
WILLIAM SMITH came from Gloucester-Shire in England, in or about the year 1635 or 1636, to Boston; where he was persecuted for his religious principles. He left Boston and came to Hempstead on Long Island, in the year 1639; where about 40 families that had left Boston upon the same account, had settled about two (2) years before, under the State of Holland.

He was killed a few years after by the Indians. Several Sons survived him: John, Abraham and Morris.

ABRAHAM, died aged about 80 years; he had two (2) sons, Isaac & Abraham. The youngest removed to Cape May in New Jersey. Isaac settled on the side of Hempstead Plain. He was born about the year 1657 or 1658 and died in the year 1746. Two sons survived him: Jacob and Micah.

JACOB was born in December 1690. MICAH was born in 1703. Jacob died in the year 1757; at the time of his death he was one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of common pleas. He also left two Sons.

THOMAS, born on the 9th day of August in the year 1730.

ISAAC Smith born the 9th day of September 1733. He removed from Hempstead to Greens County where his ancestors had resided nearly a century before, to the town of Armenia in Dutchess County in the year 1769.

Isaac Smith's family not mentioned but he had a son born Jan 1747

Births and Deaths of the Family of Valentine Inlet Peters

Valentine H. Peters born August 10th, 1716 at Perth Amboy.

Ruth Smith, his wife, born November 18th, 1730 at Hempstead on Long Island

Mariam Peters born April 18th, 1743 on a Monday.

Anne Peters born August 20th, 1744 on a Tuesday.

James Peters born February 9th, 1746 on a Sunday.

Rebekah Peters born November 17th, 1748 on a Friday.

Sarah Peters born December 6th, 1751 on a Tuesday.

Henry Peters born February 25th, 1753 on a Wednesday.
 Catherine Peters born February 25th, 1756 " " " "
 Mary Peters born January 13th, 1758
 A Son born November 17th, 1760
 Jane Peters born March 3rd, 1762 on a Wednesday.
 William Peters born May 13th, 1764 on a Sunday.

Ruth Peters departed this life August 14th, 1783.

Marian Peters " " " " July 1st, 1786.

The ever honored parent of the above named children-Valentine
 Hulet Peters-departed this life October 6th, 1786, between the hours of
 two and three o'clock, after an illness of about fourteen hours.

Jacob Smith Born Jan 1749
 Names of the Children of Jacob and Rebecca Smith.

Ruth Smith born November 30th, 1768.

Uriah Smith born October 14th, 1771.

John Smith born January 5th, 1774.

William Smith September 10th, 1776.

Mary Smith born September 1st, 1778.

Isaac Smith born May 27th, 1781.

Margaret Smith born September 11th, 1783.

Ann H. Smith born December 3rd, 1785.

Rebecca Smith born June 6th, 1788.

Jane P. Smith born November 30th, 1792.

Deaths of the same family.

John Smith, departed this life November 9th, 1798; in the 35th year of his
 age.

Polly Mary Smith departed this life November 25th, 1798; in the 31st
 year of her age.

The honored parents of the above named children departed this life:

over

29 East Tabb Street Petersburg Va.

October 25th 1929.

Dear Brother;

I am enclosing to you the last of my attempted history of the Smith family, or what little I know of our own immediate family. Had I known the difficulties in my way, I am frank to say I would never have undertaken it. I feel certain that you will be disappointed, as much so as I am. I thought perhaps you might use some of the material sent you in the first copies, and patch up something from them to make a record under your own name. I know that it will need much revising and correcting to make it presentable, and that it will be your job to do it.

I expected the members of our family would assist me in securing data for the work, but aside from yourself and Mary, no one seemed to care anything about it, even being reluctant to answer questions about themselves or families.

However I feel glad to get it off my hands, many of its problems were a source of worry to me, which I now turnover to you to worry over, and if you can get any pleasure or satisfaction out of it, it will smooth over some of my regrets.

Your loving brother

Len.

Smith Family History

Ever since the arrival of William Smith of Gloucester-Shire England, in America, there has been a gap recognised in th^e family history. From his reported arrival at Boston and his settlement at Hempstead there was no clear line of descent. While it was believed that his decendants lived at Hempstead it did not seem possible that a member of a prominent English family, who was entitled to a place in the "Heraldry of England" and who had a copy of their coat of arms on their Old Family Bible, that had been a valueable heirloom in the family since 1607, would get lost.

To clear up Williams arrival in Boston in 1635 until 1716 when Valentine Hulet Peters took up the record, I was commisioned by the family to go to Hempstead and endeavor to find out what had become of the families of William and his decendants, as none of them seemed to have wives or daughters. How I succeeded I will leave the reader to judge.

I found Hempstead a town of about twenty thousand inhabitants very city like in appearance, with no hotel. Every body seemed to own homes, but a few consented to take boarders, so I was provided for. The beauty of the surrounding country, and the fertility of the soil, convinced me of the wisdom of those early settlers in the selection. The trees around it looked as though many of them had greeted the first settlers, as they were too large and imposing to have been the groth of the civilization of Hempstead.

This search of the name, and early history of our family, may look like adding too much importance to the Smiths that are inhabitants of the earth to day; but so long as one of its humble members, can aspire to be President of the United States, there is no limit to what we may do.

Capias ad satisfaciendum.

SMITH FAMILY HISTORY.

As defined in Websters Dictionary, "A Smith is one who works in metals, as an iron-smith, gold-smith, silver-smith etc". It is one of the very oldest of surnames, and by some historians is said to be the oldest of all; with the possible exception of King. Historically and Biologically the name Smith is Anglo Saxon, from smiten to smith, originally any one who strikes, or smited with a hammer, an artificer, a carpenter, smith or workman.

Associated in ancient history with thousands of armorers and artizans, skilled in smith-craft, the families in no way related to each other, it is easily understood how by generations increasing the name now stands numerically the most illustrious in the world.

The mystery of shaping armour and military weapons was handed down from father to son, and every King and chief in the olden time had a Smith. So great was the honor paid to them, that in Wales the Kings Smith sat beside his majesty at the table, and had the right to drink of every wine brought into the banquet hall before even the guests were served. Among the Highland Clans the Smith ranked third in dignity to the chief. The present Earldom in England is that of the Smith, the real family surname of the Earl of Derby.

In entering upon the illustration of this surname I feel almost overcome with the magnitude of my subject. I am not quite sure that a new science to be designated Smithology, would not prove quite as instructive as many existing oligies; while it would have the merit of being more amuseing. I might go further afield and trace out the history of Smithcraft from the days of Tubalcain; expiate upon the labors of Vulcan, of Icarus, of Wayland Smith and St Dunstan. Show how men lived in the iron age, but space forbids.

