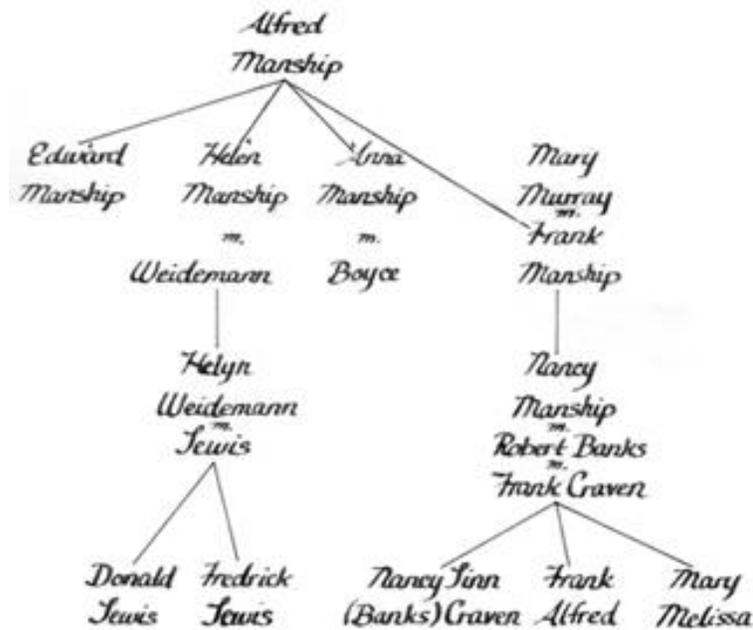


*The Ancestry of Frank T. Craven  
and Nancy Manship Craven  
From Craven, Brook, Kitching, Gough,  
Manship, Kirkham, Durden, Murray, Diven, Linn,  
Junkin, Gettys, and Ramsey Surname Lines*

**The Manships, Lindles, Kirkhams, and Durdens**

This is only one chapter of the author's family history. Please see also <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab) where you can link into chapters about other lines in this family, access descendant outlines and genealogy reports, as well as the Forward, which explains the premises and format of all of these "chapters". --- Melissa Craven Fowler



Hand-drawn tree of the Manship side of the family, as understood in 1977, long before this research was begun. (calligraphy by Melissa Craven, 1977)

**Manship Name Meaning**

English, habitational name from Minskip in West Yorkshire, Manships Shaw in Surrey, or Manchips Field in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, all named with the same Old English word, *gemlǫnscipe* 'community', 'fellowship', also 'land held in common'.<sup>1</sup>

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The name Manship first arose amongst the Anglo-Saxon tribes of Britain. It is derived from their having lived in the parish of Minshull, which was located five miles from Nantwich in the county of Cheshire. The surname Manship belongs to the large category of Anglo-Saxon habitation names, which are derived from pre-existing names for towns, villages, parishes, or farmsteads....

The spelling variations under which the name Manship has appeared include Minshull, Minshall, Minshaw, Mynshawe, Mynshewe and many more. First found in Cheshire where they held a family seat from early times and their first records appeared on the early census rolls taken by the early kings of Britain to determine the taxation of their subjects...<sup>2</sup>

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Allen Paul Manship wrote: .....the name originates from the Franco-German border area of Europe - originally as Mencheppe. It apparently appears in one of its several different spellings in the Domesday book in English history, but arrived in England most noticeably with the Huguenots, settling on the East Coast of England.<sup>3</sup>

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MANSHIP.. was a locational name from MINSKIP in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and from MANCHIPS SHAW in County Surrey. There is also a place called MANCHIP FIELD, in Bishops Stortford, from where the original bearer may have taken his name. It was originally derived from the Old English word GEMAENSCIPE, literally meaning the dweller at the community land. The earliest of the name on record appears to be Ails de MENSCHIPE, who was documented in Yorkshire in the year 1167, and Philip MANSIPE was recorded in County Norfolk in the year 1189. Robert MANSIPE was recorded in Berkshire in the year 1247. Surnames derived from place names are divided into two broad categories; topographic names and habitation names. Topographic names are derived from general descriptive references to someone who lived near a physical feature such as an oak tree, a hill, a stream or a church. Habitation names are derived from pre-existing names denoting towns, villages and farmsteads. Other classes of local names include those derived from the names of rivers, individual houses with signs on them, regions and whole countries. Later instances of the name mention Alexander de MANSHIPE, who was recorded in 1319 in County Surrey and London, and John MANSCHUPE of Yorkshire, was listed in the Yorkshire Poll Tax of 1379.<sup>4</sup>

Mother did not tell us much about her Manship ancestors. She knew some of the Delaware relatives, and she knew the family had been on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula for hundreds of years, but if she knew more than that, she conveyed few particulars to us, as you can see from the chart above. When we started this project, we knew only that *her* father was Frank Manship and *his* father had been Alfred Henry Manship, the latter of whom had served in the Civil War. We have Alfred Henry's photo with his second wife Eliza, as well as his discharge papers from that War. We also knew our grandfather Frank Manship had three siblings.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ancestry.com/facts/Manship-family-history.ashx?fn=&yr=1920>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.houseofnames.com/xq/asp.fc/qx/manship-family-crest.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <http://genforum.genealogy.com/manship/messages/76.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.4crests.com/manship-coat-of-arms.html>

If you read the Forward to this thesis at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab), you will remember that it was not being able to find Mary and Frank Manships' graves which rekindled our interest in genealogy in 2005. And it was Parker Todd's information on Ancestry and Rootsweb which got us started building a more thorough tree for our family lines.

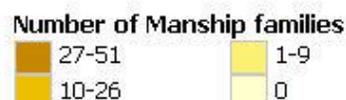
Also, traveling through Mississippi in 2009, we discovered the Manship House Museum <sup>5</sup> in Jackson, MS. It turns out that Charles Henry Manship, Civil War Mayor of Jackson <sup>6</sup>, was born in Maryland, where he apprenticed to a chair-maker and trained as an ornamental painter. Charles Henry was second cousin to our great-great grandfather. While we would have naively claimed that any Manships in the country were "our" Manships, we began building a comprehensive tree of the Manship family to see if that were true.

In 1840, 1880 and 1920, Ancestry.com and the U. S. Census bureau listed 13, 174, and 120 Manship families, respectively, in the U.S., distributed as shown in the maps below. We can now account for almost all of these Manships, descending from our first-known ancestor -- Charles Manship in Dorchester County, MD in the early 1700's. These include Paul Manship, the well-known sculptor, and the Manships of the Baton Rouge, LA newspaper empire.

Distribution of Manship Families in the US in 1840



Distribution of Manship Families in the US in 1880



<sup>5</sup> <http://mdah.state.ms.us/museum/manship/index.html>

<sup>6</sup> Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Manship Family Papers <http://mdah.state.ms.us/manuscripts/z1129.html>

Distribution of **Manship** Families in the US in 1920



Number of Manship families



There were  
13 Manship families in the 1840 federal census;  
174 Manship families in 1880; and  
120 in 1920.

Maps of Manship families in the various US  
censuses. Ancestry.com <sup>7</sup>

## So when did the Manships arrive in the Colonies?

An examination of early immigration records and passenger ship lists revealed that people bearing the name Manship arrived in North America very early: Thomas Minshall and his wife Margaret who settled in Pennsylvania in 1692; John Minshall who settled in Philadelphia in 1823 and Richard Minshall who settled in Maryland in 1680. <sup>8</sup>

Dr. George Smith, in the "History of Delaware County, Pa.," specifies the following as having probably come about the time of William Penn, some before and others immediately afterwards, and before the end of 1682:....Thomas Minshall and wife Margaret, of Stoke, Cheshire...<sup>9</sup> Checking census data, however, we find Minshalls in PA and MD who did not change their names to Manship. So these may not have been our ancestors.

This web site varies its content. Another time we visited it, it told us:

Manship Settlers in the United States in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century:  
Elizabeth Manship, who arrived in Maryland in 1652-54  
Mary Manship, who arrived in Maryland in 1652  
Rachael Manship, who landed in Maryland in 1652  
Richard Manship, who arrived in Maryland in 1652-54  
Richard Manship, Jr, who arrived in Maryland in 1652. <sup>10</sup>

Digging into this further, Maryland land records and archives provide us with evidence of this Richard Manship and family in Maryland in the early 1650's, that they arrived as "freemen", and that they owned some acreage:

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ancestry.com/facts/Manship-family-history.ashx?fn=&yr=1920>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.houseofnames.com/xq/asp.fc/qx/manship-family-crest.htm>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.delawareroots.org/index.php/history-of-delaware-j-thomas-scharf/117-chapter-9-delaware-under-william-penn>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.houseofnames.com/xq/asp.fc/qx/manship-family-crest.htm>

Richard Moore & Richard Manship, Jr., Rachael Manship, Elizabeth Manship, Jr., Mary Manship assigned by me, Richard Manship, 1652. Witness Thomas Long. Richard Moore assigns to John Abington my rights and title to 400 acres assigned to me by Richard Manship and 200 acres due upon my own title for the transportation of myself and Temperance, my daughter, and John Biggers and Francis Jackson, my servants, since last June 1653. <sup>11</sup>

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Richard Manship transported himself and wife and Richard, Rachael, Elizabeth and Mary, his children since 1652. <sup>12</sup>

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At a Court holden for the Province of Maryland the 16th of October 1654. Bartho: Herringe aged forty yeares or thereabouts Sworne Saith, That Peter Godson and Richard Manship meeting in yor Pettrs plantation, Richard Manship asked the Said Peter Godson whether he would prove his wife a Witch, Peter Godson replied take notice what I Say, I came to your house where your wife layd two Straws and the woman in a Jestig way Said they Say I am a witch, if I am a witch they Say I have not power to Skip over these two Strawes and bid the Said Peter Godson to Skip over them and about a day after the Said Godson Said he was Lame, and thereupon would Maintaine his wife to be a witch.

John Killy aged twenty five yeares or thereabouts Sworne Sayth. That at the house of Phillip Hide, Richard Manship Said to Peter Godson you Said you would prove my wife a Witch, Peter Godson answered Gentlemen take Notice what I Say I will prove her a witch beare Wittness you that Stand by. John Killy

Margarett Herringe aged twenty three or thereabouts Sworne Saith, That Rich: Manship asked Peter Godson if he would prove his wife a witch, and Peter desired them that were present to take Notice what he Said your wife tooke four Strawes and Said in the Name of Jesus Come over these Strawes, and upon this your wife is a witch and I will prove her one.

Whereas Peter Godson and his wife had defamed Richard Manship's wife in Saying She was a witch and Uttered other Slanderous Speeches agst her, which was Composed and Determined by the plft and defendant before mr Richard Preston, Soc as Peter Godson Should pay Charges of Warrants and Subpcenas in these Actions which Richard Manship desired may be Manifested in Court that the Said Peter Godson & his wife have acknowledged themselves Sorry for their Speeches & pay Charges. <sup>13</sup>

It's shame Elizabeth was exonerated – might have been fun to have a REAL witch in the family. Richard and Elizabeth also witnessed a will in 1654. <sup>14</sup>

The word “transported” is an odd one as used in the quote above, but the Director of Publications and Library Services at the Maryland Historical Society told me:

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<sup>11</sup> Maryland Land Records, Annie W. Burns, 1936, pages 43 and 49

<sup>12</sup> Maryland Land Records, Annie W. Burns, 1936, pages 43 and 49

<sup>13</sup> Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court, 1649/50-1657; Volume 10, Page 398-399 Court and Testamentary Business, 1654. (<http://aomol.net/000001/000010/html/am10--399.html>)

<sup>14</sup> Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court, 1649/50-1657. Archives of Maryland. Volume 10, Page 395

Manship paid for his own passage and that of his wife and children and did not have to work off the cost as an indentured servant. Early settlers received land as an incentive.

From the Senior Reference Librarian, Maryland Historical Society, Mr. Francis O'Neill: 'Transportation' in colonial legal documents normally refers to the process of moving someone – oneself or another – from the Old World to the New. There were ...several ways in which this could occur. The one which sticks in the public mind is involuntary transportation, in which people convicted of crimes were loaded aboard ship and transferred from Great Britain to one of her colonies, (originally in America, later in Australia. ) in lieu of serving out their time in 'gaol'. The British financed such 'transportation' by formally selling the unexpired sentence of the person in question to someone across the sea who wanted cheap labor; essentially, transoceanic landowners took over the function of Britain's wardens, and were entitled to hold the prisoners they acquired until the expiration of their sentence. What they did with the prisoners while they held them was entirely their own affair; it was expected that they would exploit them for their labor, and nobody was particularly concerned by the lengths to which that exploitation might be taken.

More common, if less spectacular, was voluntary transportation. Some people simply bought a ticket on a ship sailing to America. Others, who couldn't afford so straightforward a process, privately sold their labor in advance for an agreed-upon period to an employer across the sea or a British broker for such employers in exchange for a ticket to the New World. These people, when they got off the boat in America, were legally indentured servants: they had to work for only room and board for the person who had put up their passage money until the price of the ticket was paid off. Like modern-day migrant laborers (especially the illegal immigrants among them) they were practically at their employers' mercy, although in rare cases we hear of indentured servants taking their masters to court for violation of their contracts. In Maryland this frequently involved not telling the indentees about their headrights, i.e. that anyone arriving in Maryland with the intention of settling here was entitled to a grant of 50 acres of land from the Lord Proprietor. Many transportees wound up working off their passage while their boss, telling the proprietary's officials that the new arrivals had agreed to pay back their passage money by assigning him their headright, rushed down to Annapolis to file for the land which should have been theirs. This is why the old records are so concerned with making clear whether land was going to an actual immigrant or to a Maryland resident who was simply entitled to cash in land warrants which immigrants he had financed had assigned to him in repayment of their debts.

Richard and Elizabeth showed up multiple times in the Archives of Maryland, Volume 10, with various court proceedings in the year 1656. <sup>15</sup>

Also In 1656, an Arthur Manship appeared in Maryland Provincial Court proceedings:

These p<sup>e</sup>nts wittnes th<sup>t</sup> I Mathew Smith Planf in Patux<sup>t</sup> Riuer, doe hereby sell, alienate, assigne & make ouer unto Thomas Hopkins & Robert Hopkins ioyntly & seuerally, them or eyther of them Two Cowes & One heyfer (marked in the right eare w<sup>th</sup> a slitt downe in the eare & a peice cut out before, & the left eare Cropd) And I the s<sup>d</sup> Mathew Smith bind mee my heyres to beare harmelesse the s<sup>d</sup> Thom- as Hopkins & Rob<sup>t</sup> Hopkins, their heyres or assignes from any title right or interest from the s<sup>d</sup> Mathew Smith or **Arthur Manship his Wife, or his Children**. Wittnes my hand the 18<sup>th</sup> of January 1656. Teste James Veitch Mathew C Smith, Jo<sup>s</sup> Hambleton. Elizabeth A Smith. <sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>[http://books.google.com/books?id=4EsOAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&ad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=4EsOAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&ad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false)

<sup>16</sup> Provincial Court Proceedings Council of Maryland, Volume XLI, page 303  
<http://aomol.net/000001/000041/html/am41--303.html>

Additionally, a search of “The New Early Settlers of Maryland”<sup>17</sup> comprising 34,326 entries from Gust Skordas' “Early Settlers of Maryland” and Carson Gibb's “Supplement to the Early Settlers of Maryland” turned up only Richard, Elizabeth and their four children. Richard Sr., by the way, was dead by 1658, when Elizabeth, his “relict”, had remarried to Matthew Smith. That group of Manships then, seemingly, disappear.

And in fact, they MAY have disappeared if the quote about Elizabeth remarrying, supposedly from the same Maryland Provincial Court Business documents, is accurate:

Matthew Smith “Marrying the relict of Richard Manship demands.....and Richard Manship, Jr, deceased...”<sup>18</sup>

Maryland history tells us that mortality ran high among those early settlers: “fevers and ague”, as well as injuries and poor nutrition took many. Some diseases were caught on board crowded ships. Malaria, typhoid, and dysentery, spread by swamp mosquitoes and bad drinking water were common. In 1648, there were 168 taxable heads of household out of 350 people in the colony; in 1660, the population had grown to 2500, mostly through immigration.<sup>19</sup>

Louise Clark Manship's<sup>20</sup> hand-written notes, taken at the DAR Library presumably in the mid 1900's, include that ubiquitous genealogy story that starts “Three Manship brothers came to America.....” but she made no note as to the source of this information. We include this story for your entertainment, as that is what most of those “three brothers” stories are. Her notes, however, claim that brothers Richard, Arthur, and Charles Manship were born in England, but were living in Holland at the time they sailed to America early in the 1650's. That probably means they were “dissenters”, people of a religion other than the state religion of England who found it a lot more comfortable to live elsewhere<sup>21</sup>. Her notes also indicated that they settled in Talbot Co, MD<sup>22</sup>. While

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/search.html>

<sup>18</sup> We were unable to find this quote in the Maryland Archives, but it is reproduced in Volume XIII, No. 1 of Chesapeake Cousins, Upper Shore Genealogical Soc. of Maryland, 1987.

<sup>19</sup> Arthur Pierce Middleton, Tobacco Coast: a maritime history of Chesapeake Bay in the colonial era. 1953

Norman K. Risjord, Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800. 1978

Aubrey C. Land, Colonial Maryland, a history. 1981

<sup>20</sup> Louise was the wife of Luther, Jr. born 1885 in Mississippi. She did some digging at the D.A.R. Library (presumably in the mid 1900's), and her notes were archived in the Mississippi Dept of Archives and History, in relation to the Manship House in Jackson, MS

<sup>21</sup> Many of Talbot's early settlers were Quakers, seeking a haven from persecution; their Third Haven Meeting House, completed in 1684, is still in active service as a house of worship. Others were Puritans driven from Cavalier Virginia in the Cromwell era, or Irish and Scottish rebels transported to the colony as indentured servants.

<http://www.hstc.org/talbotcountyhistory.htm>

<sup>22</sup> The form of Talbot County's creation, though not known, probably was by virtue of an order of the Governor in Council. The County was in existence by February 18, 1661/ 62, when a writ was issued to the sheriff.

<http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/mdmanual/36loc/ta/html/ta.html>

we have seen evidence of Richard in Maryland in 1652 and Arthur there in 1656 with his cow, who knows if this is a true “three brothers” story or not. We have not found any other substantiation for it, although heaven knows the name “Charles” was used many times in later generations of Manships, whereas the name Richard was not so prevalent!. There were no European settlers in the area which became Caroline County until 1664 <sup>23</sup>, and Richard Sr. and Jr. were both dead by 1658 when Elizabeth remarried, so Louise may have meant their families *ended up* settling in Talbot Co. Or she may have been speculating. Without sources, we cannot tell.

So if Richard Jr. was deceased without procreating, the Richard Manship family may not have been our ancestors. Perhaps Arthur’s was? Or the third brother Charles? We do not know if there’s a direct link between any of the brothers and the first of “our” Manship line, about whom we DO know. By 1774, however, the Manships were well installed in Caroline Co. MD. “Marriage Licenses of Caroline County, Maryland, 1774-1815” <sup>24</sup> lists 21 marriages of Manship men and women during that period.

## So what do we really know about Manship ancestors?

When we first began looking for Mary Murray Manship’s grave in 2005, Ancestry.com hooked us up to a distant cousin in Maryland, Parker Todd, who replied generously to our queries:

..... My Manship line is through Rev. Noah Manship (1779-1826) of Talbot Co., MD (son of Isaac Manship, grandson of Charles Manship who died 1788 in Caroline Co., MD). I descend from Rev. Noah Manship's first wife, Nancy Harris, while the sculptor Paul Manship descends from his second wife, Rebecca (Sangston) Millington.<sup>25</sup>

Thanks to Parker’s impeccable and copious research and that of many others, family trees of southern Manship branches at Ancestry.com by other Manship cousins, genealogists who documented the Jackson mayor’s lineage, Lorin Spenny’s 1978 work (courtesy of Richard Manship), and the cousins who have contacted us as this project developed, we learned a lot about our Manship line, and as stated above, have been able to pull together a family tree which includes ALMOST all the folks in all the states in those Ancestry maps above. Exceptions are:

- Revolutionary War rolls list only one Manship as having served in that conflict (although there is evidence of others), and that was Henry Manship of Delaware. There were two Henrys of that period in our records, one in Caroline Co, 1768 -

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<sup>23</sup> J. O. K. Walsh, Caroline Co. Historical Society, personal communication

<sup>24</sup> Cranor, Henry Downes. Marriage Licenses of Caroline County, Maryland, 1774-1815. Philadelphia, PA, USA: Henry Downes Cranor, 1904.

<http://www.archive.org/details/marriagelicense00cran>

<sup>25</sup> <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~carolines/>

1791, and another much earlier, 1700 – 1762. Our guess is this soldier was the son of George and Sarah Manship (George was born 1718 Dorchester, MD and died 1773 in Kent DE), but we have been unable to determine that with certainty. No Manship name appeared in two books on colonial Delaware we checked. <sup>26</sup>

- One small group of Pennsylvania Manships who arrived in the 1800's. <sup>27</sup>
- The Canadian Manships:

Also a Manship clan is scattered about eastern Canada (Ontario and New Brunswick) according to a Darryl Manship of Woodstock, Ontario. Studies in 1930 indicated that the family centering in Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, had been there for several generations and before that had come from the eastern shore of the United States with the Empire Loyalists following the Revolutionary War. We are challenged to complete data on this family. <sup>28</sup>

That would be fun to believe; however, a search of Canadian family trees at Ancestry.com shows that the Sackville, New Brunswick family may instead have derived from a John Manship who came to Canada from Somerset England in the 1800's.

So here is the lineage we can now document:

- **Charles Manship I** <sup>29</sup> (born well before 1713 - died about 1739, or maybe before 1733) married Ann Cox (1700 - 1762). Parker believes Charles was born in MD, but what we know for sure is that he was of age to witness a land record in 1713. He may or may not actually have been born in Maryland.

Parker wrote:

Our first probable ancestor Charles Manship appears in Talbot Co., MD in 1713, witnessing a land record for land which is in the area now known as Chapel District, Talbot County, Maryland. <sup>30</sup>

Then in 1723, wrote Parker:

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<sup>26</sup> Colonial Delaware Soldiers and Sailors, 1638-1776, Henry C. Peden, Jr., 2000. Colonial Families of Delaware, Vols I – IV, F. Edward Wright, 1999-2001.

<sup>27</sup> As we studied Parker Todd's records on Ancestry.com, we found another Manship who arrived in the US in the 1800's: Samuel (1818 England – aft 1880 probably PA) and wife Susan (1820 England – after 1880 probably PA) and their 6 children. Thanks again to Parker Todd!

<sup>28</sup> Personal communication, Lorin Spenny, via Richard Manship

<sup>29</sup> The Roman numerals are our device for keeping four generations of Charles from being more confusing than they have to be.

<sup>30</sup> Talbot Co., MD Land Records Vol. 12 pg. 161 and 163  
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship\\_family.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship_family.htm)

5 Oct. 1723 John Leonard of Queen Anne's Co., MD sold a tract of land called "Leonard's Frolicks" cont. 150 acres, on the east side of the Choptank River (in Dorchester Co., MD) to **Charles Manship, Planter**, of Dorchester Co., MD, stating that the land adjoined "Gaindeys Long Pine" formerly laid out for Edmond Ganey. (Dorchester Co., MD Land Records, 8 old 43)

No Manship ever sold "Leonard's Frolicks," but I have some circumstantial evidence that it stayed in the family for a while. <sup>31</sup>

Further land-record research, done by Patricia Guida, revealed that this property was incorrectly named "Leonards Frolick" by John Leonard when he purchased it in 1706. Its original patent name was "Mull Rain", patented to Cornelius Mulrain in 1685. What Charles Manship probably bought was really all or part of Mull Rain plus Mull Rain Addition, about 150 acres.

In reference to a planned trip to Caroline Co. in 2011, Pat Guida wrote:

So, when you go to view where a Charles Manship lived in 1723, drive south on Route 16, and below Harmony make a right on Wilkins Branch Road, then a right on Gilpins Point Road, making the loop on that road which may encircle or touch Manship's land. I have studied this whole neck of land in depth, platting and relating all of the parcels, but ... I cannot be *exact* as to the location of "Leonards Frolick," the name given to the tract conveyed to Charles Manship in the 1723 deed.

Pat's recommendation, that we drive the Wilkins Branch - Gilpins Point Road loop, allowed us to see the views that Charles may have seen when he stood on his land in the 1720's. This property stretched almost a mile (320 perches = 1 mile) northeast along the Choptank River from what is now Ganey's Wharf.

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<sup>31</sup> [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship\\_family.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship_family.htm)



View looking NE along the Choptank River from Ganey's Point Rd. (Photo by author, 2011)



View looking SE along the Choptank River from Ganey's Point Rd. (Photo by author, 2011)



Map of Caroline County, MD. The area along the Choptank River, just northeast of Harmony, MD. Charles' land stretched almost a mile, northeast along the river, from Ganey's Wharf. X marks the spot from which the photos above were taken. (Google maps, satellite view, 2011.)

We have not determined when Charles sold this property, but we do know that in 1783, Colonel William Richardson was taxed on 795 acres, which he had assembled from Mull Rain and other properties and re-designated "Richardson."

Of the many famous men in Caroline's early days none stand out more prominently than William Richardson, for, besides his military activity during the Revolution, to him more than anyone else Caroline owes her existence as a county.

