



SHIRLEY NEWS INTERNATIONAL

MARCH/APRIL 1988

A D 1086

FOURTH EDITION

A Drunk Helped Teenage Girl Launch Salvation Army in U.S.

One hundred years ago a courageous 16-year-old girl launched an organization in America that has relieved human suffering on a grand scale — the Salvation Army.

But the teenager, Eliza Shirley, might have failed in her mission had it not been for a fire in a tar barrel and a weary town drunk.

Born in England, Eliza became a Christian and joined the Salvation Army in Coventry when she was 15. When her father Amos immigrated to Philadelphia soon after, she had asked the Salvation's founder — General William Booth — if she could come to America and try to launch the Army here.

Booth gave his permission, but warned her she would be entirely on her own because he couldn't give her money or any other assistance.

Eliza bravely decided to take the risk. In 1879 she and her mother Annie moved to Philadelphia. They started searching for a suitable hall in which to hold meetings, but



BRAVE Eliza Shirley, 16, started the American Salvation Army in 1879.

from the outset there were problems: They had no official backing, little money, no help. Finally they came across an old and abandoned chair factory that had recently been used as a stable.

Eliza thought it would do; her mother had other ideas.

"This is no proper place to worship. People would never come into it," said Annie.

Eliza answered: "Remem-

ber, Mother, Jesus was born in a stable and this is good enough for the birth of the Salvation Army in America."

Eliza finally talked her mother into renting the factory. They cleaned it up, installed benches, and put up posters around town announcing the opening of their church. But crowds didn't come; in fact, the few people who did show up were hostile.

Then one night some mischievous boys started a fire in a tar barrel near the factory. The blaze drew a huge crowd — and Eliza, seeing her chance, began preaching to the throng.

In the crowd was the town drunk, a Mr. Reddy. "Can your God do anything for a wretch like me?" he asked.

By the end of the meeting, Reddy was a convert — and he became the first "soldier" in America's new Salvation Army. The startling news of the town drunk's conversion flashed across Philadelphia.

Soon people were flocking to the old factory to hear Eliza preach.

Eliza's father quit his job at a local mill and opened a second church in west Philadelphia.

Then he wrote General Booth in London and told of their success in America — and the delighted Booth wrote back that he was sending seven more officers. Booth then appointed Eliza a captain in the Salvation Army.

The general's seven officers arrived in America in March 1880 . . . and the Salvation Army has marched steadily forward ever since.

Today there are 3,583 officers, and 396,238 soldiers (members); 132 community centers; 41 general hospitals; 112 alcoholic treatment centers; 288 crisis centers; 55 camps, and 214 mobile canteens for disasters.

And it all began with the dream of a 16-year-old girl!

Pioneer [first] officer to the Salvation Army in America was Eliza Shirley. The work opened October 5, 1879 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amos Shirley was her father and he was born in 1841 in or around Derby, England. He died Aug. 10, 1884 at Asbury Park, New Jersey and is now buried at the Kensico Cemetery Salvation Plot, New York, New York.

Annie Shirley, wife of Amos, was born in Foleshill England. Eliza was their only child. She was born Oct. 9, 1862 in or around Coventry England. She married Phillip Symmonds of Cardiff Wales on a return assignment in Great Britain. He died in 1896 and is buried in a small cemetery in Ellison Bay, Wisconsin USA. Eliza died Sept. 12, 1932 at Racine Wisconsin and is buried in Salvation Plot Chicago, Illinois.



ELIZA SHIRLEY

(see Shirley News International
second edition, page 11)

Tryon Palace was known in colonial
times as the most beautiful building
in America.

Restored now to its former splendor,
the Palace today is a living example
of the fashionable taste Governor
Tyron brought with him when he came
here from England. (1764).

The elegant furnishings of the
Palace - rare English and American
antiques - are based on an inventory
of Governor Tyron's possessions for
an accuracy that extends to the titles
of books on the shelves.

Tryon Palace and its gardens are today
the nucleus of a unique restoration
complex in the heart of historic New
Bern, North Carolina, USA.

Governor William Tryon was the son of
Mary Shirley who married Charles Tryon.
Mary is the daughter of the first
Earl Ferrers and his second wife, Selina.

SUCCESS IN FINDING JOSEPH SHIRLEY AS
WRITTEN IN LAST ISSUE OF NEWS!
(see page 9...lower right column).

Joseph Shirley married Susannah Bount
on Jan 10, 1799 Alstonfield, Stafford Co.

