

SMOCKS IN THE CENSUSES, 1790-1840  
with Plans for the Cooperative Compilation of Complete  
Histories of the Smock, Stayner and Ryker Families

by Alva M. and Ruth L. (Stayner) Tuttle  
January, 1954



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For several years we have been engaged in attempts to trace our various ancestral lines as far back as possible. This work has become so interesting to us that it is now our sole spare time hobby, to which we also devote a good portion of our annual vacation--our only chance to travel and search records personally. About two years ago we prepared several typed copies of a manuscript entitled "Notes on Two Revolutionary Ancestors, Jacob Smock and Gerardus Ryker," by Alva M. Tuttle, and sent them to a few of the largest genealogical libraries and to certain persons to whom we felt the manuscript would be of great interest. We reproduce this manuscript in some of the following pages. This manuscript brought us so many valuable friendships and contacts, as well as so much data on the Smock and Ryker families, that we decided to attempt the compilation of a complete history of the Smock family in America, and to do all we could to assist those already engaged in collecting genealogical data on the Ryker and Stayner families. This circular will be devoted for the most part to Smock material, but we earnestly hope that any persons interested in the Stayner or Ryker (Riker) families will get in touch with us. We have a great deal of material on those families and many valuable contacts with their members.

One of our most valuable contacts is Mr. Samuel Brewer, who published in the Sullivan (ind.) Union several years ago a number of genealogical articles on the early families who settled in Sullivan County Indiana, including one on the Smock family. Through Mr. Brewer we were put in touch with Mrs. Mabel Spell, one of the foremost authorities on the genealogy of the early Dutch and Huguenot families of America. She is a former research director of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record and still writes for that publication. Her latest contributions were the recent series of articles on the Van Barks family. Later she was Director of the New York State Archives, Albany. She is now retired (but still very active) living in San Francisco, California, and a member of the board of directors of the California Genealogical Society. Mrs. Spell is very interested in our efforts to compile a complete and authentic history of the Smock family in America and has volunteered to do whatever she can to assist us. Indeed, she has already given us much invaluable aid. She and Mr. Brewer are engaged in thoroughly checking and tracing all of the early branches of the Smock and allied families and they have in a very short time sent us an amazing amount of material, obviously representing hours of most painstaking research on the part of persons who know exactly what they are doing and how best to do it. Had it not been for their assistance our Smock history, in spite of our best efforts, would have been very incomplete in these early lines. What would have been even worse, we would, no doubt, have continued to perpetuate a number of serious errors which are now widely found in records of the descendants of these families, and in such publications as Teunis Bergens, "Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y." and John C. Smocks "Genealogical Notes on the Smock Family", 1922. The generous efforts of Mrs. Spell and Mr. Brewer alone will guarantee that our Smock history will be far above the average family history both in completeness and authenticity.

However, for the later generations (from about 1780) the quantity and quality of our material will depend upon the amount of assistance which we

receive from Smock descendants and from everyone else interested in assisting with the compilation of complete and authentic genealogical records. We have a number of other valuable collaborators now, and an enormous amount of data, but we will need many more collaborators if ALL the material is to be collected and thoroughly checked. We will be satisfied with no less, and we outline below the methods we feel are best suited to achieve such a result in the most efficient and economical manner.

As we have become more and more experienced in genealogical research and have talked to others and read of their difficulties and errors, we have with increasing conviction formed the opinion that even those persons who are interested only in tracing their direct ancestral lines are not making the proper attack on the problem if they confine their efforts to the collection of data on their own ancestors only. The probabilities of complete failure or serious error are far too great by this method. It is all too easy to pick up the wrong ancestor in some generation, just because that person had the same name and lived at about the same place and time as the correct ancestor. Instances of such errors and failures are far too common in the ancestral records of amateur hunters and are not uncommon in the work of professional genealogists.

The BEST plan, by far, is to work in close cooperation with all other persons who are interested in the same family, in an effort to collect EVERY SCRAP of data on ALL lines (and all variant spellings) of the surname, and to assemble it in a common file at a central "clearing house" for the genealogy of all lines of that surname. This is the plan upon which we have made a fairly good beginning now. As the data are collected it is most gratifying to note how well the pieces of the jig saw puzzle begin to fit together, often solving problems which baffled earlier workers on a smaller scale. We have noted several such instances already.

If all those interested in any way in Smock genealogy (or Stayner, Ryker, etc.) would pool their efforts in this way, far more could be done collectively than by working separately, and much duplication of effort would be saved. The pooling of all data in one place would supply missing pieces for many puzzles which might otherwise never be put together. This is the task to which we have set ourselves, but we cannot do it alone. We will need the help of many others in collecting as much as possible of all existing data from every conceivable source. We will gladly do as much as we can, however, and will serve as the clearing house for Smock genealogy. Send us your Smock problems.

Well published material found in the larger genealogical libraries, such as DAR Lineage Books, Compendium of American Genealogy, etc., and many periodicals of wide circulation such as the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, The New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, etc., are the least important types of material, because such material is easy to get and we have most of it now. This does not mean all published material, however, for there may be several privately printed small histories of family lines or manuscript histories which we do not have and about which we do not even know. Also hundreds of other family histories may give some items on Smocks who married into the family. We have some of such items but undoubtedly there are hundreds which we do not have and could not easily get. We need help in collecting this sort of material.

Also local histories (counties, towns, etc.) even though published are often rare and not easily found. Sometimes they can be found only in the state library or state historical society of the state concerned or in the locality. We would like collaborators in every state to check all such histories, we well as those in manuscript form and send us all Smock data found.

Unpublished material, which exists in abundance all over the country, is the type of material which is most difficult for us to get and therefore the type of material which persons who wish to help should work on first and send to us. The hardest of all to find, of course, is the information in possession of individuals and families only, such as bible records, old letters and documents, manuscript histories not deposited in any genealogical library, etc. This is by far the most urgent collection task, for, as the persons who have them die, their letters and papers are often lost or destroyed, instead of being deposited in a library, by people who do not realize their value or simply do not care. Next comes local records of all sorts, land, court, church, etc., then state and federal records; land, military, etc., particularly if they have not been published.

Some states, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, for example, have a central file of all available vital records from earliest dates. I would like for someone living in or near each of such state capitals to transcribe all the Smock vital records and send them to us. Many state libraries or state historical societies have microfilms of some of the earlier censuses, state or federal, and tax lists. We would like collaborators to search these for all Smocks; also to search local histories and other sources at these libraries, transcribing the Smock data and sending it to us. The more of such information we collect, the better the entire jig saw puzzle will fit together.

The federal censuses (and some state censuses) are probably the most important field of information. Before we complete this work we want the Smock data from all censuses, state and federal, prior to and including the 1880 federal census. This alone will be an enormous collecting job but we must have it. We have all ready collected most of the Smock data from the 1790-1830 censuses, and we reproduce it below. However, each census is much bigger than the one before it, and we need a great deal of help on this very important task alone. Those who help on the census should be sure to search carefully whatever state, county, etc., census they choose to work on for all Smock data, while they are at it, so that we can then cross off that particular census of that locality from our list of work to be done.

To sum it up, those who wish to help on this huge history of the Smocks and allied families in America, should send us any and all Smock data they all ready have, unless it has been well published in easily accessible sources, as explained above. We mean by this, not only connected history on Smock family lines but any and all scraps of information about Smocks. The simple statement, for example, that a certain Smock lived at a certain place at a certain time, often is very important in establishing a connection in a line of descent, and most any other scrap of Smock data may serve likewise.

The ideal plan would be for some persons or persons in each state who are interested in Smock genealogy, to take over the entire state and search the censuses, the libraries, the state, local church and cemetery records, etc. thoroughly for all Smock data for that state. For those who feel this is too much, one or more counties might be selected, or one census (such as 1850) for the entire state. If we could get a few persons in each state, who are really serious about this work as we are, to do this, we would complete the task in two years or less.

Before you copy a large amount of data from a published source or the census records of a certain state or county, etc. which is available to you, you had better send us a card asking if we all ready have it, or if someone is working on it.

When you send your problems in Smock genealogy be sure to give us all you know about all the persons concerned. We will try to solve your problem

and, even though we do not succeed now, as more and more data come in we will probably have the solution sooner or later.

All those who send us material will be mentioned by name and given full credit for their help, in the book when it is finally published (as it will be-- at our expense probably, for few persons ever made a profit, or even got paid for their work, by publishing a family history). We will make the initial investment needed to print an edition of the history, when we feel that it is as complete and accurate as we can reasonably expect to make it, but we hope to sell enough copies of the book to defray at least a major portion of the cost. We would like to hear from all those persons and institutions who will purchase a copy of the book at a reasonable price, so that we can begin to plan the size of the edition and the quality of printing, paper, binding, etc. that we feel we can afford. The more orders we have, the better the quality of the book which can be made for the same price.

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#### NOTES ON TWO REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS, JACOB SMOCK and GERARDUS RYKER

by A. M. Tuttle, written July 1952

Recently the writer has done a great deal of checking, in published and in original sources, in an effort to learn as much as possible about the two men named in the title above, and certain of their descendants. This was prompted, not only by a desire for more information than available in easily accessible published sources, but also because some of these sources disagree in certain respects. Obviously, in cases of disagreement, one or the other source is in error--moreover the writer believes that he has uncovered evidence of certain other errors in the published material. The following notes will bring out these points.

"Genealogical Notes on the Smock Family", by John Conover Smock, 1922, Albany, N. Y. covers some of the early generations of the Smock family in America, however it is very unsatisfactory with respect to Jacob Smock, Revolutionary soldier of Virginia, subject of the present notes, and to the entire lines of Kentucky and Indiana Smocks descended from him and others.

DAR Lineage books 51, 72 and 73 state: "Jacob Smock in 1777-79 served as sergeant in Capt. Robert Higgins" Company, Major Jonathan Clark's 4th regiment of Virginia troops. He was born in New Jersey, died in Kentucky and he married Catherine Demaree. His son, Samuel (1776-1833) married Rachel Riker in 1797. She was born in 1772; died in 1858."

"The Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution", by John H. Gwathmey, 1938, Richmond, gives Jacob Smock's various services as 3rd and 4th Regt's. Cont. Line, S'g't. 4th C. L. 4th, 8th, 12th and 8th C. L.

"Revolutionary War Records of Virginia", Vol. I, G. M. Brumbaugh, p. 496, shows that Jacob Smock received Virginia Military Land Warrant No. 1022 for 200 acres for 3 years service, rank sergeant. On p. 301 it indicates that Jacob S mock assigned this land warrant to Allen Latham.

"History of Greater Indianapolis", Jacob Piatt Dunn, Vol. II, 1910, Chicago (available in Indiana State Library), in going thoroughly into the ancestry of Judge Wm. C. Smock of Indianapolis, whose father, mother and wife were all Smocks, has the most complete history of the Kentucky and Indiana Smocks available in a single published source. Brief notes from it follow:

" Matthias H. Smock (eldest son of the immigrant Hendrick Matthyse



Smock) married Elizabeth Stevens, a widow, in New York on Sept. 13, 1701 and about 1718 they removed to Piscataway, N. J. (See "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in New Jersey and Southern New York", by Rosalie F. Bailey, 1936, for picture of the house they built on the Raritan River in Piscataway prior to 1721--it is still standing and occupied--and many details on them and their children). Their children:

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Hendrick   | Matthias |
| Jan (John) | Gastie   |
| Elizabeth  | Mary     |
| Lucas      |          |

John of this family married Lea Fontine (Fonteyn) (see Bailey, or "Gen. --Notes on Smock Family" for more on them. Their children:

|                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| John, b. 10 Apr. 1735    | Abraham, b. 11 Feb. 1755         |
| Jacob, b. 20 May 1744    | Jannette (Joan), b. 11 Dec. 1757 |
| Gertie, b. 26 Oct. 1751  | Barney, birth date unknown       |
| Catrina, b. 29 Apr. 1753 |                                  |

(A note in Dunn indicates that some children are probably omitted.) Jacob of this family married Catherine Demaree (Demarest) and sometime after 1780 they settled in Shelby County, Ky. John and Peter Smock, two of their sons, were captured by Indians in Shelby County, Ky. when they were 14 and 12 years of age, respectively. They were with Winnemac, a powerful Pottawattomie chief for two years and, through the help of a French Indian trader, were ransomed to their father for a keg of rum at Greenville, Ohio while the negotiations for Wayne's treaty were in process. (Here ends my notes from Dunn, although he has more on the Kentucky and Indiana Smocks, but nothing more on Jacob, the Revolutionary soldier.)