Our family is said to trace back to the Right Rev Dr William Smith who was born in the Parish of the present County of Lancaster about the year 1450. He was Bishop of Lincoln and Litchfield and with Sir Richard Sutton was founder of Brasenose College Oxford. His picture and a long account of his life was published by Ralf Christian M.A. Oxford 1800. Bishop Smith died at his palace at Burkdon January 2nd 1513 and was buried in the Nave of Lincoln Cathedral-near the great Western door. According to family records in the Harley M S No 1439 college Ams 10 London John Smith twice Mayor of Newcastle, County Stafford and living in 1614, was a descendant of the fifth generation from the Bishop. He signs himself John Smith and to him a crest and the family coat of arms recognised in 1561. This coat of arms is crudely traced on the inside of cover of the old family Bible printed in 1607 and brought to America by William Smith in 1635, and still an heirloom in the family, with its fourth binding. It proves that William Smith of Gloucestershire England was a direct descendant of Smith of Nibley Gloucestershire England who was quite an important person in the Elizabethan period in the fifteenth century. This coat of arms is very minutely described in Burks Heraldry, the general asuary of England and Heraldic Dictionary, also in a publication on the Smith family by Sir Fredrick Curtis. All of the above publications are in the court library and give detailed descriptions of our ancestry up to the time William Smith emigrated to America.

Here the history becomes somewhat confused and appears to be more or less traditional from 1635 for more than one hundred years. As we are dependant on the record contained in the old Bible brought to America, by William Smith in 1635 a brief description of the book, and its history, may prove interesting. It was imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the Kings most excellent Majesty in 1607. The version of which it was a copy

was prepared in Geneva and first appeared in 1560. The translators^t of the version were exiled English Protestants who had fled from "Bloody Mary's cruelty" and made Geneva their rendezvous. Of this party William Whittingham a brother-in-law of John Calvin was chief. This version was the first in which the text was broken up into verse, and was from the rendering of Genesis III-7 sometimes known as the "Breeches Bible," that term being used instead of "Aprons".

The Smith Family History, of which we are members, naturally begins with William Smith's arrival in America from Gloucestershire England in 1635 or 1636. The account says at Boston, but the records have too much the appearance of "hearsay" to be relied on. The facts as stated in the town records says "The town of Hempstead was settled by English families, under a grant to them by the Dutch Governor at Manhattan, William Kieft, dated 1644.

The first families came from Stamford, Conn, among whom were two unrelated John Smiths. (Known locally as John Smith Rock and John Smith Blue) both from Stamford. A William Smith appears in a list of inhabitants in 1647 he having bought all the rights of an original settler, John Cowrins. Nothing on the records shows the previous home of William Smith. He lived at Posters Meadow, a settlement three or four miles west of the "Town Spot" or present village of Hempstead. He was a farmer, and the ear marks of his cattle is recorded. A little later he seems ^{to have} acquired a Grist mill. He seems to have been something of a speculator in land: as there are several deeds by him on the records. These are always signed by "His mark". The fact that this is the "only" William Smith on record at that time indicates that he is our ancestor, but as the Town Records do not give the dates of any births, marriages or deaths, during the next hundred years it is no easy matter to trace the descendants of William. It is said he

Our Bible record says "William Smith came from Gloucester-Shire in England, in or about the year 1635 or 1636, to Boston; where he was persecuted for his religious principles. He left Boston and came to Hempstead on Long Island, in the year 1639; where about forty families that had left Boston upon the same account, had settled about two years before, under the State of Holland".

This does not agree with the historical records of the town; "That" Hempstead was a grant to English settlers by the Dutch Governor at Manhattan William Kieft in 1644, and the forty families came from Stamford Conn instead of Boston, and inclines the belief that the errors in dates and locations includes Williams record.

The probability is that William did not arrive at Boston, as he evidently followed the forty families from Stamford. Any how if William Smith landed at Boston and arrived at Hempstead in 1647 there is twelve years of his life in America from 1635 to 1647 not accounted for or explained. I adhere to my former opinion that the records were prepared from "Hearsay" and not from written statements. That a family record could be kept correct, without births, marriages or deaths, is impossible. William had several sons" but no mention of a wife or daughters; he was killed by the Indians and that was the end of him, and his biography.

"Several sons survived him John, Abraham and Morris. John Smith evidently shared in the first division of the land under the grant of William Kieft along with his father William Smith, and was known as John Smith "Blue" of which more will be said later. No further mention of Morris. Abraham died aged about 86 years; he had two sons Isaac and Abraham. The youngest moved to Cape May New Jersey. which derived its name from Cornelious Mey who in 1621 was sent out by the Dutch West India Company with a number of settlers, who bought of nine Indian Chiefs 16 square miles on the peninsula of Cape May. Nothing definite can be gathered of its first settlement previous to 1691.

But it is not improbable it was settled as early as 1640. Yet it is more likely that Abraham joined the settlers of 1691; a large proportion of the original settlers came from Long Island, the whale fishery holding out strong inducements for them to visit its shores.

It is not expedient to follow up the line of Abrahams descendants at Cape May, with our limited facilities, but the abstracts of some wills of the Cape May Smiths found in the State House at Trenton New Jersey may be interesting, (which will be shown later.)

Isaac was born about the year 1657 or 1658 and died in the year 1746. He was the grand-son of William; he settled on the side of Hempstead Plains, and as advised by The Underhill Society of America, he married the daughter of John Underhill, who was also the grand-daughter of Governor Winthrop. We have no record of the marriage of Elizabeth Underhill to Isaac Smith, and the Underhill Society's records are not complete, have no record of her death or burial place. Family records in those pioneer days received scant attention, they were too busy carving homes in a wilderness infested with savages to write them. The history of our family at Hempstead commences ~~with~~ with the arrival of the settlers in 1644 among whom were John Underhill who became a celebrated Indian fighter. A monument to his memory 50 ft high was erected at Oyster Bay and dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt.

Isaac had two sons Jacob and Micah, Jacob was born in December 1690. Micah was born in 1703. Jacob died in the year 1757; at the time of his death he was one of the Judges of The Superior Court of Common Pleas in the 30th year of Sovereign King George the 2nd. He was a recognised leader in the affairs of Queens County for many years.

Jacobs house built before the revolution was an interesting structure, and said to be in a remarkable state of preservation in 1872, and up to that time had been occupied by some member of the Smith family when it passed into the hands of strangers. It is now only a memory, ^{but} its description is worth repeating, and deserves a place in the the history of the Smith family. It was built of wood and painted a dark red. The main building had two stories and a very steep roof. Under the eaves was small windows that slid back and forth, used as loop holes to shoot at the Indians.

The kitchen was very large, windows in all parts of the house were planed with an eye to defence, panes of glass small, but with strong frames. Ceilings low, and along the rafters were wooden hooks that served as gun rests. The old fashioned fire place in the kitchen is deep and high, composed of large stones. The doors of hard wood, very thick and heavy, opening in sections horizontally. Heavy iron hinges, with great iron bars across where the doors come together.

The old burying ground close by, and the grave stones tell of many Smiths laid there, with the names Eley, Lesters, Peters, Blooms and family connections. Among them old Deb a liberated slave. Jacob Smith was once an extensive slave holder, and when he give them their freedom allowed them a living as long as they remained on the place. Among those that stayed on the place was old Deb.

