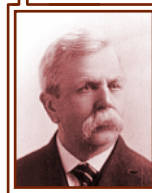


A History of the
George and Ellen Grindell Family
of Cumberland, Maryland

By Conrad W. Terrill



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Dedication

To my mother, Mary Elizabeth Atkinson Terrill,
and her sisters, Margaret Lillian Atkinson Brady and Anna Rita Atkinson Brown.

I regret that Aunt Margaret did not live to see the book in final form.

——Conrad W. Terrill

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Preface

This book is written primarily for the descendants of George and Ellen Grindell, of Cumberland, Maryland. If we had one, a picture of George would have been put beside that of Ellen, on the title page.

In 1983 I happened upon a large tin box of my mother's pictures—pictures that I had little interest in before then, I suppose. In looking these over with my mother and father, and hearing their stories concerning them, I found these to be a treasure, something to be shared with others in the family. When we next visited Aunt Margaret Brady, in Baltimore, I asked to see what pictures she had, and found another treasure trove, including Grandmother Atkinson's photo album. This spurred me on, over the next two years, to contact other relatives, and to collect copies of a wealth of pictures, and information regarding our ancestors and their kin, with the intention of somehow distributing the results. But other matters claimed priority.

Two years ago a few simultaneous events rekindled my interest in finishing this project. One was the example set by the husband of my cousin Alice Jane (Atkinson) Brocato. Rick Brocato and his coauthors had put out a very nicely written book called *Empowering the Leader Within: Four Essential Virtues*, on the subject of Total Quality Management, a subject of much interest at that time at the place where I work. Newly inspired, I resolved to finish my project—by Christmas, 1996. As seems to be a trend for me, another deadline has come and gone. What can I say? If any of you have wondered if this would be another of my unfinished projects, I can't blame you. But it hasn't been for lack of trying. Well . . .—perhaps it has, to some degree.

But now it's complete. And it's actually a good bit broader than originally planned. Chapter 1 alone surpasses my original intentions. You'll find there the best of the Grindell family pictures, and all the Grindell family stories that I've heard. In case you begin to wonder who "we" are, in the story—we are you and I. I've taken you with me in spirit as I've researched the story, pursuing it as far as I thought you might be interested, while sparing you the tedium of the task. (Not to mention that it looked rather egocentric in the first draft, with all the 'I's!') I've enjoyed the research task—I realize that not everyone enjoys this type of work.

The pictures in Chapter 1 do not track the story—they're just spread through it in roughly chronological order. If you just feel like looking at the pictures, and don't want to read the whole chapter to figure out who's in them, here's a list of the subjects:

Ellen Shearan Grindell
Ellen's sister, Mary Shearan McGovern, and her husband, Thomas
Ellen's halfsister, Margaret Whelan
Ellen's halfsister, Rose Whelan Collins, and her husband, Andy
Ellen's cousin, Bill Lloyd

Ellen's children: Will, Edward, Margaret, Albert, Lillie, Anna (Nan), Joe, and Tom
Will's wife, Annie O'Toole (or Tooel), and Annie's mother, Mrs. Tooel
Edward's 1st wife, Helen Kent, and his 2nd wife, Mary Borimshy
Margaret's husband, Conrad (Allie) Atkinson, and Allie's sister, Annie Atkinson Mathews
Albert's wife, Martha (Matty) Pitcairn; Martha's daughter, Roberta Pitcairn, and Martha's maid, Minnie
Nan's husband, Bob Skiles
Tom's wife, Norma Tolson

Will and Annie Grindell's children: Marion, Eleanor, Loretta, Bill, and Jack
Margaret and Allie Atkinson's children: Margaret, Virginia, Joe, Edward, Mary, Albert, and Anna
Tom and Norma Grindell's children: Albert, Thelma, and Tom Jr.
(Albert's middle initial, 'G.', is used to distinguish him from his uncle, Albert J.)

Chapter Two delves into the ancestry of George Washington Grindell. I've had to pursue it from a different angle from that originally intended. Originally I'd hoped to follow the leads backward in time as far as they went. They didn't go very far. When I realized that I was stymied I decided instead to puzzle out how all the Grindells in eastern Maryland

in the early 1800's were related. (The fact that there weren't too many of them helped in this decision.) I'd hoped that this effort would simplify the process of determining where George W. came from, and to some degree it did. The chapter's compass was broadened considerably as a result of the influence of Mary Alice Benedict Grindol, the wife of a distant Grindell cousin to whom I wrote after discovering her book, *The Grindol Family Genealogy*. Mrs. Grindol encouraged me to make my book of more general interest by including all of the Maryland Grindalls (Grindall is how the name was once commonly spelled). I've failed to follow all of her guidance—I've not adhered to standard genealogical format. If I had been better able to establish all the various Grindall family relationships I would have used the more proper format; but, as it was, I felt that it would make this book too complex. It was certainly far from my original purpose. In case you wonder why so much attention has been devoted to the life of J.J. Grindall in this chapter, it is because there was so much interesting material. J.J. was a nephew of William Grindall, whom we presume to be the grandfather of George W. Grindell.

Chapter Three was originally intended to present the ancestry of Ellen Shearan Grindell. I've long been interested in this because of the intriguing stories my mother has told me. Initially I tried to do the research for this chapter using the Irish records now available through the Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. But I found this to be too cumbersome a procedure. In January of 1997, however, I had the opportunity to stop in Ireland on the way back from a government trip to Sweden. I spent the best part of a week there, including two and a half days at PRONI, the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland, in Belfast. I'd hoped to have better success tracing our Irish ancestry with more direct access to the records. And I was hoping that these records were indexed in some way. An index is in fact under way, but it was not available to me, and my two and a half days were not fruitfully spent. After the first two days I changed my goal. Instead of trying to trace Ellen's ancestry I felt that I could better spend my time (and better enjoy my trip!) by focussing on what life was like for her mother, Bridget Reynolds, in Ireland in the 1840's. So that's what I did. I tromped over a good bit of County Down, and up to the top of County Antrim, saw a lot of beautiful country, spent some time at a few libraries, and at the bookstore of the Ulster Historical Foundation, and a couple of days at Folk Parks, which are reconstructions of the way of life in Ireland in the 19th Century. With some additional reading after I got back I felt that I had enough of an understanding to write the chapter. I've tried to be reasonably accurate, and not too fanciful. After a bit of indecision concerning the chapter's relevance in this book I finally decided to include it. I hope you find it interesting.

There are many people to thank for this effort. Much of the information was contributed by my mother, Mary Atkinson Terrill; my aunts, Margaret Atkinson Brady and Ann Atkinson Brown; and their cousins, Albert Gordon Grindell, Thelma Ruth Grindell Connolley, and William Thomas Grindell Jr. My cousin, Linda Grindell Leavengood, contributed pictures given to her father, John E. (Jack) Grindell, by Joe Grindell. My cousin Michael Atkinson contributed information passed on to him by his father, Albert Mathews Atkinson, including Edward Grindell's scrapbook. And my cousin Madelin Booth Clements contributed some reminiscences. Also, historians, librarians, and archivists in many places have been extremely helpful, particularly in the Maryland State Archives (formerly known as the Maryland Hall of Records), as well as the St. Mary's County Historical Society, St. Mary's County Courthouse, Maryland Historical Society, Enoch Pratt Free Library, B&O Railroad Museum, National Archives, Library of Congress, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Centers, and many other historical societies and libraries. Generations of historians and indexers of records have bequeathed to us invaluable help in pinpointing pertinent information and in explaining the background surrounding it. And Mary Alice Benedict Grindol, upon whose book some of this book is based, has been very helpful in sharing her insights and in pointing out where further progress could be made.

Difficult as it may be to know much about people from the type of factual records available to us, in many cases this is our only route to "meeting" our ancestors and their kin. Although they lived in a much different world from ours, they were like us in many ways. Some did well in some ways and some did well in others. Some left more of an impression upon the world than others, allowing us to better "know" them. I've tried to be fair to all of them. I've tried not to influence the story too much by imposing prejudices, and arbitrarily making heroes and villains of people. And I've tried to stick to information which came from legitimate sources. In consequence the story may seem a little dry to some of you. But I hope that you can deal with this and use your imaginations to provide the living detail. I challenge you to do so! So please enjoy meeting your ancestors!

Conrad W. Terrill
June 1998

Chapter 1

George and Ellen Grindell, of Cumberland, Maryland

Ellen Grindell, around whom this history is centered, is the earliest Grindell of whom we have a picture. She was born Ellen B. Shearan (the B. is probably for "Bridget," a name Ellen didn't like), on August 19th, 1856, to Michael and Bridget Shearan, in Mount Savage, Maryland, about three miles northwest of Cumberland. She had an older sister, Mary, who was born in Pennsylvania on May 20th, 1854. Thus, in the year 1857 the Shearan family consisted of Michael, 35, Bridget, 28, Mary, 3, and Ellen, 1. Before going into the tragedy that befell the family that year let's set the scene.

Cumberland was a bustling town at this time, and it is the primary scene of the Grindell story up to the turn of the century. At mid-century, Horace Greeley, journalist and politician, (perhaps best remembered for his advice to aspiring young American men, "Go West, young man!") said, "Cumberland is destined to become one of the largest inland towns in America, a rival of Pittsburgh and Lowell."¹ (Cumberland never quite reached this destiny, but this is the way things looked at that time.) The Cumberland Road, the western leg of the National Road, was started from Cumberland in 1811 and reached Wheeling, Virginia (West Virginia did not then exist), on the Ohio River in 1818. The building of this road had been championed by Thomas Jefferson when he was president (1801-1809); it was a part of his vision to open up to settlers the western land acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase, of 1803. It was the first national



Ellen B. Grindell, around 1890, perhaps.
(Painting by an unknown artist.)

(federally-funded) road, a toll-free turnpike to the West, and it brought hundreds of thousands of settlers through Cumberland in its prime. By 1852 it stretched all the way to Vandalia, Illinois. Managing to have the national road start from Baltimore was a political triumph for Maryland. Despite this success, however, upon the completion of the Erie Canal in New York in 1825 it became apparent to Baltimore and Washington merchants that they could suffer substantially in the competition to prosper from commerce in western goods unless they did something

(From the *Cumberland Telegraph and Maryland Mining Register*, Sept. 3, 1857 (Thurs.), p. 2.)

MAN KILLED. —On Thursday evening last, a melancholy and fatal accident, resulting in the death of Michael Sherran, an Irishman, occurred on the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad, near the head of Polk Street, in this city. Sherran was a laborer, engaged in the repairs of the road. On the evening in question he attempted to jump upon the upward bound train while it was in motion, to return to his residence some three miles above town. His foot slipped, when his head fell on the track between the wheels, and was completely cut off down to the ears. His brains were scattered over the track, presenting a horrid sight. He leaves a wife and two children.

(From the [Cumberland] *Democratic Alleganian*, Aug. 29, 1857)

LOCAL MATTERS

COAL TRADE —Last week the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad brought down 4,017.00 tons, and the Cumberland Coal & Iron Company's Railroad 5,708.02 tons; making a total of 9,725.02 tons from the Frostburg region. —During the same period, 6,876.10 tons were shipped over George's Creek Coal & Iron Company's Railroad, and 1,918.14 tons over the Hampshire Coal & Iron Company's Railroad; making a total of 8,795.06 tons from the entire coal field for the week ending 22d instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT. —A man, named Michael Sherry, in attempting to jump upon a train while in motion, on the Cumberland Coal & Iron Company's Railroad, on Thursday last, slipped and fell. The train passed over him, mangling him horribly, and causing instantaneous death. He resides a few miles west of this city, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL & IRON COMPANY. —The New York Herald, in speaking of the prices of stocks that Coal Companies command in the New York market, says that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, whose stock is now quoted at \$73, (and we have seen it as high as \$103,) is not to-day a bit better than the Cumberland Coal Company at \$15, neither are dividend paying stocks. A Maryland contemporary adds:

"We know nothing of the merits of the companies out of our own State, but from late information as regards the Cumberland, it would not surprise us to see a dividend declared at an early day on the par value of their stock, and when once commenced, we predict they will be able to keep it up.

"Their last report shows nearly half their floating debt paid, besides they have paid for a fleet of fine boats, which are now daily loading and descending the canal; which is in fine running order. They have made extensive improvements at their wharves in Cumberland, and are getting out a vast amount of coal, which is wending its way to market. This shows a very healthy condition, and should they not soon conclude on paying a dividend, we hope that they may be able to wipe out their entire indebtedness, and prove the correctness of the Herald's prediction, that the stock is as valuable now as the Pennsylvania Coal Company. We should prefer holding it as a permanent investment."

THE CANAL continues in excellent boating order, and the shipments of coal are heavy. The whole number of boats now engaged in the coal trade is about 250, capable of carrying about 27,000 tons.



Ellen Grindell with some of her children around 1902. Thomas is seated beside her, and standing, from left, are Lillie, Albert, Nan, and Edward.

further. To counter New York's new advantage, on the Fourth of July in 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were both started, with great fanfare in both Washington and Baltimore, with

routes intended to head for Cumberland, and on from there to the Ohio River. Cumberland was to be more than just a stop along the way, though. Coal and iron deposits in the Cumberland area, discovered in the early part of the 18th century, were to become central to the development of industry and commerce there. The Georges Creek coal basin, just west of Cumberland, was one of the nation's richest sources of bituminous coal. Companies planning to exploit these resources were started in the Cumberland area soon after the C&O and B&O commenced building; but progress was much slower than expected. The B&O finally reached Cumberland in 1842, (and Wheeling in 1853), and the C&O reached Cumberland in 1850. The town, already primed for these events, grew rapidly. The population of Cumberland rose from 1162 in 1830, to 2384 in 1840, to 6105 in 1850,² much of the growth being due to the arrival of Irish, Welsh, Scottish, and German immigrants, coming to work in the coal mines, iron companies, and railroad yards.

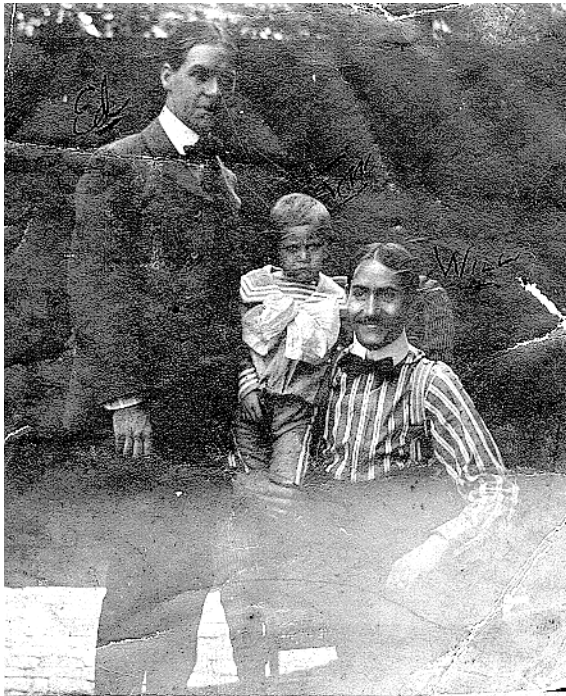
In 1857 Michael Shearan was working for an iron company railroad as a laborer. On August 27th, a week after Ellen's first birthday, he died a horrible death in a rail yard accident. See the newspaper accounts on page 1 for the gruesome story. The article in the Cumberland



Mary Shearan McGovern, ~1910.



Thomas McGovern, ~1910



Edward, Thomas, and Will Grindell, around 1899.

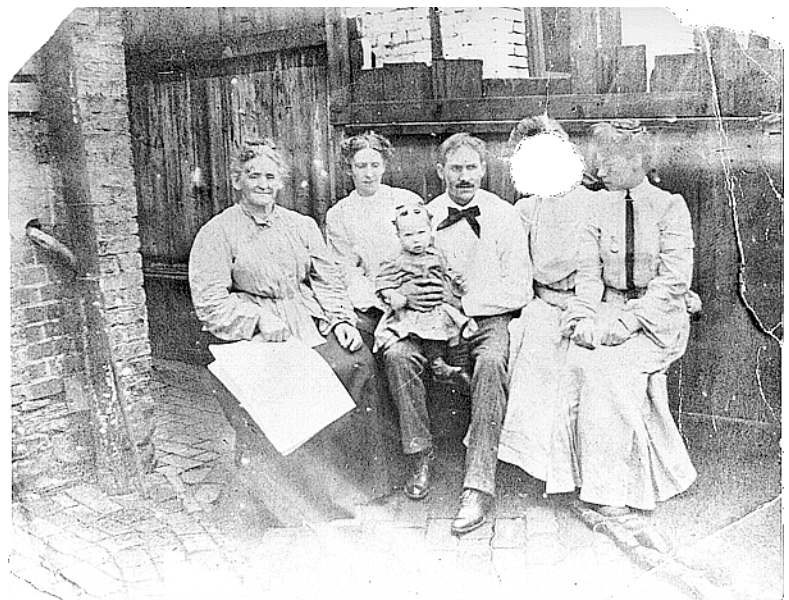
Telegraph and Maryland Mining Register was one of three unrelated railroad accidental death accounts reported in that (weekly) edition—this type of story was common for that period. The surrounding articles in the Democratic Alleganian show how the story of Michael's death fitted in with the broader news of the day. The tale of that night from Bridget's perspective has been retold many times down through the years, and here it is as recalled by Mary Atkinson Terrill, who heard it from her grandmother, Ellen, in the 1920's. (We've added Michael's name, which Mary didn't know, to make the story simpler to tell.)

It was a rainy late summer night near Cumberland, when Grandmother was just a baby. Michael and Bridget, with the two little children, were visiting Bridget's sister, and were nearly ready to leave when news came to Michael that there had been a wreck in the rail yard back in Cumberland. He was needed right away. Bridget waited there for Michael to return. A long while later there was a knock at the door, which Bridget's sister answered, and she talked in hushed tones with a man outside. When she came back in she shut the door behind her and sagged against it. Facing Bridget, who was sitting with her baby in her lap and her toddler by her side, she sadly broke the grievous news, "God help you, Bridget! Michael has been killed!"

In the burial records of St. Patrick's Church, Michael's name was spelled "Sheeren." His age was given as 35 years. His funeral was on August 28th and he was presumably buried in St. Patrick's cemetery. His tombstone, if he had any, has not been found.

From Ireland during the famine years

So Michael Shearan was born around 1822 in Ireland. Beyond what we've already told, we know nothing more about him! We can presume that he was Catholic, and that he may have emigrated to America during the famine emigration (1847 to 1854), in which 1.6 million Irish came to the U.S.; although emigration to America from Ireland was also considerable before that period. He was perhaps working in the railroad yards or in the coal mines around Cumberland when he met Bridget. He may have been a Michael Sheeran listed in the 1850 federal census, age 30, living in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.³ Sheeran was a laborer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, born in Ireland and living in Malone's Shanty No. 2 along with 64 other laborers, all Irish and all between the ages of 20 and 40. Murthy Malone, the foreman, lived in Malone's Shanty No. 1, which was further annotated "Sec. 32 P.R.R.," and which housed 45 Irish laborers along with Malone (a Pennsylvanian) and an English blacksmith. Four other shanties in Hempfield Township housed mostly-Irish laborers working on other sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These Irish laborers were working for some company under contract to the Pennsylvania Railroad to build about 20 miles of the railroad through Hempfield Township (which includes the towns of Greensburg and Jeanette), a job which was completed by 1851. It took seven years



Mrs. Tooe, Annie, Will holding his first-born, Marion, Nan (who poked her head out because she didn't like the way she looked in the picture), and Lillie, ~1903.



Joe, ~1904. (Marked on back, "To Mother from Joe.")

(starting in 1847) and a number of such contracts to link Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. The work consisted of grading the roadbed through rough terrain, building wooden bridges across rivers and streams, and laying track. By December of 1852 all but the section over the Allegheny Mountain was complete, although cars were



Lillie Grindell, ~1900.

already running the length of the state using the Pennsylvania Canal's Portage Railroad to overcome that one remaining obstacle. This system of ten inclined planes, five on each side of the mountain, had been in use since 1834 to haul boats over the mountain from one half of the Main Line Canal to the other. By February of 1854 the railroad section over the mountain was finished, (including the fabulous Horseshoe Curve), and another of America's canals was on its way toward obsolescence.⁴

Bridget's maiden name was Reynolds, and she was born around 1830 in County Down (we believe)^{*}, which is in the southeastern part of what is now called Northern

Ireland, with a coast on the Irish Sea.⁵ Most of what we know of Bridget is from stories passed down through the generations. She was about twelve to fifteen years old at the onset of the Great Potato Famine, in 1845, and she worked on the family farm, which was run by her eldest brother, a tenant farmer. All of the land in Ireland was owned by British and Anglo-Irish gentry; it was leased or rented out through local agents on behalf of the (sometimes absentee) landlords. Children married at about age sixteen, and



Mrs. Toel, Annie, Margaret holding Marion, Nan (head poked out), and Lillie, ~1903.

^{*}Actually, the only evidence we have that Bridget Reynolds was from County Down is a boyhood recollection of Ellen's grandson, Albert G. Grindell. Albert recalls sitting on the front steps of his Aunt Nan's house on Arch Street in Pittsburgh in about 1927, when a neighbor was ribbing his aunt and grandmother, suggesting they were "Corkonians." Ellen was amused, and said, "No, we are from County Down." We assume that she meant her mother was from County Down, since we believe she would have known little about her father.

then applied to the agents for plots of their own, which were customarily taken out of their parents' plots. These plots were becoming desperately small, a fraction of an acre in some cases by the 1840's, as Ireland became the most overpopulated country in the world. For over a hundred years, up to 1829, the official Church of Ireland (and of England) was Episcopalian, and all other religions, most particularly Catholicism, were suppressed. The Church of Ireland imposed law. When parents died, their land was usually subdivided between the children; but in a Catholic family, if one child joined the Church of Ireland, then that child had the right to inherit all of the land. The poor farmers subsisted almost entirely on a potato diet, since the potato was the only crop which could provide enough yield from a small plot to last through the winter. Most of their land had to be used to grow wheat, barley, and oats, which they could seldom afford to eat since it had to be shipped to England to pay the rent. The penalty for not paying the rent was eviction, and this was often enforced; it was effectively a slow-death sentence for the entire family. The winter potatoes were stored in covered-over pits in the gardens, and these had to last til summer, but there were a few months (the "meal months") during which the family had to scrounge for food. The families lived in small mud-plank or stone cottages with mud-thatched rooves and dirt floors. Those who were well off had a pig, which was kept in a corner of the hearth room. A more thorough description of life in County Down in the 1830's and '40's for Bridget and her family is presented in Chapter 3.

The potato blight first struck on a large scale in 1845, and again to varying degrees in the immediately succeeding years. It was catastrophic for the Irish. It caused the potatoes to turn black and mushy, to give off a putrid odor,



Margaret and Lillie, ~1904.

and to be totally inedible. The cause of the blight was a complete mystery, and it was not until early in the twentieth century that it was actually understood. (It was caused by a fungus, which flourished in moist, warm conditions.) Although some of the English tried to help, the prevailing English attitude was that this was God's way of dealing with overpopulation.

Bridget lived a rather rough life on the farm even before the famine. Her eldest brother had inherited the family's plot of land, and he treated his younger brothers and sisters as servants ("slaveys" was the word passed down in the family stories). As soon as they could, one by one they fled, and Bridget, the youngest, was left behind. A neighbor became concerned enough for her welfare to write a letter to Bridget's sister, who had emigrated to America shortly before and was running a boarding house in Cumberland. "If you don't send the fare for Bridget, she will surely die!" Bridget's sister responded to this plea and sent the passage money to the neighbor, who saw to it that Bridget boarded a ship for Liverpool, England, from whence she made the voyage to America. Her sister travelled to New York City to meet her (it was required that a sponsor meet the passenger) and took her back to Cumberland.



Annie Mathews (A. Atkinson's sister), Nan, Margaret, Allie Atkinson, and Lillie, ~1904.

Arriving ships' captains provided lists of passengers to the Collector of the Customs, and these exist on microfilm at the National Archives, in Washington. A set of seven volumes, called *The Famine Immigrants*,⁶



Ed Grindell, ~1902.

compiled by Temple University's National Immigration Archives, serves as an index to these lists for all the Irish immigrants who arrived at the port of New York from 1846 to 1851. (From 1852 to 1892 these passenger lists remain un-indexed. It's unfortunate that the index does not extend to 1852, when Owen Reynolds, who will be introduced shortly, and his family probably arrived. There are 21 reels of microfilm covering the single year 1852,



Margaret Grindell, ~1904.

and it would be a formidable task to search through these.) There are 41 passengers in the *The Famine Immigrants* named Bridget Reynolds, and 8 named Biddy Reynolds. Of these, many can be eliminated from consideration by age and by relationship to other passengers. Even so, there are still about a half dozen eligible Bridgets. The listings cite the country of origin of the immigrant, but not the county or townland.

As for the information to be gleaned from these records, perhaps a single Bridget example will serve the purpose.⁷ Among the passengers on the ship "J.Z.," which arrived at New York on January 10th, 1850, from Liverpool, was a Brid Reynolds, 20, female, servant, from Ireland and intending to become an inhabitant of "Indiana." Looking at the original list it is apparent that the captain, John A. Zeregh (hence "J.Z."), or an agent completed the passenger list with little more than minimal effort. Everyone's first name was abbreviated; e.g., Brid (there were 14), Wm, Pat, Tho, Jas, Eliza, and so forth. Ditto lines (wavy vertical lines in place of columns of ditto marks) were used to connect known data items, leaving no unknowns, which were perhaps unacceptable to the customs officer. This resulted in long strings of passengers having common data entries, including such nonsense as a string of eight passengers having the occupation of "washer," two of whom were men and three of whom were under ten, and two strings of a dozen or so adult passengers with the occupation of "infant." Thus the dittoed destination of Indiana for Bridget should be taken lightly. She may not have known the name of the state in which she planned to live. There were 293 passengers on this ship, eight of whom were cabin passengers. Bridget was one of the regular passengers. One baby was born on board, and died; and of nineteen infant passengers (less than one year old), ten



Anna O'Toole, ~1902.

died at sea. Two other passengers died; one 3 years old and one 20. During this voyage the passengers would have spent nearly the entire trip in the hold, in very cramped quarters. As horrid as this voyage may seem to us, Bridget was luckier than many of the famine immigrants, who had nobody in America to pay their way, and thus had to settle for the cheaper fare to Canada and elsewhere, where the immigration restrictions were less severe. Many of the voyages to Canada were disastrous, due to overcrowding and the consequent lack of adequate provisions and cleanliness on the ships, leading to outbreaks of disease (mainly typhus and dysentery) both on the ships (commonly called “coffin ships”) and in the quarantine areas in which the immigrants had to wait for a period before being permitted into their new country. Ships to the U.S. such as the one on which Bridget journeyed were much better provisioned for the voyage due to a series of regulatory laws enacted by the U.S. Congress beginning in 1819, limiting the number of passengers on ships bound for U.S. ports and specifying quantities of food and drink required.⁸

After Bridget arrived she presumably helped her sister in the boarding house for a while before she met and married Michael Shearan, perhaps around 1852 or so. Their marriage is not recorded in the St. Patrick’s Catholic Church (of Cumberland) records. There is also no record of a marriage license for them in the Allegheny County records of 1847 to 1865.¹⁰ They could have been married in Pennsylvania, considering that Mary was born



Margaret Mary Grindell, ~1904.



Conrad Aloysius Atkinson, ~1904.

there.¹¹ Albert G. Grindell recalls hearing from his uncle, Ed Grindell, that Ellen was born in Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania. Her daughter Lillie’s death certificate, however, for which Ellen herself was the informant, states that she was born in Mt. Savage, Maryland. Also, the St. Patrick’s baptismal records for the last four of Ellen’s children state the same (those for the first five say “ex loco Cumbria”). Perhaps Mt. Carmel is where Mary was born, though. There is a coal mining town in the anthracite deposits of eastern Pennsylvania by this name, and there is also an area in northeast Pittsburgh called Mt. Carmel.

Bridget’s new life

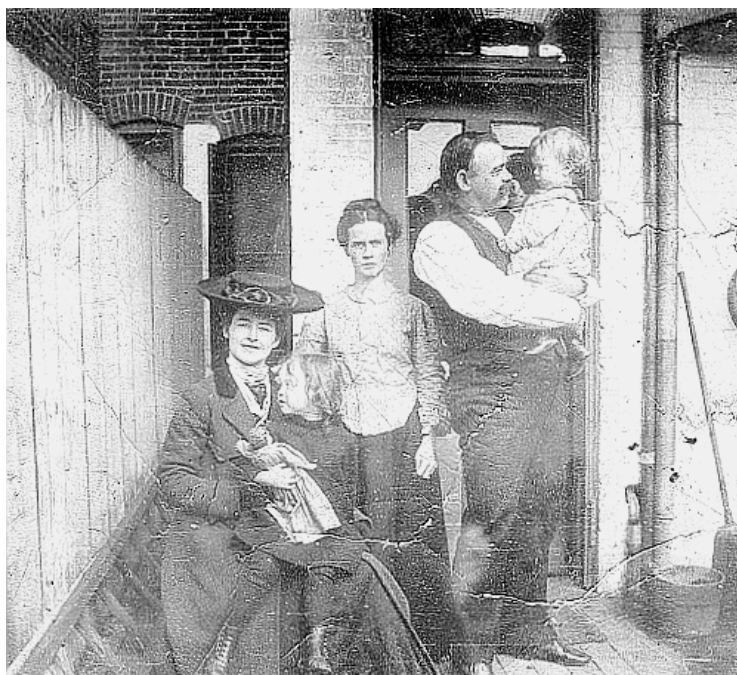
After Michael’s death Bridget left Cumberland and moved to Pittsburgh, where she supported her young family as a shoe cobbler according to the family stories. In the 1858-59 Pittsburgh city directory Bridget Sheran, seamstress, widow of Michael, was listed, living in a house at 27 Webster Street.¹² Among the Reynoldses in this directory was an Owen Reynolds, peddler, living at the same address, and thus likely a relative of Bridget, perhaps a brother. This was the only appearance in the directories of that time for either of them. On January 5, 1859 Bridget married Andrew Whelan in St. Paul Cathedral in Pittsburgh.¹³ Andrew Whelan was born in Ireland in 1822 and emigrated to America in 1848.⁵¹ In June of 1860, according to the 1860 federal census, the Whelan household was in the 8th Ward of Pittsburgh; Andrew, 35, Bridget, 27, Mary, 6, Ellen, 4, and Margaret, 3/12.¹⁵ Andrew was a laborer, did not own real estate, and his personal property was valued at \$20. In the same



Ed and Helen Grindell, 1905.



Ed's flip side.



Margaret, holding Marion, with her aunt, Margaret Whalen, (who lived with her sister Rose's family), and Rose's husband Andy Collins, holding Eleanor, ~1904.

census Owen Reynolds and his family were living in a three-family dwelling in the 3rd Ward of Pittsburgh; Owen, 40, Mary, 40, Margaret, 17, Catharine, 15, Marial, 14, and William, 1.¹⁶ Owen was a peddler, did not own real estate, and his personal property was valued at \$400. Owen's three oldest children were born in Ireland and attended school. Soon after 1860 Andrew and Bridget moved their family to Ohio, and then to Cumberland around 1866. By 1880 they were again living in Pittsburgh. They raised six children in addition to Mary and Ellen Shearan. The Whelan children, with their



Lillie (top right), with fellow telephone operators, on steps of telephone building, about 1904.

birthyears, were:

Margaret A. (or E.), 1860
 Rose A., 1862
 Delia Ellen, 1865
 James, 1867
 John, 1870
 Jane V. ("Jenny"), 1874

Owen Reynolds came to America from Ireland sometime in 1852 or before (since two years of residence was required before he could declare his intention to become a U.S. citizen, in 1854). He was about 32 years old, or younger, and he was presumably accompanied by his three daughters. In November 1854, in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania (very near to where the last section of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the section over Allegheny Mountain, was finished earlier in that year), he declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen; and in January 1858, in Pittsburgh, he was naturalized.¹⁷ In September 1857 he married Mary O'Neil, in St. Paul Cathedral in Pittsburgh.¹⁴ Mary was born in

Ireland in June of 1822.²⁰ Their children were: William, born in December of 1858; Michael, ~1861; Jane, ~1863; and Teresa, 1865, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania.¹⁸ In 1870 Owen, a laborer, and his family were living in White Ash, in Plum Township, near Pittsburgh. The family does not appear in the federal census index for Pennsylvania for 1880, probably because this index only covers those households including children ten years of age or younger. Owen died in January 1896 of pleurisy, in Pittsburgh, at age 79 years 10 months (which puts his birthdate in March of 1816).¹⁹ At the time of his death he was living at the corner of Grant and Water Streets, in Pittsburgh. He was buried for some reason in Philadelphia. In 1900 his widow Mary was living in Verona Borough in Allegheny County, with children William, Teresa, and Michel [*sic*].²⁰ Mary died at her home on Front Street in Verona in 1909, at age 87.²¹

Bridget's sister who ran the boarding house in Cumberland could have been Mary Loyd, the wife of James Loyd. James and Mary were sponsors (godparents) at the baptism of James Whalen, the first of the Whelan children to be born in Cumberland, in 1867.²⁶ It's well known among Ellen's grandchildren that they had cousins in Chicago by the name of Lloyd, (a Bill Lloyd is particularly well remembered), who moved there from Cumberland to operate a coal yard business. According to a story passed down by Ellen, Bridget's sister had no children, while Bridget had quite a few, and her sister eventually asked if she could raise one



Joe Grindell, ~1910.

of Bridget's, *"You have so many children and I have none. Could you find it in your heart, Bridget, to let me raise one?"* Since her sister had done so much for her, Bridget gave her Ellen, and Ellen never forgave her mother for this. While the rest of Bridget's children were being schooled, Ellen worked as a domestic in the boarding house in Cumberland. Ellen always resented that her schooling had ended early. James and Mary

Lloyd are listed in the 1860 Census, in Cumberland, and there appear to be some factual discrepancies which are difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with the stories passed down.²³ James was a laborer, 38 years old, and Mary was 42, and both were from Ireland. They do not appear to have had a boarding house, but seem to have been living in a duplex, with a couple from Bavaria and their family in the other side. Also, they had two children, Joseph, 8, and William, 5, both of whom were born in Maryland. William Lloyd can be found in Chicago in the 1900, 1910, and 1920 federal censuses (more about

this later). Mary was thus about eleven to fifteen years older than Bridget, if this age is accurate. Perhaps the story has been twisted slightly, and was originally, "you have so many daughters and I have none." It's also possible that Mary was not Bridget's sister, but that she was related to Bridget's children through Michael Shearan or Andrew Whelan.



Albert Grindell and possibly Bill Lloyd, ~1910.

Much of our information on the Shearen, Whelan, and Grindell families comes from the baptismal, burial, and marriage records of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Cumberland. This is where Bridget and her family, and later Ellen and her family, attended church. They were devout Catholics. Father Edward Brennen, from Kilkenny, Ireland, was the pastor here from 1858 to his death in 1884. According to the St. Patrick's Church burial records, Mary Lloyd died in 1881, at "age about 50 years."²⁴ This was surely the same Mary Lloyd, but this



Bob and Nan Skiles, ~1912.



Tom Grindell, ~1908.



Robert J. Skiles, ~1910.

estimated age made her nearly the same age as Bridget. We haven't yet found the Lloyds in the 1870 Census, since there is no index for Maryland for that year. And they don't appear in the 1850 and 1880 indexes, in Cumberland. An intriguing entry in the St. Patrick's baptism records is that for James Joseph Reynolds, born in 1874, son of James G. Reynolds and his wife, Elizabeth Anne McGee, of Cumberland.²² This is intriguing in that the godfather was William Loyd, thus indicating another possible relationship. The godmother was Mary or Molly Byrnes. Another intriguing entry is that for Henry Francis Sheran, born in January of 1858, son of Edward Sheran and wife.²⁶ (By this time Bridget had probably moved to Pittsburgh.) There were not many people in Maryland or Pennsylvania with this name; so Edward's presence in Cumberland at this time indicates a possible relationship to Michael Shearan. Attempts to locate further information on James G. Reynolds and Edward Sheran have not proved fruitful.

In the 1870 federal census the Andrew Whelan household was in Cumberland.²⁷ Andrew, 48, was a peddler and Bridget, 38, was keeping house. Andrew was eligible to vote, and thus by this time had U.S. citizenship; and Bridget couldn't read or write. Margaret, 10, was born in Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh), and Rosa, 8, was born in Ohio, and both were in school that year. Dahlia, 6, was also born in Ohio, and James, 3, and John, 4/12, were born in Maryland (Cumberland). Mary Sharon, 16 (born

in Ohio, foreign-born mother and father), was living in the Thomas McCann household.²⁸ Mr. McCann's occupation was shoemaking, and he had a wife and three children, ages 4, 2, and 1. Ellen Sharon, 16 (born in Maryland, foreign-born mother and father), was a domestic in the Frank Haley household.²⁹ Mr. Haley, 51, was without a wife and lived with his seven children, ranging in age from 9 to 24. Someone seems to have added a couple of years onto Ellen's age. Perhaps it was easier to obtain work as a domestic if you were 16, rather than 14. Mr. Haley's wife was probably not Bridget's sister who ran a boarding house, since none of the children had a foreign-born mother. Mr. McCann's wife, Anna, 27, although born in Ireland, is much too young to have been Bridget's sister.

Ellen becomes a Grindell

Ellen married George Washington Grindle, of Cumberland, on June 21st, 1874, in St. Patrick's Church, with a dispensation for a mixed marriage since George was not Catholic.³⁰ George was 28 years old at this time, and Ellen was almost 18. In the Allegany County marriage records, however, George's age was given as 23. His name was given there as Grindall; he was a moulder, and Ellen was a maid.³¹ George is listed in the St. Patrick's marriage record as the son of William Grindle. From census information we believe he was born on October 12, 1845, to Sarah A. Grindall, possibly at a Poppleton Street address in Baltimore.³² Much of the following information concerning George Grindell



Annie, with Marion (in dress), and Eleanor, ~1905.



Ed, 1906.

comes from his grandson, Albert G. Grindell, a son of Thomas, who heard it as he was growing up. Albert G. (we use his middle initial to avoid confusion with his uncle, Albert J.) believes that George's mother's maiden surname may have been Lehrer, and he recalls hearing that George's father was married three times. He believes the first two wives may have died of "childbed fever," antisepsis having not yet caught on. During the Civil War George is said to have cared for horses in Meade's Army at the Battle of Gettysburg. He would have been almost 18 by that time, just shy of the age at which he could have enlisted. In 1870, as a young man, he went West (following Horace Greeley's advice), departing from Baltimore with two friends on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, looking for work. They stopped over in Martinsburg, West Virginia, where one of the three went to church and met a girl (whom he eventually married), and this one decided that Martinsburg was all the further west he cared to go. The remaining two continued westward and stopped at Cumberland, where George got a job assisting with the construction of a steel mill for the rolling of rails. And that was all the further west George went. We don't know if George's friend made it any farther. The rolling mill was a plant which the B&O Railroad was constructing in Cumberland in a move to make the company as independent as possible, to turn out rails for the double-tracking then under way to the West. It opened in 1872, employing 800 persons.³³ George took a job at the mill after it was built and worked there for many years



Ed and Helen, ~1906.

in all capacities, eventually becoming assistant roller. During periods of business adversity he worked for the Cumberland Steel and Shafting Company.

Albert G. Grindell later worked for the B&O Railroad himself, for a short time, in Baltimore, and he recalls a day when some managers were coming around, rumored to be looking for excess people who could be furloughed. Albert's boss stashed his group out of sight, in the B&O warehouse (the long building next to which Orioles Park at Camden Yards has now been built). Albert happened



Helen and her goddaughter, Margaret Atkinson, ~1908.



This picture, entitled "Rolling Mill, Cumberland, Maryland," is from a travelogue published by the B&O Passenger Department in 1871. The mill was just about completed and would go into operation the following year. Courtesy of the B&O Railroad Museum, Inc.

upon some old B&O records there, and found a medical record pertaining to his grandfather, concerning his loss of an eye in an industrial accident at the rolling mill. These were the records of the B&O Relief Department, an early form of credit union, started in the 1880's, and the first of its kind for a large company. The records were destroyed in the early 1980's when the company sold the warehouse.^{33b}

The rolling mill was built on thirty acres of land south of Williams Street—land turned over to the railroad company for as long as the mill continued to operate. The mill was a boon to the Cumberland economy, both in the building and in the operation. Many of the skilled workers received wages unheard of in the community up to this time, some receiving three to ten dollars a day, and many wage earners and the merchants who prospered because of them overextended themselves in purchasing property. The boom did not last long. Bank failures in 1873 triggered a five year nationwide economic depression. In 1876 the mill closed down entirely, as did other smaller industries in the area. Railroad and canal operation suffered from loss of business too. Men who were used to earning high wages at the mill suddenly had to look for other work, many accepting pick and shovel work for a dollar a day. The winter of 1877/78 was the hardest, and public soup houses were established to feed the poor. In the spring of 1878 conditions began to improve, in

Cumberland and in the rest of the country. The mill resumed partial operation in the fall. By spring of 1879 it was back to what it had been, and it continued to run smoothly for several years with only temporary suspensions. But many people had been financially destroyed and were unable to recover. After 1883 the rolling mill's future began to look questionable. The B&O Railroad Company had changed its industrial policy and began to buy its rails from outside sources, rather than continuing to make them itself. The B&O closed the mill for good in 1888, and it remained idle until 1890, when it was leased by the Cumbria Iron Company, of Johnstown, Pa., which had been wiped out in the Great Johnstown Flood the previous year. They operated only a part of the mill, and only until 1893, when the mill at Johnstown had been reconstructed, after which the Cumberland mill remained idle for five more years.³⁴

The job of roller was a prestigious one at the mill, and that of assistant roller carried certain prestige also (both were supervisory jobs). But the mill was run twenty-four hours a day, and if the roller cared to work his shift for only ten hours then the assistant had to work his for fourteen. The assistant, of course, worked the night shift. The roller (or the assistant roller) worked with another fellow passing the hot steel blooms through the rolls. One was the "passer" and the other the "catcher," and then their roles were reversed as the blooms were passed back



From Ed Grindell's scrapbook. An item from a Pittsburgh newspaper. The race was run on Wednesday, 24 March 1909.

through the other way, and back and forth, until they reached the right size and shape. Albert G. remembers hearing his father and his father's brothers once talking in Cumberland about the roller, whose name was Crowley, and whose assistant George was. Crowley was a decent man to work with, whereas his predecessor was not, and Crowley himself as assistant had it a good bit worse than George.

Other than the few recollections already mentioned there is scant record of George Grindell's life before he married Ellen Shearan. In the 1850 federal census Sarah A. and Geo. W. are included in the Wm. Grindall household in the 18th Ward of Baltimore City.³⁵ The household members are listed as follows (in this order): Wm. Grindall, 61; Mary, 58; Wm., 22; Francis A., 19; Sarah A., 27; Mary, 9; Geo. W., 4; and Harriet A., 12. The two Williams were both machinists, everyone was born in Maryland, and Harriet attended school within the year. The 1850 federal census was the first in which the individuals in each household were named separately. Before this only the head of the household was named, and the other household members were numerically counted, with the numbers broken out into various gender and age group categories. Relationship to the head of the household was not specified in 1850, but from the way in which the names were listed we can guess that Mary was William Sr.'s wife; William Jr. was their son; Sarah was either a daughter or a daughter-in-law; Francis was William Jr.'s wife (this actually comes from the 1860 census); and George was Sarah's son. Harriet and young Mary, we suspect, were William's nieces, but we'll go deeper into all of this in Chapter 2. We find William and Mary in the 18th Ward again in the 1860 federal census, but Sarah, young Mary, George, and Harriet were not

there. The household in 1860 was as follows: Wm Grindell, 54; Mary, 52; William, 27; Francis, 25; William, 5; and Joseph, 3.³⁶ William Sr. was a R.R. laborer and his personal property was valued at \$100, and William Jr. was a clerk. Although the ages are not consistent with those listed in 1850 this is indeed the same family. This lack of consistency in ages in the censuses is common, since the information was provided to the enumerator by whomever was available at the household at the time. A daughter-in-law, or possibly even a neighbor, for instance, may have had little idea of the actual ages of many of the household members.

In the 1868/69 Baltimore city directory there was a Geo. Grindall, laborer, at 82 South Republican. This was the only Baltimore city directory during his lifetime in which George was listed. The name William Grindall appears in the directories from 1847 to 1868, with many different occupations and many different addresses. There are also numerous other Grindalls in the Baltimore directories, and the relationships of these Grindalls to William will be discussed later. One possible relative of George shows up in the Baptismal Records of St. Patrick's Church. The godfather of Lulu Teresa, baptized in 1890, was listed as Edwin Grindall.³⁷ It's probable though that this was actually Edward, then twelve years old.

George and Ellen raised a large family. Ellen stated in later censuses that she had given birth to fourteen or fifteen children, nine of whom lived past infancy. These children (with their birthyears and the nicknames by which they were known) were:³⁷

William Thomas	"Will"	1874
Edward Michael	"Ed"	1877
Mary Margaret	"Margaret"	1879
Albert James	"Al"	1882
Lillian Cecelia	"Lillie"	1884
Honore A.	"Anna", "Nan"	1887
Lulu Teresa	"Lulu"	1889
Joseph George	"Joe"	1892
Thomas Edward	"Tom"	1896

Lulu died of diptheria at age two.⁴¹ The godparents of the children, (often family relatives), were: (for Will) Peter Cosgrove and Mary Sheeran; (for Edward) William Loyd and Margaret Whelan; (for Margaret) Phillip Thomas and Helen Lechy; (for Albert) John ["Joannes," in Latin] J. Male and Elizabeth Britting; (for Lillie) Alfred Gonds and Henrietta Haggerty; (for Nan, who was baptized Honore Genevieve) "Cassian" [Latin] MacKart and Mary MacKart; (for Lulu) Edwin Grindall and Mary Nolte; (for Joseph) Thomas McGovern and Mary Nolte; (and for Thomas) Charles McGovern and Mary McGovern. John Whelan's godparents, in 1870, were Michael Lavan and Mary Sheeran.

George Grindell, a moulder, was listed in the Cumberland city directory of 1877-78, living on Cecilia Street. Andrew Whalen, a laborer, also was listed, living on Spring Street at the corner of Elm.³⁸

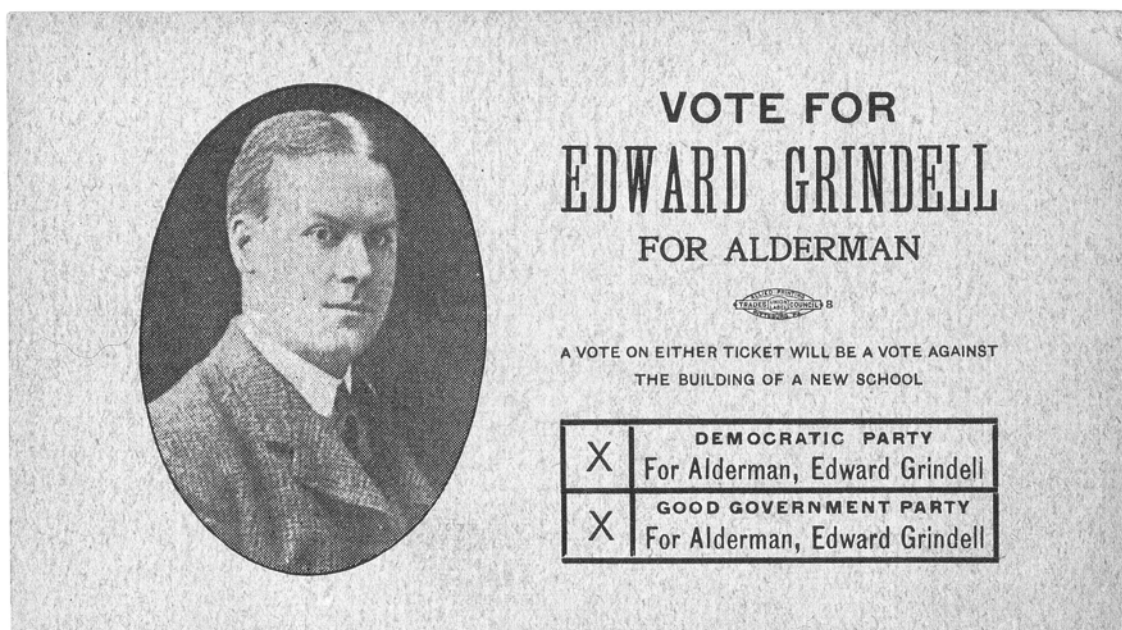
Whalens, Grindells, and McGoverns

In 1879 Mary Shearan married Thomas McGovern, a railroad brakesman, born in January 1848 in Pennsylvania

to Irish immigrant parents. According to the 1880 Census the newlyweds, with their newborn son Charles, were living with Mary's parents at 41 Wilson Street in Pittsburgh.³⁹ The Whalen household held eleven members at this time: Andrew, 55, was a laborer; Bridget, 51, was keeping house; Margaret, 21, was a domestic servant; Rose, 18, was working in a jelly factory; Deliah, 15, was working at a tobacconet; James, 13, was an errand boy; John, 11, was going to school; Jane, 6, was at home; Thomas McGovern, 31, was (as already mentioned) a brakesman; Mary, 27, was keeping house; and Charles, 6/12, was born in January. The Pittsburgh city directories also show Andrew Whalen, laborer, and Thomas McGovern, brakesman, at 41 Wilson Street in 1880/81, but by 1881/82 they had moved to 17 Logan Street, and Thomas was now a baggage master for the B&O Railroad. In 1884 Thomas became a conductor, which he remained until he retired.