"Indianapolis and Vicinity", 1908 (consulted in Indiana State Library) says (pp. 177-78): "His father Jacob, a Revolutionary soldier, married Catherine Demaree and they went to Shelby County, Kentucky, where they died."

A typed manuscript in the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis entitled "Family Records of Members of Manitou Chapter, DAR" says: "Jacob Smock was born 1744 in Raritan, New Jersey. He enlisted in the Continental Army in Virginia in 1777 and served from July 19th of that year until Nov. 1779. He was a private in the Capt. Robert Higgins Company and later a sergeant. This company was also known as the Major Jonathan Clark Company of the 4th, 8th and later the 12th Virginia Regiments. He died in Kentucky in 1799. He married Catherine Demaree. Their nine children were:

|   |
|---|
| Leah, b. 4-9-1774; m. Gerardus Ryker        |
| Matthew, died unmarried                     |
| Samuel, b. 10-7-1776; m. Rachel Ryker       |
| John, b. 10-7-1779; m. Catherine Carnine    |
| Jacob, - - - - ; m. Sallie Salyers          |
| Abraham, b. 7-8-1790; m. (1) Ann Smock      |
| (2) Katherine Goth                          |
| Peter, b. 1-27-1781; m. Sallie Arbuckle     |
| Mary (Polly) - - - ; m. Cornelius Seburn    |
| Katherine, b. 7-24-1793; m. John V. Seburn" |

The Demarest Family, by Mary A. and Wm. H. S. Demarest, 1938, says (p. 109): "Tryntie married Jacob Smock in New Jersey. They went to Conewago, then to Virginia and to Mercer County, Ky. Later they moved to Indiana. They died near Hanover, Ind. Children (Smock):

|  |
|--|
| Lea, bap. May 15, 1774, Conewago                                   |
| Samuel, b. 10-7-1776, Berkeley County, Va.; died 7-5-1833, Indiana |
| m. Rachel Robbins, (a cousin) in Kentucky - - - -".                |

However a supplement to the Demarest Family, published in 1944, states in part (p. 4): "P. 109 (353 b) Jacob Smock was a soldier - - - - born 1744,

died 1797. He and his wife had 6 children - - - -. Matthew, eldest son, was killed by Indians when a young man in Ky. - - - -. Leah was scalped when abandoned by her Indian captors to whites who were in hot pursuit, but grew up and raised a large family - - - -. Daniel, b. 10-7-1776 in Virginia - - - -." (Note that "Daniel's" birth date in supplement corresponds exactly to the birthdate for Samuel given p. 109 in "The Demarest Family", while the Manitou Chapter DAR list of nine children shows no Daniel.)

Excerpts now from pp. 50-51 of "A History of Shelby County, Kentucky" by Geo. L. Willis, 1929, Louisville: "The Low Dutch Colony came mainly from Mercer County. They purchased 10,000 acres from Squire Boone in 1784. Indians drove them out for a time but they returned in 1786 - - - -". A list of 34 original lot owners is shown on p. 51. One lot was owned by Lucas Vanosdal and Jacob Smock.

DAR Lineage Book 123, pp. 160-161, reads: "Gerardus Ryker (1740-1784) served as ensign in Col. Theunis Day's Bergen County Regiment, New Jersey militia. He was born in Closter, New Jersey, died in Bullskin, Kentucky. He married Rachel Demarest (b. 1746) in 1762 - - - -". Lineage Books 108 and 116 make statements identical to the above about Gerardus Ryker.

Gerardus Riker is listed (p. 456) in Stryker's "Officers and Men of N. J. in the American Revolution".

Paraphrased from "The Demarest Family", p. 111: "Rachel (359) married Gerardus Ryker (Ryckman) (born Nov. 16, 1740 at Closter, New Jersey, died Sept. 15, 1781 at Bullskin, Shelby County, Kentucky) Nov. 20, 1762 at New York. They settled in Shelby County, Ky. Some of their descendants went to Jefferson County, Indiana."

A partial history of the Ryker family in the form of a hand written manuscript by Lewis E. Jones is deposited in the Indiana State Library at Indianapolis. Excerpts follow: "D8, Gerardus, born 11-16-1740, died 9-14-1781; married Rachel Demarest, removed to Kentucky. At least 4 sons of D8 moved about 1810 to Jefferson County, Ind., viz. Col. John E2, Gerardus E4, Samuel E5 and Jacob #1 - - - -".

"The children of Gerardus Ryker, with the possible exception of Charity, were all born in New Jersey. Closter, Bergen County, N. J. was originally Closter, Rockland County, New York, which accounts for Gerardus' (D8) birth being given as in New York. Birth and/or baptismal records of all his children are in records of the Tappan, N. J., Dutch Reformed Church (See History of Rockland County, N. Y.) - - - -".

"Gerardus, D8, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in 1780 as ensign in Col. Theunis Dey's Bergen County Reg't. N. J. militia and as ensign in Major Mauritius Goetchius' battalion of New Jersey State Troops (1776). (See Stryker's "New Jersey in the Revolutionary War", p. 456) - - - -".

"In Kentucky, Gerardus, D8, settled with others on a tract of land at 'the Low Dutch Station of the Beargrass', 5 miles from Linn's and 15 miles from the Falls of the Ohio. This is now in Shelby County, Ky. There is a monument at Eastwood, near Shelbyville, Ky., to mark the scene of a battle known as "The Battle of Boone's and Floyd's Defeat", between settlers and Indians on Sept. 14-15, 1781, in which Gerardus Ryker was killed.

"Leah Smock, born 4-8-1774 in Penn. married Gerardus Ryker, E4, son of Gerardus Ryker D8, on May 5, 1791 in Mercer County, Kentucky. Both are buried in Ryker's Ridge Cemetery, Jefferson County, Ind. - - - -".

"Rachel Ryker, E7, daughter of D8, born June 19, 1773 married Henry Houghland on Jan. 5, 1791". (End of excerpts from "Ryker Family". The material was compiled, according to Jones, by Franklin Ryker, Dr. Carey Ryker McDonnell and Major Paul M. LaBach, in addition to himself.)



It will be noted that the DAR sources state that Samuel Smock, an ancestor of the writer, married a Rachel Ryker, while "The Demarest Family" says he married Rachel Robbins, a cousin. Furthermore the only Rachel Ryker indicated in "The Ryker Family" (or any other source the writer can find) of the right age to have married Samuel Smock is Rachel, E7, daughter of Gerardus Ryker, D8, the Revolutionary soldier. Yet "The Ryker Family" indicates that she married Henry Houghland. "Kentucky Court and Other Records", Vol. I, by Mrs. W. B. Ardery, Kentucky DAR, Lexington, Ky., shows under the heading First Shelby County Marriage Bonds the following entry: "Nov. 18, 1797, Samuel S mock and Rachel Robins. Bond, Gerardus Ryker. Att. Wm. Elam."

In published sources available to the writer no other light on this point could be found and he has been puzzled for some time as to just who Rachel Robbins was, and as to how the DAR sources determined that Samuel Smock married a Rachel Ryker. However, the opportunity to spend a single day in the library of the Kentucky Historical Society recently came to the writer and the point has been settled and several other interesting facts not previously known to him were found. The above marriage of Samuel Smock and Rachel Robins was found listed in the Shelby County vital records at Frankfort. Also the two following:

Jefferson County Marriages, Vol. I, 1781-1826, p. 12 (typed volume in library Ky. Hist. Soc.): "Jan. 5, 1791, Rachel Ryker to Henry Houghland by Rev. Joshus Morris".

Shelby County Marriages, Vol. I (typed volume in library Ky. Hist. Soc.): "Dec. 31, 1793 Rachel Hogland to Wm. Robins".

Thus it appears that Rachel, the daughter of Gerardus Ryker, the Revolutionary Kentucky pioneer, was married three times, the third marriage to Samuel Smock, lasting many years and producing 11 or 12 children (See "Demarest Family" for one list). These children and their descendants have inherited a triple dose of Demarest blood, since Rachel Ryker's mother was Rachel Demarest and Samuel Smock's maternal grandparents were Samuel Demarest and Leah Demarest (See "Demarest Family").

The same statement, of course, applies to the descendants of Leah Smock, Samuel's sister, and her husband, Gerardus Ryker, Rachel's brother. They (Leah and Gerardus Ryker) are buried, with dozens of other Rykers, in Ryker's Ridge Cemetery, a few miles east and slightly north of Madison, Indiana. The writer has seen their graves and headstones.

#### Children of Samuel Smock and Rachel Ryker:

1. Jared Ryker, b. 11-6-1798, Shelby Co., Ky.; d. 7-3-1828.
2. John, b. 9-18-1800, Shelby Co., Ky.
3. Peter, b. 11-25-1802, Shelby Co., Ky.
4. Polly Seburn, b. 8-28-1804, Shelby Co., Ky.; d. 6-13-1833.
5. Deborah Watts, b. 8-31-1806, Jefferson Co., Ind.
6. David Van Cleave, b. 11-13-1808, Jefferson Co., Ind.; d. 12-31-1878, Keota, Iowa.
7. Catherine Seburn, b. 3-22-1810, Jefferson Co., Ind.
8. Samuel Ryker, b. 6-17-1812.
9. Jacob, b. 1-21-1815, Jefferson Co., Ind.; d. 1889 Marion Co., Ind.; m. 9-21-1836, Madison Ind., Frances Ann Colley.
10. Abraham, b. 7-28-1818.
11. Archibald Cameron, b. 12- 18-1820.

Other points which seem obscure and contradictory are the dates of the deaths of Jacob Smock and Gerardus Ryker, as well as their places of death and burial. It will be noted that in the quoted passages above it is stated

that Jacob Smock died in 1797, also in 1799, and that he died in Kentucky, and, in other sources, that he died in Indiana. The DAR Lineage books give date of Gerardus Ryker's death as 1784--other sources as Sept. 1781 in the "Long Run Massacre" or the ensuing "Battle of Floyd's Defeat". The writer read several accounts of these events while at Frankfort recently and in none of them is Gerardus Ryker's name mentioned nor any list of the dead given, save for two or three names. The reference librarian is of the opinion that no list is on record anywhere. Furthermore a list of 15 or more names of located graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Shelby County, Ky., which is in the files of the library of the Kentucky Historical Society and a list there, twice as large, of unlocated graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Shelby County, Ky., does not contain the names of either Gerardus Ryker or Jacob Smock, nor are their names on the Shelby County Cemetery lists (incomplete) available there.

Most interesting to the writer are the annual tax lists, filed by county, dating from the formation of the county. Only a few are missing, and the lists may be presumed to be an almost complete annual census of the head of every household in Kentucky, since they were used for tax assessment and collection. The writer had time only to search the Shelby County lists, for it is a time-consuming operation, but the results were most interesting.

