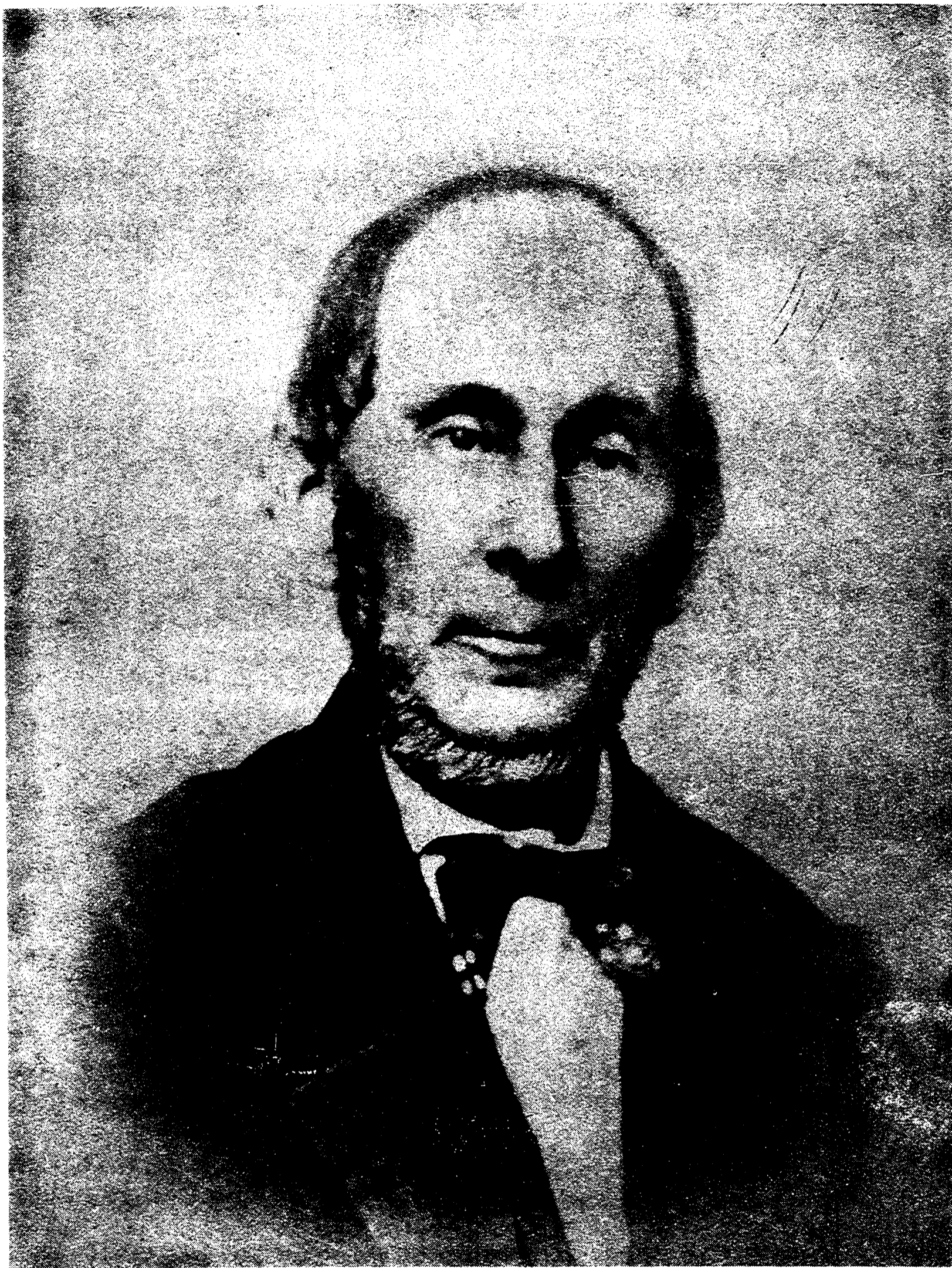


THE LEVI CHALK GENEALOGY

by

Charles Albert Earp

1965



LEVI CHALK 1807 - 1884

PREFACE

This is the story of a principal branch of the Chalk Family from which the author descends. The family has long been in Maryland where numerous descendents still live today.

Levi Chalk (1807-1884) has been selected as the focal point of this study because a good deal is known about him and his descendents. However, while Levi and these later generations may be described with considerable accuracy, the story of his ancestors, at least beyond his father, is not as well documented and must, in spite of extensive research, be largely based on incomplete and circumstantial evidence.

The study to follow will treat the possible origins of the family in England and its subsequent history in the colony and state of Maryland. It will set forth the story of John Chalk of 1777, the father of Levi, and his service in the War of 1812, which qualifies all descendents for membership in The 1812 Society. It will then describe Levi Chalk and his children and conclude with a listing in genealogical tables of as many of Levi's descendents as the author has been able to document.

This study has involved extensive research on my part into court, census, land, church, marriage, military and other records in such places as The Peabody Institute, Maryland Historical Society, Maryland Hall of Records and Land Office of Maryland, several county court houses and The Enoch Pratt Library. Also consulted have been the National Archives, Library of Congress and D.A.R. Library, all in

Washington, D. C.

To the many Chalks and descendents of Chalks who assisted by supplying information concerning their particular branches of the family, I extend my sincere thanks. It is impossible to mention them all but among those who were specially helpful were Mrs. Jennie Chalk Cunningham, Mrs. Grace Brown Morris and Mrs. Grace Chalk Tennant. Particular mention should also be made of the invaluable assistance of Mrs. Edna Chalk Weant, of the James Alexander Chalk line, who has long been a student of the family's history.

518 Dunkirk Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21212
December 1, 1965

Charles Albert Earp

DEDICATION

To my mother, Helen Chalk Earp,
this study is affectionately dedicated.

SUMMARY CHART OF CHALK FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

EXPLANATION

The following chart, containing key names and dates, will help the reader to better identify the various personalities of the earlier Chalk family in Maryland who are discussed in this genealogy. Subsequent pages will present in more detail the documentary or implied evidence of their relationships and activities as well as the most complete list of the descendents of Levi Chalk down to this time as the author was able to assemble.

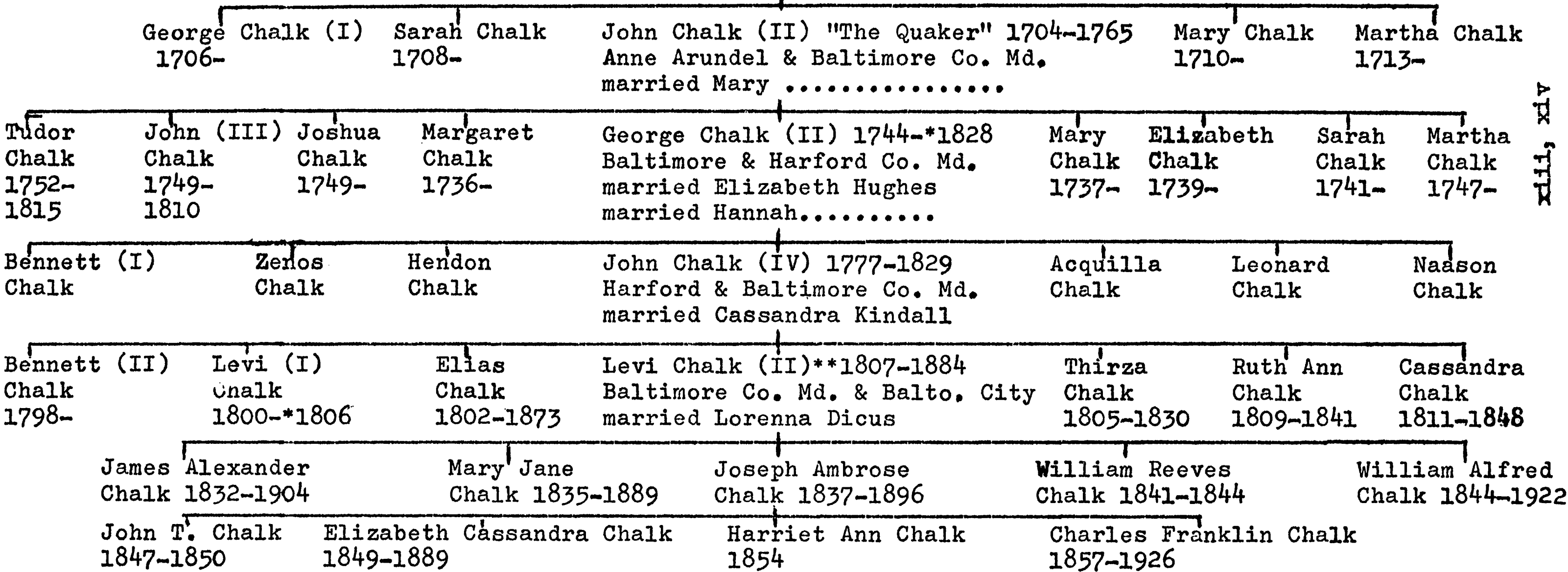
First Immigrant to Maryland
Francis Chalk *1620-*1665
England & Calvert Co. Md.
married Anne.....
died without issue

SUMMARY CHART OF CHALK

Gabriell Chalke *1650-*1700
Calvert & Anne Arundel Co. Md.
married

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

John Chalk (I) *1680-1736
Anne Arundel Co. Md.
married Margaret Tudor



* indicates estimated dates

** Descendents of Levi Chalk set out in detail in later pages

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CHAPTER I

CHALK FAMILY ORIGINS IN ENGLAND

Chalk is a well known and ancient English surname which is found far back in early English history under a variety of spellings. The spellings of the surname vary greatly in the earlier periods, as indeed they did during the colonial period in Maryland, and some of the typical ones include Chalk, Chalke, Chaulk, Chawlk, Charke, Chock, Chocke, Chok, Choke, Chokke and Chelk. Such variations were occasioned by differences between medieval and modern spelling, regional accents in the pronunciation of the surname and the general lack of education of the times.

The surname is believed to have its origin from the chalk formations located throughout Southern England and it is here that the surname is principally found in the earlier English records from the cliffs of Dover in the East to the Bristol Channel on the West. It is frequently or never found in the Central and Northern parts of England.

Authorities on the origin and meaning of family names have advanced several interesting theories and explanations about the surname Chalk and the majority agree that its Old English derivation from the word cealc is based on the physical characteristics of a locality and that it was initially found in two separate areas of Southern England which contained large chalk deposits in the soil.¹

One of these areas is in the County of Kent in the extreme Southeast corner of the country where there is a parish called Chalk along the River Thames near Gravesend and Maidenstone. Another area is found to the West in the Southern County of Wiltshire where there is a political sub-division known as a Hundred which is named Chalk. Within this Hundred are two parishes known as Broad Chalk and Bower Chalk.² They are very ancient parishes, Broad Chalk having been founded about 950 A.D. when King Eadwic made a grant of land to the nuns of Wilton which became known as the manor of Chalk.³ The explanation of these names is of interest. In Old English broad or brod means large or great and bower connotes burg, borough or city. Hence comes the derivation Great or Large Chalk, presumedly after the chalk fields thereby and Chalkburg or Chalk City.⁴ These areas lay near the ancient cities of Salisbury and Wilton, the site of the famous Wilton carpet industry, which will be mentioned again in connection with the history of the family.

There are several other explanations given of the origin and meaning of the surname Chalk. One authority, for instance, believes it comes from the British river word scawac and means river where the elder trees grow.⁵ Others suggest that it originates from the ancient Anglo Saxon word schalk meaning servant or attendant and one of these even notes that the word schalk in German now means rogue.⁶ Happily, however, we are from the English branch! Variations of the surname but springing from the same root are Chalkey, meaning dweller at the chalky lea and Chalker, meaning chalk miner or quarreyman and also one who lives at the chalk fields.⁷

Today one could board a bus in London, England marked "Chalk Farm" and there has long been a tradition among the Chalks that the

family once owned vast estates in the area where London now stands. Such a place did exist, was famous as a dueling spot and had a manor house called Chalcot according to F. H. Sunderland, a British genealogist but I have never been able to connect it with the family in any way nor seen any evidence that it was actually ever owned by a person, or persons, named Chalk.⁸ Ekwall in his Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names tells of its existence as early as 1253 and says that it is identical with Caldecote which in Old English meant cold huts or a place of shelter for wayfarers.⁹

Because of the location of the two chalk field areas and the fact that the dwellers on or near such fields were so named, it is very probable that the Kentish and Wiltshire Chalks were not blood relations. In early times travel was difficult and limited and people seldom migrated more than a few miles from their point of origin. This lack of mobility was accentuated by an economic and social system under which most people lived on large estates or manors of the nobility as serfs or tenants. So probably the only thing the two principal groups of Chalks have in common is the name derived from the fact that they both lived near the chalk fields.