Children

Sara March 18, 1801
Joseph May 23, 1802
William Aug. 12, 1804
Martha Dec 27, 1807
Susanna Dec 27, 1807
Elizabeth Dec 3, 1809
Edith April 11, 1813
Samuel April 11, 1813
John Sept 22, 1814
Joseph July 9, 1816
Jesse May 3, 1818
Harriet Oct 10, 1822

Appears to be two sets of twins!

[Our researcher found the marriage
license and the computer did the
rest].

WE'LL BE LOOKING FORWARD TO FINDING
FATHER OF JOSEPH...AND WE HOPE TO
FIND MORE INFO FOR SOME OF YOU TOO!

I am happy to report the plans for the
restoration of the Shirley home in S.C.
USA is moving forward.

In March, I flew back to Honea Path, S.C.
and met with about 85 people who came
from the area and several who came a
few hours drive to meet and hear about
the plans for the house. We plan to
restore this house for the purpose of
a SHIRLEY MUSEUM for all branches of
the Shirley family in the USA.

I leave again, one week from now, along
with several members of my family who
are going to help with the work of the
restoration. A new roof, leveling, re-
placement of windows and cleaning etc...
plenty of work! We will be there about
a week. Several are joining us there
from other states and from the area to
help with this project. Ladies of the
community are bringing food in each day
for the workers. These are ladies from
the churches in the area and not just
Shirleys. There seems to be a feeling of
community involvement and we like to think
this is indeed the way it will be.

There will be a full report on the work
week and pictures etc.. in the next issue.

FROM YOUR EDITOR.....

The day following my return from South
Carolina...my son-in-law was in a serious
automobile accident. He was rushed to
Stanford Hospital near us and into brain
surgery. He lived two days and died. He
leaves 3 children. It has been a sad loss
to us. I am sure you who have experienced
this in your family know what we are going
thru. But...time will help and we must
keep this little family busy and give
them lots of love.

For those of you in England who met with
us when we traveled...this daughter was
not on the trip. She is the only one of
my five children who did not get to come
with us and that was because she had 3
children and no one to leave them with
for two weeks.

HAVE YOU ENJOYED THE SHIRLEY NEWS INTER-
NATIONAL ??? IT IS TIME FOR RENEWAL...
AND...WE DESPERATELY NEED MORE PICTURES
OF SHIRLEYS AND YOUR FAMILY STORIES!!!



Tryon Palace
In New Bern,
North Carolina.

[This was sent several years ago by some Shirleys before my interest involved England].

From...D.J. Shirley from research by his first cousin, John Wm. Shirley and wife Jerry.

John Shirley b. Apr. 2, 1841 Radbourne, Derbyshire, England d. 1918 Iowa USA

m. Margaret Hailstone

Children

1. William Goodwin b. 1877 Springfield, ILL
2. Thomas Jefferson b. 1879 Illinois USA
3. Walter Scott b. 1881 Illinois
4. Ruth b. 1883 Ill.
5. Anna b. 1883 Ill.
6. Laura b. 1889 Ill.
7. John Wesley Iowa
8. Jessie May 1896 Iowa USA
9. Ian McLaren 1898 Iowa

My wife Jerry and I had three uncommitted days in England in May 1977 and mellowly decided to use them to see what, if anything, we could do to push our Shirley connections back beyond the grandfather for whom I was named. The basic facts on which we might build were sparse.

My grandfather, John William Shirley's birthday (according to a gold-headed cane in my possession, given him on his 75th birthday) was April 2, 1841.

According to a statement written by my father for his biography in the HISTORY OF KOSSUTH COUNTY, IOWA published in 1913 when my grandfather was still alive reads...

John Shirley (my grandfather) was born and reared at Shottle, a village near Derby, England, and is of Norman extraction... John Shirley was a successful landscape gardener in the old country and was employed by different members of the English nobility residing in the vicinity of Derby. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States and located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Springfield, Illinois, settling just outside the city limits. There he purchased thirteen acres of land and engaged in truck gardening, meeting with success. Through his thrift and enterprise he managed to acquire sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a farm of three hundred acres of excellent land near Minburn, Dallas County, Iowa USA.
.....

Preliminary study by going through British Gazetteers had revealed no town or village

bearing the name of Shottle, so the "near Derby" seemed the best place to start our inquiries.

We boarded a train to Derby and found a guest house within walking distance of the railway station. The desk attendant produced a large-scale map which showed not only Shottle as a rural community, but a village of Shirley, as well, which he insisted was the well-spring of the Shirley family. He also informed us that the local records were not maintained in Derby, as we had supposed, but were housed at Matlock, where the County Council offices were...eighteen miles from Derby. We had to rent a car and buy a map and off to Matlock we went.