The 1880 Census placed Ellen and George Grindell in Cumberland, on Cecelin [Cecilia] Street. George, 35, was working in a rolling mill, and Ellen, 24, was keeping house and taking care of Willy, 5, Eddy, 3, and Maggy, 7/12.⁴⁰

Unfortunately, the 1890 federal census was all but totally destroyed in a Department of Commerce fire in 1921, so our next glimpse of the family via the Census is not until 1900. George is, however, found in some of the Cumberland city directories of around that time. The directory for 1888 lists G.W. Grindell as a helper, rolling mill, with a house at 55 Williams Street. In 1890 he appears again; a helper, same address. The 1897 directory lists George W. Grindell as a molder, with a house at 26



Ed ran for Alderman of Pittsburgh's Thirteenth Ward in 1907. (From Ed's scrapbook.)

Wineow Street. Edward M., clerk, and Maggie M. (no occupation listed) also appear, boarding at 26 Wineow Street.³⁸ Albert G. Grindell says of the house on Williams Street that he heard they had a 1/2 acre farm there, with a kitchen garden and a goat.

Joseph Lloyd, son of James and Mary Lloyd, died in 1890 of a carbunkle, at the age of 38. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, in Cumberland.⁴¹

George grew abusive to Ellen (but not the children) over the years, especially when drunk, and he was particularly intolerant of the amount of time she spent at church. One time, a night during Lent when Ellen was doing the Stations of the Cross, George told Ellen that he would kill her if she went, and she told him to go ahead because that's what she was going to do. George stormed out and Ellen didn't see him again before she left for church. She told her oldest son Will to watch over the younger children while she was gone. She saw George on the way back, and walked past him without speaking. He caught up to her and apologized, "If it means that much to you, then so be it!" and he didn't interfere with her church life again.

During periods when George was laid off Ellen often brought in extra money assisting a doctor in Cumberland as a midwife. The doctor would stop by to pick her up when he was called to deliver a baby. Ellen would put Will and Margaret in charge while she was gone.

Margaret disliked her father for a long time because of the abusive way in which he treated her mother. For a while she spoke little to him. In 1898, at a time when he was working for the Cumberland Steel and Shafting Works, George caught pneumonia

A. J. Grindell to Run In Race at Altoona

Lyceum's Distance Man to Compete in 10-Mile Event---Welsh in One-Mile Race

Albert J. Grindell, who has brought much glory on himself and on the Pittsburgh Lyceum, while running under the Maroon and White, the colors of that institution, and who has developed into one of the best, if not the best, 10 and 15-mile racer in this part of the country, will wear the Maroon and White, May 15, when he will compete against a fast field in a 10-mile race at Altoona, Pa. This race will be the chief event of the first annual field day and amateur athletic meet to be given for the benefit of the Altoona Playgrounds association, on Columbia field, in that city. Grindell's recent performances in local athletic meets has won him many friends, and he will enter the race at Altoona with the confidence that there are hundreds of persons in this city wishing him success.

This sturdy young athlete has made a steady climb to the front. The first long distance race in which he competed was the Marathon race from Rochester to Pittsburgh. He ran a pretty race from Rochester to Avalon, but as he had not been properly trained for the distance he was forced to leave the other runners at that point. At that time he was only a few minutes behind Shannon, who eventually won the race. He got good

places in other Marathon races held in this city, and he attracted no end of notice.

After the Rochester to Pittsburgh race, Grindell declared that he could beat Shannon and he would like to have another chance against him. The opportunity came when a special 15-mile race was run at Duquesne garden in which Grindell, Shannon, Smart and Boyce were entered. The excellent showing of Grindell in this race is still fresh in the minds of thousands.

The handsome trophy won by Grindell on that night is on display in the Pittsburgh Lyceum parlors, No. 110 Washington street. The showing of Grindell in the five-mile race at Duquesne garden, at the Pittsburgh A. A. meet a few weeks ago, made for him many friends. This race was won by John Corn, an Indian, while Shannon and Grindell finished in what appeared to many to be a dead heat about a yard behind the Indian, but the referee gave Shannon second place and Grindell third.

Robert E. Welsh, one of the managers of the field meet at Altoona, witnessed the five-mile race at Duquesne garden, and a few days after the race Grindell received the following letter which speaks for itself:

Albert J. Grindell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir--We are having a field day and race meet here May 15, and I am enclosing you entry blank. I saw your race last Saturday, and was pleased with your work.

If you can make arrangements to compete here May 15 in the 10-mile event, and any others you may like, I will pay all your expenses, and assure you our prizes will top any you have ever raced for. Besides the regular prizes there will be additional prizes donated by the merchants here, and a win will mean something. Think it over and let me hear from you quick. Yours sincerely,

R. E. Welsh.

After consulting with members of the Lyceum athletic committee, Grindell decided he would enter the race and he forwarded his entry blank. A few days later he received another communication from Welsh suggesting that if Pittsburgh Lyceum desired to enter another good man in any of the events, his expenses would be paid. He specified that the man must be a good one and not a "dub." The athletic committee decided to send in an entry for A. V. Kemp, who will compete in the one-mile race. He is a fast man and built like a runner.

Grindell and Kemp began training last Monday and are already rounding into shape. Both of the boys will continue training until May 13. They will rest on the 14th and likely leave for Altoona that night so that they can get out on the track for a little limbering up on the morning of the race. Grindell and Kemp are training under direction of Frank McCloskey, the former champion 105-pound boxer, who will also accompany the Lyceum runners to Altoona.

SOME RUNNER



A. J. GRINDELL

From Ed's scrapbook; originally from the Pittsburgh Leader, Wed., 5 May 1909, p. 16.



Joe and Ellen, ~1915.

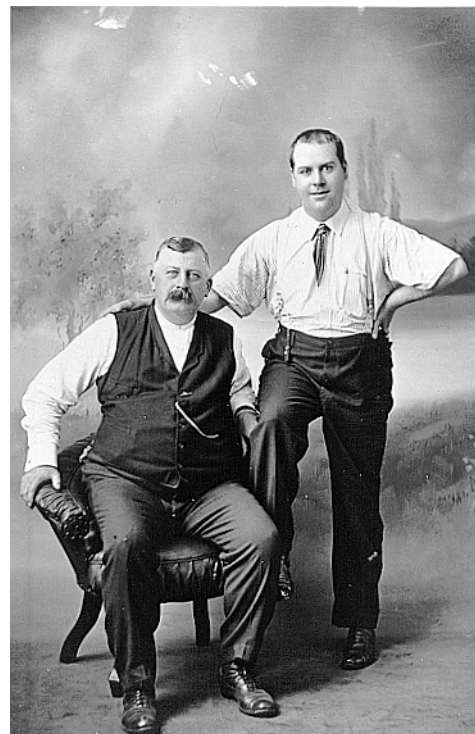
and became bedridden. One night Margaret had a dream in which she saw her father in a fire. When she told this to her mother, Ellen was horrified, and asked, "I pray to God you didn't see his face in the fire! Did you?" Margaret, however, had seen his face, and to Ellen this was an omen that George would not live through his illness. And he didn't.

George did not live through the week. He died on February 15th, 1898. Family members would later recall that he died on the day the battleship Maine blew up in Havana Harbor, leading to the start of the Spanish-American War. He died a Catholic, granted absolution on his deathbed. Five-year old Joseph ran for the priest, who arrived just in time to pronounce last rites.⁴² George was buried in the St. Patrick's Church cemetery.^{41,43}

Shortly after George's death Ellen moved her family to Pittsburgh, where her stepfather and her sisters lived, and where 23-year-old Will had a job as a typesetter for the Post Dispatch, a prestigious job at the time, a job of which the family was proud enough to give it special mention in George's obituary in the (Cumberland) Evening Times.⁴³ Ellen's youngest child, Tom, was only 18 months old when his father died. Joe was 5, Anna was 10, and Lillie was 13. Ellen's brother-in-law, Thomas McGovern, was very generous during this period of turmoil, and helped Will pull the family through the next few years. Will himself had stayed with the McGoverns in 1896, according to the city directories.

After moving to Pittsburgh Ellen sent one of her sons to notify George's mother of George's death. We know of this only from a draft copy of a follow-up letter sent by Ellen to George's mother around 1899, some time after her son returned with a disturbing report. The exact meaning of much of the letter is not clear. Important facts are that Ellen knew George's mother's name, Sasha A. Purcell, and her address. It appears, upon close examination of the original, that "Purcell" was first written as "Parcell", and that the "a" was then overwritten with a slightly stronger "u". We presume that "Sasha" was "Sarha", miswritten, and that "Sarah" was what was actually meant. Unfortunately Mrs. Purcell's address was not included in the letter. She doesn't seem to have been

living in Baltimore. There is no Sarah/Sasha A. Purcell/Parcell in the 1900 federal census living in Maryland. The draft of the letter is reproduced in Appendix 1B. We know that it was written about 1899 because, from Pittsburgh city directories, that is the only year Ellen lived at #5 LaPlace Street (the number was officially 2205 LaPlace Street since the city apparently had just decided to add block number information to the street numbers). By matching handwriting samples it appears that the draft was written by Will.⁴⁴ The draft most likely came from Will's papers, after his death, in Baltimore. Will was 24 years old in 1899; he was probably the son sent to talk to George's mother. Ed was 22 and Albert was 17. The letter raises numerous unanswerable questions, and it is probably best not to read too much into it. Perhaps it will make more sense to a future family historian. Considering that Mrs. Purcell's daughter asked if George had married under the name of Grindell, and that Sarah and George Grindall are absent from the Census records of 1860 and 1870 (they were probably still in Baltimore), it appears possible that George may have taken on, for a while, the surname of a stepfather. We've tried looking for Sarah and George with the surname Purcell in those two census years, and failed to find them. That George had a cousin named Laura Hayes who lived in Baltimore in 1899 has so far not yielded any further useful information. She was probably Laura V. Hayes, born in February 1856, in Maryland, and wife of William F. Hayes of East Fort Avenue in 1900.⁴⁵ (Coincidentally, this Hayes household was two doors down the street from the Charles Atkinson household, in which Conrad A. Atkinson, soon to be



Ed (right) and possibly Bill Lloyd, ~1910.



ON ROUTE TO DENVER, THESE SUPPORTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ORGANIZATION STOPPED AT THE UNION STATION FOR AN HOUR LAST NIGHT, BEING JOINED BY THE PITTSBURGH DELEGATION. WHILE HERE THEY POSED FOR A "POST" STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

Pittsburgh Post, July 4, 1908, front page, reduced to half original size. The Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania—delegates, alternates and others. Ed, fourth from left in front row, was Secretary of the Allegheny county Democratic party committee at this time. William J. Brennen, Chairman of the same committee, is in the center, in the light-colored suit, beside the young girl. (From Ed's scrapbook.)

mentioned, lived.) The letter is perhaps most significant in that it reinforces the notion that George was the four-year old son of Sarah A. Grindall in the William Grindall household of Baltimore in 1850.

Ellen applied for a Civil War Widow's Pension four months after George died.⁴⁶ A Congressional Act of 1890 permitted pensions for the widows of any Civil War veterans, not just those who had died in the war. This application was rejected with the explanation that George W. Grindell was not a veteran of the 8th Regiment Maryland Infantry. There was, however, a William Grindall in the regiment, who deserted on January 20th, 1863. Desertion, in fact, was common in this regiment. Of 89 enlisted men in Company F (William's company), 40 deserted.⁴⁷ The Battle of Gettysburg was fought from the 1st to 4th of July of 1863. Of 176,000 combined Union and Confederate troops, nearly 6000 were killed, over 27,000 were wounded, and over 10,000 were reported missing, in the three day battle.⁴⁸ Wholesale slaughter was common in Civil War battles, and desertion, although severely punishable, was likewise common, particularly from the regiments of Maryland, a border state, with marginal sympathy for the Union cause. It's possible that this William Grindall was George's (presumed) uncle, and that this relationship may have been the reason why George had been tending horses in Meade's Army at Gettysburg. The William Grindall who deserted was of age 25 in one document in his service records, and 35 in another, 5' 10" tall, with fair complexion, gray eyes, and light hair; he was born in Baltimore and his occupation was "finisher."⁴⁹ He enlisted in August of 1862 for three years as a sergeant, and was reduced to the rank of private in November. William Grindall, George's uncle, turned 35 in December of 1862. If this was the same William,

then he seems not to have been too concerned about punitive action against him, since he was soon listed again in the Baltimore city directory—in 1864, William Grindall, machinist, living at 95 Mount; and in 1867-1868, William L. (machinist) and Frances (tailoress) Grindall, 101 Mound [Mount] St. But he was not listed in any city directories after that.

Ellen may not have been told of the outcome of her application. The rejection was made in December of 1900, by which time she had moved to Pittsburgh. In 1923 P.R. Donahoe, of Pittsburgh, (a neighbor of Will's, two doors down on Boggs Avenue),⁵⁰ sent a letter to his U.S. Congressman on Ellen's behalf, asking that he look into the matter. This was done, and it was found that the case was closed.⁴⁶

The 1900 Census placed Andrew Whalen still in Pittsburgh, in the Hill District, in a rented two-family house at 131 Wooster Street.⁵¹ Bridget had died sometime since 1880 (and we don't yet know where she was buried), leaving Andrew a widower with three daughters and a son-in-law in his household. According to this census Andrew, 77, was a laborer in a glass factory; Rose, 38, had been married for seven years to Andrew Collins, 28, whose occupation was not listed, and they had had no children; Margaret, 40, was a dressmaker; and Jennie, 26, also did not have an occupation listed.

The Thomas McGovern family was also still in Pittsburgh in 1900, and owned a house at 93 Roberts Street.⁵² (They had moved into this house around 1887, and would stay there for two more years.) Mary had had six children, four of whom were still living. Thomas, 52, was a conductor on the railroad; Mary was 46; Charles,

20, was a dentist (he is remembered by his Baltimore relatives as "Doc"); Ida was 18; and Thomas, 16, and Joseph, 13, were at school.

Ellen was living in Pittsburgh in 1900, in a rented house at 82 Rowley Street.⁵³ She had had fourteen children, of whom eight were still living. Ellen, 42, was keeping house; William, 25, was a machinist; Edward, 23, was a stenographer; Mary M. (Margaret), 19, was a seamstress; Albert, 17, was a machinist; Lilly, 14, Annie (Nan), 12, and Joseph, 7, were going to school; and Thomas was 3.

From information passed down through the generations, one or both of the Whalen sons at some time started a glassmaking business in Wheeling, West Virginia, and became well-to-do. (Actually, the story also told that Bridget married Andrew Whalen, of a wealthy Wheeling glassmaking family; but this part is rather unlikely.) Margaret Atkinson Brady recalled a Dora, perhaps John or James Whalen's wife, who brought her son, John, down to Baltimore to visit when Margaret was about thirteen or fourteen. The boy was about the same age as Margaret.

An undated newspaper article in Albert Atkinson's collection tells of Rose Collins being notified that her brother-in-law has been killed:⁵⁴

Mrs. Andrew Collins Is Notified of the Killing of Relative by Train.



Margaret's twins, Joseph (left) and Edward, in the coats she made for them shortly before Edward died, in 1917.

The police of Police Station No. 4 received word this morning to notify Mrs. Collins, of No. 210 Glenwood avenue, that J. P. Collins had been killed by a train in Ohio.

Wagonman Frank Lane, of Police Station No. 10, went to the residence of Andrew Collins, No. 210 Glenwood avenue, and found Mrs. Collins at home. He informed her that he had received word that J.



Easter Sunday, ~1915. Mrs. Toeel, Ellen, and Annie, in back; and Annie's children (from left) Eleanor, Loretta, Marion, and Bill, and Margaret's daughter Virginia.

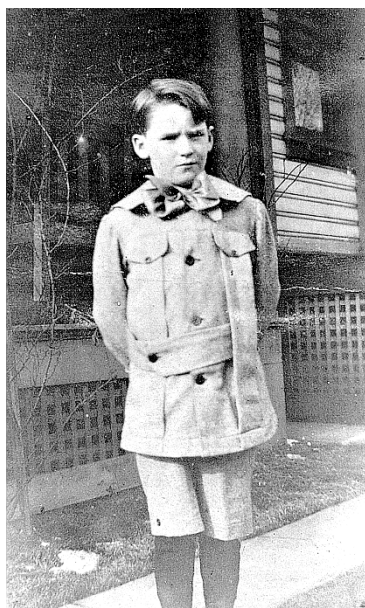
P. Collins had been killed at Barnesville, O., by being run down by a train. The woman fainted and the policeman had to send for her husband, who is employed as a machinist at the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Glenwood. He said he had a brother, James, who was also a mechanic employed on the railroad, but he had not heard of or from him for some time. He said he was afraid it was his brother who had been killed.

Stepping into the 20th Century

The extended family by 1900 was rather large. We'll follow them into the 20th Century starting with the Whalens and Lloyds, and then move on to Ellen Grindell and her children. We'll stay with each household for a



Margaret's family, the Atkinsons, in 1922. Allie and Margaret, at top, then Margaret Jr. and Virginia, Joe and Mary, and Anna and Albert at the bottom.



Bill Grindell, ~1920.

few years at a time.

Andrew Whalen only just made it into the twentieth century. He died of dropsy in Pittsburgh in December 1901 at the age of 79 and was buried in Calvary Cemetery.⁵⁵ (Bridget had not been buried there.) A requiem high mass was said for Andrew at St. Brigid's Church on Enoch Street in the Hill District. On the chance that Bridget's death might also have been recorded in St.

Brigid's sacramental records we commissioned the Diocese of Pittsburgh Archives & Records Center to search these records. We were told that they have no death records for St. Brigid's. From city directories we find that Andrew's sons James and John, glassworkers, were living in the house at 131 Wooster Street in 1902 and 1903, along with Andrew Collins, also a glassworker. After 1903, although there are several James and John Whalens listed, they do not appear to be the proper ones.

William P. Lloyd, the son of James and Mary Lloyd, appears in the 1900, 1910, and 1920 federal censuses in Chicago; his family lived in a rented house at 8852 Houston Avenue in all three census years.⁵⁶⁻⁵⁸ Around 1885 he had married Mary (Crotty)?⁵⁹, who was born in Ireland in 1860 and emigrated in 1875. They raised three children (a fourth died young), all of whom were born in



Allie, with Mary and Albert, ~1919.

Illinois. These children, all sons, were James P. (1886), Joseph (1889), and William (1893). In 1900, at age 42, William Sr. was a railroad foreman. In 1910, at 52, he was an oil works foreman, and in 1920, at 65, he was a railroad engineer. In 1900 James, 14, was out of

school but not yet working, and Joseph, 10, and William, 6, were in school. In 1910 all three sons worked in a steel mill; James, 24, was a machinist, Joseph, 20, was a crane man, and William, 16, was an office boy. In 1920 William Sr. was a widower, and James was the head of the household, and he had a wife, Helen. James was still a machinist at a steel mill, Joseph was now a government deputy, and William Jr. had moved out of the household. Margaret Grindell

Atkinson's son Joe visited some of the Lloyds in Chicago in 1933 when he went to the Century of Progress Exposition at the Chicago World's Fair.

Delia Whelan married James L. Archibald around 1892, and they raised a family at 4015 Hoosac Street in Pittsburgh. James Archibald was born in 1867 in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents. In 1900 he was an engineer, and he and Delia had three sons; William, 6, John (= James L. Jr.), 4, and Joseph, 1.⁶⁰ We can't find them in the 1910 Census index. By 1920 James and Delia had added two daughters to their family; Mary and Anna.⁶¹ James worked as a stationary engineer in an office building (he operated a stationary steam plant); William J., 26, was a machinist in a steel company; James L., 24, was a laborer in a steel company; Joseph A., 21, was a mail clerk for the U.S. Government; Mary R., 18, was a stenographer for a machinery supply company; and Anna M., 15, was in school. From the city directories we find that James was a stationary engineer at the Home Trust Building, on Wood Street. Sons William and James L. Jr. were in the Army in 1918, during World War I. There was also a Leo J. Archibald, a draftsman, living with the family on Hoosac Street in 1918, who may have been the same person as a Leah Archibald, who was in the Army in 1919, with the family's Hoosac Street address. Actually, Leo J. is most likely James L., Jr. Marie R. and Anna are listed from 1918. And it is probably Marie who is listed as Rose in 1919, and Rose M. in 1924.

Delia died in 1920, at age 56, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, in Pittsburgh, in the Grindell family lot, which was under Ellen Grindell's name. Delia's husband joined her there in 1935, and her son William too, in 1942. William served as a private in World War I, in Company G, 72nd Infantry, all of which is recorded on



Anna Atkinson and Thelma Grindell, ~1923, in clothes that Margaret made alike for them.



Allie and Nan, ~1917.

his tombstone, the only tombstone in the lot.⁶²

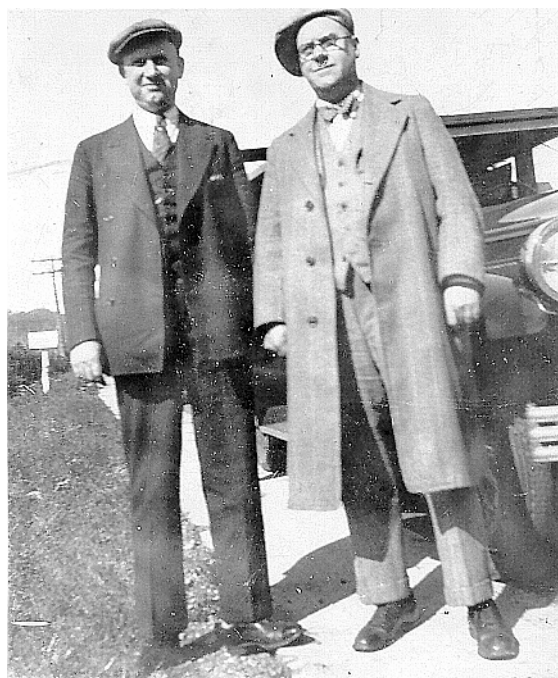
In 1900, as mentioned, Rose and Andrew Collins were living in the Andrew Whalen household, but we were not able to find them in the 1910 Census index. In 1920 they were renting a house at 320 Renova Street in Pittsburgh, and Margaret and Jennie Whalen

were living with them.⁶³ Andrew, 57, was now a watchman in a jewelry store; Rose, 57, wasn't working; Margaret, 49 [sic, she was actually 59], was a forelady in a shirt factory; and Jennie, 46, was a seamstress for a store. Andrew Collins had started as a watchman at the Grogan Company, Jewelers and Silversmiths, about 1916, according to the city directories. Margaret Whalen was a forelady at Brenner & Hermann, shirt manufacturers. Jennie died in 1931, at age 57, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, next to her father. Rose died in 1943, at age 80, and was buried in the Grindell lot. Her husband was not buried there, although a James F. Collins, who died in 1907, (possibly an infant son, or possibly Andrew's brother, James, who died in Ohio), was.

By 1910 Thomas and Mary McGovern had moved to 248 South St. Clair Street (they moved about 1905, from the city directories) and owned a house free of mortgage.⁶⁴ Their three sons, and one daughter and her family, and Margaret Whelan were living there with them. Thomas, 62, was still a passenger conductor for a steam railroad (he would retire within a year though); Mary, 55, was not working; Charles, 30, was a dentist with his own office; Thomas Jr., 26, and Joseph, 22, were both salesmen for an automobile equipment company; and Ida, 28, was at home taking care of her children, Margaret, 2, and John Jr., 4 months. Ida had been married for four years to John H. Stubbe, 30, and had lost one child. John Stubbe was a salesman for an automobile company. Margaret Whelan, 48, was a shirtmaker in a shirt factory. Ten years later, in 1920, Thomas McGovern was still at 248 South St. Clair Street with Mary and two sons, Charles and Thomas, and nephew Albert Grindell and a black servant, Mattie White, 51.⁶⁵ Thomas, now 71, was no longer

working; Charles was still a dentist with his own office; Thomas was a clerk for a rubber company; and Albert Grindell, 38, was a repairman for an auto company.

Charles McGovern started his dentist practice in 1900, according to the city directories. He started this practice in his parents' home, and in 1905 moved it into the Bijou Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, which apparently became the Lyceum Building in 1910 (unless he just happened to have room 504 in both buildings). Thomas McGovern Jr. was a clerk at an office in Union Station from 1903 to 1906, and then he appears to have worked for his brother-in-law, Ida's husband, John Stubbe, who started the Fort Pitt Automobile Company, on the corner of Baum and South Euclid Streets, in 1907. This became a Locomobile Company of America dealership in 1912. By 1916 Thomas Jr. had left his brother-in-law's business, and was working at Fisk Rubber Company, where he became the store manager in 1917. Joseph L. was first listed in 1907, as a secretary for his brother Charles. After that his occupation was usually salesman. John Stubbe started numerous businesses over the years. His first was the Stubbe-Blakley Machine Company, with partner George H. Blakley in 1902; then the Liberty Machinery Company in 1903; the Synnestvedt Machine Company in 1904; the Fort Pitt Automobile Company in 1907; a Locomobile Company of America dealership in 1912; a Franklin Motor Cars dealership in 1920; and the Wells, Sainte Clair Company in 1921. In 1923 he gave up entrepreneurship and settled down as the manager of the James Cunningham Son & Company automobile dealership.



Al and Ed, in the 1920's.



Will, in Europe in 1929, posing with a gate guard.

In 1902 Will Grindell married Anna E. O'Toole, or Tooel, who was born in Grafton, West Virginia.⁶⁶ Will and Annie raised their family on Boggs Avenue, in Pittsburgh, and Will continued working as a Linotype operator for the Pittsburgh Dispatch and later for the Post-Gazette. Their first child, Marion F., was born in 1903, followed by Eleanor M. in 1904, Loretta in 1908, William Thomas Jr. (Bill) in 1910, and John E. (Jack) in 1915.

Margaret Grindell went to Baltimore soon after the turn of the century looking for work, and Lillie may have gone with her. Lillie obtained a job as an operator at a telephone company (we think it was in Baltimore) and Margaret found work as a seamstress at Oppenheim & Oberndorff & Co., Vindex Branch—a shirt factory in Baltimore. It was here that Margaret met her future husband, Conrad Aloysius (*pronounced Al-loo-wish'-us*) Atkinson, the foreman of the fourth floor, on which Union suits (long johns) were made. She married "Allie" (*pronounced Alley*) in August of 1904 and they lived at various rented places in the neighborhood of the factory before finally buying a house at 1606 Hollins Street. Their first child, Margaret Lillian, was born in 1907, followed by Virginia Marie in 1909, the twins Joseph Conrad and Edward Aloysius in 1912, Mary Elizabeth in 1914, Albert Mathews in 1916, and Anna Rita in 1918.

Margaret's daughter Mary Atkinson Terrill recalls hearing that her father became blind in one eye after he was married. *Something happened and he went to a*

doctor who bandaged his eye. Mother would ask the doctor again and again, "Should you leave that bandaged like that?" The doctor would reply, "Madam, do you think I do not know my business?" When the bandage was taken off Dad was blind in that eye.

Concerning the house at 1606 Hollins Street, Margaret Atkinson Brady recalls:

"They bought the house. Mother insisted. St. Martin's finest, the Murphys, moved out of it. It was filthy, but they always looked like they'd stepped out of a bandbox. They discovered bedbugs in the bedrooms. Mother suspected they were behind the wainscoting. She tore it off, and it was sickening. She stripped off all the wainscoting and treated the walls with coal oil. Rats were in the basement and ran up the stairs like they owned the place. She caught them herself. She took in boarders, made custom-made shirts for a place in Baltimore (I took the shirts to the man and brought home the new orders), and made clothes for the kids."

Edward married Ella L. (Helen) Kent, apparently of Baltimore, in Pittsburgh in October of 1904.⁶⁸ They lived in Pittsburgh where Ed read law with Lawyer Brennen. William J. Brennen, prominent in Pittsburgh Democratic party politics, served as City Chairman, or "Boss," for a period which included the year 1906.⁶⁹ He was also a powerful factor in state Democratic politics. In 1907 Edward ran for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, running on both the Democratic and the Good Government tickets, but he was defeated by the Republican incumbent, J. William Neff.⁷⁰ By 1908 Ed was serving as Secretary of the Allegheny county Democratic committee. He was a member of the Pittsburgh delegation of Pennsylvania



Ellen and Joe, in the 1920's.

Democrats sent to the Democratic National Convention in Denver in 1908.⁷¹ The city of Denver built a \$500,000 auditorium to house this convention. The Democrat's choice of a presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan, had tried for the office twice before and lost. In 1908 he lost again, this time to William Howard Taft.

One of Helen's brothers, Etheridge Kent Jr., was an eccentric comedian in a burlesque company, who used the stage name Matt Kennedy. His wife, Hazel, described as "a charming soubrette" in her obituary, also performed, under the stage name Hazel Berrett. She died at the age of 28 "of a lingering illness, from complications."⁷² Margaret Brady recalls hearing that one of Helen's brothers (she had at least three) came home drunk one time, after his mother had locked up the house for the night. In trying to climb in a window he was shot and killed by his mother, who tragically mistook him for a burglar.

Lillie died of tuberculosis in 1906 in Pittsburgh, at the age of 21. She was the first to be buried in the Grindell plot at Calvary Cemetery. The family felt that her illness was attributable to the cold environment in the telephone company building in which she worked.

Grindell and Atkinson descendants recall hearing that Albert Grindell was a singer of note in the Pittsburgh area, and that he was also a distance runner for the Pittsburgh Lyceum (a Catholic athletic club, with a gymnasium for runners and boxers)—a world champion at 5, 10, and 15 miles, and the winner of several marathon races. Some of the newspaper clippings from Ed's scrapbook have been reproduced in this story, and capture some of the highlights of Albert's running career. His first long distance race was the First Pittsburgh Press Marathon from Rochester to Pittsburgh on January 30th, 1909. He had to withdraw from this race after 15 miles

due to a lack of conditioning. Within two months though Albert had established himself as a middle distance runner to be reckoned with in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, with a reputation for pluck and fortitude and an ability to run in pain.⁷³

Albert Grindell started his track



Bill Grindell, Nan, and Joe Atkinson, ~1928.



Tom and Norma's children; Tom Jr., Albert and Thelma; with Zep the dog, in Elkridge, Md., ~1928.

career a little late in life, at age 27. Before 1909 there was not much opportunity in the Pittsburgh area for amateur track stars to compete against national talent. The athletic boom was only just beginning in western Pennsylvania. Before the end of 1909 though the state of affairs had changed considerably, and Albert had become a local hero. The newspaper articles in Ed Grindell's scrapbook have all been dated to 1909 and 1910. Albert's nephew, Albert G. Grindell, recalls listening to his uncles, Bob, Ed and Joe, and his father, at the Farm in the summer of 1933, talking about his Uncle Al's track career—Albert gave up amateurism for professional footracing after a while and became an international champion. Albert G. also recalls that his cousin, Bill Grindell, once had a large collection of pictures and articles on Albert's track career, but this has been lost. What we know of the story of Albert's track successes makes interesting reading. It's covered in detail in Appendix 1A and in an insert on the week he was on the bill at the Pittsburgh Hippodrome.

From city directories, Albert's occupation is listed usually as "clerk," once as "machinist" and once as "electrician." The company he worked for is not mentioned until 1908, when he was a clerk at the National Biscuit Company, on Liberty Avenue. He occasionally resided with Will, or Nan and Bob, and from 1915 to 1923 he stayed with the McGoverns, on South St. Clair Street. From 1916 to 1918 he worked at McAlister Brothers, dealers in automobiles. In 1919 he formed an

(continued on page 26)

Albert at the Hippodrome—Amidst the news reporting the results of the Pittsburgh Press Second Annual Free Amateur Athletic Field Meet, held on 10 July 1909, appeared an article announcing plans by Harry Davis and John P. Harris, of the Grand Opera House and other theatrical ventures in Pittsburgh, to have a Hippodrome in Pittsburgh. They had met in New York with Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, and closed a deal to lease Forbes Field for the rest of the summer. Forbes Field, a brand new million-dollar stadium, had a seating capacity of 30,000, and Dreyfuss considered several offers for its use whenever it was not

being used for baseball games. The Hippodrome was patterned after one in New York, but exceeded it substantially in scale. Outdoor circus acts ran for one-week stints, every night, raining or not. Each week a whole new set of acts was billed, entertaining the Pittsburgh fans throughout the summer. The staging was portable so that it could quickly be moved into place following the baseball games. The Hippodrome ran for five weeks in 1909, starting in the last week of July. It was a huge success.

In 1910 it ran the whole summer, with all sorts of strange and amusing acts. In the first week of August it billed Albert

PITTSBURGH HIPPODROME

FORBES FIELD

DIRECTION OF
MESSRS. HARRY DAVIS and JOHN P. HARRIS

PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT—RAIN OR FAIR—MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

NOTE THE PRICES--10c, 25c & 50c

GATES OPEN 7:30 | Seat Sale Mey's Stores, 5th near Wood, Penn near Highland; | SHOW STARTS 8:20
Atwood Pharmacy, Atwood & Forbes, and Forbes Field.

—AMUSEMENT CONNOISSEURS SELECTED THESE ACTS—

THE LAST WORD IN MECHANICAL MUSICAL PERFECTION

KARSY'S MYRIOPHONE

DIRECT FROM THE HIGH-CLASS MUSIC HALLS OF LONDON, PARIS
BERLIN AND TORONTO EXPOSITION.

HAS DELIGHTFULLY SWEET, PENETRATING TONE

ANNA KARL, MYSTERIOUS WATER SPRITE

FREY TWINS, CLASSIC POSES & POSTURING

ZARA-CARMEN TROUPE, BATON JUGGLERS

THREE ERNESTS, UNIQUE COMEDY GYMNASTS

WHITE'S DANCING BUGS, ECCENTRIC DANCERS

THE AHLBERGS, THE ACROBATIC FARMERS

LES VALADONS, HIGH WIRE ACROBATICS

YAGER'S CUTE COMICAL DONKEYS

A. J. GRINDELL, PITTSBURGH'S BEST RUNNER

MAX YORKE'S WONDERFUL TRAINED DOGS

THE KEMPS, ACROBATIC CLOWNS

FRANCOIS KENEBEL & CO., JUST CLOWNS

NIRELLA'S BAND, PLEASING CONCERTS

EVERY NIGHT, NEW, AND PRETTY FIREWORKS

AL GRINDELL,



P. A. A. runner, who will race at the Hippodrome this week, meeting all comers.

(Top part of article on next page. Albert is sporting the Mercury head of the P.A.A.)

Surely Yager's Cute Comical Donkeys was a tough act to follow, but Albert and his competitors met the challenge. (Pittsburg Press, Sunday, 31 July 1910, Illustrated Magazine section, p.5; from Ed's scrap-book.)

J. Grindell, Pittsburgh's Best Runner. For one grueling week Albert faced daily the top talent that could be found to run against him. His competitors were not constrained to run the full three miles, as was Albert, but could form relay teams.

Strange as it looks among the other acts on the Hippodrome bill, Albert's running event thrilled the crowd, many of whom were Albert's friends and fans, and many of whom were fans of the burgeoning sport of amateur track. And many just loved a race. The newspaper articles of the day tell the story of Albert's week.

GRINDELL TO RACE AT HIPPODROME THIS WEEK

P. A. A. Runner Will Compete Against Relay Teams Every Night.

Pittsburgh's foremost amateur middle distance runner, Albert J. Grindell, the star of the P. A. A., will race at every performance at the Pittsburgh Hippodrome in Forbes field this week against a team selected from the different athletic clubs and organizations of this locality. Grindell's record and his races are too green in the memory of Pittsburgh's clean, sport-loving public to need any repetition here, suffice it to say that Grindell will run three miles during each performance against a team which enters for that special performance.

It is thought that at one of these Grindell will oppose the best relay team that the Pittsburgh Lyceum can put in the field. That means a great race, because the Lyceum boys are among the foremost athletes of this section and they never fail to make any race interesting in which they enter. The clubs thus far that have signified their intention of opposing Grindell are the Forbes Athletic club, the Atlas Athletic club, the Oakland Athletic club, the Park Athletic club and the Melrose Athletic club.

Grindell is an amateur and will not run against any person who is not an amateur. He is very fast, especially, as has been said, in the five-mile distance, and it is safe to predict that some of the greatest running races ever witnessed in this section will take place on the seven-lap track at Forbes Field this week.

(Pittsburgh Post, Sun., 31 July 1910, sect. 2, p.4.
Top part shown on previous page)

Monday

GRINDELL WINS RELAY FROM THREE FAST MEN

Sheraden Lyceum Team Gives Crack Local Sprinter Hard Race

Albert J. Grindell, the crack amateur runner of the Pittsburgh Athletic association, ran the first of a series of relay races at Pittsburgh Hippodrome, Forbes Field, last night in the presence of the largest audience of the season. The fleet-footed middle-distance sprinter was greeted by a host of friends when he stepped on the track and was cheered lustily from start to finish.

A large representation of membership in the new Pittsburgh Athletic association, under whose colors Grindell runs and for which organization he will compete with world's champions shortly, was present and made themselves heard in approval of his speedy work. His opponents were the Sheraden Lyceum relay team, consisting of Will and Leo Lowry and Will Johnston. They are the crack men of the Sheraden organization and their friends looked for the Waterloo of Grindell.

The race was for three miles, each of the Sheraden boys running a mile, while the P.A.A. man went the entire distance. The time for Grindell, 15 minutes flat; for the relay team, 15 minutes 38 seconds; Grindell winning by 38 seconds.

The Mohawk Athletic club of Brushton, through Irving Kelly, of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, challenged Grindell at the conclusion of last night's race. They will place a team in the field against him some day during the week. Grindell will run each night and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. He will meet only amateurs. His competitors to-night will be the relay team of the Carnegie A. C.

(Pittsburgh Post, Tues., 2 Aug. 1910, p. 9)

If Albert ran in the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, then he did not run at night on those days. Only one race per day was reported in the papers.

The Pittsburgh Press reported that "Ten thousand people cheered him to the echo," that he ran each mile in 5 minutes flat, and that the stop watch was in the hands of Percy Smallwood, the Welsh champion. Smallwood was

to become a U.S. citizen by the end of the week. He had run in the Hippodrome the previous year, and was scheduled to run in it again the following week, after Albert.

Tuesday

Grindell Defeats Carnegie Runners

There is going to be some speedy time on the cinder path at Pittsburgh Hippodrome, Forbes Field, this evening. Albert Grindell, the crack middle distance amateur, who runs under the colors of P. A. A., is pitted against the Park A. C. of the Northside for a four-mile relay. The Allegheny team is made up of Bill Smart, who finished fifth in the recent Press marathon; Walter Irwin, who came in tenth in the same event, and Arthur Keefer, who is regarded as one of the speediest men on the Northside. It is expected the race will be the most exciting and hotly contested speed event that has been pulled off in this city in many a long day.

Grindell ran a good race last night against the Carnegie Athletic Club. It was a three-mile relay, and so spirited that the vast audience was frequently on its feet cheering the runners. Grindell's time was 14 minutes flat; that of the relay team 14 minutes and 30 seconds. Grindell will race against a picked trio at the matinee this afternoon. Sheriff Judd Bruff fired the pistol that started the runners.

(Pittsburg Dispatch, Wed., 3 Aug. 1910, p. 11)

The times reported in this article, which seem very fast compared with all the others, were identical to those reported in the Pittsburgh Press.

The race to be held Wednesday night (or afternoon) was actually a three-mile race, not four-mile.

Wednesday

Grindell's Great Victory.

There was an immense crowd at the Pittsburgh Hippodrome, Forbes Field, last night when Albert J. Grindell, the crack middle-distance amateur runner, faced the Park Athletic club team in a three-mile relay race. It was the real test of Grindell's speed, for the men against him were the speediest runners in their class. They are Bill Clark, who ran second to Grindell when the latter defeated the P.A.A. star, Shannon, and who finished fifth in a recent Marathon; Walter Irwin, who came in tenth at the same event, and Arthur Keifer,

who has been well up among the fastest men in recent track events. Grindell ran the full three miles, while the Northside trio divided the distance. Grindell's time was 14 minutes and 32 seconds; that of the relay team 15 minutes. Grindell won by 28 seconds amid the wildest cheering yet heard on Forbes Field during a Hippodrome performance. Keifer fainted on the third lap and was relieved by Irwin. There is keen interest in the event of to-night, when the Pittsburgh Lyceum, under whose colors Grindell ran formerly, will put its fastest team in the field against him. The Lyceum boys are enthusiastic and are anxious to defeat Grindell, whom they have never been quite able to forgive for going over to the P. A. A.

(Pittsburgh Post, Thurs., 4 Aug. 1910, p. 9)

The name of the Park Athletic Club's best runner was Bill Smart, not Bill Clark.

The upcoming race against the Pittsburgh Lyceum team is particularly eventful since Albert had left that club within the past year to join the P.A.A., which had just built a new track and was committed to competing against the best athletes in the world. The Press reported that the Lyceum "was after [Albert's] scalp," and that they were keeping the names of their runners secret so that Albert would not know whom he would have to face.

Thursday

Lyceum Boys Show Class.

Pittsburgh Lyceum put its fastest runners on the track against Al Grindell at Pittsburgh Hippodrome, Forbes Field, last night. It was evident from the start that the Lyceum boys meant to take a fall out of their former associate if it were in the wood, and while it was all in an entirely good-natured spirit of rivalry, no quarter was taken or given. The great stadium held more than 10,000 shouting spectators and they were brought to high enthusiasm when the runners sprinted in close quarters. It was fast going and Grindell persisted in setting the pace. With his perpetual grin he plodded along and at intervals sprinted away from his adversaries. When it was all over he had gone the distance of three miles and the Lyceum boys had done one mile each. The official timekeeper said that it had taken Grindell 14:50 to do the trick, while the Lyceum boys had consumed 14:20, an advantage of 30 seconds for Lyceum. To-night the G. F. C. relay team, of Allegheny, will meet

Grindell and to-morrow he will be up against three darky runners, the Lemon Ogden team.

(Pittsburgh Post, Fri., 5 Aug. 1910, p. 9)

An article in the (Pittsburgh) Gazette mentioned the names of the Lyceum runners: Schride, Teemans, and Lennertz. Lennertz was their champion and he had performed well against Albert in previous contests.

Friday

Grindell Wins Another Race

Trauman, Williams and Glass, comprising the relay team of the G. F. C., Northside, were Albert Grindell's opponents in a three-mile race at Pittsburgh Hippodrome, Forbes Field, last night. The grandstand held an enthusiastic crowd and the race proved one of the most hotly contested of this series. The G. F. C. boys are among the speediest amateurs in this vicinity and their confidence was at high tide in consequence of the defeat of Grindell by Pittsburgh Lyceum the preceding night. The result was: Grindell, 14 minutes 52 seconds; G. F. C. 15 minutes 4 seconds; Grindell winning by 12 seconds. Tonight's race is arousing anticipations of an exciting contest. The Lemon Organ three-man relay will compete with Grindell.

(Pittsburgh Post, Sat., 6 Aug. 1910, p. 7)

Although the popular Lemond Organ's relay team (Lemond, his brother, and another) was being billed to race against Albert on Saturday night, this did not happen for some reason. Instead Albert ran against Peter Lennartz, of the Pittsburgh Lyceum, who was on the relay team Albert raced against on Thursday night.

Saturday

GRINDELL AND LENNARTZ ACE AT HIPPODROME.

A feature that was not on the bill last night proved to be not the least interesting of the Hippodrome performance. This was the three-mile footrace between Albert J. Grindell of the P. A. A. and Peter J. Lennartz, the star runner of the Pittsburgh Lyceum. It was a fast race and was neck and neck to the finish. Ten thousand spectators leaped to their feet in the excitement and cheered their favorites until the tape was crossed.

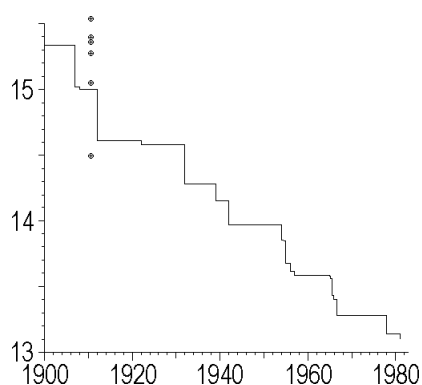
Both men are among the fastest distance men in this vicinity, Grindell being champion middle-distance amateur of the State. The time was 14 minutes 45 seconds, which is [unreadable] seconds of the world's record.

So close were the men running to each other that, within 25 yards of the finish, Lennartz accidentally kicked Grindell, cutting the latter on the foot. Grindell finished the race and won out.

(Pittsburgh Post, Sun., 7 Aug. 1910, sect. 2, p. 3)

This ended Albert's week at the Hippodrome. As a champion he had fulfilled all expectations, losing only one race, and that to a team which was highly motivated to beat him.

Albert's times were 15:00, 14:00, 14:32, 14:50, 14:52, and 14:45, respectively, in the six races. (His per-mile averages were thus 5:00, 4:40, 4:50.7, 4:56.7, 4:57.3, and 4:55.) How did these times compare with the records of those days? We can get an idea from the graph below, adapted from The Guinness book Track and Field, Facts and Feats, 1982, showing the evolution of the world record for 5000 meters, which equals 3.107 miles. Albert's Hippodrome times have been scaled by 3.107/3.



5000 Meter World Record (minutes), with Albert's 1910 Hippodrome times (scaled).

The fastest and slowest of Albert's times are from the first two days, and these may be regarded as questionable due to their "flatness" (15 minutes flat and 14 minutes flat), but the remainder show that Albert was indeed of championship caliber in 1910.



Will, Nan, and Joe Atkinson, ~1928.

automobile repair partnership with L.T. Schwartz, called Schwartz & Grindell, on Dearborn Street, which appears to have lasted until 1923. Albert later became a salesman for Cadillac automobiles, and his Baltimore nieces and nephews best remember him coming to visit (always very well dressed) in a brand new Cadillac, ready to thrill them with a fast ride.

According to the 1910 Census Ellen Grindell was still living in Pittsburgh, in a rented house with two of her



Ellen and Tom, in the 1920's.

children, Albert and Anna, at 2937 Bedford Avenue.⁷⁴ Edward and Helen were living down the street at 2941 Bedford Avenue with three other families.⁷⁵ This time Ellen said she had had a total of fifteen children, seven of whom were still living. Ellen, 49, and Anna (Nan), 22, were laborers (they did housework), and Albert, 25, was a clerk in a bread company. Edward, 32, was a clerk at a post office, and Ella (Helen), 29, was a laborer (housework).



Ellen, Joe, Joe Atkinson, Thelma Grindell, and Norma, ~1925.

Will Grindell, too, was living in Pittsburgh in 1910, in a rented house at 802 Boggs Avenue with his wife and four children and his wife's mother and brother.⁷⁶ William and Annie had been married eight years and all of their children were still living. William, 36, was a printer in a printing office, and Annie, 32, Marion, 7, Elinor, 6, Loretta, 2, and William Jr., 1/12, were at home. His mother-in-law, Mary Tooel, 57, was born in Ohio, widowed, and the interviewee had no idea where her parents were born. John Tooel, 35, was an electrician for the railroad. Annie and John were both born in West Virginia, but Annie's father was born in Maryland (the 1920 Census has his birthplace listed as Ireland though) and John's father was born in Virginia.

Albert G. Grindell recalls a story concerning Annie's father, which he heard from Bill Grindell (William Jr.) Mr. O'Toole had immigrated from England (Albert heard), and had been resident in the U.S. the necessary amount of

time to apply for U.S. citizenship. One requirement for citizenship was that he renounce his English citizenship, but he misunderstood “renounce,” confusing it with “denounce,” and he sat writing his renouncement from noon til five P.M. When told by the official that the place was about to close for the day, he asked if he might come back the next day to continue. The official told him that it wouldn’t be necessary—he had written enough!

Joseph Grindell, in 1910, was living in Everson Borough in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, renting a house on Brown Street. He was 17 and worked in a laboratory (his trade was unreadable).⁷⁷

By 1912 Nan Grindell had married Robert J. (“Bob”) Skiles.⁷⁸ In 1915 and 1916, according to the city directories, they were living in a houseboat on the Allegheny River at the foot of Cremo Street, a street that no longer exists but which used to be across the Allegheny River from downtown Pittsburgh.

Edward and Helen Grindell had one child, Ellen Lee, who died in infancy in 1909.⁶² Mary Atkinson Terrill recalls that Helen was a party gal, and an alcoholic, and a lot of fun. Edward worked as a stenographer and a notary (for William Brennen) until about 1910, by which time he appears to have given up association with political life, and he and Helen moved with Ellen, Joseph and Thomas to Baltimore, where Edward worked as a clerk. Shortly after this he and Helen separated and Helen obtained a job as a bookkeeper in Baltimore. Edward and Helen eventually divorced. Helen remarried, perhaps around 1926 (from which year she was no longer listed as Mrs. Helen K. Grindell in the city directories), to a prison guard, and she and her second husband continued to visit Ellen from time to time, to see if they could do anything for her. They also frequently visited Margaret and her family. Helen was always very fond of her goddaughter, Margaret’s daughter Margaret. In 1917 Edward returned to Pittsburgh and worked again as a stenographer for William J. Brennen. By 1918 he was a stenographer for the Standard Chemical Company, dealers in radium, in the Vanadium Building on Forbes Avenue. By 1921 he had returned to Baltimore, living with Margaret’s family and working as a clerk, and by 1924 he was back in Pittsburgh where he began working as a conductor for the Pullman



Nan, picking fruit, ~1925.

Company.