The high stone wall that enclosed the grounds show the ravages of Time, and will soon be gone with the hands that placed them.

(This article, evidently composed by a woman, was handed me with out the name of the author.)

Jacob left two sons. Thomas, born on the 9th of August 1720. Isaac born te 9th of september 1722. He moved from Hempstead in ^vQueens County where his ancestors had resided nearly a century, to Armenia Dutches County in the year 1769.

When Isaac Smith removed from Hempstead to Armenia Dutches Co New York his family was overlooked in the record, but that he had a son Jacob born January 1747 is a matter of record. We have now arrived where records are correctly kept, with the advent of Valentine Hulet Peters in the family.

Valentine Hulet Peters ^{born} August 10th 1716 at Perth Amboy N.J. He was a prominent and influential man in Hempstead, Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1771.

The family planted in America by Dr Charles Peters have but few traces of his life here, and no evidence exists fixing his English home or parentage. The first occurrence of his name discovered, is in the census of New York for 1703. His wife, Mary Howlette was of Dutch descent; A daughter of Louis Howlette of New Amsterdam. The house of Dr Peters still stands on the North side of Fulton Avenue, between Main and Franklin Street Hempstead, is one of the old relics of Hempstead, centrally and prominently located. (a picture of which accompanies this article) Now generally known as "Clowes house" located on the original eight acres of John Smith "Blue" in 1647. At least three generations of Smiths lived on that farm, and it was afterwards owned by Valentine H. Peters. The whole neighborhood of this house has been rebuilt and altered for business, and it is astonishing that this house is permitted to stand in the way of modern progress. It is now used as a "tea room".

Valentine H. Peters was an out spoken Loyalist, and the author of the Hempstead Resolutions, which he as Town Clerk drew up in April 1775. This evidently got him in trouble, as it appears the family were exiled to Nova Scotia. How long this was endured is not recorded. But the fact that he died in Hempstead in 1798 is evidence that he returned to the land of his birth, an honored and respected citizen.

About the time of the settlement of Hempstead there was an intimate connection between the colony of Rhode Island and the English towns on Long Island. The inhabitants of both were mainly composed of the same class. Those who had fled from English persecution, and those who escaped, like Roger Williams, from the intolerant Puritans of New England.

At the time of the Winthrop Saltostall expedition the Rev Richard Denton had been, since 1623 the offending clergyman of Coley Chapel. In 1644 we find ^{him} among the first settlers of Hempstead, where he founded the first Presbyterian Church. The oldest Presbyterian Church in the United States. He came from Halifax England to attain religious Liberty in America. The first building was some times used ^{as a} stockade for protection from the Indians. The fourth building was built on the same site; it was used by the British as a stable and barracks, and was burned in 1803. The present, the sixth building was erected in 1846 and remodeled in 1908.

The age and history of this church led me to believe that I could find recorded some tributes "To the memory of" our ancestors in the old burying ground, but I was some what surprised to find the old cemetetry had been converted into a park, and the oldest marker of a grave bore two initials and the date 1717, roughly cut upon a common field stone. During more than seventy years ~~that~~ that the burial ground had been in use, hundreds of the early settlers had been laid in their graves, without any permanent marker. The records were destroyed by the fire in 1803.

Church records and wills furnish a good deal of light on the relationship of families but on account of the destruction by fire, of the church records; we will have to depend on what we can obtain from the wills, but on account of so many names being common to different Smith families' it is difficult to prevent getting them mixed; however they are worth perusing for their quaint language, and customs of the times.

The following abstracts of wills found in the State House at Trenton New Jersey, refers to the Smiths at Cape May, who probably are members of our family, but I can not vouch for them.

William Savior Smith- Yeoman.

Cape May February 18th 1743.

Will all of the marsh which I surveyed, joining the cedar hamock, to be paid for out of my moveable estate, and that part of said marsh between the line fence and my son John Smith's land, shall be given him with all of my rights to his land. The reason I give these sons no more is because I have given each a plantation before. Son Richard all my land surveys and rights, (except what was mentioned) provided he shall pay L 100 to my son Johnathan Smith, sons Daniel and Jeremiah L 60 each, Daughter Elizabeth (wife of Samuel Foster) 5 shillings. Grand-daughter Ruth Osborn L-7, at 18 years.

Executors, sons Richard & Jonathan.

Witnesses. Marchal Izzard, Mary Conner & Nathaniel Jenkins jr.

Proved August 2nd 1744. Inventory L-231.19-2, includes one negro man L.25, cattle, horses, sheep etc.

Appraisers, Jeremiah Hand and Nathaniel Jenkins.

Will of

1752 Sept 15th. John Smith of Cape May Co. Yeoman.

-Children- Cannan, Uriah, Elihu, John, Judith and Chesnut- Home farm on Graveley Run Creek; land back of it: a cedar Swamp. Personal estate with a great Bible. Executors Carman & Uriah Smith. Witnesses. Shangar Hand, Joseph Hewet, Nathaniel Jenkins jr, and Jeremiah Hand.

Judges appointed by Governor Andrus in Queens County, in pursuant of an act of 1691 and held the same untill 1699 at which time an ordnance was passed relative to the office of Judge of the common pleas by authority of which the following were

commissioned and held their offices for the period mentioned.
Jacob Smith from 1756 to 1757. Valentine H. Peters 1771 to 1774

Justices of the peace in Queens County 1793.

Jacob Smith, Samuel Smith, and Thomas Smith.

Treasurers of Queens County.

1793 John M. Smith.

1817 Sylvanus Smith.

Smithtown Long Island.

A large portion of this territory was the subject of a free gift to Lyon Gardner July 14th 1659, from Wyandauch Sagamore of Montauk and Grand Sacham of Long Island, in grateful remembrance of the good offices performed in redeeming his daughter from captivity among the Indians across the Sound. As the Nissequoge or Nssequake tribe pretended title to the same lands, the grantee prorogued a release of their right, also in the year 1662. In the year 1663 Mr Gardner conveyed the premises to Richard Smith, then an inhabitant of Setauket, but who, as well as his father had been acquainted with Mr Gardner in New England. Mr Smith applied for and obtained a patent of confirmation from Richard Nicol dated March 3rd 1665, on condition that ten families should be settled on the land within the space of three years. The place was first called Smithfield, and was not recognised as a town until the passage of the act Nov 2nd 1683 dividing the province into Shires and Counties. In 1665 Mr Smith acquired from the Nissequogue Sacham title to a valuable and extensive tract upon the west side of the Nissequogue river. Mr Smith applied for and received a more comprehensive patent from Gov Andrus in 1667 of which a copy too long for this record follows. Mr Richard Smith the elder came from Massachusetts, at an early period and purchased 30,000 acres of land, where he erected a house for trade, and gave free entertainment for travelers.

As stated before the town of Hempstead was settled in 1644. when about forty families came there from Stamford Connecticut.