By the 16th and 17th centuries, however, the surname had spread throughout Southern England and was rather widely found in the counties of Berkshire, Essex, Kent, Somerset, Sussex and Wiltshire and, to a lesser extent, in Cornwall, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Middlesex, Norfolk and the City of London. There can be no doubt that the Maryland Chalks are English in origin, as tradition has long held, because it is a matter of record that the first Chalks who came to the colony migrated from England.

I believe that the earliest direct ancestor in Maryland was Gabriell Chalke who came to Calvert County in 1672 (of which more later). He was preceded even earlier by Francis Chalke in 1658 but recent research has revealed that Gabriell is not a direct descendent of Francis who is now known to have died without issue. However, the fact that they both came from England and settled not only in the same colony (Maryland) but also in the same county (Calvert) gives reason to believe that some relationship existed between them. This subject will be treated in more detail in the next chapter but is here mentioned because of the possible relationship to the place of origin in England of the early Maryland Chalks.

Unfortunately, I can provide no conclusive answer to this question for extensive research into English records both by myself and others has thus far failed to produce positive proof of the exact relationship of the Maryland and the English Chalks. So what is now said about Francis Chalk's possible English origins must be recognized as being only a theory based on such circumstantial evidence as is available.

"The" Chalk family of England, of which Sir Richard Chocke was perhaps the most famous member, was found in the counties of Somerset, Berkshire and Wiltshire. This family, about which more will be said shortly, was prominent, titled, well-to-do and armorial. There is, I believe, a possibility that Francis Chalk of Maryland was of this family and my opinion as to such a relationship is based on the following considerations:

1. Francis Chalk paid for the passage of himself and his wife, Anne, to the new world, an expense which relatively few could afford unless they were of the upper class.

Most of the people who came were indentured to work out their passage money and appeared in the records as having been transported. Francis Chalk, however, appears in the lists of early settlers in Maryland as having immigrated which means that he paid his own way.¹⁰

2. Francis as a given name was prominent in the family line of the Sir Richard Chocke family and was used numerous times in the 16th and 17th centuries.¹¹
3. The given name of Francis is seldom used among other Chalks outside of this particular line and in many Chalk references I have found it only two other times.
4. Alexander, another name found often in the Sir Richard Chocke line, is a given name also found among the Maryland Chalks.¹²
5. Most of the persons coming from England to Maryland and Virginia in this period sailed from the port of Bristol which was the easiest and most natural port of embarkation from the Southwest area of England where the Sir Richard Chocke family lived.¹³
6. The Chocke and Chokke spelling of the surname found in the line of Sir Richard Chocke is also encountered among the colonial spellings of the Maryland Chalks.¹⁴

However, the possibility must not be overlooked that Francis Chalk might have come from one of the other Chalk families not directly related to the Sir Richard Chalk line for, as has been noted, the Chalk surname was widely found throughout Southern England. My own research has disclosed over 100 specific references to it in the 17th century when Francis Chalk lived and came to America and the Maryland Chalk

family could be related to any one of them.

For example, some of the Chalks of Kent County lived along the white (chalk) cliffs of Dover and were mariners by occupation.¹⁵ Francis Chalk might also have been a mariner and this could be a possible explanation for his being able to come to America. Another possibility is that he originated in the area of County Wiltshire around Salisbury and Wilton. There were many Chalks in this area in the 17th century including an Elias Chalk who had a royal appointment in the Wilton carpet industry.¹⁶ This Elias is mentioned because Levi Chalk's brother was also named Elias. Other family members of the early 18th century in Maryland named a tract of their land "Salisbury" and, as it was a widely followed practice in this period to name land after the place of origin in the mother country, this might indicate that the Maryland Chalks came originally from this area around the ancient city of Salisbury.¹⁷

These are all possibilities as to the English origins of the Chalk family and the evidence, such as it is, remains circumstantial and nebulous. So until such time as more positive, concrete evidence is found, if ever, we cannot know the answer for sure.

However, based on the possibility that the Maryland Chalks could descend from the family of Sir Richard Chocke, some description of this illustrious and interesting family seems appropriate. The Chocke family of Counties Somerset, Berkshire and Wiltshire was an old and prominent family which originated in the 14th or 15th century.

It was a practice in the early days of England to have periodic Visitations. These were a kind of medieval census taken by representatives of the King to establish and verify the rights to land of the current holders. This was done by reducing to writing the family

genealogy, sometimes for numerous generations, to show how lands had passed by inheritance or marriage from one to another. Many of these Visitations have been preserved and recorded among them are several ancient genealogies of the Chocke family in the Visitations of Counties Somerset and Berkshire covering the period from 1532 to 1666.¹⁸

It is of particular interest in connection with the various spellings of the surname to note that the genealogy set out in the 1623 Visitation of Somerset has all spellings as Chalke even though the man who gave the genealogy signed it Francis Chokke.¹⁹

The probable founder and earliest known member of this particular Chalk family (although not the earliest known Chalk) was John Chocke who was born in the late 1300s or early 1400s. John Chocke's son, Sir Richard Chocke, whose name is found in many early English records, was a very distinguished and well known personage. He is described at some length by the historian, John Collinson, in The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, published in 1791, who refers to him as "a person of very great eminence in the days wherein he lived."²⁰ His life is summarized in the British Dictionary of National Biography and the Berkshire series in the monumental scholarly work, The Victoria History of the Counties of England, also contains an extensive treatment of Richard Chocke and his descendents.²¹

Richard Chocke was a knight and a judge and rose to be Chief Justice of England. In 1455 he was a member of the royal commission to raise money for the defense of Calais. He appears to have attended the coronation of King Richard III because the royal wardrober supplied him with seven yards of red cloth for the event. He adjudicated many cases as a member of the royal judiciary and one particularly important

assignment given him by the King has come down to us in the history of England, as the following quotation indicates:

King Edward IV commanded my Lord Chocke being Chiefe Justice of England to goe downe into the Countrey of Meyndeepe and set a concord and peace in the country upon Meyndeepe upon paine of his high displeasure.²²

Sir Richard did so, hearing many cases among the great landowners of the area and among the common people who came by the hundreds and formulating a set of mining regulations which were renowned for many years as the Mendip Mining Laws.

Sir Richard Chocke was of the landed gentry and held the manors of Stanton Drew, Tempilcloude and Long Ashton in County Bristol as well as others lands elsewhere.²³ Among other holdings of the family were those at Shalbourne in County Wiltshire.²⁴ The original family seat was the manor of Long Ashton near the city of Bristol which still exists today although no longer in the Chalk family. Long Ashton has been described by an English Chalk of our times as still being "a stately mansion surrounded by a deer park" and still containing part of the original house in which Sir Richard Chocke lived.²⁵

In the year 1533, John Leland was commissioned by King Henry VIII to survey antiquities and historical records and has left an account of his travels in accomplishing this task known as Leland's Journey Through Wiltshire. Leland makes this comment about the Chocke family:

The house of the Choks was firste greatly advaunsyd by Choke, Chief Judge of England, that attayned lands to the sum of 600 marks by the yere, and kept his chefe house at Longe Ashton by Bristow, having great furniture of silver.²⁶

In 1465, the Rolls of Parliament contain the following interesting declaration by King Edward IV pertaining to Sir Richard Chocke:

Provided that this Act of Resumption or any other Act made in the present Parliament be not prejudicial to Richard Chokke of a graunte made by Us unto hym, by Our Letter Patent, of a Tun of Wine annually to be taken in our Port of Bristowe for the terme of hys life.²⁷

The Acts of the bailiff of Bridgewater record this gift of wine to Sir Richard Chocke so we know that it was made just as the King charged.²⁸

Sir Richard Chocke founded the parish church at Long Ashton and was there entombed when he died. The tomb may still be seen today.²⁹ His medieval will, dated 1483, which has been preserved through almost five hundred years, gives clear evidence of the wealth of his holdings as does the will of his wife, Dame Margaret Chocke, who died about the same time.³⁰

The manor of Avington in County Berkshire was acquired by Richard Chocke, a son of Sir Richard,³¹ which thus completed the holdings of the family in three counties. Avington and Shalbourne, the second and third seats of the family, were both near the Berkshire - Wiltshire border and about five miles apart. Long Ashton is about fifty miles to the Northwest.³²

Charles E. Long, in writing about a family which inter-married with the Chokes, makes this reference to them:

The Chokes were a family of some repute and whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitations... Their residence at Avington no longer exists but portions of it are still visable in the farm house and the walling and the terrace of the garden are distinctly traceable.³³

In the Vicarage Church of Shawbone (Shalbourne) is a statue of a man in armour with the epitaph "pray ye all for the sole of Francis Choke decaeses in the yr of our Lord 1561."³⁴ This Francis Choke was a direct descendent of Sir Richard.

The ancient registers of Oxford University contain numerous references to the members of the Chocke family who attended there.³⁵

Also three Chockes were members of Parliament from districts in Wiltshire³⁶ and several others were priests or held other positions in the church.³⁷

By some strange coincidence it seems that the Chocke's who entered the church were almost always named William.

A fine charted summary of the Chocke family was prepared in 1940 by John Chalk of Exeter, Devonshire, England, which traces the family for eight generations from John Chocke, the father of Sir Richard, and extends over a period of more than 250 years.³⁸

CHAPTER II

THE CHALK FAMILY IN MARYLAND

This chapter will deal with the Chalk family in Maryland and the possible relationship of it to John Chalk of 1777, and his descendants through Levi Chalk. Here, as in the previous chapter, is expressed the author's theory as to our Maryland background necessarily based on partial and inferred evidence. Unfortunately sufficient records have not come to light for absolute proof although the author and other previous researchers have spent much time and effort attempting to establish the Chalk line back beyond John Chalk of 1777.

There were in colonial times two groups of Chalks in Maryland. One was in Baltimore County northwest of Belair in an area between Upper Cross Roads and Jarrettsville which later fell within the confines of Harford County when that county was created in 1777, the year that Levi's father, John Chalk, was born. The other was in Southern Maryland astride the Anne Arundel-Calvert County line. These two Chalk families were some fifty miles apart but I believe that they were related and that the Northern Maryland family came originally from Southern Maryland.

It was thought best to use a chronological approach by beginning with the first Chalk immigrant to the colony, tracing the relationship northward and defining the possible connection of John Chalk of 1777 to the family.

The earliest known Chalk in the colony of Maryland was Francis

Chalk discussed at some length in the previous chapter. He settled in Northern Calvert County near the famous Cliffs of Calvert and the Provincial Court Proceedings of 1661 show that he and his wife, Anne, were witnesses in a court case regarding land next to theirs at that place.¹ Several years later the Proceedings make reference to a bill of Francis Chalk's from a London merchant.²

In order to encourage colonization to Maryland, land was granted to persons immigrating and/or bringing others to the colony, the amount of land so granted being in direct proportion to the number of persons involved. The person could either take up his right to the land by patent or sell it to another person. Francis Chalk, having immigrated with his wife in 1658, was eligible for such a land grant and filed for it in January 1659.³ It was not until 1664, however, that he received the actual patent from the Royal Proprietor of the Colony for the land which he had named "Chalk's Hills."

This land grant, of interest as an example of the land system of the day in the colony of Maryland, reads in part:

Laid out for Francis Chalk of this province planter a parcell of land called Chalks Hills in Calverts county near the Cliffs in the branches of plum point creek.....with all rights and profits and benefits thereunto belonging (Royall mines excepted).....
 [for which he was obligated to pay to the Royal Proprietor]at the two most usuall feasts in the year (viz) at the feast of the Annunciacon of the blessed Virgin Mary and at the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angell by even and equall porcons the rent of four pence half penny Sterl in Silver or Gold.⁴

The patent was recorded in the Colonial Land Office in Annapolis and so has been preserved for three hundred years but unfortunately almost all early Calvert County records were destroyed in a court house fire and there are no wills, land deeds or other county records in existence which tell of family relationships. Therefore, we

have no further information about Francis Chalk and his relationship to the later Chalks. When Francis Chalk died without issue the "Chalk's Hills" property was repatented by another person.⁵

However, as stated in the chapter on English origins, the fact that Gabriell Chalke, the second Chalk to arrive in Maryland, also came to Calvert County would imply that there was some relationship between the two. This supposition is strengthened when one considers that the next Chalk record we find which indicates location places the Chalk family not over five miles away from the site of "Chalk's Hills." It seems to me it would be stretching coincidence too far to assume that three separate sets of Chalks came to an area of about ten miles diameter in the Maryland Colony between 1658 and 1703 and were unrelated.

