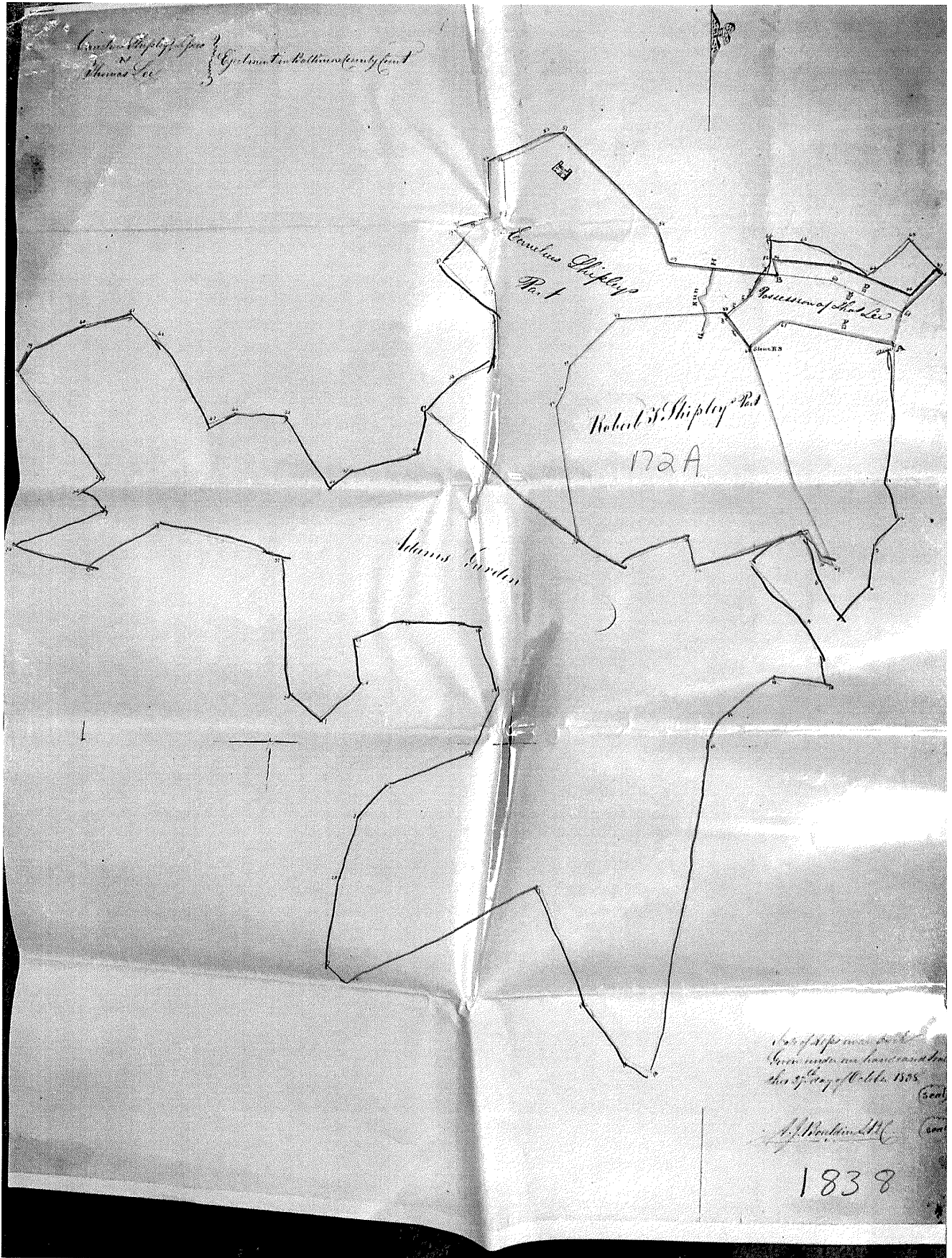
Rec. of Patent

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The location of the tract can be seen on George Horvath's maps of Sykesville and Eldersburg, at [ccgsmd.org](http://ccgsmd.org) (click on maps to the left, then scroll down to see the George Horvath maps).

The area marked as ADAM'S GARDEN on those two maps does not include the original 1212 acres; it appears to be showing only the 461 acres that remained after selling 397 ½ acres to John Elder; and a total of 354 acres to the husbands of the three daughters of Adam .111: Margaret, Ruth, and Eurith. The southeast portion became part of the tract BROWN'S INHERITANCE.

The document below is from an 1838 court action between Cornelius Shipley .111317 and Robert Lee. It is labeled "Ejection in Baltimore County Court". It shows the sections of ADAM'S GARDEN that were divided between Cornelius Shipley and his brother Robert Tevis Shipley .111318, sons of the Robert Shipley who had inherited the land from his grandfather Adam Shipley .111. This document was in the papers of George Horvath, and was supplied to me by Ann Horvath. The section of ADAM'S GARDEN that belonged to Robert Tevis Shipley stayed in the family until 1920, when the land was sold to the State of Maryland.



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A current-day development called Brimfield mentions being originally part of ADAM'S GARDEN, in describing the Wight family cemetery there. That development is in the northeast section of ADAM'S GARDEN, the part below the section labeled "Possession of Thos. Lee".