The first division of the land acquired from the Dutch Gov at Manhattan, took place in 1647 divided among 67 men; in which we find William Smith (our supposed ancestor) mentioned in the the records of Hempstead for the first time, when he acquired 100 acres of land, and was recognised as a freeholder. Several other Smiths were mentioned among the 67 who acquired land, but there is no way to find out if any of them were relatives of William. But my opinion is that one of the three John Smith's in that land division was his son. The records at Jamaica show the names of several Smiths who bought land from the Indians ^{in 1656} that I believe were relatives, apparently confirmed from the wills and deeds. Which are Abraham Smith, Joseph Smith, Thomas Smith, Waite Smith, Nehemiah Smith, Samuel Smith and Morris Smith.

A tax list at Hempstead shows that William Smith had 7 cows.

And that John Smith " II ".

The following note. "Notewell ye upon ye 27th day of December 1658 I have passed a bill between William Smith and John Tanner for ye payen of fifteen pounds sterling, to be paid in Indian corn at three shillings ye bushel."

Sale of half of mill from Henry Liniston to William Smith to be paid for in Beavers or Cattle at Beaver prices, and thirty bushels of Indian corn, and twenty bushels of wheat per year.

His William Smith. His John Smith
Mark Mark

Deed given by Abraham Smith April 26th 1667.

This may certify all hom this may concern that I Abraham Smith of Hempstead have for me my heirs and assigns set

over, sold and delivered all that my right title and interest of that 14 aceren lot lying in the Tyghthams Nack, formerly in the possession of John Cannon, and afterwards in possession of John Carpenter, unto the southard of ye same place, to him ye said southard his heirs and assigns, peaceably to enjoy, to have and to hold without molestation for ever and every part and parcel theirot, with all rights title and priveledges theirunto belongin as witness my hand this 26th day of April 1647.

Abraham Smith.

Smith wills of Hempstead New York.

Micah Smith of Hempstead leaves to sister Elizabeth Platt L, 50. All the rest of my estate to brothers Isaac and Richard Smith.

Dated February 22nd 1767.

Witnesses.. Benjaman Cheeseman, William Hewlet, Isaac Smith

John Smith of Henrika Hempstead.

Leaves household furniture to wife Susanna. Leaves all lands to his sons Sylvanus and Timothy. And whearas Sylvanus has already 42 acres of land where he lives in Henrika I give to Timothy as much land in Henrika as is equivolent. And whearas Timothy has already 80 acres near Hempstead Harbor. I give to Sylvanus as much near Hempstead Harbor as shall be equal. I leave to daughters Sarah and Hannah L. 200, and slaves. To daughter Mary L. 174. and L. 26. to purchase a silver tankard.

Makes his sons and Richard Thome and Isaac Smith executors.

Dated June 27th 1761. Proved May 13th 1767.

Witnesses James Smith, Micah Smith, and Samuel Denton.

Richard Smith of Smithtown

To son Isaac all lands at Nissequogue with the house I now dwell in, and lands at a place called the Old Mill, and Thatch beds etc. Mentures daughter Phoebe and Gloriana, Sarah wife of Rev Naphalia Dazett Charity and Martha and Anne Dazett lands on west side

of the river to be sold. Also the 50 acre lot #4, and land formerly a parsonage. Sept 20th _ Oct 1st 1766.

Joseph Smith of Hempstead

Leaves to daughters Hannah, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth L, 200 each, and to daughter Phebe L, 107. Leaves all houses and lands to sons Josiah, Benjamin, Richard and James. Makes his brother John and son and daughter Hannah executors. Nov 14th 1746.

Witnesses, Timothy Smith, Charles Peters, Susannah Smith & Micah Smith.

Will of Nehemiah Smith of Jamaica.

Leaves to wife L, 70, 2 cows, 6 sheep and 10 bushels each of wheat, rye and corn, and sufficient meat and firewood for one whole year, and she and my son Wait Smith are to have the sole use of house and lands for one year. Then the house and lands to be sold and money paid to my son Thomas and my daughter Phebe, Rachel, Precilla, wife of William Ludlum and Mary lately married to Elias Bayles, elder and deacon of the Presbyterian Church in Jamaica L, 10. the interest to be for maintaining a standing ministry. Rest of estate to sons Nehemiah, Noah, Nicholas, Jonathan and Wait. Dated May 14th 1750. Proved July 30th 1750.

Micah Smith of Hempstead. "Gentleman".

Leaves to wife Phebe my chaise and the horse carrying it, and movables. To daughters Elizabeth and Phebe each L. 200. I order 48 acres of land lying near Richard Seamans, which I have given my father Isaac Smith a life time lease for, and is now in possession of him and my brother Jacob Smith be sold. I leave to my 3 sons Micah, Isaac and Richard, and when 21, my homestead where I now live. And 100 acres of land lying between Timothy Smith and Richard Seamon, and all my undivided lands in Hempstead. Also my right in no 21 in the Nine Partners in Dutchess County. I order my $\frac{1}{2}$ part of lot No 18 in the Nine Partners, the whole lot being in partnership

between me and Joseph Mott, Mordécia Lester and my brother Jacob Smith, to be sold, and all my other lands in Dutches County, and the money given to my two daughters. I make my wife Phebe and Robert Marvin executors, and Mordecai Lester and Cornelias Van Wyck of Dutches County, Overseers.

Dated April 1st 1747. Proved May 11th 1747

Witnesses, John Mitchell, Richard Smith, Phebe Smith.

** The Nine Partners was a large tract of land in Dutches County patented to nine men, most of whom were from New York and Long Island.

The above copy of the will of Micah Smith may throw some light on the removal of Isaac Smiths ~~removal~~ from Hempstead to Armenia Dutches County in 1769. Our ancestors like all who came from the old country were land hungry, and become "Land grabbers" when ever they had an opportunity. Although no mention is made of Uriah Smith's removal from Hempstead, where he was born to Dutches County, the fact remains he raised a family there of which Valentine Hulet Peters Smith, (Our grandfather) was born there.

I have been at some pains to give copies of these Smith wills as they not only throw some light on our family history, ~~but~~, but that they were shrewed buisness people, who accumulated their share of this worlds goods.

We will now take up where we left off, the family record of Valentine Hulet Peters, The first person to give a real family record, although he failed to give the date of his marriage to Ruth Smith which we place about 1741.

Valentine Hulet Peters born August 10th 1716 at Perth Amboy N.J.
Ruth Smith, (his wife) born November 18th 1720 at Hempstead N.Y.

Mariam Peters	born	April	18th	1742	"	"	"	"
Anne Peters	"	August	20th	1744	"	"	"	"
James Peters	"	February	9th	1746	"	"	"	"

Rebecca Peters	Born	November	17th	1748	at	Hempstead
Sarah Peters	"	December	6th	1751	"	" "
Henry Peters	"	February	25th	1753	"	" "
Catharine Peters	"	February	25th	1756	"	" "
Mary Peters	"	January	13th	1758	"	" "
A son	"	November	17th	1760	"	" "
Jane Peters	"	March	3rd	1762	"	" "
William Peters	"	May	13th	1764	"	" "
Ruth Peters	His wife	Departed this Life	August	14th	1783	
Marian Peters	"	"	"	July	1st	1786
Valentine Hulet Peters	"	"	"	October	6th	1786

Record of the family of Jacob And Rebecca Smith.