Concerning Gabriell Chalke only one record is known to exist. The land warrant entries for the Colony contain an entry for October 26, 1672, stating that one James Berry of Calvert County transported three persons, including Gabriell Chalke, "unto this province to inhabit" for which he (Berry) received a grant of land.⁶ There is no further record known to the author pertaining to Gabriell Chalk but I believe him to be the father of John Chalk (I), the next Chalk to appear in the records of Maryland, who resided in the area known as Herring Bay in the southern most part of Anne Arundel County not far from "Chalk's Hills."

Inasmuch as an important member of the Chalk family to be soon discussed was a prominent member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, it should be noted that there was a large Quaker settlement in Calvert County a little south of the area where Francis Chalk resided, and also Quakers in the Herring Bay area.⁷

Another point which should here be considered involves the surname Bennett because this name was used as a given Christian name

for several Chalk men to be mentioned later. Richard Bennett was a prominent Puritan and leader of the Puritan government in Maryland during the period of Francis Chalk's life and he owned two large tracts of land known as Upper Bennett and Lower Bennett in Francis Chalk's area of Calvert County.⁸ Charles Francis Stein, Junior, in his fine history of Calvert County says:

Most of the land on the bay side of Calvert County was granted to the Puritans, these grants being among the earliest in Calvert County, dating from about 1651. For the most part, the men who received these early grants were Anne Arundel County Puritans, and did not occupy the Calvert County lands which they thus obtained. Some, however established their dwelling plantations along the Calvert Cliffs.⁹

These two facts are part of the environment of the times in which Francis and Gabriell Chalk lived. They indicate a possible connection between them and the later Chalks of Baltimore and Harford County who will be discussed in subsequent pages. They also provide a possible clue to their religious background and perhaps to their reasons for immigrating to the new world.

John Chalk (I) was probably born about 1680 in Maryland. He married Margaret Tudor in Saint James Parish, Anne Arundel County, which included the Herring Bay area, in 1703, and they had five children: John (II), born 1704, George, born 1706, Sarah, born 1708, Mary, born 1710 and Martha, born 1713.¹⁰ In 1721, John Chalk leased properties on Herring Creek known as "Hollands's Range" and "Locust Thicket" ¹¹ and his name also appeared in the court records of the time as a witness¹² and as surete for a testamentary bond.¹³

About 1727, John Chalk's son, George, married the widow of a neighbor, John Giles. The Colonial Chancery records contain a most interesting case, fully documented, involving an unsuccessful suit by a

Doctor Lock against George and Rachael Giles Chalk for recovery of alleged fees due the physician from the late John Giles. Both John and Margaret Chalk were involved in the case and again we see evidence of a possible Quaker connection for there were several Quaker witnesses in the case, one of whom testified that he had known George Chalk "ever since he (George) was a child."¹⁴

George Chalk owned properties in Anne Arundel County called "Harris's Beginning" and "Ram Gott Swamp."¹⁵ He also had a son named John who appears frequently in the Anne Arundel County records in the latter half of the 18th century and should not be confused with John Chalk (II), the eldest son of the original John Chalk.

Margaret Chalk died in 1733¹⁶ and John Chalk in 1736 and the settlement of his estate, which was administered by his son, George, extended over several years and was finally completed in 1744.¹⁷

Descendents of the family have continued to live in this part of Anne Arundel County until the present time. Today there are two places not far from that area known as "Chalk Point," one being on the South River near Herring Bay¹⁸ and the other on the Patuxent River which is now the site of an electric power plant of the Potomac Electric Power Company.¹⁹

The story now shifts north of Baltimore, Maryland, where in the middle 1700's are found numerous mentions of a John Chalk who became a prominent planter in this region. He is the progenitor of the so-called Harford County Chalks and I believe him to be the grandfather of John Chalk of 1777, the father of Levi.

It is also my opinion that this John Chalk did in fact migrate there from the Herring Bay area of Anne Arundel County and is one and the same man as the John Chalk (II) previously mentioned. While it is

possible that he came instead from England or an adjacent county or colony, no record to that effect has been found. A glance at the map of Maryland shows the feasibility of traveling from Herring Bay up the Chesapeake Bay to Bush River and then up this river to its headwaters on Winter's Run where John Chalk resided. Water transportation was the only practical means of travel at this time because roads were practically non-existent.

It is well known that certain names occur again and again within families and that subsequent generations carry the same Christian name as their forebearers or are given as Christian names the surnames of families intermarried. The following comparisons between the families of John Chalk (I) of Herring Bay, who had a son John, and John Chalk who lived in Baltimore County is so striking in its similarity of names as to provide convincing circumstantial evidence of such a relationship.²⁰

John Chalk (I) of Herring Bay ca
1680 - 1736 married Margaret Tudor
1703

John Chalk of Baltimore County
1704?-1765 married Mary

children

| | |
|--------|------|
| John | 1704 |
| George | 1706 |
| Sarah | 1708 |
| Mary | 1710 |
| Martha | 1713 |

children

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Margaret | 1736 |
| Tudor | 1752 |
| John | 1749 |
| George | 1744 |
| Sarah | 1741 |
| Mary | 1737 |
| Martha | 1747 |
| Elizabeth | 1739 |
| Joshua | 1749 |

It is also significant that John Chalk of Baltimore County was a Quaker and a prominent member of the Gunpowder Meeting. He served the congregation in various official capacities and in 1753 was appointed on a committee to inquire into and clarify the boundaries of a plot of land donated by the Bond family for the meeting house.²¹ The

next year John Chalk and others received for five shillings formal deed to the plot for the congregation "including a house now built for a meeting house for the said people called Quakers to meet in worship the Great Almighty God."²² A Quaker meeting house still stands on the same site today on the Fallston Road not far from Upper Cross Roads and John Chalk, himself, may rest in the quiet burying ground adjacent which contains weather beaten stones pre-dating the Revolutionary War.

Quaker groups and families sometimes migrated from one area to another and this may have been the case with John Chalk. It seems more than a coincidence that the surname Tudor is also encountered in this same Gunpowder Meeting.²³

Reference to John Chalk in this area first occurs on a Baltimore County Tax List of 1737 which shows him residing at the house of one "Peater Pertees" and owning five slaves.²⁴ It should again be noted that while John Chalk is referred to as the founder of the Harford County Chalk line, he never actually lived in Harford County although he and his descendents never changed their general place of residence. This apparent paradox is explained by the fact that Harford County did not come into existence until 1777, and prior to that time its land area was included within the confines of Baltimore County.

John Chalk rose to a position of prominence in the community and owned properties with such interesting names as "Ogg, King of Bashan," "Pearson's Outlet," "Wetherall's Last Addition," "Chocke's Reserve," "Chalk's Addition," "Dulaney's Adventure" and "Issac's Addition."²⁵ It is a curious fact that his name is spelled three different ways (Choke, Choake, Chalk) in one single deed.²⁶ Twice, in 1740 and 1746, he acted as surete in the administration of estates of persons in his community.²⁷

As has been noted, John Chalk had a large family including four sons and five daughters. They are frequently mentioned in the records of Baltimore and Harford Counties and most had families. Several court disputes within the family over land contain considerable data about relationships which are very valuable from a genealogical point of view.²⁸

A fine human interest story pertaining to the children of John Chalk concerns the three boys, John and Joshua who were twins, and Tudor. The trio, then in their early twenties, fell into the bad graces of the Quaker Meeting in 1773 as the following entry illustrates:

The meeting being Informed that John, Joshua and Tudor Choalks is in the Practice of being of a lite and Arey Behavior Frequenting Places of Vain Diversion and Practices Music and Dancing...²⁹

Without meaning to be disrespectful to the firm Quaker convictions involved, one likes to think that these three young men were more fun loving than bad and that they mended their erring ways for there is no record of their subsequent discipline or dismissal from the Meeting.

John Chalk died in 1765, at the age of 61, and his will is an impressive document which evidences not only his affection for his family and his concern for them but also the considerable store of material goods he accumulated during his life.³⁰

His eldest son, George Chalk, was born in Baltimore County in 1744³¹ and married Elizabeth Hughes, April 9, 1771 in Saint John's Parish.³² He was twice married, although the record of his second marriage is now extant, and in later legal transactions his wife's name is given as Hannah Chalk.³³ George Chalk did not leave a will, nor was there an administration of his estate so we have no legal record of his children. Also no family Bible record which might give this information is known to the author. From various land and court records, however,

some are identified including sons named Bennett, Zenos, Hendon, Acquilla, Leonard and Naason.³⁴ It is known that he had children by both marriages for George's brother, John, was quoted as saying in connection with the bequeathing of his land that he would deny George's "first race of children" and reserve judgment as to what he would leave to the "second race of children."³⁵

George Chalk spent all of his life as a farmer in the vicinity of his father's home near Winter's Run and Upper Cross Roads. His name is found frequently in the court records of Harford County in connection with various land transactions involving the family holdings. He inherited portions of his father's lands including "Ogg, King of Bashan" and "Chocke's Addition."³⁶ In 1772, he acquired an additional tract near Winter's Run known as "Amos' Delight."³⁷ He and his brother John jointly patented the tract called "Salisbury" as previously mentioned³⁸ and in 1810, he acted as administrator of his brother John's estate which was a substantial one.³⁹

George Chalk served in the Harford County Militia during the Revolutionary War as a member of the Jarrettsville Company under the command of Charles Baker and also signed the Oath of Fidelity to the new government.⁴⁰ His brother, John Chalk, served in the same Company and also signed the Oath of Fidelity.⁴¹

The exact date of George Chalk's death is not known. He was still living about 1820 when he was described as being "very old," "a frail old man" and "weak and infirm."⁴² But he apparently lived some years longer because he deeded portions of his land to several of his sons in 1826.⁴³

Now it has long been a family tradition that the Levi Chalk family and the Harford County Chalks are related. Several persons of the

older generations in both family lines spoke of this when interviewed for Mrs. Minna Chalk Hyman's earlier book on the Chalk family in America.⁴⁴ Avarilla Chalk of Harford County (who is descended from Zenos Chalk believed to be the brother of John Chalk of 1777) spoke of a "distant relative Levi Chalk," "and what a wonderful old man he was." Charles Sesney Chalk stated "he remembers Bennett, Levi and Elias (brothers) who were his third or fourth cousins." William Francis Chalk, the father of Mrs. Edna Chalk Weant, said "Levi's family is the same as those in Harford County." These individuals were all born between 1825 and 1865 and were, of course, much closer to the source of relationship by several generations than we are in 1965.

Georgiana Chalk Biles, the "historian" of the Harford County line and a descendent of George Chalk, the eldest son of Quaker John, was a frequent visitor in the home of my own grandfather, William Alfred Chalk, in Baltimore and was generally known as "Cousin Georgie." Now deceased, she is said to have prepared a "family tree" and to have included Levi Chalk's family thereon but the whereabouts of this "family tree" is not known, if it should still exist. Attempts by Mrs. Weant some years ago to locate it were fruitless so we shall probably never know in what way she connected Levi Chalk's family to the Harford County line. Georgiana Chalk Biles, incidentally, inherited part of the Harford County property known as "Salisbury."⁴⁵

Mrs. Weant and I both conducted extensive and independent research into the Baltimore and Harford County records in an attempt to prove the relationship of John Chalk of 1777 to the family of John Chalk, the Quaker, whom we both believe to be his grandfather. By the process of elimination, the choice between the four sons of John Chalk, the Quaker, seems to narrow down to George Chalk as the father of John Chalk

of 1777. The settlement of his estate indicates that John Chalk, Junior died childless and Tudor Chalk's only son was named Carville Chalk.⁴⁶ Joshua Chalk disappears from the records about the time of the Revolutionary War and neither he, nor any descendents, are mentioned henceforth in any family record so it is probable that he died young without issue. George Chalk, on the other hand, is known to have married twice and to have had children by each wife.

I think, but cannot prove positively, that John Chalk of 1777, is a son of George Chalk by one of these marriages. Important collaborating evidence of such a relationship is the fact that John Chalk of 1777 named his eldest son Bennett Chalk,⁴⁷ probably after the Bennett Chalk of Harford County, son of George. This Bennett Chalk was, in my opinion, either a brother or half brother of John Chalk of 1777.

The weakest point of this hypothesis is the fact that outside of Quaker John Chalk himself only one other John Chalk figures in any of the estate administrations, land transactions or other recorded activities of the family in Harford County and this is the son of Quaker John who was either a bachelor or widower and who died without issue. Nor is there a known explanation as to why John Chalk of 1777, the father of Levi, moved to Baltimore County some twenty five miles away from the rest of the family. It is possible that some family dispute caused the separation for strong tempers have been known to run in the Chalk family. The court cases and John Chalk Junior's remark about his brother, George's "two races of children" are examples of this.