In Baltimore, Joseph Grindell was listed in the city directories in 1913, 1914, and 1915, as a machinist, a blacksmith, and an ironworker. In June of 1914 he married Pearle V. Funk, in Baltimore.⁷⁹ They moved to Pittsburgh a year later, with Ellen. In 1916, in his first listing in the Pittsburgh city directories, Joe was a brakeman for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In 1919 Joe and Pearle separated and Pearle moved back to Baltimore. Pearle obtained a divorce in 1923, at which time she was a seamstress, living on West Fayette Street. According to Albert G. Grindell, Joe worked as a locomotive fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh. After the “Railroad workers’ strike of 1923,” being blacklisted by the railroads, he became a Pullman conductor. (The Pullman Company was completely independent of any of the railroad companies). “He walked across the street, you might say,” says Albert.

Thomas Grindell was half-raised in his sister Margaret’s family. He came there from Pittsburgh at



Albert and his wife Martha at left, Albert G. Grindell (Tom’s son), Ellen, Minnie (Martha’s maid), and Martha’s daughter, Roberta, ~1930, down at the farm.



Al, Martha and Roberta, ~1931.

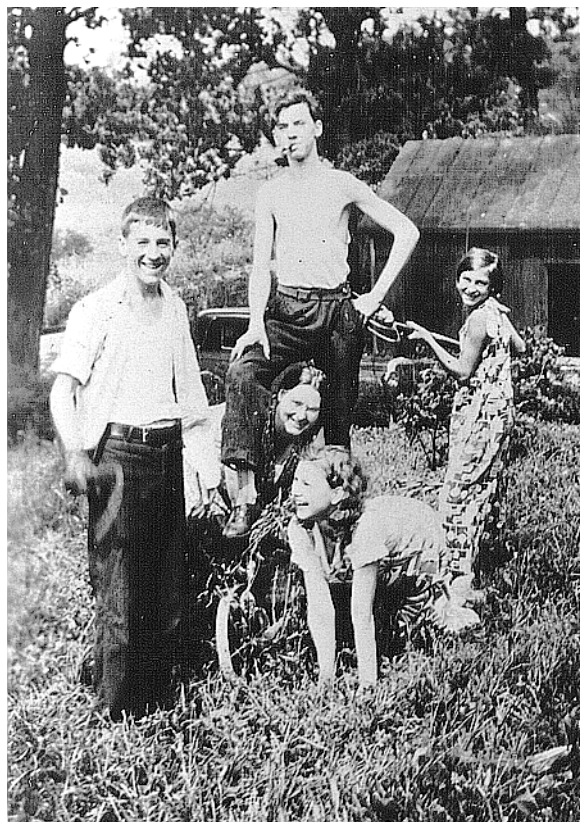
about age ten (around 1906), after Ellen broke up house and started living with her children. He started working for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in about 1914, when he was 18 years old, and he worked for the B&O his whole life.⁸⁰ He served as chief clerk to the master mechanic at the Cumberland and the Gassaway (W. Va.) terminals, at different times, and he was the youngest appointed chief clerk on the B&O in his generation. Later he was supervisor of motor trucks at the Mount Clare shops, in Baltimore. He married Norma W. Tolson shortly after he started work—it was Norma's maternal grandfather, William Norman, who had obtained the job at the B&O for him. Their first child, Albert Gordon, was born in 1917, followed by Thelma Ruth in 1918, Thomas Edward in 1920, and Paul White, who was born in 1924 and died at the age of six months, of pneumonia. Around 1917, when Tom was working at the Mt. Clare shops, they were living at 1515 Lombard Street, across Union Square from the 1524 Hollins Street home of Henry L. Mencken, a highly respected, nationally distinguished critic and newspaper editor of the time—the celebrity of the Atkinson and Grindell neighborhood. By 1920 they were in Cumberland, and after Paul's death in 1925 they moved back to Baltimore, Norma's native place, and Tom transferred back to the Mount Clare shops. Mary Atkinson Terrill remembers visiting her uncle and his family on her way to Pittsburgh once, before she was married, when they were living in Cumberland, and she fondly recalls Aunt Norma playing "On the Trail of the

Old Lonesome Pine" on the piano, with everyone singing along. She remembers that her aunt used Palmolive soap, and she still thinks of her whenever she smells Palmolive soap.

Margaret Atkinson's son Edward, five years old, died in an influenza epidemic in 1917, and was buried in New Cathedral Cemetery, on "flu hill."⁸¹ Numerous pictures exist of him and his twin brother, Joe, in matching clothes which Margaret made for them, with Edward usually holding his side, which caused him great pain due to a birth defect. Mary A. Terrill recalls:

He had a hole in his side, and the doctor would pour iodine in it, and Edward would scream. We have a picture of the twins in matching coats, and on the day Mother was sewing them, Dad came in bright and cheery with a rose he had just picked in the garden. "Look at it Dearie, the last rose of summer!" Mother unexpectedly burst into tears, and when she could find the words, wailed, "I'm making his shroud!"

The Conrad A. Atkinson household in the 1920 Census, at 1606 Hollins Street, was comprised of the family and two lodgers.⁸² Conrad (Allie), 38, was a foreman in a shirt factory. The lodgers were Ella C. Rogers, 55, who worked in the literature business [her trade was unreadable, something like "Campan" (possibly



At the farm in Sewickley in 1931. Jack Grindell, left, Margaret, Sr., down in back, and her children, Joe, Mary, and Anna (with pitchfork).



Nan, Mary (Ed's wife), Bob, and Ed, at the farm in Sewickley in the late 1930's.

campaign]], and Charles Siler, 78, a boilermaker (he helped make locomotives) for a railroad company. Allie's brothers and brother-in-law appear to have been in nearly the same line of work as he. His older brother, Joseph Atkinson, 43, was general manager of the Vindex plant. Joseph and his wife, Blanche, 43, and son Philip E. ("Eric"), 16, lived at 4500 Springdale Avenue.⁸³ Allie's younger brother, William ("Bill") Atkinson, 29, was a buyer for a clothing factory, and he and his wife, Margaret, 29, lived with her parents, Michael and Julia Mahoney, at 1708 Lombard Street (West), with three of Margaret sisters; Julia, 35, Catherine, 31, and Nora, 33, and Nora's husband, Edward Titlow, 35.⁸⁴ And Allie's brother-in-law, Albert Mathews, 40, was a foreman in a clothing factory. His wife, Allie's sister, Annie, had died of breast cancer by this time, and he was living with his daughter, Elizabeth A. ("Lizzie"), 13, his mother, Anna M. Mathews, 66, and his mother-in-law, Allie's mother, Elizabeth Atkinson, 65, at 706 Columbia Avenue.⁸⁵ Mary Terrill recalls that her uncle Albert Mathews made men's suits, (he didn't work at the Vindex factory), and with the tag ends left over he would cut out material for suits for her brother Albert, when he was little. *He'd give this material to Mother who would sew it up. One time when Albert was in second grade, a while after he had left for school (wearing one of these suits) Mother noticed a boy walking back and forth in front of the house, and remarked to a friend, "Isn't that Albert?" She went out and asked him why he was walking back and forth, and he said, "I don't want to go to school." Mother wasn't mad; in fact she thought it was kind of funny. But Albert was sent to school.* Mary also recalls that her uncle Bill Atkinson was a candy salesman when she knew him, and he liked his candy, but he never drank alcohol. He once explained to her, after turning down a drink, "I never touch the stuff. I'm afraid I'd like it, and whatever I like, I like a lot of it!"

In 1920 Will Grindell owned a home, free of mortgage, at 835 Boggs Avenue.⁸⁶ His mother-in-law, Mary Tooel, 65, was still in his household (boarding), but his brother-in-law had moved elsewhere. William, 45, was a printer in a paper office; Marion, 17, was a bookkeeper for a printing office; Elnora, 16, was a saleslady at a confectionery; Lorretto, 11, and William, 9, were going to school, and Anna, 38, and John, 43¹², were at home. This time the interviewee knew that Mary Tooel's mother and father were both born in Ireland, and Annie's father's birthplace was now Ireland. In 1920, according to the city directories, Will's occupation

changed from printer to chauffeur. In 1921 it changed again, to "transfer," while daughters Marion and Eleanor were listed for the first time, as printers. In 1922 Will was an expressman (a package deliveryman), and in 1924, again a printer. In 1922 Marion was working at the Post Publishing Company. By 1924 she was working in the bindery department of The Andresen Company, a book publishing house, and Eleanor was working for the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

No U.S. Censuses beyond 1920 are available to us because of legislation requiring a 72-year delay in their public release.



Tom, in 1928, at the Fair of the Iron Horse, Halethorpe, Md..



Anna and Albert Atkinson, Al, and Ed, ~1929.

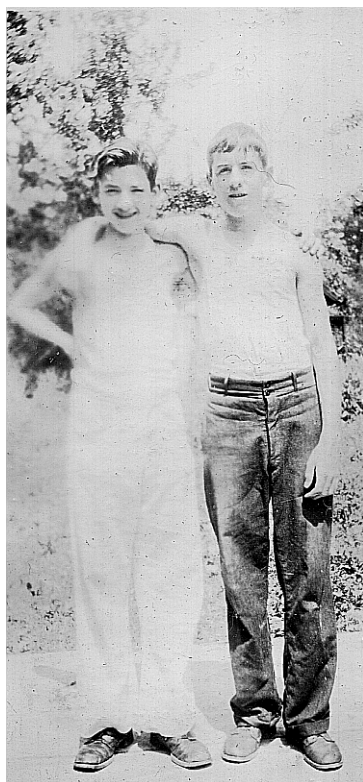
Remembrances of Later Years

Will did not like his mother-in-law, and the feeling was mutual. Mrs. Tooel "ruled the roost" at Will's house, and Will told of the time she once encouraged his children to spit on him from the upper porch as he walked in, coming home from work. Around 1925, after 23 years of marriage, Will left his family, taking ten-year old Jack with him, to live with his sister Margaret's family in Baltimore. Albert G. Grindell was with his cousin Jack, at the Farm he believes, when Will came and got him, and he remembers how unhappy he was with his pal gone. When Will arrived at Margaret's door and announced his intentions, Margaret greeted him with, "Will! That's Ann's little boy. You had no right to take him!" "Well, I'm here! Are you going to let me stay?" he asked.

Will operated a Linotype machine for the Baltimore Sun papers during these years, and he worked odd hours, starting work at four or five in the afternoon.

Jack went to school with his cousins in Baltimore, but within the first year Annie and her brother Jack came to Baltimore and snatched Jack on his way home from school, and took him back to Pittsburgh. Margaret wasn't aware right away of what had happened. Her daughter Mary, (who was responsible for Jack, who was a year or two younger and had been trailing behind her and her friends on the way home from school), sheepishly reported noticing a taxi with a woman standing beside it. Other witnesses said they had seen a man talking to Jack. Margaret called the police, and for a while there was considerable commotion. When the dust settled, and Will learned what had actually happened, he was determined to go to Pittsburgh and bring Jack back, but Margaret persuaded him that Jack was now where he belonged.

Will roomed at Margaret's house for another eight years or so. Margaret's children remember having to dust his multitudinous medicine bottles. Margaret felt that she owed Will a lot for the way he took care of the Grindell family for many years, both before and after their father died. Margaret's children sometimes disagreed and Will eventually left the Atkinson household after a dispute with Mary on this issue. "You owe my mother a lot!" Will whipped out his wallet and asked, "How much do I owe her?" Mary replied, "You won't find it in there. You owe her eight years of her life!" Will reported this to Margaret, who was very upset with Mary for a while. But she came to appreciate how much easier life was without having to prepare meals for Will at such odd hours, in



Albert Atkinson and Jack Grindell, ~1931.



Joe, Anna, and Mary Atkinson, at the farm, 1931.

addition to serving the other boarders at normal hours. Will moved to a rooming house, and eventually he bought a townhouse in Baltimore. Mary had hoped that her mother, now more free, would do more (go places, shop) with her and Ann, who were out of school and working, but to her disappointment her mother declined her invitations.

Margaret Atkinson Brady recalled that Will worked late hours (til 2 A.M.) at the Baltimore Sun. He was an usher for the “printers’ Mass” at 2:30 A.M. and he had trouble with the Calvert Hall (high school) boys, who would go to Mass after partying. One night upon returning home from work Will found Margaret, her boyfriend Ellis Brady, her cousin Lizzie Mathews, and Lizzie’s boyfriend Neil McGinn, in the parlor. Will offered Brady a taste of some dandelion wine that Mother had made (horrid stuff), but not McGinn, since he was a Calvert Hall boy. Actually, Brady was one too, but he neglected to mention it.

Mary Atkinson Terrill recalls her mother’s wine. Her mother made dandelion wine and port, and she prided herself on the clarity of her dandelion wine. She never drank any herself. As far as Mary recalls, her mother never drank any alcoholic beverage at all.

Nan and Bob Skiles had a place called “the Farm” in Kilbuck Hollow on Duff City Road in Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. They didn’t actually farm the farm. It was a summer place, away from the city (Pittsburgh). Bob’s Aunt Lena and Uncle George lived on another farm down the road, which they actually farmed, and they lived very poorly but did well selling their produce at the market. Albert G. Grindell recalls being asked by his Uncle Bob to stop visiting Uncle George and



Margaret, Ellen, Norma, and Nan, ~1930.



Mary McGovern, late 1920’s, and her house at 248 South Sinclair Street, in Pittsburgh.



Aunt Lena, who valued their privacy and objected to being pestered by children. When George and Lena died people looked everywhere for the money they must have accumulated and hidden somewhere on the farm, but it was never found. Many of Ellen’s Grindell and Atkinson grandchildren have fond memories of the summers they spent “at the Farm” in the 1920’s and early ‘30’s, with their grandmother and Aunt Nan and Uncle Bob, and with the visiting Grindell uncles (mainly Joe, who was there the most, and always delightful to be around). Uncle Bob was somewhat quiet, and aloof, but “one of the good guys,” and both he and Nan are very fondly remembered.

Albert Grindell dated a girl named May Connelly for sixteen years.⁸⁷ He didn’t marry her. Late in life he married Martha Pitcairn, also known as Matty Pohl (her maiden name, pronounced “Pool”), who had a daughter named Roberta. Matty was wealthy from her previous marriage. Margaret Brady remembered her acute embarrassment at first meeting Albert’s new wife in Pittsburgh, when she walked up to the group comprising Albert, Matty, Roberta, and Matty’s German maid, Minnie, and in a hearty show of congratulations shook hands with Minnie, who she thought was the new Mrs. Albert Grindell. Albert treated his stepdaughter Roberta as a daughter, and she grew to consider him her father.

In 1929 Tom and Norma and son Albert went to New York City to see off Will, Ed, Al, Martha and Roberta, who were taking the Grand Tour of Europe, which included stays in Germany, France, Italy and possibly Austria. Margaret Atkinson Brady recalled that when Will returned the Atkinson household for a while had to have side dishes at dinner, as was customary in Europe, resulting in many extra dishes for her to wash.

At age 62, in 1939, Edward Grindell married Mary



Nan, Will, Annie, and Eleanor, in the 1940's.

Filinsky Borimshy, his Polish landlady of many years, in the north side of Pittsburgh. This marriage, annotated “non-Catholic,” is recorded in the margin next to his baptism record at St. Patrick’s Church, Cumberland.³⁷

Ellen divided her later years living winters in Baltimore with Margaret’s family and summers in Sewickley with Nan and Bob. She’d leave the farm when Nan and Bob left to go back to the city (Pittsburgh) for the winter. In Baltimore Ellen slept in granddaughter Mary’s room. Mary remembers being sent to the farm as a little girl with her grandmother, when she left Baltimore, or with Joe or Ed, when they were Pullman conductors. Mary says that her mother was happy to be rid of her for a while. (Mary antagonized the kitchen help so much that they refused to take her over to the park, across the street. “I’ll take da rest a da chillun, Mizzuz Atkinson, but I won’t take dat Mary!”) Mary loved her summers at the farm, and she recalls the joy of having a grandmother who would do whatever she wanted. From time to time, however, her grandmother would resist, and heckle her, and Mary would tell her to stop or she would take her away. Her grandmother would tremble with fear, and ask where Mary would take her away to, and Mary replied that she would take her to a place where little girls can take their grandmothers and leave them. Her grandmother would then be real good to her for a while and do her bidding, but eventually she or Nan would start heckling Mary again. When Mary would tell her Aunt Nan that she’d take her away to that place too, Nan would run to her mother for protection. Mary also recalls the joy of having a grandmother to go to whenever she got hurt, until her grandmother one time responded, “Ah Mary, Mary. Ever an ass or an elbow aching.” Mary was devastated, and stopped going to her grandmother for sympathy with

her cuts and bruises.

Mary also recalls that her father liked to nap from time to time:

Dad was the floor manager for the fourth floor at the Vindex factory, and his brother Joe was the president. Dad had a desk at one end of the floor, and about 30 or 40 women were lined up at sewing machines in rows down the floor. They made union suits, formerly buttoned, and then with the flap.

Dad napped in a leather lounge chair near his desk on the fourth floor, and his workers would warn him whenever anyone was coming. (Dad was always very popular with his workers; Mother called them “Dad’s girls,” and wouldn’t have anything to do with them.) Dad could wake up and instantly look like he hadn’t been napping.

Albert [Atkinson] was sick with pneumonia once, and was lying unconscious in his bed. The doctor was worried, since this was the third time Albert had come down with pneumonia, and he didn’t really believe that Albert was going to pull through. One night a woman knocked at the door. Mother looked out the window of her bedroom, where she had been sewing, and told Dad, “Allie, it’s one of your girls. See what she wants.”



Ellen (left) and either her sister Mary McGovern or her sister Rose Collins, ~1927.

Dad went to the door and was surprised to find that the woman had a bag of onions, and she was very concerned about Albert, and wanted to try an old time remedy on him. She wanted to fry the onions in the kitchen. Dad went back to Mother and told her about this, and Mother, busy and not really wanting to be bothered with such nonsense, said, "Let her do whatever she wants!" The woman cooked the onions and asked Dad for a pair of socks—his, not Albert's (since they had to be big enough for the onions)—and she put the onions in the socks. Dad led her to Albert's room and they put the socks on Albert's feet, and waited. After a long while Albert finally stirred, and reported, "I . . . smell . . . onions." "And you'd better thank God you do!" snapped Mother.

When Albert was older he always stopped whatever work he was doing when the Mt. Clare (B&O Railroad yard) whistle blew, at four in the afternoon. He then washed and dressed for the evening. One Saturday, Dad was going to repair the roof on the porch, tarring the leaks in the tin, and Albert was going to help him. But first Dad wanted to take a short nap. Every once in a while Albert would prod him and ask if he was ready, and Dad would respond, "Just give me a few minutes more, Albert." Finally Dad awoke, and he and Albert set out to do the roof. But very shortly the Mt. Clare whistle blew, and Albert put his brush in a jar of turpentine and announced that he was quitting for the day. Dad was amazed, and went to Mother. "Do you know what that boy's done?" Mother replied, "Well, you know Albert has been ready to help you all afternoon. When that Mt. Clare whistle blows, that's when he starts his evening."

Some more of Mary's remembrances:

Mother rented rooms at the house on Hollins Street to boarders. There was one bathroom in the house and the family knew that it had to be free in the morning for those who had to go to work. There were Mr. Sneeringer, and Myrtie, Hilda, and Nellie Beasley. Mr. Sneeringer's family lived in Cumberland, and he worked for the B&O Railroad and went home weekends. As the Beasley girls married and left, Mr. Sneeringer asked Mother for the vacant rooms, and brought his daughters June, then Julie, and then Josephine, as they entered high school, so that they could go to school in Baltimore where the high schools were better than in Cumberland. There were two tables in the big dining room, with eight at the first table and five or six at the second. The first was mainly for the boarders, and Dad, and perhaps Margaret and Virginia, and the second was for the family and Grandmother Grindell.

Jack and Bill Grindell went into the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) camps during the Depression

because there was no work in Pittsburgh. They got three meals a day and sent money home to their mother. They worked clearing woods. I think it may have been the Appalachian Trail.

Aunt Nan was a romantic. She had seen all of Rudolph Valentino's movies, and she was with us the day he died. She sobbed and sobbed. Finally, Mother had heard enough. "For goodness sake, Nan! Get a grip on yourself! He was just a movie star! He wasn't anyone you knew!"

We never knew when Grandmother Grindell was coming to visit. One day, when we came home from school, we'd see her black satchel by the door, and we'd go running through the house, yelling, "Where's Grandma? Where's Grandma?" She would be in Mother's room upstairs, tending to her bird, but Mother would never tell us. She'd say, "I don't know. Go find her!" I don't know why we never knew where she would be—we always found her in the same place. Grandmother loved being found.

Grandmother had that bird, which always stayed in Mother's room, next to Grandmother's chair, and we had a cat, and we were always told to keep both of Mother's doors closed. But one time we forgot, and left one open. The cat got the bird. When Daddy came home he was very upset, and bawled us out, telling us we must be sure never to leave one of the doors open. He went out and bought Grandmother another bird. When Grandmother came back from vacation in Pittsburgh everyone was very anxious. We were hoping she wouldn't notice that it wasn't the same bird. She knew immediately though, upon walking into Mother's room. "The cat got my bird, didn't it?" Daddy was very apologetic, and told her it would never happen again. Grandma was very gracious, and told him he needn't have bought her a replacement. It wasn't her bird. She grew to love it, but not as much as she loved the first bird. We children were always very careful after that, and never left a door there open again.

Grandmother always talked to her bird, and I thought that was nutty. "What's the use of talking to a bird?" I would ask. Grandmother wouldn't reply. Grandmother always sat in Mother's room, a front room, during the day, where she could look out the window down on the street, and across the street into the yards of the House of Good Shepherd, where orphan girls and bad girls, sent there by the court, lived. You could watch them parading in their uniforms, out one building and down a long walk to the dining room, and later back. There was also the nuns' rose garden, at the corner of Hollins and Gilmore, and a vegetable garden down the block. The wall around the convent was topped with broken glass, which played

with the light shining on it. Three girls escaped over that wall in all the time we were on Hollins Street.

Mrs. Mall lived next door, on the left. She once complained of the noise when Virginia and her friends were singing on our front step. When Virginia told Mother, Mother hotfooted it over there and told Mrs. Mall, "When the girls are sitting on your step and singing, you can tell them to stop and get off. But they have every right to sing on my step, and you've no right to tell them to stop!"

Mrs. Mall's nephew once came to stay with her, and he took June Sneeringer out. He drove her out to the country, and when she rejected his amorous advances, he told her to get out, and he left her there. An elderly couple, seeing her crying by the side of the road, picked her up and brought her home. Mother went over to Mrs. Mall and told her what had happened, calling her nephew a "dirty pup"—her strongest denunciation. She also called where he worked, and told them what had happened, and got him fired. The nephew left, and Mrs. Mall blamed Mother, and wouldn't speak to her for a while.

Later Mother made up to Mrs. Mall, and told her that if ever she needed our help she could knock on the wall (between the two rowhouses), and we would come. Very late one night she knocked on the wall. She had eaten a banana just before going to bed, and had acute indigestion. Mother went over to care for her, but she died during the night.

Allie Atkinson lost his job when the Vindex factory went out of business during the Depression. He had worked there for 34 years. He had been working part time though for *The Baltimore Catholic Review*, and at this point he went to full time, as a collector and a salesman for advertisements and subscriptions. In all he worked there for twenty years. For seven years he was also a parole officer for St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys (where Babe Ruth went, years earlier), where troublesome boys were taught a trade. Mary Atkinson Terrill remembers writing up some of her father's reports. She recalls one time when her father went to a house where a truant lived, where he asked the boy's mother if he could speak to the boy. The boy's mother said her son wasn't at home. Allie went on to explain to the woman how well her son was doing, and that it was too bad that he'd decided not to finish up and learn a trade so he could get a good job. As he left he told the woman that he would wait out in the car for her son. He went to the car and smoked a cigar, and a little while later the boy came out, ready to go back to school.

Madelin Booth Clements, daughter of Eleanor Grindell Booth, remembers her grandfather, Will, coming to visit:

I recall one visit (the only one, I think) he made to our home when I was about 9 or 10. Because he loved liver, my mom prepared liver. We gathered around the dining room table—Mom, Dad, Grandfather and me. As was the custom in our home, one ate what was prepared. I knew from the very first mouthful that I was never going to develop a taste for liver. Needless to say, that meal was burned into my memory as unpleasant and stressful—terrible liver and a grandfather I did not know.

My grandmother Anna was another story. She remains a vivid person to me—red hair, feisty, hard working and never a complaint. She lived with us for a time while I was in college and loved my dad and he her. She worked for years as a "sandwich girl" at Reymer's Restaurant in downtown Pittsburgh. I believe she was well into her sixties at the time—the dyed red hair helped the charade. She brought Lemon Blend and candy (Reymer's both) when she visited. She was a fine Irish lass.

After working for the B&O Railroad for 21 years, in July of 1936 Thomas Grindell had to stop working for health reasons. He had contracted rheumatic fever, which led to an inflammation of the lining of his heart, and pleurisy.^{87b} In October of that year he was admitted to the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, in Sabillasville, the only facility in the state available for the care of long-term patients at that time. He died at the sanatorium in March of 1938, at the age of 41. The cause of death on his death certificate is erroneously reported as pulmonary tuberculosis.⁸⁸

Mary Sheran McGovern died on 31 October 1936, at age 82.⁸⁹ The funeral was from the family home at 248 South St. Clair St., East End (of Pittsburgh). Her husband had died seven years earlier, also at age 82.⁹⁰ They were both buried in Calvary Cemetery, in a lot belonging to their son-in-law, John Stubbe.⁹¹

Ellen died less than two months after Mary, just before Christmas, 1936, at Margaret's home, 1606 Hollins Street, in Baltimore. She was buried in New Cathedral Cemetery, in Baltimore, in Margaret's family plot, where Margaret's son Edward lay buried.⁸¹ This was in accordance with her wishes: "When I die, if I die in Baltimore, bury me in Baltimore; if I die in Pittsburgh, bury me there; but don't bury me next to Pap!"

An *In Memoriam* from a Pittsburgh paper:⁹²

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Ellen Grindell who died December 19, 1936.

Mother who gave us the best of her life.
Who cherished our secrets, our sorrows, our strife,
Who taught us to love, who taught us to pray.
Mother in heaven, God bless you today.

Sadly missed by her sons and daughters, Ed., William T., Albert J., Joseph G., Thomas E., Mrs. Margaret Atkinson (Baltimore, Md.) and Mrs. Annie Skiles.



Ellen Shearan Grindell, 1927.

Chapter 2

Colonial Maryland Grindall Roots The Ancestry of George Washington Grindell

In tracing George Washington Grindell's ancestry we are significantly handicapped by a missing link—we cannot identify the William Grindle who was recorded as George's father in the St. Patrick's Church marriage record of 1874. Although we do not know who his father was, we do know from the 1898 letter to his mother (Appendix 1B), notifying her of her son's death, that his mother's name was Sasha (or Sarha) A. Purcell, which is probably Sarah A. misspelled. Proceeding from this we can leap back over one generation and plausibly show that George was descended from 18th century southern Maryland Grindall tobacco planters.

The earliest record of George Washington Grindell is from the 1850 federal census. Sarah A. Grindall and her (presumed) son George W. appeared, living in the Baltimore household of William and Mary Grindall. (The earlier spelling of the name is fairly consistently "Grindall.") Unfortunately, Sarah A. and George are not to be found in 1860 and 1870. In the 1850 household there was also a second William Grindall, but it does not seem likely that either of the two Williams was George's father. (Relationship to the head-of-household was not specified until 1880.) It seems much more likely that the elder William was George's grandfather, and that the younger was his uncle. Since we don't have enough evidence to prove this, what we're going to do instead is start from a probable ancestor, a John Grindall who died in 1760, and proceed forward in time, presenting all that we've been able to find out about Grindalls in Baltimore and eastern Maryland. In the process it will become clear how the Baltimore Grindalls fit in. There are seemingly no other possibilities than that George is a descendant of William Sr. And even if we are wrong about this, it is inconceivable (to me) that William Sr. was not at least a great uncle, or possibly even an uncle; so we would be back on track in tracing George's ancestry with William Sr.'s father.

We will find that almost all (and perhaps all) of the Grindalls in mid-19th century Baltimore records were related. They were descended from two Grindalls born in the mid-18th century, one of whom was definitely a son of the John Grindall who died in 1760, and the other (William Sr.'s father) was likely also a son. William Sr.'s father's name was Josiah Barker Grindall. So let us now start with John Grindall and proceed from him through his

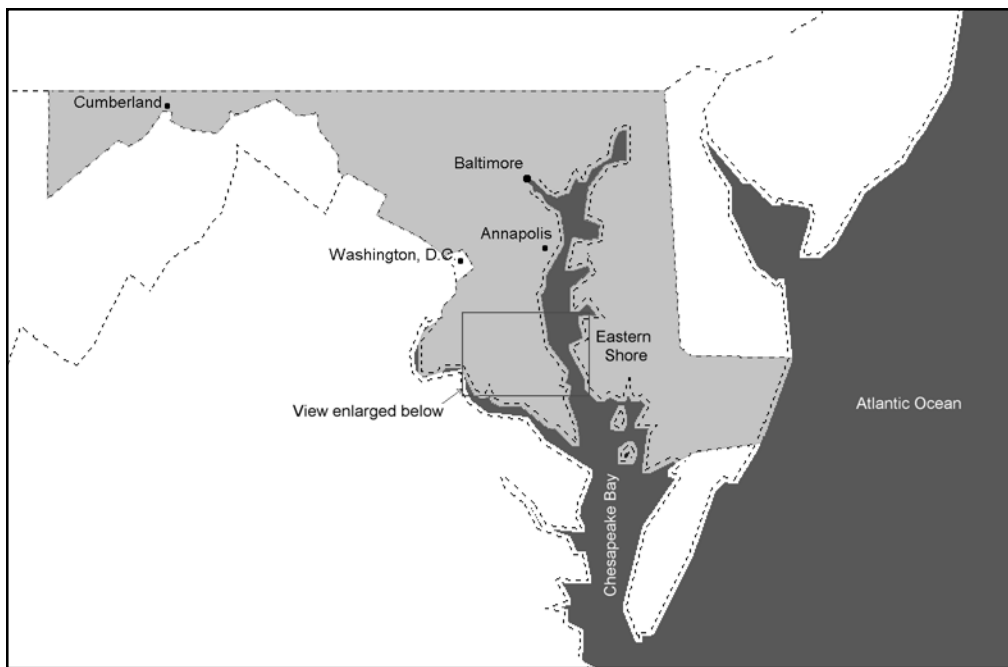
children to the Baltimore Grindalls. After having done this we'll look at Grindalls in Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region in earlier colonial times, but as yet we cannot establish any definite links between them and George Washington Grindell's earliest presumed ancestor. This will not prevent us from making a guess.

John Grindall, Planter, of Prince Georges County

John Grindall, Planter, of Prince Georges County, was probably the grandfather of William Grindall of Baltimore, as we shall show. We don't know exactly when he was born, or where he came from. If we assume that he was in his mid-forties when he died, then he was born between 1710 and 1720. The first appearance of his name (as John Grindal) that we have found is in the records of Prince Georges County, in a 1749 colonial militia list of James Wilson's Company.⁹³ He was a Private. In 1755 John Grindall, Planter, of P.G. County, purchased ninety-nine acres in that county from Thomas Graham, also a Planter of P.G. County, for two thousand pounds of tobacco "paid in hand."⁹⁴ This land was part of a tract called Taylors Coast, bordering on the properties of Samuel Roundell and Benjamin Trueman, and lying between the north branch of "Swanston's" [Swanson's] creek and Acquasco Manor, near the southern tip of P.G. County and not far from the Patuxent River. (The original patentee was Samuel Ely.) In 1758 John Grindall enlarged his plantation, purchasing 111 acres from neighbor Samuel Roundell, merchant-planter, for 6000 pounds of tobacco.⁹⁵ This property too was part of Taylors Coast. It bordered Poplar Hills, a place name on present-day maps.

Soon after making these property purchases John Grindall died, in the prime of his life certainly, although we do not know his age. It was very common in those days and in that area for men to die in their thirties and forties, leaving wives with young children to raise. Wives could expect to become widows, and in general widows soon remarried. In fact, the Orphans' Court system was developed to protect the inheritance rights of these young children.

John's will, dated 27 Aug. 1760 and probated 26 Nov. 1760, named his wife Catherine executrix.⁹⁶ John left his



Maryland, with principle story sites. The rectangle roughly shows the area enlarged below.

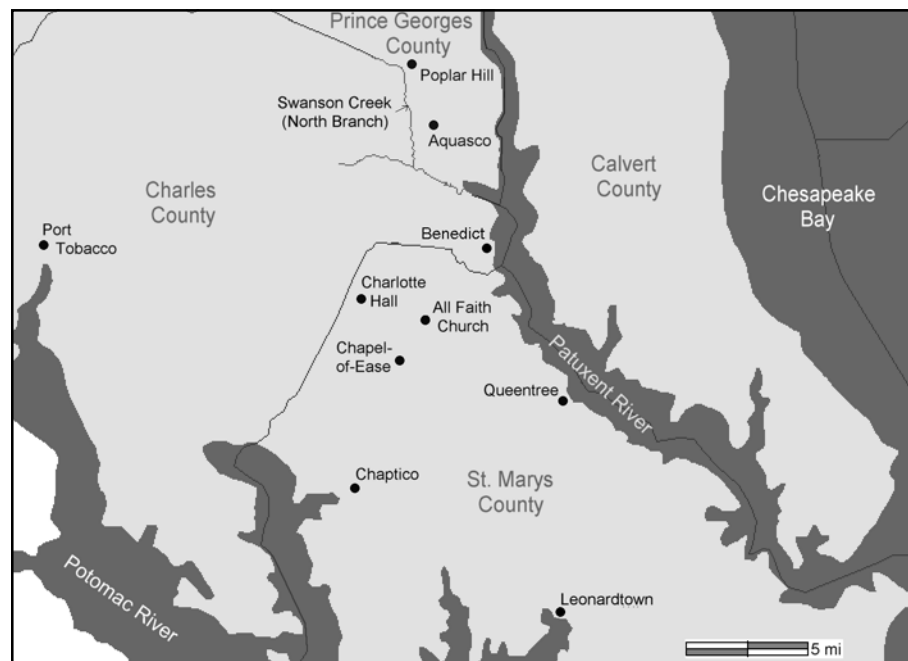
plantation to Catherine, to be divided after her death between his eldest sons, William (not to be confused with the William of Baltimore) and John Jr., half each, with William having first choice. William was also bequeathed “my gun and a Horse Colt Called fawn.” An accidentally unnamed son (probably John Jr.) was bequeathed “a Horse Colt Called Ball.” John bequeathed “all the rest of my Temporal Estate” to Catherine and “what other Children of mine & hers be living, to be Equally Divided amongst them,” after Catherine’s death. Since they were bequeathed colts we can guess that William and John were young, possibly around ten and eight years old. This shouldn’t be far from correct.

In the records of the settlement of his estate, in 1761, we learn that the plantation yielded 903 pounds of tobacco the year John died, a typical yield for a plantation of this size—just about one hogshead.⁹⁷ Particularly noteworthy in his inventory was the identification as “Nearest a Kin” of two of the signers, Joseph and William Barker.⁹⁸ This identification lends credence to our forthcoming contention that Josiah Barker Grindall was a son of John and Catherine. We have not been able to determine the exact relationship of the Barkers to

John and Catherine, but it’s possible that they were brothers of Catherine, and thus that Barker may have been her maiden name. Joseph Barker’s name, incidentally, was also on the 1749 list (as a Private) of James Wilson’s P.G. County militia company.

With a little imagination we can get a good picture of life on John Grindall’s plantation from this inventory. Inventories were made for the purpose of probating the estate. The Orphans’ Court

appointed one or two people to make it, assisted by relatives and creditors of the deceased. Some of the odder items are explained below. The assessed value is in pounds..shillings..pence; with 12 pence to a shilling, 20 shillings to a pound. We’ve replicated the spelling as precisely as possible so that any transcriptional errors we may have made might be lost in the confusion.



Principle colonial story sites.

A True Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of John Grindall Deceased of Prince Georges County

To Wearing Apperril	£ 3..5..0
To New Cloth and Trimmings For a Cote	£ 1..17..0
To a mans Old Saddle and Three Bridles	£ 1..1..6
To one New Table	£ 1..10..0
To one old D ^O [ditto]	£ 0..10..0
To One Chest	£ 0..10..0
To One Corner Cubberd and Tea ware	£ 0..18..0
To One Raser hone and hors Fleames	£ 0..5..6
To a Small Slate and Two Quiers of Paper	£ 0..3..0
To One Bed and Furniture	£ 5..0..0
To One D ^O	£ 3..0..0
To One D ^O	£ 2..10..0
To a Parcel of Old Books	£ 0..12..6
To Two Iron Weggess [wedges]	£ 0..7..0
To a Small Parcel old Earthen Ware and Stone D ^O and Glass and Tin ware and Old knives and Forks	£ 1..2..6
To a Small Parcel of Carpenter's Tools	£ 0..15..0
To a Small Parcel of Shewmaker's Tools	£ 0..5..0
To Two Bags and a Wallet	£ 0..5..0
To one Spinning Wheeal and Two pare of Cards	£ 0..8..0
To a Small Parcel of Broken Leather	£ 0..4..0
To one Side of Ditto	£ 1..0..0
To a Small Parel of Old Lumber	£ 0..12..6
To a Small Parcel of Hors harnes	£ 0..2..6
To one Box iron and heaters and a Pare of Fire Tongs and Grid Iron	£ 0..12..0
To one Table Linning	£ 0..2..6
To one Prough and Harrow [plow?]	£ 0..6..0
To a Chart and Wheales [cart?]	£ 1..10..0
To Cash	£ 0..6..6
To Two hillings hose and Three Weading hoes	£ 0..7..6
To Two Narrow Axes and one Grubbing hoe	£ 0..6..0
To 13 Pounds of Puter @ 1 ^S /6 [pewter]	£ 0..9..6
To 9 Pounds of Old Puter @ 1 ^S /3	£ 0..11..3
To 57 Pounds of Pott Iron @ 5 ^d /0	£ 1..3..9
To Two Pare of Pott hooks and Ladle	£ 0..4..0
To a Small Parcel of Woden Ware	£ 0..7..0
To a Frying Pan	£ 0..5..0
To one Loom	£ 1..0..0
To a Warping Box and Bars	£ 0..8..0
To a Iron Candle Stick	£ 0..0..6
To one Hors Called Jolly	£ 10..0..0
To One mare Called Juil	£ 5..0..0
To Three Cows and yourlings @ £1/10	£ 4..10..0
To One Cow 1/10 and Two yurlings at 1/5	£ 2..15..0
To one Hard Three year Old	£ 1..10..0
To one Sick Cow	£ 0..15..0
To a Quantity of Beeaf Sold	£ 1..5..0
To 8 Hogs @ 10 ^S /	£ 4..0..0
To one Sow and Pigs	£ 0..12..0
To 4 Sholes @ 4 ^S /0 each [perhaps shotes (young unweaned pigs)]	£ 0..16..0
To 4 Ditto @ 1 ^S /0 each	£ ..4..0
To Eight Ewes @ 8 ^S / each	£ 3..4..0
To 14 Pounds of Taller @ 1 ^S /0 p lb [tallow?]	£ 0..14..0

To one Sifter	£ 0..2..0
To one Eailling Negro Woman Aged Abought 35 years	£ 20..0..0
	£ 90..0..6

John Brightwell	(wax seal)
Joseph Letchworth	(wax seal)
Joseph Barker }	
William Barker }	Nearest a Kin
Johnstone Hawkins	Creditor
George Venables	— Creditor

Also annotated on the inventory or included in the later probate record were the following: 10 barrels of Indian corn (£4), 800 pounds of pork (£4), 20 bushels of wheat (no value given), 903 pounds of tobacco (£9..0..7), and another 642 pounds of tobacco owed and paid to the estate by Laurence and Theodore Venables (£6..8..5), which brought the total value of the estate up to £117..9..6. Catherine humbly prayed an allowance of 238 pounds of tobacco from her husband's estate (while it was being settled) to reimburse her for fees paid to the Honorable Commanding General.

The meaning of some of the more peculiar items can be found in *What Did They Mean By That?*, by Paul Drake.⁹⁹ A horse fleam was an instrument used to bleed sick animals (as the "one Sick Cow" was undoubtedly aware). Bleeding was common medical practice back then, for animals and humans. The intention was to remove impure blood. A pair of cards was used to card wool, preparatory to spinning yarn. A quire of paper was a merchant's measure, usually 24 sheets. Writing paper was very expensive—worth listing on an inventory. A gridiron was then a large rack upon which pots and pans were placed to cook. A pot hook was an iron "S" used to hang pots above the fire in the fireplace. Tallow (animal fat) was used to make candles. A hilling hoe was used in making hills around the tobacco plants.

The size of the estate was neither small nor large by the standards of that time. This was a middle class American family. Notice how little cash there was in the estate (6.5 shillings). Cash wasn't used for much. Tobacco was used as money. John Grindall owned no male slaves—only one ailing 35 year old female slave. He either hired men to help run the plantation (there were plenty of unlanded men around to help), or his children helped out. Summing up the farm animals, they had one horse (Jolly), one mare (Juil) and two colts (Fawn and Ball), four cows (one hard and one sick) and four yearlings, eight hogs, one sow, a number of pigs, and eight sheep. And if we understand the inventory correctly they had one plow, one harrow, and one cart; one saddle; 2 hilling hoes, 3 weeding hoes, 1 grubbing hoe, 2 axes and 2 wedges. Their furniture consisted of two tables, a corner cubbard, three beds, and a chest. The slate was probably

used for schooling the children and perhaps for making calculations. The paper was reserved for loftier purposes, such as writing bills of credit. With the sheep, the wool cards, the spinning wheel, the loom, and the warping box, they had everything necessary to make clothing for everyday wear. It's clear that they were a hard-working farm family, as were most others of this day.

The economy of this region had been based on tobacco for a hundred years by this time. Farmers were now supplementing their tobacco with other crops, mainly corn and wheat, and they were selling pork and wool as well. Although tobacco was still the most profitable crop, the thin soil was producing less of it each year. With such labor intensive crops as tobacco and corn, farm life, hard to begin with, was becoming harder with lower yield. Westward emigration to better farm land was not yet attractive enough to tempt many to leave the life with which they were comfortable. (Those who did go west went to western Maryland.) Tobacco prices fluctuated wildly due to competition from other colonies and to perpetual war in Europe. Success was never a certainty in this area, even with hard work, and many people fell victim to hard times.

It's likely that Catherine remarried soon after John's death. In light of the later appearance of John Jr. in Chaptico, St. Mary's County (about 10 miles south of Aquasco), along with that of Josiah Barker Grindall and Joseph S. Grindall, it's probable that she married someone from that town, or in that region. But we have no idea who this could have been. William would eventually become sole owner of the plantation in P.G. County.

From here we'll go on to John's children (and probable children), and then to his grandchildren who stayed in the Baltimore area.

William Grindall, of Benedict town, Charles County

William, as we have said, was a son, most likely the eldest, of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince George's County. He was probably born around 1750, and probably in P.G. County. The first record of him after the 1760 will may be from 1778, when a W^m Grundel of P.G. County signed the Oath of Fidelity to the state of Maryland.¹⁰⁰ Since there were no Grundels in Maryland according to the 1776 state census and 1790 federal census, this appears to be Grindall misspelled.¹⁰¹ William was not listed in the 1776 state census. On 24 May 1779 William Grindle was given a commission as an Ensign in Capt. Alexander Howard McGuden's company of the Lower Battery of Militia in P.G. County.¹⁰² By 1783, according to the Tax List of that year, he had bought a lot in Benedict Town, Charles County, six miles or so from the plantation in P.G. County, down the Patuxent River.¹⁰³ At this time there were four white inhabitants and one slave in William's household. While he lived in Benedict he continued to pay real property tax on the plantation in P.G. County.¹⁰⁴ In the 1790 federal census his Charles County household consisted of one free white male 16 years old or older (himself, about age 40 or so) and one slave.¹⁰⁵

In February of 1794 William signed a deed to convey the P.G. County plantation to Rinaldo Johnson, of Anne Arundel County, on condition that Johnson pay the asking price of £288 by 15 September of that year. This Johnson did not do, but he still sued William in 1799 in Chancery Court for reneging on the deal.¹⁰⁶ William's answer to this charge was that Johnson had not paid by the stipulated date, and furthermore that he had never been prepared to pay at any time since. Even if Johnson had come up with the money after the stipulated date William would have refused it. He had intended to sell the plantation at a price lower than its worth in order to finance a move to the new state of Kentucky, as many other Southern Marylanders were doing. Because Johnson had failed to pay, "his plan was frustrated, and he was greatly embarrassed." Emigrants to Kentucky moved in groups for better chances of survival against the Indians. William had undoubtedly pledged to settle by a certain date, as was customary, and he then had to default on his promise. The Chancellor dismissed the case in 1803 after reading William's answer to the charges.

In 1796 John Grindall deeded his half of the P.G. County plantation to William for £100.¹⁰⁷ The deed was witnessed in Harford County by Joseph S. Grindall. It appears that William delegated Joseph S. (a Navy man) to pay the money to John and return with the deed. The appearance of Joseph S. Grindall's name on this deed is an important piece of evidence tying Josiah B. and Joseph S. to William and John.

William is not found in the 1800 Maryland federal census index. He appears to have been overlooked. In the 1810 federal census William Grindall's household, still in Charles Co., had one free white male 45 or over and 14 slaves.¹⁰⁸ William died in Charles County in 1811, leaving his estate to his eight year old son Henry, "whom I have had by my woman Jenny."¹⁰⁹ William had liberated Henry by a deed of manumission prior to the date of the will (30 Sept. 1811). Henry received his father's plantation in Prince George's County (part of Taylors Coast), as well as the lots in Benedict town where William lived. Fifty acres of land on the northwest end of the plantation were reserved to support Henry's mother, Jenny. William's will also liberated Jenny ("a faithful slave") and her daughter Juliet. Juliet was to remain under the control of her mother until she reached age eighteen. Joseph Barker Jr. and Fielder Greer were named Executors of the will, and they were given full power to expend the estate and to use its income to support and educate Henry until he reached age 21. They were also to have Henry "bound out to some trade at the age of sixteen or thereabouts a sadlers trade I should prefer." The will was proved on 25 Oct. 1811. According to Charles County Guardian Docket records, Joseph Barker was appointed guardian to Negro Henry, of age 10 years in October 1813.¹¹⁰ Henry sold the lot in Benedict in December of 1825 to a Samuel Childs for \$500.¹¹¹

From 1813 to 1830 in the P.G. County tax lists, the heirs of William Grindall were taxed for 210 acres for part of "Taylors Course" [*sic*; a perpetuated mistake] in Mattapany, Washington or Prince Frederick Hundred.¹¹² The land was assessed at 11 shillings six pence (\$1.53) per acre, for a total value of \$322. In 1832 this changed. Henry Grindall was assessed for 150 acres at \$1 per acre. In 1834 Henry, still of Charles County, sold this Taylors Coast property too, for \$750 to Washington Berry, of D.C., who owned property adjacent to the plantation.¹¹³ Henry signed both this deed and the earlier one with his mark.

We do not know what became of Jenny and Juliet, but Henry seems to have become a shoemaker in the 1st Ward of the District of Columbia. Henry Grindell appeared in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 federal censuses.^{114,115,116} His age (52, 62, and 75) was approximately right; he was born in Maryland; his race was mulatto; and his trade was close to what William recommended. His wife's name was Mary, and she was born in Virginia. Her maiden name may have been Ratcliff, since a Henry Grinnell and a Mary Ratcliff (blk) obtained a marriage license in D.C. on 7 September 1854.¹¹⁷ In 1870 a Joseph Grindell, 25 years old and born in Maryland, was living with them and working as a waiter in a hotel. Henry's personal estate that year was valued at \$5000. In 1880 he and Mary were living at 1612 L St., Northwest, and at age 75 Henry was still plying his trade.

John Grindall, Tailor, of Harford County

John, as we have said, was a son, most likely the next-to-eldest, of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince George's County. A reasonable guess at his birthdate would be 1752, and he was probably born in P.G. County. The first record of him after the 1760 will is from 1779, when he deeded property, "all that parcel of Land where the Publick House now stands," in Chaptico, St. Mary's County, to Philip Key, a prominent landowner in the area.¹¹⁸ John had by this time married Henrietta Gibson, daughter of John Gibson, who was required to release her right of dower on this property as a condition of its sale. (A wife was entitled to 1/3 of whatever property her husband had ever owned unless she voluntarily relinquished this right.) John Grindall was mentioned in the will of John Gibson, dated 11 Dec. 1781 and proved 2 Jan. 1783, as son-in-law and executor. Henrietta was given much of her father's estate, including his household and plantation of 100 acres. The will mentioned that John Grindall was a tailor and asked that he take the deceased's grandson, Benoni Gibson, as an apprentice.¹¹⁹

John Grinnal, substitute of St. Mary's, appeared on a list of Select Militia who were to serve until 10 December 1781, although they were discharged early on 3 December.¹²⁰ In 1786 John Grindall's name appeared in the inventory of the estate of Basil Brooke of Charles County, with John in debt (very small) to the estate.¹²¹ Sometime between 1782 and 1786 John moved to Harford County. His name appeared in a Harford County Orphans Court Record of 7 March 1786: "*The court binds Francis Green aged 17 years, with the consent of his Uncle Henry Green to John Grindall until he arrives to the age of twenty one years the said Grindall to learn his said apprentice the Taylors Trade to read write and cipher as far as the rule of three and to give the usual freedom Dew when he arrives to the aforesaid age of twenty one years.*"¹²² (The usual freedom dues at this time for an indentured servant were a suit of clothes and three or so barrels of corn.)¹²³

In 1793 John Grindall, taylor, of Harford County, purchased two lots, Nos. 35 and 36, containing one acre, in the town of "Belleair," Harford County.¹²⁴ In 1796, as mentioned above, John sold his half of the plantation in P.G. County to his brother William. By 1798, according to the Federal Direct Tax list, John had acquired 243 acres, valued at \$639, in the Bush River Lower Hundred in Harford County.¹²⁵ He also owned six slaves, five of whom were between 12 and 50 years of age (and thus taxable). His dwelling house in Bush River Lower Hundred, worth an additional \$170, was 23 X 23 feet with a kitchen underneath. He also had a 20 X 20 feet stable with a cornhouse above it. As Mary Alice Benedict Grindol, the wife of a descendant of John, suggests, John

probably used the money from William to help pay for the Harford County land. The £100 that John received from William was perhaps equivalent to about \$267 at this time (this was an exchange rate in 1808).¹²⁶

In 1800, John Grindall's household consisted of one white male of age 45 or over (himself); one white male 16-25 (his son John Gibson Grindall); one female 16-25 (his daughter, Eleanor); and six slaves.¹²⁷ Apparently Henrietta, his wife, had died by this time. Eleanor married William Caldwell in 1800 in Harford County.¹²⁸ In 1808 John purchased several tracts of land from William Forwood, "late of Jefferson County, Kentucky, now of Harford County."¹²⁹ In 1810, only one John Grindall (the younger) was listed in the Harford County census.¹³⁰ The elder John was still living, but possibly with his daughter and her family.