Jacob Smith married Rebecca Peters July 12th 1767, Rebecca was evidently a cousin of her husband.

Jacob Smith was born in January 1747

Rebecca Peters (his wife) born November 17th 1748

Ruth Smith	Born	November	20th	1768
Uriah Smith	"	October	14th	1771
John Smith	"	January	5th	1774
William Smith	"	September	16th	1776
Mary Smith	"	September	1st	1778
Isaac Smith	"	May	27th	1781
Margaret Smith	"	September	11th	1783
Ann H. Smith	"	December	3rd	1785
Rebecca Smith	"	June	6th	1788
Jane P. Smith	"	November	20th	1792

Deaths in family

John Smith	Departed this life	November	9th	1798
Mary Smith	" "	" "	November	25th 1798
Rebecca Smith	" "	" "	October	15th 1805
Jacob Smith	" "	" "	February	13th 1810

Record of the family of Uriah Smith.

Uriah Smith Born October 14th 1771.

Molly Lester "" August 29th 1772.

Uriah Smith and Molly Lester were married June 1st 1794.

Valentine Hulet Peters Smith Born April 3rd 1796.

Polly Smith Born February 9th 1800

Rebecca Smith "" April 19th 1801

John Smith "" July 18th 1802

Jacob Smith "" November 23rd 1804

Davis Smith "" March 6th 1808

(He was a general in the Black Hawk War, and served several terms in the legislature of the State of Michigan.)

Emiline Smith Born May 5th 1811

Deaths of the family of Uriah and Molly Smith.

John Smith departed this life April 24th 1811

Molly Smith Wife of Uriah Smith departed this life October 29th
(1813)

Uriah Smith married his second wife Eleanor Flagnor Jan 24th 1815

Uriah Smith Departed this life April 1st 1817

Emeline Smith "" "" "" September 15th 1832 caused by

the birth of a child.

Record of the family of Valentine Hulet Peters Smith

Valentine Hulet Peters Smith and Rebecca Sprague married Mar 6th 1823

Rebecca Sprague Born April 19th 1802

Clarissa Sprague Smith born July 6th 1824

John Sprague Smith born May 6th 1826

Julian Smith "" March 30th 1828

Valentine Smith "" October 24th 1830

Emiline Smith "" December 9th 1833

Valentine Hulet Peters Smith died April 17th 1860

Rebecca Smith wife of Valentine Hulet Peters Smith died November
25th 1886

Julian Reynolds daughter of Valentine Hulet Peters Smith and Rebecca Smith died July 7th 1888 of cancer.

Valentine Smith son of Valentine and Rebecca Smith was killed by falling from a hand car near his home in Gaylord Michigan July 29th 1893.

Record of the family of John Sprague Smith.

John Sprague Smith married Susannah Smith June 10th 1852.

Lorezo Dow Smith	Born	April	18th	1853
Sidney R. Smith	"	January	8th	1855
Lucetta E. Smith	"	January	27th	1857
William O. Smith	"	June	13th	1859
Mary R. Smith	"	July	6th	1866
Charles P. Smith	"	June	22nd	1868
Frank D. Smith	"	April	3rd	1871

Record of the family of Lorenzo Dow Smith

Lorenzo Dow Smith married Mary Gorman November 27th 1883

Walter Curtis Smith	Born	July	5th	1887	at	Mannahawkin	N.J.
Samuel De-Moreas Smith	"	June	27th	1889	"	"	"

Mary Gorman Smith died November 11th 1927 At Lynchburg Va. and was buried in Blandford Cemetary Petersburg Va.

The personal history of the family dates from my recollection of my grandfather, until the year 1929, with notes from my brothers and sisters, and I am not sure but they have contributed the most valuable, and interesting portion of this attempted history.

The recollection of my grandfather Valentine Hulet Peters Smith is rather meager, as his death occurred when I was seven years old. I have a faint recollection of being at his funeral, but any other memory would be too childish to be introduced here, consequently I will have to depend on what I have learned from others.

There has been a tradition in our family that our grandfather, Valentine Hulet Peters Smith, was a cousin of Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and a believer in its doctrines, and that he deserted his family for ten years to follow them. His return to his family coincided with the Mormon trouble at Nauvoo, when he apparently deserted them at the death of Joseph Smith, where he and his brother Hyrum died fighting, when attacked by a mob while in jail at Carthage Illinois, where he was charged with treason. Whether Valentine was actually a member of The Mormon Church, may never be known as the following correspondence with the Office of The Church Historian at Salt Lake, Joseph Fielding Smith. I addressed my letter to Sen Reed Smoot at Provo City Utah, August 15th 1926, not knowing where to get the information about grandfather. Sen Smoot replied from Salt Lake City, Utah August 21st 1926 as follows.

Mr L.D. Smith,
113 Westover Blvd.,
Lynchburg, Va.

My dear sir:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 13th 1926, in which you enlist my aid in securing information relative to your grandfather, Valentine Hulet Peters Smith. In answer to the same will state that I have this day forwarded your letter to Mr. Joseph Fielding Smith Historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 47 East South Temple St. Salt Lake City, Utah, with the request that he forward you any information he might have relative to your grandfather.

I sincerely hope that you are successful in securing the information you desire.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Reed Smoot.

On September 16th 1926 I received the following letter from
Joseph Fielding Smith.

M. L.D. Smith
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Sir:-

We can find nothing in the records of this office in relation to Valentine Hulet Peters Smith. I have referred your letter to Miss Edith A. Smith, 945 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, who will be able to give you some information if, as you say, your grandfather is a relative of Joseph Smith, as she has a very fine record, which she has kept as secretary of the Smith family.

Very respectfully yours,

Joseph Fielding Smith.

The following from Miss Edith A. Smith.

Mr. L. D. Smith,
Lynchburg Va.

My dear Mr Smith;

Your letter addressed to Senator Reed Smoot has reached our number after taking a triangle of service to do so.

Senator Smoot Forwarded it to Mr Joseph Fielding Smith who is President of the Utah Genealogical Association and he referred it to me as Secretary of our Smith family association. For a number of years we have been hunting up data of the Smith Surname members, more particularly have we been trying to get a record of the descendants of Robert and Mary French Smith. This Robert our first American grandfather, came to America from England about 1638 and settled in Topsfield Mass.

Not any of his descendants that I know of ever went into the South. They went North into New Hampshire and Vermont. Then over into New York State, and many of them later came west to Utah.

The name of Valentine Hulet Peters Smith does not appear on
our records

There are so many lines of Smiths that it is hard to get them in record order. I have a record of three distinct lines of the Smith surnames besides that of Robert Smith, and they are all of New England States, and their ancestors are originally from the Old World. Wish I could help your search and clear up the point in question, as one person put it, its like a cross word puzzle to unravel, only a little harder.