In the first list, for 1794--Shelby County was formed from Jefferson in 1793--are found: Jacob Smock, John Ryker, Samuel Ryker and Gerardus Ryker. No other heads of households with these surnames are listed in Shelby County 1794 lists.

There seems little doubt that this Jacob Smock is the Revolutionary soldier of Virginia who married Catherine Demaree and that the three Rykers are sons of the Gerardus Ryker discussed above.

In 1795 the same names are found, and, in addition, a Charity Smock. The writer believes this is a daughter of Gerardus Ryker who first married Vinson Robins on Dec. 22, 1787 (Jefferson County Marriages, Vol. I, Library Ky. Historical Society) and later married a Smock, but the later marriage was not found (only the marriage records for Shelby and Jefferson Counties were examined).

In the 1796 tax lists the same Smocks and Rykers were found as in the 1795 lists. In 1797 the only Smock is Jacob; there are the same three Rykers. The 1798 tax lists for Shelby County were lost long ago. In 1799 Jacob and Samuel Smock and the three Rykers are found, and these same Smocks and Rykers are found in the lists for 1800, 1801 and 1802. This Samuel Smock is undoubtedly Jacob's son. Jacob's land in all these lists is located on Bullskin Creek, and it was the property of Wm. Shannon. In the 1803 lists Peter Smock appears in addition to Jacob and Samuel. He is, no doubt, also a son of Jacob. In the 1804 lists Matthew Smock appears in addition to the others. This is the last Shelby County list in which the name of John Ryker is found. In the 1805 lists Jacob, Samuel, Peter, Matthew and John Smock are found--also Samuel and Gerardus Ryker but no John Ryker. (In Muncie's "History of Jefferson County, Indiana", a master's thesis written at Indiana Univ.--unpublished, but a copy at Indiana State Library--John Ryker is listed as the second permanent settler in Jefferson County, Indiana, having come in 1804.) There is little doubt in this writer's mind that these Smocks are the Revolutionary Jacob and his sons, although there is no conclusive proof of this theory, of course. The 1806 lists show the same Smocks and Rykers as the 1805 lists. In the 1807 lists, however, the only Smocks are Matthew and John. It seems almost certain that the others, including Jacob, went to Jefferson County, Ind., for evidence too ample to cite can be found in the Indiana State Library that the Smocks were on the scene very early in Jefferson County, Ind. Especially can this be verified for Samuel, who held many

offices and was very prominent in the county. In one reference only--Muncie, cited above is found: p. 10 Samuel Smock commissioned first judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County in 1810. p. 11, Samuel Smock a justice of the peace for many years in earliest Jefferson Co. p. 13, Samuel Smock commissioned a Major in Jefferson County militia on March 7, 1811.

Samuel Smock (1776-1833) was a delegate from Jefferson County to the constitutional convention of the Territory of Indiana, which convened on June 10, 1816 at Corydon and, within the next two weeks drafted the first constitution of the State of Indiana. The Indiana Republican, Madison, printed the entire constitution in successive issues (weekly), starting Jan. 23, 1817 and concluding in the issue of Feb. 13, 1817. This latter issue named the 41 delegates who signed the document, although "Constitution Making in Indiana" by Kettleborough, 1916, 2 vols., names 43 delegates (both references including Samuel Smock).

Samuel Smock, Samuel Ryker and six other candidates ran for the first state legislature in the summer of 1817. Two were to be elected from the district. The results of the election appear in the Indiana Republican, Aug. 9, 1817 as follows:

|           |               |                     |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Hunt 348  | Carpenter 205 | <u>Tannehill 47</u> |
| Dunn 325  | Hopkins 95    | Hooper 6            |
| Smock 271 | Ryker 64      |                     |

Gerardus Ryker (son of the Revolutionary soldier of the same name) was a justice of the peace in Jefferson County, Indiana, for the Indiana Republican of March 8, 1817 contains two statements sworn before him.

In the tax lists for Shelby County, Ky., from 1808 to 1815 inclusive, the only Smock found is Matthew and he remained from the time he first appeared in the lists on 80 acres of land on Six Mile Creek.

In the 1816 lists, however, are found Matthew, James. Jacob and John Smock. No further lists were examined, but sources cited earlier, stating that Matthew died young and was unmarried, seem to be contradicted by this evidence, although not conclusively, for a most unlikely coincidence may have occurred. There were, of course, other Smocks in Kentucky from very early dates, especially in Mercer County.

The evidence seems fairly strong, also, that Jacob Smock, the Revolutionary soldier, was living well into the 19th Century and probably did not die in Kentucky. Of course, he is supposed to have had a son Jacob--but the evidence from sources other than these tax lists seems overwhelming that the elder Jacob was alive and in Shelby County, Ky. in the early 1790's, hence the Jacob Smock in the tax lists must be he. What became of his son, Jacob, if he had such a son, the writer does not know--possibly it was he who left the widow, Charity Smock, or he may have remained in Virginia.

The writer can, however, find no evidence of a Revolutionary Jacob Smock, having been buried in the state of Indiana, and is very curious still as to the time, place and circumstances of the deaths of both Jacob Smock and Gerardus Ryker and would like to know where and how the various conflicting sources of information on these points got their knowledge.

Samuel Smock (the son of Jacob, who married Rachel Ryker Robins) was instrumental in organizing Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, and was on its first board of trustees. From "History of Hanover College", by A. Y. Moore, D. D., p. 35, "On Feb. 26, 1829 the trustees organized. Rev. J. M. Dickey was elected president, Col. Samuel Smock, treasurer and Rev. James H. Johnston, secretary." In the "History of Hanover College" by Wm. A. Miller, p. 39,

is a list of all the first board of trustees, including the name of Samuel Smock. On page 44 of this reference it is stated that John Smock was a trustee of Hanover College in 1844. This John Smock was a son of Judge (or Col.) Samuel Smock.

From the Indiana Republican, Madison, Indiana, July 11, 1833 (available in Indiana Archives Indiana State Library, Indianapolis) "Col. Samuel Smock died on the 5th, aged about 60 - - - -".

Indiana Republican, Sept. 28, 1836--"Married on the 21st, Jacob Smock, son of the late Col. Samuel Smock to Frances Ann Colley, daughter of Edmund Colley, formerly of Va."

The Jacob Smock last named above was the ninth child and sixth son of Judge Samuel Smock and Rachel Ryker. He was born Jan. 21, 1815 near Madison, Indiana.

In the 1850 census for Franklin Township, Marion County, Ind., the following entry is found:

|               |         |                 |        |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| Smock, Jacob  | 35 yrs. | Smock, David M. | 8 yrs. |
| " , Frances   | 35      | " , Melissa     | 6      |
| " , John W.   | 12      | " , Frances     | 4      |
| " , Samuel E. | 11      | " , Mary        | 1      |
| " , Wm. H.    | 9       |                 |        |

The Melissa here listed later became the wife of Judge Wm. C. Smock of Indianapolis. Frances, whose full name was Virginia Frances Smock, Married Wm. H. Tuttle on March 21, 1866 in Marion County, Indiana (the marriage is of record there) and later became the writer's grandmother. Her mother's grandfather was probably Asa Colley, a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia. (See Virginia Soldiers of 1776--Burgess, 1929, Vol. III pp. 1316-17. Also Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, Gwathmey, 1938)

The David M. Smock listed above, brother of Melissa and Frances, was a member of the Indiana General Assembly (state legislature) when it approved the construction of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument, was a veteran of the Civil War, and prominent in the Indiana GAR. (Indianapolis Star Sept. 7, 1930, in his obituary).

In the 1850 census for Franklin Township, Marion County, Indiana is a Rachel Smock, aged 77, born in New Jersey, in the household of Deborah Seaburn. This is none other than Rachel Ryker Smock, widow of Judge (or Col.) Samuel Smock. Deborah Seaburn was her daughter. Rachel Smock lived until 1858, outliving her husband, who was younger than she, by twenty-five years,

The graves and monument of Jacob and Frances (Colley) Smock will be found in the cemetery of the Acton, Indiana, Presbyterian Church in that corner of this large and beautifully maintained burial ground immediately adjacent to the old church which they attended for many decades.

Since the above notes were written I have found the following additional material: The item below is a copy of a newspaper proof sheet of an autobiographical article by the Rev. David Vancleave Smock, which was loaned to me by his grand-daughter Miss Jennie Smock, of Limona, Florida, who was 83 years of age in Dec. 1952 when I corresponded with her. She was for many years a librarian in Chicago Public Library system and is a graduate of Parsons College. The proof sheet is undated and I do not know what newspaper published it, nor does Miss Smock, but it was probably a Presbyterian paper or a local newspaper in Iowa.



AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL  
(By the Rev. David Van Cleave Smock)

Feb. 16, 1858--Kept in by a lame back and having been for an hour perusing Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church, the thought occurred that part of the day might not be misspent in sketching a few facts relating to my own history, to which I hereafter may make additions.

My parents were descended from Hollanders and Huguenots. Demaree, or Demarest, was the maiden name of my grandmothers--both--they were sisters. (Ed. Note--this is incorrect--they were first cousins. See "The Demarest Family", Mary A. and Wm. H. S. Demarest, 1938, pp. 111, 109, 61, 60, 59 and 30.) Their father, Samuel, fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. (This, of course, is also wrong. See *ibid.* p. 1 ff.--AMT). One of them, the maternal, Rachel, married a Riker in or near New York City, and afterwards a Van Cleave. The other, Catherine, married Jacob Smock in New Jersey, afterwards removed to Berkeley County, Virginia where my father, Samuel was born, then to Mercer County, Kentucky, in troublous times. My grandfather and grandmother died at my father's near Hanover, Ind. My grandmother Van Cleave died at her son Peter's, four miles from Madison, Ind. See when I was a boy at school. (Note: this must refer to an earlier article he had published. I would be interested in seeing a copy of it.--AMT).

My father married in Kentucky, his cousin, Rachel Robbins--Ryker maiden name--who was a second time left a widow while very young. Her first husband was Henry Hoagland. In 1806 my father with a young family migrated from Shelby County, Kentucky, to Indiana, which was then a wilderness. He settled four miles from the Ohio river on the farm where he died in 1833. He filled the offices of magistrate, judge of the court, colonel of the militia and was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Indiana. About the year 1820 he and my mother made a profession of religion in the Presbyterian church. I remember when he first commenced family worship, which he maintained regularly, morning and evening, till his death. I think all his children, eleven in number, were baptized at one time by the Rev. Orlon Fowler, a missionary from New England. It must have been in 1821 when I was 11 years of age. (A discrepancy here--note that if he was born Nov. 13, 1808, see *infra.*, he could not have been 11 years old in 1821--AMT.) Not long afterwards my father was elected and ordained a ruling elder, first in the church at Madison while the Rev. T. Searle was pastor. In this office he served the church of Hanover for many years till his death. From the establishment by his pastor, Dr. Crowe, of the Hanover Academy, afterwards and now Hanover College, he was an active trustee of that institution till his death. He was buried in the graveyard at Hanover soon after it was established in its present location.

I was born Nov. 13, 1808. The common schools of that day were but indifferent, but such education as they afforded I received. I was early fond of books and learned more, probably, from newspapers. These formed in me something of a literary taste. A post office for the accomodation of a large neighborhood was in early times established called Smockville and my father was appointed postmaster. I had thus the opportunity of reading a number of papers, some of them worthless or of injurious tendency, but others valuable. The Western Luminary was established at Lexington, Ky., I think, by the Rev. --after Dr.--John Breckinridge and was for many years conducted by Thomas S. Skilman. My father was a subscriber to that paper from the first and the reading of it was of great service to me in my early life.