Other possibilities to account for the origin of John Chalk of 1777 are: (1) that he came from the original site in Anne Arundel County or (2) that he migrated directly from England and had no connection with either group. As to an Anne Arundel County origin,

Herring Bay is even further away from the home of John Chalk of 1777, than is the Harford County site and no John Chalk fitting the description of Levi's father, John, is found among the Anne Arundel County members of the family. As to an English origin, Levi Chalk said his father, John Chalk of 1777, was born in Maryland.⁴⁸ Other convincing evidences refuting this possibility are the Federal Census of 1810 in which John Chalk, himself, states that there are no aliens in his family group⁴⁹ and the naturalization records in Maryland which contain no record of his naturalization.

There are only three heads of households with the surname Chalk listed in the first Federal Census of 1790⁵⁰ in the entire state of Maryland and all three are shown as residents of Harford County. Two are George Chalk and John Chalk who have already been discussed in some detail. The third is an Abraham Chalk. However, he never appears in any of the Harford County land or probate records of the family and the author suspects that he might have been a negro freedman of the surname for the Chalks of Harford County were slaveowners.

One final point should be made. It was previously mentioned that John Chalk and Joshua Chalk, sons of John Chalk, the Quaker, were twins and there are also two known incidences of twins among the descendents of Levi Chalk. Inasmuch as multiple births are known to run in families, these facts lend further credence to the possibility of a relationship between John Chalk of 1777 and the Harford County Chalks.⁵¹

CHAPTER III

JOHN CHALK OF 1777, FATHER OF LEVI

John Chalk of 1777, is the earliest ancestor of this line known with absolute certainty. The family Bible of his son, Levi Chalk, lists his birth as February 24, 1777, and that of Cassandra Chalk as September 18, 1768.¹ Cassandra is presumedly his wife and the Baltimore County marriage records contain a marriage license dated June 30, 1797, for John Chcak and Cassandra Kindall which appears to be the record of this marriage.²

The children of John and Cassandra Chalk included: Bennett, born 1798, Levi, born 1800, Elias, born 1802, Thirza, born 1805, Levi, born 1807, Ruth, Ann, born 1809 and Cassandra, born 1811. It should be noted that there were two sons named Levi; the first born in 1800 died at an early age and the second, born June 25, 1807, is the ancestor from whom all the persons mentioned later in this history are descended.³

The earliest known public record of John Chalk is in the Federal Census. The first of these, as previously mentioned, was taken in 1790 at which time he was only thirteen years old so naturally he does not appear among the various heads of households listed in that census. The John Chalk listed is believed to be his uncle in Harford County. Unfortunately the census records for Baltimore County are missing for 1800 but those for 1810 and 1820 contain a record of John Chalk of 1777.

These census, as did all Federal Census up until 1850, listed by name only the head of the household and tallied the other family

members by sex and age groups. They did list other statistical information, however, and from this we learn that John Chalk was a farmer, had a large family which agrees closely with the family Bible entries, owned no slaves and numbered no aliens in his family group.⁴

Also shown is the fact that he was a resident of Delaware Upper Hundred in Baltimore County. No Chalks resided there in earlier periods according to tax lists of 1773 and 1798. Delaware Upper was part of the larger Delaware Hundred which according to old records was situated in the fork of the two branches of the Patapsco River in the vicinity of Sykesville in present day Carroll County.⁵ The area during John Chalk's time was part of Baltimore County and Carroll County was not created until 1836 sometime after John's death.

The area must have been a popular one for settlers because a local historian has recorded that "at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, this section, known as "Delaware Hundred" became the center of a busy settlement after all available lands had been taken on Elk Ridge," which is in adjoining Anne Arundel County.⁶

The early members of this family were traditionally Methodist and this probably explains why there is no mention of the John Chalk family in the registers of Saint James Parish of Baltimore County within which jurisdiction the family resided. Unfortunately no Methodist records remain, if any ever actually existed, for this early period in the Delaware Hundred area.

To a family researcher comes occasionally the thrill of a great discovery and this came to the author with the discovery in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. of the military service and pension records of John Chalk documenting completely that he served in the War of 1812 and was wounded in the Battle of Bladensburg.⁷

The records show that he was first enrolled in Nace's 15th Regiment of Maryland Militia in 1813 and the next year he appears as a member of Captain John T. Randall's Company of Riflemen of the 2nd Maryland Militia Regiment. Both of these units were recruited from Baltimore County and other members of Captain Randall's Company were also from the immediate area of the Delaware Hundred. This Captain Randall is probably of the family for which nearby Randallstown is named. Also serving in a different company of the same battalion was Moses Gosnell whose son, Israel Gosnell, was later to marry Ruth Ann Chalk, one of the daughters of John Chalk.⁸ James Dicus whose daughter, Loreenna, was later to marry John Chalk's son, Levi, served in Jameson's Regiment of Militia from Anne Arundel County.⁹

Perhaps too little is known by most people about the War of 1812, yet it was a war that had a close and great effect on Maryland. Several campaigns were conducted within Maryland's borders which resulted, among other things, in the capture and burning of Washington by the British and the attack on Baltimore which produced our National Anthem.

During the 1813 invasion of Maryland, when John Chalk was a member of the 15th Regiment from Baltimore County, most of the campaigning was done on the Chesapeake Bay (including the attack on Havre de Grace) and he was not called up for active service.

The 1814 campaign was another matter, however. Captain Randall's Rifle Company was mobilized and sent as part of General Tobias Stanbury's Baltimore County Brigade to the defense of Washington. The British landed at Benedict on the Patuxent River (by strange coincidence close to Chalk's Point earlier mentioned) and advanced on Washington past such quaintly named places as The Wood Yard and Battalion Old Fields.

At Bladensburg, a village outside Washington, the Americans, including the Baltimore County Brigade with John Chalk present, were drawn up to oppose the British consisting of veteran troops who had served under Wellington in the Napoleonic Wars and including a unit of negro troops from Bermuda.

On the field that day John Chalk saw present no less a personage than James Madison, the President of the United States, and also the Secretary of State, James Monroe, who was to be the next president. And strange as it may sound, John Chalk and his fellow militiamen were subjected to a bombardment from Congreve rockets during this battle, over 100 years before the advent of modern rocketry.

The Americans were beaten at Bladensburg but some fought well and there is specific mention of a determined stand by Captain Randall and some of his men. I like to think that John Chalk was among them and it is a matter of record that he was wounded in the battle.

General Stansbury's Brigade and Captain Randall's Rifle Company were also in the defense of Baltimore where "by the rockets' red glare" Francis Scott Key saw "that our flag was still there" over Fort McHenry. There is no mention in the records that John Chalk participated and in view of the nature of his wound at Bladensburg he was probably incapacitated at the time from further active duty.¹⁰

The author has a photo copy of an affidavit prepared by Captain Randall for John Chalk in connection with his pension application which reads as follows:

State of Maryland

Baltimore County May 25th 1816

I certify on honor, that John Chalk served as a private under my command in a company of the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment of Maryland Militia, then in the

service of the United States, on the 24th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and that said John Chalk was wounded in the engagement with the British forces at Bladensburg on that day.

John T. Randall ¹¹

John Chalk was judged by the military physicians to be one third permanently disabled as a result of his wound received at Bladensburg and he drew a disability pension from the Federal Government until the time of his death. It is of interest to know, in view of the present day cost of living, that the amount of the pension was thirty-two dollars per annum.¹²

Other Chalks who served in the War of 1812 were: Bennett, Ezrom, James, Joshua and Zenos Chalk of Smith's 42nd Regiment of Militia from Harford County; Jacob and William of Hutchins' 41st Regiment of Militia from Baltimore County; another James of Ragan's 1st Regiment of Militia from Baltimore County and George of Watkin's Command from Anne Arundel County.¹³

John Chalk died August 15, 1829, at the age of fifty-two.¹⁴ No obituary has been found and the cause of his death and place of his burial is unknown.

CHAPTER IV

LEVI CHALK 1807-1884

Levi Chalk, the fourth son of John Chalk of 1777, was born June 25, 1807 in the Delaware Hundred area of Baltimore County in the vicinity of Sykesville and married Lorennna Dicus (1815-1886) on December 6, 1831.¹ Her family had long been in Maryland and lived at the time in the area near Elk Ridge along the Patapsco River.

In about 1835 Levi Chalk, with his brothers Bennett and Elias, came into Baltimore City where they eventually took up employment in the Lanvale factories in the valley of the Jones Falls near the present site of North Avenue and Howard Street. They appear in the Baltimore City Directory at this time and it is the earliest record of a Chalk in Baltimore City with one exception.²

Levi Chalk lived the rest of his life in Baltimore and is listed in the Baltimore City Directory at various locations in the general area bounded by North Avenue on the North and Pennsylvania Avenue on the East from 1835 until his death in 1884.³ He became a dairyman and grocer and for many years operated a grocery in this vicinity.⁴

He was a devout Methodist and a long time member of the Straw-bridge Methodist Episcopal Church on Fremont Avenue.⁵ He may also have been a member of Whatcoat Methodist Church for he had a connection with that church as we shall shortly see.

Levi Chalk and his wife, Lorennna, were the parents of nine

children who were, in the order of their birth: James Alexander, born 1832, Mary Jane, born 1835, Joseph Ambrose, born 1837, William Reeves born 1841, William Alfred, born 1844, John T., born 1847, Elizabeth Cassandra, born 1849, Harriet Ann, born 1854 and Charles Franklin, born 1857.⁶ They will each be discussed in more detail later.

During the trying days of the Civil War in Baltimore when loyalties were often divided, Levi and Lorena Chalk were staunch supporters of the Union cause. Four members of the family served in the Union army including: two of their sons, James Alexander and William Alfred (to be discussed later); Levi's brother-in-law, James A. Dicus, an officer in the 11th Maryland Infantry; and his nephew, Moses A. Gosnell.

The story of the Civil War service of Levi's nephew, the son of his sister Ruth Chalk Gosnell, is worthy to be here told. He enlisted in 1861 in the 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry (later designated as the 13th Maryland Infantry, U.S.V.). During the first Confederate invasion of the North culminating in the great battle of Antietam in Western Maryland the regiment participated in the defense of Harper's Ferry and was captured by Stonewall Jackson's command, later being paroled and exchanged as prisoners of war.

Back in active service, the regiment took part in the battle of Gettysburg where it saw action against fellow Marylanders of the 1st Maryland Infantry, C.S.A. On visiting this great battlefield today, one will see near Spangler's Spring on the Union right a monument to the 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry at the spot where it fought so many years ago.

Moses Gosnell re-enlisted at the expiration of his three years

service in 1864 and, it was said, used his re-enlistment money for his wedding. During the battle of Monocacy in his native Frederick County he was wounded in action and died several days later just a few months after his marriage. There were no children. Moses Gosnell rests today in the National Cemetery at Antietam. The bravery and tragedy of this man's life should be known to the descendants of the Chalk line of which he was a part.⁸

According to the Baltimore City Directories, Levi Chalk and his family lived at various times at addresses on Falls Turnpike, Hoffman Street, Richmond Street, Dolphin Street, Calhoun Street, Gilmore Street, and Mount Street.⁹

Levi Chalk died January 29, 1884,¹⁰ aged 77 years, after having suffered a stroke of paralysis some years earlier¹¹ and his wife, Lorena, died November 4, 1886 at the age of 71.¹² Levi, and other members of his family, are buried in the Old Whatcoat Section of Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore and in this connection must be told the interesting story of the Whatcoat Methodist Church Cemetery.¹³

The Whatcoat Methodist congregation owned a church and cemetery in the mid 19th century which was situated between Madison Avenue and Ross Street (now Druid Hill Avenue) adjacent to Druid Hill Park in Baltimore. During the 1860's negotiations were conducted with the Park commissioners to open an avenue to the park through the cemetery and eventually in 1869 the entire cemetery was sold to the Park Board for this purpose.

The church was relocated and a special area, known as Whatcoat Section, was opened in Loudon Park Cemetery on Frederick Road. All families having burials in the Old Whatcoat Cemetery were given the

option of having the remains removed to the Whatcoat Section of Loudon Park or elsewhere.