We met Miss Sinar who was most helpful. She produced histories, maps and directories of Derbyshire for various periods of the nineteenth century. She said we were fortunate in that grandfather was born in 1841, when the first British census was taken, and made arrangements for us to be assigned the census micro-film reader for the period from one to five that afternoon. We checked out the reels containing the township of Shottle and threaded into our reader, and began our search for bones. We found no Shirleys. Then...noticed that the reel was split and checked out the second reel with the other half of Shottle township. Suddenly I stopped cranking, there was a William Goodwin and living in his household was a Charles Shirley who was 20 years old, his wife, Hannah who was 18 years old, and one son John 2 months old. I turned to the date of the census and it was June 8, 1841...thus 2 months would be correct as John was born in April.

No coincidence could account for two babies of the same name to be born in the same township in the same week. The John Shirley born at Radbourne was John Shirley who later told his son he had been born in Shottle; my grandfather's memory was mistaken.

We hurriedly checked out the reels of 1851 census for the parish of Radbourne to follow the Goodwins and Shirleys and were in for a slight shock. They were no longer there.

In 1861 census grandfather John Shirley had reappeared as a "Farm Servant" and living with his grandfather and

grandmother. Also living with their grandparents were two of John's younger brothers, Thomas 16 and George 10 who was in school. George was new to the scene...(1851 Thomas Shirley was living with the Goodwins), and could give us a clue as to where the Charles Shirley family moved when they left Radbourne, and sure enough, he was listed as having been born in Barlborough. The census for Barlborough for 1851 and 1861 was missing, so that proved to be a dead end. The library was closing and we found a lovely country Inn in Ashbourne and spent part of the evening reviewing our records and planning for visits the next day to the localities from which these people came, both to view our roots and to take pictures for a permanent record.

We first drove to Shottle, the town with which we had so long associated with my grandfather. One of the residents, surprised by our stopping, came out in the rain to see what we were doing. She pointed us in the direction of Holly House where my Shirleys had lived. There it was almost exactly as it must have been in 1866 when they packed up and headed for Derby on their first leg of his journey to the fabled land of America. We traveled around to some of the other areas and saved a half day to visit the Public Records office in London. We wanted to plug the gap in the Charles Shirley family.

The census search room was much busier than the Derbyshire Public Library. There were about sixty microfilm readers at long tables, most of them busy. Number thirteen was open and since I am not superstitious, I took it. They informed me I could only have one reel at a time and I requested the 1841 Radbourne. I checked for discrepancies and found none. I got the second reel-- for 1851 census of Barlborough. I turned to the sheets of Bradborough and read slowly and sure enough ...item #39 told the story; there laid out before me was the whole Charles Shirley family, with the exception of Thomas, age 6 who was recorded as being at Holly House, Shottle, visiting his grandparents at the time of the census...1851. The remainder of the Shirley family was at Barlbro Farm; Charles Shirley age 31, farmer of 62 acres and Hannah his wife, 27, John (grandfather) 9, Phoebe 8, William 4, Elizabeth 2, and George one month old.

The arrival of the 1841 census of Dalbury and Lees wound up my search. And it met with success, or so it seems. On page 10 of this census, in a house designated as "The Lees" in Dalbury, lived a family of three. The head was William Shirley aged 60, his wife was Elizabeth 55, and one child

Rosetta, aged 10. William was listed as AG LABOURER. Charles Shirley listed his place of birth as Dalbury Lees and these Shirleys lived on a farm called "The Lees" in Dalbury, gives practical assurance that they must have been his parents.

Our search for British bones had gone as far as our time would permit.

ROBERT SHIRLEY 1st EARL FERRERS

Robert Shirley was the great grandson of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex. He was Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and a Baronet. He was born Oct. 20, 1650; educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; succeeded as 7th Baronet, March 1669; cr. M.A. of Oxford, July 15, 1669; M.P. Lichfield in 1677; summoned to Parliament as Baron Ferrers of Chartley Dec. 14, 1677; Deputy Lieutenant, Stafford Co. Dec. 24, 1677; High Stewart of Stafford 1683-1688; Master of the Horse to the Queen, (Katherine of Braganza), Feb. 18, 1684; Assistant Lord Cupbearer, for the Coronation of King James II April 23, 1685; Colonel, 8th (Princess Anne of Denmark's) Regiment of Foot, June 19, 1685-Nov. 1, 1686; High Stewart and Chief Bailiff of the Revenues to the Queen Dowager; Lord Lieutenant, Stafford Co. Sept 2, - Nov 19, 1687; High Stewart of Stafford 1689; Privy Councillor 1689; and again in 1699 and 1702; Assistant Lord Cupbearer for the Coronation of Queen Anne, April 23, 1702; Cr. Viscount Tamworth, and Earl Ferrers, Sept 3, 1711;

Robert married 1st Elizabeth daughter and heir of Laurence Washington Esq, of Garesdon, Wiltshire Co. in 1672. To the descendants of this marriage pass the title of Earl Ferrers.