January, 1827--twenty-one years ago--my pastor, the Rev. J. F. Crowe, commenced a classical school mainly to raise up ministers for the west. (A discrepancy here--note dateline above. AMT). I entered it as a student

at the beginnins, in his round-log loom house about twelve feet square. Before that Mr. Crowe had established a Bible class at our district school-house in which I was interested. That manifestation of interest doubtless pleased him and inspired some hope that I might be of use if educated. He proposed to my father to send me to the school he was about to commence. After reflection it was submitted to me. I had three brothers older than myself and could be spared from the farm. My father had bought a farm four miles n. e. of Madison a few years before and moved to it and lived on it two years to improve it, then sold it to invest the proceeds in wild land in Marion County for his children. The proposition was, if I preferred to go to school in lieu of eighty acres of land which his other children were to receive. I eagerly embraced the proposition, as it was in the direction of my wishes and desires, but had scarcely been hoped for. I, however, wished to secure the best terms I could and consented provided I did not have to "stop off in the middle". Probably this was well considered, or rather providentially ordered, for my father afterward found it a much more expensive undertaking than he had expected. He was probably as little able to "count the cost" as I was. And circumstances changed during the six years from that time till his death. The country school grew up to a college of 200 students located in a smart, tasty village. Among all his other pressing demands my honored father often found it difficult to meet the bills for books, tuition, etc. Yet I do not remember during those six years being detained at home to assist on the farm more than four or five days. Then it was a case of emergency and being informed of it I cheerfully laid aside books for farming implements. I worked on the farm generally during vacations. I dwell a little on that turning point in life, I believe it was in the fall of 1829 that I made a profession of religion and became a communicant in the church. I was so nearly resolved on another profession as to speak to a physician--Dr. Spear-- about studying medicine under him. I, however, presented myself to Presbytery as a candidate and was examined and received at Pisgah. Oct. 8, 1835 I married Margaret Ann Brown. Nov. 17, 1836 I was installed pastor of Knightstown church. April 26, 1851, my wife died suddenly. In 1852 I married Ann Eliza Sherrill. April 1853 I came to Iowa and was providentially directed to Birmingham.

PIONEERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. By John Smock, published in the Madison Courier, Madison, Indiana, June 26, 1874.

Jacob Smock, born Amsterdam, Holland, came to America before Revolution (1765). (Note: This is quite wrong, of course. AMT) Came to New York, and there married Catherine Demaree. Built a house which was burned. During the war, George Washington sent him with a company to drive a drove of horses into wilderness to prevent the British from getting them. Company was called "Cane Boys". Do not know of any other service. Moved from New York to New Jersey and then to Virginia where your grandfather was born in Hanover County. From Virginia to Pennsylvania; floated down the River to the Falls; went to Mercer County, Ky. near Danville; then to Shelby Co. on Bullskin Creek, 6 miles west of Shelbyville.

One uncle, Matthew Smock, was killed by the Indians; 2 uncles, Peter and John Smock, were taken prisoners. Father was wounded in the arm, at the same time; a cousin was tomohawked but recovered. His name was Isaac Robins, brother of William Robins, an early settler of Shelby Twp., Jefferson Co.

My mother was Rachel Ryker; her first husband was Henry Houghland, and they had one son, Henry, who married Jane Peters of Jeff. Co. and he died in Harrison Co., Indiana; both were Methodists. Mother's second husband was William Robins. Both husbands were killed by Indians. There was one daughter by the second marriage who married Booth Thomas, and both died in Jennings Co., Indiana.



The same band of Indians who scalped young Robins, took the uncles prisoners; the Indians were trailed to the river, where they crossed at Clifty Creek and stayed three days where the court house now is; Peter fared well with the Indians, but John not so well. They were with them over 18 months. General Wayne had a treaty with the Indians at Greenville. Grandfather took a keg of rum to the treaty and brought the boys back. Both raised families. Peter was very strong and weighed 200 pounds. Both lived in Marion Co., Ind.

I was born in Shelby Co., Ky. on Fox Run, 1805. My father, Colonel Samuel Smock came to Indiana and lived at Smock's Big Spring, 3 miles south west of Hanover, where the widow Morton now lives. The only family of whites nearer than 14 miles was Mason Watts; his wife, Debby, was a sister of my mother's. They lived  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Hanover, where Capt. Robert Kyle lives. Mrs. Watts made the first loom in the county.

In 1805 we moved to Jefferson Co. Uncle Samuel Ryker crossed the river at Monroe's Ferry, near the mouth of Corn Creek. W. Y. Monroe's father or grandfather kept the ferry. I slid down the bank on a bread tray--my last "back" rations in Ky.

Early settlers were Lap Hardin, John Chism, Daniel Robins, Evan Thomas and sons, Wm. McClelland, Philip Cornes, Isaac Hall, George Gess, Matthew Cooley, Amos Chitwood, Joshua Tull, James Smith, Bazel Maxwell, John Maxwell, William & John Anderson, James Blankenship, John Chambers, Sr., Alex Chambers, Michael Monroe, Felix Monroe, John Barnes, James Arbuckle, Willis Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, Christopher Harrison, David H. Maxwell and others. Mason Watts was succeeded by Robert Henderson; Daniel Robins by James Matthews, where Wm. Matthews now lives; Christopher Harrison by George Logan.

There was steady emigration till 1812. Williamson Dunn, Benjamin Whitson, Methodist minister and school teacher (first teacher was Thomas McIntire, then old Mr. Condrey).

The cave at Big Spring was first explored by Isaac Hall and an Indian, Evan Thomas, who lived where James Cochrane now lives, had a tub of thread in cave soaking the "lev" out of it; a freshet washed the tub away. Several threads were found hanging on a rock at the mouth of the cave half to three quarters of a mile away. Isaac Hall and the Indian went hunting the thread and the tub.

In 1812 father and others built block houses.

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July 3, 1874. Pioneers of Jefferson Co. Reminiscences of John Smock. (cont

Samuel Smock was the first Justice of the Peace and the first Postmaster commissioned in Jefferson County; Smockville was the first office established. General Harrison was the Governor of the Territory; Thomas Posey of Virginia was the first Governor. Lands were not surveyed when we came. A Mr. Harris surveyed. Thomas Harris carried U. S. Mail from Lawrenceburg to Jeffersonville; he lived on Hanover Pike where Mr. Lund now lives. He was a Methodist. The roads at that time were very bad.

Big Spring proved to be the 16th section which was reserved for school purposes--so Samuel Smock entered 160 acres where Robert Taylor lived and died. Swapped with Wm. James for place where Geo. Milligan now lives. Mr. James and Mr. Earl, his brother-in-law, joined the Shakers and moved to Brearam on the Wabash.

The Pigeon Roost Massacre caused many to leave. Some went to James

Anderson's Fort, three quarters of a mile south of Hanover. Our family, all but father, went. He was at court in Madison. Wm. McFarland, presiding judge, Samuel Smock and Wm. Cotton of Switz. Co. were associate Judges. Father came home and stayed at the Fort all night and mother came back the next day. A family by the name of Collins were the prime sufferers at Pigeon Roost.

In 1814 Jesse Neal came--went hunting and was lost; found in creek bottom, frozen to death. So creek was called Neal's Creek, and it empties into Big Creek near Paris.

First we had to go to Kentucky for provisions or to Work's Mill in Clark Co. near Charlestown. Then Mr. Edwards built a mill on Clifty; next Mr. Wm. Ramsay built one on Ramsay's Fork of White River, then a mill where Kent now is. The first fruit trees were brought from Shelby Co. Ky. by father and Peter Van Cleave. Father had a hand mill where neighbors brought corn. Wolf traps were set; the bounty was \$2.00.

Joshua Deputy said it cost him \$12.00 for failing to help one day to raise a house.

At that time Jefferson, Jennings and Scott Counties belonged to Clark.

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Notes by Carey Ryker Macdonnell, 405 N. Clay Street, Marshfield, Mo.

The preceding copy of two articles written by John Smock, and published in the Madison (Indiana) Courier, was made by me from a typed copy loaned me by Mrs. Capitola Ryker Danner, of Route 1, Madison, Indiana, on Nov. 1, 1952. Mrs. Danner, now 90 years of age, is the great grand-daughter of Col. John Ryker and Mary VanCleave.

John Smock was the son of Samuel Smock and Rachel Ryker. Rachel (or Rachael) Ryker was a daughter of Gerardus Riker (sp. changed to Ryker after sons moved to Indiana) and Rachel Demarest. Col. John Ryker and the "Uncle Samuel Ryker" mentioned in these articles were sons of Gerardus and Rachel Demarest Riker. This Samuel Ryker was the great-great grandfather of Carey Ryker Macdonnell. The wife of Mason Watts, called "Debby" was Deborah Ryker (Riker), another child of Gerardus and Rachel Riker. John Smock does not say what happened to his grandfather, Jacob Smock and wife.

The farm which George Logan got from Christopher Harrison is now owned by the Lodge family of Marison, Ind.

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The item below is a copy of a letter written to Lewis Jones, who wrote the incomplete history of the Ryker (Riker) family referred to above:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN  
State Historical Society  
816 State Street  
Madison

Edward P. Alexander, Supt.  
July 28, 1943

Mr. Lewis Jones  
1457 N. Denny  
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Jones:

We have looked very carefully through the two references you cite in your postal card--Draper Manuscripts 19C1-56, 120-54. These are Draper's notes on

interviews with Moses and Enoch Boone, sons of Squire Boone. In one of the interviews, 19C140, an account of Floyd's defeat in 1781, the following statement occurs:

"- - - Riker was killed and John Van Cleve married his widow."

There is no additional information on this matter anywhere in the interviews. Apparently Mrs. Spraker had access to other information in her volume.

I trust this note will be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

By Alice E. Smith (signed)

Alice E. Smith

Curator of Manuscripts

AES:e

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The following is paraphrased from portions of an article by Edward S. Harvey in the Indiana Magazine of History, Vol. 34 (Dec. 1938) p. 493, on John Vancleave early pioneer of Kentucky and southern Indiana:

At an unknown time he married his second wife, Rachel Ryker, nee Demaree, widow of Gerardus Ryker, in Kentucky. Ryker was killed in the battle of Floyd's Defeat on Sept. 15, 1781. John Vancleave was at Fort Boonesboro during the Indian siege of that station and he and his family were at Bryant's station when it was attacked by more than 500 Indians under Simon Girty and some British officers on Aug. 16-19, 1782. About a year prior to the attack on Bryant's station, he and his family were living at the station of his brother-in-law, Squire Boone, Jr., who married Jane Vancleave in 1765 in N. Carolina. The inhabitants of Boone's station, alarmed by Indians, decided to go to Ft. Boonesboro for greater safety. They started on Sept. 14, 1781. Squire Boone was suffering from a gunshot wound inflicted by an Indian bullet, and he and his son, Isaiah, and a few other men, decided to stay behind to look after the stock. The party had proceeded about ten miles and were in the neighborhood of Long Run, when they were attacked by a large party of Indians

Mary Vancleave, first wife of John, was carrying one of her twin daughters, Nancy, and Rachel, her oldest daughter, was carrying the other twin, Sally. When attacked they were in a great forest. Mary was killed and Nancy was carried away. The other girls were taken prisoner, but Rachel still clung to Sally, who began to cry. The Indians were about to kill the child, when a party of horsemen from Boonesboro rescued the prisoners. Nancy, who was carried away by the Indians, was never seen again and her fate is unknown.

What was left of the Vancleave family got together again at Boonesboro. Mary, wife of John Vancleave, was buried under the forest trees, but the exact location of the grave is unknown. John Vancleave settled with his three brothers, Benjamin, Ralph and William, on Bullskin Creek, a small stream in what is now Shelby County, Ky., but their brother, Aaron, settled on Salt Creek, near Bearstown and later in Washington (now Marion) County, Ky.