William Richardson, born 1735, was the son of William and Ann Webb Richardson, Quakers of Talbot county, but in early manhood moved to Dorchester, where he owned large tracts of land. It was while he was a member of the General Assembly from that county in 1773 that he presented a bill which provided for forming Caroline from Dorchester and Queen Anne's counties. The bill was passed and in March 1774 Caroline county was organized with Richardson as one of its original commissioners.....

The same year he was appointed clerk of the county court, but soon found his other duties so pressing that he deputized John Baker to act for him. When the British made their attack upon Philadelphia in December of 1777, Colonel Richardson was commissioned to remove the Continental Treasury to Baltimore. This consisted of such notes and specie as the Continental Congress had on hand for supplying the needs of the provinces. In '78 he was a member of the convention to ratify the

Constitution of the United States. From 1789-1793 he was Presidential elector in the college that elected Washington president.....

Although not a man of great wealth Richardson lived in such luxury as was the custom in his generation.

Upon his plantation, known as Gilpin Point, situated on the Choptank river, stood his family mansion, store house, granary, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other outbuildings. Like all such estates at that time Gilpin Point resembled a little village in itself. <sup>32</sup>

By virtue of this parcel of land resting along the river, we can surmise that Charles was not among the poorest segment of Eastern Shore planters. That segment of planting society tended to live well inland of the rivers which led to the Chesapeake Bay, and on poor soils. Rivers, such as the Choptank, afforded passage for large ships only in their lower courses but admitted smaller vessels, especially schooners and sloops, for sometimes as much as 50 miles above their mouths. The Choptank, being fairly deep gave admittance to large ships for at least 20 miles and to small craft much farther. Charles property was about 36 miles from the mouth of the Choptank.

The problem of conveying tobacco any distance by land (rolling the hogsheads) was damage to the packaged tobacco which occurred from this activity. More affluent planters delivered their tobacco hogsheads with little damage to nearby wharves along the river, where they were consigned to British ships. So Charles may have owned his own wharf/dock at Gilpin's or Ganey's Point and was able to deliver his crop to ships, which would take it overseas, with minimal damage. <sup>33</sup>

What did the economy of the Eastern Shore look like in Charles' time?  
(Information gleaned from these sources <sup>34</sup>)

One of the best descriptions of this area was crafted by James A. Michener in "Chesapeake" (1978). Here is a description of 1600's Maryland planters from another historian:

At first view, the people of Maryland appear almost to a man a single type; the planter. Every household produced a tobacco crop for the excellent reason that tobacco was not merely the cash crop but the actual money of the province, essential for paying taxes, court fees, settling debts, and making purchases. Functionally, almost every adult male was a planter, though not the planter of legend: the man of leisure, owner of a mansion house, elegant furnishings, and hordes of servile laborers who did the work. The reality of his lifestyle differs so radically that minds accustomed to the romantic connotations of the term "planter", can hardly accept the true picture.

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<sup>32</sup> From Edward M. Noble, *The History of Caroline County Maryland, From its Beginning*. The J. W. Stowell Printing Co. Federalsburg, MD. 1920. Page 76 – 78.

<sup>33</sup> Arthur Pierce Middleton, *Tobacco Coast: a maritime history of Chesapeake Bay in the colonial era*, 1953; Norman K. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*, 1978; Aubrey C. Land, *Colonial Maryland, a History*. 1981

<sup>34</sup> Arthur Pierce Middleton, *Tobacco Coast: a maritime history of Chesapeake Bay in the colonial era*, 1953; Norman K. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*, 1978; Aubrey C. Land, *Colonial Maryland, a History*. 1981

...Frequently the planter's house had a single room, in one recorded instance, twelve feet square....as large as 16 x 32 feet. Windows are described as 'unglazed', that is mere apertures in the wall covered by shutters to keep out the wind and rain. The very poorest had dirt floors, but the abundance of timber afforded most families the comfort of wooden planking. Detailed inventories of furnishings almost never mention a carpet or rug, but they do catalog utensils: a cook pot or two, occasionally a skillet, sometimes a metal spoon, perhaps a pail for milk.....bedding listed in almost every inventory, consisted of nothing more than a flock mattress and coverlets, though one or more featherbeds appear in plusher households.

With living quarters cramped and privacy inside the house out of the question, planting families lived out of doors, at least in mild weather. Members spent their leisure under the shade tree and even did many chores outside.....Hunting, sometimes for sport but mainly for pot,, occupied many hours. Chiefly, the unremitting demands of husbandry took household males to tobacco and cornfields or to the forest.....The essential tobacco crop provided his income, but hardly enough to make ends meet. With only the labor of his own family, planters marketed crops of between 750 and 2000 pounds, worth in money £3 to £10 sterling. This return covered every purchase made by ordinary planters: tools, clothing and such foodstuffs as sugar and condiments. A bad crop or extravagant buying could plunge the family into debt, for most purchases were made from local merchants...who settled such debts when crops came to market.....Almost every estate had more or less indebtedness to be paid off when settled at the planter's death by his administrator. With incomes of these dimensions few planters accumulated more than a bare competence during a lifetime. According to the inventories, over four-fifths left personal estates of £100 or less, many encumbered with debt.

These are the planters as the records show them. A later age would call them deprived or disadvantaged. Though their lifestyles seem dreary and their sumptuary surroundings bleak, many enjoyed a kind of rude plenty from kitchen garden and orchard, from their farm animals and their pot hunting. Moreover, there is another side of their life and labor not clearly reflected in the records. They cleared the fields, built the houses, planted the orchards, erected the barns, made fences and crude roads: all those improvements that technical economists lump together under the heading, capital formation. These works, almost heroic in magnitude, laid solid foundations upon which the well-being of the province rested in future years.

Not every planter, of course, conformed to the common model. A few, perhaps one in twenty, rose well above the average in personal estate, even in depressed years. These favored ones also clash with the moonlight and magnolias imagery of the planting society.

...In every county [such] planters moved to the top,....hard driving and enterprising, they organized the commercial agriculture of the province and made possible the outward movement of crops and inward flow of goods. All began as petty merchants, then, as opportunities arose, diversified their activities with money lending, land speculation, and sometimes law practice. <sup>35</sup>

With influx of blacks starting in 1698, came a change in MD economy. .... The 1600's had been the century of the indentured servant. Once started, the importation of slaves into Maryland continued through the 1700's. Between 1697 and 1710, the number of blacks in Maryland rose from 3000 to almost 8000. By 1720, about ¼ of Maryland planters held slaves, but in small numbers, usually 4 or less. Only 6% of planting families had over 10 slaves. Small planters, those with estates £100 and below, held no slaves although they made up more than 2/3 of the population in 1720. Most smaller planters made do with the assistance of his children and a few indentured servants. By 1760, however, 46% of planting families had slaves. More than half had 5 or fewer, enough, however, to quadruple tobacco crops on their farms.

The eighteenth century also saw gluts in the tobacco markets, poor crop years, and price depression, which made it increasingly difficult to afford English goods. Planters

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<sup>35</sup> Aubrey C. Land, Colonial Maryland, a History. 1981

began to grow wheat and corn on partly exhausted tobacco fields for sale or export. They also gave more attention to their cattle, sheep and hogs. Rising trade with the West Indies stimulated ship building, provisioning and ancillary industries. Talbot and Somerset Counties produced "naval stores" commercially: ships masts and yards made of pine, tar & pitch, standards, knees and crooked timbers, as well as hemp for rope. A leather industry began and shoe making. Linen, wool and cotton were spun for home consumption and sale. Rising standards brought the need for plaster, shingle clapboard, bricks for nicer houses. Hemp, flax, indigo, and ginseng were tried as crops for export. Seafood, so plentiful and an important part of the Colonial diet, began being exported from Maryland about 1750.

Iron furnaces also grew up in the Chesapeake Bay area starting in 1718. By 1730, VA and MD exported 1500 tons of pig iron to Great Britain, 90% of all the American colonial export of iron. By 1762, there were 8 furnaces in MD.

So the price of tobacco was an index of the industrial activity of the Colonies. When tobacco prices fell so low that poorer planters could not afford to buy necessary supplies from England, there was a spurt of activity in tanning, shoemaking, and linen woolen and cotton manufactures.

We do not know much about Charles I except that at one point he was called "Charles Manship, Planter, of Dorchester Co., MD," and owned property along the Choptank River. He may have been engaged in production other than that of tobacco, and he was likely somewhere in the £100-estate small planter category. Without his will and/or estate inventory, we can only surmise anything about his prosperity.

This Maryland Archive paragraph shows that Charles definitely died before 1741:

Dorchester Co., MD Land Record old 12, page 89, Dated 10 March 1740 Recorded 23 Jan 1741(/42) Commission to determine the bounds of the land called "Wakefield," Deposition of **Ann Cox**, aged 40, mentions her **deceased husband Charles Manship**, who told her that Jonas Dawson told him that Richard Foster described to him the bounded tree of "Wakefield."<sup>36</sup>

But Parker Todd believes he may have died even earlier, as only one Charles appeared on the Tax lists of 1733, and that is Charles, Jr. or Charles II.<sup>37</sup>

We did not locate a will or any estate documents for Charles I, who had four sons and one daughter:

- Charles II (1707 - 1788), more on him later;
- Nathan (?? – 1773 in Dorchester MD);

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<sup>36</sup> [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship\\_family.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~carolines/manship_family.htm)

<sup>37</sup> 1733 Tax List of Talbot County, Maryland. Source, Citizens of The Eastern Shore of Maryland 1659-1750 by F. Edward Wright, pg. 29  
<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=trishaann&id=I445>

- George (1718 – 1773 in Kent DE); George may have had a family, as evidenced by a Henry Manship of Delaware serving in the American Revolution. But there is no other easily acquired evidence of the family or George's descendents.
- Elizabeth (?? – 1771 in Talbot, MD); and
- Henry (1700 – 1761 or '62 in Dorchester, MD).

These Manships and their descendants all contributed to the list of Caroline Co. marriages mentioned previously.

- **Charles Manship II (1707 - 1788)** Caroline Co, MD. Wife unknown.

Charles II was a tax payer in 1733, says Parker Todd and F. Edward Wright:

Listed on the 1733 tax list of Talbot County, Maryland as a head of household (married) in Tuckahoe Hundred <sup>38</sup>.

Tuckahoe Hundred would have been across the river from Denton, between the Tuckahoe Creek and the Choptank River <sup>39</sup> .

Charles was also a member of the militia and a patriot:

Talbot County, Maryland Militia, 1748A Roll of the Militia under the Command of Tho. Porter in Talbot County. <sup>40</sup>

(The Militia was a provincial organization of a very early date, an act of General Assembly for such an organization having been passed at their session in 1638. This Act provided that, under the direction of the Lieutenant General, "The captain of the military band shall use all power necessary, or conducting, in his direction, to the safety and defense of the province." However at the opening of the Revolutionary period the Militia was only a organization and Caroline as a county had no such military body of which we know. <sup>41</sup> )

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<sup>38</sup> Citizens of The Eastern Shore of Maryland 1659-1750 by F. Edward Wright, 1986.

<sup>39</sup> The term "hundred" was unfamiliar to this Pennsylvania girl: At the time when the Assembly granted the organization of Caroline County, they also passed an act that the new county be divided into Hundreds. In accordance with this Act the November Court, 1774 divided the county into five hundreds as follows:.... Tuckahoe Hundred began at Nathaniel Bradley's upon Tuckahoe Creek, and from thence with a straight line to Francis Orrell's on Charles Nichol's plantation on Choptank River, to Vincent Price's and up with Tuckahoe Creek to the said beginning.  
(<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mdcaroli/Hundreds.html> )

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The use of hundreds in America dates back to colonial days. Hundreds were used as a sub-county division in England and were introduced in some of the British colonies.  
<http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/genealogy/resguide/hund.htm>

<sup>40</sup> Citizens of The Eastern Shore of Maryland 1659-1750 by F. Edward Wright, 1986

<sup>41</sup> Edward M. Noble, The History of Caroline County Maryland, From its Beginning. The J. W. Stowell Printing Co. Federalsburg, MD. 1920. Page 54  
<http://ia600302.us.archive.org/17/items/historyofcarolin00nobl/historyofcarolin00nobl.pdf>

Subscribed to the patriotic oath of Allegiance and Fidelity before the Honorable Thomas Potter, March 1778. And rendered patriotic service by providing wheat for the use of the military in Aug 1782. <sup>42</sup>

Abstracted land records for Caroline and Talbot Counties showed no land transactions for Charles II. We will probably never know at what trade Charles made his living. But as planters evolved into merchants, in the half century before the Revolution, the Chesapeake, especially the Eastern Shore, became a shipbuilding center second only to the new England Colonies. The Chesapeake clipper-schooner was developed there.

Periodic depressions in tobacco trade, particularly where the quality of tobacco was low, drove men away from the cultivation of that crop and increased the potential labor supply. As ship-building tended to be concentrated in those very regions, many displaced planters became apprenticed to skilled ship builders from overseas and learned their trade. After about 1730, shipwrights and ship carpenters appear with increasing frequency in the records and, by the middle of the century, represented a substantial craft. <sup>43</sup>

So Charles II may have made his living as a tanner, ships chandler, shipbuilder, operator of tavern or ferryboat, or been another other type of merchant in the community. In "Chesapeake", James A. Michener reminds us that many occupations and specialties were needed in the Colonies: weavers, lacemakers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, barbers, cabinetmakers, sailors, caulkers, timbermen, sawyers, carpenters, foundry men, ropemakers, fishermen, coopers, and skilled handymen to do repairs <sup>44</sup>, although on large plantations, it was the slaves or indentured servants who provided many of these special skills. Had Charles II been a clergyman, lawyer, or physician, we believe that more records of his activities would have shown up in the Maryland Archives. As we see from his will, he owned a number of slaves, at least six and perhaps more. Whatever occupation he engaged in required laborers. It seems unlikely, however, that he was a planter.

Early Maryland census records do show Charles as a resident of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co in 1740, and therefore an Anglican <sup>45</sup>:

Charles Manship signed a petition of inhabitants of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, Maryland to Gov. Samuel Ogle and the assembly. Stating that the parish is so large that many people are almost deprived of the Gospel <sup>46</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Revolutionary Patriots of Caroline Co, Maryland, 1775-1783. Henry C. Peden, Willow Band Books, 2001

<sup>43</sup> Aubrey C. Land, Colonial Maryland, a History. 1981. Page 234

<sup>44</sup> James A. Michener, Chesapeake, 1978, Chapter "Rosalind's Revenge", page 309.

<sup>45</sup> [http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=mdcen&h=11674392&indiv=try&o\\_xid=012077&o\\_lid=012077&o\\_sch=FTM+Software+Integration&offerid=0%3a700%3a0](http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=mdcen&h=11674392&indiv=try&o_xid=012077&o_lid=012077&o_sch=FTM+Software+Integration&offerid=0%3a700%3a0)

<sup>46</sup> Archives of MD., Vol. XL, 478. Also Citizens of The Eastern Shore of Maryland 1659-1750 by F. Edward Wright, pg. 51

The Old Whitemarsh Church <sup>47</sup> in St. Peter's Parish may have been where Charles worshipped, although its location just north of present-day Trappe, MD seems too distant from Tuckahoe Hundred for the Manships to have attended church regularly. The cemetery and church ruins are on the national register of Historic Places.<sup>48</sup>



Old Whitemarsh Church (remains) and cemetery, on the east side of U.S. Route 50, at Manadier Rd, 2.5 miles north of Trappe, MD in Talbot Co.  
(Photo by Jody Brumage, 2011, at <http://www.flickr.com/photos/jodybr/5913971208/>)

Charles and his wife had five sons and one daughter, who began to spread out into the U.S. and fill in those state maps we saw in federal census records:

- Elijah (1730 – 1829) married, moved to NC maybe by 1780 and began the NC branch. Two of his grandsons moved to Indiana where Manships flourished, progeny-wise;
- Charles (1735 – 1795), more on him later;
- Isaac (1740 – before 1783) stayed in the Talbot area of MD and had two sons Noah and Aaron. Of Isaac's grandsons, one moved to Kentucky, and two moved to Mississippi, one becoming the "famous" mayor of Jackson, MI during the Civil War;
- Aaron (abt 1742 – 1797) moved to South Carolina after fighting in the Revolutionary War <sup>49</sup> and marrying in 1778. He gave rise to the SC branch of the

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<sup>47</sup> <http://www.tcfl.org/mdroom/narratives/whitemarsh.html>

<sup>48</sup>

[http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/019000/019500/019569/pdf/msa\\_se5\\_19569.pdf](http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/stagsere/se1/se5/019000/019500/019569/pdf/msa_se5_19569.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Aaron Manship was second Lt in Capt Nehemiah Andrew's Company, 14th battalion, by Aug 1777; First LT April 1778.

Source: Revolutionary Patriots of Caroline Co, Maryland, 1775-1783. Henry C. Peden, Willow Band Books, 2001

family and also settled a farm which has been nominated for the National Register <sup>50</sup>. One of his sons moved to Missouri;

- Nathan (before 1755 – 1809) married and had five children, most of whom stayed in the Caroline, MD area , but one of his grandsons moved to Ohio and founded a large family there. Nathan inherited the bulk of Charles' estate, and may be the Nathan Manship who was convicted of "fornication" in 1777 <sup>51</sup>; and
- Mary (?? – after 1803) married Richard Dudley in 1774 and stayed in Talbot County.

Speaking of the Civil War, with Manships in so many states by the 1860's, Manship men from South Carolina (Travis and Aaron T., Sr.), Mississippi (Charles H., Jr. and David Daley), Indiana (Charles and Sylvester), Pennsylvania (John), and Missouri (Aaron) all fought in the War Between the States, according to Civil War service records at Ancestry.com. Therefore, our family participated in the cousin-fighting-cousin scenario which typified this conflict. There was also a William Manship in the U.S. Colored Troops, perhaps a freed or former slave named for his owner's family.

The Census of 1778 showed that 4 of the 5 sons of Charles II were still in Maryland: Aaron, Charles, Elijah, and Nathan<sup>52</sup>, all in the Great Choptank Hundred <sup>53</sup> of Caroline County – Isaac had died by then.

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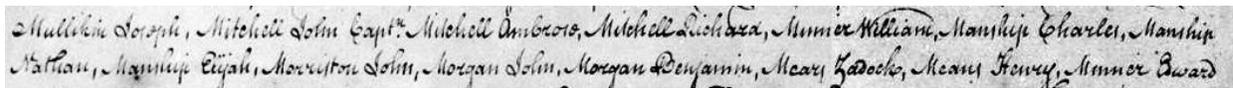
<sup>50</sup> <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/marlboro/S10817735007/index.htm>

<sup>51</sup> Document "translated" by Richard Manship in 2011:  
Nathan Manship, Elizabeth Dillon, And Thomas the Bastard  
State and Nathan Manship 1777  
(written scroll)

Caroline County to wit At another time to wit, At a County Court of the State of Maryland held for Caroline County at Mellvills Warehouse in the County afs {note: afs = aforesaid [RAM]}the third Tuesday in August Seventeen hundred and seventy seven by the Oath of twelve Jurors good and lawful Men of the County afs who being sworn and charged to enquire for the same State and the body of the County afs It was presented that Nathan Manship late of the said County planter the tenth day of August in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and seventy six at the County afs and within the Jurisdiction of this Court did commit Fornication with a certain Elizabeth Dillon and of her body there and then had carnal Knowledge and a Bastard Child on the body of her the said Elizabeth then and there did beget to the evil Example of all others in such case offending and against the forms of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided and so forth .....Nathan Manship in his proper person according to certain Recognizances by him and his Sureties in this part before recognized And immediately being asked how he of the promises above upon him imposed would be acquitted Saith that he cannot deny but that he of the Fornication afs in the Indictment afs specified is guilty in manner and form as by the Indictment afs above against him is supposed And the fornication afs expressly acknowledgeth and putteth himself thereof in the Mercy of the said State and so forth ....  
Wm Richardson (written letters)

<sup>52</sup> Source: Land Record A, p. 264. MSA S 1419-9-10796  
Source: Land Record A, p. 264. MSA S 1419-9-10797  
Source: Land Record A, p. 264. MSA S 1419-9-10798  
Source: Land Record A, p. 264. MSA S 1419-9-10799  
([http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s1400/s1419/html/ssi1419\\_9.html](http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s1400/s1419/html/ssi1419_9.html) )

<sup>53</sup> At the time when the Assembly granted the organization of Caroline County, they also passed an act that the new county be divided into Hundreds. In accordance with this Act the November Court, 1774



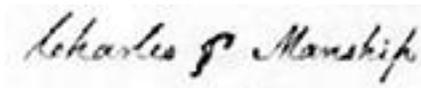
Mulliken Joseph, Mitchell John Capt, Mitchell Amos, Mitchell Nicholas, Mumer William, Manship Charles, Manship Nathan, Manship Elijah, Morrison John, Morgan John, Morgan Benjamin, Neary Gadocho, Neary Henry, Mumer Bward

Detail from page of 1778 Census of Caroline County shows three of the four Manships. <sup>54</sup>

An abstracted will of Charles Manship II, d. 1788, listed the following bequests: <sup>55</sup>

- to Charles Manship, son: Negro woman Florah and her son Isaac
- to Mary Manship, daughter: Negro woman Sal and her daughter Grace
- to Elijah Manship, son: Negro Morris
- to Aaron Manship, son: Negro George
- to Aaron Manship, grandson: ten pounds or a horse of equal value
- to Nathan Manship, son: remainder of estate

to which he “signed” his mark



Charles Manship

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divided the county into five hundreds as follows:.... Great Choptank Hundred beginning at the mouth of Hunting Creek and running up said creek to the bridge over James Murray’s Mill Dam and from thence with the main county road that divides Caroline County from Dorchester County to the Northwest Fork Bridge and from thence up the said North West Fork Branch to Marshy Hope Bridge and from thence with the main road that leads to Nathaniel Potter’s Landing on Great Choptank River and from thence down the said river to the mouth of Hunting Creek.

(<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mdcaroli/Hundreds.html> )

<sup>54</sup> This written page does not seem to include Aaron.

[http://mdlandrec.net/msa/stagser/s1700/s1741/cfm/act\\_captureimage.cfm?CFID=40959452&CFTOKEN=13817383&book=A&b\\_beg\\_date=1774&b\\_end\\_date=1786&b\\_qu=CE&b\\_sr=94&b\\_ssu=1&b\\_sp=264&b\\_select=true](http://mdlandrec.net/msa/stagser/s1700/s1741/cfm/act_captureimage.cfm?CFID=40959452&CFTOKEN=13817383&book=A&b_beg_date=1774&b_end_date=1786&b_qu=CE&b_sr=94&b_ssu=1&b_sp=264&b_select=true)

<sup>55</sup> Source: Caroline County, MD Register of Wills, 1785-1792, Liber JB i, transcript. Abstracted by Leslie and Neil Keddie, 2001

• **Charles Manship III** (1735 - 1795) Caroline Co, MD married **Mary Kirkham** (1738 - 1778) in 1772; and **Ann Bland** (born probably bef. 1762 - after 1797) on the same day in 1778 on which his uncle Aaron Manship married Ann's sister Sarah Bland<sup>56</sup>.

Charles III was 55 when his father bequeathed two slaves to him.

A snippet of a handwritten will in cursive script. The text reads: "I Charles I bequith a negro woman Sarah and her son Isaac, to my loving". The word "loving" is written in a larger, more decorative hand.

Will of Charles Manship, 1783, who died in 1788, detail<sup>57</sup>

By that time, he was already a successful plantation owner and father to a large family. Altogether there were 14 children who lived to adulthood born to Charles and his 2 wives. The problem of determining which children were born to which wife is a complicated one -- the list below is that of Parker Todd and others who have studied this issue with a finer lens than we have. A discerning reader will note that the dates of marriages and births do not match up properly. Therefore, we cannot quite believe any of this to be concrete fact. Those children whose family records we could follow remained in MD.

Mary's children are believed to have been:

- Aaron (1760 – 1808),
- Charles (1762 – 1812),
- James (1770 – 1824),
- William (1780 – 1814 or 1815),
- Henry (1768 – 1791),
- Mary (born between 1755 – 1774, died after 1800) ,
- Elizabeth (born between 1775 – 1784, died 1815),
- Ann "Nancy" (1777 – 1805), and
- Lydia (1779 – after 1835).

Ann's children are believed to have been:

- Andrew (1784 – 1829),
- Anna (?? – 1815),
- Sarah (?? – 1821)
- Joseph (?? - ??), and

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<sup>56</sup> Ancestry.com. Caroline County, Maryland Marriages, 1774-1815 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000.

Original data: Cranor, Henry Downes. Marriage Licenses of Caroline County, Maryland, 1774-1815. Philadelphia, PA, USA: Henry Downes Cranor, 1904.

<sup>57</sup> [http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/coagserm/cm200/cm269/000000/000003/pdf/msa\\_cr63445-1.pdf](http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/coagserm/cm200/cm269/000000/000003/pdf/msa_cr63445-1.pdf)

- Foster (1788 - ??).

## The Kirkhams and Durdens

As Mary Kirkham Manship was most likely our direct ancestress, we were interested to learn that her great-grandfather William Kirkham (1655 – 1686) was an English immigrant to MD in the second half of the 1600's.

- **William Kirkham** (1655 – 1686) Spelling variations of Kirkham include: Kercom, Kercum, Kericham, Kircam, Kircum, Kirkum, Kirkcome, and Kirkcombe. He married **Alice Paxton** (1660 – after 1710).