<http://www.brimfieldhoa.com/about-us/historical-wight-family-cemetery>

*"When the community of Brimfield was built in 1989 there was a family cemetery which dates back to the 1800s on the land. This cemetery is still located inside Brimfield Circle, between house numbers 1669 and 1675. The graves have been preserved by a group of residents in Brimfield by removing the overgrowth and placing a wrought iron fence around them.*

*On February 13, 1805, Zachariah Maccubbin sold Richard Wight, both of Baltimore County, 86.5 acres of "Adam's Garden" for 216 English pounds.*

*In 1837, Carroll County was created from parts of Baltimore and Frederick Counties. In 1805, when the land was transferred from Zachariah Maccubbin to Richard Wight, the land was in Baltimore County."*

I think it's also quite interesting that Adam Shipley 111 sold 397 ½ acres to John Elder (for whom Eldersburg is named), as mentioned in the excerpt below:

From the notes on Adam Shipley .111 at the Shipley Genealogy site:

Adam SHIPLEY purchased from his brothers their share of ADAM THE FIRST. In 1746 he had a re-survey of this land and called it ADAM THE SECOND. In 1754 he patented ADAM'S GARDEN, a tract of 1212 acres. In 1756 he and his wife Ruth conveyed 397 1/2 acres to John Elder; 150 acres to his daughter Margaret, wife of Benjamin Burgess Chaney; 103 acres to his daughter Ruth, who in 1754 married Thomas Sellman, and 101 acres to his daughter Eurith (Urith), the wife of Thomas Harley (or Hardy) (Baltimore County Land Records BB #1, pp. 456, 559, 565, and 567). These properties, which adjoin Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, Maryland, were owned later by the Patterson, Merceron, Pilson, Ely, William Digges and Brown families, and with the exception of TURKEY THICKET at Gorsuch's Switch, owned and occupied by the Cauthorn family for many years, are now owned by the State of Maryland.

Robert Shipley, who inherited ADAM'S GARDEN from his grandfather, married Providence Elder, daughter of John Elder and Honor Dorsey. So while the Elder family name lives on in the name of the town, the Shipley family name lives on mainly in the names of the many descendants of Adam Shipley.

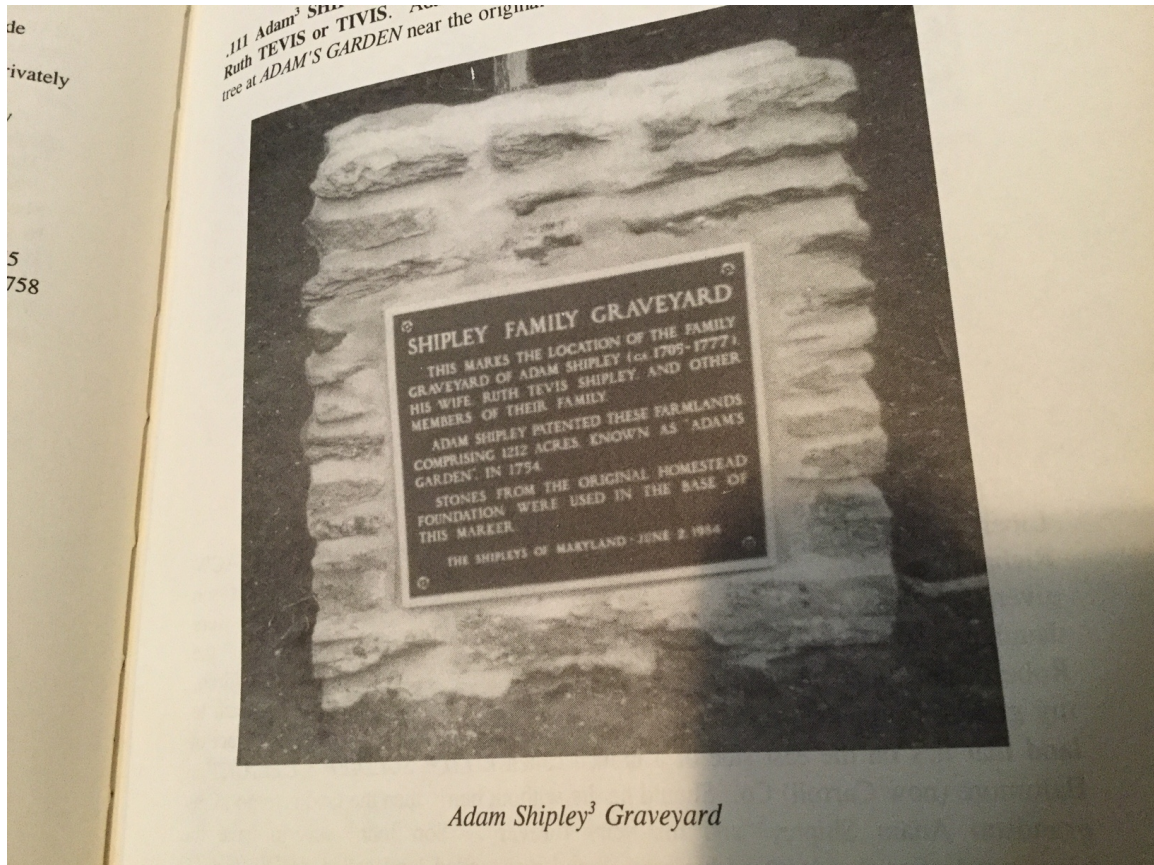
In 1984, the Shipleys of Maryland dedicated a memorial plaque on the site of the family graveyard at ADAM'S GARDEN, where Adam .111 and his wife Ruth were thought to be buried (although it is actually their descendants who are buried there; Adam and Ruth are likely buried on the land of ADAM THE FIRST, where they lived until their deaths). The plaque was on a base made from stones from the original foundation of the Adam's Garden Homestead, and the area was surrounded by a chain link fence. A portion of the original tract patented as ADAM'S GARDEN, containing the original homestead which was probably built sometime after Robert Shipley .11131 came of age in 1788 (he married Providence Elder in 1789). Until he came of age, the land was to be leased, according to the will of Adam .111. The house burned down in 1906 and was rebuilt.