John Grindall died intestate on 27 Nov. 1811 in Harford County. The partition of his estate, dated "the fourth Monday of August, 1813," states that his daughter Eleanor, "hath lately died" leaving minor children.^{131,132} It names her children as John, William, Sarah, and Mary Ellen Caldwell. The property that was divided included "part of George's Fancy, Containing thirty five acres, part of Maiden's Meadow, part of Colegates Contrivance, part of Colegates Addition and Forwoods purchase, Containing one hundred and seven acres and half acres; part of Roberts Chance, Containing eleven and one half acres, one other part of Roberts Chance, Containing fourty nine acres, part of Webbs discovery Resurveyed, Containing Eleven acres and three quarters of an Acre and also a Lot of Ground situate in the Town of Belle Air, marked Number 32, Containing half an Acre." This property was determined by the examiners to contain a total of 232 acres. The Lot in Belle Air was valued at \$1200. Since the tracts could not be divided without injury to the whole, John Gibson Grindall was allowed to pay the other heirs and thus to carry on the tradition of his father, the gentleman farmer.

Much of the material already discussed, and much of that yet to be discussed, has been drawn from *The Grindol Family Genealogy*, by Mary Alice Benedict Grindol and her husband, Louis I. Grindol.¹³³ This book concentrates on the descendants of John, Tailor, tracking the lines of two of his sons right up to 1983, with pictures and biographical sketches of living, as well as deceased, descendants.

**Josiah Barker Grindall,
Postmaster, of St. Mary's County**

Josiah Barker Grindall was the father of William Grindall of Baltimore. He was also very likely a younger son of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince Georges County. Joseph S. Grindall, who lived in St. Mary's County at the same time as Josiah B., was most likely a brother. There are three indications of a relationship between these two Grindalls and William and John Grindall, eldest sons of John Grindall the planter. The first is that John the planter mentioned other children in his will, and Josiah B. and Joseph S. lived in close proximity to John Jr. in St. Mary's County for a few years, with William less than ten miles away. There were no other Grindalls to be found in Eastern Maryland. The second is Josiah B.'s middle name, Barker, as already mentioned. And the third is the Prince Georges County deed of 1796, also already mentioned, tying Joseph S. to William and John. In addition there is the fact that Josiah B.'s eldest son was given the name "John." It was common in those times to name your firstborn son after your father.

According to the 1800 federal census Josiah B. was under 45 years of age in that year.¹³⁴ Thus he was born between 1755 and 1761 (assuming of course that he was the son of John who died in 1760). Beyond the fact that he would have been too young to have had much memory of his father, there's little we can say about his early life.

On September 19th, 1781, in his twenties, Josiah B. purchased property at an auction sale in Leonard Town, St. Mary's County.¹³⁵ This sale was a big event (as were numerous others like it), postponed several times and advertised for months in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal. The property being auctioned this day was Chaptico Manor, one of six proprietary manors in St. Mary's County. These manors had formerly belonged to Henry Harford, the sixth and last Proprietor of Maryland, illegitimate son of Frederick Calvert, the sixth Lord Baltimore and fifth Proprietor. Harford did not profit from these sales. It was the State of Maryland which was auctioning off the property, which had been confiscated from Harford following the Revolutionary War. The State gave first preference in the sale of these tracts to the former tenants, many of whom opted to buy them, paying in Bills of Credit of the new Emission (also called Red Money), or in Specie (coinage, but it's not likely that the purchasers had much of this), in three yearly installments starting from one year after the purchase. The price was steep for these people, who as tenant farmers had become accustomed to low rent and meager income, and many were soon to discover that they could not afford their new estates.

Josiah B. bought a tract formerly rented by an Edward

Pratt, paying by Bond about £210 for 182 acres, which was about the average amount paid. When surveyed in 1783 "Grindalls Lot" was laid out as 196 acres.¹³⁶ Neighboring lots were "Leonards Lot," 272 acres laid out for Leonard Clark, a tenant since 1742 (or perhaps son of a tenant of the same name), and "The Gleanings," 257 acres laid out for Hanson Briscoe. Over time Josiah acquired "Leonards Lot" (or a large part of it) and a 9.75 acre part of "The Gleanings."

We can assume Josiah married at about the time he acquired this property. We don't know his wife's name, but an indication of her surname is in the name of their first son, John Stone Grindall. There were a number of Stone families in the area, including some very prominent ones in Charles County. The family perhaps attended Christ Church, the Anglican (Protestant Episcopal) church in Chaptico, one of two serving King and Queen Parish. The only extant records of this church are the Vestry minutes, starting from 1799, which do not mention any Grindalls; but by that time the Grindall family had moved away.¹³⁷

The children of Josiah B. Grindall and his wife, with their birthyears when known, were:

John Stone, ~1785
Josiah, 1786
Susanna
William, ~1789
George
Harriet, ~1800
Catherine (Kitty)
Edward Henry

By the time of the 1790 federal census, Josiah B. Grindall's plantation household consisted of four males sixteen or older, four males younger than sixteen, two females, and nine slaves.¹³⁸ He was in St. Mary's County, undoubtedly on his Chaptico property. The four males younger than sixteen were probably his sons, John S., Josiah, and William, plus one other. The two females would have been Josiah's wife and his daughter Susanna. One of the males over sixteen may have been Joseph S., and the remaining two may have been plantation hands or slave foremen.

On 12 June 1792 Josiah B. Grindall was appointed postmaster of Chaptico.¹³⁹ He was one of the two first postmasters of St. Mary's County; the other was appointed postmaster of Leonardtown that same day. Josiah B. held this position until 8 April 1801, by which time he had left Chaptico. Chaptico had been established as a town in 1683, one of the four ports of entry in St. Mary's County.¹⁴⁰ It is situated about five or six miles up the Wicomico River from the Potomac River. The Chaptico tobacco warehouse served to make the town a center of

country commerce. Josiah B. had a partnership with John Evangelist Power in some unknown venture in the 1790's, perhaps dating from the 1780's. This could have been a store in which the post office was located. The only reference found regarding this partnership is in the Proceedings of the St. Mary's County Orphans Court, in 1798.¹⁴¹ According to these Proceedings Philip Power, brother of John E. and administrator of his estate, was using legal means to force Josiah B. to deliver to him the company partnership account books. The 1798 inventory of John E.'s estate refers to "debts desperate" (unpayable).¹⁴²

There may have been a family relationship between the Grindalls and the Powers. We're not saying that there was—it's just that there were connections indicative of it beyond the partnership just mentioned. First, Josiah B. was the creditor representative at the inventory of the estate of Jane Power, mother of Philip, Catherine, John E., Thomas, and other children.¹⁴³ Second, in 1795 Josiah B. was serving as administrator of the estate of Thomas Power, son of Jane.¹⁴⁴ Third and last, in 1855 Josiah B.'s son William gave testimony on behalf of Mary Ann Johnson (nee Power), widow of Bennett Johnson, in her quest for a War of 1812 Widow's Pension (more about this later).¹⁴⁸ It's conceivable that Catherine, daughter of Jane, was the Catherine who was the widow of John Grindall, Planter; but we've not yet found anything to confirm this. We mention all of this not to generate confusion, but to provide tips for future family research.*

In the 1794 St. Mary's County Real Property Assessment for Chaptico Hundred Josiah B. Grindall was assessed for 296.75 acres (Grindalls Lott, 182 acres, Leonards Lott, 105, and Part of Gleanings, 9.75).¹⁴⁷ The value of this property was £222..11..3, and he was assessed in addition for £39..5..0 of other property. He was not assessed for any slaves. Joseph S. Grindall (see below) on the other hand was assessed for slaves and not for land. Josiah B. Grindall, Post Master, and Joseph S. Grindall were both on the 1794 enrollment list of the Maryland Militia, established under a Maryland Act of 1793. In 1796 Josiah B. was assessed as in 1794 with additional assessment for two slaves; one a male, 14 to 45 years old, valued at \$45, and one a male over 45 or a female over 36, valued at \$13.

* Some further details concerning the Powers connection: Catherine Power, daughter of Jane, had married John Johnson, who died in 1781 leaving two sons, Thomas and Benedict, both under 21 years of age.¹⁴⁵ Thus the children were born after 1760 (the year John Grindall, Planter, died)—so the timing does not rule out the possibility that Catherine Power Johnson was John Grindall's widow. Catherine herself died in 1789, leaving everything to her son Benedict, and appointing her brother Thomas executor.¹⁴⁵ Jane Power is probably the one mentioned as a daughter in the will of Thomas Spalding, probated in St. Mary's County in 1769.¹⁴⁶ Thomas Spalding's wife, Catherine, was mentioned in this will as well; it seems unlikely that this Catherine was the widow of John Grindall, Planter. No Grindalls were mentioned in any of these wills.

By a deed dated 14 March 1799 Josiah B. purchased a 500 acre (more or less) tract of land called Queentree in Lower Resurrection Hundred, St. Mary's County, from Samuel DeButts, of Washington County, in western Maryland, for 1000 pounds current money paid in hand.¹⁴⁸ Samuel DeButts had inherited this property from his brother John DeButts, of St. Mary's County, who died in 1796, leaving Samuel all his lands in County Sligo, Ireland, and in Virginia and Maryland.¹⁴⁹ Queentree, which fronted the Patuxent River, had once been part of a 2000 acre tract called Delabrook Manor. Queen Tree Landing, and Queentree Road, the road leading to it from Three Notch Road (Route 235), are on present day maps.

It appears however that Josiah B. actually owned this property (or land near it) as early as 1 Oct. 1798. In the Federal Direct Tax list of 1798 Josiah B. was taxed for 136 acres in Lower Resurrection Hundred, valued at \$1833.70, and on 15 slaves in the same Hundred, six of whom were between 12 and 50 years of age.¹⁵⁰ He also paid taxes on a dwelling house and three out houses on one acre of land in Upper New Town Hundred in St. Mary's County. Upper New Town Hundred bordered the western edge of Lower Resurrection Hundred; thus the Grindall home at this time was four or so miles from the Patuxent River. The assessed value of the house and outhouses was \$195, about average for the area. The value of this property was determined by the square footage and the size and number of windows. One of the out houses was actually an addition to the main house. These two houses were 18 X 20 feet and 20 X 28 feet, with four windows $3\frac{1}{4}$ X $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, two $1\frac{1}{2}$ X $3\frac{1}{2}$, one $1\frac{1}{2}$ X $1\frac{2}{3}$, three $2\frac{1}{3}$ X $3\frac{1}{3}$, and the other two out houses were 20 X 16 and 20 X 24 feet. The value of the houses was depreciated somewhat due to the state of decay. Josiah B.'s 296 acres in Chaptico Hundred were rented or leased to Gerard Hayden. The dwelling house in Chaptico was valued at \$50 and the land at \$592. The house was 16 X 16 feet and the property included a cow house 32 X 16 feet.

From a newspaper advertisement announcing the public sale of two pieces of property in 1817, when they finally left Grindall hands, we learn a little more, although some of the developments may date from after 1798: The Queen Tree property was "on the waters of the Patuxent, opposite the mouth of Battle Creek." "A portion of this Land, is of the first quality and on it there are twenty acres of first rate meadow land, a very fine barn, a dwelling and other out houses, and a thriving young Orchard." The Chaptico Manor property was "lying near Chaptico, principally in wood."^{150b}

By 1800, according to the federal census, the household of Josias B. Greendle of St. Mary's County consisted of two males 26 to 44 (Josiah and perhaps a plantation hand), two 16 to 25 (John S. and Josiah Jr.),

one 10 to 15 (William), and three under ten (George and perhaps two sons who died before 1809); one female 26 to 44 (Josiah's wife), one 16 to 25 (Susanna), and two under 10 (Harriet and perhaps another daughter who died before 1809); and twelve slaves.¹³⁴

In 1801 and 1806 Josiah B. was assessed by St. Mary's County for his land in Chaptico Hundred just as in 1794 and 1796 (296.75 acres, £222). In 1801 he had four slaves there, three of whom were under 15, but by 1806 he had no slaves in Chaptico. His land in Lower Resurrection Hundred was valued much higher than that in Chaptico, 35 shillings per acre as opposed to 15. The 500 acres was valued at £875. In 1801 he had 14 slaves at Queentree and in 1806 he had 11. In addition he possessed four ounces of [silver] plate and £180 of other property, for a total assessment of £1342 in 1806.¹⁴⁷

Josiah B. Grindall shows up from 1799 to 1809 in the Vestry minutes of All Faith Parish, the Anglican parish in which his new estate was located.¹⁵¹ At this time the parish churches were All Faith Church, near Huntersville, and a chapel of ease, apparently in Mechanicsville. During the summer months the minister alternated between the two, preaching every other Sunday at each. Josiah B. was appointed Church Warden for the Chapel on 18 Aug. 1799, in place of John Horrell, who refused to serve another term.¹⁵² Church officials served for a year, starting from Easter Monday (the Monday after Easter). Josiah continued in this post until 10 February 1804 when he was chosen Vestryman to replace Zachariah Forrest, "who has resigned his seal in the Vestry."¹⁵³ Richard Reader replaced Josiah as Church Warden for the Chapel.

On 30 April 1803 the Vestry authorized the selection of John [Stone] Grindall as a schoolteacher for the next year for eight selected poor children of All Faith Parish.¹⁵⁴ John was to be paid \$7 for each child who attended classes for the whole year. The funding for this schooling came from the interest on the invested estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Gossling, which was left to the Vestry in 1800 on condition that it be used to pay for education of the parish poor.¹⁵⁵

The accounts of some of his Vestry duties indicate that Josiah B. made at least occasional trips to Baltimore to buy and sell goods. (He owned a schooner, a two-masted, light, fast ship.) On 18 Apr. 1805 Mr. John Hardisly paid to the Vestry two hogsheds of tobacco for rent due to the poor of the parish (he actually gave them two notes—the hogsheds themselves were at Coles warehouse on the Patuxent River). Josiah B. was appointed to sell the hogsheds with his own in Baltimore and to account for the sale to the Vestry, which he did. The hogsheds contained about 1000 pounds of tobacco each and brought \$5.50 per hundred pounds, or about \$110 total. Josiah B. was paid by the Vestry \$2 for shipping, \$4 for freight, and \$2.75

commission. And in 1808 Josiah B. received \$17.80 for window glass, white lead, oil, etc. which he had been employed to get at Baltimore for the Vestry to repair the church and chapel.

In 1806 Josiah B. was charged with the care of three of the ten parish poor selected to be educated by the Vestry for the ensuing year. These three he was to place at his discretion in the lower part of the parish.

Josiah B. continued to serve as a Vestryman for All Faith Parish up until 3 April 1809, when he was replaced by Capt. Thomas A. Reader, since Josiah reportedly had moved out of the parish. Certainly his soul had moved out, if a record of the death of "Josens Grindal" on 3 April 1809, in a list reputedly kept by Dr. Alexander McWilliams, is actually a record of Josiah's death (as it must be, since his will was probated on 10 April 1809).¹⁵⁶

A reference to Josiah B. Grindall was found in the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, but it provides us little new information. It mentions an affidavit written by Josiah B. and used on 28 June 1805 by William George Vidal, a merchant and immigrant from Holland, to support his naturalization case at Middlesex Court, Virginia.¹⁵⁷ Vidal was required to prove that he had resided within the U.S. for at least eight years, and within Virginia for at least three years. Middlesex County, Virginia, is on the Chesapeake Bay, down the shore from St. Mary's County, Maryland.

The year before he died Josiah B. made a transaction with his son John S. that was to involve all of Josiah's children in Chancery court litigation for years to come. (Chancery court was where matters of equity were settled, when no actual laws were broken.) It appears that Josiah B. realized that he would not live much longer. His wife was apparently already dead (she was not mentioned in his will) and he was concerned about the welfare of his children. He wanted to pass his estate on to John S., with generous cash bequests to the rest of his children, but he was very deep in debt. In fact the amount of his debt was over a third of the value of his entire estate. He used a loophole in the law, perhaps pointed out to him by a lawyer friend, whereby he thought he might be able to protect the estate from creditors while transferring it to John. His aim may not have been to defraud the creditors, but simply to give John a chance to pay them without having to sell the estate. (He was buying time.) His creditors took a very dim view of this sleight-of-hand and eventually filed suit in Chancery court against Josiah's heirs, naming all but one of his children. His daughter Susanna appears to have died between the date of the will and the initiation of the Chancery court proceedings.

Before detailing the transaction and the will let's look at how Josiah B. might have come to this awful state of

affairs. We can argue that it was not his own doing. At this time the young United States was having difficulties involving trade restrictions by England and France. In a move to try to force the two countries to remove these restrictions President Jefferson persuaded Congress to pass the Embargo Act in December of 1807 prohibiting the import and export of goods from and to any foreign country. Although this legislature certainly piqued the anger of these countries it actually hurt the U.S. exporters most of all. And among these were Josiah B. and his like. Profits plummeted, and almost everyone was affected. It's easy to imagine everyone calling in their debts, and those who were most overextended were worst off. Josiah B. was probably hoping simply to buy just enough time for John so that his creditors could be paid from profit in good years ahead, rather than from the sale of the estate in this suddenly depressed economy. The embargo was lifted in 1809, but other economic warfare continued, and anyway, by this time the damage was probably done. Then three years later, with the onset of the War of 1812, matters got worse!

The transaction began on 27 June 1808, when Josiah B. sold his entire estate to John S., including all of the Chaptico property and all of Queentree, for \$9800 plus interest (\$11,100 total). John paid with four Bond notes, due in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years from the date of the transaction. The two deeds effecting this conveyance were signed on 25 July. Three days later, for \$5 cash, Josiah bought back a mortgage from John. These deeds and the mortgage had the effect of insulating John from Josiah's creditors.¹⁵⁸

On 19 February 1809, Josiah B. made out his will. To his son Josiah he left "the Schooner he now Sails in with all her Tackle and apparel, and the Horse he now rides." To his younger children he left money; \$500 each to William and Susanna, and \$800 each to George, Edward T., Harriet, and Kitty. To John S. he left "the Saddle Horse he now rides and the Sum of Two Thousand Dollars, which it is my will and desire he shall receive as full compensation for all troubles and powers he may be at in administering my Estate, and in lieu of any commission allowed by Law." All the rest of his estate, real and personal, he left to be equally divided between all the children except John. He appointed John executor of the estate. Since he had already sold his plantations to John the remaining estate was slaves and personal property. As executor John was obligated to pay all Josiah's just debts, inasmuch as they could be paid from the value of the estate.¹⁵⁹

The creditors, fourteen of them initially with claims totalling \$3927.73, banded together and filed a class-action Chancery suit against the heirs on 24 Feb. 1813, with Clement Dorsey representing them.¹⁶⁰ According to their complaint (and they were quite incensed about this) Josiah's children continued to live on the estate and to draw rents and profits from it. John S. was accused of

wasting the major assets of the estate. This was not an unfounded accusation. Josiah Jr. sold four slaves (named Ben, Hensley, Eleany, and Basil) to John C. Ashcom on 14 May 1811.¹⁶¹ And in the St. Mary's County tax assessment of 1812 Josiah B.'s heirs were assessed for the same land in Chaptico and Lower Resurrection Hundreds as in 1806, but they possessed nothing other than the land.¹⁴⁷ The slaves, plate, and other property were gone. The real property value was down to £1097, from £1564 in 1806. Since minors were involved the Chancellor of Maryland was reluctant to decree the deeds null and void, and to take the estate and sell it to pay the creditors, as was repeatedly urged by Dorsey. The defendants were subpoenaed to appear in Chancery Court in the July Term of 1813, but by that time John Stone Grindall had died. The case was continued from Term to Term until 1816. In June of 1816 the Chancellor sent a representative to interview the children, to determine their disposition. This representative spoke only to Josiah and William, since the rest of the children were minors (under 21). Josiah and William said that John Stone Grindall was dead, (he was probably about 29 years old when he died); that he died intestate (no will), without issue (no children), and left no personal property. They admitted that at the time of the execution of the deeds their father was indebted to the complainants. They did not know to what degree their brother had paid their father. They denied that any fraud was ever intended against the creditors. "Your respondents therefore submit, that a decree should pass directing that the said lands should be sold for the payment of the debts of the said Josiah B. Grindall upon such terms as your honorable court may direct, and they pray to be dismissed with costs." This result was not completely satisfactory to the Chancellor, and he sent another representative in August to talk to the four minor children. Josiah Jr. had by this time been appointed their Guardian, and he attended this interview. The minor children reiterated what their older brothers had said, and they too were unwilling to admit that any fraud had been intended. In their testimony they stated that they were full brothers and sisters of John S. Grindall, and thus all of Josiah B. Grindall's children were born by his first (and probably only) wife.

Dorsey was then given direction to advertise the sale of the estate, and at the same time to seek out any further creditors. This he did, and the estate was finally sold on 13 February 1817. The Chaptico property, 255.75 acres, brought \$4 per acre (it was bought by Peregrine Hayden), and the Queentree property, 500 acres, brought \$7 per acre, for a total of \$4523. This was not enough to pay all the creditors, who by this time were seeking \$6640.10. Even though the case continued on for another ten years (Dorsey was very upset that the Chancellor would not put a time limit on further claims by creditors), it was over as far as Josiah B.'s children were concerned. They were now in the Era of Good Feelings, the decade following

the War of 1812, when Americans felt triumphant, and considered their country a power to be reckoned with.

Joseph S. Grindall, Captain, of St. Mary's County

Joseph S. Grindall, as explained previously, was probably a son of John Grindall, Planter, of P.G. County, and brother of William, John, and Josiah B. He was perhaps born in P.G. County between 1755 and 1761. In 1793 and 1794 Joseph Grindale was residing in St. Mary's Co., Chaptico hundred, paying taxes on six slaves plus other personal property; he did not own land.¹⁴⁷ It's possible that he was renting property from Josiah B. Joseph Grindall's name appeared, as already mentioned, with that of Josiah B. on an enrollment list of the Maryland Militia in St. Mary's County in 1794, when the new militia law was introduced.¹⁴⁷ Peregrine Hayden (to be introduced below) also appeared on this list. In 1794 Joseph Grindall was an ensign in the navy from St. Mary's Co.¹⁶² In 1796 he again paid taxes in St. Mary's Co., the same as before. His six slaves appear to have been a man and a woman, about forty years of age, with four children under fifteen. It was in this year also that Joseph S. Grindall witnessed the Harford Co./P.G. Co. deed between William and John Grindall. On 10 March 1798, apparently in Harford Co. (the baptism appeared in both Harford and Baltimore Co. church records), Eliza Helen Grindall was born to Joseph and Elizabeth Ann Grindell.¹⁶³ In 1801 Joseph Grindall was a Captain from Charles County.¹⁶⁴ This was the last record of Joseph S., who appears to have died that year. In 1801 no Joseph Grindall was paying taxes in either Chaptico or St. Clements hundreds in St. Mary's County. Joseph S. died intestate, and Eliza Ann was appointed his administratrix.¹⁶⁷

The children of Joseph S. Grindall and Elizabeth Ann, his wife, were:

Sarah
Mary
Eliza Helen, 1798
Jane

Elizabeth Ann Grindall was mentioned in the will of Bullet Garner, dated 13 Feb. 1802, as his granddaughter.¹⁶⁵ She was bequeathed a Negro woman named Henny, and Henny's youngest daughter, Abby. In 1806 Eliz. Ann Grindall paid taxes in St. Mary's Co., Chaptico hundred, on 9 slaves, no land, and a small amount of personal property.¹⁴⁷ Her total property assessment was £249. In March of 1806 Eliza C. Grindall (Elizabeth Ann) married Peregrine Hayden in St. Mary's County.¹⁶⁶ In a St. Mary's Co. deed dated 25 July 1808 (mentioned previously)

Josiah Barker Grindall sold to his son John Stone Grindall tracts of land including "Grindall's Lot," "Leonard's Lot" and "Part of the Gleanings," "situate and lying in Chaptico Manor in St. Mary's Co., now in the tenure and occupation of Peregrine Hayden." There are a number of St. Mary's County Orphans Court Records dated from Sept. 1806 to Jan. 1809 dealing with the administration of the estate of Joseph S. Grindall.¹⁶⁷ While Joseph's wife and three of his daughters were given typical shares, Elizabeth Ann also received "a child's part of her daughter Jane's share," 1/5 of what the other children received. What this indicates we don't know for sure. Joseph left nine slaves. On 18 Nov. 1808 court-appointed distributors divided up the estate as follows. The numbers in parentheses are (original appraisement, now valued at), in dollars. Elizabeth Ann was allotted Lydia (80, 40), Tom (260, 260), Judy (200, 240), and Esther (180, 240); Sarah was allotted Henry (220, 300) and Luke (-, 80); Mary was allotted Henny (150, 130), Abigail (80, 170), and Kingsley (-, 50); Eliza was allotted Sam (200, 300) and Matilda (10, 120). Luke and Kingsley had been born since the original appraisement. Some of the slaves had depreciated in value and some had appreciated. The total estate left by Joseph was originally valued at 819 pounds, 16 shillings, 7.5 pence (= \$2186.22 of then current money). Of this, \$676.22 went to payments and disbursements assessed against the estate, and the rest, \$1510, was to go to Elizabeth Ann, Sarah, Mary, and Eliza. What they were actually given was the slaves only; originally appraised at \$1380 and now (1808) valued at \$1930.

Peregrine Hayden was listed in documents dated 30 Dec. 1807 as the Guardian of Sarah, Mary, and Eliza, orphans of Joseph S. Grindall.¹⁶⁸ Since he was not appointed guardian of Jane, we can assume that she had died. She must have died some time during the administration of the estate. Joseph's daughter Sarah probably married Charles Hayden in St. Mary's County in 1811.¹⁶⁶

This ends our discussion of the known and probable children of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince George's County. We'll now move on to his grandchildren, concentrating on those who lived in the Baltimore area since we're mainly interested in proving the ancestry of George W. Grindall, of Cumberland, Maryland, who was born and grew up in Baltimore. John's first son, William, left no known children other than Henry, whom we've already discussed. His second son, John, had two known children, one a son, John Gibson Grindall, who left one son in Maryland when he moved to Ohio. Josiah Barker Grindall had eight children as of 1809, and some of these children settled in Baltimore. And Joseph S. Grindall left three daughters—we know nothing more about them.

**John Gibson Grindall,
son of John Grindall, Tailor, of Harford County**

As just mentioned, John Grindall, Tailor, had only two children that we know of; John Gibson Grindall and Eleanor Grindall. Eleanor married William Caldwell in 1800 and died before 1811, leaving her husband and four children. In 1807, in Harford County, Maryland, John Gibson Grindall married Eleanor (also known as Ellen) Wheeler, daughter of Thomas Wheeler of Harford County.¹²⁸ From 1811 they lived on the estate near Belle Air left to John by his father.¹⁷²

According to the 1850 federal census John G. was born about 1783 and Ellen Wheeler was born about 1790.¹⁸⁰ The known children of John Gibson Grindall and Ellen Wheeler, with their birthyears, if known, were:

Henrietta, 1808
John Thomas, 1810
Sylvester, ~1815
Joseph Angus, 1818
Louisa
Charles, 1821
Frederick, 1822
Rachel Ann
Alexander
Felix, ~1827

All of these children were most likely born in Harford County.¹⁶⁹ Another likely daughter was Elizabeth Grindall, who married Jesse Cullum in Harford County in 1835.¹²⁸

In 1810, John G. Grindall's household in Harford County consisted of one free white male 26 to 44 (himself), one free white female 16 to 25 (Ellen), one free white female under 10 (Henrietta), and one slave.¹³⁰ According to a biographical sketch of one of his grandchildren (Dr. Charles S. Grindall) he lived the life of a gentleman farmer.¹⁷² He served in the War of 1812; he was one of a band of 100 volunteers raised in Harford County for the protection of Baltimore. He was also "present and did good service" at the battle of Bladensburg (which was also known as "the Bladensburg races" because of the speed with which the militia ran from the British). He maintained his estate in Harford County until about 1831 when, "in consequence of losses sustained by indorsing notes for some of his friends, which he paid in full without attempting to take any advantage that the law afforded him, he decided to remove with his family to Ohio, then mostly a wilderness . . . , where he "began the business of raising cattle, he remaining in that business there until he died." He took with him all of his family except his eldest son, John T., who was apprenticed to a carpenter, and possibly a daughter

(Elizabeth). The 1820 federal census listing for John Grindall of Harford County accounts for all of John G.'s children known to be living at that time; likewise for the 1830 federal census listing (for John Grindle of Harford County), except that either Charles or Frederick is not accounted for, and there appears to have been one additional daughter, who was likely Elizabeth.^{170,171} In neither the 1820 nor the 1830 federal census did John G. have any slaves.

The following information is based on (in fact, it's nearly lifted verbatim from) Mary Alice Benedict Grindol's *The Grindol Family Genealogy*. John G. Grindall purchased property near Circleville, Ohio, then a new town in Pickaway County, in July of 1835. He bought 125 acres in Monroe Township from the executors for William McCraw, deceased.¹⁷³ This was apparently the only property John G. ever owned in that county. In January of 1860, John G. Grindle and Ellen, his wife, sold this property to Harvey Allen for \$3,140.75. John signed his name and Ellen made her mark.¹⁷⁴ Ellen perhaps died within a month of the transaction, for in February of 1860 Joseph and Alexander Grindle, two of John and Ellen's sons, applied for guardianship of their father.¹⁷⁵ Ellen is not mentioned in the ensuing court proceedings. A court battle followed between Joseph and Alexander, on one side, and Sylvester Grindle, the eldest son in Ohio, who resided in Union County, on the other. Some of the Monroe Township neighbors sided with Sylvester and his father and some sided with Joseph and Alexander. The records that would have told us how this litigation was resolved appear to be lost, but we believe Sylvester won guardianship since John G. soon moved to Union County where he resided near his son "Cylestor" in Clairborn Township.^{176,178} On 28 April 1860 in Union County John G. prepared his will, in which he left all of his estate to "my son Sivester Grindall" and to his grandchildren, "the children of the aforesaid Sivester."¹⁷⁷ There was no mention in the will of a wife or of the sons left behind in Pickaway County, or of any other of his ten (or eleven) children. John G. died in August of 1862,¹⁷⁸ and the will was probated on the 21st of that month. He was buried on what was Sylvester's property, which is now [1983] at the junction of State Road 47 and Township Road 282, the latter of which is also called Grindell Road, on Fulton Creek, in Clairborne Township, near Richwood, Ohio.¹⁷⁹

In the 1850 federal census John G.'s surname was spelled Grindell, as was that of son Joseph, who lived on another farm in Monroe Township.¹⁸⁰ John G.'s sons Charles, Frederick, Alexander, and Felix lived with him and Ellen. In 1852 Charles and Frederick moved to Illinois. In the 1860 federal census only Alexander Grindell is to be found in Monroe Township.¹⁸¹ Some of the descendants of the Grindall sons in Ohio and Illinois later changed the spelling of their name to Grindol.¹⁸² More information on John Gibson Grindall, and espe-

cially on his children and their families and descendants, may be found in *The Grindol Family Genealogy*.

Before proceeding from John Gibson Grindall we'll discuss his one son who remained in Maryland, John Thomas Grindall. John T. was born in December of 1810, in Harford County.¹⁷² After finishing his apprenticeship to a carpenter he worked as a journeyman for about two years. He was then, in about 1835, given a lucrative offer to be the manager of the Maryland Chemical and Iron Works of P. T. Ellicott, in South Baltimore. According to the biographical sketch of his son Charles S., John T. came to Baltimore from Ellicott's Mills on the first train of cars ever run from that place (in 1830). In 1840 he married Eliza C. Armstrong, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Armstrong, an Irish immigrant. Eliza owned considerable real estate in South Baltimore and in the Western States. John T. managed the Chemical and Iron Works for about fifteen years. He then resigned on account of his health. In about 1850 he began buying land in the city of Baltimore, mainly in South Baltimore, and leasing it for building. He also leased the land which his wife had inherited. He became a master carpenter, erecting buildings on his land and opening up many streets in South Baltimore, one of which (the street on which his business was situated) became known as Grindall Street by 1873.¹⁸³ With rising property value he became very wealthy. John T. and Eliza had ten children, of whom five were still living in 1879.¹⁷² The names of their known children, with their birthyears, were:

Joseph A., ~ 1842
William T., ~1843 (died 1844)
Elizabeth E., ~1844 (died 1849)
Mary E., ~1846
John T., ~1848 (died young, we believe)
Charles Sylvester, 1849
William A., 1850 (died 1852)
Albert, ~1854
John E., ~1855

John T. died in Baltimore in May of 1885, at age 74, two years after his wife had died.¹⁸⁴

The descendants of Josiah Barker Grindall

In 1810, the year after his father died, John S. Grindall was the head of the Grindall household in St. Mary's County.¹⁸⁵ In the household there was one free white male under 10 (Edward), one 10 to 15 (George), three 16 to 25 (John S., Josiah, and William); two free white females under 10 (Harriet and Kitty), and one 16 to 25 (Susannah); and thirteen slaves. We've now told all we know of John S. And there's not much more to tell of Susannah. Josiah was appointed in St. Mary's County as

administrator of the estate of Susannah Grindall in 1817, shortly after the sale of his father's estate.¹⁸⁶ We're fairly sure that this Susannah was his sister, who appears to have died between 1810 and 1813. The administration of her estate was probably postponed until after her father's estate was settled. From the fact that it was necessary to administer her estate we can assume that she was over 21 years of age when she died, and thus she was born before 1792. We haven't found any further records of the administration beyond the appointment of an administrator. We'll discuss Josiah and William, who flourished in Baltimore, in more detail below. This leaves George, Harriet, Catherine, and Edward Henry.

We know virtually nothing about George Grindall, son of Josiah B., beyond what we've learned from his military records from the War of 1812 (included with Josiah's, below). He is not listed in any of the Baltimore city directories nor in any of the censuses. We can surmise: 1) he died sometime shortly after 1816, 2) he moved to another state, or 3) he lived in Baltimore or thereabout and simply left no record (but this is unlikely).

We have found only two records of Harriet after the Chancery case—her death record and her cemetery burial record. She died 15 May 1876 in Baltimore, in her 76th year, and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery.¹⁸⁷ From this we can say that she was born between May of 1800 and May of 1801. She was buried in a lot belonging to George R. Berry, a master brickmaker of Baltimore, with seven members of his family. At the time of her death she had lived in Baltimore for fifty years; thus she had moved there around 1826. Harriet never married, and she worked as a nurse.¹⁸⁸

Catherine, or Kitty, was younger than Harriet, so she was born between 1801 and 1809. It's possible that she was Catherine Grindel who was mentioned with John Miles in a marriage license in Howard County in September of 1842.²⁴⁰

Edward Grindall was born about 1807, if we accept his age from the 1860 federal census.¹⁹⁰ We're assuming that he was the same Edward Grindall who married Sidney Hissey on 24 May 1832, at the Baltimore City Station Methodist Episcopal Church.¹⁹¹ The 1835 Baltimore city directory listed an Edward Grindall, tailor, South Charles street near Hill street. Edward and Sidney had a daughter, Harriet Amelia, baptized at Baltimore City Station on 18 Jan. 1836, at age three weeks.¹⁹² In 1850, Edward and Sidney Grinnell [sic] were living in the 7th Ward of Washington, D.C.¹⁹³ Edward and Sidney's ages were both 35, which is inconsistent (by eight years) with the data from the 1860 census. Their children's ages and other data are perfectly consistent in the two censuses. Perhaps one of the children was the informant in 1850. George R. was born about 1834, Harriet A. in December of 1835 (as

we know), Mary E. about 1841, William E. about 1844, and James F. M. about 1848. The first three were born in Maryland and the last two in D.C., so apparently Edward and Sidney moved to D.C. between 1841 and 1844. Edward's real estate in 1850 was valued at \$350. He and his son George were "Tinner's." George, Harriet, and Mary had attended school the previous year. Harriet A., and perhaps also her sister Mary E., may have been visiting her uncle William Grindall's family during the summer of 1850, possibly explaining the presence of Harriet A., 12, and Mary, 9, in that census household.

In 1860 Edward and Sidney Grindall were still in the 7th Ward of Washington. Their ages were then both 53. Edward and son George were "Tin & Copper Smiths." All of the children except Harriet (then 24) were still in the household. Only James F. had been to school the previous year. Edward's personal estate in 1860 was worth \$200. Since the name Edward Grindall does not appear in the 1870 and 1880 D.C. census indexes, it seems that Edward moved his family away from D.C. about the time of the Civil War.

Josiah Grindall, baytrader, of Baltimore

Josiah Grindall, second eldest son of Josiah Barker Grindall, was born 9 Nov. 1786, in St. Mary's County, Maryland, according to his Greenmount Cemetery tombstone.¹⁹⁴ At the time of his father's will (1809) he apparently spent much time sailing in his father's schooner, possibly working as a baytrader. After his father's death in 1809 he and his brothers and sisters lived on his father's estate, then belonging to his elder brother John Stone Grindall.

Josiah, William, and George all appeared on Maryland Militia muster rolls from the War of 1812.¹⁹⁵ They served in the 45th Regiment, under Colonel Henry Ashton, a regiment comprised of men from St. Mary's and Charles Counties. This regiment was one of four in the 5th Brigade, one of four brigades in the First Division, one of three divisions of the Maryland Militia.¹⁹⁶ Josiah appeared on four sets of muster rolls; two in July and August of 1813 and two in June of 1814. His times of service were short (9, 8, 9, and 2 days); we can surmise that he and others were called upon when needed to meet an immediate threat. He (and his brothers as well) was detached each time from Lieutenant (Captain, in 1814) William Woodburn's Company. Apparently Lieutenant Woodburn's company was detached to other companies either to make up for shortages in those companies or to outfit a number of special missions. Josiah was assigned to the detachments of Capt. James F. Sotheron, Capt. James Walker, Capt. Richard Melton, and Capt. John H. Briscoe, respectively, in his four periods of service.

William was assigned to Capt. James K. Cawood's Detachment for seven days in July and August of 1813, and to Capt. John H. Briscoe's Detachment for nine days in August of 1814. George was assigned to Capt. Thomas G. Neale's Detachment for thirteen days in July of 1814, and (with William) to Capt. John H. Briscoe's Detachment for nine days in August of 1814. They were each paid about 26¢ per day for their service.

Josiah also served two days in June 1814, detached to Capt. Thomas Blackistone's Rifle Corps, a detail which doesn't explicitly appear in the records cited above. Capt. Blackistone's servant and his pack horse also appeared on the muster rolls.¹⁹⁷

During the Grindalls' periods of service St. Mary's County was beleaguered by British marauders, participating in the British blockade of the Chesapeake Bay in 1813, and creating a diversion for an attack from Canada in 1814. The British plundered the countryside surrounding the Bay to replenish dwindling supplies of provisions. Although their official policy was to pay full market price for any seized cattle, the slightest resistance was regarded as an act of war, occasionally with drastic consequences. Chaptico was the site of one of their raids, on July 30th, 1814:

"On the 30th, the same worthy body of men landed at Chaptico, in this county—except a few that the Virginia militia killed and wounded when they landed near Namony (Nomini, across the Potomac from Blackistone's Island) on the 20th and 21st. In this little village (Chaptico) they got about 30 hhds. of tobacco and no other plunder, the inhabitants having moved all their property out of their grasp. Yet here they made a most furious attack on every window, door, and pane of glass in the village, not one was left in the whole. The place was given up to the fury of their men, and if the prince regent had commanded in person, the victory and destruction could not have been more complete.

"They picked their stolen geese in the church, dashed the pipes of the church organ on the pavement, opened a family vault in the churchyard, broke open the coffins, stirred the bones about with their hands in search of hidden treasure—all this havoc not a man was in arms within fifteen miles of them, and they worked until ten o'clock at night, before they got the tobacco on board their vessels; owing to the shallowness of the creek (Chaptico Bay) that leads up to the Chaptico warehouse, they rolled more than half the tobacco one mile. General Stuart was encamped with the militia near sixteen miles from these freebooters; I presume he is waiting for a regular field action with the British. He has no confidence in our trees and bushes, as our militia had in the revolutionary war."

The damage to Chaptico Church was much more extensive than the above report stated. The British used

the church for a stable, and the horses did much damage to the floor and interior.¹⁹⁸

“... No part of St. Mary’s County is deemed secure; the inhabitants are removing their cattle and negroes to the interior; their crops are abandoned.”¹⁹⁹

Around 1815, according to his obituary, Josiah moved to Baltimore.²⁰⁰ We’ve already mentioned that he was appointed guardian for his four youngest siblings (George, Harriet, Kitty, and Edward) in 1816, when their testimony was required at Chancery Court. We’ve also mentioned that he was appointed in 1817 administrator of the estate of his sister Susannah. In January 1818, Josiah married Ann Lee, probably in Baltimore.²⁰¹ Ann was born around 1787, in Maryland.²⁰² Their marriage was probably Roman Catholic since all of their children were baptized in St. Peter’s Church and in the Cathedral in Baltimore.²⁰³ The Cathedral was the first Roman Catholic cathedral built in the U.S.; Baltimore was the first Roman Catholic diocese in the U.S., established in 1789 by decree of Pope Pius VI. The Cathedral was finished in 1821, near St. Peter’s Church, which had served as the seat of the diocese until then. It’s official name is now the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and it is the mother church of Catholicism in the nation.²⁰⁴

The children of Josiah and Ann Lee Grindall, with their birthyears, were:

Eliza Ann, 1818
Mary Elizabeth, 1820
John Henry, 1822
Joseph Josiah, 1824
Catherine, 1826
Elizabeth, 1828
Charles [Bisrod]?, 1832

Charles died of scarlet fever at the age of five months, and Elizabeth died in 1830 at the age of two years.²⁰⁵ From city directories we learn that over the years the family lived in various places in central Baltimore. Josiah’s early career was in trading on the Chesapeake Bay (mariner, 1819; baytrader, 1824). Some time around 1830 he retired from the sea and became a carpenter (1831-1837), and then a wood corder (1840, 1845). In the 1830 federal census everyone in the family was accounted for, except either Eliza Ann (age 12) or Mary Elizabeth (age 10)—there was only one free white female between 10 and 14 in the household.²⁰⁶ One of the two may have been visiting a relative for the summer, or someone may have made a mistake.

In the 1840 federal census the whole family was accounted for, and in addition there are four extra free white males, age 30 to 39 (possibly boarders), and a

female free black, age 10 to 23 (probably a servant).²⁰⁷ Six persons in the household were employed in manufactures and trades. One of the extra males may have been Francis X. King, who married Eliza Ann in 1835,²⁰⁸ and another may have been Isaac Wilber, who married Mary Elizabeth in 1839.²⁰⁹

Josiah died on 5 Oct. 1846, at age 61, in Baltimore. He was buried in Baltimore’s Greenmount Cemetery.¹⁹⁴

Josiah’s son John H. Grindall married Eliza McDermot, of Washington, D.C., in Washington in May of 1847.²¹⁰ In June of that year John H. leased a house on the southeast corner of Lombard and Poppleton Streets which was in need of substantial repair.²¹¹ He then apparently oversaw an effort to fix up the house, charging the expense to his father’s estate.²¹³ He assigned the lease to his mother in October.²¹² Since John Henry and Joseph Josiah are well represented in the records of Grindalls in mid-nineteenth century Baltimore, we’ll continue with them shortly.

Josiah’s daughter Catherine (Kate) Grindall married Thomas W. Campbell in 1848, at the Roman Catholic archbishop’s house.²¹⁴

In the 1850 federal census Ann, 63, is found to have been running a boarding house in the 18th Ward of Baltimore.²⁰² This was the house at the southeast corner of Lombard and Poppleton. Ann kept this boarding house til she died. At the time of the census Ann’s daughter Mary Elizabeth Wilbur, 20 [*sic*; actually 30], was in the household, with her two daughters, Mary E., 8, and Ann C., 6. Mary’s husband, Isaac, had died sometime prior to December, 1847.²¹³ Ann’s son, Joseph J. Grindall, 26, a magistrate, also lived at the boarding house. There were two boarders outside the family, a man and his wife, apparently.

Ann died on 17 Feb. 1858, at age 71.²¹⁶ Before going on to Josiah’s brother William, we’ll finish with Josiah’s and Ann’s sons John H. and Joseph J.

John Henry Grindall, born in 1822, was a carpenter at the time of the 1850 federal census.²¹⁷ In 1851 he was still a carpenter, living at 19 Poppleton St. That same year another John Grindall made an appearance in the city directories, a furn. carman [?], living at 95 Harrison. Since this isn’t second cousin John T., who’s listed as the manager of Ellicott’s iron works, this extra John is a mystery. By 1853 John H. had entered into a partnership with William Jones, manufacturing sash and moulding on Cathedral St., near Oliver St. This partnership appears to have been short-lived, having been listed in only this single city directory. By 1856 John H. had entered into a new partnership, with Howard Tschudy. Their business was an agricultural warehouse at 97 North Paca Street,

and this partnership was equally short-lived. John appeared in no further Baltimore city directories until possibly 1867, when John Grindall, seedsman, living at 187 East Eager St., was listed. Since his second cousin, John T., was listed separately, this could have been John H. He made no more appearances after this. John H. is found in the federal censuses in Maryland only one time—1850, in the 18th Ward of Baltimore—with his wife, two children, a sister-in-law, and one other.²¹⁷ His first two daughters, Mary, born in 1848, and Ann Elizabeth, born in 1849, were baptized in St. Peter the Apostle R.C. Church.²¹⁸ Margaret, a third daughter of John H. and Eliza, mentioned in a Baltimore Sun obituary, died in 1857 at age 7 months of an affection of the brain.²¹⁹ From all appearances, John H. and Eliza moved away from Baltimore after 1857 and before 1860, possibly returning briefly around 1867 and then leaving again.

Joseph Josiah Grindall, born in 1824, and referred to as “J.J.” in the city directories, lived his whole life in Baltimore. He graduated from the Maryland Law School probably around 1846.²²⁰ He may have been in the Mexican War, which was fought from 1846 to 1848 and resulted in the expansion of the United States to the Pacific Ocean, since he wrote a poem called “The Battle of Buena Vista,” commemorating an important victory.²²¹ The poem, originally published in 1881 in the United Service Review, was republished as a 10-page booklet in 1882 by the Virginia Association of Mexican War Veterans. J.J. doesn’t appear on any Maryland or District of Columbia rosters of Mexican War veterans, and it could be that he enlisted in Virginia. J.J. was elected to the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council in 1849 from the 18th Ward, and served for one year.²²² He was among the promoters of a House of Refuge.²²⁴ In the 1850 federal census his occupation was “magistrate” (justice-of-the-peace). He had an office on Frederick St. and continued to live at his mother’s boarding house.²⁰²

In 1851 J.J. married Mary E. Campbell, of Baltimore, possibly a sister of his sister Catherine’s husband, Thomas W. Campbell.²²³ In this year (from his obituary) J.J. was reading clerk of the House of Delegates.²²⁴ From about 1855 to about 1860 he was a clerk at the customs house in the Exchange Buildings. From 1860 he worked as a deputy clerk at the Court of Common Pleas. In 1861, one week after the Civil War began with the Battle of Charleston Harbor, J.J. became involved in an event that would put him on the brink of long term imprisonment, and that would ultimately require presidential intervention.

Although the governor of Maryland allowed his state to be allied with the North in the Civil War, this was not a popular position. Many Marylanders were more sympathetic to the secessionist states than to those interested in preserving the Union. In Baltimore many were violently

opposed to the Union cause, and when, on April 18th, 1861, Northern troops started passing by train through the city en route to fortify the Capital, as ordered by the President, these Baltimoreans regarded the soldiers as enemy troops. The Union troops had to change stations in Baltimore. They were pulled by horse-drawn trolleys through the city. No violence occurred on the 18th, but by the next day certain groups of Baltimoreans had had a chance to build up their resentment further, and were ready to act upon it. On the 19th the soldiers were carried about a mile across town from the Philadelphia Depot to Camden Station, along Pratt Street. Nine carriages had made the trip before the driver of the tenth, terrified by the rock-throwing crowd, was forced to detach his team of horses from the front of the trolley, hitch it to the rear, and haul the soldiers back to Philadelphia Depot. Some members of the crowd at this time tore up trolley track and blocked it with debris. Troops of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts then tried to march on foot to Camden Station. The most violent part of the Riot of April 19th, 1861, occurred near the Pratt Street bridge over Jones’ Falls, between Falls Avenue and Commerce Street. Mayor Brown and Police Marshal Kane tried their best to protect the troops, marching at the head of the column at considerable risk to themselves, and tried to calm the citizens, but the crowd blocked passage of the column both forward and backward. After being pelted with a furious volley of paving-stones the commanding officer gave the order to fire. Most of the victims were innocent spectators. One citizen was forced by the press of the crowd close to the troops. A soldier fired at him from point-blank range, but his musket misfired. The enraged citizen sprang on the soldier, tore his musket away, and plunged the bayonet through the soldier’s body.