“Early Settlers of Maryland” shows William Kirkham “of Dorchester Co” immigrated to MD in or before 1669. In his will of 1684, William named his wife, son James, and two tracts of land, “Yarwell” and “Woolverton”:

I William Kircum of the County of Talbott in the Province of Maryland, planter, being very weak in body and willing to settle what outward estate I have, do make this my will & Testament in manner following: First, I bequeath my body to the earth & my spirit unto God that gave it. I give & bequeath unto my deare & loving wife Alice Kircum the plantation I now live on called *Yarwall* for and during her natural life, and after her decease I give the said plantation and Land called *Yarwall* unto my sonne James Kircum, and his heirs for ever and if my said wife shall think fitt to sett him \_\_\_ he shall attain the age of twenty and one years she may but not otherwise. I give and bequeath unto my dear & loving wife Alice Kircum all my goods chattels and all my Land except for fifty acres of that Land called *Woolverton* and I doe hereby make her whole and sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament and I doe hereby revoke all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this 30<sup>th</sup> day of December *Anno Domini* 1684.

/s/ William Kircum (his mark)

In the presence of witnesses: Edward Starkey, Timothy Lane, Henry Sapp and William Jones.<sup>58</sup>

In 1710, Alice, who had remarried to “Matthew Jenkins, Planter, late of Talbot County” bequeathed to her son James Kircom all of her land in Queen Anne’s County.<sup>59</sup>

- **James Kirkham** (1670-1724) married **Africa Durden** (1685 – bef 1758) in 1703 at the Tuckahoe Meeting House -- the Kirkhams were Quakers.

Africa Durden Kirkham was the daughter of **Stephen Durden, Jr.** (?? – 1710), a Quaker who acquired a 700-acre tract called “John’s Neck” in Talbot County in 1668<sup>60</sup>. He was listed as “of Virginia” when he purchased John’s Neck in 1668. It’s likely that Stephen Durden, Jr. of Talbot Co. was the son of **Stephen Durden, Sr.** who was born in Lancashire, England in 1611 and died in Nansemond, Norfolk County, Virginia around

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<sup>58</sup> Talbot County Wills, Bk 4, p. 222

<sup>59</sup> Queen Anne Co Land Records LR 1:15 (ETA 073)

<sup>60</sup> 14 Oct. 1668 John Pitt to Stephen Durdy [Jr] of Va. – 700 acres “John’s Necke” in King’s Creek, north side Choptank River adjoining Matt. Worgan. Wit: John Cooke, Humphrey Jennings. TCLR 1:19).

1680. In 1678, Stephen, Jr. was repaid, in tobacco, for monies which he had put forward for an expedition against the Nanticoke Indians <sup>61</sup>.

Twice, Stephen, Jr. married outside his faith, which the Eastern Shore Quakers called “disorderly proceedings”! <sup>62</sup> Africa was probably the child of Stephen’s first wife. Stephen’s son Joseph, by his second wife Rebecca Woolchurch Anderson, inherited his land. <sup>63</sup>

In 1701, James Kirkham sold his father’s lands, 250-acre tract names “Wolverton”, as well as a 150-acre parcel called “Mount Hope”, both in Talbot County. <sup>64</sup> And in 1715, he purchased 200 acres of “Tuttlefields” along the Choptank River <sup>65</sup>. Additionally, a

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<sup>61</sup> <http://aomol.net/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000007/html/am7--89.html>

<sup>62</sup> 18/3/1685 It was reported that **Stephen Durdon** [Jr] has brought a blemish upon truth and friends [=Society of Friends] through his disorderly proceedings in taking a wife and other disorderly proceedings. *QMES*, p. 9.

12/7/1695 **Stephen Dordon** [Jr] offered a paper of condemnation [of himself for marrying outside the Society]. *QMES*, p. 16

28/9/1695 **Stephen Dordon** [Jr] and Rebeccah [(Woolchurch)] Anderson declared their intentions to marry. *QMES*, p. 17.

**Stephen Dordan** [Jr], Talb Co, planter, and Rebeckah Anderson, relique of Thomas Anderson, [were married on] 11 Jan 1695 [=1696 ‘NS’], at meeting house near Tuckaho. *ESVR* 1:52.

27/6/1696. Rebeccah Dordon’s paper of condemnation was read. *QMES*, p. 17.

<sup>63</sup> Will of REBECCA DARDEN, widow of STEPHEN, Talbot Co; dated 22 Apr 1736; probated 13 Mar 1744: To son JOSEPH, ex., and hrs., test. int. in “*Hopewell*”, Kent Co. and residue of personal estate.

To dau. REBECCA, wife of MORGAN BROWN, planter, Kent Co., £30, they are to release any claim on estate of test. or her late husband.

To granddau. RACHEL BARTLETT, to REBECCA, ABNER, and PHOEBE TURNER, JOHN COX and REBECCA TROTH, dau. of GEORGE, £2.

To ISAAC, son of EDWARD TURNER, dec’d, personalty at 21 yrs.

To granddau. SARAH DARDEN and REBECCA \_\_\_\_, personalty

Test: William Shield, James Wilson, Jr. (Quaker), Edw. Reeson, John Erwin, Shadrach Bodfield. *MCW* 8:257 (23.438).

<sup>64</sup> 17 Mar 1701, James Kirkham of Talbot Co., planter, sold a 250-acre tract called Wolverton [sic] located in the fork between Tuckahoo and the eastern branch of Choptank River near ‘Poplar Ridge’ – on the road that leads from ye Wading Place at Tuckahoo to ye plantation of William Kirkham.

17 June 1701, James Kirkham, planter, sold a 150-acre tract called Mt. Hope; the transaction was witnessed by Thomas Baynard, John Nedels, and William Mitchell.

*TCLR* 4:3 (9.110) and *TCLR* 3:66 (9.057)

18 March 1735, ...[reference to a tract of land called] *Mt Hope*, formerly laid out for William Kirkham. *QALR* 2:77 (RTA 475).

<sup>65</sup> 14 July 1715, John Ingram of Ann Arundel County, Gent., to James Kirkham, Planter – consideration £20 current – 200 acres on Choptank River called Tuttlefields. *QALR* 1:41

1720 land record mentioned a parcel named “Kirkham’s Lott”, which may or may not have been the same parcel. <sup>66</sup>

He and Africa had 6 children: Delilah Kirkham (married Francis Orrell), Robert Kirkham, Mary Kirkham (married Timothy Lane), William Kirkham, James Kirkham, and Rachel Kirkham (married John Meeds).

James died in Queen Anne’s County in 1724. His estate listed his next of kin as his daughter Mary Lane and his son William Kirkham. Africa died in or before 1758. In her will Africa Kirkham, Tuckahoe, Queen Anne’s Co., named her children: William Kirkham, James Kirkham, Delilah Orrill, and Rachel Meeds; the executor of her estate was her son-in-law Francis Orrill. Mary and Robert had predeceased her.

The Lanes must have inherited some of Kirkham’s land. <sup>67</sup>

- **William Kirkham (1710 – 1772) and Mary??**

William must have inherited some land on his father’s death, as in 1743, he sold “Yarwell” and “Tuttlefields” acreage.

26 July 1743, William Kirkham, late of Queen Ann’s County, planter, and Mary his wife, to Samuel Dickinson of Kent County on Delaware, Province of Pennsylvania, Gentleman – consideration £75 current money – 175 acres called Youghall [=Yarwall], formerly in Talbot now in Queen Ann’s County, north side of Choptank River, adjoining Tuttlefields, formerly laid out for John Ingram – also 200 acres, Tuttlefields. <sup>68</sup>

We know his wife’s given name only from this 1743 land record. They had two daughters, Mary (1738 – 1778) who married Charles Manship, and Ann “Nancy” who married James Towers.

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<sup>66</sup> 25 Nov 1720, Tymothy Lane, house carpenter, to Gallen Lane, house carpenter – one half of devise of John Lane, Sr., father of Tymothy and Gallen – a gift of 200 acres, part of *Lambert*, given 30 Aug 1708 – in the fork of the Choptank River – adjoining Kirkham’s Lott. QALR 1:69

<sup>67</sup> 22 March 1713, John Lane of QA Co., planter, sold 170 acres of land called Lambert’s Addition – in the fork of the Choptank River and adjoining a tract laid out for George Robins called Lambert, and Woolverton laid out for William Kirkham – now in the tenure of John Lane. QALR 1:36

<sup>68</sup> QALR 3:50

## Charles Manship was a significant land-holder

In 1783, there were several Caroline County Manship properties listed in the Maryland Land Assessment -- all owned by Charles Manship III. Where were all the other Manship men by then? Isaac was dead, and Aaron and Elijah had moved away. Why was Nathan not listed? Perhaps he was not a tax payer until he inherited the bulk of his father's estate in 1788, which as we have seen, probably did not contain land anyway. Charles II is not listed here which further suggests he was not a land holder.

Based on the Maryland Land Assessment of 1783, Charles III owned significant property up in the Denton, MD area, parts of the original patents named "Shadwell", "Mount Andrew" and Lloyd's Regulation". Referencing the patent property names, such as "Lloyd's Regulation", is a much more specific way to locate property than is using Hundred names which changed frequently as populations grew. Each property, however, is described by some features which may no longer be in existence, such as trees, as we saw in the case of Mull Rain of Charles I's day, creeks, and the borders of other properties. Surveys, then, become interesting tangles to decipher.

Caroline County Land Records, compiled and abstracted by R. Bernice Leonhard in the 1990's and 2000's, showed the following about Charles III's land transactions:

- In 1779, Charles Manship, Jr. purchased from Edward Lloyd 308 acres of Lloyds Regulation, 48 acres of Shadwell and 29.5 acres of Mt. Andrew on the Holly Gut for £1310.12.0. (The designation "Jr." in this case, probably means he was the younger of two Charles Manships living at the time.) The Holly Gut was a creek which is still on local maps of Denton, MD.
- In 1780, Charles and Ann Manship sold 150 Acres of Lloyd's Regulation to John Carmean.
- In 1784, Charles bought one acre, a combination of Lloyds Regulation and Mt. Andrew from Solomon Wothers for £10.

Well, the numbers don't quite add up, but here are the Maryland Land Assessment entries of 1783:

Charles Manship. CA Lower Choptank District Hundred  
Charles Manship. Lloyds Regulation, pt, 210 acres. CA River District Hundred  
Charles Manship. Shadwell, pt, 48 acres. CA River District Hundred  
Charles Manship. Mount Andrew, pt, 29 1/2 acres. CA River District Hundred <sup>69</sup>

Charles owned personal property for which he was being assessed, but not land, in the Lower Choptank District, as no acreage numbers are included. No clue what that might have been.

About this 1783 Assessment:

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<sup>69</sup> Maryland State Archives, MARYLAND INDEXES, Assessment of 1783, Index, 1783 Caroline County, MSA S 1437

(<http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s1400/s1437/html/1437ca.html>)

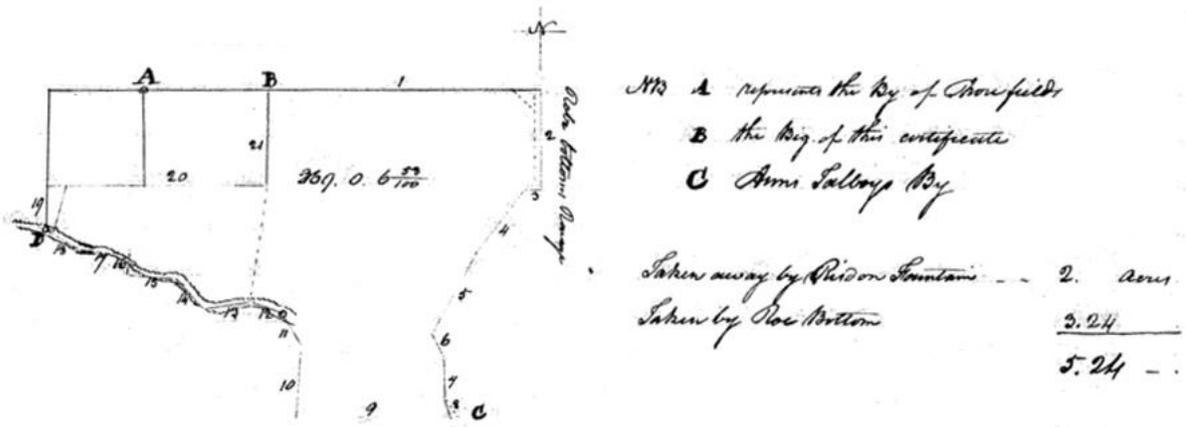
Some idea of the general condition of Caroline County following the Revolutionary War may be obtained from a survey of the Tax Record for the year 1783. At this time about one-third of the county was reported as being in a state of cultivation besides 66 acres of meadow land and the balance uncleared.

Cleared farm land, on the average, was assessed at about \$5 per acre, the wooded land about half as much. At this time there were recorded 290 slaves between the ages of 8 and 14 years. These were assessed at £25 (about \$100 each). The 334 male slaves between the ages of 14 and 45 years were given a valuation of £70 (\$300) each, while the 266 female slaves between 14 and 36 years of age were assessed at £60 (\$250) each. In addition to slaves, the personal property assessed consisted of silver plate, horses, oxen, and black cattle. There were returned as assessed 3750 horses in the county and 7946 black cattle, besides considerable silverware. The total assessment of real and personal property amounted to £247,000 or slightly over \$1,000,000. <sup>70</sup>

## Where were the Manship Lands?

Several parcels of Manship land were surveyed in 1818 and 1821 for Charles' sons. These provide some reference for us to see what the extent of Charles' lands might have been.

In 1818, Charles' son Andrew surveyed 369 acres of Lloyd's Regulation. It is not clear how much of this had been Charles' land in his lifetime, if any. The survey may have been done because Andrew was buying or selling it at that time, although the land abstracts did not indicate this.



1818 survey for Andrew Manship of 369 acres of Lloyd's Regulation. <sup>71</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Edward M. Noble, The History of Caroline County Maryland, From its Beginning. The J. W. Stowell Printing Co. Federalsburg, MD. 1920.

<http://ia600302.us.archive.org/17/items/historyofcarolin00nobl/historyofcarolin00nobl.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewDetails&ID=S1534-1118>

The problem with this 1818 survey, for me at least, is locating reference points to orient it on today's map.

A few years later, in 1821, a survey was done of parcels which had been inherited by Charles' sons Andrew and James. This was land which had belonged to Charles and which had contained the family cemetery, if not also Charles' home.



Land equity record, 1821.<sup>72</sup> The parcels marked "Andrew Manship's land, 173 acres now sold to Robert Talbot" (yellow) and "James Manship's land, 100 acres" (blue) were originally Charles' lands. Holly Gut is the short creek at the south end of the yellow-colored area. The creek at the north end of that section is Harper's Branch.

In Feb. 1813, Andrew sold to Nehemiah Saulsbury 61.25 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew for \$510. This abstract mentions the house where old Charles Manship lived and died. Then, in March-April of the same year, Andrew bought 61.25 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew on Holly Gut, on the road leading from Denton to the Choptank Bridge. Sounds to me as though he repurchased the same land a month later. What is of most interest, however, is that the "house where old Charles Manship lived and died" is described as being on acreage on the Holly Gut, the smaller creek

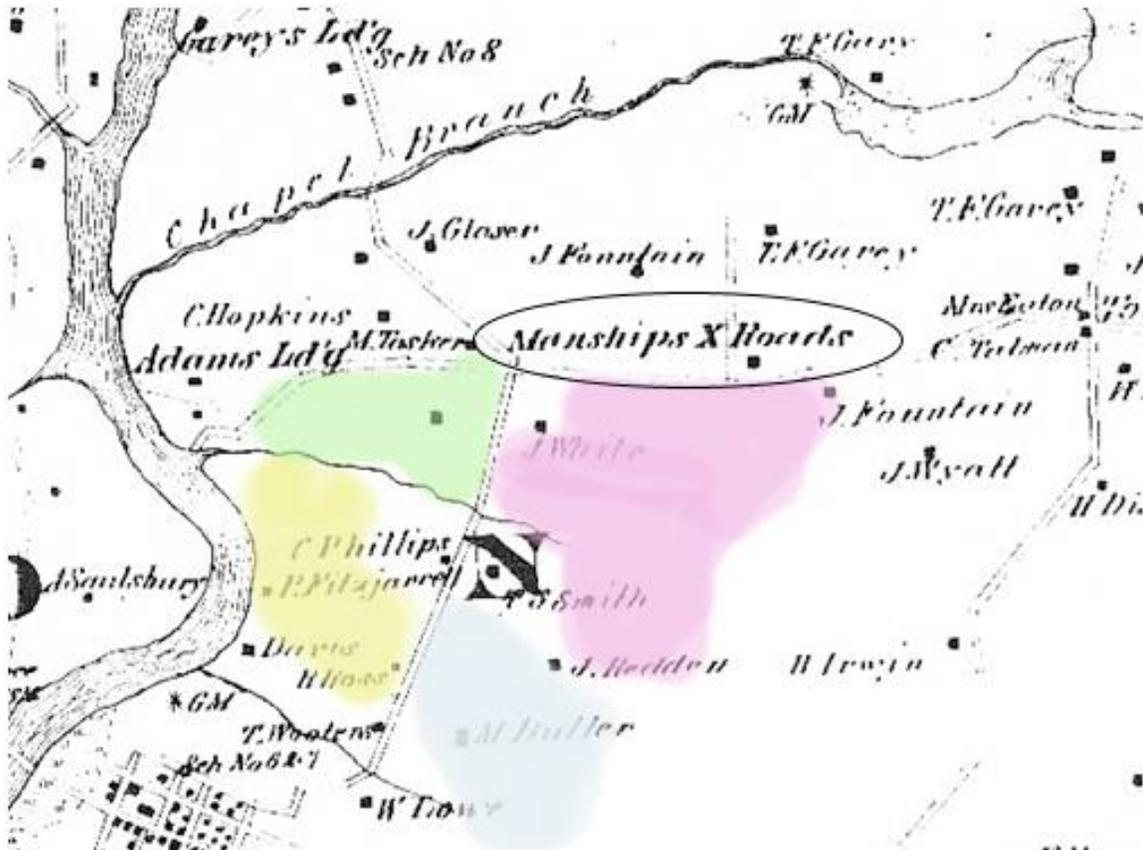
<sup>72</sup> <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewDetails&ID=S1534-1121>

shown on the map above, on the south side of the yellow-colored property. As we will see in the coming pages, the Manship cemetery was also located on that parcel.

If the creek sketched into the 1818 map is Harper's Branch, then that property would probably have been located north and east of those parcels shown as belonging to Andrew and James. In the 1821 survey however, that parcel is shown as belonging to Elijah Rupels.

In 1820, Andrew also bought 80 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew for \$693; this was described as the land "devised" to William by his father Charles in 1795, and also as "80 acres of land laying to the north of the plantation where I now live" in Charles' bequest to William. This land would not have been on either of these surveys.

So to summarize, Manships owned significant acreage north of Denton from the 1770's until at least 1842. Not all of it would have been owned by Charles III himself, but 300-400 acres of it probably was, at some time or another during his lifetime:



Approximate locations of the properties described in the surveys above:  
 that inherited by Andrew Manship, sold in 1817 (yellow);  
 that inherited by James Manship, sold by his heirs in 1842 (blue);  
 and that surveyed by Andrew Manship in 1818 (pink).

Possible location of the 80 acres bequeathed to William and later purchased by Andrew Manship (green).

Manship Crossroads circled.  
(Detail from Map of Caroline County Maryland, 1875, John Isler)

In 1830, the General Assembly of Maryland authorized a road from “Federalsburgh” to Denton, MD. The reference to “the main road leading to the village of Denton, at or near Manship’s Old Field” <sup>73</sup> may have been referring to the road which is now State Route 313, and which led along the borders of several tracts of Manship lands. James’ heirs owned his portion (blue), plus some acreage, until 1842, although James himself died in 1824. We are not sure how long Andrew’s heirs owned his lands (pink and green), if at all.

Passed Feb. 19, 1830.

WHEREAS, doubts are entertained as to the extent and powers of the commissioners named in the act to which this is a supplement, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the said commissioners, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby fully authorised and empowered to lay out, open and make good, a road from the new bridge across the Boomery Branch, near Turner's Mill, to intersect the state line at or near Bethel Meeting House, in the state of Delaware, and a new county road leading from the village of Federalsburgh, in said county, to intersect the main road leading to the village of Denton, at or near **Manship's Old Field**. <sup>74</sup>

## Where was Manship Crossroads?

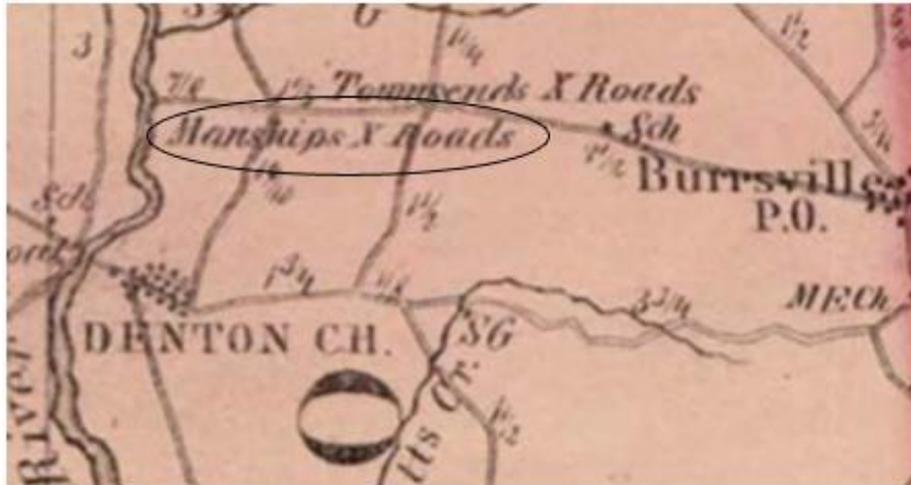
1865 and 1875 maps of Caroline Co. indicated an area or intersection just north of Denton, MD, labeled “Manships X Roads” along the Burrville Rd, or what is now designated State Route 317. The 1941 Gazetteer of Maryland <sup>75</sup> still listed “Manship's Cross Roads” in Caroline County, although current maps do not show it. This 1865 map was not explicit but seemed to place it at the intersection of what is now 317 and 313. The 1875 map, above, however, carefully placed it at the corner of S. R. 317 and Miller Rd. and indicated a house there, although the occupants of that house were not named. There is no house at that intersection today and we do not know that Manships still resided there in 1875, although some of Andrew’s grandsons still lived in the area.

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<sup>73</sup> Settlers easily made fields by the Indian method of girdling trees, thus sparing themselves the labor of felling the enormous trunks but leaving gaunt skeletons scattered about open spaces. These tidewater fields proved particularly suitable for tobacco...Between the dead hulks of girdled trees they had ample room for tobacco hills....The light soils washed easily in heavy rains, silting up upper reaches of estuaries. Moreover, the greedy tobacco plant sucked out essential lime and potash within a tillage cycle of between 4 and 6 years. Planters then abandoned worn-out fields for fresh acres newly cleared. “**Old fields**” became as much a part of the landscape as the stark outlines of dead trees. Aubrey C. Land, *Colonial Maryland, a history*. 1981.

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000540/html/am540--427.html>

<sup>75</sup> Published by the Maryland Planning Commission,  
<http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000478/html/am478--129.html>



Detail from Caroline County District 2. Simon J. Martenet, Map of Caroline County, 1865, Huntingfield Collection MSA SC 1399-1-75 <sup>76</sup>



Intersection of S. R. 317 and Miller Rd., north of Denton, MD. (Photo by author, 2011)

While we cannot pinpoint the Manship whose property gave rise to this area's name, we suspect it bordered the 369-acre parcel of Lloyd's Regulation surveyed for Andrew Manship in 1818.

How successful was Charles as a Planter?

What would Charles have been growing on all that acreage? Tobacco? Most likely some, but it would not have been the only crop:

<sup>76</sup> [http://www.mdslavery.net/html/mapped\\_images/crd2.html](http://www.mdslavery.net/html/mapped_images/crd2.html)

.....on the Eastern Shore....the forest cover had been almost completely removed...Farms were larger than in Delaware and appeared to be more prosperous. The upper counties – Queen Anne’s, Talbot, and Caroline – seemed as wealthy as any in Maryland. Their soil, predominantly Sassafras Loam, was considered some of the best tobacco-growing land in the state. The Eastern Shore was abandoning tobacco, not because of soil exhaustion (the same soil produced good crops of tobacco on the Western Shore for many years after the Revolution), but because grain yielded more profitable returns. By the mid 1780’s its main exports were wheat, corn, and cattle....these Eastern Shore counties were substantially richer than Hartford [County] at the outset of the Revolution, and they gained in wealth over time, despite wartime dislocation and postwar depression. Slaveholding increased among all elements of the population, despite an apparent rise in the number of manumissions.<sup>77</sup>

Alongside the familiar family plantation, tended by a single householder with the assistance of his children and a few indentured servants, emerged the great planter. Owner of a dozen to a score of slaves, he set a new lifestyle based on land holdings larger than anything previously known and a pattern of husbandry unfamiliar in earlier years. By 1760, 46% of planting families had slaves. More than half had 5 or fewer, enough, however, to quadruple tobacco crops on their farms. Out of the mass of small producers a few improved their economic status sufficiently to leave their heirs assets larger than the vast majority of their less fortunate neighbors.<sup>78</sup>

From the wills and land records of our Manship ancestors, we can guess/estimate that their prosperity and lifestyle fell somewhere between the two extremes described above and below.