Robert married 2nd Selina daughter of George Finch, Esq. of London, Aug 16, 1699. To heirs of this marriage passed Ettington Park.

[Taken from The Official Baronage of England 1066-1855, by James E. Doyle Vol. 1 CS 4210-D75].

Sent by Ralph Atchley several years ago to the Shirley Association.

JAMES SHIRLEY OF ENGLAND
TREASURER OF THE COMPANY
WHO FINANCED THE EXPEDITION
TO PLYMOUTH PLANTATION IN
AMERICA!

James Shirley, goldsmith, Candlewick street Ward, London, was the son of Robert Shirley, gentleman of London, and Mary, daughter of George Holman of Godstone, Surrey Co.

He was a grandson of Robert Shirley of Cheshire. James married Mary, daughter of William Mott of Colchester, Essex Co.

[from...New England Genealogical and Biographical Register 1910 Vol. 64... and this info sent by Helen Post].

NOTES FROM ENGLISH RECORDS...pg. 84.

Andrews vs. Sherley Feb 15, 1640-1. Orators Richard Anrewes and John Beauchamp, Cittizens and Marchants of London. Whereas in 1625, 1626 and 1627 there was a treaty between your Orators and one James Sherley, Cittizen and Goldsmith of London, concerning their mixing together to mainteyn a trade and adventure with the Governor and the rest of the partners of Plymouth plantation in New England. It was agreed that they and each of them should adventure and putt into stock to the purpose aforesaid the sum of £ 1100 pounds or thereabouts apeece and that the said James Sherley should receive and dispose thereof the said trade and adventure and should be sole factor and agent in said trade. Orator Richard Andrews paid James Sherley £ 1136 pounds for his said share, and John Beauchamp paid £ 1127 pounds as his share. James Sherley pretendeth that he did alsoe add the sum of £ 1190 pounds for his share. James Sherley refuses to produce accounts and to show the profits of the adventure, so a writ of subpena is asked against James Sherley.

March 30, 1641...The answer of James Sherley defendant to bill of complaint of Richard Andrews and John Beauchamp. That Richard Andrews liveth at Rotterdam in Holland and has been made a party to this suit without his consent. That the said cmlplaints and this delf were at several times sollcited and drawn into this adventure at the earnest p'swasion of one Isaacke Allerton, agent for the planters of Plymouth in New England, to

whome they gave authority. Object to obtain accounts. A copy of an account was delivered to Edward Winslowe a planter who became agent in the room of Isaacke Allerton, March 1631. He is ready to give an account to the planters. Bonds to Mr. Robert Hudson, Mr. Battell, Mr. Frost, and Peter Bullteele.

[from a book THE PILGRIMS by Francis Dillon and a few pages from this book sent by Maria Gaa...we give alittle insight to this situation]....

Allerton, in 1628, managed to get four of the adventurers to become undertakers, including the London Bridge goldsmith James Sherley, who had already shown himself to be a useful friend. The furs Allerton had brought to England reduced the plantation's debt by a sixth, and it seemed a good time to implement the plan to bring to New England the remaining Leyden congregations. Thirty five of them came to Salem and the next year another sixty and this was the last organized group from Leyden.

The expense of bringing over these two contingents increased the Pilgrims' debt by five hundred pounds. By 1631 the original eighteen hundred pounds had swollen to just less than six thousand pounds. This included the expense of a new patent, but mostly it was the price by innocence to the wiles of two enterprising businessmen who the Pilgrims trusted, namely Allerton, one of their own, and Sjerley, their best friend among the adventurers.

The patent for land in 1630 was for land on the Penobscot River and without consulting Plymouth. Allerton hoped they would see the sense of becoming partners with him and since a trading post at Penobscot would damage their trade a Kennebec, they thought it best to play along with Allerton and try to take control if they could.

Allerton soon began chartering ships on the basis of any gains are mine, any losses are yours, and finally they got rid of him as their agent following an incredible series of financial disasters. He left Plymouth in 1633.