In all, four soldiers and twelve citizens were killed, and a number of others were wounded. These were the first casualties of the Civil War.²²⁵

In fairness to J.J., we should mention that many Southern historians refuse to refer to these events as the Riot of April 19th, 1861, objecting to the use of the word “riot.” They refer to the events instead as the Baltimore Uprising.²²⁶ They regard the uprising as the first battle of the “War Between the States” (also known as the “War of Northern Aggression”) in which lives were lost. They think of the Baltimoreans who refused to allow Yankee soldiers to travel unmolested through their city as patriots, rather than as rioters. The riot is in fact referred to in the words of *Maryland, My Maryland* (“Avenge the patriotic gore/ That flecked the streets of Baltimore”), written by James Ryder Randall, a Marylander then teaching in Louisiana, when he read of the riot four days later. Parallels can be drawn between this riot and the Boston Tea Party, of the Revolutionary War, as well as the closer-to-home Peggy Stewart Tea Party, in Annapolis in

(Continued on page 55)

Historian finds note from Lincoln interceding in a local treason case

By Robert A. Erlandson
Sun Staff Writer

For more than 130 years, the case of Josiah J. Grindall, a Baltimore man charged with treason during the Pratt Street riots of 1861, was nothing more than a footnote to Civil War history.

Then, in a moment every researcher dreams about, Kellee Green Blake made a startling discovery while poring over federal court records of Maryland Civil War treason cases at the National Archives office in Philadelphia.

There, in the margins of a clemency petition sent to the White House on March 31, 1864, was a hand-written note from Abraham Lincoln, telling prosecutors he wouldn't object to dropping the treason charge against Grindall.

It is the only known instance of Lincoln's personal intercession in the hundreds of treason cases brought in Maryland, a state where sympathies were sharply divided between North and South.

Scholars say the note from Lincoln is significant because it demonstrates the president's legal acumen, and perhaps, his compassion at a time when the tide was turning in the war.

"I recognized the writing and then I saw the signature," said Ms. Blake, 32, a student of Lincoln who found the paper in November while preparing for a seminar on National Archives holdings. "My mouth fell open, but I was all by myself so there was no one else there to appreciate the moment."

The note from the president said simply: "In this case, not as a precedent for any other case, the District Attorney will be justified by me, if in his discretion, he shall enter a *Nolle Prosequi*. April 2, 1864. A. Lincoln."

No one knows today exactly what Grindall did to get into the trouble that led to this extraordinary presidential intercession.

A role in the riots

He was charged with treason for his part in the riots of April 19, 1861, when troops of the 6th Massachusetts travelling by rail to Washington clashed with mobs on Pratt Street between President Street Station and Camden Station.

Four soldiers and 12 civilians were killed, the first casualties of the war. Many people were arrested, although the exact number is unknown. Grindall was indicted more than a year later.

His lawyer sent a clemency petition to the president after a federal judge refused to quash the case — even though Grindall had sworn allegiance to the Union under a presidential amnesty issued while he was awaiting trial.

The president replied two days after the letter was sent, a rapid response under any circumstances.

The Grindall document — particularly its precise language — buttresses the view that Lincoln was "a very sophisticated lawyer and not the country bumpkin lawyer of legend," said Ms. Blake.

"Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer who was president and not a politician who dabbled in law," she said.

Ms. Blake and Shirley J. Burton examined 122 of Lincoln's federal court case files in the Chicago archives office and wrote a play called "Lincoln at the Bar, Interpretations of Abraham Lincoln in the Federal and State Courts in Illinois."

A lawyer in the White House

Susan Krause, of the Lincoln Legal Project, in Springfield, Ill., which has studied Lincoln's state and county cases, said the Grindall document "is evidence that there was a lawyer in the White House, someone who was embroiled in a civil war yet who made a very precise legal point and even used the Latin phrase."



BY LAURENCE KESTERSON/SPECIAL TO THE SUN

Kellee Green Blake holds Grindall's petition. She discovered it while preparing for a seminar.

Although some historians have discounted Lincoln's legal career, Ms. Krause said, "He had a prodigious law practice, over 5,000 cases, including 300 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court in 25 years."

The Grindall document "is definitely important because it shows that [Lincoln] knew exactly what he wanted done," Dr. Burton said. "I'm excited that this kind of information is still out there. The intriguing thing is that if anyone but Kellee had found it they probably wouldn't have realized the significance of the note."

Whatever the note says about Lincoln the lawyer, there is room for debate about the president's motives in granting clemency.

He may have been showing compassion as the war reached a turning point in 1864. He may simply have responded to a lawyer clever enough to write to him personally. Or he may have been paying a political debt.

See **GRINDALL**, 7D

From THE (Baltimore) SUN, Tuesday, March 8, 1994, page 1D; reprinted with permission from Robert A. Erlandson, with layout modifications. Apologies to Ms. Blake for the poor quality of the photo reproduction. The statement near the end of the article that a Baltimore street was named after J.J. Grindall is in error—this street was named after J.J.'s probable second cousin, John T. Grindall, a builder.

GRINDALL: In handwritten note, Lincoln interceded in Baltimorean's treason charge

From Page 1D

Both Grindall's lawyer, John Van Lear Findlay, and U.S. Attorney William Price, who endorsed dismissal of the treason charge, had supported Lincoln's struggle to save the Union and helped to prevent Maryland's secession.

Descended from a family prominent politically in Pennsylvania and Ohio, Findlay was elected from Washington County as a member of the Unconditional Union Party to the 1861 special session of the state legislature, where Maryland decided to stay in the Union.

Called in IOUs

Findlay established a claim on Lincoln's good will by supporting him, as did Price. He may have been calling in his political IOU when he wrote to the president on March 31, 1864.

He asked that Price be relieved of the "embarrassment" of going before a judge again "owing to the peculiar circumstances of this case." At that point, Grindall already has sworn allegiance to the Union on March 19, 1864, under a presidential amnesty.

Price, a Lincoln appointee as U.S. Attorney who had served with Findlay in the 1861 legislative session, endorsed the request because Grindall "since the outrages of which he participated, has behaved himself in a peaceable and orderly manner and I have reason to believe he is now sorry for what he did . . ."

The court term was to begin April 17, 1864, but the charge against Grindall was dropped April 11. He paid \$12 court costs.

J.J. Grindall, as he was known, was active politically in his native Baltimore for decades. He also was a member of the city bar, having studied under Reverdy Johnson, one of Maryland's most famous lawyers.

Grindall began his political career with election in 1849 to the First Branch of the City Council. In 1851, he served as a reading clerk in the House of Delegates and returned later to the Council as assistant clerk to the Second Branch in 1870 and as a chief clerk in 1874.

The 1850 census lists him as a "magistrate" living in a boarding house. Ten

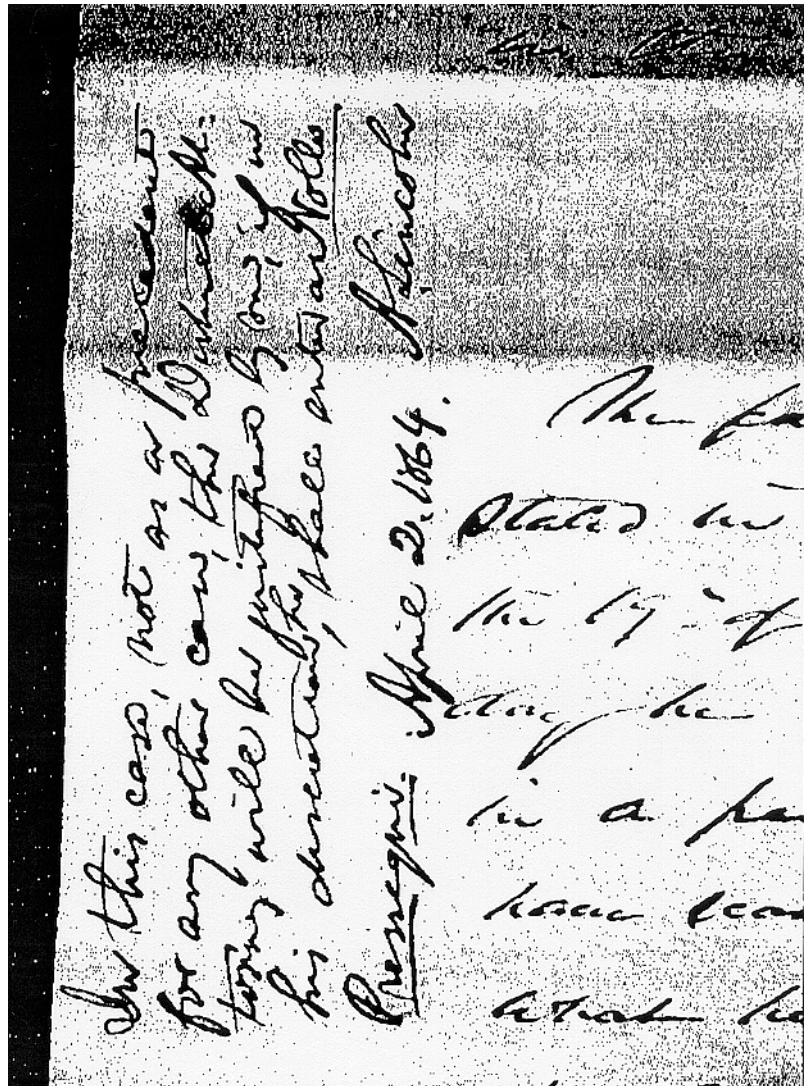
years later, records show he was a Customs House officer living at 289 Aisquith St. with his wife, son, two daughters and an "Irish servant." His house was valued at \$1,500 and his personal property at \$500.

In 1860, Grindall moved to the Court House as a deputy clerk in the Court of Common Pleas. A street bearing his name was dedicated in 1857 near Federal Hill Park in his old 18th Ward. He retired in 1895, the same year his only son, John J. Grindall, also a lawyer, died.

Charges in hundreds of other cases of Marylanders accused of disloyalty during the Civil War eventually were dismissed. But, except in Grindall's

case, no reasons appear in the records, Ms. Blake said. She said she found no record of any convictions.

Grindall died Dec. 29, 1900, at age 76. His obituaries in *The Sun* and the *Baltimore American* did not mention the treason case.



BY LAURENCE KESTERSON/SPECIAL TO THE SUN

Josiah J. Grindall's clemency petition has a note from Abraham Lincoln written on the side (at left).

1774, when the owner of that ship (the Peggy Stewart) was forced to burn it along with its tea cargo.²²⁷ But for the fact that their side won the war these patriotic partiers might too be remembered only as rioters.

Never for a moment regarding it as anything but a riot the federal authorities launched an investigation to identify the instigators. Many prominent citizens were arrested during the course of this investigation, which broadened over the next two years to include others fomenting rebellion against the Union. Among those arrested were Mayor Brown and Marshall Kane (despite their heroic performance during the Riot), as well as the Baltimore police commissioners, a U.S. Congressman, and three newspaper editors.²²⁸ On 7 May 1863 J.J., having been arrested, was incarcerated in the Baltimore City Jail by the Provost Marshall General of Maryland.²²⁹ He was indicted in the June Term, 1863, by a Grand Jury of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland for treasonable participation in the Riot.²³⁰ The more specific charges were of “striking a soldier or soldiers, and pursuing said troops with a gun or rifle,” but he was also charged with “giving aid and encouragement to the mob.” After 79 days he was released from the jail, on recognizance.²²⁹

In March of 1864 the U.S. District Attorney for Maryland was still proceeding with the prosecution of the case against J.J. when President Lincoln issued an amnesty proclamation, forgiving certain transgressions provided the transgressor swear a prescribed loyalty oath. J.J. immediately accepted the conditions and swore the oath in the U.S. District Court for the State of Maryland on 19 March 1864. But his compliance did not halt the prosecution of the case. On the 20th of March J.J.’s Council was able to persuade the District Attorney to move that the Court enter a *nolle prosequi* (“we choose to prosecute no further”), but the D.A.’s motion was refused by the Judge, since the indictment against J.J. was filed in the U.S. Circuit Court, while the Judge was sitting that day as a U.S. District Court. He suggested that the D.A. repeat the motion when he was again sitting as a Circuit Court, which would be on the first Monday in April. The D.A. assured J.J.’s Council that he would do this. However, on the 28th of March President Lincoln issued another proclamation, explanatory of the amnesty proclamation, which gummed up the works in J.J.’s case. This second proclamation stated, among other things, that the amnesty proclamation was not intended to apply to the cases (among others) of persons “in civil confinement” or “custody” or “under bonds.” Since J.J. was in custody (but out on his own recognizance) and under bonds, the D.A. felt that he could not now move as he had promised. On the 31st of March, J.J.’s Council wrote a letter to the President, explaining the peculiar facts of the case, specifically stating that a *nolle prosequi* would have been entered prior to the President’s explanatory proclamation

had the Judge been sitting as a Circuit Court that day. This letter was endorsed by the D.A. It was returned four days later with a marginal note by the President, “In this case, not as a precedent for any other case, the District Attorney will be justified by me, if in his discretion, he shall enter a *Nolle Prosequi*. April 2, 1864. A. Lincoln.” The D.A. apparently did this, and we can assume that J.J. and his family breathed huge sighs of relief!

J.J. continued to work as a deputy clerk at the Court of Common Pleas, and he also studied law under a well-known lawyer, Reverdy Johnson. In the city directory of 1865 J.J.’s profession was attorney. He was again elected to the Baltimore City Council, this time the Second Branch, as assistant clerk for the year 1870, and as chief clerk for the year 1874.²²² J.J. retired from his job at the Court of Common Pleas in 1895, after 35 years. He died on 29 Dec. 1900, survived by his wife and four daughters. His Baltimore Sun obituary stated that he was a Democrat and took considerable interest in politics, and that he had been a subscriber to THE SUN since his twentieth year.²³¹

Ninety-three years after his obituary was printed in the paper he had subscribed to all of his adult life, J.J. again made the pages of the Sun, in an article by staff writer Robert A. Erlandson on the discovery by archivist Kellee Green Blake of the U.S. District Court and U.S. Circuit Court documents of the treason case, featuring the marginal note by President Lincoln.²³²

J.J.’s son, John Joseph, like his father a graduate of the Maryland Law School, practiced law for several years in the 1870’s. He was then appointed as a civil magistrate, as a police justice at the central station, and three more times as a civil magistrate. He died at the age of 42 in 1895, predeceasing his father by five years, and leaving a wife, three sons, and two daughters.²²⁰

William Grindall, mechanic, of Baltimore

William Grindall, third son of Josiah Barker Grindall, was born about 1789 (according to the 1850 federal census), in St. Mary’s County, Maryland.²³³ He is not nearly as well documented in the record books as is his brother Josiah. His terms of service in the War of 1812 were described previously, with Josiah’s. In February of 1814, in St. Mary’s County, he married Mary Ann Lathrom, who was born about 1792 (again according to the 1850 census), probably in St. Mary’s County.¹⁶⁶ 2nd Corporal Thomas Lathrom and Private Mathew Lathrom, who were with Josiah, William and George Grindall in Captain Woodburn’s Company in the War of 1812, were perhaps brothers of Mary Ann.²³⁴ In the 1820 federal census the William Grindall household in St. Mary’s

County included one male, 26 to 44 (William), one female, 26 to 44 (Mary Ann), and two females under 10.²³⁵ One of these two girls was probably Susannah, mentioned below. William and Mary Ann appear to have been living in Baltimore in the mid-1820's. In the Cathedral records a child of Mary Grindall, age and sickness not known, was buried in July of 1825; and William Lewis, child of William and Mary Grindoll, was baptized in February of 1828.^{236,237} (Josiah's name was spelled Grindoll several times in these records also.) William's household has not been found in the 1830 census.

In July of 1833 Susannah Grindall, who may have been William's daughter, married Daniel McAllister at Baltimore City Station, a Methodist Episcopal Church.²³⁸ This was the church where William's brother Edward married the year before. Susannah's age was given as 38 in the 1850 census, putting her birthyear around 1812, a year or two (if accurate) before William and Mary Ann were married. By 1840 William Grindell's household was in the 3rd Division of Anne Arundel County, which extended along the Chesapeake Bay from below Baltimore to above Annapolis.²³⁹ The household included one male, 40 to 49 (William, ~51), one 30 to 39 (Daniel McAllister?, ~33), one 10 to 14 (William L., 12), two 5 to 9, and two under 5. In addition there were one female 40 to 49 (Mary Ann, ~48), two 20 to 29 (Susannah McAllister?, ~28, plus another), two 15 to 19, and three under 5 (Susannah's daughters, Catherine, 4, and Mary, 2, plus another). Five persons in the household were engaged in Manufactures, and two over 20 could not read or write. Of the fifteen people in the household many are unknown to us.

A few references from the late 1830's and the 1840's add to our collection of miscellaneous information possibly relating to William Grindall's household. In March of 1839 Jane Grindell and Lloyd Cooper obtained a marriage license in Baltimore County.^{239b} In June of 1841 John Slater and Mary Ann Grindaill obtained a marriage license in Howard District (soon to become Howard County).²⁴⁰ And in September of 1842 John Miles and Catherine Grindel also obtained a marriage license (mentioned previously) in Howard District.²⁴⁰ Jane and Mary Ann may have been daughters of William, and Catherine may have been his daughter or his sister. From her age as given in the 1860 federal census Mary Ann was born around 1818.²⁴¹ Apparently she hadn't received schooling since she could neither read nor write. In May of 1844 John Ambrose Grindall, son of Charles and Patiana, was baptized in St. Vincent de Paul R.C. Church.²⁴² We have no idea who this Charles Grindall was, unless he was the son, born in 1821, of John Gibson Grindall. However; this Charles was listed in the 1850 Census household of his father, in Ohio, 27 years old, with no indication of a wife or children.¹⁸⁰ In the Baltimore Sun, 22 Mar. 1849, was the death notice of John

Thomas Grindall, son of William (a resident of Baltimore City); he died in Philadelphia on 16 March after a severe illness of six weeks and two days.²⁴³ His age was not given. In December of 1849 William Grinale (actually William's son, William Lewis Grindall) and Frances A. Fisher obtained a marriage license.²⁴⁴ The minister's name, given as Evans, would have been William Evans, a Methodist Episcopal minister who served at four chapels in the area in 1848 and 1849 (Falls, Poppleton St., Strawbridge, and Eutaw Chapels).²⁴⁵

At the time of the 1850 federal census William and Mary Grindall were living in the 18th Ward of Baltimore City.²³³ William, a machinist, was 61, and Mary was 58. Living with them were William, 22, a machinist also, Francis A., 19, Sarah A., 27, Mary, 9, George W., 4, and Harriet A., 12. All were born in Maryland, and Harriet was in school the previous year. Mary (William Sr.'s wife) and William Jr. were checked off in the "over 20 and cannot read or write" category. Harriet A., as mentioned previously, was probably Harriet Amelia, Edward Grindall's daughter, who was actually 14 and not 12. Nine-year-old Mary may have been Edward's daughter also. Sarah A. appears to have been a daughter-in-law. If this was the case then her husband would have been born after 1820 (since William had only two daughters at that time), and he seems to be missing from William's 1840 household (he would have been between 15 and 19). If George Washington Grindell's father was William, as listed in his 1874 marriage record (St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Cumberland, Md.),²⁴⁶ it's not at all clear who this could have been. It's possible, perhaps, that his father was John T., who died in 1849, and that George didn't know his father's name. John T. could have been born about 1821 or so (Sarah A. was born about 1823), in which case he would have been about 19 by the time of the 1840 census, and out of his father's household.

The next household enumerated after that of William Grindall in the 1850 census, was that Daniel McAllister.²⁴⁷ They were probably next-door neighbors (this is what leads us to believe that Daniel's wife Susannah may have been William's daughter). Daniel, 43, was a millwright, born in Ireland. Susanah, 38, and the children were all born in Maryland. The children were: Cathrine F., 14, Mary E., 12, Sarah S., 8, and James, 6. The three oldest had attended school during the previous year.

On 3 May 1855 William was called upon to file an affidavit in support of Mary Ann Johnson (nee Mary Ann Power), who was having trouble making a claim to the federal government for bounty land permitted by an Act of Congress on 3 March 1855.²⁴⁸ This Act rewarded veterans of the War of 1812 who had served for at least fourteen days (or their widows) with land grants of typically 160 acres. Mary Ann, widow of Bennett

Johnson, who had served in the War, was by this time very sick, and she wanted the land for her children. The war records verified that her husband had served nine days, but there was no record of any further service. Bennett had died in 1844. William, whom Mary Ann had known from her girlhood in Saint Mary's County and whom she had often heard reminiscing with her husband about their days in camp and on the march, was the person she asked to testify concerning Bennett's term of service. William testified that he knew Bennett very well, and that Bennett had served more than fourteen days. Mary Ann died before her claim was fully processed. Mary Ann's daughter, Martha Ann Bailey, upon hearing in 1857 that her mother's claim was rejected because one person's testimony was not considered proof enough, pursued the case on behalf of her sisters and her youngest brother, all of whom were minors at the passage of the Act and thereby entitled to inherit the land claimed by their mother before her death. William (whose age was given as about 70 years) again filed an affidavit describing Bennett Johnson's service, naming everyone he remembered (21 names) who could verify this service. William testified that Bennett had served as long as he himself had, since he and Bennett served in the same companies at the same times. He further believed that Bennett had served more time than he himself had since he'd been furloughed out early on account of sickness. William had in fact served enough time to make a Bounty Land claim for himself.²⁴⁹ He was granted his 160 acres. (It's possible that he had persuaded Mary Ann to make her claim.) An affidavit by Clement Spalding (not one of the names provided by William) of Saint Mary's County, who was aware of yet further service by Bennett Johnson, decided the case in favor of the children.

William had in fact first applied for bounty land in 1851, under an Act of Congress "granting Bounty to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," passed 28 Sept. 1850. This first claim was rejected since the examiners had found a record of only his first term of service (7 days), and fourteen days of service was required. William reapplied in 1856 under the Act of 3 March 1855. He finally was issued Land Warrant No. 70802 for 160 acres on 29 July 1857. Bounty land warrants could be exchanged for land on the public domain; however, most recipients of these warrants sold them on the open market.²⁵⁰ If William used his warrant to settle on public domain land he did not do so right away.

In the 1860 federal census William Grindell's household was still in the 18th Ward of Baltimore.²⁵¹ The ages of all the family members are far from accurate. William, 54, was a railroad laborer, with personal property valued at \$100, and Mary was 52. Living with them were William, 27, a clerk, Francis, 25, William, 5, and Joseph, 3. Sarah, Harriet A., Mary, and George were no longer in

the household. Sarah had perhaps remarried by this time, and it could be that George grew up with a surname different from Grindall.

In the Baltimore city directories, excluding a William Grinnel, plane-maker, who lived on Vulcan-alley in 1810 and appeared once more in 1816, (and married Elizabeth Newman), William Grindall was first listed in 1847, a laborer living at 35 Booth St. Thus it appears that William moved back into the city some time in the mid-1840's. From then on he appeared about every two years up to 1864, with various occupations and various addresses. Some of these references may be to William Jr.—it's not possible to tell. In 1847, 1849, 1855, and 1856 William was listed simply as a laborer. In 1851 and 1858 he was a shoemaker; in 1853 a metal finisher; in 1860 a hosemaker; and in 1864 a cook. From 1853 to his death he lived on West Pratt Street. Mrs. Mary Ann Grindall, 696 West Pratt, was listed for the first and only time in 1865. This is our only indication of when William may have died. By 1864 he would have been about 75 years old. Mary Ann presumably died shortly thereafter since she was never again listed. By 1864 William Jr. and Frances had moved to Mount Street. William Jr. was listed as a machinist in 1864 and 1867, and Frances as a tailoress in 1865 and 1867. After that they too were never again listed. It's possible that William Sr. did not sell his bounty land warrant and that William Jr. used it to settle out West. William Jr. has not been found in any of the 1870 federal census listings for Western states that have been indexed to date.

At this point we have finished with our discussion of the lives of the descendants of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince George's County. We have also presented what evidence we have supporting our contention that George Washington Grindell was descended from this John Grindall, and in particular from his grandson, William Grindall. We believe this chain of descent is apparent from what we have found, even though some of the links are weak (or missing). It hasn't proved possible to extend the line back any further than John, Planter. We can, however, guess the identity of John's father. This is only a guess. There is not enough evidence to make a stronger assertion. It is intended only as a hypothesis, to point out a good direction for further research. In making this guess we'll also look at the records of Grindalls in the Maryland and Virginia areas during the British colonization of America, in order to examine possible alternatives, and in case someone may be able to tie parts of this together at some point in the future.

Early Colonial Grindalls

There are numerous Grindalls (or others with surnames of similar spelling) in colonial records. Most of these are in Virginia records. The Grindalls in Maryland records are few. The records for other colonies have not seriously been checked.

Before we start let's digress for a moment to discuss the sources of the records. The names of many English immigrants appear in Colonial American records due to the means of acquiring land patents back then. It was not possible (to the best of my understanding) in the 17th Century to purchase public land in the Colonies—one had to earn it either by "meritorious service" or else by "head right," that is, by paying the transport fare of a person to the Colony, whether that person was one's own servant, or a member of one's family, or any one else.²⁵² Head right became the most common means of acquiring title to public land—fifty acres for each person transported—and the names of those transported are listed in the patents, although few of these have survived from Colonial days. Also, the names of many immigrants are listed in various British records (as emigrants, of course). Many immigrants came over from England as indentured servants. This was a way by which young English men of this era, without wealth and with no expectation of ever acquiring land in England, bought their passage to America, with the hope of a better future. A person could indenture himself or herself to the captain of a ship who would take him or her to America (or wherever he was going) and sell the indenture to the highest bidder. England also used this means to rid itself of many prisoners, debtors, orphans, and other persons at the low end of the socioeconomic scale. The period of indenture was usually for three, four or five years, after which time the master was required (if specified in the indenture agreement) to give the servant "freedom dues," consisting of a suit of clothes, a supply of corn, and fifty acres of land. The number of acres of land given with the freedom dues decreased toward the end of the 17th Century as good land became more scarce. When these servants were indentured to tradesmen, as opposed to plantation owners, they were called apprentices. In this case the period of indenture was longer (four to seven years) and the reward was mainly the learning of the trade. In fact, many young American men also indentured themselves as apprentices to learn a trade. Indentured servitude for plantation work lost popularity in the early 18th Century when economic factors favored the use of slaves, whose period of indenture was forever.

The first Grindall in America, it appears, was **Edward Grindall**, whose name was usually spelled Grindon or Grendon. ("Grindall" in this case appears to have been a corruption of "Grindon.") He was granted a patent for

150 acres of land in James City County on 5 December 1620.²⁶⁵ This patent was granted by Governor George Yeardley in reward for service rendered, and required that Grindall obtain rights also from Opechancanough, the supreme regional chief of the Indians.²⁵⁴ **Thomas Grindal**, probably a close relative of Edward's, was one of 347 colonists murdered by the Indians in a massacre on Good Friday, 22 March 1622.²⁵³ On orders from Opechancanough, the Indians had brought gifts to settlers all over the colony on the eve of Good Friday. The Indians camped out near the settlers' houses for the night, and returned for breakfast the next morning. At the prearranged time of about eight o'clock the gruesome massacre began. If it hadn't been for a warning given to one settler by a Christian Indian early that morning the entire colony (about 1200 to 1400 settlers at that time) might have been annihilated. Thomas Grindal was one of seven murdered at the house of a Mr. Swinhowe.

In July of 1622, at a session of the Court of Virginia, Edward Grindall's patent was ratified, even though the Court felt that Governor Yeardley had overstepped his bounds in granting the patent in the first place (usurping the authority of the Virginia Company of London), and that he had done it just to obtain an unreasonable fee. They were particularly upset that an implicit "Souveraignty in that heathen Infidell" [Opechancanough] had been acknowledged. In Grindall's case, the Court was "willinge to shewe fauo^r especially to such auncient Planters as shall deserue well by their seruice and intend to plant vpon the land sett out for them."²⁵⁴ Grindall's patent was laid out on a bluff on the south side of the James River, across the river from James City, with about a quarter mile of riverfront, and running back from the river about a mile.²⁵⁵ The bluff became known as "Grindon's Hill," (sometimes called "Grindall's Hill").²⁵⁶ It was next to "the College land," which was used for the Christianization of the Indians. Grindon planted tobacco, had numerous servants, and had a store in his fort on the hill, from which he presumably represented **Thomas Grendon**, a London merchant, who will be discussed momentarily.²⁵⁷ Edward Grindon was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1623-24, one of two representing the "Plantacions over the water."²⁵⁹ By 1627 he had a patent for a six acre property on the south side of James City Island, within a quarter mile of the site of Original (1607) Jamestown and within half a mile from the new site.²⁵⁸ On 1 August 1627 Captain Francis West (brother of Lord Delaware and a former Governor of Virginia) and Mr. [Edward] Grindon were ordered by the then Governor to lead an attack on the towns of the

* Details of life at Grindon's fort appear in court testimony brought against William Mills, a servant of Grindon's, who stole goods from his master's tobacco houses and store around Christmas, 1626. Mills' punishment was "to be whipped at the cartes taile from y^e Towne unto y^e Gallowes & backe againe." John Tios and Thomas Hall, who were found to have encouraged Mills, each received forty stripes at the whipping post.

Tappahanna Indians (who resided near them), as part of a broader campaign against the Indians in the area. They were to “goe uppon the Indians & cut downe their corne.”²⁶⁰ “These separate attacks [seven in all] . . . greatly weakened and wasted the Indians.”²⁶¹ Edward Grindon died in 1628. His will (of which we have no copy) was proved at the General Court of Colonial Virginia on December 9th of that year.²⁶² At the time of his death his plantation had been enlarged to six hundred and fifty acres (a little over a square mile). He left this to his heir in England, who appears from later patent records to have been Thomas Grendon, Merchant, of London, or else someone for whom Thomas Grendon was acting.^{263,264,265}

The relationship between Edward and Thomas Grendon is nowhere specified. The earliest mention of Thomas Grendon (not counting the Thomas Grindall murdered in 1622) is from 1627, as a shipper of goods bound from London to Virginia.²⁶⁶ He’s mentioned again in the Acts of the Privy Council of England: “30 Sept. 1630. To the Governor of Virginia. Thomas Grendon has sent artificers to Virginia to make mills and implements and he deserves encouragement.”²⁶⁷ Thomas Grindon (presumably the same person) was soon in Virginia, a member of the House of Burgesses for “Smythes mount, the other side of the water and Hogg Iland,” as of February 1632-33.²⁶⁸ (Hog Island is about five miles downriver from Jamestown; and the new year began on March 25th prior to England’s adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1752, so sometimes the date will contain a hyphen, just to clarify it a bit.) Among ship passengers mentioned in Virginia land patents were **Tho. Grindon**, one of two persons transported by a Thomas Paule for a 1637 patent in James City County, and **Thomas Grindall**, one of ten transported persons mentioned in an Edward Oliver’s 1638 James City County patent.^{269,270} In 1638, Thomas Grindon, Merchant, of London, sold “all of the land lying in Mounts bay, called by the name of Hampton Key,” to Capt. John Browning for 3000 lb. of tobacco.²⁶³ (This is the property which he appears to have inherited from Edward Grindon.) Sometime between 1649 and 1655 Thomas Grindon, citizen and draper of London, married Elizabeth Stegg, the widow of Thomas Stegg, another London merchant.²⁷¹ Thomas Grindon is again mentioned as a shipper of goods bound from London for Virginia in the years 1660, and 1675-79.²⁶⁶ He probably died in 1679 or soon thereafter. The 1678 will of Thomas Grendon Sr., “of Dukes Place, Cittizen and Draper of London,” mentions “my wife Elizabeth” and “my grandson Thomas Grendon,” to whom property in Virginia has already been deeded.²⁷²

The grandson, **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Grindon**, of Westover Parish, Charles City County, Virginia, (about twenty miles or so upriver of James City), was a justice, and “Lieut. Col. Commanding the Horse,” in Charles City

County in 1680.²⁷³ He married Sarah Stegge, widow of Col. Thomas Stegge, Jr. (who was the son of the Elizabeth Stegge who married Lt. Col. Thomas Grendon’s grandfather). He died at sea 10 Oct. 1684.²⁷⁴ Considering that he named no Grindall heirs in his February 1683-84 will, it appears that Lt. Col. Thomas Grendon died without issue.²⁷⁵

What follows from here is primarily a catalog of further colonial Grindall references.

An **Edward Grindall**, age 21, sailed aboard the *Amitie*, captained by George Downes and bound for St. Christophers [Island, in the Lesser Antilles,] from the port of London in 1635.²⁷⁶ A **Phillip Grindall**, apparently a ship captain, is mentioned in the emigration records of the Bristol (England) Record Office: “21 April 1658 . . . Richard Ridly of Liddin [sic], Som[erset], and Robert Clarke of Liddin bound to Phillip Grindall to serve 3 years.” And again, on 12 May 1658, Morgan Jenkins was bound to Philip Grindall to serve 4 years.²⁷⁷ Also mentioned in the Bristol records are **William Grindall** of Ross, [Herefordshire], indentured to Christopher Woodward to serve seven years in Barbadoes in 1659, another **William Grindall** indentured to Anthony Swymer to serve four years in Barbadoes in 1666, **William Grindon** apprenticed to Hugh Cantor to serve six years in Virginia in 1661, and **Richard Grindall** indentured to Thomas Thurston to serve four years in Virginia in 1668.²⁷⁸

The Richard Grindall just mentioned could be a person of that name in Accomack County, Virginia, (near the end of the Delmarva peninsula on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay), who in 1704 paid quitrent on 350 acres.²⁷⁹ There are other records, however, of persons with similar names which tend to confuse the issue. A **Rich^d Greanall** was listed among the 95 persons transported by Mr. Deverox Browne for an Accomack County patent, granted in March of 1671/72.²⁸⁰ And a **Rich: Greenall** was listed among 16 persons transported by John Drummond for an Accomack County patent in September of 1672.²⁸¹ In addition, a **Rich. Greinall (or Greivall)**, was among 34 persons transported by Capt. Danll. Jenifer for an Accomack County patent in January of 1674/75.²⁸² Yet another **Richard Grinnell** was one of 116 persons transported by Mr. Wm. Whittington for a Northampton County (the county at the tip of the Delmarva peninsula) patent in October of 1672.²⁸³ It’s difficult to believe that there were this many Richard Grindall/Greenalls immigrating to Virginia during such a short period of time (1668 - 1675). It’s entirely possible that several (perhaps all) of the records refer to the same person, making a number of trips from England. Accomack County tax lists for the period from 1663 to 1695 show a single Richard Greenall (AKA Greenal, Greenell) listed for each of the years from 1683 to

It's also possible that the family name of the descendants of Richard Grindall/Greenall of Accomack County took on a variant spelling. In the 1787 Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists for Accomack County the only similar spelling is "Grinnalds."²⁸⁵ It remained "Grinnalds" or "Grinalds" through the federal censuses from 1800 to 1820.²⁸⁶ A family sheet in a Grenelle family genealogy declares that these Grinnalds were descendants of Richard Grinnalds, born in England in 1659, who came to Virginia as an indentured servant for a John Druaymond whom he served until he was 21.²⁸⁷ If John Druaymond is the John Drummond mentioned in the 1672 record above, then Richard Grinnalds was about thirteen when he immigrated, and he served for about eight years. The family sheet lists three children for Richard: Tabitha, Richard (1715-1774), and Henry (?-1758). Children of Richard Jr. were: Richard (?-1812), William (?-1821), Southy (?-1781), and Elizabeth; and children of Henry were: Elijah (?-1818), Thomas (?-1795), and Southy (?-1798). This information, if accurate, precludes a connection between Richard Grinnalds and John Grindall, Planter.

Among other ship passengers mentioned in patent records was a **Samll. Grinnall**, one of 19 persons transported by Lt. Coll. Wm. Kendall for a patent in Northampton County in 1669.²⁸⁸ Another was a **Wm. Grindon**, one of 92 transported by Capt. Laurence Smith for a patent in New Kent County in 1673.²⁸⁹ Another **Wm. Grindon** was one of three transported by Tho. Greene for a patent in Lower Norfolk County in 1665.²⁹⁰ And a **Tho. Grindal** was one of 12 transported by Mr. Lancelot Batters (Bathurst) and Mr. Edward Chilton for a patent in New Kent Co. in 1683.²⁹¹ There is obviously no shortage of Virginian candidate ancestors for John Grindall, Planter.

We could check the records of other states along the eastern seaboard and would doubtless find numerous other Grindalls, Greenalls, and names of similar spelling. The records of colonial Maryland would be of primary interest, but unfortunately, these are not as extensive and well-indexed as are those of colonial Virginia.

One New England line of descent that has been documented to a substantial degree is that from a **Daniel Grindle**, born probably around 1655 to 1660, who was of Newcastle, N.H., in 1708, and of Star Island, Isle of Shoals, N.H., in 1713. He is the immigrant ancestor of a vast number of Grindles in America although he is not believed to have been closely related to the Maryland Grindalls. It is believed that Daniel and his brother James came from Otterton, in Devonshire, England. James, of Salem and Boston, was a "seaman," and he died in 1701, leaving no descendants.²⁹²

Several ship captains serving ports in America in the 17th and 18th centuries were named Grindall. An early one was **Francis Grindall**, Master of the Loves Increase, of Whitehaven, England, who was in Kent County, Maryland, in 1697.²⁹³ According to letters exchanged between the Governor of Maryland and a Capt. Andrew Douglass, dated 12 June 1697, the Loves Increase of White haven (Francis Grindall) was one of a number of ships in the "District of Petuxent in Maryland" (now Calvert County), bound for Europe and awaiting the escort of Captain Douglass's Man of War, which was sailing with another Man of War.²⁹⁴ It was necessary in those days to sail in a convoy, escorted by men-of-war (heavily armed ships), to avoid capture and destruction by pirates.

As Mary Alice Benedict Grindol has suggested to the author, there is good reason to believe that the father of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince Georges County, may have been a **William Greendell** who made a fleeting appearance in the P.G. County Court Records in 1698.²⁹⁵ (That the first three or four years of records of the P.G. County Court were transcribed, indexed and printed was the result of an experimental project. The reception to the book did not warrant a continuation of the project, and thus the remaining court records remain accessible only in their original unindexed form, on microfilm. But William Greendell was mentioned in this first and only volume.) He was a servant to a Murphy Ward. In June of 1698 William's age was adjudged to be eighteen years by the court. The particulars of the court case involving Murphy Ward are not important to us. Murphy (or Murfy) Ward was a tailor, as it appears from other court records, and William Greendell was his indentured apprentice.

The factors supporting identification of William Greendall as the father of John Grindall are obvious: name, place, and age. He was in the right place—Prince Georges County, Maryland. Having been born about 1680 he would perhaps have married soon after his period of indenture was over, perhaps around 1705 or so. John could have been born around 1715 to 1720, and perhaps married around 1745. So the timing is plausible. And there was the custom (not always followed, of course) of naming your firstborn son after your father. John's eldest son was named William. We could also make something of the coincidence that William Greendell would have become a tailor, and John's second son John was also a tailor, but perhaps this is pushing the argument too far. Lastly, there are not many records of other Grindalls in this particular area of Maryland. So, although this is not a very strong case for identification it does indicate a direction for further research. It could be that the unindexed P.G. County court records could help firm up this identification.

Another Grindall sea captain who visited the Maryland

area starting from at least the 1730's, and who prepared to settle in Maryland in the late 1740's, was **Christopher Grindall**. He was very well-to-do, with a permanent residence in London and a temporary residence in or near Annapolis, and later in Baltimore County.²⁹⁶ From 1730 to 1739 Grindall was master of the *Three Sisters*, of London, belonging to a Joseph Adams, with an anchorage on the West River, south of Annapolis.²⁹⁷ On 22 July 1737 Daniel Watts, John Rendell, and Christopher Grindall, the new owners of the ship *Frederick*, built at South River in 1733, re-registered the ship, listing Christopher Grindall as Master. The former register had been lost, as appeared by affidavit of Alexander Scougall, her former Master.²⁹⁸ Christopher Grindall was an early member (prior to 1742) of the old South River Club, thought to be the oldest men's social club in America.^{298b} By 1747 Christopher Grindall was captain of the ship *Neptune*, of London.²⁹⁹

The Grindol Family Genealogy reports on some other interesting items concerning Captain Christopher Grindall found in the pages of Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*. In 1733 Captain Christopher Grindall was involved in the transportation from Ireland of some counterfeit money. In November 1734 his ship, bound to Boston from North Carolina, collided with another. In March 1747 his ship *Neptune* brought some prominent persons from the *HMS Faulkstone*, which had arrived "within the capes" (the capes bounding the entrance to Chesapeake Bay). And on 5 Jan. 1748 Capt. Grindle, in a flag of truce, arrived at New York, last from Leoganne.³⁰⁰

Around 1747 Christopher Grindall started purchasing property in Maryland, having planned to retire from the sea and intending to take up residence in Maryland.³⁰¹ However, by 1749 he died. His will, dated 29 May 1747 and proved 18 May 1749, named his wife Ann, his daughter Mary Grindall, and his nephew and niece Christopher and Ann Grindall, all of London. He named executors in England and executors in Maryland, the latter of whom were instructed to liquidate his holdings in Maryland and to invest them in London for the benefit of his wife and daughter. These executors soon began selling off the Maryland properties.³⁰²

Christopher Grindall, the nephew of Captain Christopher Grindall, was also a sea captain.³⁰³ He ended up in Carlisle Prison in October 1759 when his ship the *Alexandria* ran aground in the Potomac River on a voyage from Maryland to Whitehaven.³⁰⁴ Another Grindall sea captain, mentioned in a Virginia newspaper in 1755, was **Oliver Grindall**, Captain of the *Charming Kettle*.³⁰⁵ And from The Grindol Family Genealogy, an **Ichabod Grindal**, of Haverhill, Mariner, was the master of the *Spy*, which sailed in New Hampshire waters in Sept. 1782. His boat was mounted with four guns and navigated by ten

men, and on 2 Sept. was "allowed to seize only ships belonging to Great Britain."³⁰⁶

Yet another Grindall ship captain was **Jonathan Grindall**, master of the *Norfolk*, bound from Whitehaven to Virginia in May of 1774.³⁰⁷ **Joseph S. Grindall** (probably not *our* Joseph S. Grindall), a prisoner sentenced to transportation to the colonies, was put on board a ship in London in July 1775, but was pardoned and taken from the ship.³⁰⁸ A **Margaret Grindall** was transported in 1734 from Surrey, England, on the *Patapsco*.³⁰⁹ And among a group of "redemptioners" (indentured servants) who sailed from London to Baltimore on the *Baltimore* in June of 1775 was an **Elizabeth Grindal** of Buckinghamshire, a 32 year old housekeeper.³¹⁰ Perhaps she was the same Elizabeth Grindall who was listed in a 1783 Virginia State census, living in the Little Creek Precinct of Princess Anne County, with three whites and no blacks in her household.³¹¹

Here are two more items from the Grindol Family Genealogy:

A town and body of water called Grindall creek, near Richmond, Virginia, in Henrico County, also referred to in former times as Grindoll's or Grendall's run, is named, perhaps, for a mariner who sailed there.³¹²

And, "In South Carolina, an area called Grindal Shoals, on the Pacolet River, is named for a **John Grindal** who settled there about 1753. He was probably the first white owner of lands embracing the shoal. 'Little is known of Grindal. We do not know whether he moved elsewhere, or whether his dust is sleeping on the hillside . . .'³¹³ This area, or another, near cane creek on the Pacolet, has also been called Grindall's Ford."³¹⁴

One last point which we need to discuss is the possibility that "Grindall" was a mutation of "Greenwell." There were a large number of Greenwells in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in colonial days, and there is one instance of confusion between the two names. This one case was in the Day Book of Accounts from 1768 to 1772 of the Reverend William West, who in 1769 was in St. Andrew's Parish of St. Mary's County. An entry for a Jesse Greenwell is referenced in the index under the name Jesse Grindall.³¹⁵ However, this appears to be an isolated case, a mistake. Although there were several John Greenwells mentioned in St. Mary's County wills, none of them could be confused with John Grindall, Planter, of P.G. County. There is also a Greenwell family genealogy in the St. Mary's County Historical Society which mentions the same John Greenwells, and again there seems to be no cause for confusion.

This ends our discussion of early colonial Grindalls. We've come up with one good possibility for an ancestor

of John Grindall, Planter, of Prince Georges County. We've also come up with a number of alternate possibilities. Perhaps there are records available which could prove John Grindall's ancestry. If so, it's likely that it would require substantially more effort to uncover them.

Chapter 3

The Search for Reynolds Roots in Ireland

Bridget Reynolds and Michael Sherran came from Ireland. Without knowing a good deal more about Michael it would be nearly impossible at this time to trace his Irish ancestry. But we do know enough about Bridget to make an attempt in her case, assuming that our lead that she was from County Down is accurate. We've made this attempt, and have not been successful, but we can present what we've learned in case it might help future family researchers. We'll also show what we've learned about what life in Ireland was like for Bridget and her family. Before discussing this research it would be a good idea to briefly discuss Ireland and Irish history.

At its greatest extents Ireland is 302 miles from top to bottom and 171 miles wide. It is divided into four provinces: Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught (or Connacht). Provinces are divided into counties, which are further divided into baronies (a historic division, not important to us), and then into civil parishes. Civil parishes corresponded to the ecclesiastical parishes of the Church of Ireland (and England), the Protestant Episcopal Church, also called the Anglican Church. Civil parishes are then further subdivided into townlands, the basic and most historic unit of subdivision, dating back to the Middle Ages. Present-day Northern Ireland, governed by Great Britain and commonly called Ulster, is actually comprised of only six of the nine counties of historic Ulster. The remainder of Ireland is now the Republic of Ireland, or Eire, which gained self-government in 1922 and final independence from Great Britain in 1949.

The roots of Protestant-Catholic strife in Ireland date back many hundreds of years. Ireland was a Celtic land when Saint Patrick arrived in 453 A.D. and introduced Christianity. In 1156 A.D. Pope Adrian IV, an English Pope, gave Henry II, King of England, dominion over Ireland. The English didn't begin to occupy Ireland until 1170 A.D., when they took Dublin. Over the next few hundred years the Normans (the English) built castles and founded towns, but failed to conquer the country, particularly the central and western parts. Effectively, they were absorbed by the Irish. In 1534 King Henry VIII of England separated the English Catholic Church from Rome, forming the Anglican Church. In the late 1500's and early 1600's the English intensified their efforts to subdue Ireland, culmi-

nating in a crushing bloody slaughterous campaign by Oliver Cromwell from 1640 to 1652. Cromwell took two-thirds of the land from Irish landowners and gave it to his own soldiers and followers. Sustained Irish Catholic resistance resulted in the institution of the "Penal Codes," in 1691, by which no Irish Catholic could vote, serve jury, enter the army, teach school, carry a gun, or own a horse of value over five guineas. Catholics could be hanged or deported for relatively minor offenses. They could not enter a university, study law, or work for the government, and they had to pay tithes to support the Anglican church. Catholic priests were subject to arrest and deportation.



The provinces and counties of Ireland, with County Down shaded. This map is adapted from one in *The Irish Famine, an Illustrated History*, by Helen Litton.

Although the Penal Codes were not always strictly enforced, they survived for over a hundred years and served to push the Catholics to the bottom of the social and economic scales. The wealthiest Catholics left the country. Relief started to come in 1792, when the British Parliament passed the Catholic Relief Act. In 1829 the Penal Codes were repealed. This relief did not end Protestant-Catholic strife, which continues to this day and will not soon end.³¹⁶

In 1841, 32% of the population of County Down was Catholic, 45% Presbyterian, and 21% Episcopalian. The wealthy were Protestant, the poor were generally Catholic. Townlands in Ireland in the 1830's were owned by landlords, who may have owned other townlands or parts of townlands as well, and who may or may not have lived in any of them. Many landlords lived in England and other countries and hired resident agents to manage their estates in Ireland. Landlords leased or rented out tracts of their estates to leaseholders and tenants. A leaseholder generally did not till the soil, but usually occupied grazing land. The bulk of the population were tenants; tenant-farmers, cottiers, and laborers. A tenant-farmer paid annual rent for a tract or tracts of land which he tilled, usually growing oats, wheat, corn, and potatoes, and in northern Ireland, flax, to support the northern linen industries. A cottier rented a small cabin, and a "patch of conacre" on which to grow potatoes. Cottier families rented their services out to the landlord, to tenant-farmers, or to the emerging industries in early nineteenth century northern Ireland. A laborer owned no property at all—he rented living quarters in town and worked for whomever he could. Many landlords looked after the well-being of the inhabitants of their estates; many others did not care much about this, and were mainly concerned that the rent be paid on time; and agents for landlords served to insulate landlords from the concerns of the inhabitants of their estates, and these agents tended to be ruthless to those inhabitants.