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The property was sold to the state of Maryland in 1920. The property adjoins the Springfield State Hospital grounds.

Unfortunately, the site where the plaque was located was not maintained for many years. Trees and shrubs had encroached on the area, making it impossible to open the gate of the chain link fence around it, and even worse, someone had taken the plaque off the base. The base of the plaque is located on the edge of state-owned property, behind 6551 Tydings Rds, less than a mile from where I live. Here is a picture of the original plaque, from *The Shipleys of Maryland* (2002 edition):



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After finding the Shipley family graveyard in such a state, I took on the project of cleaning up the graveyard. The Shipleys of Maryland organization did not have the financial resources to be able to fund it, although they were a help in connecting me with others who could help. Greg Shipley, who is a descendant of the Shipleys of Adam's Garden, connected me with the state official who gave me permission to access the site. The Coalition to Protect Maryland Burial Sites came in and cleaned up the brush free of charge. I hired Wolff's Tree and Landscaping to take down the trees, plant the area around the fence in grass, and put river stones within the fence; and I had the fence replaced with a more attractive one. The Shipleys of Maryland funded the replacement of the plaque. My husband, Mark Wilson, split the cost of the rest of the clean-up with me. Here is what the site looks like today:

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Verizon 3:45 PM 48%



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The circle on the map above shows the site of the ADAM'S GARDEN Homestead. This is the 1877 map of the Freedom District from the Lake, Griffing and Stevenson Atlas. Here is the link to it:

<https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/bitstream/handle/1774.2/32814/p.46-47%20Freedom%2c%20Myersville%2c%20Finksburg.jpg?sequence=26&isAllowed=y>

The road labeled 378, coming off of Liberty Rd at Eldersburg, is now Rt. 32. The one labeled 516 is now Ridge Rd. The ADAM'S GARDEN Homestead is accessed by Slacks Rd, which comes off of Ridge Rd and goes south, crossing Piney Run. As seen on the map, there used to be a lane coming off of Slacks Rd, going across to Rt. 32, marked by the dashed line on the map, so that the property could be accessed from the west side. You can still see the dirt lane off of Slacks Rd, heading toward a group of trees, where you can see an old barn silo. The graveyard and the plaque are at the edge of the state property, north of the house. The 1862 Martenet map shows Cornelius Shipley living there; so E.M. and J.M. Shipley are likely his sons, Edwin Marriott and James Melville Shipley. Samuel D. Shipley lived at ADAM'S GARDEN at the time this map was made. The property adjoins the grounds of Springfield State Hospital. The Patterson family owned a 1759 acre estate patented as SPRINGFIELD ENLARGED in 1852 by George Patterson, son of William. The estate was inherited by Frank Brown, who became a governor of Maryland. He sold it to the state, which used it to establish Springfield State Hospital, which opened in 1896.

#### **Fourth Generation**

##### **John Wesley Shipley .1411**

**b. June 18,1766**

**d. October 14,1851**

Two of the children of Adam .141, Rachel and Peter, moved to Indiana, but his oldest son, John Wesley Shipley, my great-great-great-grandfather, remained in what is now Carroll County until his death in 1851. By that time, EVERETT'S PROGRESS had become part of the SPRINGFIELD ENLARGED tract.

John Wesley married Sarah Kendall (or Kindale or Kendale) on 12/12/1791. They had 13 children: Annie, Rachel, Rebecca, Rachel, Eleazer, Leah, Wesley, Isaiah, Ruth, Delina, Nelson, Sarah, and Elizabeth Ann. The 1850 Census shows John Wesley as age 84, living with Sarah, age 74, Rachel age 50, Isaiah, age 45, and George W, age 14. I believe that the George W listed was his grandson, George W Marriott, born in 1836, son of his daughter Ruth. Ruth died in 1838, and her widower George Marriott married her younger sister Sarah. John and his son Isaiah are both listed as having the occupation of farmer.

John Wesley and his wife Sarah are buried at Ebenezer United Methodist Church in Winfield, about 8 miles from where I live. Their children Isaiah and Rachel are also buried there (see picture below).

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### **Fifth Generation**

**Leah Shipley .14116**

**b. June 13, 1801**

**d. November 30, 1878**

### **Indiana**

Several Shipley families moved to Indiana. John Wesley's sister Rachel .1414 married Vachel Kendall, and they moved to Indiana. John Wesley's brother Peter .1416 married Nancy Ann Hipsley in Maryland in 1820, and they moved to Indiana. I don't know what year they moved to Indiana, but they were there by 1836, since their youngest child was born in Indiana that year.

John Wesley's daughter Leah .14116 (my great-great-grandmother) and his son Nelson .1411B moved to Indiana. Leah and Nelson married siblings that were distant Shipley cousins.

Leah married Samuel B. Shipley .YA1 in 1838 in Carroll County Maryland. Samuel B.'s father was also named Samuel .YA and his mother was Frances Condon. Leah was 14 years older than her husband, who was born in 1815. His father, Samuel .YA, and his descendants are listed in the Shipley book (Page 1583) as one of the Shipley "broken lines", lines whose descent from Adam is not documented.

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Samuel .YA's parents' names are not known, but I believe he was probably the grandson or great-grandson of Samuel Shipley .114, most likely through his son Greenberry. This is based on evidence such as his name, and census records showing that he lived on or close to land patented (MALONE'S RESOLUTION and GREENBERRY'S GROVE) by Samuel Shipley .114, in the area of what is now Woodbine. Samuel Shipley .YA1 and his wife Frances Condon were both born in Maryland, as established by Indiana census records that give their place of birth. Samuel .YA had four children: Samuel B. .YA1 about 1815; Elizabeth .YA2 in 1819; Leah .YA3 in 1821; and Syntyche .YA4 in 1822. Samuel and all four of his children moved to Indiana in the spring of 1840. I believe his wife, Frances Condon, had died by then. An 1830 census record for District 6 in what was then Baltimore County shows no adult female leaving with Samuel. The 1850 and 1860 census records show Samuel .YA living in Pipe Creek Township in Indiana with his daughter Elizabeth. Samuel .YA died in 1865.