The [wealthier] Planters, though they usually employed overseers, daily rode over their plantations to superintend the work of slaves in the fields, shops, and stables. On some of the plantations we find records of stores having been kept. The women, besides managing the household affairs, directed the spinning, weaving, knitting, and making of slaves' clothes. The actual work was sometimes done by the slaves, but oftener by women living in the neighboring villages and on small farms....

In the absence of public schools, children were taught at home by their mothers or in small private schools on the plantations. When the boys were old enough they were sent away to school; the girls stayed at home, for folks in those days thought it better for them to be good housewives than scholars. The people during these years lived well. The smoke houses were filled with home-cured meats, while fertile fields supplied wheat, corn, and other necessary foodstuffs. The neighboring woods and rivers offered a supply of wild game, fish, crabs and oysters in season. From peaches and apples, pressed in copper stills, brandy was made. Wheat bread was not commonly used. Except in the wealthiest families, corn bread was the custom.....

A simpler form of life was lived in the small frame houses dotting the villages and countryside. In these houses the kitchens with their broad fireplaces were the family living rooms. Over these fires the meals were cooked, near their warmth the spinning done, and by their cheery light during the long winter evenings the tired family rested after the labors of the day. These houses were meagerly furnished. Except for an odd piece or two, the furniture was made by the men of the family. Wooden or pewter plates, spoons and bowls were used upon the tables. The iron pots, kettles, hominy mortars, and candle molds were so highly prized as to be mentioned in the wills of their owners. Even upon the large plantation, china was rarely used until in later years.

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<sup>77</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*. 1978. Pages 10-12

<sup>78</sup> Aubrey C. Land, *Colonial Maryland, a history*. 1981

The clothing of these folk was coarse, especially in comparison with the silks and linens used by the prosperous planters' families. With the organization of Methodist societies, many of the women adopted the plain full dress and broad brimmed bonnets of that sect.....<sup>79</sup>

Like many other planters, the Manships were slave-owners. Charles III inherited two slaves from his father, and the census of 1790 listed Charles as owning 3 slaves; his brother Nathan, 9; cousin James, 0.

CENSUS YEAR: 1790    STATE: MD    COUNTY: Caroline    Microfilm Reel: M637-3

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HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				FREE WHITE		ALL	
PG#	LN#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	Males	to	OTHER	
				up	16	FREE	Slaves
38	152	Manship	Nathan	2	3	4	9
38	130	Manship	Charles	2	3	3	3
38	131	Manship	James	1	1	1	.

Federal census records of 1790. Caroline County, Maryland.<sup>80</sup>

In 1790, he also manumitted three slaves, Joseph Kee, Florough, and Isaac (Isaac was not to be freed until 1806)<sup>81</sup>. Also, very near the end of his life, he sold a slave:

20 August 1795. Deposition. CHARLES MANSHIP aged 60 years or thereabouts deposeseth **he sold JOHN TRAVILON STEWARD (STEWART) 1 negro girl called KIZ**, and when this deponent sold the afsd negro girl JNO TRAVILON STEWARD said to the deponent he did not buy the negro girl for himself, he bought her for his son JOHN STEWARD and requested this deponent to deliver the said negro girl called KIZ to his son JNO STEWARD and this deponent did take the negro girl by the hand and deliver her to the afsd JNO STEWARD as his property forever, and after that the afsd JOHN TRIVALON STEWARD settled with this deponent for the afsd negro girl KIZ. Taken before TRUSTIN LAWS POLK, justice of the peace.<sup>82</sup>

An abstract of will of Charles Manship III, who died in 1795, shows that Charles was a fairly prosperous farmer, although probably not the "great planter" described in the history above. He made the following bequests:

<sup>79</sup> Edward M. Noble, The History of Caroline County Maryland, From its Beginning. The J. W. Stowell Printing Co. Federalsburg, MD. 1920.

<http://ia600302.us.archive.org/17/items/historyofcarolin00nobl/historyofcarolin00nobl.pdf>

<sup>80</sup> <ftp://ftp.us-census.org/pub/usgenweb/census/md/caroline/1790/pg0035.txt>

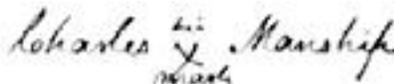
<sup>81</sup> Caroline Co Land records, compiled by R. Bernice Leonhard. Volume C, 1789-1791.

<sup>82</sup> From Sussex County, Delaware Land Records

<http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=trishaann&id=116119>

- to James Manship, son: 100 acres of land where he now lives; half of wheat fan <sup>83</sup>;
- to William Manship, son: 80 acres of land laying to the north of the plantation where I now live. Half of wheat fan;
- to Andrew Manship, son: If William dies without heirs, then Andrew gets the land left to William; at widow's death or remarriage, the land left to her;
- to Ann Manship, wife: remaining part of my land where I now live for natural life or widowhood in lieu of her dower thirds <sup>84</sup> of my land (she opted for her dower third); a lot of ground in upper end of Denton, deeded to her, for natural life then divided among three children; to have another house and lot at lower end of Denton; to have the "Ball horse and carriage" for her natural life and to have her thirds of the personal estate.
- to Sarah Manship, daughter: walnut desk and horse "Jack";
- To Joseph Manship, son:
- to Foster Manship, son: at widow's death or remarriage, the lot at upper end of Denton;
- Anna Manship, daughter: At widow's death or remarriage, lot at lower end of Denton (divided with Charles);
- Charley Manship, son: At widow's death or remarriage, lot at lower end of Denton (divided with Anna); Charles has already received the part of the estate I intended for him; one shilling;
- to Aaron Manship, son: half of a lot of ground at Upper end of Denton;
- Elizabeth, Nancy, and Lydia, daughters: The other half of the lot with Aaron; one bed and furniture for each.
- To Mary Manship, daughter: one bed and furniture.
- the remainder of estate to be divided among all children but James, Wm, Charles, and Andrew.

to which he "signed" his mark:



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles Manship". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

In the name of God Amen, I Charles Manship Senior farmer of Caroline County and state of Maryland, being weak in body but of perfect mind and sound memory, thanks be to God, therefore calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

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<sup>83</sup> A wheat fan was some sort of threshing machine: <http://www.loudounhistory.org/history/agriculture-mills-and-wheat.htm>

<sup>84</sup> Genealogy: Deciphering a Family Deed

The law usually allowed the widow a dower third (or some other portion, depending upon state, time period, and other factors) in the land. She not only received a dower third upon the death of her husband (he could not will it away from her), but if, during his life, he sold property, she usually had to sign a release of her dower interest. If she was unable to travel to the county seat, court-appointed representatives visited and questioned her, asking her whether the property was sold with her consent. <http://life.familyeducation.com/genealogy/family-tree/45366.html>

Principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent and Christian like manner at the discretion of my executors and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and demise and dispose of in form and manner following, that is to say, First I give and bequeath unto my son James Manship one hundred acres of land where he now lives, including the buildings together with all the improvements thereon or in any wise thereunto belonging, to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son William Manship eighty acres of land lying on the North side of the farm where I now live to be laid off in manner following, the line to begin at a marked beach tree standing on the bank of the river and run near and east course with the lane across my land so as to contain only eighty acres and should it take the fence on the opposite side of the lane the same to be moved off on its own side or other part of the land so that each part may have its own fence, to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever-should he die without a lawful heir I give the same to my son Andrew Manship from and after his decease.

I also give to my wife Ann Manship all the remaining part of my land where I now live together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances thereon or in any wise thereunto belonging, to have and to hold to her during her natural life, in lieu of her thirds or lawful dowry, she making no waste or distribution thereon, and from and after her death I give and devise the same to my son Andrew Manship to have and to hold to him and his lawful heirs forever. Should he die without a lawful heir I give the same to my son, Aaron Manship, to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever.

I also give unto my wife Ann Manship a Lot of ground lying and being in Caroline County at the upper end of Denton, together with all the improvements thereon, which lot was deeded to her, to have and to hold to her during her natural life, and to be equally divided among my three children namely Sarah, Joseph, and Foster Manship after her decease. Also another house and lot at the town end of Denton, deeded as aforesaid to have and to hold unto her the said Ann Manship during her natural life and to my daughter Anne Manship and my son Charly Manship after her decease to be divided as follows to wit Anne to have the second story and garret of the house now builded thereon and one third of the lot of ground, and Charly Manship to have the remaining part of the lot and house thereon, together with all the rest of the improvements thereon to have and to hold to them and their heirs forever.

I also give and bequeath to my son Aaron Manship half a certain lot of ground on the upper end of Denton aforesaid deeded to myself and the best house thereon to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever and the other half of said lot with the remainder of the improvements I give and bequeath to my three daughters namely Elizabeth Manship, Nancy Manship, and Lydia Manship to be equally divided among them, to have and to hold to heir use forever:

I also give to my four Eldest daughters each of them a good feather bed and furniture, to wit, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, and Lydia Manship. I also give to my daughter Sarah Manship a walnut desk and a horse colt called Jack and to James and William Manship my wheat farm.

I also give to my wife Ann Manship my Ball horse and carriage to have and to hold to her use during life, also her lawful thirds of all my stock farming utensils and household furniture and as I have heretofore give unto my son Charles Manship what part of my property I intended for him, I not (?) him off with one shilling only, and the remaining part of my stock household furniture and movables I leave to be equally divided among all my children except Charles, James, William and Andrew Manship who is to have no part thereof.

I also leave my wife Ann Manship and Frederick Hollbrook whole and sole executors of this my last will and testament, will and truly to execute do and perform all things herein written according to the true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament. I also desire that each of my children may

have their part at the appraisement, to do with it as they may think most proper and those who has had any part the same to come in their part of the dividend.

In Witness whereof I the said Charles Manship have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal this twenty eight day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Charles (X his

mark) Manship

Certified by J. Richardson Reqr. <sup>85</sup>

Three “Goods and Chattels” inventories in 1796 and 1799, plus 1797 and 1801 reports of estate income of £29, confirmed Charles’ moderate prosperity. The inventories contained over 150 items, with a total value of over £324, including 9 feather beds; wearing apparel; kitchen implements; furniture; farm equipment; livestock; bushels of various grains, corn, beans, flax, wool, sugar, coffee (including “can’t remember what”); “one negro boy entitled to his freedom”; and another slave. In 1797 and 1801, accountings of the estate were made and 33 payments were made from Charles’ estate: to pay those who conducted the inventories; for debts owed to others, including heirs; to the executrix, daughter Nancy, for linen in which to wrap Charles’ body for burial (11 shillings, three pence); to Allan Covey who buried Charles (£3, 4 pence); for feed for livestock; and for the support of two small children of the deceased (£10).

Charles’ sons James, William, and Andrew inherited farm land and equipment from Charles’ estate. William sold his 80 acres almost immediately, in 1797. James held his land until his heirs sold it along with other parcels in 1842. <sup>86</sup>

Andrew had a lot of land dealings:

- In Feb. 1813, Andrew sold to Nehemiah Saulsbury 61.25 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew for \$510. *This abstract mentions the house where old Charles Manship lived and died.*
- In March-April of the same year, Andrew bought 61.25 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew on Holly Gut, on the road leading from Denton to the Choptank Bridge. Sounds to me as though he *repurchased the same land* a month later.
- In 1814, Andrew sold to Edward Clark a point of land on the south side of Harper’s Branch “that shall be drown by raising a pond of water for the use of a whisky distillery”.
- Then in 1816, Nehemiah Saulsbury sold to Andrew ½ acre of Lloyds Regulation on the road leading into Gay Street in Denton.

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<sup>85</sup> Source: Caroline County, MD Register of Wills, 1793-1799, Liber JR B i, transcript. Abstracted by Leslie and Neil Keddie, 2001

<sup>86</sup> James’ family, George and Thomas Manship of Caroline County, sold this 100 acre property in 1842, to John Raughley (Rawley) for \$525: “...a tract of land near Denton called “Lloyds Regulation”, “Shadwell”, or “Mount Andrew”, 4 parcels of land contiguous to each other: (1) devised by Charles Manship to his son James, 28 Nov. 1795, cont. 100a. – (2) described in a deed from Frederick Holbrook to James Manship, 3 march 1807, cont 48 ½ a. – (3) conv. By Robert Hefferson to James Manship, 22 Aug 1815, cont. 20a., and (4) described in a deed from Joseph Richardson and wife to Henry Manship, 3 Apr 1827. Caroline Co Land records, compiled by R. Bernice Leonhard, Vol V, book XVII, 1840-1843, entry 382.

- In 1817, Andrew sold to Robert Talbot 123 acres for \$2000, parts of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew on the Holly Gut and Harper's Branch and adjacent to the distillery dam made across the branch near Clark's Landing on the Choptank River. <sup>87</sup>
- In 1818, Andrew surveyed a 369-acre parcel on Lloyd's Regulation, as described above. <sup>88</sup>
- In 1820, Andrew bought 80 acres of Lloyds Regulation and Mount Andrew for \$693; this was described as the land "devised" to William by his father Charles in 1795, which Wm had sold to P.W. Stewart; also described as "land laying to the north of the plantation where I now live" by Charles in his will.
- And finally, in 1849, Charles Manship and Elizabeth his wife (probably son of Andrew) sold 40 acres of Lloyds Regulation on the east side of the Denton/Greensborough Rd, for \$75.  
(Caroline Co Land records, compiled by R. Bernice Leonhard.)

One of Ann and Charles' grandsons, through son Andrew, the Rev. Andrew Manship (1823 - 1892), was a well-known itinerant Methodist-Episcopal preacher around the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and eastern PA during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century. He was not only an evangelist, but also an entrepreneur, raising vast sums of money to build churches and chapels, several of which were named for him, such as the Manship Chapel in Felton, DE, which is still in use. He was the author of several books, including the "Patriot's Hymn Book", 50,000 copies of which Civil War soldiers took to war, and "Thirteen Years' Experience in the Itinerancy" <sup>89</sup>.

The Rev. Andrew Manship  
(1823 - 1892) <sup>90</sup>




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<sup>87</sup> <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewDetails&ID=S1534-1121>

<sup>88</sup> <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewDetails&ID=S1534-1118>

<sup>89</sup> Joseph F. DiPaolo, "To Your Tents, O Israel, the Life of Rev. Andrew Manship, Evangelist and Entrepreneur", Arcadia Enterprises, 2009.

<sup>90</sup> Joseph F. DiPaolo, "To Your Tents, O Israel, the Life of Rev. Andrew Manship, Evangelist and Entrepreneur", Arcadia Enterprises, 2009.

Son Charles IV -- or Charley, as his father called him -- (1762 – 1812) was called “Capt. Charles” and “Charles, the Mariner” in land record documents in Caroline County. While he did not inherit property from his father, between 1800 and 1811, Charles purchased parts of the patents “Revival”, “Partnership”, “Perry’s Retreat”, “Perry’s Grove”, “Mill Range Corrected” , and “Denton’s Valley”. Large tracts were re-sold in 1811: all of “Perry’s Retreat” and parts of “Mill Range Corrected” and “Perry’s Grove”. He married twice, siring three daughters:

- Mary R. Manship, who married Abraham Griffith in 1814. 1818 land record abstracts show that Abraham Griffith and Mary R. his wife sold to William Hughlett part of Denton’s Valley, 2 acres on the Choptank River which was conveyed by Haslett to Charles Manship. Abraham married Charles’ daughter and took the land by election.
- Maria B. Manship married Samuel B. Lucas in 1815. Land records show that in 1832 Samuel Lucas of Dorchester Co sold to Abraham Griffiths of Caroline County for \$100, his interest in “Lodgins Horn” and “Revival”, formerly lands of Charles Manship, late of CA CO, deceased, which he became possessed of in the right of his wife Maria.
- Elizabeth R. Manship married William Bullin in 1819. Some of Maria Manship Lucas’ inherited property may still be in the hands of their descendents.

Descendent/cousin Jeff Smith wrote us that:

Capt Charles Manship did not have a will; his daughters received some of his assets (land) via the probate court. I suspect that there were problems with his debts being close to, or greater than, his assets. I haven’t worked out all the details ..... Some of his land was also purchased from a sheriff’s sale and immediately gifted to the grandchildren of Charles’ first wife, Mary.

It appears that son Henry (1768 – 1791) became a tanner, based on his 1790 will <sup>91</sup> in which he bequeathed leather and his sloop (sailboat) to his father and siblings.

## Where were the Manships buried? The “Manship Cemetery”

In 1994, the remains of several people were uncovered when a couple was excavating for a swimming pool north of Denton, MD along the Choptank River. When we contacted Jeff Porter from the County Burial Sites Committee, Patricia Guida who had done the land records research about the property, and William Rude, the investigating police

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<sup>91</sup> Abstracted will of Henry Manship, d. 1790:

to James Manship, brother: relived him of his debt; great coat; rest of Henry’s leather.

to father: cloth jacket; 1/2 part of sloop when sold

to sisters: divide remaining half of sloop when sold;

to "my own sisters, by mother and father" (Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Lydia) remainder of estate to be divided among them equally

to sister Betsy: leather for one pair shoes

to William Manship, brother, all rest of apparel and his chest; leather for two pr shoes.

Source: Caroline County, MD Register of Wills, 1785-1792, Liber JB i, transcript. Abstracted by Leslie and Neil Keddie, 2001

officer, we learned that the remains were believed to be those of Charles Manship, who died in 1795, and others from his family. It had been a family cemetery on family land, a practice which was typical in those days.

According to Officer Rude, the obvious trappings of this cemetery, the gravestones, had been moved before this exhumation, when the family farming the acreage, the Trices, moved an unknown number of gravestones to the trees along the river in order to plow the land. (We did not contact the owners to ask if such stones may still be on the property.) When the backhoe began digging for the pool installation that day in 1994, at least 4 unmarked graves were disturbed, as noted by the changes in soil profiles around the edge of the hole. Therefore, there may have been more completely exhumed, but we know there were at LEAST four bodies disturbed. The old bones were broken by the machinery actions and a determination of the number of bodies'-worth of bones uncovered was not made. It is also quite possible that there are still more bodies undisturbed on that property along the river.

During the land records research, Pat Guida discovered the "delicious fact" that Charles Manship's executrix, daughter Nancy, had charged the estate for a piece of linen in which Charles' body had been wrapped for burial. The press caught wind of this and published that pieces of the fabric had, in fact, been found with his remains. Detective Rude, however, was firm that no wrappings or any other enclosure materials were found along with the bones.



Map of Denton, Maryland. "X" along the river on left indicates the site of the swimming pool where Manship remains were unearthed in 1994. (Google maps, satellite view)

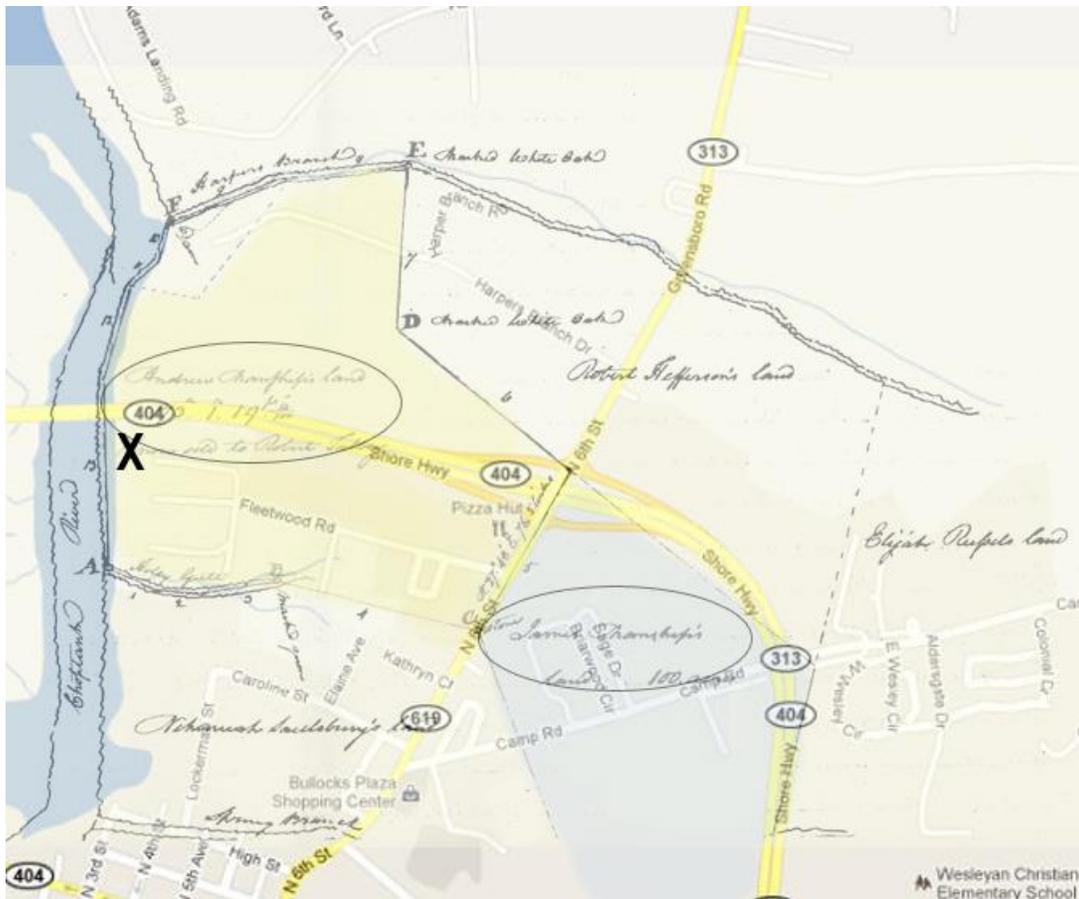


Swimming pool where Manship remains were unearthed in 1994 is visible from satellite images as a turquoise rectangle!! (Google maps, satellite view).

The Manship remains were re-interred on state land north of the private property on which they were found, somewhere near the ponds created when the new bridge across the river was built (clearly visible in the satellite image above).

Since Charles III had purchased this property in 1779, it is possible that the remains of his father, Charles II (who died in 1788) were among those buried there. Sons William (who died about 1815), Henry (who died in 1791), Aaron (who died in 1808 and had inherited the land), and other family members were likely to have been interred there.

Overlaying the survey map of Andrew's and James' properties with a current street map of the area verifies that the site of the accidental exhumations was the property of Charles Manship.



Land assessment map, 1821, drawn for Andrew Manship<sup>92</sup> overlaying map of present-day Denton. "X" along the river on left indicates the site of the swimming pool where Manship remains were unearthed in 1994. (Google maps, 2011)

<sup>92</sup> <http://guide.mdsa.net/series.cfm?action=viewDetails&ID=S1534-1121>

- **William Manship** (1780 - abt 1815) Caroline Co, MD married **Ann “Nancy” Sharp** (1779 - 1810) <sup>93</sup> in 1799 in Caroline Co. Ann Nancy Sharp was one of six adult children of Henry Sharp (1736 – 1795) and wife Pricilla (1743 – 1793) of Caroline Co. who was the direct descendent of William Sharp (?? – 1699) of Talbot Co., MD, perhaps the original patentee of “Mount Pleasure” on the west bank of the Choptank River.

Mount Pleasure passed without partition from William Sharp of Talbot County (d. 1699) to a latter-day descendent, Henry Sharp of Caroline County (d. 1795). Henry devised this land to his six children, namely, Rachael, Peter, Solomon, Ann, William, and Elizabeth, share and share alike. Accordingly, Mount Pleasure was partitioned horizontally into narrow strips. Of the Northern half...Ann was allotted the strip immediately below Rachael's No. 3....Ann and her husband, William Manship, sold parcel No. 3 in 1804. <sup>94</sup>

While we don't have a birth year for Ann/Nancy, she died quite young, at the time of, or shortly after, the birth of Charles in 1810.

In December 1810, William was re-married to **Anna Statia (or Anastatia) Plummer** (1792 – after 1870) and had two more children, daughters, before he died in 1814 or 1815. The Plummers were another old Maryland family, having arrived in the mid 1600's in Ann Arundel, MD (there are several lines of Plummers which used the same given names in two different MD counties concurrently, so it is difficult to tease them apart).

Anastasia remarried in 1817, so it is likely that she took her two young Manship daughters and probably 7-year-old Charles into her second marriage to Daniel Dukes. The Dukes had a fairly large number of additional children and were wealthy enough to hire a private teacher for their brood, along with Anastasia's father's youngest children <sup>95</sup>. Charles, Elizabeth and Mary Manship doubtless benefitted from that. The Dukes moved to Ohio between 1826 and 1831. What happened to the three Manship children then?

- We know that Elizabeth (1811 – 1858) went along, because in 1831, in Richland County, Ohio, Elizabeth married Jonas T. Hassinger, who started the first tannery in Jefferson Township, near Leesville. <sup>96</sup> The couple had twelve children. Elizabeth, Jonas, and several of their children were buried in Leesville Cemetery, Crawford Co., OH.

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<sup>93</sup> Or probably incorrectly as Nancy Thorpe in All Caroline County, Maryland Marriages, 1774-1815; Henry Downes Cranor

<sup>94</sup> Origins of Caroline County, Maryland from Land Plats, Volume II, Eleanor F. Horsey, 1981. Pages 26-28.