(Harvey has a footnote saying that this story is based on Vancleave family traditions. He has published several short articles on Vancleave genealogy in the Indiana Magazine of History. AMT)

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The following is taken from "Annals of Newtown", by James Riker, 1852:

Abraham Rycken, Ryckman or de Rycke as his name was variously written in early records was the progenitor of the present Riker families in N. Y., N. J. and other parts of the Union. He came about 1638, for he received an allotment of land from Gov. Kieft in that year. It was at the Wallabout. His wife was Griete, daughter of Hendrik Harmensen. (Riker has much more on him.) Children:

1. Ryck Abramsen, who later adopted the surname Lent (See Lent Genealogy)
2. Jacob, b. 1640; d. in infancy
3. Jacob, b. 1643
4. Hendrik, b. 1646; d. young
5. Mary
6. John, b. 1651; m. Sarah Schouten
7. Aletta, b. 1653
8. Abraham, b. 1655
9. Hendrick, b. 1662; he also took name of Lent

Above Abraham Ryckman or Ryker; b. 1655; m. Grietie, (daughter of Jan Gerritts Van Buytenhuysen and Tryntie, daughter of Jan Van Luyt, of Holland). He did well and became wealthy; d. 20 Aug. 1746; was buried at the cemetery of Rykers and Lents at the Bowery. His wife d. 15 Nov. 1732, aged 71.

Children:

1. Catherine
2. Margaret
3. Mary
4. Abraham, b. 1691; d. 23 Feb. 1770; m. Geesie, dau. of Johannes Van Alst of the Dutch Kills
5. John
6. Hendrik
7. Andrew
8. Jacob

John Riker (fifth child above) m. Geertie, dau. of Teunis Wiltsie of Newtown and grand-dau. of Hendrick Martensen Wiltsie from Copenhagen, Denmark (more on him). John lived some years at Newtown then moved to Closter (then in New York, now in N. J.) where he bought a farm; he d. 1783 aged over 90 years and his wife d. 1781. Children:

1. Abraham
2. John, served in French War and Revolution
3. Gerardus (the Rev. soldier who m. Rachel Demarest)
4. Deborah, m. Daniel Martine
5. Margaret, m. Cornelius Blauvelt
6. Mary, m. John Bell
7. Elizabeth, m. Abraham Blauvelt (see the Demarest Family, AMT)
8. Catherine, m. (1) John Lawrence; M. (2) John Ryder

Gerardus spelled the name Riker and his children adopted the older spelling, Ryker, but the name has never been spelled consistently in old records. Another branch adopted the surname Suydam (See Bailey's "Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses of Southern New York and Northern New Jersey" for much more on the Suydam's.)

The following Ryker descendants are presently among the most active in the collection of Ryker (Riker) data:

Dr. Carey Ryker Macdonnell, 405 N. Clay St., Marshfield, Mo.  
 Lieut. Kenneth Wilton Ryker, 1012 Van Buren, Fairfield, Calif.  
 Mrs. John Jerrard Ryker, Rt. 1, Alamosa, Colo.  
 Mrs. Geneva T. Kelsey, 914 S. Hickory St., Ottawa, Kan.

## The U. S. Censuses for Genealogical Research

During Sept. 1952 and Sept. 1953 my wife and I spent four weeks at the National Archives checking the early censuses and military records. We checked the entire extant U. S. censuses for 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830 for ALL Smocks, Stayners and Tuttles (all likely spellings). Also we checked certain localities for other names in which we were interested.

This, of course, is no small task, and we make no claims of full coverage for several reasons. Where the ink was not too dim, the writing not too poor or unorthodox, and the spelling recognizable as one of the names we sought, we probably missed few entries. However many, many pages are so dim as to be almost illegible in the photostats, even when the script is good, as it frequently is not. Furthermore anyone who has done much work in the early censuses has often failed to find a family in a locality although reliable documentary evidence proves beyond doubt that the family was there at the time the census was taken. They were simply missed for one of several possible reasons by the census enumerator. Also, not only are some of the early censuses missing for whole states and whole counties, but also from one to a dozen or more pages are missing from the schedules of many other counties--a fact which sometimes can be determined (and is often noted on margins), but in other cases is not evident but still remains true. Special List No. 8, National Archives, 1951, shows that the census schedules are missing for the following entire states and counties:

- 1790: Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia; Alleghany, Calvert and Somerset Counties in Maryland.
- 1800: Georgia, Indiana Territory, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia, as well as four counties in Maryland.
- 1810: D. C., Ga., Ind. Terr., Ill. Terr. (except Randolph Co.), La., Mich., Miss., N. J., Ohio and Tenn. (except Rutherford Co.); part of Oxford Co., Me., 2 counties in N. Y., 4 counties in N. C., 3 counties in Pa. and 18 counties in Va.
- 1820: Alabama; Ark. Terr.; Mo.; and N. J.; 3 counties in Ga., Daviess Co., Ind., most of Penobscot and Wash. Counties, Me.; Grafton and parts of Rockingham and Strafford Counties, N. H.; Franklin and Wood Counties, Ohio; most of Lancaster and Luzerne Counties, Pa.; and 22 counties in Tenn. Also, as stated above, in many other counties some pages are missing and others are practically illegible.

The Virginia volume in the published 1790 census series was compiled from tax lists of a few years earlier for less than half the counties of Va. These tax lists for many years of the late 18th and early 19th centuries are still extant for many states. They are a very good substitute for the 1790 and 1800 censuses in states like Va., Ky. and W. Va. for which those censuses are lost. We need collaborators who will volunteer to search these tax lists in Richmond, Frankfort, Morgantown, etc.

The censuses are a very valuable contemporary documentary source for genealogical research, even though they cannot be depended upon to show every household which was in the area. They give valuable clues in tracing lost family branches, and serve as extremely important checks against data found in other sources. The later the census the more reliable and complete it is, as a rule (not without important exceptions). The 1850 and later censuses, where names, ages and birth states are shown for all members of the household, are the most useful. One can almost build a genealogy for those periods



from the census data alone. We still need many collaborators who are interested in the families we are working on, to search ALL of these censuses either in Wash., D. C., or in state libraries, libraries of genealogical societies, state historical societies, etc., where they are available on microfilm in almost every state. Also many states, such as N. Y. and Ill., have censuses taken by the state in other than U. S. census years. These, also, should be searched, especially those prior to 1850, when people were moving westward rapidly and in large numbers. When searching a certain census for a given area for ALL data on some surname, such as Smock, Stayner, Tuttle or Ryker, all collaborators should be sure to search all schedules for the area carefully and report the search to us, even though no data are found, so that this particular census and area can then be crossed off our list of work still to be done. It is wasteful to do the same thing twice--there is plenty to do without such duplication of effort.

All those who help on any of these family histories will be listed by name as collaborators and co-authors on the pages following the title page of the book.

### The Tuttle-Todd Genealogical Numbering System

In our opinion the best genealogical numbering system yet devised for any listing of more than one direct line of descendants from a common ancestor, is that first used by Geo. F. Tuttle in "The Tuttle Family", 1883, and since used in several other family histories. Geo. F. Tuttle says it was devised by Rev. John E. Todd, also a Tuttle descendant.

The children of the original ancestor of the genealogy are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., in order of birth, and these numbers are also their genealogical numbers. Numbers for children above the 9th are preceded and followed by a period: .10., .11., etc. Children of each descendant are likewise numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., in order of birth, but their genealogical numbers are made by prefixing to these numbers their parent's genealogical number. For example, the 10th child of No. 3142 would be numbered 3142.10, and the 11th child of 3142.10 would be numbered 3142.10.11., etc. The number of positions (not digits, for two digits are required for children above the 9th) indicates the generation number of each individual in the genealogy. The parent's number for any person can be obtained by dropping the last position number, the grand parent's number by dropping the last two position numbers, etc. All descendants of any person in the genealogy are recognizable from their numbers, for this person's number is the first part of their numbers; e.g., all the numbers of the descendants of No. 3142 begin with the digits 3142.

Double or triple descent can be indicated by assigning two or three numbers to an individual, although each person need be listed no more often in the history than those of single descent. If the Demarest family history had used this system, for example (it did not do so, of course), the writer, A. M. Tuttle, who is a triple Demarest descendant, would have the triple Demarest No. 293829661-521.10.29661-523489661.

We are using this numbering system in all the genealogies upon which we are working, e.g., those of the Smock, Stayner and Ryker families. It is more compact and requires less repetitious verbiage than any other method we have seen. An extension of this system which we have devised to cover several lines of the same surname from different ancestors, is the assigning of prefix symbols (\*, #, etc.) to represent the various primary ancestors of the lines. We are doing this in the huge history of all American Tuttle lines on which we are working.

Prof. A. M. and Ruth (Stayner) Tuttle  
5155 Cleveland Avenue  
Columbus 11, Ohio



## THE SPELLING OF NAMES IN THE EARLY RECORDS AND CENSUSES

Anyone who has done much work in the early American records is well aware of the fact that the spelling of the same name may vary considerable from one record to another, depending on who made the entry and how familiar he was with the name. Often, when the recording clerk was unfamiliar with the name, especially if it was not distinctly pronounced to him, he would spell it phonetically, and the result was sometimes hardly recognizable as the name it actually represented. Indeed not until the late 18th Century had the spelling of surnames become generally standardized. In early colonial times the same individual might spell his own name differently on different occasions.

In the earliest records the name, which quite generally was later spelled Smock, was more often written Smack or Smak. We have found several instances, especially in the Pennsylvania Archives, where the surnames of persons who certainly are descended from Hendrick Matthyse Smock have been spelled Smook, Smuck, Smolk, Smok and Schmuck as well as Smack and Smak. There are at least two instances where it was written as Smoke. Some of these names are definitely surnames in their own right, which no doubt originated independently of the Smock family. However, we are decidedly of the opinion that other cases of these same names are actually Smocks.

We did not take down all of such names we found in the censuses, especially such variants as Smolk and Smoke (for instance there were a number of Smokes in North Caroline), because we were not aware that some of these names had actually been recorded for Smocks until we had sifted the Pennsylvania Archives, which we did not do until AFTER we had searched the censuses.

Since the extant 1790 census schedules have been published, we did re-check the 1790 census for all possible names which might be variants or confusions of the name Smock. These we also show below with the 1790 households listed under the Smock name.

In recording the census data we list the age brackets in the same order as they stand in the census schedules. For each census we first list the various age brackets for that census with a brief explanation, and in addition use the first Smock household under each census as an example.

Where the surname is written Smock we do not show it below, merely showing the first name; but, if spelled any other way, the surname is shown also.

### 1790 CENSUS

There were only five columns (or age brackets) in this census, as follows: Free white males 16 yrs. and over, free white males under 16, free white females, other free persons and slaves, listed in that order.