The Pilgrims were no more fortunate with Sherley in the long run, in spite of his genuine "love and friendship".

A final settlement was reached in 1641 when seven of the Plymouth undertakers

took over the assets and all the liabilities of the colony "made or pretended, whether just or unjust from the world's beginning to the present. To get clear Bradford, Standish and Alden had each to sell large parcels of land, while Thomas Prence and Winslow had to part with their houses.

FROM ENGLAND TO NEW ZEALAND!

HENRY SHIRLEY

Henry Shirley was gifted with a fine tenor voice. When not working at his trade, he toured with the Christie's "Nigger Minstrels" lived a Bohemian life when he could and from its effects died quite young. His wife and four children had to work in the pottery business and life became a grim struggle.

William Edward Shirley, son of Henry, was born Feb. 15, 1859. His father died when he was nine years old. He worked in the pottery business at that age starting at 6 AM and working until 1 PM and then going to school.

When he turned 12, he fibbed and said he was 13 so he could become an apprentice. He made more money as an apprentice.

A problem followed by a beating at his job by his manager caused him to run away from home. Once more he fibbed about his age and this time it was to join the Navy. He endured some rough times while in the service.

Sometime during his experiences, he learned to write an almost copperplate hand, play the piano very well by ear, and use tools skillfully enough to become an expert ship modeller.

It was marriage that finally brought him to his moorings, and thirteen births (which lead to six funerals) that kept him there. A career in the pottery trade followed. With his gifts and personality it is not surprising that he rose as high as a Victorian tradesman could, and reached a position of great responsibility as manager of the colour mixing department with the venerable firm of Grindley's.

Problems arose at his work one day and he picked up his beautifully written volumes of colour recipes and walked out.

Soon after, his wife died leaving 5 children for William to care for. He was introduced one day to a Queen's nurse working in the depth of Birmingham slums. She was about 40 years old at the time and her name was Jane Walleth. They were soon married and

Two more children were born to William.

William Edward Shirley became the host of the "White Lion" Inn in Stone, Staffordshire England. Because he was a man of many interests and was a cheerful friendly host, the bar parlour became the headquarters of several local activities such as the town football team, etc....

One day, John Walleth, brother in law of Williams came back from New Zealand for a visit. William Shirley became impressed by the success of his brother in law and when he guaranteed William a job in his factory...New Zealand's first iron bedstead manufacturer, William decided to move his family to New Zealand. He took with him some pottery to open a shop.

One of the first things William bought when he arrived in New Zealand was a new piano-- price fifty guineas, about twenty times his weekly pay.

It was the hey day of the piano. Every one of our family had to learn to play and the elder taught the younger. Williams son, Henry "Harry" Shirley was about six when he began to learn to play. He became a fine pianist and toured in concert.

Henry has written a book titled... JUST A BLOODY PIANO PLAYER. His daughter sent a copy of his book and I have taken but a small part of it to give an insight into this family.... your editor. Thanks Pat!

AUSTRALIA.....

from...THE THIRD FLEET CONVICTS
by R.J. Ryan

[sent by Graham Shirley]

An alphabetical list of names, giving place and date of conviction, length of sentence and ship of transportation.

James Shirley (Shipley) from Old Bailey Middlesex England Sept 9, 1789 on the Salamander...a term of seven years.

John Shirley Old Bailey, Middlesex on the Albemarle...term, life!



SPHINX & PYRAMIDS
by W.T. SHIRLEY

This Sphinx and Pyramids are entirely the work of the late ex-no. 5756 Pte. W.T. Shirley, 13th Battalion in memory of fallen comrades of the A.I.F.

A few points about this National work work of an ex-Digger, also of the original sphinx in Egypt should prove interesting to visitors.

This Sphinx...It was whilst ex-Pte. Shirley was an in-patient of Lady Davidson Home in 1925-26 while there accomplished this work of cutting from solid rock a replica of the original sphinx, working to a scale of about an 1/8th. The time taken was about 1 1/2 years. It should be remembered that Mr. Shirley was severely gassed during the war, which caused his ill-health and eventually his death, and this no doubt makes his work the more wonderful.

The upper part of the Sphinx has been painted to prevent erosion, and it may also be stated that the Wishing Well, stone pathway and improvements etc, have all been done by ex-members of the A.I.F.



ANNA & GRACE SHIRLEY OF AUSTRALIA

The original Sphinx - Egypt... The correct title is THE GREAT SPHINX OF GIZEH. It is 65 feet high and 177 ft. in length, face 14 ft wide chin to top of head 20 feet length of lips 7 ft. It faces due East and is a huge outcrop of rock, shaped into an immense lion couchant, with a man's head, and it's paws stretched out before it.