<sup>95</sup> Teacher wanted in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Philemon Plummer, John Bradley Sen, William Wilson, Daniel Dukes, Nimrod Barwick. Republican Star, August 24, 1819. Maryland Eastern Shore Newspaper Abstracts, Volume 4. 1819-1824. E. Edward Wright, 1982. Page 77.

<sup>96</sup> History of Crawford County, Ohio, Chapter XXIV, Jefferson Twp. Page 645

- Of Mary Manship, we have only her birth date of 1813, so assuming she was still alive, she too would likely have gone with the Dukes to Ohio. There is no record of a Mary Manship or a Mary Dukes in Richland Co., Ohio marriages or deaths.
- Charles would have been at least 16 at the time the Dukes migrated to Ohio, and all clues point to him staying in Maryland. We'll discuss him in the next section.

Back to William, who at age 17, sold the land his father left him, shortly after he inherited them.

*Item, I give and bequeath unto my son William Manship eighty acres of land lying on the North side of the lane where I now live to be laid off in manner following, the line to begin at a marked beech tree standing on the Bank of the river and run near and east course with the lane across my land so as to contain only eighty acres, and should it take the fence on the opposite side of the lane the same to be moved off on its own side or other part of the land so that each part may have its own fence, to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever should he die without a lawful heir I give the same to my son Andrew Manship from and after his decease.*

Will of Charles Manship, who died in 1795 and who left lands to his son William, Detail.<sup>97</sup>

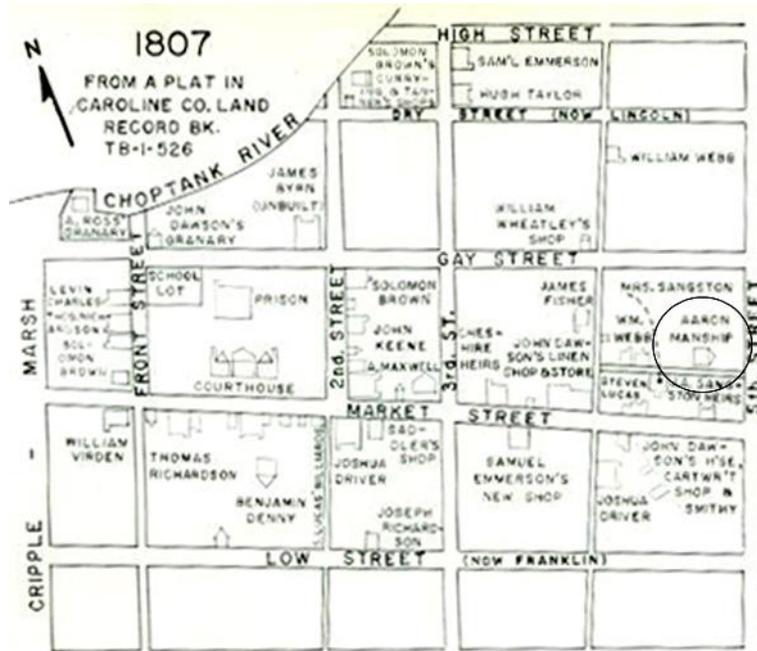
Caroline County Land Records, compiled and abstracted by R. Bernice Leonhard showed the following land transaction for William:

- 1797 William Manship, farmer, sold to Ward Stewart, farmer, 80 acres “devised by Charles Manship to William” which had been part of his dwelling plantation near Denton for £260.
- 1804 William and Ann [Sharp] his wife sold to Henry Keeton their claim to a parcel of land which descended to Ann Manship, formerly Ann Sharp, Mount Pleasure, 62 acres in Tuckahoe Neck, \$900. (So this was property, described above, Wm’s wife inherited. When this changed hands again later in 1804, it was referred to as part of Mount Pleasure and as Lot #3 and as near the “bridge on the main road leading from John Hardcastle’s grist mill to Denton ferry”.)
- 1808 Aaron Manship sold to William a lot in Denton, “devised to him” by his father Charles for \$200.
- 1811 William and Ann [Anastasia ] Manship sold to Solomon Brown part of Mount Andrew, Lot 21 in Denton, for \$150.

This is scant information about William. To recap: Wm. married Ann Sharp two years after he sold the 80 acres he inherited from his father, and then 5 years after the

<sup>97</sup> [http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/coagserm/cm200/cm269/000000/000003/pdf/msa\\_cr63445-1.pdf](http://www.msa.md.gov/megafile/msa/coagserm/cm200/cm269/000000/000003/pdf/msa_cr63445-1.pdf)

marriage, they sold the 62 acres his wife inherited. For several years, they may have lived on Lot 21 in Denton<sup>98</sup> which he bought from his brother Aaron in 1808.



1807 Map of Denton Maryland. The residence or business of Aaron Manship (1760 – 1808), which William purchased in 1808, is circled.<sup>99</sup>

As has been stated, William's first wife, Ann Sharp died in 1810. Later in 1810, he remarried to Anastasia Plummer. In October of 1813, according to Bernice Leonard's Land Record Abstracts, William sold \$300-worth of furniture, glass, chinaware, a gun, 1

<sup>98</sup> The river town of Denton probably did not spring up until after the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1747 in MD allowed warehouses to be set up there. While river towns may have been established before this date, they flourished in the half century before the revolution. The tobacco trade passed from the hands of London consignment merchants into the British outright merchants who bought outright. Many planters could then sell outright to resident factors at the local warehouse, and draw against their balance at local stores.

Source: Arthur Pierce Middleton, Tobacco Coast: a Maritime History of Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era, 1953

When Caroline County was created in 1773 from parts of other counties, court was held at Melvill's Warehouse, a small settlement about a mile and a half above Pig Point, consisting of a tobacco warehouse, wharf, store, and a few houses. It was not until 1791 that "Edenton" became the county seat and four acres were set aside for public buildings. Eventually, this little river town became the Denton of today.

Source: The History of Caroline County, from its Beginning. Cochrane, Grouse, Gibson, Thompson, and Noble, editors, 1921. The J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Federalsburg, MD.

<http://ia600302.us.archive.org/17/items/historyofcarolin00nobl/historyofcarolin00nobl.pdf>

<sup>99</sup> Origins of Caroline County, Maryland from Land Plats, Volume I, Eleanor F. Horsey, 1974. Page 20.

chaise and horse, 2 barrels of pickled fish and 800 lbs of bacon to his father-in-law Philemon Plummer.

Then anywhere from a few to 18 months later, depending on the actual date, William died at age 35, intestate. Two July 1815 inventory documents at the Caroline County Register of Wills <sup>100</sup> paint an interesting picture of William's estate. Administered by his father-in-law, Philemon Plummer, the personal estate contained very few items: wearing apparel, 1 pr boots, 4 pr slippers, 3 pr "and irons", 10 candlesticks, 4 pr snuffers, 1 iron pot, 1 pr seals and weights, old fat pots, old "waxbason", 1 wood measure, 1 wire lifter, 1 rooster and box, 1 chicken coop, 2 lambskins, 1 garden, 2 padlocks, 3 quart decanters, 3 half-pint decanters, and 3 (?) old spinning wheels, total worth \$27.93.

Immediately followed by this in the Caroline County Archives, however, was a second accounting, the "debts due the estate of William Manship", and this list was impressive. Two-hundred and twelve people, including relatives and "Negros", owed William a total of £347 !!

William's personal estate listing does not provide a lot of concrete clues to his occupation, but it seems clear that William and family were living in someone else's household, perhaps that of his father-in-law, to whom William had sold many of his household goods in 1813. We have to wonder whether that was because William needed the money to pay debts or loan to others? Or whether he was already ill and this was an attempt to make his estate as small as possible?

That is odd, isn't it? And William has no land in his name? Of course, this is not the inventory of a planter -- no plantation equipment, not much household equipment, not much furniture. Is he living with his father-in-law? Doesn't look to me like he's running his own household. Except for the 3 spinning wheels and the chicken coop and rooster. No chickens? If this is his only inventory, it is conspicuous for what is not included -- no books, foodstuffs, chairs, tables, beds and bed furnishings, dishes, etc.... **Definitely living in someone else's household.**

The seals and weights indicate he is **dealing in money**. What does his father-in-law do? **I'd guess they are merchants and whatever they're selling is in someone else's name**, Plummer's or .... <sup>101</sup>

Could William have been a merchant? Or some other sort of service-provider, to whom so many in the community owed money? A money-lender? Are the 800 lbs of bacon and 2 barrels of pickled fish he sold his father-in-law in 1813 a clue to his occupation? Or perhaps the wax equipment -- might he have been a candle-maker?

Further research into Philemon Plummer (who died intestate in 1821) showed he was a farmer who held a varying amount of acreage of "Mill Range Corrected" from 1809 to 1816 (buying 320 acres then selling off portions of it over 7 years at a 10% profit), who then purchased 1633 acres of land in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. in 1818 and sold it

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<sup>100</sup> MSA C-516-5, Liber JR D, folios 230 and 231

<sup>101</sup> Personal communication with genealogy researcher Jane McWilliams

off portions of that in the following 2 months, clearing \$3374 on a \$4166 investment in the deals (81% profit). If nothing else, Plummer was a smart land speculator! He and a few other families were wealthy enough to employ a teacher for their children <sup>102</sup>.

A valuation of Plummer's land at his death in 1821 was done; however, we have not accessed that document. As befitting a wealthy planter or merchant, Plummer was appointed as Justice of the Peace in Caroline County in 1815, 1816, and 1817 , and to the commission on taxes in 1818. The 1820 federal census listed him as owning 9 slaves. So he was a prosperous man and his son-in-law might easily have lived with him and worked for him.

There was no trace of William's burial site in either "Tombstones of Talbot Co, MD" or "Beneath These Stones, Cemeteries of Caroline County", Vols I-III, both published by the Upper Shore Genealogical Society. However, as we have seen, he may have been buried in the family cemetery along the Choptank.

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<sup>102</sup> Teacher wanted in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline Co. Philemon Plummer, John Bradley Sen, William Wilson, Daniel Dukes, Nimrod Barwick. Republican Star, August 24, 1819. Maryland Eastern Shore Newspaper Abstracts, Volume 4. 1819-1824. E. Edward Wright, 1982. Page 77.

- **Charles Manship** (1810 Caroline Co, MD – 1882 Milton DE) married **Araminta Dickerson** (1812 DE – 1882 Milton DE) in 1832 in Milton DE.

Charles did not inherit land from the Manships, apparently, but he did inherit a share of a piece of land, part of “Mount Pleasant”, which he had inherited through the Sharp family. He sold his share in that in 1836 <sup>103</sup> and also witnessed a constable bond in April 1839 in Caroline Co. He did not appear in Caroline County Land Record Abstracts after those two events.

Charles moved to Milton, DE, between 1830 and 1840. He and Araminta Dickerson were married in Milton in 1832. 1840 was the first census in which a Manship showed up in Milton. Any Manships in Milton since then have been descendants of theirs. In fact, some of the Manships we contacted in Caroline Co, MD in 2011 were also from the Milton DE line.

In 1840, the federal census showed them having two young adults in their household, who were probably not their own children. The age ranges were not correct for Charles’ sisters or any of Araminta’s known siblings.

## Araminta’s Heritage

Araminta came from a long line of Sussex County, DE families: Dickersons, Pettyjohns, Jones, Warrens, Bennets and Loflands. The Warrens, for instance, were in Sussex Co at least by 1776; the Pettyjohns by 1730; the Jones were in Somerset Co, DE by 1728.

She was one of five children born to Charles and Sarah Warren Dickerson. Charles Dickerson (bet. 1775 & 1784 – before 1830) was the son of William (?? – 1796) and Bridget Pettyjohn Dickerson (1761 – 1840), and Sarah Warren (1790 – 1864) was the daughter of Eli (1752 – 1795) and Purnal Warren.

## Back to the Delaware Manships

In doing research in Milton’s history and genealogy, we kept coming across the term “Broadkill Hundred”, the same term used in earlier Maryland land references.

Broadkill Hundred is a hundred in Sussex County, Delaware, United States. Broadkill Hundred was formed in 1696 as one of the original Delaware Hundreds. Its primary community is Milton. <sup>104</sup>

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<sup>103</sup> In 1836, Rachael Sangston, formerly Rachael Sharp; Priscilla Coursey, formerly Priscilla Sharp, and daughter of Isaac Sharp; and Charles Manship son of William Manship who married Nancy Sharp, sister to Rachael Sangston, to William Orell, for \$30, part of Mount Pleasant, the property of the late William Sharp, an idiot, which he inherited from his father, Henry Sharp in some manner, as it was laid off for William Sharp. Caroline Co Land records, compiled by R. Bernice Leonhard.

<sup>104</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadkill\\_Hundred](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadkill_Hundred)

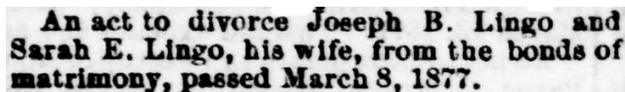
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Hundreds are unincorporated subdivisions of counties, equivalent to townships, and were once used as a basis for representation in the Delaware General Assembly. While their names still appear on all real estate transactions, they currently have no meaningful use or purpose except as a geographical point of reference. The divisions, or "hundreds" as they are called, come from the times when Delaware and Maryland were colonial holdings of Great Britain. While Delaware alone retains the use of "hundreds", the origin of most "place names" in both states can be traced back to the times of British rule.<sup>105</sup>

Because this line of Manships was in Delaware, as opposed to Maryland, it became easily distinguishable from the MD Manships of the 1800's, many lines of which shared the names "Charles" and "William". This Charles was listed in federal census records as a tailor (1850), merchant (1860), retail merchant (1870), and tailor again (1880) in Milton DE. State directories concurred. Early plats showed the A. Manships living at approximately 413 Federal St. Sadly, that lot is now vacant, and the Milton Historical Society does not have a photograph of that house.

The couple had two sons and four daughters between 1832 and 1845. Daughters (Jane Emily, Charlotte Burton, and Sarah Ellen) married men named Morris, Walls, and Lingo, respectively, surnames which appeared on the same census page with the Manship family, and were, therefore, probably neighbors. Another daughter, Martha James Tull, died at the age of 18.

One interesting story emerged from these daughters' lives: Sarah Ellen Manship (1843 – 1922) and Joseph Barker Lingo (1838 – 1894) were married in 1863 and then, after having two children, surprisingly, divorced in 1877. In 1877 also, Ellen remarried to Christian Kurtz, (1853 Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA – 1917 South Westville, Gloucester, New Jersey. He is named on her gravestone – "chiseled in stone" as it were.



**An act to divorce Joseph B. Lingo and Sarah E. Lingo, his wife, from the bonds of matrimony, passed March 8, 1877.**

Above: The News Journal, Wilmington, DE,  
27 March 1877

Right: Gravestone for [Sarah] Ellen Manship Kurtz Buckingham Cemetery, Berlin, Worcester, MD: reads "Ellen Manship, wife of Christian Kurtz" and lists the same birthdate (off by exactly one year) as a family bible does.  
(photo from Find-A-Grave<sup>106</sup>)



Sarah Ellen and Christian Kurtz had a son, Edward in 1897.

<sup>105</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Delaware\\_Hundreds](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Delaware_Hundreds)

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/98364866/ellen-kurtz>

Charles' and Araminta's daughter, who died in 1863 at age 18, Martha, may have inspired the Milton story about "Miss Manship's ghost" chasing children, mentioned in a recent history of Milton, DE <sup>107</sup>. The children's game was played in the 1883-1892 era and, no other unmarried Manship daughter seems to fit the time frame. We include a photo of her prettily engraved grave stone here for its beauty.



Martha James Tull Manship (1845 – 1863) was buried in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery.  
(Photo by author, 2011)



A cup painted by Charlotte Burton Manship Walls (1839 – 1870), daughter of Charles and Araminta, probably prior to her marriage in 1859. (Collection of and photo by William Manship)

One son of Charles and Araminta, William Edward Manship (1835 – 1912), married Margaret Emma Parker (1837 – 1873), and produced two sons, Sheridan Parker Manship and John Fitchett Manship before Margaret died. William was a merchant in Milton and is listed in tax records of the 1860 decade as such. The 1884 state directory lists him as a proprietor of a general store <sup>108</sup>. The box shown below is in the collection of the Milton Historical Society and appears to have contained boot blacking.

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<sup>107</sup> Joana S. Donovan , It Began With A River: an illustrated history of Milton and Broadkill Hundred, 2007.

<sup>108</sup> Milton's First Century, 1807-1907. Harold Hancock, Russell McCabe. Westerville, OH : Milton Historical Society ; printed by the Otterbein College Print Shop, 1982. Page 35.



Box of boot blacking addressed to W. E. Manship, circa 1880.  
(Milton Historical Society)

William's son Sheridan Parker, a medical doctor in Philadelphia, had one daughter Margaret Emma Manship Hinde, who preceded her parents in death in 1920. William's son John Fitchett Manship died in his twenties, unmarried. William Edward was listed in federal censuses of Milton through 1880 and then in Philadelphia with Sheridan and family in 1910. William Edward, Margaret, and both sons were buried in Goshen M. E. Church Cemetery, Milton, Sussex Co., DE, as are Charles and Araminta and many other Manships.



Margaret Parker Manship, William E. Manship, and son John Fitchett Manship were buried in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Milton, DE. (Photo by author, 2011)

## FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

*Samuel Manship*  
 The Daughter of Charles  
 Manship and Araminta  
 his wife was Borne  
 November 14<sup>th</sup> 1832

*William Edward Manship*  
 The Son of Charles Manship  
 and Araminta his wife  
 was Borne May 8<sup>th</sup> 1835

*Alfred Henry Manship*  
 The Son of Charles Manship  
 and Araminta his wife  
 was Borne April 8<sup>th</sup> 1837

*Charlotta Buxton*  
 Manship the Daughter  
 of Charles Manship and  
 Araminta his wife  
 was Borne July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1839

*Sarah Ellen Manship*  
 the Daughter of Charles  
 Manship and Araminta  
 his wife was Borne  
 April 29<sup>th</sup> 1843

BIRTHS.

*Martha James Tull*  
 Manship Daughter  
 of Charles Manship  
 and Araminta his  
 wife was Borne July

16<sup>th</sup> 1845

*Margaret Emma Barber*  
 Daughter of Peter C. Parker  
 and Eliza J his wife was  
 Borne March 8<sup>th</sup> 1838

Manship family bible page showing the births of Charles and Araminta's children. [The birth date for Sarah Ellen deviates by exactly one year from that on her gravestone.]  
 (Courtesy of Richard Manship)

Charles and Araminta died within a month of each other in 1882.

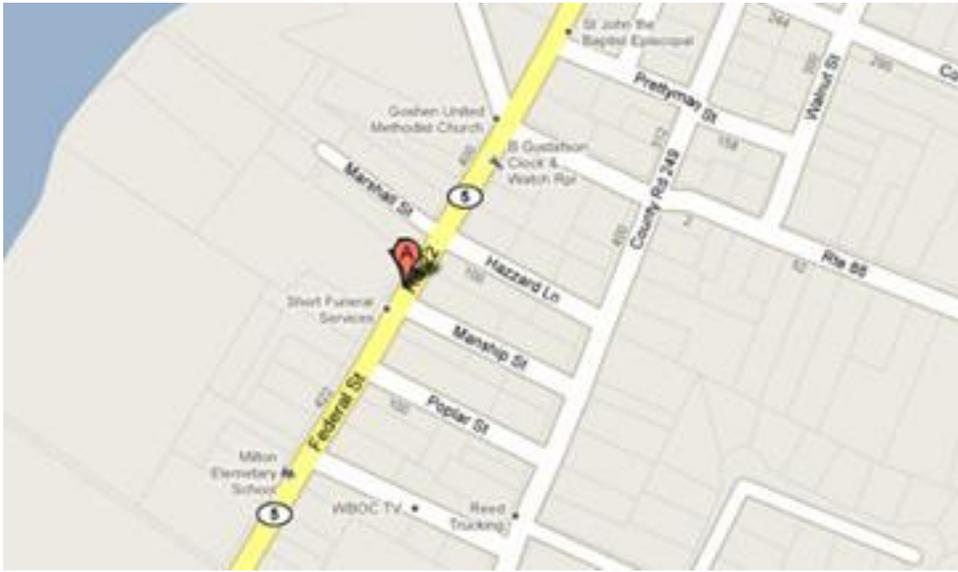


Charles and Araminta (Dickerson) Manship graves,  
Goshen Methodist Episcopal  
Cemetery, Milton, DE. (Photos by author, 2011)

It is unknown, at this point, who inherited Charles' house when he died in 1882, one month after his wife. Unfortunately, no will of his went to probate (according to Delaware Public Archives). But the Sussex map of 1887 showed the house labeled as "Manship Brothers". Both of Charles' sons were married long before he died, son Alfred Henry occupying a home right next door, on the other side of Manship Street. I would guess the house was either owned by both Alfred and William E. jointly, with William E. and family residing there; was occupied by Alfred's two grown sons by his first wife, Charles' grandsons; or was being rented out. There was no 1890 census to answer this question. By 1900, assuming the houses were canvassed in order, Charles' house had passed to another surname. More land record research would be needed to answer this question.



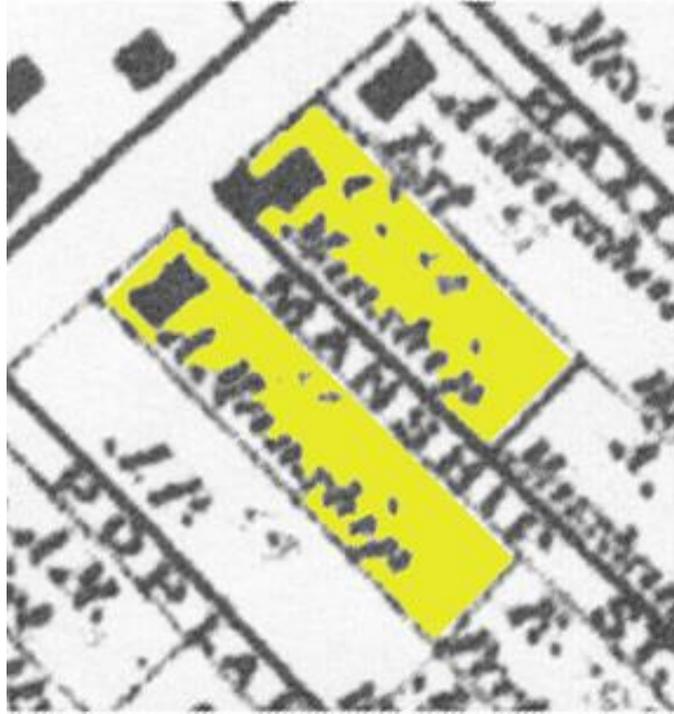
Old Manship Street sign from Milton, Delaware  
(In the collection of, and refurbished and repainted by, William Manship)



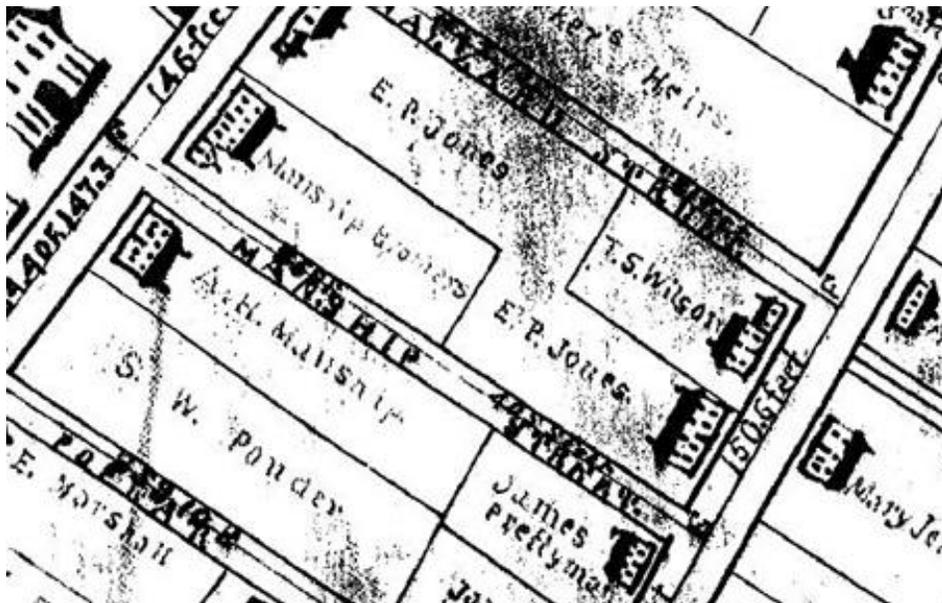
Map of Milton Delaware. Pin A on Manship & Federal Sts. (Google maps)



Plat of Milton Delaware (1868 Beers Atlas). Manship St. and the two Manship homes, circled,



Plat of Milton Delaware (1868 Beers Atlas). Detail. Charles Manship's house was on the NE corner of Manship and Federal Sts, (roughly) and Alfred's house was on the SW corner. It appears Alfred might also have owned the property to the NE of Charles'???