Levi Chalk owned a plot in Old Whatcoat and my mother remembers hearing my grandfather, William Alfred Chalk, tell of his participation in the unpleasant task of the removal and reburial of the family members interred there. How many and just who they were shall ever remain a mystery for the records of Loudon Park Cemetery for Levi Chalk's plot in Whatcoat Section simply state for the year 1869 "removals from Whatcoat."¹⁴

The passing of Levi Chalk was recorded in a local paper of the day as follows:

Death Of An Aged Citizen

Mr. Levi Chalk, the oldest living member of Strawbridge Church, died yesterday at his residence 245 North Mount Street, aged 77 years. He was born in Carroll County. For 35 years he kept a grocery store in N.W. Balto. where he was well known. Mr. Chalk was a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F.¹⁵

CHAPTER V

THE CHILDREN OF LEVI CHALK - BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1. James Alexander Chalk, the first child, was born November 18, 1832, probably in Baltimore County and married Sophia Beck, a native of Saxony, Germany, on January 16, 1852. They had six children: Emma Jane, born 1852, Clara Belle and a second Emma Jane, twins, born 1854, Alice Sophia, born 1857, James Ambrose, born 1862, and William Francis, born 1865. This family suffered the tragic loss of three small children in less than a year as the first Emma Jane and one of the twins both died in 1854 and the second twin early in 1855.¹

The further descendents of James Alexander and Sophia Chalk are listed in detail in the genealogical tables which follow, as are the descendents of all the other children of Levi and Loreнна Chalk to be here discussed to the extent that the author was able to secure this information from the various family members involved.

During the Civil War, James Alexander Chalk was a member of the 9th Maryland (Federal) Infantry.² While he was in service the regiment participated in the pursuit of the Confederate Army after the Battle of Gettysburg, took part in the movements which drove the Confederates from Maryland Heights at Harper's Ferry, which it then occupied, and was then assigned to duty at Charlestown,

West Virginia.

Here on October 18, 1863, the regiment was attacked and captured by General John Imboden's Confederate Cavalry Brigade and much of the regiment was sent as prisoners of war to the famous Belle Isle Prison in Richmond, Virginia.³ Several companies escaped however as the following contemporary newspaper article attests:

The Ninth Maryland Regiment - The additional facts in regard to the capture of this portion of this regiment are that Col. Simpson, Major Church, and several other officers, whose names are not yet ascertained, together with about three companies of the men, escaped shortly after their capture, and all arrived safely at Harper's Ferry.⁴

It is believed, but not known for sure, that James Alexander Chalk was with this group which got away after the battle. There is no notation in his service records that he was a prisoner of war.

James Alexander Chalk was a railroad engineer and was once selected to be the engineer of a special train, laden with officials, which participated in some railroad "first" in Maryland. Family recollections differ as to the exact nature of this event but it is said that he ran the train so expertly that he set a new record on the line.

He died October 7, 1904, aged 72, and is buried in Baltimore Cemetery with his wife, Sophia, who died May 29, 1924, and other members of their family, including the twin girls.⁵

2. Mary Jane Chalk, the second child of Levi and Lorennna Chalk, was born April 10, 1835. She was the maiden aunt of the family and lived at home assisting with the running of the large household. She died January 25, 1889, aged 54, and is buried in the Levi Chalk plot in the Whatcoat Section of Loudon Park Cemetery.⁶

3. Joseph Ambrose Chalk, the third child, was born November 16, 1837, and married Sarah Elizabeth Cox, July 22, 1859.⁷ They had no children. In his earlier years he was in the plastering business and was later a surveyor. He died July 30, 1896, at the age of 59, and is buried with his wife, Sarah, in the Whatcoat Section of Loudon Park Cemetery.⁸
4. William Reeves Chalk, the fourth child, born September 17, 1841, was named for William Reeves, Levi's brother-in-law and husband of his sister, Cassandra. He died on his third birthday in 1844 and the place of his burial, like that of his brother, John, is unknown but it is probable that these two children are among the removals from the old Whatcoat Methodist Cemetery previously mentioned.⁹
5. William Alfred Chalk, the fifth child and the author's grandfather, was in many respects a most unusual man. He was born July 20, 1844 and although he did not take a wife until the age of thirty, he was subsequently three times married and the father of eleven children.¹⁰

His first marriage was to Almira Carroll Baker on May 12, 1874, and the only surviving child of this marriage was Mary McCormick Chalk, born 1875. This marriage ended tragically in less than two years when both Almira and their second child died in childbirth in 1877.

On July 26, 1881, he married Laura Virginia Yergan and had two girls, Bessie Lee, born 1882, and Alice Sophie, born 1883. He again became a widower after three years of marriage when Laura died in 1884. So, in the space of about five years he lost two wives at the ages of thirty-five and twenty-eight respectively.

His third wife was Ruth Ann Miller, whom he married September 25, 1884, and she survived him. There were seven children of this third marriage; Grace Elma, born 1885, Lula Ann, born 1886, William Alfred, Junior, born 1888, Wilbur Miller, born 1889, Helen Stuart, born 1891, Evelen Mae, born 1894 and Norman Clay, born 1899. Lula Ann and William Alfred, Junior did not live to adulthood.

William Alfred Chalk was a colorful man who wore a neat "van dyke" beard and was small in stature but big in heart. Quick to anger, equally quick to make amends, sometimes salty in speech, he was a man of strong convictions, strongly expressed. He was generous to a fault coming always to the aid of family or friends and frequently bringing old Civil War veterans down on their luck in off the street for a meal.

In early life he worked with his father in the dairy business but spent most of his years in the employ of the United States Post Office. My mother fondly recalls his frequent references to his duties on the "Catonsville to Towsontown R.P.O." This was the long electric railroad line from the western village of Catonsville through Baltimore City north to the county seat at Towson, both now suburban areas of metropolitan Baltimore. The R.P.O. meant railway post office and referred to special mail cars, now disappeared from the scene, which ran over this and other lines. They were used to collect the mail boxes along the way and as a sorting room to process the mail en route and went on special tracks directly into the interior of the main post office building to unload the mail.

William Alfred Chalk was the kind of man you tell wonderful stories about and one of the author's favorites concerned the "Catonsville to Towsontown R.P.O." He used to meet the car near his home and while waiting and still in civilian clothes would collect the mail

from the box on the corner. Some suspicious citizen reported that the United States mail was being robbed and government agents were hidden out one morning to apprehend the "criminal" in the act. But William Alfred had been forewarned by fellow postal employees. Knowing he was being watched, he approached the box, circled and examined it and in fact did everything but touch it, all the time watching the hidden agents out of the corner of his eye. Finally when the mail car arrived he secured his uniform cap and jacket, collected the box with a flourish and triumphantly reboarded the car as it clattered away on its route.

Another post office story comes to mind, this one concerning his short stature. It seems fellow workers on occasion would lift him bodily into one of the high mail baskets used in those days, place it on the elevator and send the basket and its contents, fuming and helpless to the upper floor of the post office.

Still another story, this one illustrative of his impulsiveness, which I particularly like, concerns a drive in the county he once took in the days when automobiles were young. He was enjoying the trip when a bumble bee descended upon his derby hat perched upon his knees. His reaction was instantaneous and bee and derby sailed out the window of the car into the field from where it (the derby) had to be retrieved. No record has come down to us as to what happened to the bumble bee.

William Alfred Chalk was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 8th Maryland Infantry (Federal) Regiment.¹¹ Although in service during the Gettysburg campaign, he did not participate in the battle but was on detached service as camp guard and hospital orderly. That he did not see active combat was probably due to his short stature, for he was exactly five feet tall. The Civil War musket was usually a

muzzle loader and a rather long gun. As the accepted technique of loading required that the gun be held vertically, butt on ground, while the charge was secured with a long ram rod, a short man could not comfortably or efficiently perform this operation.

He served faithfully his term of enlistment, as the official records duly attest, during which he contracted malarial poisoning, possibly due to the considerable exposure to which his duty subjected him, from which he suffered intermittently the rest of his life. In later years he joined the Union veterans organization, The Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the DuShane Post of Baltimore.

He was a rabid Unionist, patriot and Republican. The sight of the flag at a patriotic event could actually move him to tears and he loved to talk of his Civil War days, politics, in which he was most partisan, and his heroes, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. It was always easy to start a lively discussion on any of these subjects with him.

The days were good in the house of William Alfred Chalk and my mother recalls from the long ago the Christmas decorations he made by hand and the Fourth of July celebrations when he would send up a "hot air" balloon periodically during the afternoon and every one would have home made ice cream from the old fashioned hand freezer between the balloon ascents.

He lived to the age of 78, active and vigorous to the end, and his death came suddenly on October 15, 1922. He is buried with his third wife, Ruth Ann, in Loudon Park Cemetery.

6. John T. Chalk, the sixth child, lived less than three years having been born July 24, 1847, and died January 25, 1850.¹² The author

attempted unsuccessfully to learn the full middle name of this child. It is thought that it might be Tudor which would, of course, greatly strengthen the case for a relationship between the Baltimore City and Harford County Chalk families.

7. Elizabeth Cassandra Chalk, the seventh child, was born December 24, 1849. She married Joseph Brown of Baltimore on July 17, 1870, and they had ten children: Lawrence J., born 1872, Lorennia J., born 1874, Susie Lee, born 1876, Norman Hall, born 1878, Charles Franklin, born 1880, Harry Arthur, born 1882, Alice Viola, born 1883, Joseph, Junior, born 1884, Wallace L., born 1886 and Oscar L., born 1887.

The family later moved to and lived in the area of Havre de Grace and Port Deposit, Maryland on the Susquehanna River. There their lives were touched by the sad loss of their fourteen year old son and eldest child, Lawrence, who was drowned in the Susquehanna. Elizabeth Chalk Brown died April 1, 1889, and is buried with other family members in Angel Hill Cemetery, Havre de Grace, Maryland.¹³

8. Harriet Ann Chalk, the eighth child, was born March 31, 1854, and married James Hallett Baer on December 17, 1879. They had five children whose dates of birth and death are not known to the author. These children were: James Hallett, Junior, Guy, Una Belle, Royal and Russell.

The family moved to Durham, North Carolina where Mr. Baer established and operated all his later life the Durham Ice Cream Company. It was one of the larger ice cream manufacturers and distributors in the state and famous for its fancy ice specialties which were shipped all over the East.

An interesting memory of this family is the horse which the Baers' once purchased as a carriage horse and which turned out to be

a natural trotter. Mr. Baer entered him in many trotting races and the animal was often a winner.

Harriet Ann Chalk Baer and her husband are buried in Durham, North Carolina as are at least some of their children.¹⁴

9. Charles Franklin Chalk, the ninth child, was born in Baltimore on February 14, 1857, and married Mary Frances Ebaugh on November 30, 1881. Their seven children are: Howard Elmer, born 1882, Ella Lorena, born 1885, Jennie Caroline, born 1886, Charles Albert, born 1890, Elizabeth Elma, born 1891, William Edward, born 1895, Mary Frances, born 1902.

Like other members of the Chalk family, including Levi's brother, Elias and his boys, Charles Franklin appears to have been a railroader at one time and in the Baltimore City Directory is once listed as a "telegraphist." In early years he is known to have worked in his father's dairy business. He died February 11, 1926, and is buried with his wife in Loudon Park, the resting place of so many of the Chalks.¹⁵

GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE DESCENDENTS OF LEVI CHALK

Explanation of the numbering system. The first digit indicates the generation, Levi Chalk being the first of these tables, his children the second, his grandchildren the third, etc. For example, James Alexander Chalk, of the second generation and the eldest child of Levi is 2.1. Mary Jane Chalk, the second child of Levi is 2.2. William Francis Chalk, of the third generation from Levi and the sixth child of James Alexander is therefore numbered 3.6.