While we have not been able to determine the townland in County Down from which Bridget Reynolds came, we have been able to determine where Reynolds farm families lived in 1833/1834, shortly after Bridget was born. This information comes from the Tithe Applotment Books, documenting a survey administered by British officials to assess Irish property holdings in order to establish an equitable monetary tithe apportionment.³¹⁷ Up to this time tithes to the Church of Ireland had been payable in kind (with products). These surveys were begun in Ireland in 1824 and continued to 1838, when the tithes were abolished. The tithes were of course fiercely resented by non-members of the Church of Ireland. The surveys reached County Down in 1833 and 1834. There were some exemptions, resulting in some landholders going unrecorded, but since these exemptions tended to favor the very rich (so much for equitableness!) it's likely that

our ancestor's family was listed. An "Index of Surnames" to this survey compiled by the National Library (of Ireland) in the 1960's accompanies the Griffith Valuation, another survey, conducted from 1848 to 1864 and intended to serve as the basis for local government taxation of property holdings.³¹⁷ The Tithe Applotment Books (according to the Index of Surnames) identify six Reynolds property holders in County Down, five of whom were tenant-farmers, with land holdings ranging from 2.9 to 17.8 acres. The map on the next page locates the townlands in which these six families lived.

The six property-holders were:

- 1.) John Reynolds, Ballynock townland, Moira Parish
- 2.) Daniel Reynolds, Lurganville townland, Moira Parish
- 3.) George Reynolds, Lisnamulligan townland, Clonduff Parish
- 4.) John Reynolds, Ballymagart townland, Kilkeel Parish
- 5.) William Reynolds, Ballindoalty townland, Kilbroney Parish
- 6.) Richard Reynolds, Rosstrevor townland, Kilbroney Parish

The non-tenant-farmer, Richard Reynolds, was a boarder at the Wilson Inn in the town of Rosstrevor who owned about 270 square yards (.06 acres) of 1st arable land. Farm land was categorized by arable (plowable) quality, each category having a different tithe, with 1st arable being of the highest quality and of course having the highest tithe. John Reynolds of Ballynock had 4 acres of 2nd arable land, 2.9 acres of 3rd, and 1 acre of 4th. Daniel Reynolds had 12 acres of 2nd, 4 acres of 3rd, and 1.8 acres of 4th. George Reynolds had 2.5 acres of 2nd, and .4 acres of 5th arable. John Reynolds of Ballymagart had 4 acres of 1st arable. And William Reynolds had 2.3 acres of 2nd and 2.1 acres of 3rd.

To find out more about these farmers and their families it is necessary to look at Catholic church records. Although national censuses were taken in 1813, 1821, 1831-34, 1841, and 1851, these were almost totally destroyed in 1922 by a fire in the Public Records Office (PRO) in Dublin following two days of civil war gunfire. Catholic parish registers were microfilmed in the 1950's and early 1960's by the National Library. The surviving records begin from the 1820's in many cases (before the 1820's not many Catholic priests dared to make written records), although there are numerous gaps spanning many years in many of the parishes. Some of these records are not available to the public without written permission from the local parish priest, but many for County Down are available at the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast, and also through the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which has a network of Family History Centers throughout the world. Indexes to these records are in progress by the Irish Genealogical

Project, but these are not directly available to the public. The microfilm records themselves are to various degrees difficult to use. Some are virtually unreadable due to the bad copy quality (possibly due to the poor quality of the original), and many are difficult to read because of the cramped handwriting styles. In spite of these factors we have learned somewhat from them.

Catholic parish boundaries did not coincide with those of civil parishes. Also, it was not necessary for a family to go to church within their own parish; often a church in a neighboring parish was much closer, or preferred for some reason. So it's been necessary to check records for Catholic parishes around the civil parishes identified above. The Catholic parishes within County Down fell within two dioceses: those in the western part belonged to Diocese of Dromore, which extended slightly into County Armagh, and the remainder belonged to the Diocese of Down & Conner, which extended north through all of County Antrim and slightly into County Derry. Five of the Reynolds families were in the Diocese of Dromore, while John Reynolds of Ballymagart was in the Diocese of Down & Conner.

What we were looking for in these records were baptismal records for Bridget Reynolds, of about 1829 to 1833, for Owen Reynolds, about 1820, and for Owen's children; Margaret, about 1843, Catharine, about 1845, and Marial, about 1846. (Owen was a close relative of Bridget, probably her brother.) A baptismal record for Bridget alone is not very useful. The number of people baptized Bridget Reynolds each year in Ireland in the 1800's can be estimated using a set of volumes called *The Famine Immigrants*, which lists the Irish immigrants who arrived at the port of New York from 1846 to 1851.³¹⁸ Of a total of about 600,000 passengers listed in all of these volumes there are 49 named Bridget or Biddy Reynolds. Using these numbers we can estimate that .008% of the Irish at this time were named Bridget Reynolds. Thus, of a population of 8.5 million in Ireland in 1841, there would have been about 690 Bridget Reynoldses. Assuming an average female lifespan of 50 years (many died young) would mean that one fiftieth of this number, or 14, Bridget Reynoldses were baptized each year. With 31 counties, approximately one Bridget Reynolds was baptized every two years, per county. As dubious as this estimate might seem, it's clear that finding a baptismal record for Bridget Reynolds, of about 1829 to 1833, is not quite good enough. We need a corroborative baptismal record for Owen Reynolds, and better yet, records for his children.

Most of the records for Catholic parishes in the Diocese of Dromore start early enough to have recorded the baptism of Bridget, and a quarter of them start early enough for that of Owen. We searched through all of these records, and in those that are readable neither

Bridget's nor Owen's name appears. Unfortunately, the records for the parishes near Ballymagart in the Diocese of Down & Conner start from 1839. The Diocese of Dromore records in which Reynoldses appear are presented below. Irish Catholic baptismal records are unusual in that they record detail not often found in other church baptismal records. First, the maiden name of the mother is almost always given, and second, the priests were careful to annotate baptisms of illegitimate children, ("illegitimate," "bastard," or "natural child"—there were many), and to label "irreligious" husbands.

There are baptismal records for the children of two William Reynoldses of Kilbroney parish of this period.³¹⁹ The first William Reynolds and his wife, Anne Murphy, had daughters Margaret, Eleanor, and Ann, baptized in 1820, 1827, and 1830, respectively. The second William Reynolds and his wife, Nancy Koan, had son John baptized in 1821. The Kilbroney parish baptismal records cover the period 1808 to 1843. The marriage records span 1808 to 1854; there did not appear to be any Reynolds grooms listed. An interesting marginal note was added for a Patrick Murphy, baptized 15 May 1834, son of James Murphy and Margaret Cunningham: "*—Called 'The Irish Giant'—He was 8 feet in height—well educated—spoke French German &c fluently—Died of smallpox at Marseilles on the 18th of April 1862 [remainder was unreadable]." The 1971/72 Guinness Book of World Records claims that Murphy's height was exaggerated (it had been reputed to be 8' 10"); that he was actually 7' 3.4". Still, he was surely of great renown in County Down.

The Catholic parish of Magheralin seems to cover the area of the Moira civil parish. These parish records span the years 1815 to 1880.³²⁰ There is mention of a James Reynolds who married Mary Hanlon in 1833, and who had daughters Mary Ann and Margaret baptized in 1837 and 1839, respectively. They were of Taughnan. There was also an Edward Rennolds of Shankill who married Rosanna M.Corry of [Dunaguagh]? in 1825. And there was a Jane M.Gory, wife of John Reynolds, of B.Knock (our tenant-farmer, probably), who was buried in 1835. Also, a Mary Reynolds of Bally Knock, wife of George [Hionry]? and possibly daughter of John, had son Patrick baptized in 1837.

The Shankill Catholic parish records are loaded with Reynoldses.³²¹ This parish extends into County Armagh and includes the town of Lurgan. The records start from 1822, too late for Owen's baptism, and there is one gap, from 1827 to 1830, which is close to when Bridget was probably baptized. From 1822 to 1836 six different fathers named Reynolds are recorded, as well as six different mothers with the maiden name of Reynolds. In this same period sponsors named Reynolds are recorded thirty times. Neither Owen's nor Bridget's name appears.

We accidentally discovered a Bridget Reynolds who was baptized on 29 June 1833 in Ballysalagh, in Glenravel & Braid Parish, in the Diocese of Down & Conner, but this parish is in the middle of County Antrim, north of County Down.³²² This Bridget was the daughter of William Reynolds and Catharine Carr. These records started from 1825 and extended to 1842, not early enough to check for the baptism of Owen, nor late enough for those of his children. We can't say that this is the right Bridget Reynolds.

It does not appear that the Catholic records are complete. It would probably be a bad idea to rule out any parishes based on what we've found. After having searched through these records for a while we discovered that the Ulster Historical Foundation can search through the indexes completed to date by the Irish Genealogical Project for County Down. We commissioned them to search for the baptisms of Bridget, Owen, and Owen's children in the Catholic parish records for the Diocese of Down & Conner and what they have indexed so far of the Diocese of Dromore. They found nothing other than the baptism of the Bridget that we had already found.

One other avenue of attack on the problem of locating the townland in which Bridget's family lived seemed viable for a while. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland has a collection of over 1500 school registers for the six counties of Northern Ireland, dating from 1831 to 1921 and recording the age of each pupil, his or her religion, father's address and occupation, and general observations.³²³ Since Owen was about eleven years old in 1831 and since it appears likely that he went to school (he signed his name on an 1854 declaration of intention to become a U.S. citizen), it seemed to be a good idea to check these records for the schools in County Down. After looking into some of these records it was found that very few actually dated back to 1831. Those of most schools started from the 1860's. This could be because most of the schools didn't exist before the 1860's, but it did not seem worthwhile in the time available at PRONI to pursue the search further.

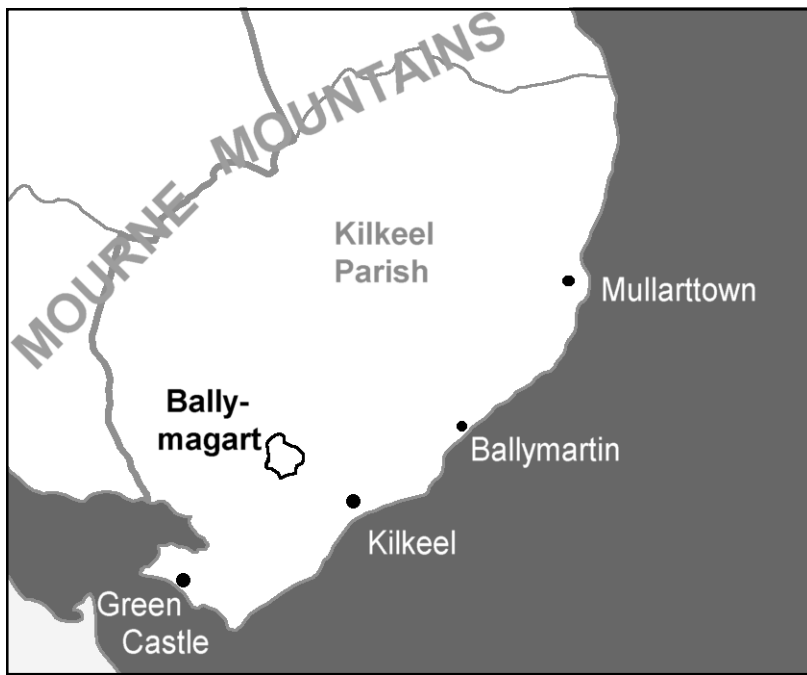
A Sketch of Bridget's Life in County Down

As little as we might seem to know, we actually know enough to sketch a plausible picture of what life would have been like for Bridget around 1840. From the information that's been passed along to us, we know that she was the daughter of a Catholic tenant farmer in County Down. Her father died while she was still young. Her eldest brother took over the farm and Bridget worked as a servant for him and his family. General information concerning the life of Catholic tenant farmers and their families is plentiful in numerous historical sketches, many concerned with the Great Potato Famine. And a very

important source of detailed information for each parish in Ulster is contained in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, recently transcribed and published by the Institute of Irish Studies, at the Queen's University of Belfast. The Ordnance Survey was intended to map all the townlands of Ireland to a scale of 6 inches per mile. The maps were to be accompanied by "Aide-Memoires"—written descriptions containing information which could not be fitted on the maps. The project was conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers and civil assistants during the late 1820's and the 1830's. It collapsed between 1839 and 1840, with only the survey of the province of Ulster completed. The Memoirs for County Down were written between 1833 and 1838.

To establish a backdrop for our sketch we'll first choose a townland and then see what the Ordnance Survey Memoirs tell us about the area. We could choose just about any townland to serve our purpose, but we may as well select that of a candidate Reynolds family. For this exercise we choose the townland of Ballymagart, in Kilkeel Parish, where John Reynolds, tenant farmer, with four acres of first arable farmland, lived in 1834. The tithe assessed for this prize land was 2 shillings 3.75 pence per acre, for a total of 9 shillings 3 pence (9s 3d), annually. Ballymagart is in low country south of the Mourne Mountains, which range across the southern tip of the county from Rosstrevor to Dundrum Bay in Kilcoo Parish, and take their name from Irish Mor-Rinn, "the great ridge." Kilkeel (civil) parish was divided into two Catholic parishes; Mourne Lower R.C. parish covered the northern half, and Kilkeel R.C. parish the southern half. Ballymagart was in Kilkeel R.C. parish.

The Memoir for Kilkeel civil parish is dated October, 1836.³²⁴ The nearest town to Ballymagart townland was Kilkeel, about 2.5 miles southeast, on the seacoast. Lord Kilmorey appears to have been the landlord for a large area of the parish, perhaps all of the townlands, and two townlands in Kilbroney parish to the west as well. This Lord Kilmorey was most likely Francis, Earl of Kilmorey, lord of the manor of Newry. He also owned numerous townlands in Newry parish, and probably in other parishes as well. He would have been represented in Kilkeel parish by an agent. Father Magee was the Catholic parish priest. There is no mention of a Roman Catholic church in the town of Kilkeel, although it is mentioned that a church in the town was converted to a schoolhouse that very year. There is mention of two R.C. chapels up the coast northeast of Kilkeel, one 2.5 miles away, in Ballymartin, and another, just four years old, several miles further, in Dunmore. Over 80% of the people in the southern parishes of County Down were Catholic. With 500 Catholic families in the parish, averaging eight members to a family, there were frequently 300 attending mass in Ballymartin and over 600 in Dunmore. The chapels were erected by subscription,



Kilkeel parish in County Down, 1840.

with country people hauling stone gratis to help build the one in Dunmore, possibly in celebration of the changing times. There were few seats in either chapel; most people stood or knelt. The floor was mud (pressed clay).³²⁵ The Protestant Church in the town of Kilkeel was built in 1816 at the high cost of £7000 (over £5000 more than average), seated about 520, and was rather large for the congregation of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Close. This church was in fine repair but did not have an organ. There was also a Presbyterian meeting house in Kilkeel, built in 1821 at a cost of £800 (£200 of which was given by Lord Kilmorey), and another in Ballymartin, and a United Brethren (Moravian) meeting house in Kilkeel. Lord Kilmorey gave £50 a year to poor of his tenantry, allowing Rev. Mr. Close and Rev. Mr. Young, the curate, to distribute it.

Three schools are mentioned in the Memoir; two in Kilkeel and one in Mullartown, about seven miles up the coast. The first school in Kilkeel was built in 1816 at a cost of £50, and was currently (1836) attended by 54 pupils; 50 male, 4 female, with no distinction made as to religion (the children were not asked). The second school, just converted from a church, was attended by 146 children, and was supported by Lord Kilmorey with £31 per year, and by Rev. Mr. Close with £9 per year to the master. The Mullartown school, built in 1826 and just this year enlarged, was attended by 73 children (56 Protestant, 17 Catholic; 46 boys, 27 girls). Schoolchildren generally paid about 1d (a penny) per week, with the major part of the schoolmaster's salary supplied by other sources. The national school system had only just recently started, in 1831. The country people were glad for the opportunity to have their children educated.

During harvest season attendance was down considerably, though.

There were almost no woods at all in the parish, other than those planted near the manor houses of the gentry. From the low ground at the southern end of the parish the mountainous scenery to the north stood out in bold relief. Fences were not in good shape; they were of furze and thornbush in low ground and of stone in high ground. The crops grown in the plains were barley, corn, and potatoes, all sown in April or May and harvested or dug in September. Little or no wheat was sown. Markets were held every Wednesday in Kilkeel at which country folk could buy, sell, and trade commodities. (In Kilbroney parish these markets were held only during the months of May, June, and July, and only potatoes were brought in by the country people. A permanent market had been tried there in 1820, to encourage

the bringing of linen, yarn, corn, and meal, but it was given up after a year.) A good macadamized road led along the coast through the parish, and through Kilkeel; but this did not provide much traffic through the town. Kilkeel was mainly a fishing town, with no trade or commerce except by country people. Every little creek along the seacoast was populated by fishermen-farmers; the best place to fish was over the sands nine miles out to sea towards the east. From Carlingford Lough sailors carried potatoes and granite pillars and whatever other commodity they could get (but there was seldom much else) to Belfast, and brought coals back from England.

The table of trades for the parish lists seven houses of entertainment, a milliner, two painters, four grocers, five cloth shops, two bootmakers, eighteen spirit shops, a bonnetmaker, a wheelwright, and a watchmaker. Most of these were undoubtedly in Kilkeel. There was also Mrs. McElevy's corn mill in Ballygowan, held from Lord Kilmorey, and Mr. Atkinson's corn mill in Mullartown. Mail arrived at Kilkeel daily at 7:30 A.M., and left at 5:30 P.M. Six constables near Kilkeel kept the peace. Court for minor offenses was held every third Friday, with the two town magistrates presiding, one of whom, Mr. Henry, was not much liked by Catholics. Petty sessions were held every third Wednesday. The number of outrageous crimes was trifling.

The village houses were built of stone with thatched rooves, two or three small windows, and mostly two rooms. Some, but not many, were clean. The country people sometimes indulged themselves with mutton. For fuel they burned turf. Males (scarcely without exception) wore blue cloth jackets, pilot cloth (heavy woolen)

trousers, and glazed hats. Girls dressed better, as was generally the case among poor people, but partly due to their work. Girls earned money doing Moravian work, which they called “flowering work,” sent over from Scotland to an agent in Kilkeel who distributed it to every person competent to do it. A ten-year-old girl, with some practice, could make 10s a quarter, while older girls could make 2 to 3s a week. There was scarcely a family which didn’t have one or more daughters working at it during the day, and many girls were sent to the more southern parts of Ireland to teach other girls how to do it.

Fairs were held in Kilkeel on the first Tuesdays of May, August, and November. Horses and cattle of every description were bought and sold. These were undoubtedly also occasions for amusement, dancing, and drinking. There were also two fairs held annually at Green Castle, an ancient ruined castle at the southwestern end of the parish, once guarding the entrance to Carlingford Lough. The summer fair there on the twelfth of August was always well attended, with tents spread in the fields about the castle. A winter fair there on old twelfthday (the sixth of January) was not well attended—it was just for trade.

With this we’re finished with the Memoir, and the backdrop for our sketch, and we can now begin to put Bridget’s family in the picture. First, one last historical tidbit: On Twelfth Night (6 January), 1839, an eerie event occurred which shook all of Ireland (and Scotland, and much of England). A hurricane struck without warning. In midafternoon the air was unearthly calm. As country folk prepared for the Little Christmas evening festivities the air warmed up, and it became breezy. By sunset the wind was alarming. Before midnight the people were huddled in the corners of their houses praying for the wind to stop. From midnight to three in the morning the hurricane peaked and blew rooves off houses all over Ireland. It blew stacked grain away; it blew animals into rivers; it blew factory chimneys over; and it blew whole groves of trees down. No part of Ireland was spared devastation. It was the worst natural disaster in 600 years (up to that time—the Famine was yet to come!) and the night became known as “The Night of The Big Wind.” Because so few human lives were lost (219 in Ireland and in the waters around the Irish coast) it has become less than a footnote in the pages of history. But it was an event marked indelibly on the minds of everyone in Ireland at that time.³²⁶

Some time around this year, or soon after, Bridget’s father died, and presumably her mother too. Her eldest brother inherited the tenant rights to the farm and her sister and her other brothers left. Her sister married and emigrated to America. Bridget, the only one left behind, worked for her brother and his family and was eventually treated no different from a servant.

It’s likely that they lived in an average two-room stone house, with a dirt floor, one door, two small four-pane windows, and a thatched roof. Barley straw was rarely used for thatching. Flax straw was preferred in this part of Ireland if it could be obtained, although wheat, rye, oats, bent-grass, and lots of other straw materials were also used. Large houses in town had slate rooves, but it would be a long time before these appeared on the countryside farmhouses. The walls were over a foot thick, built of stone gathered from the fields, joined with lime or clay mortar. The roof too was very thick, carefully constructed with courses of straw fastened down, supported underneath by a latticework of thin wood over the rafters. A good roof could last up to twenty years; a bad one no more than two or three. Windows and doors were made by local tradesmen. Because the windows were taxed according to number and size they were few and small. The hearth was also taxed; it was built against the stone middle wall that divided the kitchen from the master bedroom. Bridget’s bedroll would have been placed in the far corner of the kitchen, away from the door and the hearth, in an “outshot” bed area, a boxed-out part of the wall, so that her bed didn’t take up too much of the kitchen area. Some of her brother’s children would have shared her bedroll with her, others would have spread an additional bedroll or two on the floor at night, storing them in her corner during the day. The master bedroom was “above the hearth,” and the kitchen “below” it. The chimney was simply a hole in the roof, built up slightly so that rain would run away from it. Some smoke went out the chimney, some went out the door when it was open, and a considerable amount hung in the room. A “jamb-wall,” or half-height wall, which jutted out from the middle wall a yard in from the door, improved the draft of the hearth appreciably. In the hearth they burned turf, sparingly, bundling up in woolen blankets while they slept.³²⁷

The Reynolds family had relatively few furnishings. A poem, written by a poor poet named Andrew McKenzie (using a pseudonym), who lived in the Ards peninsula in east Down, details this best.³²⁸ McKenzie was a cottier, living in a one-room house, but the furnishings would not have been much different for most tenant farmers. He wrote:

. . . I never learn’d a trade.
But daily wield a flail or spade.
Endeav’ring to preserve in life,
Six naked children and a wife.
My mansion is a clay-built cot,
My whole domain a garden plot—
For these, each annual first of May
Full thirty shillings I must pay:
Ye who in stately homes reside,
Th’ abodes of luxury and pride,

May deem it false when I assert,
 My house would scarcely load a cart;
 So little straw defends its roof,
 Against the rain it is not proof—
 But all its failings to declare,
 Would waste more time than I can spare—
 So, with your leave, I will begin
 To tell what it contains within:—
 A spade, by wearing much abus'd,
 A spinning wheel, but little used;
 Three stools, one larger than the rest
 Our table when we have a guest:
 A basket variously employed,
 Tho' nearly by old age destroy'd,
 It holds potatoes raw, or boil'd,
 And serves to rock our youngest child:
 A leaky tub, a pot unsound,
 With iron hoop encircled round;
 A jug, in which we daily bring,
 Our humble bev'rage from the spring.
 In order, on a shelf of stone,
 (For chest, or cupboard here is none)
 A dish, and three old plates are plac'd;
 Three noggins, much by time defac'd;
 A mug, from which the ear is parted;
 An old knife, by its haft deserted;
 Two tea-cups, one of which is crack'd;
 Three saucers, each with some defect;
 A tea-pot, but the lid is lost;
 A beechen bowl, but so emboss'd
 With clasps, it can't be understood,
 Whether of iron made or wood.
 And in a corner by the wall,
 We have a bed which *cannot* fall,
 But let not this create surprise—
 Securely on the ground it lies;
 To furnish it no flocks of geese,
 Were plundered of their downy fleece,
 Plain straw it is . . . and o'er this bed,
 The ruins of a quilt are spread.
 Now nothing else to me belongs,
 Except a broken pair of tongs;
 And for a shift until they're mended,
 We use a branch of willow bended.
 One moment yet I beg you'll spare,
 And just look o'er my bill of fare,
 Which with my furniture accords,
 And small variety affords:
 The cruel butcher's murd'rous knife,
 For me deprives no beast of life;
 No angler with ensnaring wiles,
 For me the finny race beguiles;
 No sailor braves the dangerous sea
 To bring home luxuries for me—
 But words I will not multiply,
 Potatoes all our meals supply;
 A little milk to them we add—

And salt, when that can not be had.

PHILIP McCLABBER
 Cabin-comfortless, near Ballywalter
 December 18, 1807

The Reynoldses were perhaps affluent enough to have oatmeal with their potatoes, as many did. And perhaps, as the Memoir suggests, they could occasionally indulge in mutton. But the typical meal was basically potatoes. The potatoes were boiled in a three-legged "skillet" (a pot), and drained and served in a straw basket. The family sat on the dirt floor around the basket for supper. Potatoes had been introduced to Ireland well over two hundred years before, from Peru via Spanish traders. For the poor of Ireland, and the poor of much of Europe as well, they provided a very nutritious diet, requiring a minimum of land for their cultivation. They may have been responsible for the improving longevity of poor farmers, and for the subsequent population crisis developing at this time in Ireland. There was little else that the country people could have lived on. The crops they harvested were not theirs to consume. These had to go to pay the rents, taxes, and tithes. Because of this utter dependence on the potato crop they were entirely unprepared to deal with the catastrophe soon to strike.

They dug the potatoes in September and stored them in a carefully prepared hole in the garden for use through the winter. This supply lasted nearly til the next summer, and there were always a few lean months—"the meal months"—when food was scarce. The newly dug potatoes were a welcome sight. Most years, soon after Christmas, a farmer would buy a piglet, to raise and sell at Christmas the following year. If the Reynolds family did not have a pig house, this piglet spent the cold winter nights penned in a corner of the kitchen.

Their fields were fenced in with earthen walls, with a furze and hawthorn hedge growing along the top. These walls kept their cows, sheep and goats penned in, and protected the tilled fields from the livestock. Four acres was not enough land to provide grazing for their sheep and cattle, and it would have been unthinkable to waste such good soil for this, so Bridget's brother would have rented grazing rights on less arable land nearby. Her father had perhaps once grazed his sheep and cows on common land, but this was now no longer open for free grazing.

Bridget's duties on the farm would have been to do the cooking, keep the house clean and neat, feed the animals, help care for her brother's children, and mend clothing. Her brother's wife may have helped, or she may have spent most of her time spinning wool, for extra income. Bridget may have done this also, in her spare time, or she may have flowered muslin, as so many other girls in northeast Ireland did.

We won't go into every facet of Irish farm life in this short sketch. We'll skip over the impact of the political factions of the time and area, and Protestant-Catholic strife. And we'll skip over the large degree to which superstition played a role in their lives. The scientific point-of-view may have been well under development elsewhere, but not here. And certainly religion and religious holidays were an important part of their lives; but we'll skip over this as well.

As hard as their life may now seem to us, these country people were accustomed to it. To many of them life seemed good. Until the year 1845, that is. Potato blights had struck Ireland before 1845, but before they had struck in localized areas, and not for more than one year in a row. The blight of 1845 was at first thought to be another such blight, although it was more widespread, covering much of the country. The putrid odor from the potato gardens was alarming, and the mushy black spuds the farmers dug up were a woeful sight. Noone understood what was happening to the potatoes on which they depended so much. It was a bad year but most people survived, with help. When the blight reoccurred in 1846 it was much more devastating. Local help was no longer enough. Some outside help was forthcoming from charitable organizations but the British government's official policy was "laissez-faire" (nonintervention in economic affairs), and, although concerned about Ireland's situation, it provided minimal help. The winter of 1846/47 was the hardest.³²⁹

We won't go into an extended discussion of the Potato Famine. It's worthy of much more space than we could give it here. Plenty of books have been written on the subject. Suffice it to say that it lasted long enough to completely devastate the country. A million people died and another million emigrated over the course of the disaster. A pattern was put into effect that would cause millions more to emigrate over the next forty years. People were giving up hope for their country, and looking for a better life.

It's been said that the Great Potato Famine did not affect Ulster. This is not true. While it's true that the Famine did not affect some in Ulster, it certainly did affect others—particularly the poor Catholics, and poor Protestants as well (although the Protestants perhaps received more charity). Ulster was a wealthy province, and charitable to a degree, but the degree required in the Famine was too much, for Ulster and for the charitable-minded people of England and the rest of the world as well. Many people, especially the Quakers of America and England, did much to help, but it was too large a catastrophe. And some Protestant Ulsterites felt, as did many English, that the Irish Catholics had brought disaster on themselves! And some English felt that this was God's way of dealing with overpopulation.³³⁰

Returning to our sketch, we could add more detail based on what we know of Kilkeel parish, but since we don't even know if Bridget was actually from this parish we'll stop now. The picture we have drawn is accurate enough to give us a good idea of what Bridget's life was like before she came to America. The story from here has been told in an earlier chapter. A neighbor, worried for Bridget, got shipfare from Bridget's sister to send her to America. Owen and his daughters followed, around 1852. Owen may have been the eldest brother featured in our sketch, but we don't know this for sure.

Appendix 1A

Albert Grindell's Running Career

Albert became involved in amateur track some time before 1909. Up to this time amateur athletic club track and field, although there were numerous clubs throughout the Pittsburgh area, was not well covered in the Pittsburgh newspapers. The newspapers reported on high school and college track and field, but not much on club track. Beyond the very popular marathons, the clubs competed mostly in intra-club events, and occasionally one club would challenge another to a meet. Albert belonged to the Pittsburgh Catholic Lyceum, which had a good athletic program, getting better each year. The Lyceum was not affiliated with any national organization, and thus the results of its meets were unofficial.

The Pittsburgh Press newspaper was beginning to sponsor a variety of contests in those days, including marathons, sailing regatas, and track meets. Its first track meet was in 1908, the First Annual Pittsburg Press Free Amateur Athletic Tournament. It was a mammoth event, held on June 20th at Schenley Park, with no admission

charge for either participants or spectators. In order to ensure that the best American and World champions would participate, the Press arranged to have the Amateur Athletic Union (A.A.U.) manage the competition. Many of the events were classified "Olympic," and for many of the participants this was the last meet before they were to sail to London for the Olympics, which would start on July 13th. Newspaper articles (in the Pittsburg Press) referred to the upcoming Press meet as "the greatest athletic event in the history of the country."

On May 3rd, 1908, the Rev. Father Lawrence O'Connell,

secretary of the Lyceum club, announced that the Lyceum had joined the A.A.U. in order that their athletes could compete in the upcoming Press meet. This move opened the door for Lyceum athletes to compete in any A.A.U.-sanctioned events. It did not immediately open the door for Albert because there were no scheduled events over one mile in length in the Press meet.

Albert Grindell's first long distance race, at age 27, was the First Pittsburgh Press Marathon, from Rochester to Pittsburgh on January 30th, 1909. Rochester was a town about 26 miles northwest of Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River. Albert was only a few minutes behind the leader, Shannon, after nineteen miles (at Avalon), but dropped out of the race at that point, not yet conditioned for a 26 mile run. He declared after the race that he could beat Shannon and would like to have another chance to do so. He was given that chance less than two months later, on March 24th, in a special 15-mile race in an in-door amateur athletic meet at Duquesne Garden, running against Shannon, Smart, and Boyce, the fastest runners in the area. Shannon, the favorite, was leading after fourteen miles, but Albert had been right with him the whole way. At that point Shannon decided to sprint, but when Albert passed him anyway Shannon gave up the pace while Albert maintained it, "with a huge grin on his countenance." "The band played and the Lyceum shouters had a rejoicing time." Albert carried away the special event trophy, a handsome bronze and silver statue, which was put on permanent display in the Lyceum parlors. The winners of the other events received gold watch fobs. Albert's winning time was 1:41:04 (which averages to 6:44.3 per mile) and he sprinted the last mile in 5:39. The world record for the fifteen mile race at this time was 1:20:13.5 (which averages to 5:20.9 per mile), held by Appleby in England.

With this win to his credit Albert was invited to participate in the first annual Pittsburgh Athletic Association (P.A.A.) indoor athletic meet on April 17th, 1909, at Duquesne Garden. The following report is from the Pittsburgh Press:

The big feature of the evening was the five-mile invitation race in which were entered W. T. Shannon, the winner of the Press Marathon race between Pittsburgh and Rochester; Albert J. Grindell, of Pittsburgh Lyceum, who defeated Shannon in a 15-mile race at Duquesne Garden



Just before the first Pittsburg Press Marathon (Pittsburg Press, 30 Jan. 1909, Marathon section, p. 2. All pictures in this appendix were printed from microfilm.)

recently; John Corn, of the Carlisle Indian school; Mont Sleeth and E. H. Atwood, of Cornell; H. F. Miller, of Harvard, and others of athletic note.

John Corn, a diminutive little representative of the Carlisle school, proved the winner of this event after a hair-raising finish with Shannon and Grindell. Shannon had the satisfaction of taking second place from Grindell, although the distance between Corn, Shannon and Grindell at the finish could have been measured with a yard stick. From the start of the race it was evident that the fight for first place would be between the little Indian, Shannon and Grindell. The redman set a terrific pace all the way and tried his hardest to shake off the local lads, but they stuck to him all the way and [it was] only a wonderful sprint on the last half lap, in which Grindell, the leader, was passed.

At the crack of the pistol, Corn jumped into the lead, with Grindell hugging him closely, and Shannon, Sleeth, Miller, and Atwood close behind. The men remained in these respective positions for the first three miles and then Grindell tried one of his famous spurts in an endeavor to get away from his dusky little 'rival.' Corn was game, however, and after allowing Grindell to lead for a lap, ran around the Lyceum man in the easiest kind of a way. Shannon was right on the heels of the two leaders and on the forty-first lap took the lead, although Grindell and Corn were practically neck and neck with him.

Corn regained the lead on the next lap only to be passed by Grindell, as the men tore around the track for the forty-ninth time and neared the final lap, the crowd simply went wild. It was anybody's race and the three runners were exerting every ounce of strength which they possessed. The Indian proved the strongest, however, and broke the tape, Shannon, following him like a flash. Grindell was in the worst shape of the three after the race, collapsing in front of the judges' stand.

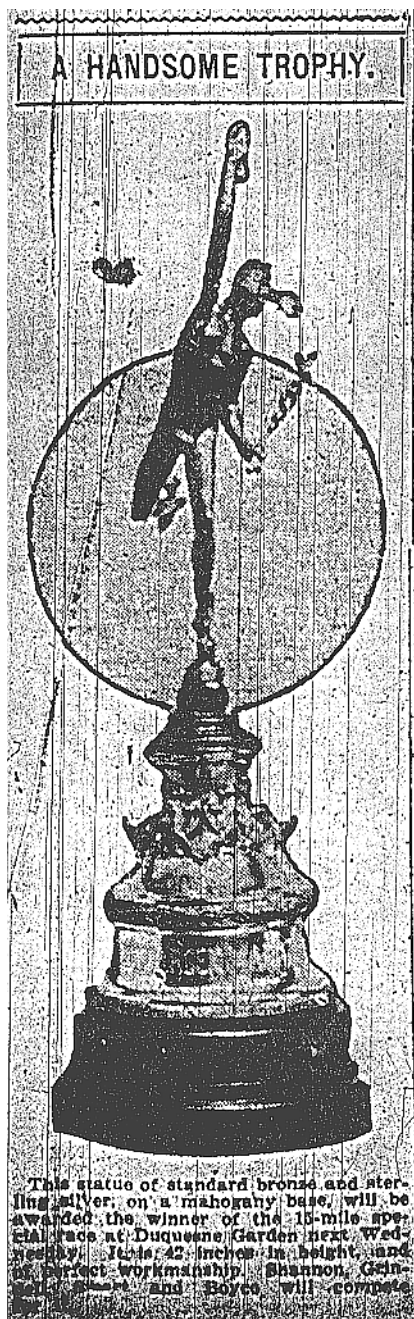
A few weeks after this race Albert received a letter from the manager of a field meet to be held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on May 15th, inviting Albert and any other Lyceum athletes he may like to bring with him (but no "dubs"), all expenses paid, and assuring prizes topping any Albert had ever raced for, including additional prizes donated by the merchants of Altoona. After consulting with the Lyceum athletic committee, Albert went, accompanied by A.V. Kemp, a one-mile runner, Joseph Kealey, a half-miler, and their trainer, Frank McCloskey, a former champion 105-pound boxer. Albert was entered in the 10-mile event. This was the first big athletic event in mid-Pennsylvania, following the lead of the big cities of the east and west. Kemp won his race, with a time of 5:12; Kealey finished second in his; and Albert finished second in his event in a neck-and-neck contest with Harry

J. Ganly, of the Kerlin Catholic club in Philadelphia, who finished with a time of 1:06:15. W.T. Shannon also raced, and won, in the three-mile invitation race.

By far the biggest event of the 1909 Pittsburgh track season was the Second Annual Pittsburgh Press Free Amateur Athletic Meet, at Forbes Field. As in the previous year this event collected the best worldwide talent. Mat McGrath, a silver medalist in the hammer throw in the 1908 Olympics, said of the event (speaking to the Pittsburgh Press), "It is wonderful, wonderful. Do you realize that this assemblage is greater than that which attended the games in London during the try for Olympic honors by the most famous of the world's athletes, and you have brought to Pittsburgh the cream of those heroes." And Martin Sheridan, "champion all-around athlete of the world," [gold medallist in the discus throw in the 1908 Olympics], said, "The Press meet is, by all odds, the most important meet ever held in the country . . ." Forbes Field was at this time a brand new stadium—the Pittsburgh Pirates would go on to win the National League pennant and the World Series in their first season there. Albert was entered in the five-mile race in a field of 54 runners. The Pittsburgh Press wrote of the Pittsburgh star, "Albert Grindell's display of pluck in the five-mile run was cheered to the echo. He met Bellars, a wonder at this distance, also McInerney, a rapid goer. Grindell stood to his task and was rewarded with third place. Running the last mile, Grindell was in severe pain, but he kept pegging on, denying nature the right to force him from the course. Lyceum lads take their hats off to their popular distance runner [who] is the possessor of a third prize and the handsome Press Cup to show as badges of courage." F.G. Bellars was from the New York Athletic Club and George F. McInerory



Albert just before the 15-mile special race. (Pittsburg Press, Sun., 21 Mar. 1909, p. 5, Sporting section.)



The trophy Albert received for winning the 15-mile special race at Duquesne Garden; 42 inches high, of standard bronze and sterling silver, on a mahogany base. (Pittsburgh Press, Sun., 21 Mar. 1909, p. 5, Sporting section.)

Duquesne Garden. The Press reported, "The five-mile invitation race was a great battle for three and a half miles between Tewanima, of the Carlisle Indian School, and Grindell, of the P.A.A. The pace set by these two great distance runners was terrific. In the middle of the fourth mile Grindell experienced trouble with his side and from the expression on his face was in great pain. He stuck to his task, however, although the Indian gradually outdistanced him and gained almost half a lap lead. About the middle of the final mile the plucky P.A.A. runner recov-

was from Shanapan Catholic Club.

By 1910 Albert had left the Lyceum and was running for the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. The P.A.A. was formed in 1908 and quickly became the dominant club in the area, attracting athletes with a magnificent clubhouse being built near the new Forbes Field, and giving them an opportunity to associate with some of Pittsburgh's elite. The P.A.A. was sponsoring major athletic meets in Pittsburgh, drawing the best competition from across the nation, and from foreign countries as well. Albert's first 1910 event that we know of was the second annual indoor athletic meet of the P.A.A., on April 9th at

ered himself and ran a plucky race, sprinting after the little Indian runner. The distance was too great to overcome, however, and second was the best he could secure." L. Tewanina would go on to win the silver medal in the 10 kilometer event at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. It was in this Olympics too that another athlete from the Carlisle Indian School, Jim Thorpe, would become famous as the winner of both the pentathlon and the decathlon, although these distinctions were expunged from the record books a year later when it was found that he had accepted a small sum of money for playing baseball one summer prior to the Olympics.

The only other of Albert's events that we know of was the 1910 Pittsburgh Hippodrome. Modelled after the New York Hippodrome this Pittsburgh extravaganza had started the previous year, running for five weeks during the summer, and by 1910 it was running for the entire summer. It was mainly an entertainment event held each night, except Sundays, in Forbes Field, consisting of novel and amusing acts, billed a week at a time, with the entire bill changed each week. Albert's week in the Hippodrome is described elsewhere in this book.

Albert eventually went back to the Lyceum as a trainer. An undated newspaper article in his brother Edward's scrapbook shows a picture of Tallfeather, an Indian runner, with the caption, "This redskinned representative of the Pittsburg Lyceum won the five-mile professional race here last Thursday night. He is said to be a comer in the distance game. He is being trained by Albert J. Grindell, who predicts a bright future for him."

From information passed on by Albert's brothers we also know that Albert gave up amateur track sometime after the period covered by the clippings from Edward's scrapbook (1909-1910), and became a professional footracer. He went on to become an international champion, but we don't know any of the details.

The trophy from the 15-mile special race at Duquesne Garden is now in the possession of Albert G. Grindell, to whom it was given by his Uncle Bob and Aunt Nan Skiles.

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Appendix 1B

Draft of a letter from Ellen Grindell to her husband's mother, written about 1899

Mrs. Sarah A. Parcell.

Dear Friend.

My son called on you a few months ago, to let you know of the death of his father (your son) George H. Grindell.

As I knew it, was my duty as his wife, to ^{inform} ~~let~~ his relatives know of his death.

It seemed as though you were inclined to disown him your own son. It was unnecessary for you to deny him for he was respectable and honored by all who knew him, and left a respectable ^{family} of eight (8) children. It has only made matters ^{more} complicated by you not speaking the truth for I went to Balto

and had an interview with
Mrs. Laura Hayes his cousin.
From the interview I learned
that you spoke falsely to
hide your own misdoings,
and to blench your son's
good name.

Your daughter asked my son
if his father married under the
name of Grindell. To this I will
say (yes!) he did and he was
reared up to believe that Grindel
was his name and if it is not
his name you are the one
who ~~can correct the~~
mistake is to blame.

If you wish to make
any communications by mail
they will reach me ~~by~~ at.

Mrs. George St. Grindell
5 LaPlace St.

Pittsburgh
Penn.

Appendix 1C

Family Sheets for George W. Grindell / Ellen Shearan

George Washington Grindell^K (Grindall, Grindle)

b. 12 Oct.^A 1845^I (1849)^{A,P}, Baltimore^T, Md.^{I,D}, (Poppleton St.?)^L

d. 15 Feb. 1898, Cumberland, Md.^P, of pneumonia, buried St. Patrick's Cemetery, Cumb.^X

m. **Ellen B.^O Shearan**, 20 June 1874^N, Cumberland^N (21 June 1874)^W (Mary Ellen)^K

b. 19 Aug. 1856, Mt. Savage, Md.^T

d. 19 Dec. 1936, Baltimore, Md., bur. New Cathedral Cem., Balto.

son: **William Thomas Grindell^K** (John William Thomas)^V ("Will")

b. 20 Oct. 1874^V, Md.^E (prob. Cumberland) (21 Oct.)^H

d. 29 Oct. 1961^S, prob. Baltimore, Md., bur. New Cathedral Cem., Balto.

m. **Anna E.^{U,a} O'Toole** (or Tooel), ~ 1901/2^J, prob. Pittsburgh, Pa.

b. ~ 1878^{U,J}, ~ 1882^a, Grafton^U, W. Va.

d. (or buried) 21 Feb. 1955, age 77^U, bur. Calvary Cem., Pgh. (Eugene and Hannah Horgan lot?)^U

dau.: **Marion F. Grindell^a**, b. ~1902/3^{J,a}, prob. Pgh.

dau.: **Eleanor M. Grindell^a**, b. ~1903/4^{J,a}, prob. Pgh.

dau.: **Loretta Grindell**, b. ~1908^{J,a}, prob. Pgh.

son: **William Thomas Grindell, Jr.** ("Bill"); b. 8 Mar. 1910, prob. Pgh.; d. Sept. 1984, Jamestown, Pa.^g

son: **John E. Grindell^a** ("Jack"); b. 5 Oct. 1915, prob. Pgh.; d. Jan. 1981, Pgh., Pa.^g

son: **Edward Michael Grindell^K** ("Ed")

b. 13 Mar. 1877^V, Md.^E (prob. Cumberland) (June 1877)^E

d. about 1941?^K

m. (1) **Ella L. Kent** ("Helen", of Baltimore?), 17 Oct. 1904, Pgh., Pa.^e

b. ~1881, Md.^R (poss. Balto.)

d. ?

dau.?: **Ellen Lee Grindell**, buried 12 Oct. 1909, Calvary Cem., Pgh.^U

divorced before 1926, probably.ⁱ

m. (2) **Mary Filinsky Borimshy**, 7 Sept. 1939, North Side Pittsburgh, Pa.^V

b. ?

d. ?

dau.: **Mary Margaret Grindell^V** ("Margaret")

b. 22 Oct. 1879^V, Md.^E (prob. Cumberland)

d. 28 Mar. 1967, Baltimore, Md.^Y

m. **Conrad Aloysius Atkinson** ("Allie"), 31 Aug. 1904

b. 13 May 1883, Ellicott City, Md.

d. 5 Sept. 1959, Catonsville, Md.

dau.: **Margaret Lillian Atkinson**, b. 6 Mar. 1907, Balto., d. 1 June 1997, Balto.

dau.: **Virginia Marie Atkinson**, b. 22 May 1909, Balto., d. 10 May 1957, Balto.

son: **Joseph Conrad Atkinson**, b. 10 May 1912, Balto., d. 20 Mar. 1948, Balto.

son: **Edward Aloysius Atkinson**, b. 10 May 1912, Balto., d. 23 Aug. 1917, Balto.

dau.: **Mary Elizabeth Atkinson**, b. 13 July 1914, Balto.

son: **Albert Mathews Atkinson**, b. 20 Oct. 1916, Balto., d. 18 Jan. 1979, Balto.

dau.: **Anna Rita Atkinson**, b. 15 June 1918, Balto.

son: **Albert James Grindell^K** ("Al")

b. 11 Jan. 1882^V, Md.^E (prob. Cumberland)

d. 13 Mar. 1957^Z

m. **Martha M. Pitcairn^K** ("Matty", nee Martha Pohl)

b. ~1879 (calculated)^b Germany^b

d. 30 Jan. 1944, Madison, Pa., at age 65^b

stepdau.: **Roberta Pitcairn** (Martha's daughter by previous marriage), b. ?

dau.: **Lillian Cecelia Grindell**^V (“Lillie”)

b. 23 Sept. 1884^V, Cumberland, Md.^T (23 Sept. 1885)^{B,T,N} (baptized 12 Oct. 1884)^V

d. 6 July 1906, Pittsburgh, Pa., at age 20, of tuberculosis^T, bur. Calvary Cem. Pgh.^U

dau.: **Honore A. Grindell**^{S,U} (Hannora^N, Hannah Maria^M, Honore Genevieve^V) (“Anna”, “Nan”)

b. 31 Dec. 1887^V, Cumberland^U, Md.^E (1889)^N

d. 5 Dec. 1967^{S,U}, Pittsburgh^U, bur. Calvary Cem., Pgh.^U

m. **Robert J. Skiles**, around 1912?, Pgh.?

b. ?

d. ?

No children

dau.: **Lulu Teresa Grindell**^V (Lulu Cecelia)^X

b. 15 Dec. 1889^V, prob. Cumberland, Md.

d. 15 Dec. 1891, at age 2 years, of diphtheria^X, (prob. Cumberland), bur. St. Patrick’s Cem., Cumb.^X

son: **Joseph George Grindell**^K (“Joe”)

b. 11 Aug. 1892^{N,V}, Cumberland^U, Md.^E

d. 12 Oct. 1964, Bellevue, Pa., bur. Calvary Cem., Pgh.^U

m. **Pearle V. Funk**, 10 June 1914, Baltimore, Md.^f

b. ~1892^f

d. ?

divorced 9 May 1923, Balto., Md.^c

No children

son: **Thomas Edward Grindell**^K (“Tom”)

b. 9 Aug. 1896^V, Md.^E (prob. Cumberland) (10 Aug 1896)^N

d. 30 Mar. 1938, at age 41,^G Frederick, Md.^d

m. **Norma W. Tolson**^G, 2 Sept. 1915, Westminster, Md.

b. 7 Oct. 1896^g

d. 11 Dec. 1992^g

son: **Albert Gordon Grindell**, b. 25 Apr. 1917, Baltimore^K

dau.: **Thelma Ruth Grindell**, b. 21 Mar. 1918, Baltimore^K

son: **Thomas Edward Grindell Jr.**, b. 18 July 1920, Cumberland,^K bur. 23 Feb. 1970, Balto.^h

son: **Paul White Grindell**^K, b. 1924, So. Cumb., d. 4 Jan. 1925, at age 6 months, of pneumonia,^X
bur. St. Patrick’s Cem., Cumb.^X

Abbreviations: MSA = Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md.; MHS = Maryland Historical Society, Balto., Md.; Nat. Arch. = National Archives, Wash., D.C.

A. Tombstone, George W. Grindell, St. Patrick’s Cem., Cumberland, Md.

B. Funeral card for Lillie C. Grindell (Mary Atkinson Terrill’s).

C. Obit., Ellen Shearan Grindell, Baltimore Sun, 20 Dec. 1936.

D. 1880 U.S. Census, Cumberland, Allegany Co., Md., E.D. 4, p. 16, George Grindell; Nat. Arch.

E. 1900 U.S. Census, Pittsburgh City, 11th Ward, Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 145, sheet 3, Ellen Grindell; Nat. Arch.