By 1887, the map showed that A. H. Manship remained in the house at 415 Federal, while the "Manship Brothers" lived in Charles' house" (Sussex Co. Archives)

○ **Alfred Henry Manship** (1837-1904) married **Anna Eliza Barker** (1841-1873) in 1858 in Milton, DE and together they had four sons and one daughter before Anna's death in 1873. Sadly, only two of the five children, Charles and Alfred, lived more than a year or two:

- Charles Robinson Manship (1859 - 1896)
- Clyde Manship (aft 1860 – 1862)
- Alfred Henry Manship II (1864 - 1927)
- Carrie Manship (1870 -1870)
- Joseph H. Manship (1872 – 1872; name inscribed on the same gravestone as that of his mother)

Later in 1873, Alfred married **Eliza J. Lindle** (1847-1898). They had five more children:

- William L. Manship (1874 – 1890)
- Frank Alfred Manship (1877 – 1915)
- Anna Eliza Manship (1881 – 1955)
- Edward Manship (1884 – 1940)
- Helen G. Manship (1887 – 1980)

Alfred was a jack-of-all-trades -- listed as a carpenter in the 1860 federal census, a wheelwright in 1870, coach-builder in 1880, and was Postmaster at Milton, DE from 1889 - 1893 and 1897-1903 <sup>109</sup>. Additionally, he was a director of the Broadkiln Hundred Building & Loan Association <sup>110</sup>. The 1884 state directory lists him as a blacksmith <sup>111</sup>. He was treasurer of the Golden Rule Lodge of I.O.O.F. <sup>112</sup>

Alfred's discharge papers from the Civil War indicate he served as a "100 Day Man" in the 9th Delaware Infantry Regiment from September 2nd, 1864 to January 23rd, 1865; the discharge also identifies him as being six feet tall, with auburn hair and blue eyes. "100 Day" men were used to garrison cities and guard rail lines, freeing up regular Union Army veterans for the 1864 campaigns. There is no documentation that can be found that attests to his having been wounded in action, but he did file for an Invalid Pension in

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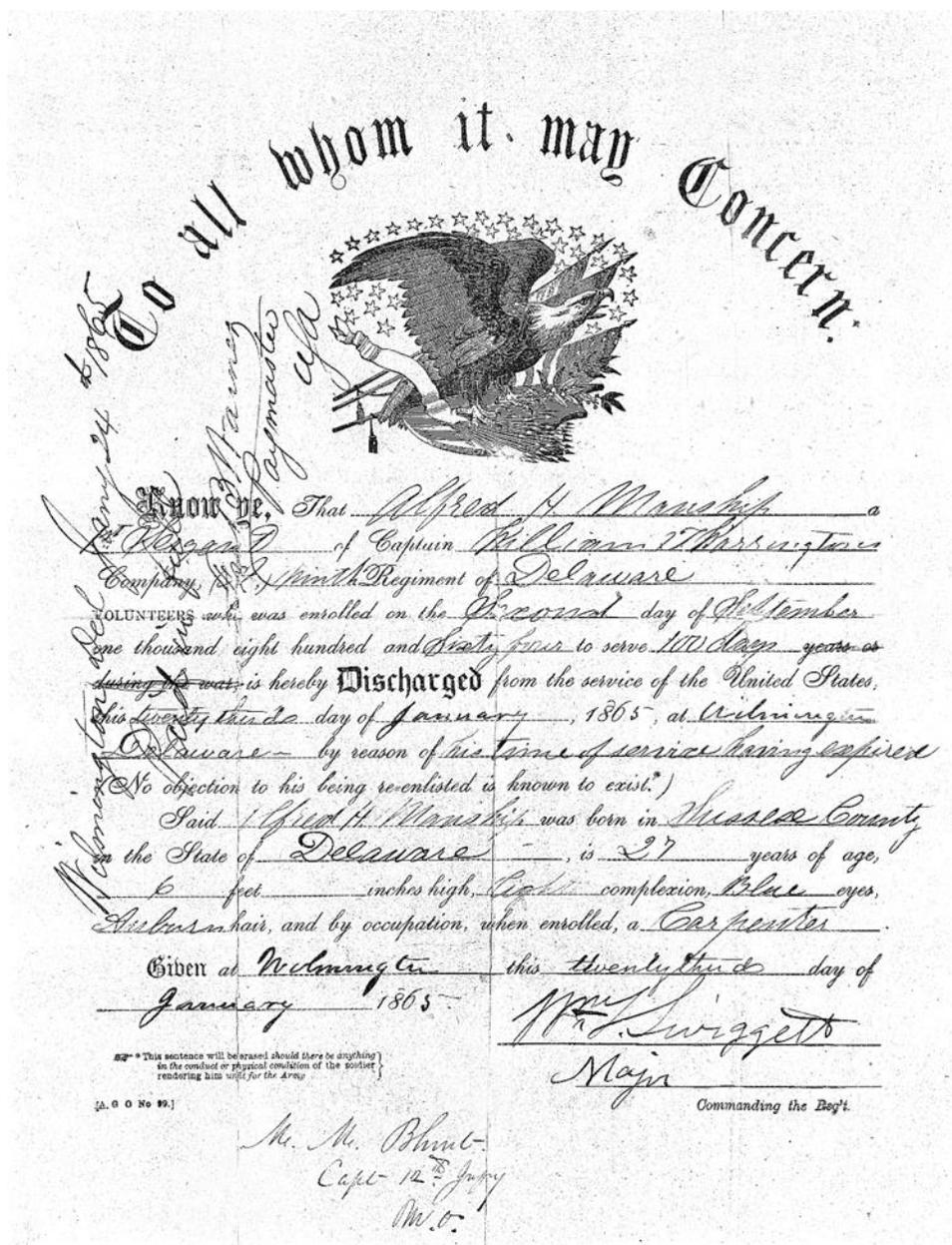
<sup>109</sup> Milton's First Century, 1807-1907. Harold Hancock, Russell McCabe. Westerville, OH : Milton Historical Society ; printed by the Otterbein College Print Shop, 1982. Page 11.

<sup>110</sup> Milton's First Century, 1807-1907. Harold Hancock, Russell McCabe. Westerville, OH : Milton Historical Society ; printed by the Otterbein College Print Shop, 1982. Page 14

<sup>111</sup> Milton's First Century, 1807-1907. Harold Hancock, Russell McCabe. Westerville, OH : Milton Historical Society ; printed by the Otterbein College Print Shop, 1982. Page 35.

<sup>112</sup> John Thomas Scharf , History of Delaware : 1609-1888: Local history ([http://books.google.com/books?id=mqwUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1126&lpg=PA1126&dq=delaware+settler+Manship&source=bl&ots=nJCuwL2E\\_7&sig=4\\_XNTHC52\\_tDKV-K-6-Z2bP8lu0&hl=en&ei=Y2xmTp33FJLE0AHJgrD3CQ&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEEQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Manship&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=mqwUAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA1126&lpg=PA1126&dq=delaware+settler+Manship&source=bl&ots=nJCuwL2E_7&sig=4_XNTHC52_tDKV-K-6-Z2bP8lu0&hl=en&ei=Y2xmTp33FJLE0AHJgrD3CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEEQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Manship&f=false) )

1887. In 1890, the pension was granted, perhaps because of his bouts with debilitating illnesses over the years; the qualification criteria for such a pension were becoming more and more liberal toward the end of the 19th century. <sup>113</sup>



Alfred Manship's Discharge Certificate, January 1865, after serving 100 days as a 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant of Captain William Harrington's Company, Ninth Regiment of Delaware. Written perpendicularly to the rest of the document is "Wilmington, Del Jan 24<sup>th</sup> 1865. Paid in full. \_ B. Warner, Paymaster. afa" (courtesy of Frank A. Craven)

<sup>113</sup> Phil Martin, 2022 <http://broadkillblogger.org/2022/02/the-manship-house-on-federal-street/>

As we saw in the plat maps above, Alfred and family lived next door to, or across Manship St. from, his father's house, moving there probably between 1860 (when his census record fell two pages from that of his father and so maybe lived some distance away?) and 1868.

The house below is said to date to about 1860, so it is likely that Alfred built it.



The Manship House at 415 Federal Street, built around 1860, photo ca. 1910 (courtesy Fred Pepper)

In March of 1873, Manship's first wife Anna died; he married his second wife, Eliza Lindle, in October of that same year. In 1874, he purchased a plot of land on Chestnut Street, but the first report we have of him building a dwelling on that street is in the December 14, 1888 edition of the Milford *Chronicle*. Once the Manship family moved there, he was in a position to rent the Federal St. property.<sup>114</sup>

evening, Dec. 14th, at the office of Mr. J. C.  
Hazard.  
Mr. Alfred Manship is erecting a new  
dwelling on Chestnut street. D. A. C.

115

<sup>114</sup> Phil Martin, 2022 <http://broadkillblogger.org/2022/02/the-manship-house-on-federal-street/>

<sup>115</sup> <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062224/1888-12-14/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1888&index=1&date2=1888&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=Chestnut+Manship&proxdistance=5&state=Delaware&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=manship&phrasertext=&andtext=manship+chestnut&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=2>

In the 1880's and 1890's Alfred was active fraternal organizations and in local Republican politics.

**COMMUNICATION.**

**MILTON.**

The Republican primary held on Saturday, resulted in the selection of the following delegates: To the State convention, Thomas R. Burton, Charles B. Morris and Sheridan P. Manship; to the County convention, Legislative and Levy Court branch, Charles H. Atkins, Alfred H. Manship and John Black; Sheriff and Coroner branch, Joseph L. Black, W. H. Prettyman and Isaac Nailor. Alfred H. Manship was elected county committee for Broadkill hundred; John Robbins was nominated for Assessor, and Samuel L. Black for Inspector.

At the same time and place a C. H. Treat Republican Club, of Broadkill hundred, was organized by the election of the following officers: President, A. H. Manship; vice-Presidents, W. H. Magee and John Robbins; Cor. Secretary, D. T. Atkins; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. S. Gillespie; Treasurer, Joseph L. Black; Executive Committee, Charles H. Atkins, T. R. Burton and Charles B. Morris. Twenty-five members were enrolled at the organization.

Owing to the recent bad weather having damaged the peaches, the evaporators have ceased work for the season.

The season at Point Pleasant has closed. Many of the visitors have left some time since. Dr. Hearn and family, the last representatives from a distance, came up on Saturday, and took passage for their home in Philadelphia.

Dr. Sheridan P. Manship will leave on Thursday to resume his studies at the University of Pennsylvania.

Last week James Robbins found on the

Milford chronicle, September 21, 1888

He was a member of the Milton Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of three delegates from the Broadkill Hundred to the State Republican Convention in 1894, and involved with the supervision of Milton schools. Alfred H. Manship was first appointed Milton's postmaster on April 20, 1889, for a four year term, and he was again appointed on April 27, 1897. In 1903, he was replaced by John Black. David A. Conner writes in his column:

As everyone knows, who is reader of the papers, Milton is to have a new post master. Mr. Manship is superceded by Mr. John Black. Both are good men. Mr. Manship has had the office for several years, and the Union Republicans have been after his scalp for some time, and have succeeded in getting it. Mr. Manship has made a good post master; Mr. Black will, no doubt, make an equally good one. The writer is opposed to the Civil Service Law; he believes "to the victor belongs the spoils," but if the application is to be made to a wood sawyer on a western reservation, make it to a fourth class post master also.

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Alfred H. Manship's fortunes were tied to the Regular Republican faction of the party, which he had served faithfully for nearly two decades. By 1902, "Union Republicans" had enough clout in Sussex County to anoint their own postmaster in Milton, a much sought-after position at the time in most small towns. During Manship's second tenure as Postmaster of Milton, "Union Republicans" mounted a smear campaign against him, accusing him of various failures in executing his duties. The campaign was strident enough to have required the Postmaster General of the U. S. to visit Milton and personally investigate the matter. Cleared of any wrongdoing and supported by most of Milton's citizenry, he nevertheless failed to obtain a second term as Milton's postmaster. The undeserved experience of having been maligned by political opponents and then losing a subsequent appointment is certain to have taken a heavy psychological toll on a man who had also suffered periodic debilitating illnesses. <sup>117</sup>

In 1904, Alfred H. Manship took ill and died in September of that year. Conner writes in his obituary that Manship "had been suffering from nervous troubles for some time. It is believed his supersession by another in the post office, hastened his death." <sup>118</sup>

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<sup>116</sup> <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062224/1903-09-04/ed-1/seq-8/#date1=1903&index=0&date2=1903&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=after+his+scalp&proxdistance=5&state=Delaware&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=after+his+scalp&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

<sup>117</sup> Phil Martin, 2022 <http://broadkillblogger.org/2022/02/the-manship-house-on-federal-street/>

<sup>118</sup> <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062224/1904-09-30/ed-1/seq-12/#date1=1904&index=0&date2=1904&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=been+from+had+nervous+suffering&proxdistance=5&state=Delaware&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=had+been+suffering+from+nervous+&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>



415 Federal St, Milton, Delaware (Photo by author, 2011)

Cousin Richard Manship told me that when Alfred's home, the one pictured above, became available, Alfred H. Manship III tried to purchase the house, which he had fondly remembered visiting as a child. Due to family strains, he was not able to do so and the house was sold at auction by executor Luther Parker Manship II, and out of family hands. What this means in the context of this discussion is that AHM I's home was inherited by his oldest living son and namesake, AHM II, in 1904.

## Eliza Lindle's parentage, the Lindles and Duttons

### Lindle Name Meaning

German: topographic name for someone living near a small group of lime trees, from Middle High German *linde* 'lime tree' + the diminutive suffix *-le*.<sup>119</sup>

### Lindell Name Meaning

Swedish: ornamental name composed of the elements *lind* 'lime tree' + *-ell*, a common suffix of Swedish surnames, from the Latin adjectival suffix *-elius*. English: habitational name from Lindal,

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<sup>119</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=lindle>

Cumbria (formerly in Lancashire) or Lindale, also in Cumbria; both are named from Old Norse lind 'lime tree' + dalr 'valley'.<sup>120</sup>

The parents of Eliza J. Lindle (also spelled Lindel, Lindell, Lindal, Lindall or Lindale) were William W. Lindle (1806 – 1887) and Nancy Dutton (1822 – 1909), according to census records of 1860 and 1870). It was for Nancy Dutton Lindle that our mother, Nancy Lindle Manship, was almost certainly named. For many years, we knew little of Wm's antecedents, except for the probable name of his mother, Tamar, from a 1860 census record for his family. Until recently... when we began digging deeply into early Delaware records and learned the following:

- **Joseph Lindell** (abt 1750 Delaware – abt 1804 Sussex Co., Delaware); wife unknown, was our 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather.

In land records for Sussex County, Delaware, we located two men, Zaddock<sup>121</sup> and Joseph Lindel, both born about 1750 in Delaware (based on Revolutionary War rolls which were broad estimates of age<sup>122</sup>), and both Revolutionary War veterans. These two were very likely brothers, as they bought adjoining pieces of land in 1773. They may or may not have actually been BORN in Delaware; the war rolls may have listed the colony in which they lived, as opposed to the colony in which they were born. Based on the name meanings above, the chances are good that they, or their family, emigrated from England.

In February of 1773, Joseph Lindell bought 100 acres of land in the Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, part of a tract known as "Bashan", which he sold the following November<sup>123</sup>. A 1792 sale of a 140-acre parcel land in Nanticoke Hundred, a tract called "Silver Plains", tells us that Joseph may have bought that acreage in 1769, but it's not clear whether that is the date Joseph bought it or the date it was surveyed. [Nanticoke Hundred was still part of Maryland until 1775.] There must have been more purchased land in Nanticoke Hundred, which he left to his children when he died, a 160-acre tract which was known as "Guner's Range". Son Lowder bought the rights to all of it from his siblings and then sold some or all of that acreage later in 1810.

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<sup>120</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=lindell>

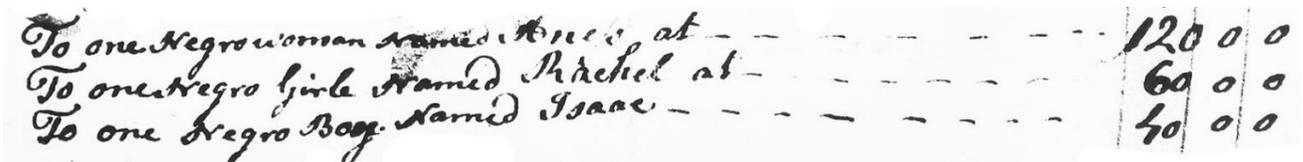
<sup>121</sup> Zaddock (~1750 Delaware – 1804 Sussex County, DE) and wife Rebecca Morris Lindal were married sometime before her father's death ~1785; we found them both named in a land document in 1785. Zaddock's 1804 will named his surviving wife and eight children, 4 of them born after 1790. Zaddock's and Rebecca's two oldest sons, John and Peter, who inherited Zaddock's "plantation" (either the 1773 land or 150 acres in Broadkill Hundred purchased in 1797) in 1805, were both born about 1780 according to War of 1812 enlistment records (probably estimated dates).

<sup>122</sup> Godfrey Memorial Library, comp.. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 1999. Volume 104, page 277

<sup>123</sup> In March 1773, Zaddock bought 200 acres of land in Cedar Creek Hundred from the same man from whom Joseph had bought his acreage a month before, another piece of "Bashan".

So we know that Joseph was born very roughly 1750, probably had a brother named Zaddock, was in Delaware by 1773 if not born there, served in the American Revolution, bought and sold land in Delaware, married and had at least 4 children. We do NOT know the name of his wife, nor do we have any census data for his family while he still lived. Son Thomas had a woman listed as “over 45” in his household in 1820, and it is conceivable that this was his mother, or else his wife was a few years older than he.

Joseph died in late 1804 or early 1805. On February 12, 1805, his son Lowder was named executor of his estate by Sussex County courts, as Joseph had died intestate. (This might mean that Lowder was the eldest of the children.) Lowder’s job was to present an inventory of Joseph’s “goods, chattels, and credits”, which he accomplished and presented in May. Joseph’s goods were valued at \$514, and included three slaves. Quite possibly, Isaac and Rachael, were Ann’s children.



Inventory of Joseph Lindell, detail <sup>124</sup>

And, as we saw above, Joseph’s land was devised to his four adult children; son Lowder bought the pieces from his siblings between 1809 and 1810, and sold part or all of in April 1810.

The children of Joseph’s who lived to inherit property from him were:

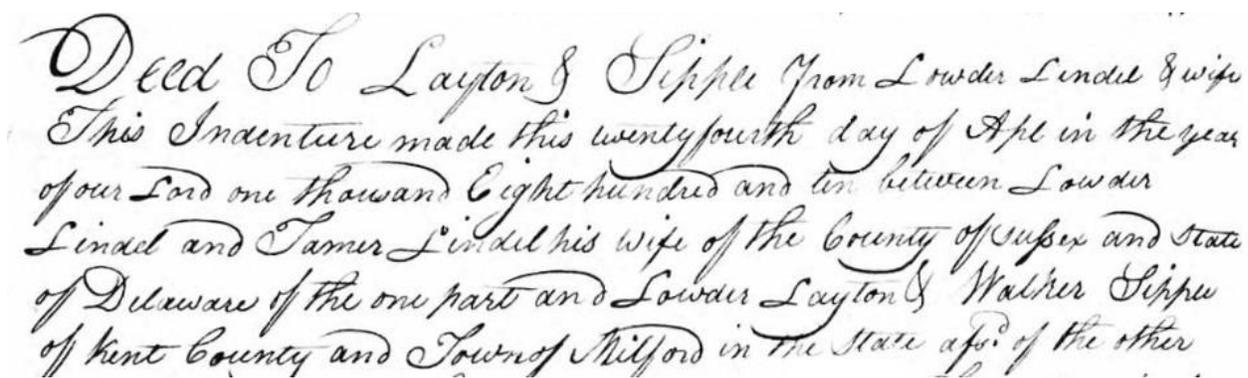
- Thomas (1778 Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex, Delaware – after 1830) whose wife was named Mary. He claimed three children in the census records of 1820 and 1830 in Nanticoke, Sussex, Delaware. Mary may have died between 1820 and 1830 (presumably) because there is no woman of her age bracket in 1830 enumeration. And indeed, the woman in the 1820 census was older than Thomas and may have been his mother. We don’t know much more about Thomas or his family members.
- Lowder (abt 1780 Delaware - Bet. 1816–1818 Delaware) whose wife was Tamar/Tamer. See the next section.
- Joseph (abt 1780 Delaware – after 1840?), wife unknown. The census of 1810 in Cedar Creek Hundred shows 4 children in the household. The only other place we find Joseph is in 1840 in Nanticoke Hundred, with probably an adult child and grandchildren. Or the latter record might be for another Joseph, a son perhaps?
- Sarah/Sally (1785 Sussex County, Delaware – 1850 Delaware), who married Clement Sharp (1788 Sussex County, Delaware – 1855 Sussex County, Delaware) in 1802 and had at least 6 children with him in Nanticoke Hundred.

We do not know the burial places of Joseph or his wife.

<sup>124</sup> Delaware Public Archives, Sussex County Probate, RG 4545, 009. Roll #145

- **Lowder Lindell** (1780 Delaware – 1816 Sussex Co., Delaware) and wife Tamar/Tamer (1785 Sussex, Delaware – bet 1860 and 1870) were our 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandparents. One wonders at the name Lowder (also spelled Louder) – might it have been his mother’s maiden name? We found one other man named Lowder in one of his land transactions (see image below), so perhaps several men were named for someone in the community or someone under whom Joseph served in the revolution? There were indeed men with the surname Lowder in the Revolutionary forces who might have been important friends to Joseph and his comrades from Delaware, prompting them to name sons for him.

Lowder was born roughly 1780 (another military rough birth year) and served in the war of 1812 <sup>125</sup>. In an 1810 Nanticoke Hundred land record, it clearly states: “Lowder Lindel and Tamer Lindel his wife of Sussex County, Delaware”. We knew that Tamar was our 3<sup>rd</sup> GGF’s (William’s) mother, and Lowder’s census records contain a male child in the right age range to have been William.



*Deed To Layton & Sipple from Lowder Lindel & wife  
This Indenture made this twentyfourth day of Apr in the year  
of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and ten between Lowder  
Lindel and Tamer Lindel his wife of the County of Sussex and State  
of Delaware of the one part and Lowder Layton & Walter Sipple  
of Kent County and Town of Milford in the State afo. of the other*

Delaware Land Records, Sussex County, April 24, 1810, detail.  
Repeatedly includes the name of Lowder’s wife, Tamer,  
and that of another man named Lowder, Lowder Layton.

Lowder had several land transactions, all in Nanticoke Hundred, Sussex Co.: importantly, in 1809, Thomas and Joseph Lindale each sold to Lowder “all my part of a tract of land which fell to by the death of our father Joseph Lindale” and which tract would “not bear a division”. In the following year, Lowder also bought out the interest of his sister and brother-in-law Sally and Clement Sharp for the piece of land Sally had inherited from Joseph. He then sold all of part of that acreage in April 1810.

In 1810, Lowder and wife Tamar had three children enumerated in the census record of Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex, DE: two males and one female, all under 10, one of them most certainly our William. The names of the others are not known to us. Lowder died in 1816, so there may have been time for the couple to have had some more children before he died, but probably they did not -- because in 1820, Tamar censused

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<sup>125</sup> Godfrey Memorial Library, comp.. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 1999. Volume 104, page 279

as head of household in Nanticoke Hundred with 1 male and 1 female child, each between 10-16 -- on the same census page, by the way, with 2 brothers-in-law, Thomas Lindel and Clement Sharp. The male may have been William; the other son may have died or have left the household already.

On December 28, 1816, the Sussex County courts named Clement Sharp, Lowder's brother-in-law, as the executor of his estate. Lowder, like his father, had died intestate. It didn't take long to return the inventory -- 2 days! And it totaled \$117. Notably, Lowder did not own slaves when he died; appraised for the highest values were a horse, fodder, corn, and 17 quarts of brandy. The speed with which the inventory was completed suggests that Lowder had died in late 1816 and the family needed to have closure on the estate, although the administration was not completed for another 15 months. <sup>126</sup>

What about Tamar? We have seen that she censused in 1820 in the same area, Nanticoke Hundred, as her brothers-in-law, but where did Tamar go between the time of the 1820 census and her reappearance as a boarder in Broadkill Hundred in 1850? Very likely, she lived with her son's or daughter's family, but we have no records for that at present. As we have seen, Tamar was living with William and family in 1860 and most likely died between 1860 and 1870. Sadly, we do not know the burial places for Lowder or Tamar.

- **William W. Lindle** (1806 – 1887); married Ann Davis and later Nancy Dutton (also spelled “Dalton”, 1822 – 1909). Birth years for William vary in various records from 1804 (1860 census) to 1812 (1880 census). But based on the census records for his parents, William was certainly born before 1810.

Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandmother, Nancy Dutton may have been William Lindle's second wife, as there is a marriage record for him in 1834, to Ann Davis. We have found no death records for Ann, but she most likely died before 1844 when William married Nancy.

As we have seen, William may have been the young man in Tamar's 1820 household or he may have been emancipated by then, but we have not found him named in the 1820 -1840 censuses.

The next time we “see” William was in his two marriage records in 1834 and 1844, although the census of 1860 which described him as a sailor might explain that. In the 1860 and 1870 censuses, he and Nancy censused with two children, Eliza (born 1847) and Theodore (born 1856). In 1860, we also find mother Tamar Lindle, age 75.

Nancy and William were both buried in Goshen cemetery in Milton, DE.