THE DESCENDENTS OF JAMES ALEXANDER CHALK, THE FIRST
CHILD OF LEVI CHALK AND HIS WIFE, LORENN A DICUS CHALK

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| 2.1. James Alexander Chalk | 1832 | 1852 | 1904 |
| married: Sophia Beck | 1833 | | 1925 |
| 3.1. Emma Jane Chalk | 1852 | | 1854 |
| 3.2. Clara Belle Chalk | 1854 | | 1854 |
| 3.3. Emma Jane Chalk - twins | 1854 | | 1855 |
| 3.4. Alice Sophia Chalk | 1857 | | 1882 |
| 3.5. James Ambrose Chalk | 1862 | 1899 | 1943 |
| married: Margaret Irene Keener Baker | 1859 | | 1951 |
| 4.1. Cynthia Annette Chalk | 1903 | 1922 | |
| married: Oscar Clair Bennett | 1898 | | |
| 5.1. Roland Keener Bennett, Sr. | 1924 | 1946 | |
| married: Mary Lee Clarke | 1924 | | |
| 6.1. Roland Keener Bennett, Jr. | 1948 | | |
| 6.2. Sue Allison Bennett | 1950 | | |
| 5.2. Carolyn Dale Bennett | 1935 | 1957 | |
| married: Henry Thomas Vincett | 1930 | | |
| 6.1. Mark Edward Vincett | 1960 | | |
| 6.2. Matthew Bennett Vincett | 1963 | | |
| 4.2. Clinton Carroll Chalk, Sr. | 1901 | 1920 | |
| married: Laura Dobbyn | 1902 | | |
| 5.1. Clinton Carroll Chalk, Jr. | 1921 | killed in WWII | |
| married: Rubye Brown | | | |
| married: Jane Smith | | | |
| 3.6. William Francis Chalk | 1865 | 1883 | 1946 |
| married: Ida Catherine Collins | 1861 | | 1953 |
| 4.1. Ira Newton Chalk, Sr. | 1886 | | |
| married: Cora Feige | | | |
| 5.1. Ira Newton Chalk, Jr. | | | |
| 5.2. William Chalk | | | |
| 5.3. Chester Chalk | | | |
| 5.4. Kenneth Chalk | | | |
| 5.5. Edna Chalk | | | |
| 5.6. Dorothy Chalk | | | |
| 5.7. Douglas Chalk | | | |
| 5.8. Cora Mae Chalk | | | |
| 5.9. James Gordon Chalk | | | |
| 4.2. Chester Clayton Chalk | 1888 | | 1889 |
| 4.3. Alice Edna Chalk | 1889 | 1911 | |
| married: Charles Roy Weant | 1885 | | 1951 |
| 5.1. Jean Weant | 1927 | 1948 | |
| married: William Ross Taylor | 1923 | | |
| 6.1. Roy Mark Taylor | 1961 | | |
| 4.4. Lillian Chalk | 1892 | 1916 | |
| married: Thomas Hanson Sherman, Sr. | | | 1965 |
| 5.1. Lillian Lucille Sherman | 1917 | 1941 | |
| married: Wilbur Harvey Hunter, Jr. | | | |
| no children | | | |

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|--|------|---------|------|
| 5.2.Thomas Hanson Sherman, Jr. married: Patricia Collins | 1926 | 1950 | |
| 6.1.Susan Mallory Sherman | 1952 | | |
| 6.2.Thomas Hanson Sherman,III | 1954 | | |
| 4.5.William Malcolm Chalk, Sr. married: Helen Louise Gohlinghorst | 1896 | 1920 | |
| 5.1.William Malcolm Chalk, Jr. married: Lillian Louise Denton | 1899 | | |
| 6.1.Maxine Helen Chalk | 1922 | 1947 | |
| married: Catherine Melchling | 1921 | | |
| 6.1.Barbara Lynn Chalk | 1948 | | |
| 6.2.William Jeffry Chalk | 1928 | 1952 | |
| 6.3.Lyndia Jean Chalk | 1952 | | |
| 6.4.Vickie Anne Chalk | 1953 | | |
| 5.2.John George Chalk married: Alvina Mary Schmidt | 1955 | | |
| 6.1.Sharon Lee Chalk | 1957 | | |
| 6.2.Judy Louise Chalk | 1923 | 1946 | |
| 5.3.Albert Bernard Chalk, Sr. married: Margaret Elizabeth Hartman | 1929 | | |
| 6.1.Albert Bernard Chalk, Jr. | 1946 | | |
| 6.2.Robert Henry Chalk | 1948 | | |
| 6.3.Dawn Marie Ann Chalk | 1926 | 1949 | |
| 5.4.Robert Franklin Chalk married: Carol Delores Congdon | 1931 | | |
| no children | 1952 | | |
| | 1955 | | |
| | 1959 | | |
| | 1938 | 1964 | |
| | 1944 | | |
| 2.2.Mary Jane Chalk (Levi's second child) unmarried | 1835 | | 1889 |
| 2.3.Joseph Ambrose Chalk (Levi's third child) married: Sarah Elizabeth Cox no children | 1837 | 1859 | 1896 |
| | 1842 | | 1912 |
| 2.4.William Reeves Chalk (Levi's fourth child) | 1841 | | 1844 |

THE DESCENDENTS OF WILLIAM ALFRED CHALK, THE FIFTH
CHILD OF LEVI CHALK AND HIS WIFE, LORENN A DICUS CHALK

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| 2.5. William Alfred Chalk, Sr. | 1844 | 1874 | 1922 |
| married: Almira Carroll Baker | 1842 | | 1877 |
| 3.1. Mary McCormick Chalk | 1875 | | 1958 |
| married: Isaac Pfoutz Miller | 1873 | | 1947 |
| 4.1. Edna Martha Miller | 1894 | 1920 | |
| married: Donald W. Fallon, Sr. | 1894 | | |
| 5.1. Janet Miller Fallon | 1921 | | |
| unmarried | | | |
| 5.2. Donald W. Fallon, Jr. | 1926 | 1949 | |
| married: Dorothy Elaine Rhinecker | 1929 | | |
| 6.1. Gary Michael Fallon | 1951 | | |
| 6.2. Donald Wesley Fallon | 1954 | | |
| 5.3. Lee Carroll Fallon | 1933 | 1954 | |
| married: Dolores Anita Ebaugh | 1935 | | |
| 6.1. Susan Ann Fallon | 1955 | | |
| 6.2. Brian Jon Fallon | 1956 | | |
| 6.3. Jamie Carroll Fallon | 1960 | | |
| 6.4. Kimberly Jo Fallon | 1962 | | |
| married: Laura Virginia Yergan | 1856 | 1881 | 1884 |
| 3.1. Bessie Lee Chalk | 1882 | | 1903 |
| unmarried | | | |
| 3.2. Alice Sophie Chalk | 1883 | | 1907 |
| married: John Hoffman | | | |
| married: Ruth Ann Miller | 1861 | 1884 | 1946 |
| 3.1. Grace Elma Chalk | 1885 | 1910 | |
| married: Samuel Raleigh Tennant | 1888 | | 1942 |
| 4.1. Doris Chalk Tennant | 1910 | 1932 | |
| married: Joseph Norris Nelson, Sr. | 1910 | | 1961 |
| 5.1. Barbara June Nelson | 1938 | 1962 | |
| married: Kenneth Dale Tremain, Sr. | | | |
| 6.1. Lisa Lynn Tremain | 1962 | | |
| 6.2. Kenneth Dale Tremain, Jr. | 1964 | | |
| 5.2. Joseph Norris Nelson, Jr. | 1946 | | |
| unmarried | | | |
| 3.2. Lula Ann Chalk | 1886 | | 1888 |
| 3.3. William Alfred Chalk, Jr. | 1888 | died in | infancy |
| 3.4. Wilbur Miller Chalk | 1889 | 1912 | |
| married: Maude Percy | | | |
| 4.1. Wilbur Percy Chalk | 1912 | | 1921 |
| 4.2. Joseph Lee Chalk, Sr. | 1917 | 1947 | |
| married: Audrey Baker | | | |
| 5.1. Joseph Lee Chalk, Jr. | 1951 | | |
| 5.2. Bradford Marshall Chalk | 1953 | | |
| 5.3. Scott Gardiner Chalk | 1962 | | |

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|--|------|---------|------|
| 3.5.Helen Stuart Chalk | 1891 | 1915 | |
| married: Charles Albert Earp, Sr. | 1891 | | 1945 |
| 4.1.Charles Albert Earp, Jr. | 1917 | | |
| unmarried | | | |
| 3.6.Evelen Mae Chalk | 1894 | 1920 | |
| married: Arthur Pue Gorman Kearsey | 1897 | | 1948 |
| no children | | | |
| 3.7.Norman Clay Chalk | 1899 | 1924 | |
| married: Margaret Victoria Brown | 1905 | | 1961 |
| 4.1.Martha Ruth Chalk | 1925 | 1944 | |
| married: Joseph Frey Gingrich | 1921 | | |
| 5.1.Joseph Allen Gingrich | 1945 | | |
| 5.2.Sandra Lee Gingrich | 1948 | | |
| 5.3.Susan Lynn Gingrich - twins | 1948 | | |
| 5.4.Michael Gingrich | 1954 | | |
| 2.6.John T. Chalk (Levi's sixth child) | 1847 | | 1850 |

THE DESCENDENTS OF ELIZABETH CASSANDRA CHALK, THE SEVENTH
CHILD OF LEVI CHALK AND HIS WIFE, LORENNA DICUS CHALK

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 2.7.Elizabeth Cassandra Chalk | 1849 | 1870 | 1889 |
| married: Joseph Brown, Sr. | 1848 | | |
| 3.1.Lawrence J. Brown | 1872 | | 1886 |
| 3.2.Lorenn J. Brown | 1874 | | |
| married: George Creighton | | | |
| no children | | | |
| 3.3.Susie Lee Brown | 1876 | | |
| married: Frank Hagerty | | | |
| no children | | | |
| 3.4.Norman Hall Brown | 1878 | | 1925 |
| 3.5.Charles Franklin Brown | 1880 | 1902 | 1945 |
| married: Lillie S. Steinmeier | 1881 | | |
| 4.1.Grace H. Brown | 1911 | 1936 | |
| married: Albert H. Morris | 1908 | | |
| no children | | | |
| 4.2.Townsend Brown | 1914 | 1936 | |
| married: E. Virginia Zink | 1915 | | |
| 5.1.Carolyn T. Brown | 1941 | | |
| 5.2.Cynthia T. Brown | 1945 | | |
| 3.6.Harry Arthur Brown | 1882 | | |
| 3.7.Alice Viola Brown | 1883 | | 1917 |
| married: Norman Tillery | | | |
| 4.1.Melva Tillery | 1902 | | 1957 |
| married: Robert E. Packham | | | |
| no children | | | |
| 4.2.Edwin H. Tillery, Sr. | 1910 | 1930 | |
| married: Mary Simperts Harris | 1912 | | |

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|---------------------------|------|---------|------|
| 5.1 Edwin H. Tillery Jr. | 1934 | 1958 | |
| married: Nancy Lee Allmon | 1932 | | |
| 6.1 Bonnie Lee Tillery | 1960 | | |
| 3.8. Joseph Brown, Jr. | 1884 | | 1906 |
| 3.9. Wallace L. Brown | 1886 | | 1886 |
| 3.10. Oscar L. Brown | 1887 | | 1924 |

THE DESCENDENTS OF HARRIET ANN CHALK, THE EIGHTH
CHILD OF LEVI CHALK AND HIS WIFE, LORENNA DICUS CHALK

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|--|
| 2.8. Harriet Ann Chalk | 1854 | 1879 | |
| married: James Hallett Baer | | | |
| 3.1. Hallett Baer | | | |
| married: Lula Quillan | | | |
| no children | | | |
| 3.2. Guy Baer | | | |
| married: Bessie Stehley | | | |
| 4.1. Charles Franklin Baer | | | |
| 4.2. James Samuel Baer | | | |
| 3.3. Una Belle Baer | | | |
| married: James Gavitt Baldwin, Sr. | | | |
| 4.1. James Gavitt Baldwin, Jr. | | | |
| 4.2. Louise Baldwin | | | |
| 4.3. Mary Anne Baldwin | | | |
| 4.4. Russell Edward Baldwin | | | |
| 3.4. Royal Baer | | | |
| married: Sadie..... | | | |
| 4.1. James H. Baer | | | |
| 3.5. Russell Baer | | | |
| married: Alta..... | | | |
| no children | | | |

THE DESCENDENTS OF CHARLES FRANKLIN CHALK, THE NINTH
CHILD OF LEVI CHALK AND HIS WIFE, LORENNA DICUS CHALK

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 2.9. Charles Franklin Chalk | 1857 | 1881 | 1926 |
| married: Mary Frances Ebaugh | 1860 | | 1902 |
| 3.1. Howard Elmer Chalk | 1882 | 1902 | 1904 |
| married: Augusta Susannah DeHoff | | | |
| no children | | | |
| 3.2. Ella Lorena Chalk | 1885 | | 1885 |
| 3.3. Jennie Caroline Chalk | 1886 | 1925 | |
| married: Wilbur Cunningham | 1875 | | 1960 |
| no children | | | |
| 3.4. Charles Albert Chalk | 1890 | 1915 | 1943 |
| married: Irene Lola Miller | 1892 | | |
| 4.1. Mildred May Chalk | 1918 | 1940 | |
| married: Frederick Ibeson Harrison | 1912 | | |
| 5.1. Constance Irene Harrison | 1947 | | |

| | BORN | MARRIED | DIED |
|---------------------------------|------|---------|------|
| 5.2.Frederick Charles Harrison | 1950 | | |
| 5.3.Lynn Mildred Harrison | 1952 | | |
| 4.2.Dorothy Irene Chalk | 1921 | 1941 | |
| married: John Weston Jones, Sr. | 1920 | | |
| 5.1.John Weston Jones, Jr. | 1944 | | |
| 5.2.Carol Elizabeth Jones | 1950 | | |
| 3.5.Elizabeth Elma Chalk | 1891 | 1923 | |
| married: Osmund L. Wenderoth | 1893 | | 1947 |
| 4.1.Edward Howard Wenderoth | 1926 | | 1943 |
| 4.2.Donald Russell Wenderoth | 1928 | 1950 | |
| married: Hortense Eugenia Legg | | | |
| 5.1.Russell Harry Wenderoth | 1952 | | |
| 5.2.Donald Benjamin Wenderoth | 1953 | | |
| 3.6.William Edward Chalk | 1895 | | 1919 |
| unmarried | | | |
| 3.7.Mary Frances Chalk | 1902 | 1934 | |
| married: Edward Scheeler | 1896 | | 1960 |
| 4.1.William Edward Scheeler | 1936 | | |
| unmarried | | | |
| 4.2.Nancy Scheeler | 1938 | 1958 | |
| married: James Arthur Wagner | 1935 | | |
| 5.1.Cheryl Lynn Wagner | 1961 | | |
| 5.2.Dawn Marie Wagner | 1965 | | |