Leah .14116 (daughter of John Wesley Shipley .1411) moved to Indiana in the spring of 1840 with her husband Samuel B. Shipley .YA2, and their infant son Samuel John Adam Shipley .141161 (my great-grandfather), who was born March 7, 1840. Samuel B. Shipley died of pneumonia in 1844 in Fayette County Indiana. Leah .14116 married Joseph Cowgill on December 16, 1862. It seems that marriage did not last long. According to the 1870 census in Harrison, Fayette Co., Leah Cowgill was living with her son Sam Shipley and his child Grant J. Shipley.

Leah's brother Nelson .11411B moved to Fayette Co, Indiana, in 1838. He returned home to Maryland in the winter of 1839, where he married the sister of Samuel B. Shipley, who also happened to be named Leah. He then returned to Indiana in the spring of 1840 with his new bride Leah, and with his sister Leah and her new husband, Samuel B. Shipley and their new baby.

Why did so many members of John Wesley's family move to Indiana? I wondered if it had anything to do with issues of slavery and religious differences. John Wesley's family apparently was Methodist, based on his name, and the fact that John Wesley, his wife Sarah, and two of their children were buried at Ebenezer United Methodist Church. But my grandmother Leah May Shipley, the daughter of Samuel John Adam Shipley, was raised as a Quaker. Since her grandmother Leah .14116 had been most likely raised as a Methodist, I wonder if Samuel B.'s family was Quaker.

According to The Shipleys of Maryland (2002 edition), pg. 15, some descendants of Samuel Shipley .114, known as the Soldier's Delight Shipleys, were or became Quakers. I'm not sure what is meant by Soldier's Delight in this context. There was a 2700 acre tract between Reisterstown Road and Deer Park Road patented as SOLDIER'S DELIGHT by Thomas Harrison in 1754, which can be seen in George Horvath's map of the Owings Mills area (ccgsmd.org). Soldier's

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Delight was also the name of one of the Baltimore County hundreds, which adjoined the Delaware Hundred to the east, across the north branch of the Patapsco. A map of "Old Baltimore County Hundreds", drawn by George Horvath, is available at [ccgsmd.org](http://ccgsmd.org). And the branch of Piney Run that runs through ADAM'S GARDEN was called "Little Soldier's Delight" in the will of Adam .111, when he left that land to his grandson Robert.

I discovered that my grandmother's mother, Edna Eldora Hall, married to Samuel John Adam Shipley .141161 in 1889, was a Quaker. Edna's mother and father, Joseph and Lucinda Symons, were Quakers.

Indiana had outlawed slavery in 1816 in its constitution. There were Underground Railroad stations in Indiana. There were divisions in both the Methodist church and among Quakers about the issue of slavery. Here is an interesting paper about Quakers and the issue of slavery in Indiana:

<https://www.manchester.edu/docs/default-source/academics/by-major/history/leeannsausserpaper.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

Shipleys fought on both sides in the Civil War, and I have heard that there are family stories of Shipley cousins burning other cousins' barns. It seems that the issue of slavery not only split the states apart, it split apart churches and families; and the Shipley family was right in the middle of that, here in Maryland.

However, the only motivation for the move to Indiana for which I have some documentation is for work opportunities. The article below was posted in one of the Shipley newsletters. It is about Nelson Shipley .1411B, which says he came to Indiana to work for his uncle as a blacksmith.

## NELSON SHIPLEY

*Many Shipley cousins left Maryland to find land and a new life in the west. Nelson found Indiana the right location to ply his trade and start a family. The following is from "Portrait and Biographical Record, Madison County, Indiana" printed in 1893. Portrait and biographical books were very popular during the 1890s and typically were written by the subject or a close family member. Making them a source of information not found any where else.*

**NELSON SHIPLEY** who is numbered among the early settlers of Madison County, now resides on section 25, Pipe Creek Township, where he has made his home since 1843. In the half-century which has since come and gone, he has watched with interest the progress and development of the county and aided in its growth and up-building, so that he now deserves mention among its honored pioneers.

A native of Maryland, he was born April 2, 1813. His paternal grandparents, Adam and Rachel (Whip) Shipley, were also natives of Maryland, but the great-grandfather came from England. The maternal grandparents were born in Maryland, but the family came from France, and the present generation of Shipleys is of English, Spanish, French and Irish descent. John Shipley, father of our subject, was born in Maryland, April 18, 1766, and married Sarah Kimball, who was born in the same state July 28, 1776, only a few days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Our subject is the eleventh in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, and the only survivor, and he has neither father nor mother, brother nor sister, uncle nor aunt living. At the age of twenty-three he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for some time for \$6 per month. After thus being employed in Maryland he emigrated to Fayette County, Ind. in 1838, and worked one year for his uncle at \$16 per month. He considered that big wages, and thought at that rate it would not be long before he would be rich. In the winter of 1839 he returned to the

state of his nativity, but in the spring of 1840 again came west, and remained in Fayette County until 1843, which year witnessed his arrival in Madison County.