Many Australian troops were camped in Egypt.

[photos sent by Graham Shirley of Australia].

Correction...

In first edition page 10 last paragraph.. should read George was proud of his wife and three children.

W.T. Shirleys Sphinx is in North Turramurra, on the northern outskirts of Sydney, Australia.

THE BEGINNING OF MARYLAND AND
THE NORTHERN NECK OF VIRGINIA

On November 22, 1633, two small ships set sail from Cowes, England, bound for the New World. One ship, the larger one of the two, was named the "Ark" and carried 140 passengers. The smaller ship, the "Dove", was a pinnace and transported supplies needed for Lord Baltimore's newest expedition to America.

These ships had made other voyages to the New World as part of a colonization attempt that George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, had made in Avalon, a colony in New Foundland. Cold winters and short summers with a lack of sunshine had made the planting of crops there a failure. Discouraged, Lord Baltimore had abandoned Avalon and appealed to King Charles I of England for a grant in warmer climate. The King granted the northern part of his Virginia colony to Calvert, and it was renamed "Terrea Mariae" Latin for "Land of Mary", in honor of the Queen, Henrietta Maria. The colony, of course, quickly became known as Maryland.

Aboard the "Ark" and "Dove" were colonists seeking religious freedom, wealth in the new land, and adventure. Their voyage was long and arduous. Storms plagued their passage. At one point, the "Dove" was assumed lost; but the ships remarkably became reunited during a stop in Barbados. The captain of the "Dove" had returned to England following the violent storm and had then decided to set out once again for America. Finally, in March of 1634, the ships landed on the island of St. Clement's, so named by Governor Calvert. Deciding that the island was too small, they pushed on to establish the first permanent settlement and capital at "St. Marie's Citty".

[The ships originally set sail from London in Mid-Oct. They were detained near the mouth of the Thames because the passengers had not taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Some may have hid themselves either on shore or somewhere on the two ships to avoid taking the oaths. There were three Jesuit priests known to be aboard and seventeen gentlemen investors and some Roman Catholics. The two ships then sailed to Cowes on the Isle of Wight before leaving for the crossing of the Atlantic.]

Like other 17th century vessels, Lord Baltimore's ship must have been cramped and uncomfortable during the four month sea voyage to Maryland.]

Upon landing in Maryland, Governor Calvert set off in the Dove to find and meet with the Indian "emperor." On the way he met Captain Henry Fleet a Virginia fur trader who offered assistance. After meeting with the Indian chief who gave them permission to settle where they chose, Lord Calvert went with Captain Fleet on another voyage of exploration down the Potomac river. Located very near the mouth of the Potomac was a broad and deep river curving north. Calvert named the river St. George's (it was later renamed St. Mary's River), sailed about six miles up stream toward a small Yaocomico village.

The Yaocomicos, a peaceful and hunting tribe, had settled a village within view of the river years before. They were already planning to abandon the site because of their fear of the Susequehannocks. Bartering with a supply of hatchets, hoes, and cloth, Calvert was able to strike a bargain whereby the Indians would surrender half of their village site immediately to the settlers and pass on the other half over the coming year. Thus it happened that on March 27, 1634 after four months at sea and more than two weeks of exploration up and down the Potomac river, Maryland's first official settlement expedition had found a home. The "Ark" and "Dove" arrived three days later.

The settlers began at once to construct a store house and a guardhouse, then unloaded the ships and moved ashore. According to accounts of the participants they fired cannons, flew flags and banners and stage a full-dress ceremony in honor of the occasion.

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ROBERT SHERLEY arrived on the ships
"Ark and Dove" in Maryland in 1634.

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ROBERT SHERLEY was brought in as a servant of Father Andrew White and for whom Thomas Copley alias Father Fisher claimed land rights in 1639 and again in 1650. His attendance was not noted

at any of the early assemblies or have any further references been found for him in Maryland records.