There is great interest manifested all over the world among all classes of people in genealogical research just now and many records are being prepared.

Shall keep your letter in mind, and in case we should find any trace of your ancestor will let you know.

Sincerely

Edith A. Smith.

945 Princeton Ave

Salt Lake City Utah.

The above correspondance clears Valentines record so far as the Mormon church is concerned; if he ever was a member it was under an assumed name, and my oppinion is, that if he could desert his family, for ten years, without advising his whereabouts, he would have no conscientious seruples about changeing his name.

Father had no doubt about Valentine and Joseph being Cousins, but on account of the humiliation connected with the matter he rarely mentioned it.

Mrs Clara E. Seley, his granddaughter remembers him, and his pitiful desertion of his wife and children, as well as his return to the home his wife had bought and paid ^{for} by her own labor, and the help of her children, even to clearing the land. Although his wife had obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion, Valentine was penitent, and insisted on being resored ^t to the bosom of his family. At the solicitation of her children she finally consented

to marry him again. What had previously been a tragedy now assumed the aspect of comedy, the children being witnesses to the marriage of their parents. However the patient wife was ill-repaid for her sacrifice, Valentine disliked to work, and his wife refused to live with him, and support him. Yet he remained in the home his wife had bought and paid for during his absence, until his death. Valentine was a skilled workman, and a real artist in leather, besides being an expert shoe-maker, he could make all kind of animals out of leather that looked natural, and Mrs Seley remembers a stable he made out of leather, with horses standing around it that was an artistic creation, and considered a wonder by every one that seen it, and that he had a trunk full of his handicraft, but made little practical use of his skill.

Smith

The wife of Valentine Hulet Peters, Rebecca Sprague deserves much credit for her courage and executive abilities. She was an ideal pioneers wife, as was demonstrated by conduct on the journey from Clinton County New York to Jefferson County Pennsylvania, and her devotion to her children when deserted by her husband. She was an expert spinner and weaver on the old fashioned loom and spinning wheel of her day. Her industry supported her family, and up to the day of her death, which occurred in 1838 in the 84th year of her age, she was never known to be idle. Always found something to do for the the comfort and pleasure of her children and grandchildren and was deep in their affections.

John Sprague Smith son of Valentine and Rebecca Smith contributes the following sketch of his life.

"I was born in Clinton County New York., Lived there on a farm until I was nine years old when my parents moved to Pennsylvania. We went with horses and wagon to Ogdensburg, then by steamboat to Rochester.

Then went to Niagra Falls through Buffalo, through Jamestown and came out on the turnpike at Shippensville. This was in the year 1835. My mother had two sisters and one brother living in Jefferson County Pa at that time. My mother bought 20 acres of land where Rathmel now stands. I stayed there about 12 years and worked on the farm. The first school built in Winslow Township was a small log house where Prescottville now is in 1837. I was one of the first scholars. Nearly all the education I got was got There. I was through Bennets arithmetic in two months, when I was 13 years old. I studied grammer and book keeping; we only had 3 months for a term at that time. There was 4 of us to go to school, Clarissa my oldest sister, Juliana and my brother Valentine. My youngest sister Emeline was not old enough to go so far, as we had to go part of the way through the woods with nothing but a path. In 1848 or 1849 we moved from our farm to where Reynoldsville is now. All the men that lived there at that time was Woodward Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds, Dan Sharp, Jacob M. Shaffer, Clark Lyons and John Darling. I went in partnership with Thomas Reynolds in the shoe-making business and learned shoemaking from J. M. Shaffer. I was married to Susanna Smith on the 10th of June 1852.

The above letter was followed by the attached family history, written by John Sprague Smith .

The ancestors of both my parents were English.

In the year 1635 or 1636 William Smith went from Gloucestershire England to Boston. Shortly after coming to America he was killed by the Indians. His posterity are scattered over the States of Vermont, New York and some parts of the west. My father was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His father (Uriah Smith) gave him a piece of land in Clinton County N. Y., four miles from the vilage of Chataugay. He did not like the country and wanted to move.

In the year 1834 he went to the state of Illinois to look for another place to live. While there he wrote my mother to sell the farm and move there, which she did. We packed our household goods on a wagon and in 1835 we started for Illinois. My grandfather Sprague was living with us and drove the team. That made two grown people and five children in the wagon.

The second day after starting the sheriff overtook us, and wanted to know if we had a man in the wagon by the name of Thomas Reynolds. He said he had a warrant to arrest him for not doing military duty, and he had heard he was going with us. We told him that he was not and, that he might search the wagon, but he did not. This was the same Thomas Reynolds that started the town of Reynoldsville, and for whom it was named.

About two days after, this same Thomas Reynolds came to us and went with us to Ogdensburg. When we got there we met my father on his way home, but he had no home to go to. We then took passage on a steamboat for Lewistown. The next day the wind blew a heavy gale, and the lake was so rough that nearly all the deck passengers were sick and wanted to get off the boat.

We had paid our fare to Lewiston, but when we reached Rochester we disembarked and was glad to get off the boat. My grandfather and Thomas Reynolds stayed on the boat to Lewistown. We loaded our things again on the wagon and went to Lewistown by land. We then went up the Niagra River to the falls and stayed all night. There was only a small village, a few houses along the main road. We then went to Buffalo. After leaving the boat my father and mother concluded they would not go to Illinois, but would go to Pennsylvania where my mother had a brother and a sister living. We went up Lake Erie, I suppose, about as far as where Dunkirk is now.

We then struck across the country for Pennsylvania. We went through Jamestown and down the Conewango and Allegheny rivers, and crossed the Allegheny at Holmans Ferry. We went through a dense forest to Shippensville on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike. We then followed the turnpike to where Tilton and William Reynolds lived. They came there about the year 1831.

Samuel Sprague and Oliver Welsh came about two years later. John Patten kept tavern at Sandylick Creek; From there to John Fullers was a dense forest of pine and hemlock. Daniel Yeoman was the first settler in what is now Winslow township. John Fuller came afterwards, about the year 1822. He bought Yeomans place and Yeoman moved up to where Rathmel is now and built a house and cleared some land. Soon after Yeoman came a colored man by the name of Dougless came and made improvements in two different places.

For several years John Fuller, Yeoman and the nigger Douglas, and their families, were the only inhabitants in what is now Winslow Township. Tilton and William Reynolds came from Chateaugay, new York and moved with an ox team, Francis Delorm driving it all the way, more than three hundred miles.

My grandfather and Thomas Reynolds arrived before they did. They went on a steamboat from Buffalo to Erie and by stage from there.

In the fall after arriving here my father bought a farm near Corsica and we moved on it, but sad to relate he left before the winter was over and we did not see him again for ten years. We then moved to where the Reynolds's lived and my mother bought 20 acres of land where Rathmel is now, About two acres of it was cleared, done by the colored man previously mentioned. Mother and the children cleared the ballance. She built a tolerable good log house on it and took in weaving to support the children.