During his visit home Mr. Shipley was married, January 10, 1840, to Leah, daughter of Samuel and Frances (Condon) Shipley, natives of Maryland. He married Miss Shipley and her brother wedded a sister of our subject. Fourteen children were born of this union, eight of whom are now living: George Washington, who resides in Pipe Creek Township; Cynthia Elizabeth, wife of William Boyden, of Elwood; Rachel Ruth, wife of James East, of Frankton; Margaret, wife of Major Neece, a resident of Tipton County; Robert D., of Elwood; Mary Jane, wife of John Ludwig; Martha A., wife of Dan Leatherman, of Kansas; and Abraham Lincoln, who is living in Pipe Creek Township.

Since coming to this county Mr. Shipley has followed farming, and is now the owner of eighty acres of valuable land, which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He has borne all the experiences and hardships of the frontier, and has lived an upright, honorable life. In politics he is a supporter of Republican principles. Those who know Mr. Shipley, and his friends are many, esteem him highly for his sterling worth and strict integrity.



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## **Sixth Generation**

**Samuel John Adam Shipley .141161**

**b. March 7, 1840**

**d. May 22, 1922**

Samuel John Adam Shipley was born in Maryland, but moved to Indiana as an infant with his parents, Leah and Samuel J. Shipley. His father died when Samuel J. A. was only three years old. I wonder how his mother managed, far from her parents with a young child. She was living in Fayette County, and her brother Nelson and his wife moved to Madison County in 1843.

There is a Civil War draft registration record dated 1863, showing Samuel A. Shipley as being 23 years old, married, a farmer, born in Maryland.

The first wife of Samuel John Adam Shipley, and the mother of his son Grant James was Hannah A. Chamness, according to *The Shipleys of Maryland*. I found a Quaker meeting record giving the date of birth of Hannah Ann Chamness as June 27, 1852. If this is the right person, she would be too young to be the mother of Samuel's first child, Grant James Shipley, who was born in 1863. This Hannah was still living with her parents in 1870, age 17. And later she married Charles B. Davis. There was another Hannah Chamness who died in 1865, wife of David Chamness. Hannah Jane Chamness married John Hartsell in 1868. Another Hannah A Chamness married William Elmore in 1861 in Morgan County. I can't find any trace of a Hannah Chamness who married Samuel Shipley.

At findagrave.com, for Grant James Shipley, someone posted that his mother's name was Jane Hayden. Findagrave.com shows her gravestone in Tipton County IN, with the inscription "Jane Shipley, wife of S. J. A. Shipley." She died in 1865. That seems pretty definitive, giving the specificity of the initials. There is a marriage registration record for Jane Hayden to Samuel J. A. Shipley dated November 19 1862. Indiana Marriage Index at ancestry.com gives the date of marriage as November 25, 1862. The 1860 census for Posey, Fayette County, IN shows Jane Haden, age 16, working as a domestic in the home of T. R. Shipley. This is Thomas Rodney Shipley, grandson of Adam Shipley .114 through his son Thomas, who was the uncle of Leah Shipley .141161. In 1860, Samuel was living with his mother, Leah, in Harrison, Fayette County IN. In the 1870 census, he is still, or again, living with Leah in Harrison, and also with his son, Grant J., age 6. I don't know why Jane Hayden Shipley is buried in Tipton County. There are no other Haydens or Shipleys buried in Sandbank Cemetery. Perhaps the newlywed couple had moved there for the short period of their marriage.

Grant James Shipley was born September 20, 1863. The 1900 census shows Grant living in Posey, in Fayette County IN, in the same town where his mother had worked as a domestic. In 1900, he is living with his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Weaver, two sons, Guy and Glen, and a daughter, Grace. By 1920, he had

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moved to Lowell, AZ, where he worked in the copper mines. There he was living with a wife named Jessie. By 1930, he had moved to Thurmont, MD, with his wife Jessie. Grant died in Thurmont, MD in 1942.

Grant was the half-brother of my grandmother, Leah May Shipley, but I don't recall ever hearing about her half-brother. I have corresponded with a great-granddaughter of Guy Samuel Shipley via the ancestry.com website.

Samuel John Adam Shipley married Edna Eldora (Dora) Hall on November 17, 1889. Her parents' names were Joseph Hall and Lucinda Jane Symons Hall, and they both were born in Indiana. Dora had two brothers, Caleb and Alden.

Samuel and Dora's first child, Lucinda, was born in 1892 but she was stillborn. Their second daughter, my grandmother Leah May Shipley, was born May 5, 1893. Esther Augusta Shipley was born August 29, 1895.