From: *The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate* by Harry Wright Newman
page 252.

oo

From: The Register of Overwharton Parish in Stafford County Virginia

When Maryland was founded in 1634 by a settlement at Saint Mary's on the Potomac River, Virginia had not extended her settlements north of the York River. That estuary was, indeed, recognized as a political boundry as late as October 1646 in the treaty of peace and amity made with the Powhatan nation after the death of Opechancanoug. The Northern Neck of Virginia was thus Indian territory and practically outside the jurisdiction of Virginia during all the early years of Saint Mary's. The interesting fact is that the history of the settlement of the Northern Neck of Virginia begins in relation to Maryland rather than to Virginia. Although the date is a bit uncertain, as early as 1644 a band of white men, hostile to, but keenly interested in Maryland, were living among the Chicacoan tribe on the Coan River in the present county of Northumberland across the Potomac River from Saint Mary's. These men were protestants and former residents of Kent Island, Maryland. During the occupancy of Colone William Claiborne (1600-1676) of Virginia, who had, after a bitter struggle, surrendered the island to the powerful Catholic, Lord Baltimore in 1637. They had settled in Saint Mary's County, but becoming involved in Ingle's Rebellion there took refuge across the Potomac River to escape the tyranny of Governor Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore and governor of Maryland, who was very hostile to these Protestants. The entire story is most interestingly told by Mr. Nathaniel Claiborne Hale in his biography of Col. Claiborne entitled VIRGINIA VENTURE. Among these early Marylanders who "fled by night to the house of Mr. John Mottrom at Chicacoan were Major Andrew Thomas Sturman, John Sturman, Francis Gray and Thomas Youell; all of these men ultimately became prominent citizens of Westmoreland County Virginia.

After Ingle's Rebellion these men at Chicacoan were joined by a number of recalcitrant Marylanders, and there being no court of record in the Northern Neck of Virginia at the time, the most we learn of them is thru the Maryland records. Remote Jamestown and intent on "self-determination," these pioneers did not for several years acknowledge any government; indeed, Captain Edward Hill of SHIRLEY wrote letters from Chicacoan which spoke of "returning to Virginia"! Under such conditions, Coan, as the name was soon abbreviated, became a nuisance to both Maryland and Virginia, and eventually and necessarily had to be disciplined by the Virginia government. For this purpose the entire Northern Neck of Virginia was, in 1648, erected into the county of Northumberland.

However, before the county of Northumberland was created, a gentleman of Catholic faith, weary of the bickerings of the Puritans in Maryland and of his own dissatisfactions with the Calvert regime, crossed the Potomac River and settled on the peninsula at the conflux of Aquia Creek with Potomac River, commonly called since 1647 Brent's Point; this was the first permanent settlement in Overwharton Parish. Colonel Giles Brent was the first citizen of Stafford County. He left Maryland late in 1647, with his two sisters.. Later they brought with them many Marylanders, upon whose headrights vast acres were granted, taking up more than 15,000 acres, and because they and their descendants figured prominently in PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, their coming was of no small significance.

[I was told headrights were granted when Marylanders came to Virginia and visa versa].

In Westmoreland County Virginia, on Feb. 14, 1660-61, Giles Brent and ROBERT SHIRLEY witnesses on same document.

Robert Shirley witnessed several times for others with last names that later appear as residents in Prince William Co.

Thomas Shirley, 359 acres in 1663 in Westmoreland Co. Va.

IS THE ABOVE ROBERT SHIRLEY THE SAME ROBERT THAT ARRIVED ON THE ARK & DOVE? No further trace of Robert Shirley in Maryland!!!

JAMES SHIRLEY of WARWICKSHIRE

My grandfather, James Shirley, originated as far as I can ascertain from the London area. He moved to a village called Meriden which is on the A45 approximately in the middle, between Birmingham and Coventry and started a bicycle shop near the centre of the village in the late 1880's. It occupied the corner of the Pub called "Bull's Head".

With the popularity of the motor car, he sold petrol from the shop (in cans in those days) and then installed the first petrol pump to exist between Birmingham and Coventry. He wished to expand the business to incorporate car maintenance and bought a large farmhouse and small field next to it virtually opposite to the original location. He built a garage, large for those days, in the field. I believe this move took place in the early 1920's.

His eldest son, Frank (Thomas Francis), who is still alive and living in Meriden today, took over the family business and ran it for a number of years. My father ran the business jointly with Frank and built it up into a garage and coaching business which at its peak, had approximately 8 coaches doing local and continental work 2 filling stations on the Meriden bypass.

After the untimely death of my father at age 40, the business gradually declined and was eventually sold. Bill (William James) worked as foreman in the garage until it was sold and still lives in Meriden.

The garage still exists as "Shirley's Garage Irco Ltd." but there is now no family involvement.

James Shirley

1. Thomas Francis b. ca. 1890
2. Nel b. ca. 1895
3. John d. in action in RAF WW2
4. William J. b. ca. 1910

Thomas Francis b. ca. 1890

1. Alan b. 1930
2. Molly

[info sent by Alans son Ian Shirley].

from you editor.....