- End of Genealogical Tables -

REFERENCE NOTES

Chapter I

Chalk Family Origins In England

1. The fullest accounts of the origin of the surname are found in Eilert Ekwall, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th ed., Oxford, England, The Clarendon Press, 1960), p. 94 and Percy Hide Reaney, A Dictionary of British Surnames (London, Routledge and K. Paul, 1958), p. 64. Others include: Henry Barber, British Family Names: Their Origin and Meaning (London, E. Stock, 1894), p. 104; Charles Wareing Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, With Special American Instances (London, H. Frowde, 1901), p. 168; Robert Ferguson, Surnames As A Science (London, G. Routledge and Sons, 1883), p. 101; Henry Harrison, Surnames of the United Kingdom. A Concise Etymological Dictionary (2 vols.; London, The Eaton Press, 1912-18), I, 74; and Mark Anthony Lower, Patronymica Brittannica. A Dictionary of Family Names of the United Kingdom (London, J. R. Smith, 1860), p. 56.
2. Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of England... (4 vols.; 5th ed., London, S. Lewis & Co., 1842) (with Atlas), I, 538, 389, 318.
3. Cecil Gurden Moore (ed.), Registers of Broad Chalke, Co. Wilts, From 1538 to 1780 (London, Mitchell and Hughes, printers, 1881), preface, p. v.
4. Ekwall, pp. 57, 94. 5. Ibid, p. 94.
6. William Arthur, An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names (New York, Sheldon, Blakeman and Co., 1857), p. 98; Charles Wareing Bardsley, Our English Surnames: Their Sources and Significations (London, Chatto and Winders, 1873), p. 177; Sabine Baring-Gould, Family Names and Their Story (London, Seeley & Co. Limited, 1910), p. 112.
7. Harrison, I, 74; Baring-Gould, p. 119; Lower, p. 56; Reaney, p. 64.
8. F.H. Sunderland, Howden, Yorkshire, England (1940) quoted in Minna (Chalk) Scott Hyman, The Chalk Family of England and America 1066-1942 (Hyman, Texas, Press of the Naylor Co., 1942), p. 18.
9. Ekwall, p. 82.
10. Early Settlers of Maryland, 1634-1684, MSS, Liber Q, Folio 316, Land Office of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland. The system is explained in the Land Office brochure, Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office From July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956, pp. 8, 9.
11. Genealogical chart of early Chalk family prepared by John Chalk, Exeter, Devonshire, England, reproduced in Hyman, n.p., (inside back cover).
12. Ibid. The name appears among the Anne Arundel County, Maryland Chalks and in the subject line i.e. James Alexander Chalk, the eldest son of Levi Chalk. See Anne Arundel County Probate Records, MSS, Estate of Sarah Chalk, Balance and Distribution, Box 18, Folder 98, 1790, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland

13. Bristol, England: Bristol and America, A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America 1654-1685... (London, R.S.Glover 193?), pp. ix,x,5. This is a list of persons who came as indentured servants and therefore does not include Francis Chalk.
14. See, for example, the card index files of colonial central agency probate records and testamentary proceedings as well as index libers of Harford County land records at MHR.
15. Joseph Meadows Cowper (ed.), Canterbury Marriage Licenses (6 vols.; Canterbury, England, Cross & Jackman, printers, 1892-1906). Index to 2nd series (1619-1660) and 4th series (1677-1700). Included is a Francis Chalk who married a Sarah Coomer in 1640.
16. The following references pertain to the Elias Chalk of Wilton: Pardoe Yates, "The Wilton Carpet Industry", The Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Magazine, XXVI, (1892), 248; E. A. Fry (comp.), "The Wiltshire Protestation Returns of 1641-2", Wiltshire Notes and Queries, An Illustrated Quarterly Antiquarian and Genealogical Magazine, VII, (1911-1913), 207; Edmund Nevill and Reginald Boucher (eds.), "Bishop of Salisbury, Salisbury Marriage Licenses 1615-1652", The Genealogist, XXXVII, new series, 218.
17. Maryland Land Patents, MSS, Harford County, Certificate 283, Liber IC Nr.R, Folio 11; Patent 283, Liber IC Nr.P, Folio 90, 1801. LOM.
18. William Harry Rylands (ed.), The Four Visitations of Berkshire 1532, 1566, 1623, 1665-1666 (2 vols.; "Publications of the Harleian Society"; London, Mitchell, Hughes and Clarke, 1907-08), LVI, 5,6,22,23,184; Frederic Thomas Colley (ed.), The Visitation of the County of Somerset in the Year 1623 ("Publications of the Harleian Society"; London, 1876), XI, 22-23; P.H. Ditchfield and William Page (eds.), A History of Berkshire (4 vols.; "The Victoria History of the Counties of England"; London, A. Constable and Company, Limited, 1906-1924), IV (1924), 159-162,187,213,232. The coat of arms of this family is described in one of the Berkshire Visitations and is also reproduced in Mrs. Hyman's book. It is not included in this study however because the Levi Chalk family is not entitled to display it without a positive proof of descent.
19. Colley, Visitation of Somerset, "Harleian Publications," XI, 22-23.
20. John Collinson, The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset... (3 vols.; Bath, England, printed by R. Cruttwell, 1791), II, 291-292.
21. Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee (eds.), The Dictionary of National Biography... (29 vols.; London, Oxford University Press, 1937-1959), IV (1937-1938), 267-268; Ditchfield and Page, History of Berkshire, IV, (1924) 159-162,187,213,232.
22. J.W. Gough, Mendip Mining Laws and Forest Bounds ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society"; London, 1931), XLV, 2,3. Other evidence of his judicial acts are found in: Emanuel Green (ed.), Pedes Finium Commonly Called Feet of Fines for the County of Somerset (4th series) Henry IV to Henry VI ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society"; London, 1906), XXII, 137; Thomas Bruce Dilks (ed.), Bridgewater Borough Archives 1445-1468 ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society"; London, 1945), LX, items 831, 878.

23. Dictionary of National Biography, IV, 267, 268; Collinson, II, 291, 292. For original references to some of Sir Richard Chooke's holdings see Green, Pedes Finium, "Somerset Record Society", XXII, 115-137 passim; Dilks, Bridgewater Borough Archives, "Somerset Record Society", LX, items 744, 749, 780, 795.
24. Ditchfield and Page, History of Berkshire, IV, 232.
25. F. Seymour Chalk of England quoted in Hyman, p. 3.
26. John Leland, "Leland's Journey Through Wiltshire A D 1540-42", with notes by J.E. Jackson, The Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Magazine, I (1854), 177-178.
27. John Chalk of England, citing "Rolls of Parliament", V, 528, quoted in Hyman, p. 21. The original source was not available to the author.
28. Dilks, Bridgewater Borough Archives, "Somerset Record Society", LX, item 850.
29. Emanuel Green (ed.), The Survey and Rental of the Chantries, Colleges and Free Chapels, Guilds, Fraternities, Lamps, Lights and Obits in the County of Somerset As Returned in the 2nd Year of King Edward VI A D 1548 ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society"; London, 1888), II, 93; Collinson, II, 291; F. Seymour Chalk of England, quoted in Hyman, p. 3.
30. F.W. Weaver (ed.), Somerset Medieval Wills (1383-1500) ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society", London, 1901), XVI, 238-243, 244-245.
31. Ditchfield and Page, History of Berkshire, IV, 159-160.
32. Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of England, I, 113, IV, 49, I, 92.
33. Charles E. Long, "Wild Darell of Littlecote", The Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Magazine, IV (1858), 231.
34. Ibid; Elias Ashmole, The Antiquities of Berkshire (3 vols.; London, printed for W. Mears, 1723), II, 249.
35. Joseph Foster, Alumni Oxonienses, The Members of the University of Oxford 1500-1714... (4 vols.; London, Parker & Co., 1891), I, early series, 274.
36. F.H. Manley (comp.), "A List of the Representatives In Parliament From 1295-1832 For the County and Burroughs of Wiltshire As Given In the Parliamentary Return of 1872", The Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Magazine, XLVII, (1935-37), 205, 215, 216.
37. F.W. Weaver (ed.) Somerset Medieval Wills (1531-1558) ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society", London, 1905), XXI, 15; H.C. Maxwell-Lyte and M.C.B. Dawes (eds.), The Register of Thomas Bekynton Bishop of Bath and Wells 1443-1465 (part I, "Publications of the Somerset Record Society", London, 1934), XLIX, item 1454; H. C. Maxwell-Lyte (ed.), The Registers of Robert Stillington Bishop of Bath and Wells 1466-1691 and Richard Fox Bishop of Bath and Wells 1492-1494 ("Publications of the Somerset Record Society", London, 1937), LII, items 283, 555, 680, 682, 987.
38. John Chalk's genealogical chart reproduced in Hyman, n.p. (inside back cover).

CHAPTER II

The Chalk Family In Maryland

1. Maryland Provincial Court Proceedings, MSS, Liber S, Folios 902, 1001, 1002, 1010, 1661, Land Office of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland.
2. Ibid, Liber BB, Folio 245, 1664.
3. Early Settlers of Maryland, 1634-1684, MSS, Liber Q, Folio 316. LOM. The system is explained in the Land Office brochure previously cited in note 10, Chapter I. Another Francis Chalke was transported to Virginia in 1663. Nell Marian Nugent; Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800 (5 vols.; Richmond, Virginia, Press of the Dietz Publishing Co., 1934), I, 428.
4. Maryland Land Patents, MSS, Calvert County, Certificate 19, Liber 7, Folio 391; Patent 19, Liber 7, Folio 392, 1664. LOM.
5. Ibid, no certificate; Patent 19, Liber PL4, Folio 45, 1718.
6. Early Settlers of Maryland, 1634-1684, Liber 17, Folio 69.
7. Society of Friends (Quaker) Records for Maryland and Virginia, MSS, Clifts Monthly, microfilm, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland; Charles Francis Stein, A History of Calvert County Maryland (Baltimore; by the author, 1960), pp. 61, 224.
8. Stein, pp. 16, 20, 23, 32. 9. Ibid, p. 32.
10. St. James Parish Register 1663-1856, Anne Arundel County, MSS, pp. 28, 30, 34, 41, 44. MHR. The 1680 birth data of John Chalk (I) is hypothecated on the known date of his marriage.
11. Anne Arundel County Land Records, MSS, Liber CW1, Folios 512-514, 1721, MHR; Maryland Colonial Rent Rolls, MSS, "Holland's Range", Nr. 1-12, Nr. A, 1721. LOM.
12. Maryland Provincial Court Proceedings, Liber PL 6, Folio 348, 1724-31.
13. Maryland Testamentary Proceedings, MSS, Liber 23, Folio 77, 1716. MHR.
14. George Chocke and wife v William Lock, Maryland Chancery Court, Records, MSS, Nr. 5 Chancery, IR Nr. 2, Folios 5, 9, 13, 75, 84-93, 95-105, 1729-30, LOM.
15. Maryland Colonial Rent Rolls, "Harris' Beginning", Nr. 1-88, 1729, "Ram Gott Swamp", Nr. 1-2, 1735; Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber IHTI Nr. 1, Folios 222-226, 1730; Liber RD Nr. 2, Folios 229-230, 1735. The last named deed also mentions George Chocke's wife, Rachel, by name.
16. St. James Parish Register 1663-1856, p. 59.
17. Anne Arundel County Probate Records, MSS, estate of John Chalk, Inventory, Liber 29, Folio 280, 1744; Administration Accounts, Liber 20, Folio 313, 1744, MHR; Maryland Testamentary Proceedings, Administration Bond, Liber 30, Folio 367, 1737.
18. Map of Anne Arundel County, Maryland and United States Geological Survey, 1907. LOM.
19. Oliphant's Studies in Securities Nr. 313, August, 1962, "Potomac Electric Power Company." This Chalk Point is at the juncture of Charles and Prince George's Counties which was originally part of Calvert County. It is near Benedict, Maryland, where the British forces landed during the War of 1812 of which more later.