## The Duttons

We see the Dutton line which moved into Sussex Co, Delaware before the 1750's, go back as far as the 1650s in Virginia. It was a prolific family, and so far, we have not been able to identify Nancy's parentage. One clue, however, was Nancy's marriage document

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<sup>126</sup> Delaware Public Archives, Sussex County Probate, RG 4545, 009. Roll #145

in 1844 which named her guardian or father as Ebe W. Dutton. The only Ebe we have located in any OPD tree, and backed up by records, was Ebe Holland Dutton, born abt 1813, one of the seven children named in the will of Thomas Dutton of Broadkill, Sussex, DE in 1830. There was no Nancy (or Ann) in Thomas' bequests. Ebe Holland Dutton, if really born in 1813 was certainly not Nancy's father. But we see an Ebe W. Dutton buying land in Milton De in 1840, so this man MAY be a different Dutton – the name may have been used multiple times in different generations. We have not been able to learn anything else about this matter.

### Back to Alfred and Eliza

When Eliza died in 1898, six years before her husband, it was her eldest living son Frank who administered her estate. In Alfred's obituary, we read that he had been "suffering from nervous troubles for some time" <sup>127</sup>, which may explain why. The appraisal included beds, stands, stoves and fixtures, sofa, tables, chairs, carpets, tableware, blinds, clock, lamp, contents of kitchen, granary, and sheds, etc. Total value \$142.50. The accounting for the estate mentions that it was A.H. Manship who paid for the burial in April 1899, however, which cost \$145. Why did the household effects and furniture fall into the category of Eliza's possessions and not Alfred's, unless Alfred's "nervous troubles" made this necessary. Perhaps they were no longer cohabitating?

The Inventory submission:

State of Delaware }  
 SUSSEX COUNTY, SS. } *Inventory appeared*

*Frank Manship Administrator* make solemn oath that *he* has made due inquiry concerning the goods, chattels and money of *Eliza J. Manship* deceased; and that this inventory doth contain all the goods, chattels and money of the said *Eliza J. Manship* deceased, which have come to the knowledge of the deponent.

Subscribed and sworn the *Seventeenth* day of *April* A. D., <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~, before *Frank Manship*

*William F. Conroy*, Register.

<sup>127</sup> <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062224/1904-09-30/ed-1/seq-12/#date1=1904&index=0&date2=1904&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=been+from+had+nervous+suffering&proxdistance=5&state=Delaware&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=had+been+suffering+from+nervous+&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>



Alfred Henry Manship I (1837-1904) and Eliza J. Lindle Manship (1847-1898)

## Children of Alfred Henry Manship I who grew to adulthood:

Mother did not tell us about her father's two half-brothers, both of whom had children she might have known.

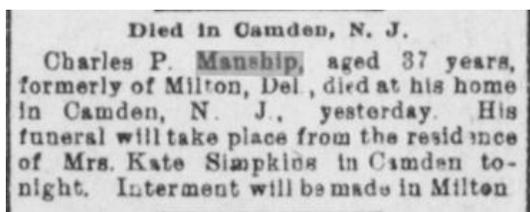
- Half-uncle Charles Robinson Manship (1859 Delaware -1896 Camden, NJ) stayed in Milton through the census of 1880 but died in NJ. His wife, Sarah Jane Johnson Manship (1866 – 1894), preceded him by two years, and their four living children were orphaned at early ages.



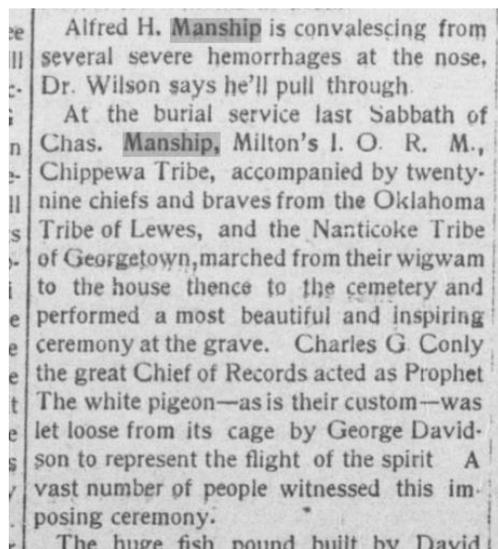
Charles Robinson Manship (1859 --1896) and Sarah Jane Johnson Manship (1866 – 1894), before 1894. (Photo courtesy of William Manship)



Charles R. Manship and wife Sarah Jane Johnson Manship were buried in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Milton, DE. (Photo by author, 2011)



Milford Chronicle, April 17, 1896 (above)



Milford Chronicle, April 24 1896 (right)

We examined Orphans Court files for hints of what happened to the minor children. In this case, grandfather Alfred H. Manship applied for guardians to be named for the four and may have given the \$150 for the care of each. The rest of the 68-page file consisted of bookkeeping for the charges incurred in the children's upkeep, but no names of guardians. It seems that in the case of the Orphan Court, the "guardian" was the bank which held the money, not the people who kept the child.

Orphans  
Court  
Case File  
for the  
children  
of  
Charles  
R.  
Manship,  
Delaware  
Public  
Archives

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF SUSSEX COUNTY:

The Petition of Alfred H. Manship, Sr. of Broadkell  
Hundred, in the County aforesaid, respectfully sheweth, that he is the grand father of the children of  
Charles R. Manship  
That Charles R. Manship, late of Camden New Jersey Hundred, in the  
County aforesaid, did not in his life time dispose of the Guardianship of Alena H.  
Manship, Ida W. Manship, John Lewis Manship, & Ella May  
Manship all

minor~~s~~ under the age of fourteen years; that the said minor are each entitled to  
no Real Estate worth about one to a year;  
and Personal Property worth about one hundred and fifty dollars each

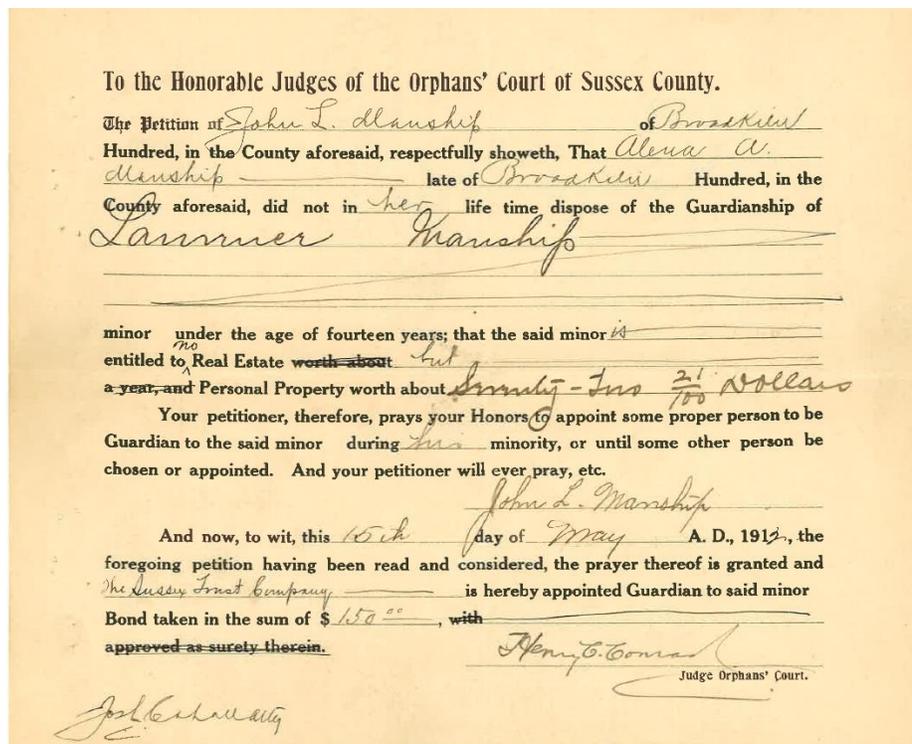
YOUR PETITIONER, therefore, prays your Honors to appoint some proper person to be Guardian to the said  
minors during their minority, or until some other person be chosen or appointed. And your petitioner will ever pray,  
etc. Alfred H. Manship Sr.  
Robt. G. Houston atty for Petr

We found two of the orphaned daughters of this couple living with relatives in 1900 – related either on their mother’s side or on that of Charles’ mother (Anna Eliza Barker) -- we have not yet determined the exact connection.

Eldest daughter Alena (1885 -1912) was not located by the census record of 1900 or 1910, so we do not know where she went after her parents died. Alena never married but had one son, Lawrence (1909 – 1959), father unknown, adopted about three months after Alena’s death by Theodore Franklin and Elizabeth “Lizzie” Clifton Walls. We have not been able to determine if the Walls were relatives, but it seems they were – read on.

It was Alena’s brother John Louis Manship who applied to Orphans Court to provide a guardian for Lawrence. Again the records are mostly financial, but in this case, also mentions the name of the person who adopted Lawrence.

Orphans  
Court Case  
File  
for Alena  
Manship,  
Delaware  
Public  
Archives

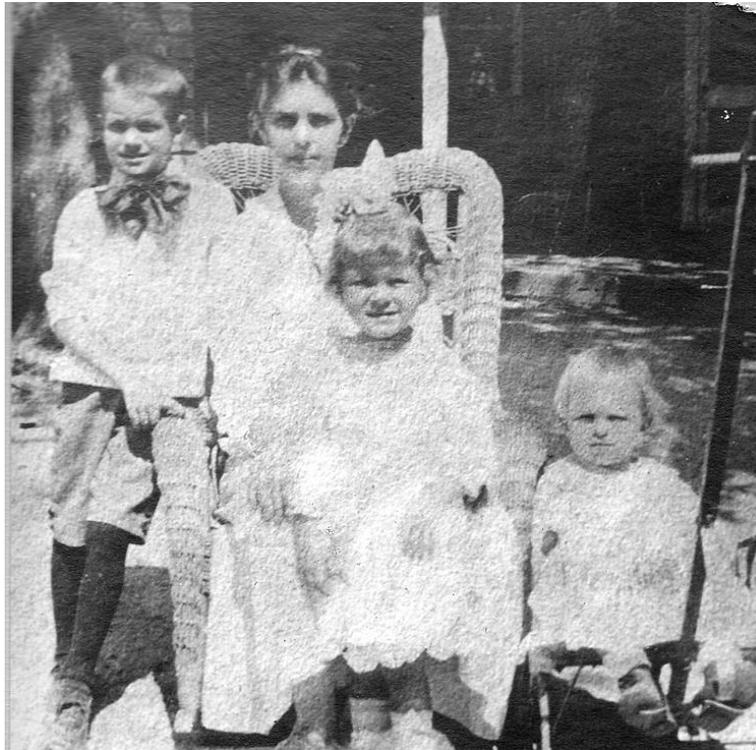


Daughter Ida (1886-1945) was in the 1900 census as a “cousin” to Thomas W. and Lena Fisher Hopkins in White Clay Creek, DE. She married Edward Andrie in 1906 and lived her whole life in Delaware. We have not determined the relation to the Hopkins either.

Daughter Ella (1894 – 1976) was living with John and Sally Clifton in Milton as a “niece” in 1900. They were the parents of the woman who adopted Alena’s son Lawrence. Ella married Charles W Hitchens and also spent her long life in Delaware.

Ella’s twin sister Eva died shortly after birth, at which time their mother died of “childbed fever”.

Son John Louis Manship (1888-1972) was a servant in Milton in the 1900 federal census taken when he was 12 (so might Alena too have gone into service by necessity?) As an adult, John married Leta Wilson (1891 – 1920), lived in nearby Harrington DE, and had three long-lived sons, as well as a daughter and one child who died young. Later in life, he married the niece of the man in whose house he served, Bertha Dodd Campbell (1889 – 1973). One grandson, Joseph Martin Manship II (through son Joseph Martin Manship I), and *his* two sons, Richard and Randolph, were living in Milton when we spoke with them in 2010. Additionally, we were contacted by and met up with William Manship, another grandson of John Louis (through his son Rufus Wilson Manship) who has contributed to this story.



The wife of John Louis Manship, Leta H. Wilson Manship, with three of her children: John White Manship, Sallie Mareta Manship, & Rufus Wilson Manship, about 1920.  
(Photo courtesy of William Manship)

- Alfred Henry II (1864-1927) had seven children with his wife Margaret Veasey Walls Manship (1864 – 1943), only one of whom lived more than two years!! His descendants described him as “a man who knew grief well”, of course, due to all those little lives which ended so young! (Munchausen syndrome by proxy in the case of the mother cannot be ruled out).

Family lore suggests that AHM II, a ship’s carpenter in Wilmington DE, may have helped to build the Cathedral of Bryn Athyn in Bryn Athyn, PA. None of his descendants knew of this possibility, although one tells the story about his skills:

While a child on summer vacation in MD, we once encountered an elderly man who stated he worked with 'Harry'. He said that 'Harry' taught him all types of the ins and outs of shipbuilding. He credited him as a genius, a true master tradesman. <sup>128</sup>

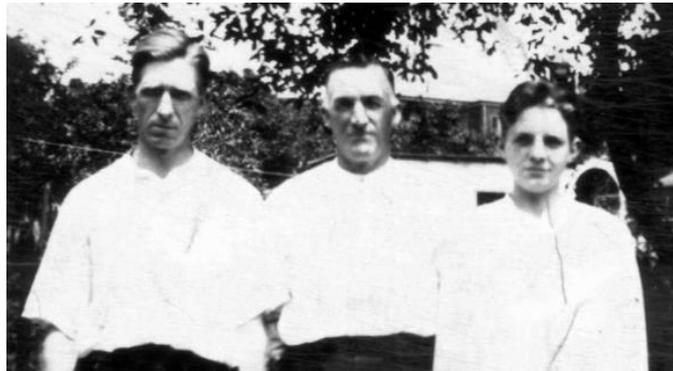
AHM II’s only surviving child, Luther Parker Manship I (1886 – 1943), lived in Philadelphia and gave rise to a line of Luther Parker Manships, two more generations of Alfred Henry Manships, and others, including Richard A. Manship, who kindly sent us photos and information about the family.

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<sup>128</sup> Richard A. Manship, personal communication, 2011



Alfred Henry Manship II.  
(Photo courtesy of great-grandson Richard A. Manship)



Luther Parker Manship I, Alfred Henry Manship II, and Alfred Henry Manship III, circa 1918.  
(Photo courtesy of Richard A. Manship)



The three sons of Luther Parker Manship I: Paul Milton Manship (1911 – 1960) <sup>129</sup>, Alfred Henry Manship III (1907 – 1987), and Luther Parker Manship II (1913 – 1992), circa 1918.  
(Photo courtesy of Richard A. Manship)



Alfred Henry Manship II and his wife Margaret Veasey Walls Manship, as well as all their infant children, were buried in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Milton, DE.  
(Photo by author, 2011)

Then there were full siblings of our maternal grandfather, Frank Manship:

- William L. Manship (1874 presumably Milton DE – 1890 Sussex Co, DE) died from typhoid fever, age 16. We wonder if his middle name might have been “Lindle” but there is no documentation of this.

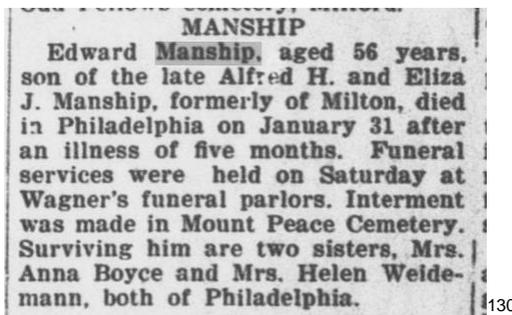
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<sup>129</sup> Paul Milton Manship (1911 – 1960) was the biological son of William H. Smink and Marguerite O'Connor. He was adopted by the Manships (Sidnieanne Kurlyn Smink Manship was his father's sister) and Luther Parker Manship after Marguerite died in 1916.



William L. Manship was buried in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Milton, DE. (Photo by author, 2011)

- Edward William (1884 Milton, Sussex, DE – 1940 Philadelphia, PA) stayed in Milton through at least 1910 when he was a boarder there. Surprisingly, my mother did not mention this uncle in her genealogy lessons. He died in 1940 in Philadelphia of tuberculosis, apparently unmarried. He was buried in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia, in the plot his sister Anna had purchased for her husband in 1933.



- Mother had relationships with her two Manship aunts, who were longer-lived. Helen G. Manship (1887 Milton, Sussex, DE – 1980 Upper Darby, PA) married George Weidemann in 1910. George, a self-employed druggist, lived until 1940. Helen provided Mother with two Manship cousins, Helen Weidemann Lewis and Dorothy Weidemann LaMar. Aunt Helen lived until 1980. She and George were buried in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia.
- Ann Eliza Manship (1881 Milton, Sussex, DE – 1955 Philadelphia, PA) and her sister Helen were boarders together in the home of Fannie Brierwood, on Wallace St. in Philadelphia, PA in 1910. Ann was also living with Helen and family in Philadelphia in 1930 census records. Our sister remembered that Ann worked in the fabric department at Wanamaker's Department Store in Philadelphia and sent our family remnant fabrics for clothes in the 1940's.

<sup>130</sup> <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87062224/1940-02-09/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1940&index=9&rows=20&words=Manship&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=Delaware&date2=1940&proxtext=manship&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

Between 1930 and 1933, Ann married Minos Ridgeway Boyce -- a second marriage for Minos who was an official at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia and who had 6 children (four still living) from his first marriage. He was also over 20 years older than Ann; unfortunately, he died in 1933 at their summer home on Long Beach Island, NJ. Milos and Ann were buried in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Alfred H. Manship I was buried at the Goshen M. E. Church Cemetery, Milton, Sussex Co., DE, along with his wives.

Alfred H. Manship died at his home on Chestnut Street at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The funeral service was held at his late home on Sunday afternoon and the remains deposited in the M. E. Cemetery. Mr. Manship was a veteran of the Civil War and had held the position of postmaster of Milton for many years. He had been suffering from nervous troubles for some time. It is believed his supersession by another in the post office, hastened his death. He was 67 years, five months and 13 days old, and leaves to survive him a splendid representation of two daughters and three sons; Misses Annie and Helen, and Messrs. Harry, Frank and Edward. The funeral and burial services of the M. E. Church were conducted by the Rev. L. P. Corkran. The I. O. of O. F., of which body he was a member, attended this funeral in a body, and performed its interesting service. J. B. Atkins conducted the funeral. <sup>131</sup>



Alfred H. Manship and Eliza J. Manship (left), and Annie E. Manship with son Joseph (right) were buried side-by-side in Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Milton, DE. (Photo by author, 2011)

<sup>131</sup> September 30, 1904, Milford Chronicle [Milford, DE] from <http://broadkillblogger.org/historical-newspapers/milton-news/1904-2/september-1904/september-30-1904/>

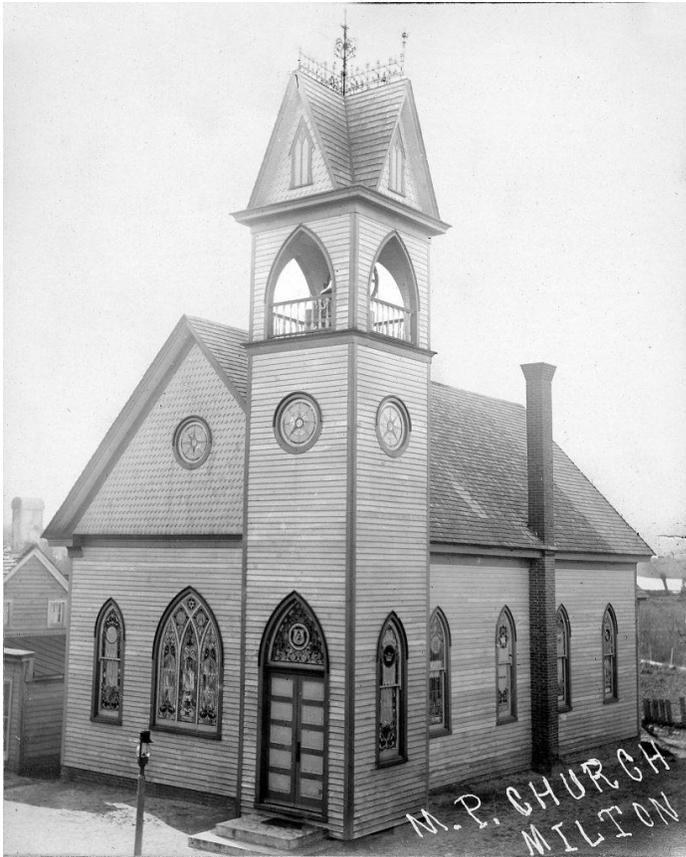
- **Frank Alfred Manship** (1877-1915) married **Mary Gettys Murray** (1877 – 1948). Our maternal grandfather, Frank Alfred Manship, was born in Milton DE July 3, 1877. His baby spoon is engraved with a very clear “A” for his middle initial. We choose to believe he was Frank Alfred.

Frank Manship's (1877-1915)  
baby spoon.  
The middle initial is clearly an  
“A”.



However, he never used his middle name or initial in any record we can find. We have been unable to unearth his birth record, although that of his sister Anna, from five years later, is on-line. He was baptized at the Milton Methodist Episcopal Church, at which time his birth date was recorded as July 3, 1877. Little else is known of his early life, although he was the administrator of his mother's estate and settled that following her death in 1898.

By 1900, he had left Milton and was living as a “boarder” on Carlisle St. in Philadelphia, employed as a meat cutter. He was a “lodger” on Arch St. in Philadelphia in 1910, working as a traveling salesman of “securities”. Three of his siblings were also living in Philadelphia in 1910.



The Milton Methodist Church, dedicated in 1879, is now the home of the Milton Historical Society.

(Photo Milton Historical Society, circa 1906)

We do not know in what way Frank met his wife Mary Murray. By 1910, Mary was in Philadelphia too, where she may have moved shortly her mother's death in 1905. In the 1910 federal census, she was listed as a "boarder" on Clinton Street in Philadelphia where she was working as a bookkeeper in an insurance company. (Read more about Mary in the Murray chapter: <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab)

Frank and Mary were married September 28, 1910 in Wilmington DE. According to Delaware Public Archives, the ceremony was "solemnized" by a C. L. Wyatt. Wyatt's first name on the certificate we have seems to be "Clinton" or "Clifford". Fortunately, Wyatt and his wife, who witnessed the certificate, were located in the 1910 federal census of Wilmington, DE, Clinton T. Wyatt, clergyman and wife Elmira P. Wyatt. Further, on-line records claim he was pastor at the Harrison Street Church, Wilmington, DE from 1905 to 1910<sup>132</sup>. So we can probably assume that Frank and Mary were married at the Harrison Street Methodist Church or at the home of the pastor of that church, which was at 1312

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<sup>132</sup> <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/harrison.htm>

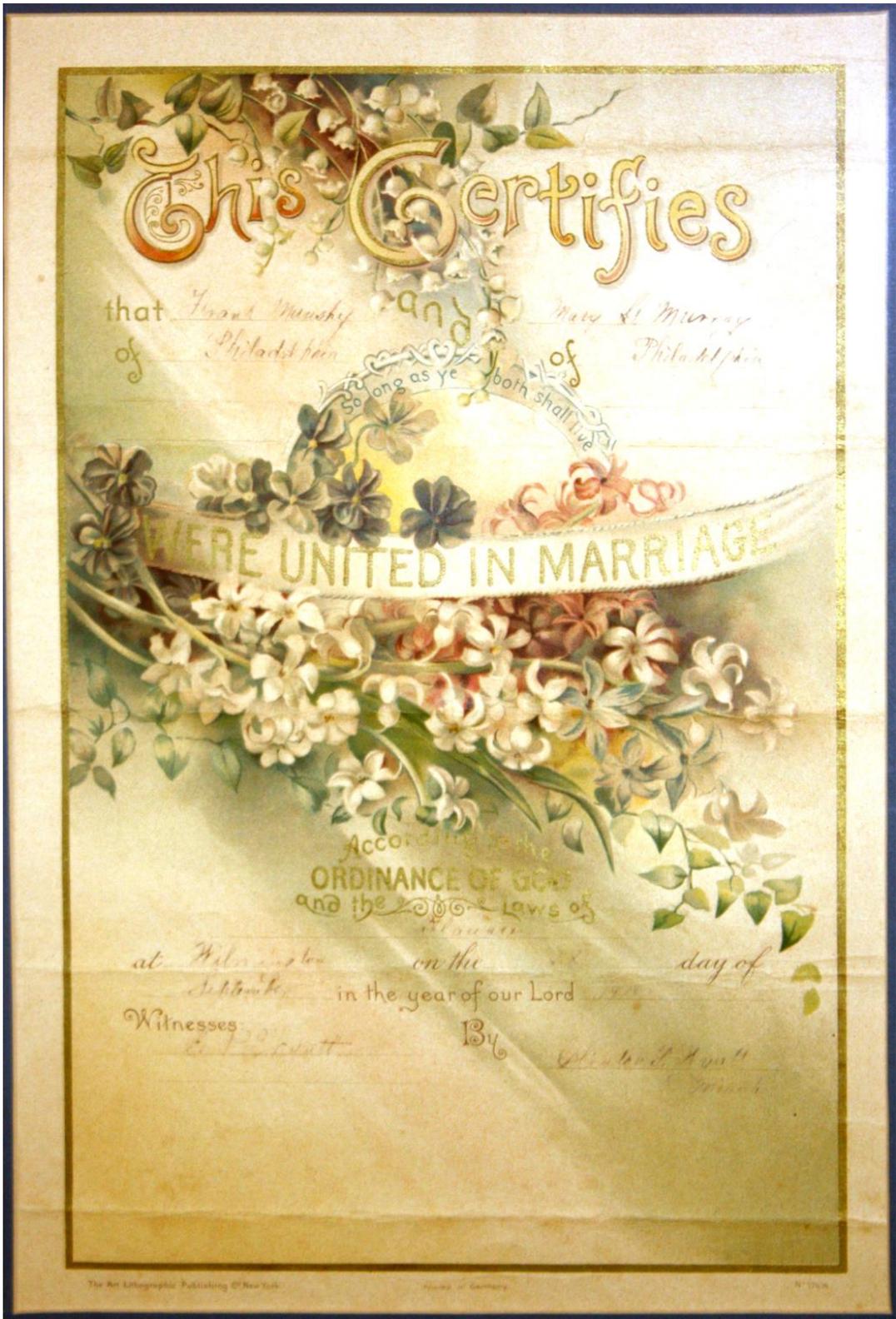
Also Quadrennial Handbook of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, By Methodist Episcopal Church. General Conference, Methodist Book Concern, 1908. Page 51 ([http://books.google.com/books?id=KHYRAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22clinton+T.+Wyatt%22&source=bl&ots=J8aFVarA-n&sig=QIV1wZzyymL5zlzxl8NXSnry0U0&hl=en&ei=zOtTtp\\_MNuXr0gHr2vmDBg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=5&sqj=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22clinton%20T.%20Wyatt%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=KHYRAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22clinton+T.+Wyatt%22&source=bl&ots=J8aFVarA-n&sig=QIV1wZzyymL5zlzxl8NXSnry0U0&hl=en&ei=zOtTtp_MNuXr0gHr2vmDBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&sqj=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22clinton%20T.%20Wyatt%22&f=false) )

Fifth St, some three blocks away. Were there family members present? Did the couple simply drive (or take the bus/train/trolley) into Wilmington, get a license, and get married on that Wednesday? We may not ever be able to solve the entire puzzle.