About the year 1840 Thomas Reynolds bought two lots of land where Reynoldsville now stands and started a small tannery. In 1842 he married my sister Juliana. He was the first Postmaster, kept first store, and built the first sawmill in Reynoldsville.

Signed. John S. Smith.

John Sprague Smith, son of Valentine and Rebecca Smith was born May 6th 1826 in Clinton County New York and reared to manhood in Reynoldsville Pennsylvania. In his own account of the poverty and hardships he endured, he describes the educational facilities of his boyhood. He says "The first school built in Winlow Township was a small log house where Prescotville is now, in 1837. I was one of the first scholars. Nearly all the education I got was there. I was through Bennets arithmetic in two months, when I was thirteen years old. I studied grammar and book keeping; and I taught school nine winters, three months terms. Yet he was considered "the best educated man in the county" and school teachers would come from Brookville for his help when they got stuck on questions of arithmetic. He was practically a self educated man, with an natural aptitude for mathematics, which was demonstrated by his taking up surveying without instructions, and much of his work is on record in the deeds of land in the County, as well as the streets of Reynoldsville which he laid out. He studied medicine with the idea of practicing it, and entered service of the army during the civil war, for its surgical experience. He served three years and reenlisted. He was with Grant at Appomattox, was discharged July 11th 1865. His army experience seemed to unsettle his mind, and he apparently give up the idea of practicing medicine, although eminently qualified.

However his experiance and knowledge of surgery was recognised and appreciated by the people who knew him, as most of the accidental injuries happening in the neighborhood, he was called upon to treat them. Two cases deserve special mention, one of a farmers wife who had been hooked by a cow, her abdomen torn open, her intestines out and covered with the dirt of the barn-yard, he cleaned her with soap and salt water, having no anticeptics at hand, ~~sowed~~ sewed her up with silk thread, previously soaked in salt water, and the woman was attending her household duties again in six weeks. Considered remarkable by the surgeons of the country.

Another case of a farmer completely scalped by a falling tree, crawled home with his scalp hanging on the back of his neck. He pulled the scalp back on, and he recovered completely.

He entertained the idea that the practice of medicine required a technical education through some medical college, and without this qualification he refused to practice, although in that day there would have been no legal objections. His known extensive reading and his hospital practice would have qualified him. He had a sense of modesty that was a handicap to his financial success; his word was ^{his} bond and he was known as a distiguishing mark as "Honest John Smith, he would walk two miles to return a penny that had been given him by mistake. His known integrity is my proudest recollection of him.

The high order of his intelligence, and the ease with which he acquired knowledge led him to place a light estimate on his ability. He reasoned that what he knew was such an infinitesimal part of what was to be known, that it had no value, and his modesty prevented his mentioning it.

While the ignoramus who gained a small amount of knowledge by much labor, and ^rstaining his intellectual leash, reasoned that on account of the labor he performed it was of great importance and the acme of wisdom, He could not see beyond the narrow horizon of ignorance and confined his knowledge to that; but he swelled up with egotism, and believed he knew it all.

As a young man John S. Smith was intensely religious, and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. His home life was extremely pious, had family prayers three times daily, and believed, he said that "If a man had faith even as a grain of mustard seed, he could remove mountains". Later in life he modified his belief to that of "a mountain of faith would not move a grain of mustard seed". He was largely influenced by the dishonesty of his fellow deacons, and a Baptist minister who took advantage of him in financial dealings. Being strictly honest himself he could not understand the state of mind that influenced the dishonest, and this made him their victim. In the study of philosophy, and evolution he became a thorough agnostic, and ^{the} at the time of his death he had a leaning towards spiriualism.

The most unfortunate adventure of his life was on his return from the war, and seeing his sons growing to manhood with no prospects in a small country town for their development, decided to sell his home and move to a new country. He finally wound up by buying a farm in Murray County Georgia, which give him trouble from the start, there was a tenant on the farm who refused to vacate and he had to accept a part of the house ^{that} all belonged to him. Some squatters rights prevented a legal ejectment and his family had to accept the cramped quarters of one room, where they all took sick. He sold his farm and returned to Pennsylvania broken hearted. This was the begining of a life of poverty for family.

Entitled to a pension he refused to ask for it. For years he had pension attorneys pleading with him to apply for a pension. His answer was: "Why should I ask for a pension? I only done my duty, and I was a much better man physically after my service in the war than I was before". Even after all veterans were given pensions he hesitated about accepting it, and turned the matter over to his wife, who handled it successfully, to the advantage of both.

He was not a successful business man, for the reason that finance required a hardness of heart that he did not possess. His observation led him to note that the poor were usually oppressed by those who had financial advantage; no one ever suffered from his greed.

He married Susanna Smith the daughter of a German father and mother supposed to be of Holland Dutch descent, who was a Sprankle. This introduced two new blood streams into our English ancestry which quickened and revived the character of our family life, adding health, strength and length of days to their posterity.

The early pioneer life of her ancestors was reflected in the long life of her grand parents Jacob Smith and wife who lived to be 98 and 96 respectively; as man and wife for 72 years. Which stands as a reproach to the restless uncertainty of the present age. Her twin brother John Smith died in 1928 aged 93 and her brother Jacob a few months later at 90. This mother has transmitted her vitality to her posterity, as there is no death recorded in the family of seven of her children; one member is missing, her son Charles who went west in the early 80's and has not been heard from since. For more than twenty years, before her death she grieved for him, watched for him, and listened for his footsteps night and day; never giving up the hope that he would return to her.

The family of John and Susanna Smith were all born in Jefferson County, ^{Pa.} grew to manhood there, and branched into such vocations as circumstances dictated; The oldest, Lorenzo D. Smith gravitated into railroad construction work, as the most active employment to be found in the United States, in the early 70's which was stimulated by the Civil war and the construction of the Pacific railroads.

The construction of the "Low Grade" division of the Allegheny Valley railroad through their home town served as an introduction by its convenience to his home. He found the work congenial, and fascinating by its appeal to travel, which made it a lifetime occupation for him, and a "Globe trotter" in the business. The erection of bridges was made a specialty, in which he engaged on several eastern railroads, then went to Australia on the construction of The Great South Western Railroad in New South Wales, between Sydney and Melbourne. When he returned to America via the Pacific coast he engaged in the construction of the Oregon and Washington railroad, The Denver South Park and Pacific R.R. and The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fee railroad. After spending several years on the Pacific Coast he returned Pennsylvania and married Mary Gorman of Punxsutawney Pa, after which he accepted the position of Supervisor of bridges and buildings on the Norfolk and Western railroad, in Virginia and remained there until the age of retirement in 1923 at the age of 70, after 33 years service.

He married Mary Gorman November 27th 1883; two children were born to them.

Walter C. Smith born July 6th 1887 at Mannahawkin N.J.

Samuel D. Smith " " June 27th 1889 " " " " " "

His wife Mary Gorman Smith died November 11th 1927 in Lynchburg and was buried in Blandford Cemetery Petersburg Virginia.