#### MARYLAND, Worcester County

John        1 - - - -

(This household consists of one free white male, 16 or over, and no other persons)

Levi        1 - 2 - -

Rhoda      1 1 3 - -

#### NORTH CAROLINA

##### Craven County, Newbern District

Wm. Smuck 1 - 3 - -

## Edgecombe County, Halifax District

John 2 2 2 - -  
 John 1 1 1 - -

## NEW YORK, Orange County, New Cornwall

Samuel Smockor 2 3 4 - -

## PENNSYLVANIA

## Bedford County

Jacob Smooker 2 1 4 - -

## Berks County

John Smucker 4 5 6 - -

## Bucks County

John 4 - 3 3 -

## Fayette County, Washington Twp.

Abraham 1 - 3 - -  
 Barnet 1 2 3 - -  
 Cornelius 1 - - - -  
 Leonard 3 - 2 - -  
 Margaret - - 3 - -

## Lancaster County, Salisbury Twp.

Peter Smoker 1 2 3 - -

## Lancaster County, Warwick Twp.

Jacob 1 1 2 - -  
 Jacob Smack 1 2 2 - -

## Northampton County, Upper Mt. Bethel Twp.

Daniel Smoke 2 1 5 - -

this entry is immediately adjacent in the census schedule to that of  
 John Smock 1 - 1 - -

## Philadelphia City

Robert 1 3 5 2 -

## Westmoreland County, Fairfield Twp.

Charles 2 1 1 - 1

## Westmoreland County, Rostraver Twp.

Daniel 2 - 1 - -  
 Leonard 2 1 1 - -

## York County, Windsor Twp.

John S mook 1 1 4 - -  
 Widdow (sic) Smook - 2 1 - -

## York County, York Borough

Solomon Smuk 2 - 1 - -

These York County entries are definitely Smocks

## SOUTH CAROLINA

There were 5 Smoke households in Orangeburgh District, the only occurrence of this name in the 1790 census except for Pa. above.

## VIRGINIA

The entire 1790 census of Va. is lost. The published volume for Va. in the 1790 census series was made up from tax lists, 1782-1785 for less than half the counties of Va. It contains one Smock (Jacob) in Hampshire County; five persons in family, no age brackets shown, This Jacob Smock was a

Revolutionary soldier and an ancestor of the writer, A. M. Tuttle.

### 1800 CENSUS

In the 1800 census there are five age brackets for white males followed by the same five brackets for white females. These five brackets are as follows: under 10, 10 to 15, 16 to 25, 26 to 45, and over 45 years of age. We show the five male brackets first followed by a semi-colon, then the five female brackets.

#### MARYLAND

##### Baltimore County

Robert - 1 - 1 - ; - - - - -

(The above household contained one male aged 10 to 15 years and one male aged 26 to 45 yrs; no females)

##### Queen Anne County

Hindale (?) - - 2 3 - ; 2 1 1 2 - ; 9 slaves

##### Worcester County

Elizabeth - - - - - ; 1 1 - - - ; 18 slaves

A most peculiar household! We would like to know the story of this one, especially.

Henry 1 - - 1 - ; 1 - - 1 - ; 2 slaves

Jedediah 1 - 1 - - ; 1 - 1 - -

John - - - 1 - ; - - - 1 -

Levi 1 1 - 1 - ; 1 2 - 1 - ; 6 slaves

##### NEW YORK, Montgomery County

Ma Mius (?) 1 1 2 - 1 ; - - - - -

#### PENNSYLVANIA

##### Bucks County

John - - - 1 1 ; - - - 1 1 ; 2 free negroes

##### Crawford County

Leonard 2 - - 1 1 ; 1 - 1 - 1

##### Northumberland County

Christian Smuck 1 1 - - 1 ; 1 1 - 1 -

If it seems strange that we have found no more Smock households in the 1800 census, it should be remembered that, as we explain elsewhere, the 1800 census schedules are missing for a number of states and counties, including the two states which undoubtedly at that time contained the largest number of Smocks--New Jersey and Kentucky.

### 1810 CENSUS

(The age brackets for the 1810 census are the same as those of the 1800 Census)

#### KENTUCKY

##### Bourbon County

Jeremiah - - 1 - - ; 1 - 1 - -

##### Bullitt County

James 1 - - 1 - ; 1 - 1 - -

John - - 1 - - ; 1 - 1 - -

Mathias - 3 - - 1 ; 1 - - - 1

##### Jefferson County

John - - 1 - - ; 1 - - 1 -

##### Lincoln County

Godlife - 3 - - 1 ; 5 4 - 1 -

Mercer County

|         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |        |       |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|
| Abraham | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | ; | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | ; | 1 | free   | negro |
| Barnett | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | ; | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |   |   |        |       |
| Godward | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | ; | 2 | - | - | 1 | - |   |   |        |       |
| Henry   | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | ; | 2 | - | - | 1 | - |   |   |        |       |
| Jacob   | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | ; | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | ; | 2 | slaves |       |
| James   | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | ; | - | - | 2 | - | - |   |   |        |       |
| John    | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | ; | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |   |   |        |       |

Shelby County

|                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Abraham (in Shelbyville) | - - 1 - -; - - 1 - - |
| John                     | 1 - - 1 -; 4 - - 1 - |
| Matthew                  | 3 1 - - 1; 2 - - 1 - |

Washington County

|       |                      |
|-------|----------------------|
| Henry | - 1 1 - 1; - 1 - 1 - |
| Peter | 1 - - 1 -; 2 - 1 - - |

MARYLAND, Worcester County

|                |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Smack    | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1; | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Holland Smack  | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1; | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Jedediah Smack | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1; | 5 | - | - | 1 | - |
| John Smack     | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1; | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |

NEW YORK

New York City, Ward 3

Hager family consisted of one free negro

New York City, Ward 6

Andrew - - 1 - -; - - - 1 -  
 Cornelius 1 - 1 - 1; 1 - 2 1 -

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County, Pinegrove Twp.

Frederick Snock 1 1 - - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1

Westmoreland County, Rostraver Twp.

Henry - - 1 - - ; 1 - 1 - -

VIRGINIA

Richmond County

Esme (?) - - 4 2 -; - - 1 1 -; 10 slaves

Spotsylvania County, Fredericksburg

James - 3 3 1 -; 1 - 1 1 -; 7 slaves

William 2 1 1 1 1; 2 - 2 1 1; 7 slaves

## 1820 CENSUS

The female age brackets in the 1820 census are exactly the same as in the 1800 and 1810 censuses. However, a new bracket (the third one) ages 16 to 18, was inserted in the census of males. It is duplicative since persons included in it are also included in the fourth, 16-25, bracket. It was put in for military purposes.

ILLINOIS, Pope County

## State Census of 1818

Widow Smock. 2 white males over 21: all other white. 7

1820 census

Widow Smock 2 2 2 4 2 -; - 2 - - 1

(The two males, 16-18, are included among the 4, 16-25 yrs. of age)

INDIANA

Jefferson County

Jacob - - - - 1 1; - 1 - - 1  
Jer. (sic) - - - - 1 -; - - - 1 -  
Peter 3 1 - - 1 -; 1 2 - 1 -  
Samuel 4 - 1 3 1 -; 1 2 - - 1 ancestor of A. M. Tuttle

Sullivan County

Abraham 4 - - - 1 -; 1 - - 1 -

KENTUCKY

Bullitt County

Catherine 1 - - 2 - -; 1 - 1 - 1  
James 1 1 - - 1 -; 3 1 - 1 -

Lincoln County

Godliff Smack 1 - - 1 - 1; 4 3 1 1 -

Mercer County

Henry - - - - 1 -; - - - - -  
Isaac 2 - - - 1 -; 1 - - 1 -  
Jacob - - - 1 - -; - - 1 - -  
John 3 1 - 1 - 1; - 1 3 - 1

Shelby County

Jacob 2 - - - 1 -; 2 1 - 1 -  
John 2 - - 1 1 -; 3 2 - 1 -  
John - - - 1 - -; 1 - 1 - -  
Matthew - 1 2 2 - 1; 1 1 - - 1  
S imon - - - 1 1 -; 1 - 1 - -

MARYLAND, Worcester County

Henry Smack 1 - 2 4 - 1; - - 1 - 1  
Henry Smack - 1 - - - 1; 1 - - 1 -  
Henrietta Smack 1 - - - - -; 1 - - 1 -  
Kendal Smack - - - - - 1; - - - 1 1  
Jesse Smack - 1 - - - 1; - - - 1 -  
Thomas Smack 1 - - 1 - -; - - 1 - -  
? \* Smack 2 1 - - 1 -; 1 - 1 1 -

\* This name looks like ?udokiah or ?udokich, but the writing is very poor; it is, perhaps a misunderstanding of the name Jedediah on the part of the census enumerator. If so, and if the age brackets were entered correctly, it cannot be the Jedediah in the 1810 census of this county, for he was then over 45 years old.

NEW YORK

Cayuga County, Owens

Howard - - - 1 1 -; - - 1 1 -

New York City, Ward 8

Christian 1 2 - 2 - 1; 1 2 2 - 1

So. Dist. of N. Y. Bloomingdale

John 1 - 1 1 1 -; - - 1 - -

Richmond County, Castledon

Martin Smack - - - 1 3 -; - - - - -

OHIO

Fairfield County

Leonard 1 - - - 1 -; - - 1 - -

Pickaway County

Michel - - - - - 1; - - - - 1

PENNSYLVANIA

Crawford County, Fairfield Twp.

Lenord Smok - 2 1 3 - 1; 1 - 1 - 1

|                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
|                | Crawford County, Fallowfield Twp.   |
| Cornelius Smok | - 2 - 2 - 1; - - 1 - 1              |
|                | Dauphin County, Middle Paxton Twp.  |
| Dennis Smack   | 1 - - 1 - -; - - 1 - 1              |
|                | Westmoreland County, Rostraver Twp. |
| Abraham        | 3 - - - 1 -; 1 2 - 1 -              |
| Henry          | 1 - - - 1 -; 3 - - 1 -              |

SOUTH CAROLINA

|                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                      | Colleton County, St. George's Parish |
| And'w Smok (or Smak) | 2 1 - 1 1 -; - 1 1 1 -               |

VIRGINIA

|         |                                   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
|         | Spotsylvania County               |
| James   | - - - 1 - 1; - - 2 - 1; 10 slaves |
| Peter   | - - - 2 - 1; 1 - - 1 -; 22 slaves |
| William | 1 - 2 2 1 1; - - 2 - 1; 14 slaves |
|         | Washington County                 |
| Jacob   | - - - 1 - -; 1 1 - - 1            |
| John    | - - - 1 - -; - 2 - 1 -            |

1830 CENSUS

A number of counties in Maryland, Missouri, S. Carolina, Virginia and especially in New York and Pennsylvania were not searched because the books were not available at the time we were at the National Archives. Also we did not search any of the 1830 census for Ct., N. H. and Vt., because no Smocks were found in those states in prior censuses and our time was limited. All existing 1830 census schedules for other states were searched.

There are 13 age brackets for white males and 13 more identical brackets for white females. The 13 brackets are: under 5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100 and, over 100 yrs. of age in that order. We start with the youngest bracket and show all brackets, whether or not any persons are entered, up to and including the last bracket having persons in it. We then show no more of the 13 brackets. As above, male brackets are shown first followed by a semi-colon, then female brackets.