Stone building at 7<sup>th</sup> and Harrison Sts, Wilmington, DE. Probably the building which held the Harrison Street Methodist Church until it closed in 1978.

(Google maps street view)





Frank Manship and Mary Murray's marriage certificate, September 28, 1910 in Wilmington, DE.  
(Courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)



Frank Alfred Manship  
maybe 1910 or earlier?  
(Photo courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)



Mary Murray Manship and Frank Alfred Manship, circa  
1910.

In July of 1911, Frank and Mary had a son, Frank Murray Manship, who died at the age of 8 days, on August 2, from a “weak heart”. He was buried in Milton, Delaware in Odd Fellows Cemetery the following day.

Frank suffered from tuberculosis, and so he and Mary soon moved out of Philadelphia to Denver, Colorado, a place being touted as a healthy place for tubercular patients <sup>133</sup>, where our Mother, Nancy Lindle Manship, was born in September 1912. The birth occurred in a small Catholic hospital <sup>134</sup> – although neither parent was Catholic – and a

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<sup>133</sup> ..... Starting in the 1870s, doctors prescribed the “rest cure” in a dry, bracing climate with numerous sunny days. Colorado was promoted as the World’s Sanitarium, and treating TB grew into a significant regional industry with numerous economic, social and even architectural impacts. Visitors arrived in the Pikes Peak region and elsewhere in the state for more than the views. *Colorado Springs and Manitou as a Health Resort*, a brochure published in 1883, promoted the health amenities and shared testimonials from educators, business leaders and former invalids cured of TB. At one time Colorado Springs had 17 sanitariums of many different sizes. <http://coloradogambler.com/trials-end-chasing-sunshine-the-colorado-cure-for-tuberculosis/>

<sup>134</sup> There were three Catholic hospitals in Denver at the time: 1. St. Joseph’s at E. 18th Ave & Humboldt St. <http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/about/history-of-saint-joseph-hospital/>, whose record department

birth certificate was not issued, just a record that a daughter had been born to Frank and Mary Manship. For that reason, Mother was not able to procure a passport on her own for many years.

An interesting observation about so-called “health seekers” was the lack of stigma they attracted in these “healthy” places, unlike the situations at “home”, where tuberculosis especially was considered a disease of the indigent. In cities like Denver and Albuquerque, the populace was not only profiting from the presence of so many tuberculars, but also educated in the fact that, in the open air conditions, tuberculosis was not so communicable as it was in dense cities back east.<sup>135</sup>

Frank’s disease sent the family to Albuquerque, New Mexico<sup>136</sup> about 1914, looking for some climate or therapy that might help him more, but he died there on July 9, 1915. The death certificate said the family’s address was “309 W. Iron” in Albuquerque, described as a frame house. Today that address is a vacant lot but we can see, at 311, 313, and 315 Iron Ave SW, using Google Street View, what the house may have looked

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says they do not have a record for Mary or Nancy in that time period; 2. St. Anthony at 11600 W. 2nd Place (now Lakewood – way west of the city) <http://www.stanthonyhosp.org/sah/home/> ; and 3. Mercy Hospital, closed now, but which operated both a maternity and an infectious disease sanatorium, although the latter was located in Manitou. The maternity unit, however, was located in the city at on the corner of East 16th at Milwaukee, very close to St. Joseph’s. <http://coloradohealthcarehistory.com/hospitals-mercy-denver.html>.

<sup>135</sup> Tuberculosis in Health Resorts. October 1919. *American Review of Tuberculosis*, Vol 3-4. Page 35. [https://books.google.com/books?id=kChCAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA33&lpg=RA1-PA33&dq=denver+promoted+as+a+place+for+tuberculosis+treatment&source=bl&ots=YFlmjMjNs4&sig=R\\_ylutNOeqPLYT1u5\\_Wk7u8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjNzOfh7LTQAhUBdCYKHTKOB9kQ6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=colorado&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=kChCAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA33&lpg=RA1-PA33&dq=denver+promoted+as+a+place+for+tuberculosis+treatment&source=bl&ots=YFlmjMjNs4&sig=R_ylutNOeqPLYT1u5_Wk7u8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjNzOfh7LTQAhUBdCYKHTKOB9kQ6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=colorado&f=false)

<sup>136</sup> At the end of the nineteenth century, health-seekers were an increasingly significant part of the economy and society of territorial New Mexico.... **Tuberculosis** was the disease most often associated with the phenomenon of health-seeking.... Sanatorium treatment, common across the country and the globe, sought to enforce rest on patients in peaceful and climatically beneficial surroundings. Sanatoriums stressed altitude, the quality of the air, and tranquility. Some early health-seekers found these characteristics in New Mexico and published their experiences, encouraging other would-be health-seekers to join them in New Mexico.... With no reliable medical treatments for many diseases that plagued Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a cross-country move or visit to salubrious New Mexico held out the hope of improving or arresting illness. Health-seekers came by the tens of thousands, overwhelming nascent charitable organizations, public health institutions, and the meager visitor accommodations of the area. At the peak of the health-seeking movement, about one-quarter of all Anglo newcomers had come for their health. In places like Albuquerque that specifically sought to attract health-seekers, the number was much higher. In 1913, a physician from the United States Public Health Service made one of the only systematic attempts to estimate the number of tuberculars in New Mexico. He claimed that, excepting mining towns, between twenty and sixty percent of New Mexico households contained at least one tubercular and that ninety percent of such households were not native New Mexicans. “Natures Sanitarium: Getting Well in New Mexico” by Kelly Roark (<http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=22210>)  
See also “Seeking a Cure, Transforming New Mexico: The Lungers and Their Legacy” by Nancy Owen Lewis (<http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=21180>)

like. We remember seeing, but no longer have possession of, a photo of toddler Nancy Manship standing in the doorway of an Albuquerque house of very similar architecture.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

No. 3887184

No. of Certificate 6034

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

### Certificate and Record of Death

Frank OF Manship

I hereby certify that I attended deceased from July 1, 1915, to July 9th, 1915, and that I last saw him alive on the 17th day of July, 1915, that he died on the 9th day of July, 1915, about 3:40 o'clock, a M., and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the cause of his death was as hereunder written. (If under one year old state how fed.)  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis

SEE RULES ON THE OTHER SIDE

Witness my hand this 9 day of July, 1915.

Place of Burial Milton, Delaware Signature S. M. Sandresa, M. D.

Date of Burial July 12 - 1915

Undertaker Stouffer Bros Residence Albuquerque

Date of Record	Indirect cause of Death	Direct cause of Death	Class of Dwelling (A tenement, boarding house, hotel, etc.)	Place of Birth	Age at death	Color	Single, married or widowed	Occupation	Birthplace	How long in U. S. if foreign born	How long resident in City of Albuquerque	Father's Name	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Name	Mother's Birthplace	Place of Burial	Last place of Residence
<u>July 12, 1915</u>	<u>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Frank Manship</u>	<u>Private Residence</u>	<u>Milton, Delaware</u>	<u>38 yrs</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Merchant</u>	<u>Milton, Delaware</u>	<u>9 months</u>	<u>9 months</u>	<u>George H. Manship</u>	<u>Delaware</u>	<u>Elsie J. Manship</u>	<u>Milton, Delaware</u>	<u>Milton, Delaware</u>	<u>309 W. 2nd St. Denver, Colo</u>

Renee Valencia, State Registrar

CERTIFIED COPY OF VITAL RECORD  
This is a true and exact reproduction of all or part of the document officially registered and filed with the New Mexico Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Department of Health.

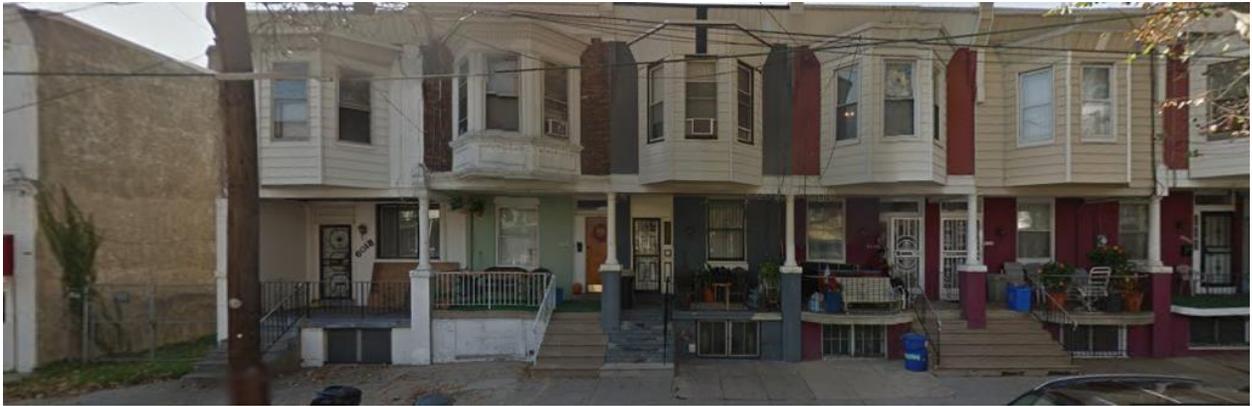
DATE ISSUED 7-Nov-16

WARNING: IT IS ILLEGAL TO ALTER, COPY OR COUNTERFEIT THIS CERTIFICATE. ADVERTENCIA: ES ILEGAL ALTERAR, COPIAR O FALSIFICAR ESTE CERTIFICADO.

Official copy of Frank Manship's death certificate, which provides the address at which they were living when Frank died, among other facts. Frank was described as a merchant.

We gleaned a lot from the 1915 Philadelphia funeral director's record and from the baby's 1911 burial record. When the baby had died, Mary and Frank were listed as living on Chestnut St [although the city directory listed them on Arch Street] Philadelphia. The bill was sent to, and the death certificate listed, 6016 Haverford Avenue, the same address where her brother George was listed in the 1911 and 1912 Philadelphia directories. Perhaps Mary and Frank had not been living at Arch St after all?

In 1915, Mary was staying at (or at least had the funeral director's bill sent to) 6022 Haverford Ave, although the Chestnut St. address was still listed as the Manship residence. We suspect that one or more of Mary's siblings were living in this same Haverford Ave. block where the couple had lived 4 years before and that she probably stayed with them at this time.



The block of Haverford Avenue which figures in our story. The missing row house at far left was 6016 where Frank and Mary lived in 1911. 6022 is the third house from the left, the one with the air conditioner in the upstairs window where Mary was staying when she returned in 1915 from New Mexico. (photo from Google maps, street view, 2015)

Frank's casket was met at Philadelphia's Broad St. Station on Thursday, 6 days after he died. A note at the bottom of the page reminded the undertaker to pick up George B. Weidemann, Frank's brother-in-law, first on that Thursday morning. It is quite likely that Mary and Nancy were on the same train, or perhaps they had arrived in Pennsylvania a few days earlier. The family was to call Thursday at the funeral home, and a service was to be held on Friday night. The casket was delivered to another train for a Saturday, July 17<sup>th</sup>, burial in Milton, as an additional \$2.96 was levied for the railroad ticket to Ellendale, DE. In this document, Frank was described as a butcher.

Most previous Manship generations had been buried at the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in the older area of Milton, DE. We have to wonder why the baby and Frank weren't buried there near other generations of Manships, but instead at Odd Fellows cemetery outside of town? The current caretaker of Odd Fellows told us that Goshen was quite full at that time and that Odd Fellows was "the new place"<sup>137</sup>. Another comment about Odd Fellows was it that it had become the "fashionable" place to be buried.

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<sup>137</sup> The size of Goshen was later increased when the original church and the school, on the same block, were burned or demolished in the 1870's and 1960's, respectively. The cemetery now takes up the entire square block, and a satellite view of the area shows that the newer areas are less densely populated.

Frank Manship died at Albuquerque, N. M., on Friday, July 9, of tuberculosis, aged 38 years. The remains were brought east, arriving at Philadelphia on Friday, the 16th, where a funeral service was held, and in Milton on Saturday, where another service was held at the M. E. Church by the Rev. Webster, after which the remains were interred in Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Deceased was born and raised in Milton, being the son of the late A. H. Manship. For several years he had engaged in business in Philadelphia, until failing health compelled him to retire. For the last few years he has been travelling in the West, vainly seeking the elusive goddess health, until the end came, not unexpectedly to his friends. Deceased was a model young man, and leaves to survive him a widow, one child, two sisters and two brothers, besides many other relatives and friends.

Frank Manship obituary  
Milford (DE) Chronicle, July 1915

Date of Death JUL 9 - 1915		Date of Burial JUL 17 1915	
<p>OR Doctor's Certificate <i>Manship</i></p> <p>Death Cause of Death <i>pul tub</i></p> <p>Name of Deceased <i>Frank Manship</i></p> <p>Residence <i>1870 Chestnut St N M</i></p> <p>Received from <i>Albuquerque</i></p> <p>Date of Birth <i>July 3, 1877</i> Place of Birth <i>Milton</i> Age <i>38</i></p> <p>Father <i>Alfred</i> Mother <i>Eliza Liddle</i></p> <p>Occupation <i>Butcher</i> Weight Hair Eyes</p> <p>Place of Burial <i>Milton Del</i></p> <p>Deed in name of <i>none</i></p> <p>Date <i>Saturday 7:25 morning</i> <i>via Ellendale Del</i></p> <p>Church <i>Sevier</i> <i>Friday 8 AM</i> <i>Broad St</i></p> <p>Charge to <i>Mrs Frank Manship</i> Relation <i>wife</i></p> <p>Bill to be sent <i>60 22</i> <i>Haverford ave</i></p> <p>Bill to be paid</p>			
<p>Casket No. <i>James</i> Body. Casket.</p> <p>Lining</p> <p>Handles</p> <p>Plate</p> <p>Case <i>same - with attractions</i> Plate. 5</p> <p>Hearses</p> <p>Coffins</p> <p>Semi Carriage for</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Transportation. <i>to 1820 &amp; to Station</i> 8</p> <p>Boxes</p> <p>Dress</p> <p>Dressing</p> <p>Embalming</p> <p>Blanket No.</p> <p>Shippers</p> <p>Chairs</p> <p>Shirts</p> <p>Stockings</p> <p>Dressing time</p> <p>Plate Inscription</p> <p>Grave</p> <p>Walled</p> <p>Advertising</p> <p>Flowers</p> <p>Certified Copy</p> <p>Railroad Ticket</p> <p>Clergyman</p> <p>Semi Carriage for</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Remarks</p>			
<p>Permit 4</p> <p>Draping</p> <p>Shaving</p> <p>Candelabra 1 Lamp</p> <p>Services of F. D. 4.00 10</p> <p>Use Pageside and Rug</p> <p>Tie</p> <p>By family</p> <p>Help at Station 1.75</p> <p>Wd. 27 omit Ledger 4</p> <p>29.25</p> <p>for body</p> <p>Dr Porter 296</p> <p>Mr Steidemann 3221</p> <p>11248 Green St</p> <p>Thursday 12 morning N. Phila.</p> <p>Family will call Thursday</p>			

Burial order from Oliver Bair<sup>138</sup>,  
funeral director, Philadelphia, PA  
for Frank Manship,  
July 1915.<sup>139</sup>

<sup>138</sup> The Oliver H. Bair Company was founded in 1878 .... Originating at 41 North Eighteenth Street in Philadelphia, the funeral home's most well-known location was at 1820 Chestnut Street, ....  
<http://www2.hsp.org/collections/manuscripts/b/Bair3338.html>

<sup>139</sup> Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1708-1985



Frank Murray Manship,  
Frank Alfred Manship, and  
Mary Murray Manship (Bower),  
were buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery,  
Milton, Delaware.

(Photo by author, 2011)

After the death of their husband and father, Mary and young Nancy Lindle lived with Mary's brother George and 3 sisters, all unmarried, at 603 Wynnewood Rd. in Overbrook, Philadelphia. They were members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and appeared in the Overbrook section of Philadelphia in the 1920 and 1930 federal censuses.

In 1935, Mary remarried Harry "Hal" Bower, a widower who lived at 4940 Royal Street in Germantown, Philadelphia, PA. "Hal" lived only until 1937 but Mary lived in the Royal St house until her death.

## Nancy Lindle Manship

We believe that our mother, Nancy Lindle Manship (1912 – 1991), was named for her paternal great grandmother, Nancy Dutton Lindle. Reportedly, Linn relations back in Pennsylvania were not pleased with her middle name, which was close to "Linn" but not close enough!

As we saw above, her birth occurred in a small hospital in Denver, CO, where no birth certificate was issued. (When it came time for Nancy to travel abroad with her husband Frank Craven, she was forced to do so using his passport, a fact which annoyed her. The Murrays, Manships, Divens, and Gettys had been in America for probably over 200 years at that time, so Frank's "second-generation" status rankled a bit. She may also have had to travel on her first husband's passport. After Frank's death, she was able to

procure an affidavit from a surviving Manship aunt in order to get a passport issued in her own name.)

When Nancy was a toddler, Frank Manship succumbed to tuberculosis in Albuquerque, NM. Mary and young Nancy Lindle came east to Philadelphia to bury Frank, and by 1920 the 5 siblings had bought a house at 603 Wynnewood Rd. in Overbrook, PA. They attended church at Calvary Presbyterian a few blocks away, and Mother later told stories of how she was allowed only to play quietly on Sundays, in a chair, perhaps with a doll or a book.



603 Wynnewood Rd, Overbrook, Philadelphia, PA,  
the right half of the duplex on the left (Google maps street view, 2001)

Mother, Grandmother Mary, and the maiden Murray aunts and uncle were enumerated there by the 1920 federal census: 3 of the 5 adults were working to support the household. Mother was raised there and attended Cassidy Elementary School and then Overbrook High School, graduating from the latter in 1929.



Cassidy Elementary School graduating class, 1926. Nancy L. Manship circled.  
 (Photo courtesy of Frank A. Craven)



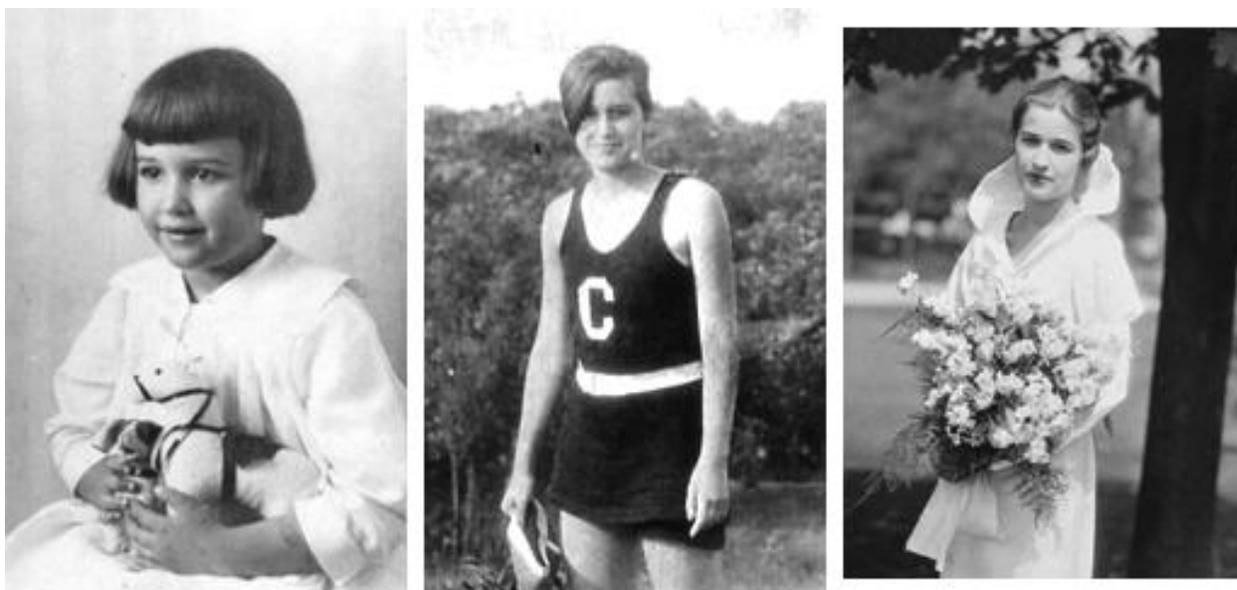
Map of Philadelphia, left:

Pin A, Overbrook High School,  
 5898 Lancaster Avenue;

Pin B, Cassidy Elementary School,  
 6523 Lansdowne Avenue;

Pin C, 603 Wynnewood Road.

(Google Maps)



Nancy Lindle Manship (left to right): about 6-years-old; perhaps 12- or 13-years-old in her Cassidy Elementary School swim suit at Bellaire Park in Carlisle, PA; as Queen of the May, at Wilson College, 1933 or 1934.

Nancy and her mother spent a week or more each summer in Landisburg with Murray cousins, particularly Edna Louise Murray, with whom Nancy remained close throughout her life.

There were also family camping trips to Carlisle, with the McClure cousins, one of which was captured by a photographer, circa 1918. See the Murray chapter at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab)

Because her cousin Elizabeth McClure had attended college in Chambersburg, PA, Nancy too attended Wilson College there, where she studied English literature and history, despite the fact that the vast majority of Philadelphia college-bound teens attended the University of Pennsylvania or Temple University. Two of her daughters followed suit, heading to Wilson for college. (Coincidentally, Nancy's grandmother's 1<sup>st</sup> cousin, Helen Junkin, had attended Wilson in 1896.)

Graduating in 1934 during the "Great Depression", Nancy had trouble finding a job teaching and clerked at Snellenburg's Department store in Philadelphia. In September 1935, she married Robert Bruce Banks<sup>140</sup>. The couple lived in an apartment at 109 Iona Ave, Narberth, PA until the birth of their daughter Nancy Linn Banks, April 1938, when they all moved to 4940 Royal St, Philadelphia, the Germantown section, to the home of Mary Murray (Manship) Bower, whose second husband had died shortly before that date.

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<sup>140</sup> Robert Bruce Banks was born in Feb 1910 in Atlantic City, NJ to Charles A. and Ida Goodacre Banks. Charles died between 1910 and 1920. Ida and Bob went to live with her parents in Philadelphia. After his marriage to and divorce from Nancy Manship, Bob married again once or twice and had at least one more child. He died in Lahaska, PA in 1976.

## MARRIED

### Banks—Manship.

From our Landisburg correspondent.

Mr. Robert Banks and Miss Nancy L. Manship, both of Philadelphia, were married on Saturday, September 28. The wedding took place in the chapel of Valley Forge and was attended by many friends of the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by an Episcopal clergyman, who is pastor at Valley Forge Chapel.

The bride, who is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Harry Bower, is a recent graduate of Wilson College, where she was chosen May Queen at the time of her graduation. The bride was gowned in white velvet with veil and carried lilies of the valley, while the maid of honor and bridesmaid wore orchid velvet with harmonizing hats and carried roses. The groom, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks, of Philadelphia, has been taking a course in architecture and building at State College. He is a young man of sterling character and has a promising future before him.

The chapel was beautifully decorated with the season's flowers and ferns for this happy occasion. After the wedding ceremony a dinner and dance for the bridal party and wedding guests was given at Valley Forge Inn, after which amidst showers of rice and congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Banks left for a wedding tour of southern cities.



Nancy Lindle Manship on her wedding day, 1935  
(Photo courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)

Perry Democrat, October 9, 1935



Nancy Manship Banks and Nancy  
Linn Banks, 1938.  
(Photo courtesy of Nancy Craven  
Henry)

Nancy and Bob's marriage ended about 1945. Nancy worked at Rowell's Dept Store and as a teller at the Germantown Savings Fund. A few years later, a neighbor invited Nancy to dinner to meet a high school friend of his, Frank Craven.

For the continuation of this story, see <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab and the chapter about the Cravens after 1948.)