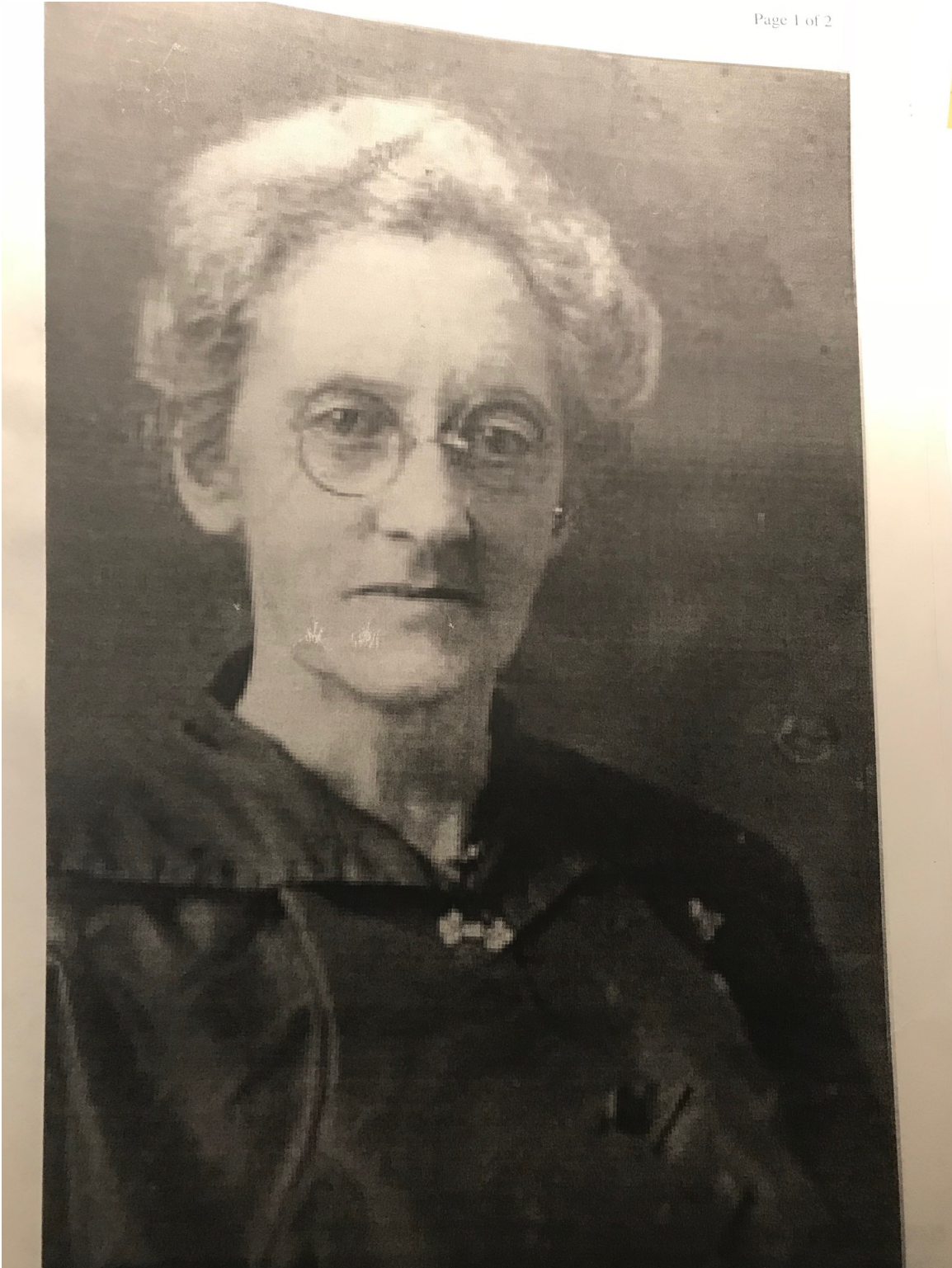
Quaker meeting records show the names of Dora's parents, and their parents' names, which was helpful in adding information to the family tree at Ancestry.com.

According to my cousin Jeanette Thompson (daughter of Avis Perry Brown), Samuel was very tall, 6' 7", and he was called "the seven-foot man." Dora was only 4' 9" tall. Our Grandmother Leah Shipley Perry said her father was very strict, and wouldn't allow talking at meals, for example. He lost his arm while clearing land for farming, and may also have suffered some brain damage in the accident.

Dora divorced him, and moved to Vermont, sometime between 1910 and 1913, where her daughter Leah, my grandmother Perry, met and married my grandfather Roy Eldon Perry.

Samuel J. A. Shipley died in Indiana in 1922.

Dora married Andrew Morgan, who was born in Vermont on March 29, 1848. He died February 14, 1934 in Randolph, Vermont. Dora died January 12, 1937 in Vermont. My aunts referred to her as Grandma Morgan. There is a picture of her below, which my cousin, Margaret (Brown) Mucha sent to me, saying she thinks Grandma Perry (Leah) looked like her.



**Seventh Generation**  
**Leah May Shipley .1411613**  
**b. May 5,1893**

**d. July 25, 1977**

Leah was born in Bentonville Indiana. She started attending college in 1912 at Earlham College in Indiana, which was established by Quakers. She wanted to be a teacher, but unfortunately had to leave college during her first year due to her health. It was thought that she might have leukemia, but it turned out that it was just anemia. She later taught her children and some of her grandchildren to read at an early age, giving them a head start at school. My understanding was that she went to Vermont with her mother to recuperate. I don't know why Dora moved to Vermont or how she met her second husband Andrew Morgan. As of the 1910 census, Dora still lived in Indiana with Samuel, Leah, and Esther, so the divorce occurred sometime after that.

I have the impression that Leah somehow knew Zoe (Cofrin) Perry, who had married Gilbert Perry in 1911, and that through her, she met Gilbert's brother Roy, my grandfather. I have a vague memory of Grandma Perry telling me the story of how she met Roy. If I remember correctly, Zoe intended to introduce Leah to someone other than Roy (maybe another member of the Perry family), but Grandma didn't like the one that Zoe had intended for her.

From the letters I have that my grandfather Roy Perry wrote to her from Randolph, Vermont, dated April 10<sup>th</sup> and April 15<sup>th</sup> 1913, Leah was staying in Northfield, Vermont at that time. Roy apparently was trying to persuade Leah to marry him in June or August, but was concerned about her health and whether she could be ready in time. He must have been very persuasive; they married April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1913.

Leah and Roy had four children: Avis Eldora Perry, Merle Sophronia Perry, Erma Mae Perry, and my father, Richard Samuel Perry.

According to a handwritten history from Aunt Avis, Roy and Leah lived on a farm in Brookfield Vermont that was apparently jointly owned by Roy and his brother Gilbert. Their mother Sophronia (Coyier or Coyer, which had originally been Caillé) Perry lived with them. Sophronia was a Seventh Day Adventist. Her father, Moses or Moïse Caillé was born in St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, southeast of Montreal. Leah and Roy moved into the town of Randolph, and then moved to a farm north of Randolph. Another of Roy's brothers, Moses (called "Uncle Sing" by Roy's children) and his wife Josie, lived with them, and also some of Roy's nephews, all working on the farm. Then Roy and Leah and family moved to a dairy farm in Billerica, Massachusetts, which is where the picture below was taken (in about 1921).