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | ARKANSAS, Jefferson County, Richland Twp. |
| Barnett   | - - - - 1; 2 - - 1                        |
| (In this household there was one male aged 20-30 yrs., two females under 5 yrs. of age and one female aged 20-30) |   |

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
|   | ILLINOIS, Pope County, Monroe Twp. |
| S arah  | - - - 1 1; 1 - - - - - 1           |
| (Sarah aged 60-70; she is, no doubt, the Widow Smock in former censuses of this county. We are unable to identify her or her husband and have no record of any of her descendants. Judging from former censuses, she had a number of sons.) |                                    |

INDIANA

|          |                              |
|----------|------------------------------|
|          | Bartholomew County           |
| Henry    | - - - 1 - - - 1; - - - - - 1 |
|          | Clark County                 |
| Jeremiah | - - 1 - - 1; - - - - - 1     |



## Greene County

James 1 - - - 1; 1 - - 1  
 Matthew 1 - - - 2 - - - 1; - 1 1 1 1 - - 1

## Harrison County, Boone Twp.

John 1 - - - - 1; - - 1 - - 1

## Jefferson County

John - 1 - - 1; 1 1 - - 1  
 John D. - - - - - 1; 3 2 1 - - 1  
 Samuel - 1 1 2 2 - - 1; - - - 1 2 - - 1

## Johnson County, Pleasant Twp.

Charity - 1 1 1 1; - 1 - 2 1 - 1  
 Cornelius - 1 - - 1; 2 - - - 1  
 Henry - - - 1 - - - 1; - - - - - 1  
 Isaac - - 1 1 1 - 1; 1 1 1 - - 1 he was one of the  
 census marshalls for the county

John B. 1 - 1 - 1 1 ; 3 2 1 - - 1

## Marion County, Center Twp.

Catherine - - 1 1 5; - 3 1 1 - - 1

## Marion County, Perry Twp.

Abram 1 - 1 2 1 1; - 1 - - 1  
 Anna - - 1 1 1; - - - - - 1  
 Jacob - 2 - - - 1; 3 1 - - 1  
 Peter - 1 2 1 1 - 1; 2 1 - 1 1 - 1  
 Simon 2 2 - - - 1; 2 1 - - - - 1

## Parke County

David 2 1 3 - - 1; 1 - - - - 1  
 John 1 - - 1 1 - 1; - 2 1 3 - - 1

## Sullivan County

Henry 1 2 1 - 1 - - 1; - - 1 1 - - 1

## Vigo County

Joseph D. - - - - - 1; 1 - - - - 1

## KENTUCKY

## Bullitt County

James - 1 - 1 1 - 1; 3 1 - 2 1 - 1

## Lincoln County

David Smack - - 1 - 1; - - - 1  
 Mary Smack - 1 1 1 ; - - 1 2 - 1 - - 1

## Mercer County

Abm. - 1 - 2; - 1 1 1 - - 1  
 Jno. - - - - 1; - - - - 1

## Washington County

John 2 3 2 - - - 1; - - 1 - - 1  
 Peter - - - - 1 - - 1; 2 - - 3 1 - 1  
 Wm. 2 - - - - 1; - - - - 1

## NEW JERSEY

## Middlesex County, N. Brunswick Twp.

Dennis 1 1 - - - 1; 1 - - - - 1

Lewis no persons entered for this family; apparently an oversight on part of census enumerator

## Middlesex County, Piscataway Twp.

Henry - - 1 - - 1 1; 1 - - 2 1  
 John - - - 2 - - - 1 - - 1; - 1 1 1 - - 1

## Middlesex County, S. Brunswick Twp.

Cyrenius (?) - 1 1 - - - 1 - 1; 1 2 - 1 - 1 - - - 1

## Monmouth County, Freehold

H. Garret - 2 - 1 - - 1; - - 1 - - - 1

James free negroes, 9 in family

Hendrick  
John G.  
  
Barnes B.  
Barnes I.  
Garret  
George  
George G.  
Isaac  
John R.  
Peter R.  
Ruleff  
  
Cornelius

Monmouth County, Howell Twp.  
3 3 - - - 1; 1 - 1 - - 1  
2 - - 1 1 - 1; 1 - - - - 1  
  
Monmouth County, Middleton (sic)  
- - 2 1 2 - - 1; - 1 1 - 2 1 1  
- - - - - - - - - 1; - - - - - - - - 1  
1 - - - - 1 - - 1; - 1 - - 1 1 - 1 1  
- - - - 1 1 - - - 1; - - - 1 1 - - 1  
1 1 2 - 1 1; - - - 1 - 1  
1 - - - - 1; 1 - - - 1  
2 - - - - 1; - 1 - - - 1  
1 - - - 2; - 1 - - 1  
- - - - 1 - - 1 - - 1; - - - - 1 - - 1 1  
  
Monmouth County, Shrewsbury Twp.  
- - 2 - - - - 1; - - - 1 - 1 1

John

NEW YORK, Wayne County, Lyons  
- 1 1 - - - 1; - - 1 1 - 1

Archibald Smook  
  
Peter  
  
Barnet  
  
John

OHIO  
  
Butler County, Lemon Twp.  
- - 1 - 1 - 1; 2 2 - - 1 - 1  
  
Jefferson County, Island Creek Twp.  
2 1 - - - 1; 1 - 1 - 1  
  
Muskingum County, Newton Twp.  
- - - - - 1; 2 - - - 1  
  
Wayne County, Baughman Twp.  
- 1 1 1 - - 1; - - - 1 - 1

John  
Leonard  
Leonard, Jr.  
Peter  
  
Abram  
Henry

PENNSYLVANIA  
  
Crawford County, Greenwood Twp.  
1 1 1 - - 1; 2 - - - 1  
- - - - 1 - - - 1; - - - - - - - 1  
1 - - - 1; - - - - 1 - - 1  
2 1 - - - 1; - 1 - - 1  
  
Westmoreland County, Rostraver Twp.  
1 - 1 1 - - 1; - 1 - 1 - - 1  
- 2 - 1 - - 1; 2 1 1 1 - 1

1840 CENSUS

Only the Indiana census was searched. The 1840 age brackets are the same as those in the 1830 census.

Henry  
  
Jeremiah  
  
Peter  
  
Richard  
  
James  
Matthew  
Samuel  
  
Almon (Smock or Smook)

INDIANA  
  
Bartholomew County, Flatrock Twp.  
1 2 - - 3 - - 1; 1 2 2 2 - - 1  
  
Clark County  
- - - - 1 - - 1; - - 1 - - - - 1  
  
Franklin County  
- 2 1 2 2 - - 1; 1 - 1 - - - 1  
  
Fulton County  
2 - - - 1; - - - - 1  
  
Greene County  
- 2 - - - 1; - - - - - 1  
- - 1 - - - - - 1; - - - - - 1  
- - - - - 1; - - - - - 1  
  
Hendricks County  
- 2 - - - - 1; 2 - 2 - - 1

Jefferson County, Republican Twp.  
 A braham 1 - - - 1; - - - 1  
 John 1 1 - 1 1 1; - 1 1 1 - 1  
 Samuel 2 - - - - 1; - 2 - - - 1

Johnson County  
 David 1 - - - 1; - - - - 1  
 Isaac - - - - - 1; - - 2 - - - 1  
 Jacob 1 - - - 1; - - - - 1  
 John B. - - 1 - 1 - - 1; - - 1 1 - - 1  
 John Q. (?) 2 - - - 1; 1 1 - - 1  
 John R. (or P.) 2 1 - - - 1; 1 1 - - - 1

Marion County, Center Twp.  
 John 1 - - - 1; - - - - 1  
 Wm. - - - - 1; - - - - 1

Marion County, Franklin Twp.  
 Jacob 2 - - - 1; - - - - 1 ancestor of A. M. Tuttle  
 Peter 1 - - - - 1; 1 - - - 1 1

Marion County, Perry Twp.  
 Abraham V. 1 1 - - 1; - - - 1 1  
 Isaac 1 - - - 1; - - - - 1 - - - - 1  
 Jacob 2 1 - 2 - - 1; 1 1 3 - - 1  
 Mary - 1 - - 1; - - 1 1 2 - 1  
 Peter - 3 1 - 1; 2 - 1 1  
 Simon 2 1 - 2 1 - 1; 1 1 2 1 - - 1  
 Thomas C. 1 - - - 1; - - - 1

Marion County, Pike Twp.  
 Peter - 1 2 1 - - - 1; - - 1 1 - - 1

Monroe County  
 James - 1 - 1 1 - - 1; - - 3 - - - 1

Parke County  
 Ephraim 1 - - - 1; 1 - - - 1  
 (The Surname could be Smook, but it looks more like Smock)

Putnam County, Jefferson Twp.  
 Cornelius - - 1 - - 1; 2 2 2 - - 1

Sullivan County  
 Abraham 1 1 1 - - - - 1; - 2 - 1 - 1  
 Henry - - 1 1 1 - - - 1; - - - - - 1  
 Henry, Jr. 1 1 - - - 1; - 1 - - - 1  
 Joseph - 1 - - - - 1; - 1 1 - - - 1

## SMOCK IN PUBLISHED PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

## Series 2, Vol. 8

Robert Smock married Ann Pennington, 18 Dec. 1787 in First Baptist Church, Philadelphia

Cath. Smok married Joh. Nickim, 20 Dec. 1801 in German Reformed Church, Philadelphia

## Series 2, Vol. 9

p. 525 Sarah Smock married Jacob Vanartsdalen, 20 Nov. 1788 in Presbyterian Church, Churchville, Pa.

## Series 2, Vol. 17

pp. 85-91 A "List of Foreigners Imported in the Ship Hope of London, Daniel Reed, Master, from Rotterdam, 28 Aug. 1733" contains the name of Pitter Smock.

p. 197 Peter Hendrick Smock, aged 25, in list of arrivals in Pa. 27 Sept. 1740 on Ship Lydia, James Allen, Commander, from Rotterdam.

## Series 3, Vol. 17

p. 128 In tax list, 1771, W arwick Twp., Lancaster Co. is Jacob Smuck, 80 acres, 2 horses, 1 cattle.

- p. 216 The tax list, 1772, Warwick Township, Lancaster County has a Jacob Smock, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle
- p. 505 In "Effective supply tax" list, 1779 Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co. is Jacob Smuck.
- p. 780 In tax list, 1782, Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co., is Jacob Smuck, 60 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle.  
Series 3, Vol. 18
- p. 383 In tax list, 1780, Maxatany Twp., Bucks Co., is Casper Smock, 120 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle; tax 27.17.6 (pounds, shillings and pence).  
Series 3, Vol. 21
- p. 85 In 1779 tax list, Mt. Pleasant Twp., York Co. are: Barney Smock, 85 acres, John Smock, 100 acres and Mathias Smock, 50 acres.
- p. 236 In 1780, tax list, Mt. Pleasant Twp., York Co. are Barney, John and two Mathias Smocks.
- p. 380 In tax list, 1781, Mt. Pleasant Twp., York Co. are: Barney Smock, 91 acres; John Smock, 100 acres, and Tice Smock, 50 acres.
- p. 507 In tax list, 1782, Huntington Twp., York Co., is John Smock, 2 horses, 3 cattle.  
Series 3, Vol. 24
- p. 279 Land Warrantees: Robert Smock, 400 acres, Luzerne Co., 17 Aug. 1793  
Series 3, Vol. 25, Land Warrantees
- p. 319 Robert Smock, 400 acres, Northumberland Co., 17 Feb. 1794
- p. 631 " " , 400 acres, Bedford Co., 4 Feb. 1794
- p. 765 " " , 400 acres, Huntingdon Co., 1 Mah. 1794  
Series 3, Vol. 26, Land Warrantees
- p. 505 Charles Smock, 300 acres, Westmoreland Co., 1 Sept. 1785
- p. 508 Simon Smock, 400 acres, " " , 15 Jan. 1794
- John Smock, 400 acres, " " , 15 Jan. 1794
- p. 321 Robert Smock, 400 acres, Berks Co., 11 Aug. 1794  
Series 5, Vol. 4
- p. 478 Nicholas Smock, private, York Co. Pa. militia is on a depreciation pay list.  
Series 5, Vol. 7
- p. 239 Jacob Smuck and Solomon Smuck on list of 8th Co., 3rd battalion, Lancaster Co. militia, 1780
- p. 283 Jacob Smuck and Solomon Smuck on list of 8th Co., 3rd battalion, Lancaster Co. militia, 1781.
- p. 331 Jacob Smuck listed same as above, 1779.
- p. 898 Jacob Smuck listed in Capt. Geo. Feather's Co., 9th Battalion, Lancaster County militia, 1779.  
Series 5, Vol. 8
- p. 27-28 In list of Capt. Nelsons Co., Northumberland Co., Daniel Smok, enlisted 10 Dec. 1776  
Philip Smok, enlisted 10 Dec. 1776  
Series 6, Vol. 2
- p. 456 "A Master Roll of Capt. Hugh Campbell's Co. of the Second Battalion of York County, commanded by Col. Robert McPherson, when lying at Perth Amboy, 17 Sept. 1776". Listed is private Jacob Smock, Ensign Simon Vanarsdalen, Sgt. Cornelius Cosine; the names Banta, Brewer and Cumingore also appear.
- p. 493 List of 5th Company, Windsor Twp., York Co., Capt. Alexander Liggett contains John Smock, Sr., John Smock Jr. and Jacob Smock.
- p. 652 Payroll for 1781 and Jan. 1782, Capt. Ephraim Pennington's York Co. militia lists private Michael Smock.
- p. 662 A list of available men, aged 18 to 53, made by the officers of Capt. Peter Frye's Co. of York Co. militia, 26 Sept. 1786 has Michael Smock, 1st class, George Smock, 2nd class and Jacob Smock, 7th class.