Sidney R. Smith born January 8th 1855 like his older brother was deprived of an education by the Civil war, and the same problems of livelihood were encountered, as well as a profession on which he could depend in the future as a business. He was naturally ingenious, a mechanic by nature and readily adapted himself to any profession that required skill, this led him into the newly developed oil fields of Pennsylvania where he acquired skill as a tool dresser, at wages that were considered fabulous in those days; from tool dresser he gradually mastered the technic of the oil business, with the exception of finance (unfortunately) for his own benefit. Nevertheless he followed it through the field development of West Virginia, Ohio and Oklahoma, a valuable member of the mechanical development of the oil industry.

Sydney has now reached the age of retirement, and is probably resting on his laurels in the bosom of his family after 53 years of service.

He married Helena Maxine Lynch in Olean New York Sept 16th 1883 to whom the following children were born.

Myrtle Lucetta Smith born September 16th 1884.

Ruth Smith "" July 23rd 1886.

Sidonia Rebecca Smith "" "" 24th 1893.

Josephine Elizabeth Smith May 22nd 1900.

Lucetta E.E. Smith Born January 27th 1857. in Reynoldsville Pennsylvania, where she grew to womanhood and married Walter Allen Fleming August 4th 1879. Two children were born to them.

William Reynolds Fleming Born January 21st 1881.

Guy Ralf Fleming Born

Walter A. Fleming died in Buffalo Feb 19th 1916.

His widow, Lucetta Emily Elizabeth Fleming still resides in Buffalo, a place she has become much attached to on account of her long and pleasant residence there.

William Orlando Smith was born in Reynoldsville June 13th 1859. Was educated in the public schools and learned the printing trade on the Reynoldsville Herald, of which he became editor. He was appointed to the Government Printing Office by Boies Penrose and spent six years in Washington-1878 to 1884. He was one of a company of six printers to establish the Washington Craftsman, and was its first editor. While there he imbibed a taste for politics through the influence of statesmen like James G. Blaine, Tom Reed, Senator Conklin and other famous men of that day, which inflamed his ambition and made him set a goal that was realized later in life. He established the Punxsutawney Tribune in 1884, which was afterwards merged with the Spirit. As editor of the Spirit he took an active part in politics and was elected to the State legislature in 1889; reelected in 1890-1892*1894 and 1896. Was elected to the 58th Congress of the United States in 1891 and was reelected to the 59th Congress, when from an insane idea another man was elected. Two terms was allotted to a man in that District consequently about the time their representative become useful, he was replaced by a man with no experience.

He married Phebe ^tHichison Griggs January 19th, 1880, while employed in the Government Printing Office. Five children were born to them.

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Sidney Spencer Smith	Born	October 31st 1880.
Edward Gibbon Smith	"	July 10th 1882.
Raymond Smith	"	January 29th 1884 Died Oct 11th 1884
Pierre Loraine Smith	"	August 25th 1886.
Imogene Ione Smith	"	September 30th 1891.
(" " " "	Married	O. D. Carlton)

Mary Rebecca Smith Born July 6th 1866 in Reynoldsville Pennsylvania. Married Joseph Edward Keegan of Bradford Pa August 17th 1887. Keegan was an oil man and followed its precarious phases through different parts of the country untill 1912 when he died in Woodsfield Ohio and left his wife to fight her battles alone, which she done with magnificent courage. Burdened with his debts she rose supreme to the crisis and saved a home for herself and children. A monument to her courage & prowess.

Two children were born to them

Walter Keegan	Born	May 21st 1888.
Lucetta Keegan	"	January 22nd 1890
Walter Keegan	Died	in Oklahoma 1922.

Charles Prescott Smith Born June 22nd 1868.

The only missing link in our family history went west in the early 80's, was heard from in Idaho and Washington territories, but during the Klondike mining excitement disappeared, and has never been heard from since. Although we advertised in San Francisco and Seattle papers for information, nothing came from it. The general impression was that the lure of gold led him to follow ^{some} expedition to the Klondike in which he lost his life. In his disappearance we record the only death in a family of 7 children of John S. Smith and Susanna Smith.

Francis Delorm Smith, Born April 3rd 1871 in Shamoka Pa, on his grandfathers farm, and as an infant was taken with the family on his fathers unfortunate adventure in Tennessee and Georgia as a farmer, which ended so disastrously to him, and practically ruined the prospects of his children, by the poverty it brought upon them. While the facilities for education was sadly deficient in those days, his children was not able to take advantage of what was open to them, on account of the hardships they had to endure. Frank however acquired some education through the printing office, in which he followed in his brothers foot steps. After a brief experiance in Washington he left in 1894 for Oakdale Pa, where he engaged in the oil buisness for about one year. After which he established The Oakdale (Pa) Times which he disposed of in 1896 and purchased the Mc Donald (Pa) Record. In 1898 he established the Charleroi Daily Mail. In 1900 he was reappointed to a position in the Government Printing Office at Washington D.C. where he was continually employ^yed in many capacities until 1917 when he was transfered to the Dept of Agriculture as assistant editor. Received gradual promotion and is now Assistant Chief of Publications at that Department.

He married Ruth Ann King in Washington D.C. August 26th 1892 to whom the following children were born.

Louis Bree Smith	Born	July 21st	1893	in	Washington
Mary Ruth Smith	Born	February 6th	1896	in	McDonald Pa.
Charles Warner Smith	" "	January 14th	1898	" "	" "
Francis Louise Smith	" "	" "	21st	1900	" "
Francis DeLorm Smith jr	" "	March 27th	1903	in	Washington D.C.

In the forgoing work I have deviated somewhat from the strict rules of primogeniture, by branching off from the family tree as erected by William Smith, yet it would be impossible for me include all the branches that have sprung from the original tree, space and time would prohibit.

I also admit that many members of the Smith family have been omitted that would add prestige to the Smith family, because the name or reason for introducing them was not clear. D.P. Smith who was a poet of some distinction, and was raised at Mount Vernon on a farm that formed a part of George Washingtons estate, and I understand was repurchased by the Daughters of the Revolution in order to hold the estate in entirety as George Washingtons. As I am not familiar with the transaction, or sure that he was more than a second cousin, I leave it to the reader to enlarge.

Then we have a celebrated actor, Sol Smith Russel who was reputed to be a member of our family, but not being familiar with the association of Russell, I merely make mention of the report for what it may be worth.

"Let Fame erect a monolith

To those who boast the name of Smith

Including, too, if space permits,

The brotherhood of Smyths and Schmidts.

How often Tyrany has trembled

When our free-born Smiths assembled

Their vast, indomitable clan

That in all progress leads the van.

Like demigods of ancient myths

Those dauntless regiments of Smiths

Go sweeping on and on,

And half of them are christened John.

In countless tasks they've proved their pith,

The tribe denominated Smith;

They've stood their ground and have not quailed

Though White and Robinson have failed.

Could not dim the fair renown

Of Messrs, Johnson, Jones and Brown;

When I count the kin and Kith

For the honored name of Smith

With Lincoln, God must love them,

Who've made so many on them.