F. Tombstone, New Cathedral Cemetery, Catonsville, Md.

G. Obit., Thomas E. Grindell, newspaper unknown, on file at MHS.

H. Margaret Atkinson Brady.

I. 1850 U.S. Census, Balto. City, 18th Ward, Balto. Co., Md., sheet 110, Wm. Grindall; Nat. Arch.

J. 1910 U.S. Census, Pittsburgh City, Allegheny Co., Pa. E.D. 546, sheet 27, William T. Grindell; Nat. Arch.

K. Albert Gordon Grindell, factual.

L. Albert Gordon Grindell, hearsay.

M. Albert Gordon Grindell, heard from Edward M. Grindell.

N. Widow’s Pension Application No. 678793, George W. Grindell; Nat. Arch.

O. Death certificate, Ellen B. Grindell, d. 19 Dec. 1936, Health Dept., City of Baltimore, Md.

P. Obit., George W. Grinnell [sic], Cumberland Evening Times, 16 Feb. 1898, p. 2, (wife “Ellen Shearer”).

R. 1910 U.S. Census, Pittsburgh City, Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 342, sheet 12, Ella Grindell, Edward Grindell; Nat. Arch.

S. Funeral cards, Margaret Atkinson Brady’s.

T. Death certificate, Lillie C. Grindell, d. 6 July 1906, Commonwealth of Pa., Bureau of Vital Statistics.

U. Calvary Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., burial records, no tombstones.

V. St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, Cumberland, Md., Baptism Records (Latinized).

- W. Ibid., Marriage Records.
- X. Ibid., Burial Records.
- Y. Funeral card, Margaret M. Atkinson, Ann Atkinson Brown's.
- Z. Funeral card, Albert J. Grindell, Ann Atkinson Brown's.
- a. 1920 U.S. Census, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 619, sheet 2, William F. [sic] Grindell; Nat. Arch.
- b. Obit., Mrs. A.J. Grindell, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, 2 Feb. 1944, p. 6, from Albert Atkinson's scrapbook.
- c. Balto. City Circuit Court Equity Papers (divorce proceedings), Pearle V. Grindell vs. Joseph G. Grindell, Case No. B24748, 1923; MSA.
- d. Death cert., State of Maryland, Frederick, 1938, No. 2634, Thomas E. Grindell; MSA, SM 30-128, SR 3149.
- e. Newspaper (Cumberland) marriage announcement, cut out and pasted in Ed Grindell's scrapbook, p. 53.
- f. Balto. City Court of Common Pleas, (Marriage Records), A.D. No. 26, 1914, p. 71; MSA, CR 10,292-2.
- g. U.S. Social Security Death Index, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Center, Annadale, Va.
- h. Burial records, New Cathedral Cem., Balto., Md., Plot Book 6, section HH, lot 536, Norma W. Grindell; MHS, roll 7756.
- i. Balto. City Directories: Mrs. Helen K. Grindell was no longer listed after the 1924/1925 directory.

Appendix 1D

Family Sheets for Michael Shearan / Bridget Reynolds and Andrew Whelan / Bridget Reynolds Shearan

Michael Shearan (Sherran^G, Sheeran^P, Sheeren^P)

b. ~ 1822^P, Ireland^{G,O}

d. 27 Aug. 1857, Cumberland, Md.^{G,O}, aged 35 years^P

m. **Bridget Reynolds**^O, early 1850's, poss. Pa.

b. ~1829^C ~1832^H ~1833^I Ireland^{C,I,H} (County Down)^N

d. betw. 1880 and 1900, prob. Pittsburgh, Pa.^{C,E}

dau.: **Mary Shearan**

b. 20 May 1854, Pa.^b

d. 31 Oct. 1936, Pittsburgh, Pa.^b

m. **Thomas McGovern**, ~ 1879, prob. Pittsburgh^{C,T}

b. Jan. 1848, Pa.^D

d. 29 Sept. 1929, prob. Pittsburgh^a

son: **Charles L. McGovern**^{T,U} ("Doc"^A), b. Dec. 1779, Pa.^D (prob. Pittsburgh)

dau.: **Ida M. McGovern**^T, b. Aug. 1881, Pa.^D (prob. Pittsburgh)

son: **Thomas L. McGovern**^{T,U}, b. Sep. 1883, Pa.^D (prob. Pittsburgh)

son: **Joseph L. McGovern**^T, b. Apr. 1887, Pa.^D (prob. Pittsburgh)

dau.: **Ellen B. Shearan** (see the George W. Grindell family sheets, for more details)

b. 19 Aug. 1856, Mt. Savage, Md.

d. 19 Dec. 1936, Baltimore, Md.

m. **George Washington Grindell**, 20 June, 1874, Cumberland, Md.

b. 12 Oct. 1845, Baltimore, Md.

d. 15 Feb. 1898, Cumberland, Md.

son: **William Thomas Grindell**, b. 20 Oct. 1874, d. 29 Oct. 1961

son: **Edward Michael Grindell**, b. 13 Mar. 1877, d. ~1941?

dau.: **Mary Margaret Grindell**, b. 22 Oct. 1879, d. 28 Mar. 1967

son: **Albert James Grindell**, b. 11 Jan. 1882, d. 13 Mar. 1957

dau.: **Lillian Cecilia Grindell**, b. 23 Sept. 1884, d. 6 July, 1906

dau.: **Honore A. Grindell**, b. 31 Dec. 1887, d. 5 Dec. 1967

dau.: **Lula Theresa Grindell**, b. 15 Dec. 1889, d. 15 Dec. 1891

son: **Joseph George Grindell**, b. 11 Aug. 1892, d. 12 Oct. 1964

son: **Thomas Edward Grindell**, b. 9 Aug. 1896, d. 30 Mar. 1938

Bridget Reynolds Shearan married (2):

Andrew Whelan, 5 Jan. 1859, Pittsburgh, Pa.^X (prob. Pittsburgh)^B (sometimes Whalen)

b. July 1822, Ireland^E [Nov. 1822 (died at age 79 years, 1 mo., 0 days)]^R

d. Pgh., Pa..^R [buried 30 Dec. 1901, Calvary Cem., Pgh.]^R

dau.: **Margaret A. Whelan**^V

b. 18 Mar. 1860, Pittsburgh, Pa.^Y

d. ?

dau.: **Rose A. Whelan**^V

b. Apr. 1862^E, [Ohio]^{C,H,V} [Pa].^E

d. [buried 8 Jan. 1943, Calvary Cem., Pgh.]^R

m. **Andrew [P.]^V Collins**^E, ~ 1893^E, prob. Pittsburgh

b. Jul. 1871, Conn.^E

d. after 1920^V

son?: **James F. Collins**, b. ?, bur. 3 Sep. 1907, Calvary Cem., Pgh.^R (in Ellen Grindell's plot)

dau.: **Delia E. Whelan**^W [Deliah]^C [Dahlia]^H
 b. Sept. 1865^S, Ohio^{S,C,H} [~1865]^C [~1864]^H [~1866]^W
 d. buried 3 Jan., 1921, Calvary Cem., Pgh.^R
 m. **James L. Archibald**^W, ~1892^S
 b. Mar. 1867, Pa.^S
 d. 2 Nov. 1935, buried Calvary Cem., Pgh.^R
 son: **William J. Archibald**, [b. 1 Nov. 1893, [Pa.,]^S d. 27 Nov. 1942, bur. Calvary Cem., Pgh.]^R
 son: **James L. Archibald**^W [**John**]^S, b. Jan. 1896, Pa.^S
 son: **Joseph A. Archibald**^W, b. Aug. 1898, Pa.^S
 dau.: **Mary R. Archibald**, b. ~1901/2, Pa.^W
 dau.: **Anna M. Archibald**, b. ~1904/5, Pa.^W

son: **James Whelan**^{H,O}
 b. 15 Feb. 1867, prob. Cumberland, Md.^O
 d. ?
 m. ?
 Children?

son: **John Whelan**^{H,O}
 b. 17 Jan. 1870, prob. Cumberland, Md.^O
 d. ?
 m. ?
 Children?

dau.: **Jane V. Whelan**^V ("Jenny", "Jennie"^{E,V})
 b. Jan. 1874^E, Md.^{C,V} [Pa.]^E
 d. buried 24 Jun. 1931, Calvary Cem., Pgh.^R

-
- A. Margaret Atkinson Brady.
 B. Mary Atkinson Terrill (Bridget moved to Pgh. after her first husband died.)
 C. 1880 U.S. Census, Pgh., 2nd dist., 8th ward, Allegheny Co., Pa.; Vol. 6, E.D. 114, Sht. 32, Andrew Whalen.
 D. 1900 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Vol. 8, E.D. 139, Sht. 9, Thomas McGovern.
 E. 1900 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Vol. 8, E.D. 138, Sht. 12, Andrew Whalen.
 F. 1880 U.S. Census, Cumberland, Allegheny Co., Md.; E.D. 4, p. 16, George Grindell.
 G. Newspaper story, Cumberland Telegraph and Maryland Mining Register, Sept. 3, 1857, (Thursday), p. 2.
 H. 1870 U.S. Census, Allegheny Co., Md., Roll 567, Dist. 13, Cumberland, p. 41, Andrew Whelan.
 I. 1860 U.S. Census, Allegheny Co., Pa., Pgh., 8th Ward, p. 350, family 58, Andrew Whelan; Nat. Arch.
 J. 1870 U.S. Census, Allegheny Co., Md., Roll 566, Dist. 6, Cumberland, p. 36, Ellen Sharon (in Frank Haley fam.)
 K. 1870 U.S. Census, Allegheny Co., Md., Roll 567, Dist. 6, Cumb., p. 108, Mary Sharon (in Thomas McCann fam.)
 L. Death certificate, Ellen B. Grindell, d. Dec. 19, 1936, Health Dept., City of Baltimore, Md..
 M. Newspaper story, (Cumberland) Democratic Alleganian, Aug. 29, 1857, Michael Sherry.
 N. Albert Gordon Grindell.
 O. St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Cumberland, Md., Baptism Records.
 P. Ibid., Burial Records.
 Q. Death certificate, Lillie C. Grindell, d. July 6, 1906 (informant: Ellen Grindell), Penn. Bureau of Vital Statistics.
 R. Calvary Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., burial records.
 S. 1900 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa., Roll 1363, E.D. 265, Sht. 5, James Archibald.
 T. 1910 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa., Roll 1302, E.D. 382, Sht. 8, Thomas McGovern.
 U. 1920 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 449, Sht. 7, Thomas Govern.
 V. 1920 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 558, Sht. 15, Andrew P. Collins.
 W. 1920 U.S. Census, Pgh., Allegheny Co., Pa., E.D. 553, Sht. 18, James L. Archibald.
 X. Marriage records (1834-1873), St. Paul Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Y. Baptism records, St. Paul Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Z. Death notice, Mrs. Mary S. McGovern, Pittsburgh Press, 1 Nov. 1936, classified sect., p. 1.
 a. Death notice, Thomas McGovern, Pittsburgh Press, 1 Oct. 1929, p. 45.
 b. Death certificate, Mary Shernan [sic] McGovern, Reg. No. 7812, Pa. Dept. of Health, Vital Records, New Castle, Pa.

Appendix 2A

Family Sheets for Colonial Maryland Grindalls and 19th Century Baltimore Grindalls

Note: The surname usually appeared as Grindall in the 18th Century, but there were fluctuations—it was sometimes written Grindal, Grindale, Grindle, Greendle, Grindoll, Grindol and Grindell, just to cite the main examples. It appeared to vary at the whim of the person writing it down. In the latter half of the 19th Century the fluctuations diminished, but different branches of the family decided to go with different variations.

John Grindall (Planter in Prince Georges Co., Md.)^{x1}

b. ?

d. 1760, prob. Prince Georges Co., (will dated 27 Aug. 1760, proved 26 Nov 1760)^{x1}

m. **Catharine** _____, ^{x1} (surname possibly Barker)^{x2}

b. ?

d. ?

son: **William Grindall**,^{x1} (17?? - 1811) (more below)

son: **John Grindall**,^{x1} (17?? - 1811) (more below)

son?: **Josiah Barker Grindall**, (17?? - 1809) (more below)

son?: **Joseph S. Grindall**, (17?? - 180?) (more below)

other children?

William Grindall (son of John (? - 1760))

Moved from Prince Georges Co. to Benedict town in Charles Co.

b. Perhaps around 1750 (a guess), perhaps Prince Georges Co., Md.^{x1}

d. 1811, prob. Benedict town, Charles Co., Md.^{x3} (Will dated 30 Sept. 1811, proved 25 Oct. 1811)

m? **Jenny** _____ (“my woman”, “a faithful slave”; liberated along with her daughter Juliet in William’s will.)^{x3}

b. ?

d. ?

son: **Henry Grindall** (whom William “had by my woman Jenny”; liberated before William died.)^{x3}

b. ~1803, prob. Benedict town, Md.^{x4}

stepdau.?: **Juliet** _____ (Jenny’s daughter, not yet 18 in Sept. 1811)^{x3}

John Grindall (son of John (? - 1760))

Tailor, yeoman. Moved from Prince Georges Co. to St. Mary’s Co., then to Harford Co., Md.

b. Perhaps around 1752 (a guess), perhaps P.G. Co., Md.^{x1}

d. 27 Nov. 1811, Harford Co., Md.^{x5,x6}

m. **Henrietta Gibson**, by 1779, prob. in St. Mary’s Co., Md.^{x8} (dau. of John Gibson, of St. Mary’s Co., Md.)^{x9}

b. ?

d. before 1800?^{x10}

son: **John Gibson Grindall** (~1783 - 1862) (more below)

dau.: **Eleanor Grindall** (? - ?, d. before Sept. 1813)^{x6}

m. **William Caldwell**, ~20 Nov. 1800, in Harford Co.^{x26}

b. ?

d. ?

gson: **John Caldwell**^{x6}

gson: **William Caldwell**^{x6}

gdau: **Sarah Caldwell**^{x6}

gdau: **Mary Ellen Caldwell**^{x6}

Josiah Barker Grindall (son of John (? - 1760))^{x11} Of St. Mary's Co., Md.
 b. After 1755^{x12}, perhaps Prince Georges Co., Md.
 d. 3 Apr. 1809^{x13,x14}, probably St. Mary's Co., Md.
 m. ? (perhaps _____ Stone)^{x15}, probably in the early 1780's, in St. Mary's Co. Md.
 b. after 1755^{x12}
 d. betw. 1807 & 1809 (Edward born in 1807, not in 1809 will)
 son: **John Stone Grindall**^{x14} (b. ~1785?, d. betw. Feb. and July 1813^{x16})
 son: **Josiah Grindall**^{x14} (1786 - 1846) (more below)
 dau.: **Susanna Grindall**^{x14} (b. betw. 1785 & 1794,^{x31} d. before 1813?)
 son: **William Grindall**^{x14} (b. ~1789, d. ~1864) (more below)
 son: **George Grindall**^{x14} (b. betw. 1795 & 1800,^{x31} d. ?)
 dau.: **Harriett Grindall**^{x14} (b. ~1800, d. 15 May 1876, Balto.)^{x17}
 dau.: **Catherine (Kitty) Grindall**^{x14,x16} (b. betw. 1800 & 1809,^{x31,x14} d. ?)
 son: **Edward Henry Grindall**^{x14,x16} (~1807 - ?) (more below)

Joseph S. Grindall (son of John (? - 1760))^{x11} Of St. Mary's Co.; Navy officer.
 b. ?, perhaps Prince Georges Co., Md.
 d. betw. 1801 and 1806.
 m. **Elizabeth Ann C.**,^{x18,x21} (granddaughter of Bullet Garner)^{x19}
 b. ?
 d. ?
 dau: **Sarah Grindall**^{x18}
 dau: **Mary Grindall**^{x18}
 dau: **Eliza Helen Grindall**,^{x18} b. 10 Mar. 1798, apparently in Harford Co., Md. (St. James P.E. Parish)^{x20}
 dau: **Jane Grindall**^{x18}
 Elizabeth Ann Grindall married (2): **Peregrine Hayden**, 16 Mar. 1806^{x21}
 No known Hayden children

John Gibson Grindall (son of John (? - 1811))^{x22} Lived near Bel Air, Harford Co. Moved to Ohio around 1831.^{x22}
 b. ~1783, Md.^{x23}
 d. Aug. 1862, prob. Union Co., O.^{x24}
 m. **Eleanor (AKA Ellen) Wheeler**, ~17 Nov. 1807, in Harford Co., Md.^{x26}
 (dau. of Thomas Wheeler, of Harford Co. Md.)^{x25}
 b. ~1790, Md.^{x23}
 d. after Jan. 1860, Union Co., O.^{x24}
 dau.: **Henrietta Grindall**, b. 12 Nov. 1808, Harford Co., Md.; m. 17 Oct. 1832, **John Henry Johnson**,
 Pickaway Co., O.;^{x28} d. 13 Aug. 1852, Pickaway Co., O.^{x28}
 son: **John Thomas Grindall**, b. 12 Dec. 1810, Harford Co. Md. (more below)
 son: **Sylvester Grindall**, b. ~1815, Harford Co., Md.; m. (1) 9 Sep. 1835, **Mary Ann Robertson**, Union Co., O.;
 m?. (2) **Mary Dial**, betw. 1850 and 1860; d. 1881, Union Co., O.^{x29}
 son: **Joseph Angus Grindall**, b. 7 Sep. 1818, Harford Co., Md.; m. 31 Dec. 1843, **Sophia Haller**, Pickaway Co.,
 O.; d. 9 Sep. 1866^{x29}
 dau.: **Louisa Grindall**, b. ?; m. (1) **Standerford A. Bannon**, 4 Apr. 1833, Pickaway Co., O.;
 m. (2) **Benjamin Henman**, ~1880.^{x29}
 dau.?^{x27} **Elizabeth Grindall**, b. ?, m. **Jesse Cullum**, ~27 Apr. 1835, Harford Co., Md.^{x26}
 son: **Charles Grindall**, b. 2 Feb. 1821 (prob. Harford Co., Md.), m. 13 Aug. 1860, **Millie A. Earp**^{x30}
 son: **Frederick Grindall**, b. 1 Mar. 1822 (prob. Harford Co., Md.), m. 13 Mar. 1851, **Mary Liece**, Pickaway
 Co., O.^{x29}
 dau.: **Rachel Ann Grindall**, b. ?; m. 19 Nov. 1846, **Stanton Adkins Sr.**, Pickaway Co., O., d. after 5 June
 1879.^{x29}
 son: **Alexander Grindall**, b Sep. 1825, m. 8 Dec. 1851, **Mary E. Bailey**, Pickaway Co., O., d. 12 Nov. 1900,
 Macon Co., Ill.^{x29}
 son: **Felix Grindall**, b. ~1827, Harford Co., Md.; m. 24 Oct. 1852, **Mary Ann Dennis**, Pickaway Co., O.;
 d. 1907.^{x29}

Note: John Gibson Grindall's children and grandchildren used variations of the surname; e.g., Grindle, Grindol and Grindell. I've used Grindall above for convenience.

John Stone Grindall (son of Josiah Barker Grindall (? - 1809))

- b. ~1785? (older than Josiah, but < 26 in 1810)^{x31} (prob. Chaptico, St. Mary's Co., Md.)
- d. between Feb. and July 1813, intestate, without issue, probably at estate in St. Mary's Co.^{x16}

Josiah Grindall (son of Josiah Barker Grindall (? - 1809))

Moved from St. Mary's County to Baltimore ~1815^{x32}

- b. 9 Nov. 1786, St. Mary's Co., Md.^{x33} (prob. Chaptico)
- d. 5 Oct. 1846, Balto., Md., at age 59^{x32}
- m. **Ann Lee**, ~15 Jan. 1818, Baltimore Co., Md.^{x34}
 - b. ~1787, Md.^{x35,x36}
 - d. 17 Feb. 1858, at age 71, (prob. Balto.)^{x36}
 - dau.: **Eliza Ann Grindall**, b. 25 Feb. 1818,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), m. **Francis X.^{x38} King**, ~18 Sept. 1835, Balto.^{x39}
 - dau.: **Mary Elizabeth Grindall**, b. 26 May 1820,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), m. **Isaac B. Wilber**, 2 May 1839, both of Balto.,^{x40} widow by Dec. 1847.^{x38}
 - son: **John Henry Grindall**, b. 21 May 1822,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), (more below)
 - son: **Joseph Josiah Grindall**, b. 18 July 1824,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), (more below)
 - dau.: **Catherine Grindall**, b. 24 Apr. 1826,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), m. **Thomas W. Campbell**, 24 Apr. 1848, Balto.^{x42}
 - dau.: **Elizabeth Grindall**, b. 20 Apr. 1828,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), d. Mar. 1830 (buried ~7 Mar. 1830, (name omitted) "the child of Isiah Grindel, aged two years, sickness unknown")^{x43}
 - ??? : unnamed, bur. 29 Aug. 1828, "the still born child of Ann Grindle"^{x43}
(This may have been a twin to Elizabeth, and not really still born, but rather just an infant.)
 - son: **Charles [Bisrod]? Grindall**, b. 18 Sept. 1832,^{x37} (prob. Balto.), ("child of Joseph and Ann Grindoll", sponsor: Eliza Grindoll), d. 1833, bur. 1 Mar. 1833, ("Was buried the child of Josiah Grindoll, who died of the scarlet fever; aged five months")^{x43}

William Grindall, (son of Josiah Barker Grindall (? - 1809))

- b. ~1789, Md.^{x44} (prob. Chaptico, St. Mary's Co.)
- d. probably ~1864, Balto., Md.^{x45}
- m. **Mary Ann Lathrom**, ~19 Feb. 1814, in St. Mary's Co.^{x21}
 - b. ~1792, Md.^{x44} (prob. St. Mary's Co.)
 - d. possibly ~1865, Balto., Md.^{x45}
 - dau.?: **Susannah Grindall**, b. ~1812, Md.,^{x47} m. **Daniel McAllister**, 29 July 1833, Balto.^{x48}
 - gdau?: **Cathrine F. McAllister**, b. ~1836, Md.^{x47}
 - gdau?: **Mary E. McAllister**, b. ~1836, Md.^{x47}
 - gdau?: **Sarah S. McAllister**, b. ~1842, Md.^{x47}
 - gson?: **James (D.)? McAllister**, b. ~1844, Md.^{x47}
 - dau?: **Jane Grindell**, m. **Lloyd Cooper**, ~14 Mar. 1839, Balto. Co., Md.^{x46}
 - dau?: **Mary Ann Grindaill** m. **John Slater**, ~19 June 1841, Howard District of Anne Arundel Co., Md.^{x49}
 - dau?: **Catherine Grindel** m. **John Miles**, ~30 Sept. 1842, Howard District of Anne Arundel Co., Md.^{x49}
(possibly William's sister Catherine)
 - ??? : ?, bur. 7 July 1825, "Was buried the child of Mary Grindall; age + sickness not known"^{x50}
 - son: **John Thomas Grindall**, d. 16 Mar 1849, Philadelphia, Pa.^{x51} (in Phila., . . . , son of Wm., a resident of Balto. city)
 - son: **William Lewis Grindall**, b. 27 Dec. 1827,^{x52} (prob. Balto.), m. **Francis A. Fisher**, ~8 Dec. 1849, Balto.^{x53}
 - gson: **William Grindall**, b. ~1855, Md.^{x54}
 - gson: **Joseph Grindall**, b. ~1857, Md.^{x54}
 - dau.~/dau.-in-law?: **Sarah A. Grindall**, b. ~1823, Md.^{x44}
 - gson?: **George W. Grindall**, b. ~1846, Md.^{x44} (the George Washington Grindell, we presume, who married **Ellen Shearan** in Cumberland, Md., in 1874)
 - gdau.?: **Mary Grindall**, b. ~1841, Md.^{x44} (possibly Edward's daughter, Mary E. (see below))
 - dau/gdau.?: **Harriet A. Grindall**, b. ~1838, Md.^{x44} (probably Edward's daughter, Harriet Amelia, b.~28 Dec. 1835 (see below))
 - other children likely^{x55,x56}

Edward Grindall (Same person as Edward Henry?,^{x16} son of Josiah Barker Grindall (? - 1809)?)

(Middle initial is T. in JBG's will)^{x14}

b. ~1807, Md.^{x57}

d. ?

m. **Sidney Hissey**, 24 May 1832, Balto., Md.^{x58}

b. ?

b. ?

son: **George R. Grindall**, b. ~1834, Md.^{x57,x60}

dau.: **Harriet Amelia Grindall**, bapt. 18 Jan. 1836, 3 wks. old, Balto.,^{x59} b. Md.^{x60}

dau.: **Mary E. Grindall**, b. ~1841, Md.^{x57,x60}

son: **William E. Grindall**, b. ~1844, D.C.^{x57,x60}

son: **James F. M. Grindall**, b. ~1848, D.C.^{x57,x60}

George Grindall (son of Josiah Barker Grindall (? - 1809))^{x14,x16}

b. betw. 1795 and 1800,^{x31} prob. St. Mary's Co., Md.

d. ?

m. ?

John Thomas Grindall (son of John Gibson Grindall, of Harford Co. and Ohio)^{x22}

b. 12 Dec. 1810, in Harford Co., Md.^{x22}

d. 17 May 1885, Baltimore, Md.^{x61}

m. **Eliza C. Armstrong**, 23 June 1840, (prob. Balto.)^{x62} (dau. of Thomas and Ellen (Curran) Armstrong)^{x63}

b. ~1816, Md.^{x64,x65}

d. 12 May 1883^{x66}

son: **Joseph Armstrong**^{x67} **Grindall**, b. ~1842, Md.^{x64}, ~1841,^{x65} d. 2 Jun. 1928, Balto.^{x68}

son: **William T. Grindall**, b. 21 July 1843 (calc.), d. 15 Aug. 1844 (aged 1 year and 25 days)^{x73}

dau.: **Elizabeth Ellen**^{x69} **Grindall**, b. ~Dec. 1844 (calc.), d. 10 Nov. 1849, aged 4 yrs. 11 mos.^{x69}

dau.: **Mary E. Grindall**, b. ~1846, Md.,^{x64} (~1847)^{x65}

son: **John T. Grindall**, b. ~1848, Md.,^{x64} (died by 1860?)^{x65}

son: **Charles Sylvester Grindall**, b. 8 July 1849, Balto., Md.,^{x22} d. 15 Feb 1920, Balto.,^{x70}

(Charles W., b. Sept. 1849)^{x64}

son: **William A. Grindall**, b. ~Sept. 1850 (calc.), d. 25 Feb 1852, at age 15 months^{x71}

son: **Albert J. Grindall**, b. ~1854, Md.^{x65} (James Albert Grindall)^{x66}

son: **John Elliot**^{x66} **Grindall**^{x72}, b. ~1855, Md.^{x65}, ~1856^{x72}

Note: John T. Grindall had ten children, of whom 5 were living in 1879.^{x22} The tenth presumably died as an infant.

John Henry Grindall (son of Josiah (1785 - 1846)) (Carpenter)^{x74}

b. 21 May 1822,^{x37} (prob. Balto.) Md.^{x74}

d. ?

m. **Eliza McDermot**, 26 May 1847, Wash., D.C. (she was of Wash., D.C.)^{x75}

b. ~1826, D.C.^{x74}

d. ?

dau.: **Mary Grindall**, b. 10 Apr 1848,^{x76} Md.^{x74}

dau.: **Ann Eliz. Grindall**, b. 8 Oct. 1849,^{x76} Md.^{x74}

dau.: **Margaret Grindall**, b. ~July 1856, d. 1 Mar. 1857, at 7 mos., affection of the brain^{x77}

Joseph Josiah Grindall ("J.J.," son of Josiah Grindall (1785 - 1846))

b. 18 July 1824,^{x37} Baltimore, Md.^{x78}

d. 29 Dec. 1900, Baltimore^{x78}

m. **Mary E. Campbell**, 2 Oct. 1851, Balto., Md.^{x79} (Amelia)^{x80}

b. ~1832, Md.^{x80}

bur. 2 June 1903, Balto., Md.^{x82}

son: **John Josiah Grindall**, b. 4 July 1852,^{x84} (prob. Balto.), d. 1 Aug. 1895, Balto.^{x85}

dau.: **Clara Videlle Grindall** b. 28 Sept. 1854,^{x86} (prob. Balto.), d. 6 Dec. 1936^{x83} (prob. Balto.)

dau.: **Bertha Grindall**, b. ~1859, Md.^{x80} (prob. Balto.), bur. 18 June 1859, Balto., age 14 mos.^{x87}

dau.: **Mary E. Grindall**, b. ~1861, Md.^{x81} (prob. Balto.)

dau.: **Alice Grindall**, b. ~1863, Md.^{x81} (prob. Balto.)

dau.: **Genevieve Grindall**, b. ~1868, Md.^{x81} (prob. Balto.)

Note: Perhaps Bertha was born on, rather than died on, 18 June 1859. The burial date is from an index of the burial records; she was listed (age 1 year) in the 1860 Census, dated 19 July 1860.

References for Appendix 2a

Abbreviations: **MSA** = Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md.; **MHS** = Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.; **Nat. Arch.** = National Archives, Washington, D.C.; **GFG** = The Grindol Family Genealogy . . . , by Mary Alice Benedict Grindol, 1983.

x1 Prince Georges Co., Md., Wills, liber No. 1, f. 313, John Grindal; MSA.

x2 Inventory of the estate of John Grindall, Prince Georges Co., 1761; MSA, box 19, folder 31. Among the witnesses were Joseph and William Barker, labelled, "Nearest a Kin."

x3 Charles Co., Md., Wills, Liber H.B.B.H., No. 13, f. 136, William Grindall, 1811; MSA.

x4 Charles Co., Md., Guardian Docket 1788 to 1824, f. 133.; MSA. Henry was said to be of age 10 years in Oct. 1813.

x5 Harford Co., Md., Land Records, H.D.2, f. 450, land commission, filed 25 Aug. 1812. [from GFG]

x6 Petition for the Settling of the Estate of John Grindall to the Honourable Judges of Harford Co. (Md.) Court, signed by John G. Grindall. From the Archives of the Harford County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 15, Aberdeen, MD 21001. [from GFG]

x8 Special Collections, Waring Collection, No. 275 (original deed); MSA SC 391-1-275. (Henrietta released her right of dower on this property.)

x9 GFG, p. 193.

x10 1800 U.S. Census, Md., Harford Co., p. 98, John Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M32, roll 11. There was no one in the household who could have been Henrietta.

x11 See Chapter 2 for an explanation of why Josiah B. and Joseph S. may be sons of John, Planter.

x12 1800 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., p. 22, Josias B. Greendle; Nat. Arch. series M32, roll 12. Josias was 45 or under.

x13 Fresco, Margaret K., Marriages and Deaths, St. Mary's County, Maryland, 1634-1900, 1982. She refers to an entry in List of Dead, 1806 - 1844, St. Mary's County, AKA "McWilliams List", in the Archives of Georgetown University, vol 138.1.

x14 St. Mary's Co., Md., Wills, liber J.J.3, ff. 200,201, Josiah B. Grindall; St. Mary's Co. Courthouse, Reg. of Wills.

x15 Since Josiah B. Grindall's first son was given the middle name "Stone."

x16 Chancery Record, 1819 (March Term), State of Maryland, ff. 628 to 644, Henry Payne et al. vs. John S. Grendall et al. [heirs of Josiah B. Grindall]; MSA, SR5162. P. 637: By July 1813 John S. Grindall had died. P. 638, bottom: All the children were full brothers and sisters of John Stone Grindall.

x17 Records, Greenmount Cemetery, Balto., Md, Section TT, Lot 22, Harriet Grindal, bur. 17 May 1876, in her 76th year.

x18 Records at Reg. of Wills, St. Mary's Co. Courthouse, Leonardtown, Md.; Distribution Docket J.J. & J.F.1, ff. 288, 295; Administration Accounts J.J.2, ff. 119, 132, 151, 394, and J.J.3, ff. 48, 119.

x19 St. Mary's Co. Courthouse, Reg. of Wills, Wills, J.J.2, f. 299, Bullett Garner.

x20 Church Records, St. James, Baltimore Co. Also appears in St. Johns/St. Georges Records, MHS. [from GFG]

x21 Brumbaugh, Gaius M., Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, Vol. 1, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1967; pp. 313-405, Marriage Licenses, 1794-1900, St. Mary's Co. (Eliza C. Grindall married Peregrine Hayden, 1806.)

x22 The biographical cyclopedia of representative men of Maryland and the District of Columbia, 1879, p. 187 (John T. Grindall), and p. 339 (Charles Sylvester Grindall); Enoch Pratt Free Lib., Balto., Md. [This reference mistakenly indicates that John G. Grindall went to Ohio in 1813.]

x23 1850 U.S. Census, O., Pickaway Co., Monroe Twp., vol. 39, sheet 92 obverse, (or p. 183, pencilled), line 23, John G. Grindell; Nat. Arch. This is the original volume—the microfilm was unreadable.

x24 History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, published about 1880, reproduced 1970, Williams Bros., Evansville, Ind. This reference states that Ellen died in Union Co., Ohio, in 1858, which would be in error if she did indeed sign with her mark the Jan. 1860 deed. The deed referred to is: Pickaway Co., O., Deeds, Vol. 33, p. 447; Grantor: John G. Grindal & wife; Grantee: Harvey Allen. [from GFG]

x25 GFG, p. 182, Ancestral Chart of Joseph Angus Grindol.

x26 Marriage Licenses 1782-1886, Harford County Court, Harford Co., Md.; p. 30, William Calwell and Eleanor Grindall; p. 39, John G. Grindall and Eleanor Wheeler; p. 76, Jesse Cullum and Elizabeth Grindall; MSA, WK826(2). The dates would indicate when the licenses were obtained.

x27 We don't know for certain that Elizabeth Grindall was a daughter of John & Henrietta, but it seems very likely considering that there were four females in the household in 1830 besides the mother (1830 U.S. Census, Maryland, Harford Co.), one of whom did not go to Ohio with her parents (GFG, p. 205), and Elizabeth married in Harford Co. in 1835.

x28 GFG, p. 196.

x29 GFG, p.200-205, plus chaps. 2 through 8 for Joseph A., and chap. 9 for Felix.
 x30 From Mary Alice Benedict Grindol, per a letter written 24 July 1987 from Sharon Dunn, of Conneaut, Ohio.
 x31 1810 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., p. 170, John S. Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M252, roll 16.
 x32 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 6 Oct. 1846, p. 2, Josiah Grindall.
 x33 Tombstone, Greenmount Cemetery, Balto., Md., Josiah Grindall, section ZZ, lot 92.
 x34 Index of Marriage Licenses, Baltimore Co., 1777-1851, Josiah Grindall, 1/15/1818, Ann Lee, #561, minister: Willett; MSA.
 x35 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 18th Ward, p. 86, family no. 1184, Ann Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
 x36 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 18 Feb. 1858, p. 2, Mrs. Ann Grindall.
 x37 St. Peter's and Cathedral R.C. Church (AKA Co-Cathedral), Balto., Md., Baptisms; MSA, M1511; vol. 5, p. 416; vol. 6, pp. 140, 239, 344, 439; vol. 8, pp. 51, 250.
 x38 Baltimore Co. Reg. of Wills (Administration Accounts), Book 50 (1847) folios 124-126, 156 (Josiah Grindall); MSA, CR74991.
 x39 Index of Marriage Licenses, Balto. Co., Md., 1777-1851, "Grindell [sic] Eliza Ann, 9/18/1835, Francis King, #393, minister: Damphoux"; MSA.
 x40 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 4 May 1839, p. 2.
 x41 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 31 May 1847, p. 2.
 x42 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 26 Apr. 1848, p. 2.
 x43 Cathedral Burial Records, Balto., Md., Vol. II, pp. 199, 225, 294; MHS.
 x44 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, p. 110, Wm Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
 x45 William Grindall had been listed about every two years in the Baltimore city directories, but in 1865 "Mrs. Mary Ann Grindall, 696 West Pratt" (William's address) was listed for the first (and only) time in her life.
 x46 Baltimore Co. Court, Marriage Licenses 1832-1839; 14 Mar. 1839, #417, Lloyd Cooper and Jane Grindell, minister: [blank]; MSA, roll WK 1397-1398-1.
 x47 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, p. 110, Daniel McAllister; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
 x48 Church records, Methodist Episcopal, Balto. City Station, Balto. Md., mic. roll M411, Marriages 1808-1837, p.65, 29 July 1833, MSA.
 x49 Marriage Licenses 1840-1850, Howard Co., Md., Clerk of the Circuit Court; p. 2, 19 June 1841, John Slater and Mary Ann Grindaill (minister: Blue); p. 4, 30 Sept. 1842, John Miles and Catherine Grindel (minister: Merson); MSA, WK1310.
 x50 Cathedral Burial Records, Balto., Md., Vol. II, pp. 149; MHS.
 x51 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 22 Mar. 1849, p. 2, John Thomas Grindall.
 x52 St. Peter's and Cathedral R.C. Church (AKA Co-Cathedral), Balto., Md., Baptisms, vol. 8, p. 57; MSA, M1511.
 x53 Index of Marriage Licenses, Balto. Co., Md., 1777-1851; MSA. (William Grinale and Frances A. Fisher.)
 x54 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, p. 658, Wm. Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 465.
 x55 1820 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., p. 77, William Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M33, roll 45. (Two females < 10 in 1820).
 x56 1840 U.S. Census, Md., Anne Arundel Co., 3rd Division, p. 171 (AKA 34), William Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M704, roll 157. (2 males under 5 years old, 2 5-to-10, 1 10-to-15, 1 20-to-30, 3 females under 5, 2 15-to-20, and 2 20-to-30, in addition to William and Mary.)
 x57 1860 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 7th Ward, p. 837, family no. 1023, Edward Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 104.
 x58 Church Records, Methodist Episcopal, Balto. City Station, Balto. Md., Marriages 1808-1837, p. 63; MSA, mic. M411.
 x59 Ibid., Baptisms 1834-1845, p. 9; Harriet Amelia, of Edward & Sydney Grindell; MSA, mic. 411.
 x60 1850 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 7th Ward, p. 114 (stamped), or 228 (scrawled), family no. 387, Edward Grinnell [sic]; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 57.
 x61 Death notice, John T. Grindall, (Balto.) Sun, 19 May 1885, p. 2.
 x62 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 25 June 1840, John T. Grindall & Eliza C. Armstrong.
 x63 GFG, p. 196.
 x64 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 15th Ward, p. 17, fam. # 242, John T. Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 286.
 x65 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 15th Ward, p. 306 (or 18), fam. # 134, John J. [sic] Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 464.
 x66 GFG, p. 197, from Jenkins, Rev. Felix Edward, Six Maryland Families, unpublished manuscript.
 x67 GFG, p. 197.
 x68 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 4 June 1928, p. 29, Joseph A. Grindall.
 x69 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 13 Nov. 1849, p. 2, Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of John T. and Eliza Grindall.
 x70 Obituary, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, (Balto.) Sun, 15 Feb. 1920.
 x71 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 27 Feb. 1852, p. 2, William A., youngest son of John T. and Eliza Grindall.
 x72 1870 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. City, 14th Ward, p. 561, fam. # 1983, John Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 577.
 x73 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 17 Aug. 1844, p. 2, William Thomas, youngest son of John T. and Eliza Grindall.
 x74 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 18th Ward, p. 64, fam. # 908, Jno. H. Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
 x75 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 31 May 1847, p. 2, John H. Grindall, of Balto., & Eliza McDermot, of D.C., in St. Matthew's church, Wash., D.C.
 x76 Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 16, p. 190 (Vital Records of St. Peter the Apostle [R.C.] Church, Balto.; Baptismal & Birth Records).
 x77 Death notice, (Balto.) Sun, 2 Mar. 1857, p. 2, Margaret, infant daughter of John H. and Eliza Grindall.
 x78 Obit., (Balto.) Sun, 31 Dec. 1900, p. 7, Josiah J. Grindall.
 x79 Marriage notice, (Balto.) Sun, 4 Oct. 1851, p. 2, Joseph J. Grindall, Esc. & Mary E. Campbell, all of this city, at St. Mary's Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Griffin.
 x80 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 8th Ward, p. 219, fam. # 3391, J. Josiah Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 462.
 x81 1870 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 7th Ward, p. 193, fam. # 2970, Joseph Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 574.
 x82 Burial records, New Cathedral Cemetery, Balto., Md., lot 7XX.
 x83 Tombstone, New Cathedral Cemetery, Balto., Md., lot 7XX.
 x84 Baptism records, St. Peter's and Cathedral R.C. Church, Balto., Md., either vol. 9 (1838-1854G) or vol. 10 (1838-1853 E G H), p. 57; MHS, also MSA roll M1515.
 x85 Obit., (Balto.) Sun, 2 Aug. 1895, p. 6, John J. Grindall.
 x86 Baptism records, St. Vincent de Paul R.C. Church, Balto., p. 418; MSA, roll M1611.
 x87 Burial records, [R.C.] Cathedral, Balto., Md., Vol. III, p. 122; MHS.

Picture Credits

Page	Subject	Courtesy of:
1	Painting of Ellen Grindell, ~1890	Mary Atkinson Terrill
2	Ellen & children, ~1902	Margaret Atkinson Brady
2	Mary McGovern, ~1910	Margaret Atkinson Brady
2	Thomas McGovern, ~1910	Margaret Atkinson Brady
3	Ed, Tom & Will, ~1899	Thelma Grindell Connolley
3	Group with Will & firstborn, ~1903	Margaret Atkinson Brady
4	Joe, ~1904	Margaret Atkinson Brady
4	Lillie, ~1900	Margaret Atkinson Brady
4	Group, Marg. with Will's firstborn	Margaret Atkinson Brady
5	Margaret & Lillie, ~1904	Margaret Atkinson Brady
5	Easter, Grindell sisters + Atkinsons	Margaret Atkinson Brady
6	Ed, ~1902	Margaret Atkinson Brady
6	Margaret, rocking chair, ~1904	Albert Gordon Grindell
6	Anna O'Toole, ~1902	Margaret Atkinson Brady
7	Margaret, ~1904	Mary Atkinson Terrill
7	Conrad A. Atkinson, ~1904	Mary Atkinson Terrill
7	Ed & Helen, 1905	Margaret Atkinson Brady
7	Ed's flip side	Margaret Atkinson Brady
8	Marg., Andy Collins, Marg. Whelan	Mary Atkinson Terrill
8	Telephone operators, ~1904	Margaret Atkinson Brady
9	Joe, ~1910	Mary Atkinson Terrill
9	Al & Bill Lloyd?, ~1910	Mary Atkinson Terrill
9	Nan & Bob, ~1912	Mary Atkinson Terrill
9	Tom, ~1908	Margaret Atkinson Brady
10	Robert J. Skiles, ~1910	Margaret Atkinson Brady
10	Annie & children, ~1905	Margaret Atkinson Brady
11	Ed, 1906	Margaret Atkinson Brady
11	Ed & Helen, ~1906	Margaret Atkinson Brady
11	Helen & goddaughter, ~1908	Margaret Atkinson Brady
12	Rolling Mill, ~1871	The B&O Railroad Museum, Inc.
13	Runners in 15-mile event	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
14	Vote for Edward Grindell	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
15	A.J. Grindell, bound for Altoona	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
16	Joe & Mother, ~1915	Albert Gordon Grindell (Nan's scrapbook)
16	Ed & Bill Lloyd?, ~1910	Margaret Atkinson Brady
17	Democratic delegates, 1908	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
18	Easter group, ~1915	Margaret Atkinson Brady
18	Margaret's twins, ~1917	Mary Atkinson Terrill
18	Atkinson family, 1922	Mary Atkinson Terrill
19	Bill Grindell, ~1920	Margaret Atkinson Brady
19	Ann & Thelma, ~1923	Albert Gordon Grindell
19	Allie with Mary & Albert, ~1919	Margaret Atkinson Brady
20	Allie and Nan, ~1917	Margaret Atkinson Brady
20	Al & Ed, in 1920's	Linda Grindell Leavengood
21	Will in Europe, 1929	Linda Grindell Leavengood
21	Ellen & Joe, in 1920's	Albert Gordon Grindell (Nan's scrapbook)
22	Tom and Norma's children	Thelma Grindell Connolley
22	Nan & nephews, ~1928	Margaret Atkinson Brady

Page	Subject	Courtesy of:
23	Hippodrome bill	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
23	Al Grindell, P.A.A. runner	Michael Atkinson (Ed's scrapbook)
26	Will, Nan, and Joe Atkinson, ~1928	Mary Atkinson Terrill
26	Ellen, Joe, Norma, + kids	Thelma Grindell Connolley
26	Ellen & Tom, in 1920's	Mary Atkinson Terrill
27	Nan picking fruit	Linda Grindell Leavengood
27	Group with Al & Martha at Farm	Margaret Atkinson Brady
28	Al, Martha & Roberta, ~1931	Margaret Atkinson Brady
28	Down on the Farm, 1931	Mary Atkinson Terrill
29	Nan, Mary, Bob & Ed, at Farm	Albert Gordon Grindell (Nan's scrapbook)
29	Tom, at Fair of Iron Horse	Thelma Grindell Connolley
30	Ed & Al, Anna & Albert Atkinson	Margaret Atkinson Brady
30	Albert Atkinson, Jack Grindell	Albert Gordon Grindell (Nan's scrapbook)
30	Joe, Anna, Mary Atkinson, at Farm	Albert Gordon Grindell (Nan's scrapbook)
31	Mary McGovern, late 1920's	Margaret Atkinson Brady
31	Mary McGovern's house	Margaret Atkinson Brady
31	Margaret, Ellen, Norma, Nan	Mary Atkinson Terrill
32	Nan, Will, Annie, Eleanor	Margaret Atkinson Brady
32	Ellen & Mary or Rose, ~1927	Mary Atkinson Terrill
35	Ellen Shearan Grindell, 1927	Linda Grindell Leavengood

Notes and References

Abbreviations:

MSA = Maryland State Archives (formerly known as the Maryland Hall of Records), Annapolis, Md.

MHS = Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

Nat. Arch. = National Archives, Washington, D.C.

LofC = Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

GFG = The Grindol Family Genealogy . . ., by Mary Alice Benedict Grindol. (See Chap. 2 ref. 133.)

NGS = National Genealogical Society Library, Arlington, Va.

EPFL = Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

SMCC = St. Mary's County Courthouse, Register of Wills, Leonardtown, Md.

Chapter 1

1 Thomas, James W., LL.D., and Judge T.J.C. Williams, History of Allegany County, Maryland, Regional Publishing Co., Balto., Md., 1969 (reprint of the 1923 edition), Vol. I, p. 153.

2 Ibid., p. 124.

3 1850 U.S. Census, Pa., Westmoreland Co., Hempfield Twp., p. 190, dwelling 36, Malone Shanty No. 2; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 837.

4 Sipes, William B., The Pennsylvania railroad: its origin, construction, condition, and connections, Philadelphia [Pennsylvania Railroad Co.], The Passenger dept., 1875. This book is on microfiche (LAC 10183) in the Library of American Civilization collection, available in many libraries.

5 Bridget Reynolds's birth year comes from federal census records (her age was given as 27 in 1860, 38 in 1870, and 51 in 1880. See refs. 15, 27 and 39.)

6 Glazier, Ira A., ed., Michael Tepper, assoc. ed., The Famine Immigrants: Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York, 1846 - 1851, seven vols., Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Balto., Md., 1984.

7 Ships' Passenger Lists, Port of N.Y., ship "J.Z." from Liverpool, arrived 10 Jan. 1850; Nat. Arch., series M237, roll 85.

8 The Famine Immigrants, Vol. I, pp. ix, x.

10 Allegany Co. [Md.] Court (1847-1851) and Circuit Court (1851-1865), Marriage Licenses; MSA:CM759-2 and CM71-1, roll CR 8652-2.

11 Nearly all of the census records for Mary Sheran McGovern (all but 1870) indicate that she was born in Pa. (See refs. 39, 52, 64 and 65.)

12 The Pittsburgh city directories referred to in this history can be found in several major Pennsylvania libraries. We found them in the Pennsylvania State Library, in Harrisburg. They're also in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Likewise for the Baltimore city directories, which can be found in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, in Baltimore, the Maryland State Archives, in Annapolis, and the Library of Congress.

13 St. Paul Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa., Marriage Records (1834-1873), 5 Jan. 1859; witnesses: Francis Connolly and Mary Rogers; no parents given. The baptism of Margaret, the first child of Andrew Phelan [*sic*] and Bridget Reynolds, is recorded in the baptismal records of St. Paul Cathedral; born 11 Mar., baptized 25 Mar. 1860; sponsors were Francis Vallilly and Margaret Gallagher. These records, and those in the next reference as well, were searched for us by the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh Archives & Record Center.

14 St. Paul Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa., Marriage Records (1834-1873), 13 Sept. 1857; witnesses: John Shanley and Winnifred Donnolly; no parents given. In the baptismal records of St. Paul Cathedral (1850-1860) the baptism of Owen's son William is recorded; born 4 Dec., baptized 12 Dec. 1858; sponsors Harley and Catherine O'Neil. Owen's name was latinized (or grecianized, actually) as "Dionysios." The baptism records of the rest of Owen and Mary's children were probably lost when the baptismal record book (1860-1975) was destroyed by fire.

15 1860 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, 8th Ward, p. 350, family 58, Andrew Whelan; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 1060.

16 1860 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, 3rd Ward, p. 332, family 1133, Owen Reynolds; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 1058.

17 Naturalization records of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh), Owen Reynolds; Nat. Arch., series M1537, roll 23. Owen's Declaration of Intention was filed at the Court of Common Pleas, Blair Co., Pa., 1 Nov. 1854. His petition for naturalization was filed at the Circuit Court of the Western District of

Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, 4 Jan. 1858. His witness was Con Oneil.

18 1870 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Plum Twp., P.O.: White Ash, p. 257, family 219, Owen Reynolds; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 1299.

19 Commonwealth of Pa., Dept. of Health, Vital Records, Newcastle, Pa.; Registration of Death, City of Pittsburgh, Pa., vol. 81, page 340, Owen Reynolds.