- p. 709 Among the Yorktown Prison guards, York County militia is Solom Smook.
- p. 712 Yorktown Prison guards: Solomon Smook.  
Series 6, Vol. 3
- p. 964 A muster roll of 8th Co. 1st battalion, Philadelphia, 1785, Luke Morris, Capt., lists Robt. Smock.
- p. 1008 Robert Smock listed on muster roll of 5th Co., 2nd battalion, Philadelphia militia, Lieut. Col. James Read, Capt. Andrew Kennedy, dated Philadelphia, 1784.
- p. 1018 Robert Smock listed on a muster roll of 5th Co., 2nd. battalion, Capt. Andrew Kennedy, Philadelphia, 1785.
- p. 1083 Robert and John Smock listed on a muster roll of 6th Co., 3rd battalion, Philadelphia militia, Luke Morris, Capt., Philadelphia, 1787.
- p. 1089 Robert Smock listed on a muster roll of 4th Co., 3rd battalion, Capt. Henry Kammerer, Philadelphia, 1788.
- pp. 1126, 1136 Robert Smock listed on muster rolls, 1787-1789.
- pp. 1414-16 Muster rolls of 5th Co. 1st battalion, York County militia 1786 and 1787 list Geo., Mich'l and Solomon Smuck.
- p. 1462 John Smock on muster roll of Capt. Wm. Dodd's Co. for "first part of the year 1784", York County militia.
- p. 1464 Jacob Smuck on a return for the year 1784 of Capt. Jacob Kaufelt's 6th Co. of York County militia.
- p. 1475 Jacob and John Smuck, privates are on a return for year 1785 of Capt. Jacob Kaufet's (sic) 6th Co. York County militia.
- p. 1479 Jacob and John Smuck, privates, are on return of Capt. Jacob Kauptt's (sic) Co. of Windsor Township, York County for years 1786 and 1787.
- p. 498 Solomon Smuck is on a muster roll of Capt. Geo. Gantze's 4th battalion, Lancaster Co., militia for fall of 1784.
- p. 507 Solomon Smuck, third class private is on a return of Capt. Geo. Gantze's Co. Lancaster County militia for the year 1784.  
Series 6, Vol. 5
- p. 137 A John Smock, private, in list of Bucks County troop of light dragoons, Capt. Samuel Gibbs, 25 Sept. 1794.  
Series 6, Vol. 7, War of 1812-14
- p. 552 John Smock drafted for service; no other information.  
Series 6, Vol. 8, War of 1812-14
- p. 131 Abraham Smock listed on muster roll of Capt. Edward Tipton's Co. Penna. militia, Regt. commanded by Rees Hill, Nov. 1813.
- p. 135 A brahame Smocke, in Company commanded by Capt. Edward Tipton
- p. 212 Abraham Smock listed on a payroll of a co. of infantry commanded by Capt. Thomas S. Jack, in service 2 Oct. 1812 until 2 Apr. 1813, 2nd Regt. 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Crooks.
- p. 1283 George Smuch on muster roll of "a company of militia in actual U. S. service" from 1 Sept. 1814 to 4 Dec. 1814, commanded by Capt. Geo. Hilselberger, in 2nd regt., 2nd brigade Pa. militia under Lieut. Col. John Loly.
- p. 1285-6 Same Co. as above; commenced service 28 Aug. 1814; service expired Mch. 1815; place of rendezvous, York, Pa. George Smuck resided near Lancaster.  
Series 6, Vol. 10
- p. 43 John Smock, private, on a receipt roll of Capt. Andrew Mahaffee's Co. of 137th regt. Pa. militia, period ending 8 Feb. 1814

The material we have presented in the preceding pages is only a small sample of the huge amount of Smock data we have all ready collected from original documentary sources, published secondary sources and from various Smock descendants. However, we doubt very much that we have a tenth--or a twentieth, indeed--of all the existing Smock data which is in the records somewhere or in the possession of various descendants. Whether we can eventually collect most of the existing information depends on the sort of cooperation we receive from Smock descendants and from others who are sufficiently aware of the importance of genealogical work to lend a hand.

This bulletin is being sent to the leading genealogical libraries and organizations in each state, for we believe that in this way, any living person who is at all interested in Smock genealogy will eventually see it. We earnestly appeal to all such persons to send us ALL the data on their own Smock lines, even if they have to exert considerable effort to collect the material. However, this is not enough, for many lines of Smock descendants are, no doubt, not represented by a single living person who is actively interested in genealogical work. If our Smock history is to be even reasonably complete ALL of us who ARE sufficiently interested must collect not only data on our own immediate line but on ALL lines. Only in this way will we get the complete record.

We have indicated in great detail herein where the data can be found and how it should be collected. We wish merely to add a word about direct appeal to Smock descendants for data. Anyone who has attempted this is well aware of the discouragingly small percentage of persons who will reply to letters and of the still smaller fraction who will give much information. Nevertheless one MUST NOT allow this sort of response to deter one from a continuing effort to contact EVERY living Smock descendant whose address can be found. Even if only one person per hundred contacted (by mail or otherwise) contributes a few facts, it is worth while. We have done plenty of such work and we well know how expensive, time-consuming and disappointing it is. One or two persons cannot possibly hope to do all, or even a major part of this work. But if many of us keep doggedly at it, the task can eventually be done.

Do not give up with a single appeal to a certain person, especially if you think they have some valuable fact or facts which are not on record elsewhere. Many people are simply slow in responding. They want to think things over awhile, write to relatives for other data, or wait until they can find time to look through those boxes in the attic. A second or third request often brings a reply with valuable information--a reply which might never come had the second or third request not been made. We know whereof we speak--we have had more than one such experience.

On the final page of this circular we have written simple and detailed description of the sort of data needed. When writing to persons for information some such instructions as to what is wanted should be given to persons who are inexperienced in genealogical work.

January, 1954

Prof. A. M. and Ruth (Stayner) Tuttle  
5155 Cleveland Avenue  
Columbus 11, Ohio



## The Importance of Genealogical Work

Many persons, when first asked for historical data on their family and ancestors, seem to think that it is foolishness or a waste of time, to collect genealogical data. Most of them, I have noted, if they ever get around to reading such material on their own ancestral lines, soon see the value of it, and realize that it is more interesting and truthful than a historical novel. It is quite inconsistent that many people keep careful pedigree records of their pets and livestock for dozens of generations, yet seldom keep such thorough records of their own family, and can in very few cases name all eight of their great grandparents, much less give dates and places of birth, death, etc. Yet we are all literally "made of the stuff of our ancestors", just as the quality of our livestock depends on their ancestral blood lines.

Many others, however, realize the value of genealogical records and are intensely interested in them for historical, legal and security reasons, among others, not the least of which is that a great deal of very interesting detail in American history is learned in tracing one's ancestors. Many sizeable estates have passed to distant relatives, when they can be proved, but a much larger number have lost such inheritances because they had no proof, and did not even know about it themselves in most instances. I could cite several such cases, but one is all that space permits: Ada (Cone) Stewart died in Florida, Jan. 28, 1931. No close relative could be found after due search. Finally the court consulted a family history and, on the sole basis of this book, the estate of over \$57,000.00 was divided among three fifth cousins of Mrs. Stewart. This means that they were related to her through their great-great-great-grandparents. They were very lucky that some persons at great effort and expenses, had collected and published a family history.

Frederick Adams Virkus, famous editor of "Who's Who in America", has said: "The work of creating a national genealogy is of the utmost importance; it should have been done long ago, but it remained for the disaster of World War I to compel official compilation of genealogical data for the persons in important war work". He refers to the fact that for several thousand important military and civilian war posts it was felt that no one who had German ancestry in the last two or three preceding generations should be given these jobs, and that they should preferably go to those whose ancestors were native Americans back to the great grandparents. That such considerations are even more important today should be obvious.

Most amateur genealogical workers are naturally more interested in working only on their own direct line of descent, but this is not the proper way to do it, even from their own selfish viewpoint, because it is too easy to fall into error or fail entirely on some lines by this method. The minimum which is collected by anyone should be the data for all siblings (brothers and sisters) of each ancestor (places and dates of birth, death and marriage, and name of spouse, at the least), in each generation of the direct line of descent. These findings should then be filed in manuscript form in several of the leading genealogical depositories over the country. However, as indicated above, this is not the BEST way to go about it. The BEST plan by far is for everyone interested in any way in the genealogy of a given family to work in close cooperation with all others they can find who are working on any part of that family. Even when this IS done (as it has been by the compilers of a number of published family histories) the usual plan is for each of the collaborators to assume responsibility for a single line (all des-

cendants of a great grandparent for example). This is all right for the purpose of compiling the records, but it is not the best way to collect the data. The ideal plan is for some person (or persons, preferably) to take over each state (and territory or Canadian province, etc.) and search the censuses, libraries, state, local, church, cemetery, etc. records, and every conceivable source in that region for ALL data on ALL members of the family, regardless of line, including a call or letter to each person of the name living in the region. If enough careful workers could be found to do this thoroughly on a COUNTY basis, the perfect family history might at last be written.

If all the older (three generations or more in the country) American families would do this sort of thing, it would be unnecessary to carry long female lines in any family history. Each female Tuttle, for example, would simply be included with her own data (including marriages and children). Then the history of the family or families she married into would carry her line on, etc. This is what Frederick Adams Virkus meant by a "national genealogy". Let's all do our part to help reach this most desirable state of affairs.

## Instructions For Recording And Reporting Genealogical Data

For each family you report on:-

Give full name, birth date and place for the husband

" " " " " " " wife

Give date and place of their marriage (if either married before or later, give date, place and full name of person they married)

Give date and place of husband's death, and place of burial, if known

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Give all places the family lived, with at least approximate dates

State any interesting facts about them, such as occupation, church membership, military service (including identification of unit or units served in), other organizations affiliated with, college, if any, and any amusing or interesting stories about them.

List full name, and dates and places of birth and death, for each child, starting with eldest.

Duplicate the above process for the family of each child who married. Continue this from the oldest generation for which you have any information at all down through all branches of descent as far as you can go in each.

Even if you do not have all the information asked for above, give whatever you have. Even one or two items are better than nothing, and approximate dates are better than none. Be especially sure to give latest known addresses of living persons.

The material need not be typewritten if you write slowly and plainly, especially when writing names and places. Any kind of paper will do, as long as it is blank on one side.

Mail your material to me at the address below, and thanks very much; it will be published and deposited in several genealogical libraries sooner or later.

Home Address:  
5155 Cleveland Ave.,  
Columbus 11, Ohio

NOV. 1953

Prof. A. M. Tuttle,  
Ohio State University,  
Columbus 10, Ohio