Roy's brother Gilbert, his wife Zoe, and their sons Donald and Gordon also moved to the dairy farm. Gilbert and Zoe's third son, John, was born at the dairy farm in 1924. But that same year, when the barn burned down, it was the end of the dairy farm. Roy and Leah and family moved to Florida, and invested in land in Eau Gallie, on the Indian River. According to Aunt Avis' memoir, Grandma Perry had inherited \$10,000 from her father. After a couple of years, they moved to Melbourne and had a truck farm there. Later they moved back to Eau Gallie.

Apparently, they were having financial difficulties, and they moved to Maryland, where Roy's brother Gilbert had become manager at Mt. Ararat Farm in Port Deposit. Roy managed a farm in Churchville for a while, and then later, they moved to a small farm in Towson. In the 1930 census, Leah and her family were in Cecil County, Maryland.

I don't know what year Roy and Leah moved to Paper Mill Rd in Phoenix, MD, where they lived for the rest of their lives. Their grandchildren, my cousins Lawrence (son of their daughter Merle) and Jeanette (daughter of their daughter Avis) were born in Phoenix in 1938. Roy started a business buying hay and straw from farmers that he would sell and deliver to the stockyards in Baltimore. What I remember most about Grandma Perry is her beautiful garden, and how

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much she enjoyed working in it. I remember seeing a vase of irises from her garden, and thinking what strange and exotic flowers they are. Whenever I cut irises from my own garden, I think of Grandma Perry.

Roy died of a stroke in 1969. Leah died of colon cancer in 1977.

### **Eighth Generation**

**Richard (Dick) Samuel Perry .14116134**

**b. October 27, 1920**

**d. August 17, 1980**

I don't know a lot about my father's childhood. He would have been only four years old when the family moved to Florida. While living in Florida, he lost an index finger playing with dynamite. I believe my father said that he had to quit school after eighth grade, because he needed to work to help support the family, so that would have been after they moved to Maryland in the thirties, during the Depression.

Below is a picture of Grandma Morgan, his maternal grandmother, with her four grandchildren, Avis, Erma, Merle, and Dick, taken in about 1935. In her memoir, Aunt Avis mentioned a visit to Vermont with her siblings and with Bryce Brown, the man she later married. They visited some of the Perry relatives, and some relatives from Indiana were also there. I'm guessing this picture was taken during that visit, unless Grandma Morgan came down to Maryland to visit at some point.

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Dick enlisted in the Marines September 3, 1942 and served until November 14, 1945. I have the letters he wrote to his brother-in-law Bryce during that time. Bryce and Avis' daughter Margaret sent them to me. Below are pictures of Dick in uniform, one with his parents and another with Bryce.



Some of the letters mention how tough the training was, and that he was already proud to be a Marine. During the early part of his service, in 1942 and 1943, the return address for my father's letters was Portsmouth VA, at the MB Navy Yard, and he was in the 1<sup>st</sup> Guard Company. I looked this up and found that the Marine Barracks Naval Shipyard provided perimeter security for the shipyard and the Naval Ammunition Depot. He complains of boredom and the strict discipline. From one letter:

"There's one thing I don't like to see, and that is all the fellows in the brig here from trying to go over the hill. This damn guard duty is hell, you can't talk on duty. The worst thing I find of all the things is I can't smoke."

Dad was promoted to Corporal. In 1944, the return address in his letters showed that he was then in Pioneer Co., 22<sup>nd</sup> Marines Regiment. According to Wikipedia, 22<sup>nd</sup> Marines landed on Guam on July 21, 1944, and after 20 days of fighting the island was declared free of organized resistance. On August 23, 1944, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment sailed back to Guadalcanal.

My father fought on Guam, and apparently received some kind of leg injury, although it wasn't from a bullet, since he says he was lucky he didn't stop any lead in battle there. A letter to Avis from sick bay dated August 7, 1944 mentioned sending a Japanese battle sabre to Bryce, and "a little Jap money" to remember Guam. The money is still in the envelope. That letter also said that



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he had quite a bit of “Jap stuff” but lost it on the battlefield. He was in sick bay with an infected leg, but he said it was nothing to worry about, he guessed he was just too mean to die; and that having survived what he went through in battle, he thought he could survive anything. Also that he would probably not talk about what war is like when he got home. He promised to send Bryce a native girl, in his next letter.

Later letters show Co. B, 6<sup>th</sup> Pioneer Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Division. Wikipedia says that the 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Division was activated on Guadalcanal in the southern Solomon Islands on 9/7/1944. The 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Division earned a Presidential Unit Citation for “extraordinary heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces during the assault and capture of Okinawa, April 1 to June 21 1945.”

Dad didn’t talk about the war much, but I do remember him saying that he fought at Okinawa, and I remember that once he said that the bombs pounded the beach so hard that the sand tore up your chest.

In one of his letters home, Dad said he wasn’t sure what he wanted to do when he got back home, that he might want to start his own business. He worked with his father as Roy E. Perry and Son, buying hay and grain from farmers and selling to the stockyards. In later years, Roy had various health issues, including diabetes and perhaps depression, so my father took over running the business. I remember the big tractor-trailers loaded high with bales of hay or straw, and the barn across the road where my brothers and I would sometimes make forts among the bales.