20 1900 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., ____ City, Verona Borough, vol. 28, ED 519, sheet 2, line 35, Mary Reynolds; Nat. Arch., series T623, roll 1372.

21 Death notice, Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 10 Dec. 1909, p. 5, Mary Reynolds.

22 St. Patrick's R.C. Church [Cumberland, Md.] Records, Baptisms, 1871-1885; 19 Sept. 1874; MSA, roll M3462.

23 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Allegany Co., Cumberland, 6th District, P.O. Cumberland, p. 191, family 1369, James Loyd; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 456.

24 St. Patrick's R.C. Church Records, General Register 1853-1938 (Deaths 1853-1884), Mrs. James Loyd, 12 Jan. 1881; MSA, roll M3461-3.

26 St. Patrick's R.C. Church Records, Baptisms, 1847-1870; p. 154, Henry Francis Sheran; p. 258, James Whelan; MSA, roll M3461.

27 1870 U.S. Census, Md., Allegany Co., Cumberland, Dist. 13, P.O. Cumberland, p. 41, family 315, Andrew Whelan; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 567.

28 Ibid., Dist. 13, p. 108, family 845, Thomas McCann.

29 Ibid., Dist. 13, p. 35, family 247, Frank Haley.

30 St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Cumberland, Md., Marriage Records. *Georgium Grindle ex loco Cumbria filium Gulielmi Grindle et Helenam Sheeran ex loco Cumbria filiam Brigellae Reynolds*. Witnesses were Patrick T. Kean and Helena King. The marriage was performed 21 June 1874 by Rev. Edward Brennan, with a dispensation for a mixed marriage.

31 Allegany Co. Court House, Cumberland, Md., Record of Marriages, Book 4, 18 June 1874 (the date when the license was obtained, probably).

32 George W. Grindell's birthday, 12 Oct. [1849], is from his tombstone in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Cumberland, Md. The rest of the information comes from the 1850 federal census (ref. 35), and from Albert G. Grindall.

33 Brugger, Robert J., Maryland, A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980, Johns Hopkins University Press, Balto., Md., 1988, p. 335.

33b The information concerning the B&O Relief Department and the fate of its records is from a telephone conversation with Anne Calhoun, an archivist at the B&O Railroad Museum, Baltimore, Md., 19 Nov. 1997.

34 Hist. of Allegany Co. (ref. 1), pp. 121-123. More information on the rolling mill, including another picture, from a different angle, may be found in: Hungerford, Edward, The Story of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1827 ~ 1927, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York - London, The Knickerbocker Press, 1928, pp. 126-127.

35 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, sheet 110, family 1526, Wm Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.

36 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, p. 658, family 4559, Wm Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 465.

37 St. Patrick's R.C. Church [Cumberland, Md.] Records, Baptisms, 1871-1885 (pp. 114, 181, 238, 292, 359), and 1885-1905 (pp. 52, 85, 124, 194); MSA, roll M3462.

38 Boyd's Cumberland City and Allegany Co. Directory, 1877-78; The Courier Cumberland City Dir., 1888; Polk's Cumberland, Frostburg, etc. Dir., 1897; all at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Balto., Md.

39 1880 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, 2nd Dist., 8th Ward, E.D. 114, sheet 32, family 316, Andrew Whalen; Nat. Arch., series T9, roll 1092.

40 1880 U.S. Census, Md., Allegany Co., Cumberland, E.D. 4, p. 16, George Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T9, roll 493.

41 St. Patrick's R.C. Church Records, Interments, 1885-1939; p. 11, Joseph Lloyd; p. 13, Lulu Cecilia Grindall; p. 28, Geo. W. Grindell; MSA, roll M3465.

42 Albert G. Grindell heard this from his uncle, Joe Grindell. Margaret A. Brady also recalled hearing that George was granted absolution on his deathbed.

43 Obituary, (Cumberland) Evening Times, 16 Feb. 1898, p. 3, George W. Grinnell [sic]; Univ. of Md. McKeldin Library.

44 Samples exist of the handwriting of Ellen, Will, Edward, Margaret, Nan, and Conrad A. Atkinson. The word "Grindell", for instance, closely matches the same word in the address of an envelope sent by Will to his mother from Germany in 1929. This envelope was in Albert Atkinson's scrapbook.

45 1900 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., Ward 27, Vol. 24, E.D. 302, sheet 14, line 46, William F. Hayes;

Nat. Arch., series T623, roll 618.

46 Civil War Widow's Pension Application, Grindell, George H. [sic], widow Ellen, Unsn'd 8 Md. Inf., filed 29 June 1898, Widow ap. #678793, Md.; Nat. Arch.

47 History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-1865, prepared under the authority of the General Assembly of Maryland, by L. Allison Wilmer, J.H. Jarrett, Geo. W.F. Vernon, State Commissioners, Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., Balto., Md., 1898; reprinted by Family Line Publications, Silver Spring, Md., in conjunction with Toomey Press, Harmans, Md., 1987; Vol. I.

48 Hansen, Harry, The Civil War, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, N.Y., 1st ed., 1961, p. 408.

49 Compiled service records, William Grindall, Co. F, 8th Maryland Infantry; Nat. Arch.

50 1920 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, 19th Ward, E.D. 619, sheet 2, 831 Boggs Ave., Patrick R. Donahoe, father-in-law of Joseph Johnson; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 1523.

51 1900 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, 11th Ward, E.D. 138, sheet 12, family 254, Andrew Whalen; Nat. Arch., series T623, roll 1359.

52 Ibid., 11th Ward, E.D. 139, sheet 9, family 193, Thos McGovern.

53 Ibid., 11th Ward, E.D. 145, sheet 3, family 56, Ellen Grindell.

54 This article had been clipped out of an old Pittsburgh newspaper. It was in Albert Atkinson's scrapbook, now in the possession of his son, Michael Atkinson. It may have come originally from Ed Grindell's scrapbook, also in Michael's possession, in which case the article probably dates from the first decade of the 20th Century.

55 Pittsburg Post, Obituary, 30 Dec. 1901, p. 5, Andrew Whelan.

56 1900 U.S. Census, Ill., Cook Co., 33rd Ward, Hyde Park Twp., Chicago City, E.D. 1052, sheet 23, page 43, family 340, William Lloyd; Nat. Arch., series T623, roll 288.

57 1910 U.S. Census, Ill., Cook Co., Chicago, E.D. 1606, sheet 2, line 93, family 25, William P. Lloyd; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 249.

58 1920 U.S. Census, Ill., Cook Co., City of Chicago, 8th Ward, E.D. 508, sheet 21, James Loyd; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 317.

59 1900 census (ref. 56): William Lloyd's mother-in-law's name was Helen Crotty; his brother-in-law's was William Crotty.

60 1900 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pgh. City, 23rd Ward, E.D. 265, sheet 5, line 44, family 92, James Archibald; Nat. Arch., series T623, roll 1363.

61 1920 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Fourth District, Pittsburgh - City, 15th Ward, E.D. 553, sheet 18, family 392, James L. Archibald; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 1523.

62 Calvary Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., burial records, section K, lot 570, owner: Ellen Grindell.

63 1920 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, 15th Ward, E.D. 558, sheet 15, family 304, Andrew P. Collins; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 1523.

64 1910 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, E.D. 382, sheet 8, line 33, family 160, Thomas McGovern; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 1302.

65 1920 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, E.D. 449, sheet 7, family 148, Thomas Govern [sic]; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 1517.

66 1910 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, E.D. 546, sheet 27, William T. Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 1307. William T. and [no name] had been married for 8 years.

68 Newspaper marriage announcement clipping in Edward Grindell's scrapbook.

69 Pittsburgh Press, 4 Feb. 1906, p. 2, "Democrats in Open Revolt," (refers to high-handed actions by "Boss" Brennan).

70 Pittsburgh Press, 20 Feb. 1907, p. 2, "Aldermen elected."

71 Pittsburgh Post, 4 July 1908, front page, picture labelled, "Pennsylvania's Democratic Delegates to National Convention." Edward Grindell and William J. Brennan were in the picture.

72 The items concerning Matt Kennedy and Mrs. Hazel Kent, undated clippings, are from Edward Grindell's scrapbook.

73 References concerning Albert Grindall's track career may be found at the end of Appendix 1A.

74 1910 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, E.D. 342, sheet 2, family 220, Ella Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 1300.

75 Ibid., family 226, Edward Grindell.

76 1910 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh City, E.D. 546, sheet 27, [no family no.], William T. Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 1307.

77 1910 U.S. Census, Pa., Fayette Co., Everson Borough, E.D. 24, sheet 5, family 100, Joseph Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T624, roll 1344.

78 This is based on a postcard in Albert Atkinson's scrapbook, postmarked Nov. 18, 1912, from Nan and Bob to

Mother (Mrs. Ellen Grindell, 1608 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.)

79 Balto. City [Md.] Circuit Court, Equity Papers (divorce proceedings), Pearle V. Grindell vs. Joseph G. Grindell, Case No. B24748, 1923; MSA.

80 Obituary, Thomas E. Grindell, from Albert Atkinson's scrapbook, no date. Some of the information in this paragraph came from Albert G. Grindell.

81 Tombstones in New Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., lot of Conrad A. Atkinson/ William T. Grindell.

82 1920 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, Ward [blank], E.D. 328, sheet 5, family 101, Conrad A. Atkinson; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 666.

83 1920 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, Ward 28, E.D. 465, sheet 6, family 119, Joseph M. Atkinson; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 667.

84 1920 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, Ward 19, E.D. 323, sheet 1, family 8, Michael Mahoney; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 666.

85 1920 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, Ward 21, E.D. 369, sheet 10, family 247, Albert M. Mathews; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 666.

86 1920 U.S. Census, Pa., Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh, Ward 19, E.D. 619, sheet 2, family 33, William F. [sic] Grindell; Nat. Arch., series T625, roll 1523.

87 Recalled by Thelma Ruth Grindell Connelley (no relation to May Connelly), Feb. 1997.

87b Letter to author from Albert G. Grindell, 28 Feb. 1998.

88 State of Md., Dept. of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate, Frederick Co., 1938, No. 2634, Thomas E. Grindell; MSA:SM30, roll SR2992.

89 Pittsburgh Press, death notice, 1 Nov. 1936, p.1 of Classified Section, Mrs. Mary S. McGovern.

90 Pittsburgh Press, death notice, 1 Oct. 1929, p.45, Thomas McGovern.

91 Calvary Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., burial records, section G, block 21, owner: John Stubbe.

92 This *In Memoriam* had been clipped from a Pittsburgh newspaper, and was in Albert Atkinson's scrapbook.

Chapter 2

93 Prince Georges Co., Md., Colonial Wars (Muster and Pay Rolls) 1748/49, "A List of Officers and Souldiers under the Command of James Wilson"; MSA, box 1, folder 10.

94 P.G. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), 1752-1757, liber NN, ff. 413-414; MSA:CM782-18, roll CR49,525-3.

95 P.G. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), 1757-1759, liber PP, ff. 123-124; MSA:CM782-19, roll CR49,525-2.

96 P.G. Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), John Grindall; MSA, box 9, folder 22. This is the original; a transcript can be found in P.G. Co. Reg. of Wills, Wills, liber No. 1, f. 313, John Grindall; MSA:816-1, roll CR34681-1.

97 P.G. Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Accounts), John Grindall, liber 48, folio 48; MSA.

98 P.G. Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Inventories, Original), Inventory of the estate of John Grindall, 1761; MSA, box 19, folder 31.

99 Drake, Paul, J.D., *What Did They Mean By That?*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Md., 1994.

100 P.G. Co., Md., Oaths of Fidelity, 1778, return of Osborn Sprigg, p. 7; MSA, box 4, folder 29.

101 Carothers, Bettie Stirling, compiler, 1776 Census of Maryland, Family Line Publications, Westminster, Md., 1992.

102 Archives of Maryland; editors: Browne, W.H. (1883-1912), Hall, C.C. (1913-1915), Steiner, B.C. (1916-), published by the Maryland Historical Society, Balto., Md.; vol. XXI, p. 414, Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1778-1779; Monday, 24 May 1779, in the journal.

103 Charles Co., Md., 1783 Tax List, 3rd District; MSA, MSA: S 1161-4-10, loc. 1/4/5/47.

104 P.G. Co. [Md.] Commissioners of the Tax (Assessment Record), Real Property (1796, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1808); MSA:CM779, roll CR34,695.

105 1790 U.S. Census, Md., Charles Co., William Grindall, p. 50.; Nat. Arch., series M637, roll 3.

106 State of Md., Chancery Court (Chancery papers); Johnson, Rinaldo vs. William Grindall, 1799; MSA, folder 17,898-2869.

107 P.G. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), liber JRM5 (1796-1797), ff. 87-93, Grindall, William, from John Grindall; MSA:CM782-36, roll CR-49,539.

108 1810 U.S. Census, Md., Charles Co. William Grindall, p. 94; Nat. Arch., series M252, roll 15.

109 Charles Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), liber H.B.B.H., No. 13, f. 136, William Grindall, 1811; MSA:C681-14, accession no. 7294.

- 110 Charles Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Guardian Docket) 1788 to 1824, f. 133.; MSA:C662-1, acc. no. 7320.
- 111 Charles Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), IB16 (1824-1826), f. 468, Grindall, Henry to Samuel Childs; MSA:CM394, roll CR42847.
- 112 P.G. Co. [Md.] Commissioners of the Tax (1793-1829) and Levy Court (1830-1850), (Assessment Record); Real Property, William Grindall; MSA:CM779 and CM784, (1809-1816) roll CR34696, (1817-1825) CR34697, and (1826-1834) CR34698.
- 113 P.G. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), AB 8 (1833-1834), f. 358, Grindall, Henry to Washington Berry; MSA:CM782-57, roll CR33762-2.
- 114 1860 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 1st Ward, p. 211, family no. 14, Henry Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 102.
- 115 1870 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 1st Ward, p. 24 (stamped), family no. 362, Henry Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M593, roll 123.
- 116 1880 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, ED 38, sheet 12, line 16, Henry Grindle; Nat. Arch., series T9, roll 122.
- 117 Pippenger, Wesley E., compiler, District of Columbia Marriage Licenses, Register 1, 1811-1858, Family Line Publications, Westminster, Md., 1994, p. 250.
- 118 Special Collections, Waring Collection, No. 275 (original deed); MSA SC 391-1-275.
- 119 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills, (Orphans Court Records), JJ#1, f. 211, Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, UT, roll 0014426; referenced in The Grindol Family Newspaper, July 1986, p. 1, ed. by Mary Alice Benedict Grindol; Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa., R929.2 G8851, suppl. 1986.
- 120 Archives of Maryland, vol. XLVIII, 1781-1784, p. 11. [from GFG]
- 121 Charles Co., Md., Testamentary Proceedings, liber A.H. No. 9, f. 196, February Court 1786; MSA. (John Grindall owed 6 shillings seven pence.) [from GFG]
- 122 Harford Co., Md., Register of Wills, Proceedings of the Orphans' Court, 1778-1797, p. 67. [from GFG]
- 123 Schaun, George and Virginia Schaun, Everyday Life in Colonial Maryland, Maryland Historical Press, Lanham, Md., 1980 (1st edition was in 1959), p. 5.
- 124 Harford Co., Md., Land Records, liber J.L.G. No. M, ff. 176-178. [from GFG]
- 125 Harford Co., Md., Federal Direct Tax, 1798, John Grindall; MSA, roll M3472; -1 (Dwelling Houses), p. 11; -2 (Lands), p. 51; -3 (Slave Owners), p. 94; -5 (specifics of Houses), p. 4.
- 126 This exchange rate (£1 = \$2.67) is based on data in an estate distribution document (St. Mary's Co., Md., Administration Accounts, Vol. J.J.3, ff. 119-121, Joseph S. Grindall, 7 Dec. 1808; St. Mary's Co. Courthouse, Reg. of Wills), in which the values of the slaves belonging to Grindall's estate were given in both £ and \$. A contradictory exchange rate is found in: Hickey, Donald R., The War of 1812, University of Illinois Press, Urbana and Chicago, Ill., 1989, p. 3, under Special Notes, where the author states that throughout the Age of Jefferson, the rate of exchange between the United States held steady at £1 = \$4.44. If this was the exchange rate in 1796 then the £100 that John received from William was equivalent to \$444.
- 127 1800 U.S. Census, Md., Harford Co., John Grindall, p. 98; Nat. Arch., series M32, roll 11.
- 128 Harford Co. [Md.] Court, (Marriage Licenses) 1782-1886; p. 30, 20 Nov. 1800, William Calwell and Eleanor Grindall; p. 39, 17 Nov. 1807, John G. Grindall and Eleanor Wheeler; p. 76, 27 Apr. 1835, Jesse Cullum and Elizabeth Grindall; MSA:CM586-1, roll WK826(2).
- 129 Peden, Henry C., Jr., Marylanders to Kentucky, Family Line Publications, Westminster, Md., 1991, p. 51; (from Harford County Land Records, Liber HD #T, pp. 278-281).
- 130 1810 U.S. Census, Md., Harford Co., John Grindall, p. 68; Nat. Arch., series M252, roll 14.
- 131 Harford Co., Md., Land Records, H.D.2, f. 450, land commission, filed 25 Aug. 1812. [from GFG]
- 132 Petition for the Settling of the Estate of John Grindall to the Honourable Judges of Harford Co. (Md.) Court, signed by John G. Grindall. From the Archives of the Harford County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 15, Aberdeen, Md. 21001. [from GFG]
- 133 Grindol, Mary Alice Benedict, and Louis Ivan Grindol, The Grindol Family Genealogy . . . , (referred to herein as GFG), published and distributed by the compilers, Galesburg, MI, 1983. Copies of this book may be found at: LofC; MHS; Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.; and elsewhere.
- 134 1800 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., Josias B. Greendle, p. 22; Nat. Arch., series M32, roll 12.
- 135 State of Md., Commissioners to Preserve Confiscated British Property; Sales Journal, 1781-1785, pp. 11,12; MSA:SM148, roll M1424-2; and Sales Ledger, 1781-1785, pp. 27-30; MSA:SM149, roll M1424-3.
- 136 St. Marys. Co., Md., Land Office; unpatented certificate no. 196, Grindalls Lot, Josiah Barker Grindall; unpatented certif. no. 272, Leonards Lot, Leonard Clark; patented certif. no. 257, The Gleanings, Hanson Briscoe; all at MSA.

- 137 King and Queen Parish Church Records Collection, Christ Church, Chaptico, Md., Vestry minutes 1799-1838; MSA:SC 2321, roll M231.
- 138 1790 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., Josiah B. Grindall, p. 107; Nat. Arch., series M637, roll 3.
- 139 Hammett, Regina Combs, History of St. Mary's County, Maryland, 1634-1990, published by author, 1991; p. 172.
- 140 Maryland Historical Society sign near Chaptico Post Office, Chaptico, Md., Aug. 1996.
- 141 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Proceedings of the Orphans' Court), JF A (1777-1801), p. 281 (Dec. 1798), p. 284 (Apr. 1799), and p. 306 (Aug. 1800); MSA:CM922-1, roll CR741-8.
- 142 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Inventories), JJ (1795-1800), p. 360, 1798 inventory, p. 361, 1799 list of Debts Desperate, John E. Power; MSA:CM917-1, roll WK288-289-1.
- 143 Ibid., p. 95, inventory, Jane Power.
- 144 Ibid., p. 97, 1795 inventory, Capt. Thomas Power.
- 145 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), JJ1 (1777-1791), f. 160 (John Johnson) and f. 472 (Catherine Johnson); MSA:CM926-4, roll CR 39,582-2.
- 146 State (Colony) of Md., Prerogative Court (Wills), 1769-1770, Vol. 37, p. 245, Thomas Spalding; MSA:SM16-53, roll SR4431.
- 147 St. Marys Co. [Md.] Commissioners of the Tax (Assessment Book), Real Property, Chaptico Hundred, 1794, 1796, 1801, 1806, Josiah B.; 1812, his heirs; 1794, 1796, Joseph S.; 1806, Eliz. Ann; 1812, Peregrine Hayden; Lower Resurrection Hundred, 1801, 1806, Josiah B.; 1812, his heirs; MSA:CM900, roll CR741. Neither Josiah B. nor any of the others were ever listed in the Personal Property lists. Following the 1794 list is "An enrollment of The Militia in Saint Mary's County, agreeable to an Act of Assembly as returned by F. Hamersly to the Commissioners of the Tax 1794." (The original militia list is at MHS.)
- 148 St. Mary's Co., Md., Land Records, deed abstracts, liber T.H. 25, folio 167, on microfilm, St. Mary's Co. Historical Society, Leonardtown, Md.
- 149 St. Mary's Co., Md., Reg. of Wills (Wills), J.J. No. 2 (1791-1802, 1805), p. 157, will of John DeButts, 1796/1796; SMCC. (Also at MSA:CM926-5, roll WK280-281-2.)
- 150 St. Mary's Co., Md., Federal Direct Tax, 1798, numerous tax lists for Chaptico, Upper New Town and Lower Resurrection Hundreds; MSA, roll M3475.
- 150b Newspaper advertisement, "Patuxent Lands for Sale," in *Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph*, which appeared numerous times in the Daily edition from 22 Jan. (p. 3) to 15 Feb. 1817. It also appeared in the Country edition from 24 Jan. to 7 Feb.; LofC.
- 151 Protestant Episcopal Church Records, All Faith Parish Church Collection, St. Marys Co., Md., Vestry proceedings, section C, 1753-1824; MSA:SC 2456, roll M230.
- 152 Ibid., p. 112.
- 153 Ibid., p. 152.
- 154 Ibid., p. 143.
- 155 Ibid., p. 128.
- 156 Fresco, Margaret K., Marriages and Deaths, St. Mary's County, Maryland, 1634-1900, published by the author, Ridge, Md., 1982. She refers to an entry in List of Dead, 1806 - 1844, St. Mary's County, AKA "McWilliams List", in the Archives of Georgetown University, vol. 138.1.
- 157 Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts, ed. by H.W. Flournoy, Klaus Reprint Corp., NY, 1968, originally published in Richmond, 1890, Vol. IX, p. 446. The Virginia State Papers are housed in the Library of Virginia, in Richmond. The court records for Accomack County for the year 1805 apparently no longer exist—it's not clear where Mr. Flournoy found this record for his 1890 book. The original affidavit almost certainly no longer exists, and even if it did it would contain little additional information of interest.
- 158 State of Md., Chancery Court, (Chancery Record), 1819 (March Term), State of Maryland, ff. 628 to 644, Henry Payne et al. vs. John S. Grendall et al.; MSA:SM1-67, roll SR5162. This is a summary of the Chancery Court case. The three deeds are recorded (as evidence) on ff. 632 to 637. They also can be found in abstract form in St. Mary's County Land Records, liber T.H. No. 26, ff. 216, 217, and 218, at MSA and at St. Mary's County Historical Society, in Leonardtown.
- 159 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), liber J.J.3 (1803-1820), ff. 200,201, Josiah B. Grindall; SMCC. (Also at MSA:CM926-6, roll WK280-281-3.)
- 160 State of Md., Chancery Court (Chancery papers), Henry Payne et al. vs. John S. Grindall et al.; MSA, folders 17,898-4113-1, -2, -3, and -4. These are the actual court papers, summarized in ref. 158.
- 161 St. Marys Co. [Md.] Commissioners of the Tax (Alienations and Transfers), 1786-1829, p. 170; MSA, roll CR11,701.
- 162 St. Mary's Co., Md., Military Records, No. 1, f. 15; No. 2, ff. 54, 147; Joseph Grindall, ensighn [sic]; MSA.

[from GFG]

163 Church Records, St. James, Baltimore Co., Md. Also appears in St. Johns/St. Georges Records, MHS. [from GFG]

164 Charles Co., Md., Military Records, No. 1, f. 83, No. 2, f. 103; Joseph Grindall, Capt.; MSA. [from GFG]

165 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), J.J.2 (1791-1802, 1805), f. 299, Bullett Garner; SMCC. (Also at MSA:CM926-5, roll WK280-281-2.)

166 Brumbaugh, Gaius M., Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, Vol. 1, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1967; pp. 313-405, Marriage Licenses, 1794-1900, St. Mary's Co.

167 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Orphans Court), Distribution Docket J.J. & J.F.1, ff. 288, 295; Administration Accounts J.J.2, ff. 119, 132, 151, 394, and J.J.3, ff. 48, 119; SMCC.

168 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Orphans Court), Guardian Accounts 1806-1817, ff. 90-93, Peregrine Hayden; SMCC.

169 GFG, pp. 194-205, plus chapters 2 and 9.

170 1820 U.S. Census, Md., Harford Co., John Grindall, p. 47; Nat. Arch., series M33, roll 44.

171 1830 U.S. Census, Md., Harford Co., 3rd Election District, John Grindle, p. 345; Nat. Arch., series M19, roll 57.

172 The biographical cyclopedia of representative men of Maryland and the District of Columbia, National Biographical Publishing Co., Balto., Md., 1879; p. 187 (John T. Grindall), and p. 339 (Charles Sylvester Grindall); copy at Enoch Pratt Free Lib., Balto. The sketch of Charles S. Grindall contains a statement that the founder of the Maryland Grindall family was a ward of Lord Baltimore, whom he accompanied on his voyage to America as his secretary. According to the sketch this immigrant ancestor settled in St. Mary's County, where his descendants resided until Dr. John Grindall (Charles S.'s grandfather) removed to Harford County. A professional genealogist looking into this matter on behalf of Mary Alice Benedict Grindol has flatly debunked this fanciful history. There is absolutely no evidence to support it, and if this ancestor was indeed a ward of Lord Baltimore then this fact would certainly have been recorded. It also appears untrue that Charles S.'s grandfather (John Grindall, the tailor) was a doctor. And it appears that Charles S. was unaware that his grandfather originally came from Prince Georges County.

173 Pickaway Co., Ohio, Recorder's Office, Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 409; John G. Grindall, Grantee; Wm McCrau, de'd, by Atty, Grantor. [from GFG]

174 Pickaway Co., O., Deeds, Vol. 33, p. 447; Grantor: John G. Grindal & wife; Grantee: Harvey Allen. [from GFG]

175 GFG, Appendix, p. 254, transcripts of court proceedings concerning guardianship of John G. Grindall.

176 1860 U.S. Census, O., Union Co., Clairborn Twp., p. 47; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 1044. [from GFG]

177 Union Co., O., Will of John G. Grindall, Book A, #756, dated 28 Apr. 1860, probated 21 Aug. 1862. [from GFG]

178 History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, published about 1880, reproduced 1970, Williams Bros., Evansville, Ind. This reference states that Ellen died in Union Co., Ohio, in 1858, which would be in error if she did indeed sign with her mark the Jan. 1860 deed. [from GFG]

179 Veteran Graves Registration, Work Projects Administration (WPA), co-sponsored by American Legion. (Map on wall of the Records office at Union Co. courthouse, Marysville, O.) [from GFG]

180 1850 U.S. Census, O., Pickaway Co., Monroe Twp., vol. 39, sheet 92 obverse, (or p. 183, pencilled), line 23, John G. Grindell, and sheet 110 reverse, (or p. 220, pencilled), line 39, Joseph Grindell; Nat. Arch. This is the original volume—the microfilm was unreadable.

181 1860 U.S. Census, O., Pickaway Co., Monroe Twp., sht. 52 obverse, p. 103, line 29, Alexander Grindell; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 1023.

182 GFG, pp. 1,2.

183 The business address was first given as 70 Grindall St. in the 1873 Baltimore city directory entry for Joseph A. Grindall, son of John T. Grindall.

184 Obituary, referenced in Maryland Mortalities 1876-1915 from The (Baltimore) Sun Almanac, by Walter E. Arps Jr., 1983; "Grindall, John T., 73, builder, Balto. City, May 17, 1885."

185 1810 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., John S. Grindall, p. 170; Nat. Arch., series M252, roll 16.

186 St. Mary's Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Orphans Court), Administration Bonds, Vol. J.F.1, folio 388, Josiah Grindall; SMCC.

187 Greenmount Cemetery, Balto., Md, Records, Section TT, Lot 22, Harriet Grindal, bur. 17 May 1876. Stone is unreadable.

188 Death certificate, Harriet Grindall; Health Dept., Balto., Md.; permit no. 9805, d. 15 May 1876; MSA, roll CR48,048.

190 1860 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 7th Ward, p. 837, family no. 1023, Edward Grindall; Nat. Arch., series

M653, roll 104.

191 Methodist Episcopal Church Records, Balto. City Station, Balto., Md., Marriages 1808-1837, p. 63; MSA, roll M411.

192 Ibid., Baptisms 1834-1845, p. 9; Harriet Amelia, of Edward & Sydney Grindell; MSA, roll M411.

193 1850 U.S. Census, D.C., Washington, 7th Ward, p. 114 (stamped), or 228 (scrawled), family no. 387, Edward Grinnell [sic]; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 57.

194 Greenmount Cemetery, Balto., Md., tombstone, Josiah Grindall, section ZZ, lot 92. This section is known as "Stranger's Row", a section of single grave lots. The tombstone has fallen over and lies flat under an oak tree near the maintenance shack.

195 Military service records; Josiah Grindall, William Grindall, George Grindall; 45 Regiment (Ashton's), Maryland Militia, War of 1812; Nat. Arch.

196 History of St. Mary's County (ref. 139); p. 109.

197 F. Edward Wright, Maryland Militia, War of 1812, Vol. 5, St. Mary's and Charles Counties, republished by Family Line Publications, Silver Spring, Md., 1983, p. 33.

198 Robert E.T. Pogue, Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County, Carlton Press, Inc., New York, 1968, pp. 155-156; quoted from the Chronicles of St. Mary's, which was copied from the various newspapers of the day, Aug. 14, 1814.

199 Ibid., p. 157; quoted from the *Baltimore Niles Weekly Register*, 6 Oct. 1814.

200 The (Baltimore) Sun, Death Notice, 6 Oct. 1846, p. 2, Josiah Grindall.

201 MSA, Index of Marriage Licenses, Baltimore Co., 1777-1851; Josiah Grindall, 1/15/1818, Ann Lee, #561, minister: Willett.

202 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto., 18th Ward, p. 86, family no. 1184, Ann Grindall; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.

203 St. Peter's and Cathedral R.C. Church (AKA Co-Cathedral), Balto., Md., Baptisms; vol. 5, p. 416; vol. 6, pp. 140, 239, 344, 439; vol. 8, pp. 51, 250; MSA, roll M1511.

204 Pamphlets from the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Cathedral & Mulberry Streets, Balto., Md., 1996.

205 Cathedral Burial Records, Balto., Md., Vol. II, pp. 225, 294; MHS, on microfilm.

206 1830 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. City, Josiah Grindle, p. 142; Nat. Arch., series M19, roll 54.

207 1840 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. City, 9th Ward (of 12), Josiah Grindell, p. 126; Nat. Arch., series M704, roll 160.

208 Baltimore [Md.] Co. Court (Marriage Licenses) 1832-1839; granted 18 Sept. 1835, #393, Francis King and Eliza Ann Grindell, minister: Damphoux; MSA:CM174-6, roll WK 1397-1398-1. (Damphoux was a priest at the Cathedral in 1835.)²⁴⁵

209 The (Balto.) Sun, Marriage Notice, 4 May 1839, p. 2, Isaac B. Wilber and Mary Elizabeth Grindell.

210 The (Balto.) Sun, Marriage Notice, 31 May 1847, p. 2, John H. Grindall and Eliza McDermot.

211 Balto. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), Vol. 382 (1847), p. 297, lease & assignment from James C. Bell & wife &c. to John H. Grindall, lot S.E. corner Lombard & Poppleton Sts., June 1847; MSA:CM135-469, roll WK1302.

212 Balto. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), Vol. 387 (1847), p. 59, assignment from John H. Grindall to Ann Grindall, lot S.E. corner Lombard & Poppleton Sts., Oct. 1847; MSA:CM135-474, roll WK1270-2.

213 Balto. Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Administration Accounts), Liber 50 (1847) folios 124-126, 156 (Josiah Grindall); MSA:CM127-50, roll CR74991-1.

214 The (Balto.) Sun, Marriage Notice, 26 Apr. 1848, p. 2, Thomas W. Campbell and Kate Grindall.

216 The (Balto.) Sun, Death Notice, 18 Feb. 1858, p. 2, Mrs. Ann Grindall.

217 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, Jno. H. Grindell, p. 64; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.

218 St. Peter the Apostle R.C. Church, Balto., Md., Baptismal and Birth Records; Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, vol. 16, pp. 87, 190; MHS.

219 The (Balto.) Sun, Death Notice, 2 Mar. 1857, p. 2, Margaret Grindall.

220 The (Balto.) Sun, Obituary, 2 Aug. 1895, p. 6, John J. Grindall. "Like his father Justice Grindall graduated in law from the University of Maryland . . ."

221 Grindall, J.J., The Battle of Buena Vista, Press of Isaac Friedenwald, Baltimore, 1882; Library of Congress, E406.B9 G9. Copies exist elsewhere too; e.g., the Vertical File, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library, under J.J. Grindall.

222 Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Baltimore City and County, Maryland, Regional Publishing Co., Balto., Md., 1971 (originally published 1881), pp. 190, 193.

223 The (Balto.) Sun, Marriage Notice, 4 Oct. 1851, p. 2, Joseph J. Grindall, Esq. and Mary E. Campbell.

224 The (Balto.) Sun, Obituary, 31 Dec. 1900, p. 7, Josiah J. Grindall.

- 225 History of Baltimore City and County, pp. 788-791. A more detailed account is in Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore (ref. 298).
- 226 See, for example, the account of the "Uprising" in: Talbert, Bart Rhett, Maryland, The South's First Casualty, Rockbridge Publishing Company, Berryville, Va., 1995, pp. 37-50. Mr. Talbert is working to revise history as recorded by Yankee historians (as he explained to me, an aspiring Yankee historian). Also, Scharf's 1881 History of Baltimore City and County refers to it as "The Affray of April 19, 1861," and never mentions the word "riot."
- 227 Maryland, A Middle Temperament (ref. 33), p. 114.
- 228 Maryland, The South's First Casualty, pp. 60, 61.
- 229 Baltimore City [Md.] Jail, (War Docket) 1862-1865; prisoner entry no. 810, 7 May 1863, Josiah Grindall; MSA C2070, accession No. 6803-3, location 2-72-4-25.
- 230 Papers in the Vertical File of the Maryland Room at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.. These papers were placed in this file by Robert A. Erlandson of The (Baltimore) Sun, having been discovered among the federal court records at the National Archives center in Philadelphia by archivist Kellee Green Blake. The papers consist of: 1.) Presentation by Grand Jury of United States of America, District of Maryland, June Term, 1863, filed 22 July 1863; 2.) Oath of loyalty by Josiah J. Grindall, given before James W. Chew, Clerk of U.S District Court for the State of Maryland, 19 March 1864; 3.) Letter dated 31 March 1864 to the President of the U.S. by Jno. V. L. Findlay, Council for J.J. Grindall, with the endorsement of Wm. Price, U.S. Dist. Atty. for Md., requesting executive clemency, and with a marginal note dated 2 April 1864 by President A. Lincoln offering it.
- 231 The major part of this paragraph is based on Josiah J. Grindall's obituary, (Balto.) Sun, 31 Dec. 1900, p.7.
- 232 Erlandson, Robert A., "Historian finds note from Lincoln interceding in a local treason case," The (Baltimore) Sun, Tuesday, 8 March 1994, p. 1D.
- 233 1850 U.S. Census, 18th Ward, Balto. City, Balto. Co., Md., Wm Grindall, p. 110; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
- 234 History of St. Mary's County (ref. 139), Maryland Militia, War of 1812, roster of 12th Regiment—St. Mary's County, Capt. William Woodburn's Co., p. 117, (originally compiled by F. Edward Wright.)
- 235 1820 U.S. Census, Md., St. Mary's Co., William Grindall, p. 77; Nat. Arch., series M33, roll 45.
- 236 Cathedral Burial Records, Balto., Md., Vol. II, p. 149; MHS, on microfilm.
- 237 St. Peter's and Cathedral R.C. Church (AKA Co-Cathedral), Balto., Md., Baptisms, vol. 8, p. 57; MSA, roll M1511.
- 238 Methodist Episcopal Church Records, Balto. City Station, Balto. Md., Marriages 1808-1837, p. 65, 29 July 1833, MSA, roll M411.
- 239 1840 U.S. Census, Md., Anne Arundel Co., 3rd Division, William Grindell, p. 171 (AKA 34); Nat. Arch., series M704, roll 157.
- 239b Baltimore Co. [Md.] Court (Marriage Licenses) 1832-1839; granted 14 Mar. 1839, #417, Lloyd Cooper and Jane Grindell, minister: [blank]; MSA:CM174-6, roll WK 1397-1398-1.
- 240 Howard District [of Anne Arundel Co., Md.] Clerk of the Circuit Court (Marriage Licenses) 1840-1850; p. 2, 19 June 1841, John Slater and Mary Ann Grindaill (minister: Blue); p. 4, 30 Sept. 1842, John Miles and Catherine Grindel (minister: either Merson or Tho^s Messn. [two different records]); MSA:CM627-1, roll WK1310.
- 241 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Howard Co., Election Dist. #1, p. 681, family 565, John Slater; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 477.
- 242 St. Vincent de Paul R.C. Church, Balto., Md., Baptisms, Vol. 1, p. 192; MSA, roll M1611.
- 243 The (Balto.) Sun, Death Notice, 22 Mar. 1849, p. 2, John Thomas Grindall.
- 244 Baltimore Co. [Md.] Court (Marriage Licenses) 1846-1851; granted 8 Dec. 1849, #183, William Grinale [sic] and Frances A. Fisher, minister: Evans; MSA:CM174-8, roll WK 1397-1398-3.
- 245 Kanely, Edna Agatha, Directory of Ministers and the Maryland Churches They Served, (1634-1990), Family Line Publications, Westminster, Md., 1991.
- 246 St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Cumberland, Md., Marriage Records, 21 June 1874, *Georgium Grindle ex loco Cumbria filium Gulielmi Grindle et Helenam Sheeran ex loco Cumbria filiam Brigellae Reynolds* (George's mother's name and Ellen's father's name were not recorded.)
- 247 1850 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, Daniel McAllister, p. 110; Nat. Arch., series M432, roll 287.
- 248 Widow's Claim for Bounty Land, 101980-160-55, War of 1812, Bennett Johnson, Private, Col. Ashton's Reg., Maryland Militia; Nat. Arch..
- 249 Claim for Bounty Land, 70802-160-55, War of 1812, William Grindall, Private, Col. Ashton's Reg., Maryland Militia; Nat. Arch..
- 250 Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives, published for the National Archives and Records Service by the National Archives Trust Fund Board, Washington D.C., 1982, p. 133.

- 251 1860 U.S. Census, Md., Balto. Co., Balto. City, 18th Ward, Wm Grindell, p. 658; Nat. Arch., series M653, roll 465.
- 252 "Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents," prepared by W. G. Stanard, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., reprinted by the Klaus Reprint Corp., N.Y. 1968; Vol. 1, p. 82. (This reference should be used with caution—it contains some errors. See ref. 273.)
- 253 *The Records of The Virginia Company of London*, ed. by Susan Myra Kingsbury, A.M., Ph.D., published by the Library of Congress, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Wash., D.C., 1933; Vol. III, p. 568; orig. from a pamphlet entitled "A Declaration of the State of the Colony and . . . A Relation of the Barbarous Massacre . . .," by Edward Waterhouse, 1622, London.
- 254 *The Records of The Virginia Company of London*, Vol. II (published 1906), pp. 94-95.
- 255 *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, abstracted and indexed by Nell Marion Nugent, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va., 1992; Vol. 1 (1623-1666), p. 3, patent of George Sandys, Esqr.
- 256 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*; Vol. 1, p. 128, patent of Jeremiah Grey.
- 257 "Minutes of the Council and General Court," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Richmond, Va., reprinted by the Klaus Reprint Corp., N.Y., 1968; vol. 28, p. 327, and vol. 29, pp. 50-51 and 292-294.
- 258 Forman, Henry Chandlee, Jamestown and St. Mary's, Buried Cities of Romance, The Johns Hopkins Press, Balto., Md., 1938, pp. 66-67, and map on pp. 64-65. References to Grindon's patents may be found in *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, pp. 1, 3, 4, 8, 105, 168, 190, 401. The patents on pp. 8 and 105 refer to his land on James Island.
- 259 "Documents of Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor [of Virginia], 1621-1626," *William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine*, (Series 2), published by the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., reprinted by the Klaus Reprint Corp., Millwood, N.Y., 1964; Vol. 7, p. 127, in "Burgesses of the severall Plantacions, chosen by the Maior part of voices."
- 260 "Minutes of the Council and General Court," (ref. 257); Vol. 28, p. 102.
- 261 Article based on the "Minutes of the Council and General Court," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 19, p. 122.
- 262 McIlwaine, H.R., editor, *Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia*, 2nd ed., Virginia State Library, 1979; p. 179. Copy at Library of Virginia, Richmond.
- 263 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, p. 105; originally from Patent Book No. 1, Part II, p. 630, patent of Capt. John Browning, 12 Apr. 1638. Mentions that Browning bought this land from Capt. William Brocas, Esqr., Thomas Harwood, Gent. & Clement East, Chirurgeon of the Gleabe of London, Attorneys for Thomas Grindon, of London, Merchant, for 3000 pounds of tobacco.
- 264 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, p. 168, patent of William Browning, 10 Apr. 1646. Mentions that 400 [sic; should be 300] of these 650 acres were granted unto George Sandis [Sandys], Esqr., by patent dated 4 Dec. 1624, and by him sold to Edward Grindall who left it to his heir in England that consituted Capt. Brocas & Mr. Thomas Harwood his Attorneys to dispose of same unto Jno. Browning (see above ref.)
- 265 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, p. 401, patent of Montjoy Evelin, 20 Jun. 1651. Mentions that 150 of these 650 acres were granted [by patent] to Edward Grindon, 5 Dec. 1620.
- 266 Coldham, Peter Wilson, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1660* (this series is henceforth referred to as *Complete Emigrants*), Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Balto., Md., 1987; p. 79, from Public Records Office, London, dated 1627; and p. 461, dated 1660. Also, *Complete Emigrants, 1661-1699*, (published 1990), numerous references to Thomas Grindon for the years 1664 and 1675-1679.
- 267 *Complete Emigrants, 1607-1660*, p. 92; from Acts of the Privy Council of England (1613-1631), H.M.S.O., 1921-1964.
- 268 Hening, William Waller, *Statutes at Large (A Collection of All the Laws of Virginia)*, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1969, p. 202. First published in 1823.
- 269 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, p. 58.
- 270 *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, p. 89.
- 271 *Complete Emigrants, 1607-1660*, p. 303; from Depositions and interrogatories in the Lord Mayor's Court of London; originals held at Corporation of London Record Office. A 1655 deposition mentions a 1649 financial obligation to Thomas Stegg of London, merchant deceased, whose relict and executrix Elizabeth is now wife of Thomas Grindon, citizen and draper of London.
- 272 "Abstracts of English Wills," communicated by Mr. Gerald Fothergill, London, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 14, p. 207 (Abstract of will of Thomas Grendon).
- 273 Stanard, W. G., "Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 1, p. 441. Mr. (Dr.?) Stanard, who was also the editor of this magazine, stated that Lt. Col. Thomas Grendon was the son, rather than the grandson, of the Thomas Grendon who married Elizabeth Stegg. He could be right, but he doesn't

disclose any legitimate reasons for believing so. Also, Mr. Stanard has scrambled other input in this article (on p. 441) to come up with other mistaken statements. However implausible it may seem, I believe that the Thomas Grendon who married Elizabeth Stegg was the "Cittizen and Draper of London," referred to as the grandfather of the Thomas Grendon in Virginia (Lt. Col. Thomas Grendon), and as the husband of Elizabeth. Mr. Stanard's apparent error has been propagated by numerous authors since, who have cited his work as their reference. I realize that my own work also will inevitably be found to contain errors. I'm sure that, as happens to many, Mr. Stanard was pressed by the burden of meeting a publication deadline.

274 "Letters of William Byrd, First," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 24, p. 236. To his "Brother Rand" William Byrd wrote in March 1685: "My Coz Grendon (in y^e flower of his Age) dyed y^e 10 of 8 b^r last at Sea & the Old Woman (not indureing to lye alone) Married abt y^e latter end of Jan'y to one m^r Edw^d Brain a Stranger here." The "Old Woman" was Sarah Stegg Grendon, the widow of Byrd's maternal uncle, Thomas Stegg Jr.

275 Waters, Henry F., A.M., "Genealogical Gleanings in England," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; vol. 44, pp. 94-96, will of Thomas Grendon, administered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

276 Hotten, John Camden, The original lists of persons . . . who went from Great Britain to the American plantations, 1600-1700, . . ., Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., 1962, (orig. pub. 1874, London), p. 135.

277 Complete Emigrants, 1607-1660, p. 382, 383. The original reference is a multi-volume manuscript set entitled "Servants to Foreign Plantations", ref. 04220, at the Bristol Record Office, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR, England.

278 Complete Emigrants, 1607-1660, p. 413, and Complete Emigrants, 1661-1699, pp. 90, 14, and 132.

279 Virginia Quit Rent Rolls, 1704, Accomac County, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 34, p. 253.

280 Nottingham, Stratton, compiler, Certificates and Rights, Accomack County, Virginia, 1663-1709, published by the compiler, Onancock, Va., 1929, p. 47; at Library of Virginia.

281 Ibid., p. 50.

282 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 2 (1662-1695), p. 162.

283 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 2, p. 162 (again).

284 Nottingham, Stratton, Accomack Tithables (Tax Lists) 1663-1695, Onancock, Va., 1931, at Library of Virginia.

285 Accomack Co., Va., Virginia Personal Property Tax, 1787; Richard Grinnalds, List "B", Thomas Grinnalds and Southy Grinnalds, List "A"; Library of Virginia, Richmond.

286 Powell, Jody, Accomac County, Virginia, 1800, 1810, 1820 Census, 1st. ed., published by author, Rt. 3, Box 13-R, Roanoke, Tex. 76262, 1991.

287 Grinnell, E. W., compiler, Charts and Chronicles of Matthew Grenelle's Descendants, published by compiler, 1984, p. 315; NGS. The particular data was supplied by James L. Grinnell, of Chicago, Il. The compiler states that Richard Grinnalds is not a descendant of Matthew Grenelle.

288 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 2, p. 66.

289 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 2, p. 149.

290 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 1, p. 564.

291 Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. 2, p. 273.

292 Snow, Walter A., Elizabeth C. Wescott, David C. Grindell, and Almon A. Gray, compilers, The Grindle Family of Hancock County, Maine, published by the compilers, 1978, p. 2 and page before title page; NGS.

293 Archives of Maryland, XXV:600, from *Appendix to Council Proceedings, 1696-1729*, liber P.R.O., M.T.Md.3.

294 Archives of Maryland, XXIII:136-138; from the *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1696/7-98*, p. 517.

295 Smith, Joseph H., and Philip A. Crowl, editors, Court Records of Prince Georges County, Maryland, 1696-1699; The American Historical Association, Washington, D.C., 1964; p. 347 (Wm. Greendell), p. 581 (evidence of Ward's trade), and numerous other pages for Murphy Ward (see book's index). [From GFG]

296 Baltimore Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Inventories), Book 8 (1749-1769), f. 20-26, Christopher Grindall; MSA:CM155-8, roll WK1058-1059-1. This record contains copies of both Grindall's Maryland and his English inventories.

297 Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 54, p. 170; from Anne Arundel Deeds, Libers I.H.T.1. No. 1, 1730-1733, R.D. No. 2, 1733-1737, and R.D. No. 3, 1737-1739. See also Green, Karen Mauer, The Maryland Gazette, 1727-1761: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts, The Frontier Press, Galveston, 1989, for references to the comings and goings of Grindall's ships, and other Christopher Grindall references.

298 Scharf, J. Thomas, The Chronicles of Baltimore, Kennikat Press, Port Washington, N.Y., 1971 (first pub-

lished in 1874), p. 82.

298b Richardson, Hester Dorsey, *Sidelights on Maryland History*, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995 (originally published in 1913), pp. 197-204, and p. 202 (Captain Christopher Grendall).

299 The Maryland Gazette, . . . , Abstracts, p. 32.

300 Scott, Kenneth, Abstracts from Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette 1728-1748, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1975, pp. 68, 104, 611, 674. [From GFG]

301 P.G. Co. [Md.] Court (Land Records), BB (1746-1749), f. 299-301; MSA:CM782-16 CR49,524. In 1747 Christopher Grindall purchased from Nicholas Haile for £70 Sterling the following Prince George's County properties: Abednegos Pasture, 70 acres, and Shedrack's Lott, 262 acres, both near "Anteatem" creek, and Meshatis Garden, 200 acres near the place called Dry Creek. These lands would be in what is now Washington County, which was part of Prince Georges County at that time. There are also numerous other deeds concerning property purchased by Christopher Grindall, or sold by his executors.

302 Balto. Co. [Md.] Reg. of Wills (Wills), Liber 1 (1666-1759), ff. 451-3, Christopher Grindall; MSA:CM188-1, CR72,240-1. See Barnes, Robert W., *Baltimore County Families, 1659 - 1759*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Balto., 1989, p. 283, for a list of some of the properties.

303 Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 35-1940, p. 204, "Letters to Charles Carroll, Barrister," and Vol. 51, No. 2, (June 1956), p. 93, Scott, Kenneth, "Counterfeiting in Colonial America." [From GFG]

304 Coldham, Peter Wilson, "Genealogical Gleanings in England," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, No. 6, (1979), p. 8. [From GFG]

305 Virginia Gazette, 28 Feb. 1755, p. 31.

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