20. St. James Parish Register 1663-1856, pp. 28, 30, 34, 41, 44; Baltimore County Probate Records, MSS, Wills, Liber 33, Folios 209-210, 1765, MHR; Society of Friends (Quakers), Records, Gunpowder Meeting, Harford County, MSS, Book 123, p. 43, membership. The originals are now in the archives at Stoney Run Friend's Meeting, 5116 North Charles Street, Baltimore. Microfilm copies are at MHR. The Gunpowder Meeting references were copied from the originals for Mrs. Edna Weant who kindly made them available to the author.
21. Gunpowder Meeting records, Book 123, pp. 37, 38, 39, 48.
22. Baltimore County Land Records, MSS, Liber BB Nr. 1, Folios 558-559, 1756, being part of "Bond's Forest". MHR.
23. Gunpowder Meeting Records, Book 128, p. 55, births and deaths.
24. William N. Wilkins (comp.), Baltimore County Court Records, Joppa, Maryland. Levy Allowances and List of Taxables by Hundreds 1737, (Baltimore, 1949), p. 17.
25. Baltimore County Probate Records, Wills, Liber 33, Folios 209-210, 1765; Baltimore County Land Records, Liber HWS Nr. 1A, Folios 376-378, 1740, Liber BB Nr. 1, Folios 2,3,5, 1753, MHR; Maryland Colonial Rent Rolls, Nr. 2-539, 1753.
26. Baltimore County Land Records, Liber BB Nr. 1, Folios 5, 6, 1753.
27. Maryland Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 31, Folio 88, 1739, Liber 32, Folio 66, 1746.
28. Tudor Chocke v George Chocke et.al., Maryland Chancery Court, Papers, MSS, Nr. 1082, 1813-19, not recorded; Tudor Chocke v James, Heeps, Blaneys, et.al., Ibid, Papers, Nr. 1292, 1812, Records 5-85, 100-554. LOM; Harford County Land Records, Petition, MSS, Liber HD Nr. 2, Folio 297, 1820, MHR; Elizabeth James v Bennett Chocke, Harford County Court Records Equity Docket, MSS, Case 16, 1817; George Chocke v Bennett Chocke, Ibid, Case 55, 1820-21, Court House, Belair, Maryland.
29. Gunpowder Meeting records, Book 124, p. 90.
30. Baltimore County Probate Records, Wills, Liber 33, Folios 209-210, 1765.
31. Gunpowder Meeting records, Book 123, p. 43, membership.
32. St. Johns Parish Register, 1768-1861, Harford County, MSS, p. 7, MHR.
33. Harford County Land Records, Liber HD Nr. W, Folio 43, 1811, Liber HD Nr. X, Folio 389, 1813, Liber HD Nr. Y, Folio 274, 1815.
34. Harford County Land Records, Liber HD Nr. 2, Folio 300, 1820, Liber HD Nr. 6, Folio 316, 1822, Harford County Court Records, Equity Docket, Case 16, 1817.
35. Maryland Chancery Court, Papers, MSS, Nr. 1082, 1813-1819, not recorded; Ibid, Papers, MSS, Nr. 1292, 1812, Records 5-85, 100-554.
36. Baltimore County Probate Records, Wills, Liber 33, Folios 209-210, 1765.
37. Baltimore County Land Records, Liber AL Nr. C, Folios 176-177, 1772.
38. Maryland Land Patents, Harford County, Certificate 283, Liber IC Nr. R, Folio 11; Patent 283, Liber IC Nr. P, Folio 90, 1801.
39. Harford County Probate Records, MSS, Administration Bonds, Liber EF,.....Folio 400, 1810; Administration Accounts, Liber AJ Nr. 3, Folios 350-352, 358-359, 1812. MHR.

40. Walter Wilkes Preston, History of Harford County Maryland, from 1608 (the Year of Smith's Expedition) to the Close of the War of 1812, (Press of Sun Book Office, Baltimore, 1901), pp. 119, 120; Maryland Oath of Fidelity Records, Harford County, MSS, Box 3, Folder 47, p. 1, 1778. MHR.
41. Preston, pp. 119-120; Oath of Fidelity Records, Box 3, Folder 48.1, p. 7, 1778 (2 items).
42. Harford County Land Records, Petition, Liber HD Nr. 2, Folio 300, 1820 (statement sworn to 4.7.1821); Harford County Court Records, Equity Docket, Case 55, 1820-21.
43. Harford County Land Records, Liber 9, Folio 302, 1826.
44. Avarilla Chalk, Charles Sesney Chalk and William Francis Chalk quoted in Hyman, The Chalk Family of England and America 1066-1942, pp. 58, 64, 63.
45. Ibid, pp. 62, 64; ... Harford County Land Records, Liber HD Nr. 6, Folio 316, 1822, Liber ALJ, Nr. 36, Folio 350, 1878. The author's mother, Helen Chalk Earp, remembers "Cousin Georgie's" visits to her home.
46. Harford County Probate Records, Administration Accounts, Liber AJ Nr. 3, Folios 350-352, 358-359, 1812; Harford County Court Records, Equity Docket, Case 16, 1817.
47. Levi Chalk family Bible published by Kimber and Sharpless, Philadelphia, 1826 in possession of the author.
48. United States Federal Census, MSS, 1880, Baltimore City, p. 22, National Archives, Washington, D. C. This census was unique in that it showed place of birth of parents of the subject as well as his own place of birth.
49. United States Federal Census, 1810, Baltimore County, p. 709.
50. U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790. Maryland, (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907), pp. 73, 75.
51. See note 20. The other twins include Clara Belle and Emma Jane Chalk and Sandra Lee and Susan Lynn Gingrich of the James Alexander Chalk and William Alfred Chalk lines respectively.

CHAPTER III

John Chalk of 1777, Father of Levi

1. Levi Chalk family Bible, published by Kimber and Sharpless, Philadelphia, 1826, in possession of the author.
2. Baltimore County Marriages, 1777-1851, MSS, original entry nr. 307, 1797, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
3. Levi Chalk family Bible.
4. United States Federal Census, MSS, 1810, Baltimore County, p. 709; Ibid, 1820, p. 208, National Archives, Washington, D. C.
5. John Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County... (2 vols.; Philadelphia, L.H. Everts, 1881), II, 859, 813; John Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland... (2 vols.; Philadelphia, 1882), II, 879. Edward Spencer, "Soldier's Delight Hundred", The Maryland Historical Magazine, I (nr. 2, June 1906), 151 (being a paper read before the Society in 1881); William B. Mayre, "The Old Indian Road," The Maryland Historical Magazine, XV (nr. 4, Dec. 1920), 351.
6. Joshua Dorsey Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland... (Baltimore, Kohn and Pollock, 1905), p. 487.
7. Compiled Military Service Records, War of 1812; Military Pension Records, War of 1812, "Old War Invalid File", nr. 10439, MSS, both in National Archives.
8. Compiled Military Service Records, War of 1812; Baltimore County Marriages, 1777-1851, original entry nr. 450, 1833.
9. Compiled Military Service Records, War of 1812. See also note 1, Chapter IV.
10. The remarks on the War of 1812 in Maryland and the account of the battle of Bladensburg are drawn from the following two excellent books which are recommended if the reader desires to know more about the conflict. Neil Harmon Swanson, The Perilous Fight... (New York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1945), Francis F. Beirne, The War of 1812 (1st ed.; New York, E.P. Dutton, 1949). Specific references to Captain Randall's unit are found in Swanson, pp. 128, 136.
11. Military Pension Records, War of 1812.
12. Ibid.
13. Compiled Military Service Records, War of 1812.
14. Levi Chalk family Bible; Military Pension Records, War of 1812.

CHAPTER IV

Levi Chalk 1807 - 1884

1. Levi Chalk family Bible published by Kimber and Sharpless, Philadelphia, 1826, in possession of the author; Baltimore County Marriages, 1777-1851, MSS, original entry nr. 120, 1831, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.
2. J.R. Matchett, Matchett's Baltimore Directory for 1835-36 (Baltimore, 1836), p. 45, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.
3. Ibid; John W. Woods, Woods Baltimore City Directory (1883) (Baltimore, n.d.), p. 178, MHS.
4. Woods Baltimore City Directory (1860), p. 73; Ibid (1864), p. 74; (1870), p. 108; (1872), p. 109; (1880), p. 163. Levi Chalk Obituary, being a clipping found in family Bible from a local newspaper, name and date unknown.

5. Levi Chalk Obituary.
6. Levi Chalk family Bible.
7. Compiled Military Service Records, Civil War, National Archives, Washington, D. C.
8. Ibid; official statement of military service of Moses Gosnell furnished the author, September 9, 1938 by Major General E. S. Adams, The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.; L. Allison Wilmer, J. H. Jarrett, George W. F. Vernon (comps.), History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-5. Prepared Under Authority of the General Assembly of Maryland, (2 vols.; Baltimore, Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., 1898-99), I, 483, 484, 500.
9. Matchetts Baltimore Directory for 1835-36, p. 45; Ibid (1855-56), p. 67; Woods Baltimore City Directory (1860), p. 73; Ibid (1870), p. 108; (1880), p. 162; (1883), p. 178.
10. Levi Chalk family Bible; Levi Chalk Obituary.
11. United States Federal Census, MSS, 1880, Baltimore City, p. 22, National Archives.
12. Levi Chalk family Bible; Lorena Chalk Obituary, being a clipping found in family Bible from a local newspaper, name and date unknown.
13. Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records, 3801 Frederick Road, Baltimore. The original records of Whatcoat Methodist Church are now in the possession of Arlington Methodist Church, 5268 Reisters-town Road, Baltimore, into which it ultimately merged. The business records from May, 1861, to October, 1869, detail the progress of this transaction to its conclusion. Arlington Methodist Church published an historical brochure, titled History Prepared for the 1961 Anniversary of the Merger, May 21, 1944 (Baltimore, 1961), which also tells the story. A copy is on file at MHS.
14. Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records.
15. Levi Chalk Obituary.

CHAPTER V

The Children of Levi Chalk - Biographical Notes

The principal sources for the biographical notes on the children of Levi Chalk have been the personal knowledge and recollection of members of their families, the Levi Chalk family Bible and its enclosures, and various cemetery records. Special mention should be made of the wonderful knowledge and lively interest of my mother, Helen Chalk Earp, which contributed greatly to this study.

1. Levi Chalk family Bible published by Kimber and Sharpless, Philadelphia, 1826, in possession of the author; Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885, alphabetical on microfilm, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.; Baltimore Cemetery Company, Records, East North Avenue and Rose Street, Baltimore.
2. Compiled Military Service Records, Civil War, National Archives, Washington, D. C.
3. L. Allison Wilmer, J. H. Jarrett, George W. F. Vernon (comps.), History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-5. Prepared Under Authority of the General Assembly of Maryland. (2 vols.; Baltimore, Press of Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., 1898-99), I, 335, 346.
4. Sunday Sun Magazine (Baltimore), October 27, 1963, p. 20, being a reprint of 100 years before in The Sun (Baltimore) week ended October 26, 1863.
5. Baltimore Cemetery Company, Records.
6. Levi Chalk family Bible; Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records, 3801 Frederick Road, Baltimore.
7. Ibid; Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885.
8. John W. Woods, Woods Baltimore City Directory (1860) (Baltimore, n.d.), p. 73, Ibid (1870), p. 108, (1880), p. 162, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records.
9. Levi Chalk family Bible.
10. Ibid; Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885; clippings of newspaper obituaries in family Bible; Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records; personal knowledge of family members.
11. Compiled Military Service Records, Civil War; Military Pension Records, MSS, Civil War, National Archives.
12. Levi Chalk family Bible.
13. This data was supplied by Mrs. Grace Brown Morris. Additional sources were Levi Chalk family Bible, which also contained a clipping of a newspaper story on the death of Lawrence Brown, Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885, and Angel Hill Cemetery Company, Records, Havre de Grace, Maryland.
14. Levi Chalk family Bible; Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885, and personal knowledge of the author.
15. Levi Chalk family Bible; Baltimore City Marriages, 1851-1885; Loudon Park Cemetery Company, Records and personal knowledge of family members, principally Mrs. Jennie Chalk Cunningham and Mrs. Irene Miller Chalk. His occupations are cited in Woods Baltimore City Directory (1880), p. 162 and United States Federal Census, MSS, 1880, Baltimore City, p. 22, National Archives.

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