Dad met my mother in 1948. Her maiden name was Mary Madeline Hart; but she had previously married Donald McCormick and had two children with him. Sadly, her first child, Christine Marie McCormick, born November 8, 1943, had died January 2, 1948. I believe she had been born with spina bifida, and had been unable to walk. Her second child, James (Jim) Michael McCormick, was born June 21, 1946. The story I heard was that when Dad first saw my mother (which I believe was at a bar), he said “I’m going to marry that blonde.” They got married later that year.

With help from his brother-in-law Bryce Brown, Dad built a home for his new wife next to his parents’ home in Phoenix MD. That was where my brothers and I grew up.

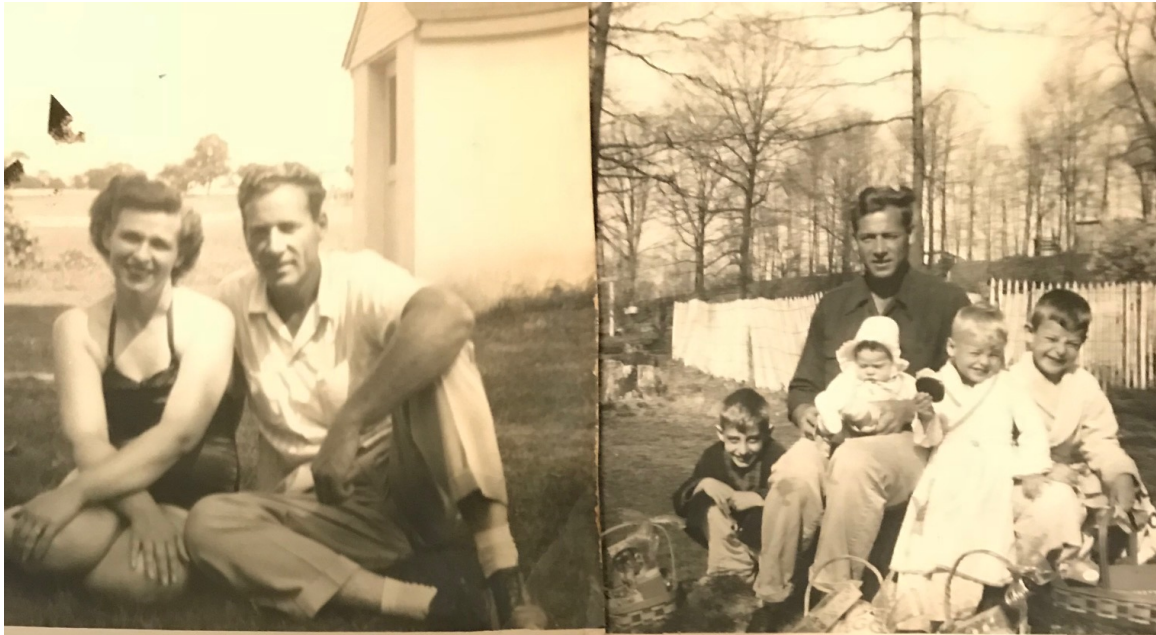
### **Ninth Generation**

Dick and Mary Perry had three children: Richard Hart Perry, Steven Glenn Perry, and me, Janine Lee Perry.

Below is a picture of my parents Dick and Mary Perry; one of my father Dick with the four kids, taken on Easter Sunday 1955; and a picture at my grandparent’s house, probably about 1958 or 1959. My parents are standing in the center at

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the back. I'm sitting on my Grandmother Perry's (Leah) lap, next to her husband Roy. My brothers Steve, Rick and Jim are sitting on the floor in the front.



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Dad's business, Roy E. Perry and Son was liquidated in about 1967 because the business was no longer profitable. After trying a few jobs that didn't work out, Dad spent the last years of his life developing the thirty acres of land across the road. There were some lots that had not yet been sold when he died of a heart attack in 1980, so my brother Rick had to take over and finish the project.

My brother Steve did a lot of traveling, and especially loved the wide open spaces out west. He died of a heart attack on February 19, 2012 at the age of 59, while camping in the desert in Arizona. He was so loved by the people at the homeless center where he sometimes volunteered that they made a memorial garden for him. Some of his ashes were scattered in the desert, and some were buried in the memorial garden. Incredibly, the couple from the ministry who conducted Steve's memorial service happened to be from the Sykesville area, near where I live; so while visiting home, they stopped by my house to give me a copy of the sermon from Steve's memorial service, pictures from the service, and other mementos from Steve's belongings.

My oldest brother, Jim, was fortunate to have had a long relationship with a devoted partner, Scot. Jim and Scot moved to New York to be near Scot's mother. Jim had health issues related to asthma for as long as I can remember. He passed away October 15, 2016, at the age of 70, from esophageal cancer.

My brother Rick lived in Florida with his amazing wife, Deb. My husband Mark and I enjoyed visiting them and playing golf with them every year after the Christmas holidays. Rick died of a heart attack on September 24, 2019.

I am retired from a career as a mainframe computer programmer with the Social Security Administration. I live in Eldersburg with my wonderful husband, Mark Wilson. We are both retired, and lead a very busy and active life, with activities including ballroom dancing, golf, book club, and wine club.

### **Tenth Generation**

I have two sons of whom I am very proud, Greg and Sean, from my first marriage to George Crouse.

### **Full Circle**

Researching the Shipley ancestry has been fascinating and thought-provoking. I am very happy to be living here in Carroll County, less than two miles from where my ancestor Peter Shipley, and his sons Adam and Absolom, patented PETER'S PURCHASE and EVERETT'S PROGRESS in 1755 and 1763. One of my favorite walks is down Slacks Road, where I walk by the land where Peter's nephew, Adam Shipley .111, patented ADAM'S GARDEN in 1754. I hope that sharing what I found in my research will help preserve the history of my family and my community.

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