Our researcher in England came to California for a visit. We spent three days together talking about Shirleys.

I FINALLY was able to get the rest of the computer print outs from the young man who has been helping me in this area. Now...

The Shirley Association International has the Shirleys in five different formats and will help my work and save considerable time in looking up Shirleys.

I have the Shirleys by marriages, alphabetical for marriages by non-Shirley spouse last name. Of course we realize there will be many names we don't have and will not be able to add to our basic foundation of Shirley material. I have the Christening alphabetized and the Shires or counties with the townships and parishes also alphabetized under each shire or county. There are five ways to cross check for Shirley information.

These are stored in 5 large binders. I am at present going through the Shirley family material from the Stemmata Shirleianna to identify the Shirleys in the shires and counties. I am beginning to get the picture of the Shirley families in their groupings as I thought I would once I could get things organized.

Now...I will be going back thru each of your family info sheets you filled out and see how I can help you.

I hope you have enjoyed this first year of Shirley material coming to you. I realize I have been a little late on a couple issues of the NEWS. BUT... I am going to improve this in the coming year. There IS a lot of work here to be done and organized. It is just beginning to reach the part where it becomes fun...Learning the branches and the area.

WE MUST receive more family material such as letters and photos and stories. This material comes from YOU! I can only make this NEWS interesting by you breaking loose and sending us something. PLEASE HELP!

As to our coming to England next year... the dollar rate is not very good and we may have to hold off. I want a little more time to decide this for sure. I WANT to, but we must be practical too! If that doesn't work out...I just may revive my plans for Australia and New Zealand. I have some help now in Australia and I appreciate that very much!!!

Will you see if some of your family members would like to subscribe to the Shirley News? The income from it helps us with our work and we could use some research money to further the work!

THE LEGAL HANGING OF JOHN SHIRLEY

(Barry, Louise "Legal Hangings in Kansas" *Kansas historical quarterly* V. 18 pages 285-286.) sent by Manley Shirley.

Shirley was the second of three civilians executed by the military in Kansas; and is was the first of three public legal hangings in Kansas; but the unique circumstances of his case was that he was legally hanged for robbery!

On April 22, 1863, John Shirley, John Mc Bride and Charles Radcliff ("all men well known as rascals capable of committing any crime," said the Daily Conservative), got William Keyes, a discharged soldier, drunk at the Cincinnati House in Leavenworth. Then, in broad daylight, they enticed him to a ravine behind the hospital (on the government reserve), knocked him down and robbed him of \$1,100. There were witnesses, and all three criminals were arrested later in the day, but only \$77 of the money was found. On the 23 rd, military authorities had the prisoners transferred from the Leavenworth jail to the guard house at Fort Leavenworth. This was done not so much because the crime had been committed on in government property, but because the city of Leavenworth was then under martial law.

A military commission was convened on April 24, with Capt. R.H. Hunt, Second Kansas volunteers, as president, to try the three criminals. Shirley and Mc Bride were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on May 6, 1863; Radcliff was convicted and sentenced to hard labor "during the continuance of the present rebellion."

The EVENING BULLETIN of May 6, 1863, described the execution of John Shirley in detail. Here are some of the excerpts from their story.

...The largest concourse of people assembled in Kansas turned out today to witness the execution of John Shirley...

At 11 o'clock the road to the Fort was crowded with citizens in carriages and on horseback, all eager with curiosity to witness the unusual proceeding for Kansas of hanging a criminal for highway robbery.

At 12 o'clock some two or three thousand people had gathered around the gallows, which was erected on open ground south of the guard house. A large number of females were present from the city and Fort, and every one seemed bent on selecting the most advantageous spot to view the dying struggles of a fellow mortal...

At fifteen minutes before one the entire command at the Post, consisting in all of five companies of Infantry, were formed in full uniform, under arms, and commanded by Post Adjutant Hadley. The band and field music formed in front of the Guard House and played a solemn air, when the infantry formed in line,

the carriage in which the prisoner was to be conveyed to the gallows drove up to the steps. Shirley was then conducted to the carriage.

When he arrived at the gallows, he ascended the steps with firmness and boldly walked to the drop. Shirley kissed his two little brothers and then addressed the crowd. "I have but one word to say, and that is this: I hope my friends will lead a different life from what I have. I've led a very indifferent life; and, furthermore, I hope you will not meet the same doom which I have come to-the gallows.

At 1:30 P.M. the signal was given, the drop fell and John Shirley was ushered into eternity.