

THE NAME AND FAMILY

OF

S M A L L E Y

Compiled by

THE MEDIA RESEARCH BUREAU

Washington, D.C.

## THE NAME AND FAMILY OF SMALLEY

The name of SMALLEY is derived from the residence of its first bearers at a place of that name, probably the chapelry of Smalley, in the Parish of Morley, County Derby. The name Smiley is sometimes held to be of Scottish or ~~Irish~~ Irish origin, but it seems more probable (since no records supporting this theory have been found) that a branch of the Smalley family went at an early date into Ireland, where the name was corrupted to Smiley. This is not, however certain. In ancient English and early American records the names are found in the various forms of Smallhaghe, Smallhey, Smallye, Smaley, Smally, Smilye, Smileye, Smily, Smyley, Smylie, Smyly, Smilie, Smilly, Smillie, Smiley, Smalley, and others, of which the two names last mentioned are both frequently found in America at the present time.

The English family of Smalley was located chiefly in the Counties of Derby, York, Chester, Leicester, Middlesex, and Lancaster and in the city and vicinity of London.

These lines were, in most cases, of the landed gentry of the British Isles.

About the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century one Johannes or John Smalley, of Bolton, County Derby, deeded lands there to Robert Smalley, of Alwaston, in the in ~~the~~ same county. Robert Smalley of Alwaston is generally believed to have had a son of the same name, who left issue by his wife Margaret of John and Joan. Of these, John was the father of two sons, both named Robert, of whom the elder was heir to the lands in Derbyshire. These estates were, however, confirmed and granted to the younger Robert upon the death of his elder brother without issue. Robert the younger had a son name Anthony Smalley, who made his home at Thorpe Arnold, in Leicestershire, and left issue there by his wife Eleanor of John, Modwena, George and Mary, as well as two other daughters, whose names are not in evidence.

Of the last-mentioned brothers, John married Frances, daughter of Michael Purefoy, of Warwickshire, and had issue by her of Samuel, Frances, Hester, Adam, Elizabeth, and Jane, of whom the son Samuel married Joice, daughter of Richard Walker, and was the father by her in the year 1616 of a son named John Smalley. George Smalley the younger

of the two sons of Anthony and Eleanor, married a miss Croke, Northamptonshire, and had issue by her of five sons, Anthony, Nicholas, Edward, Henry, and Maurice. Of these, Anthony had two sons, Anthony and George; while Nicholas left a son named Thomas.

Of the Lancashire family of the same name, Robert Smalley, of Balderstone, appears on record in 1516. In 1525 a Roger Smalley was living in the same vicinity. The name "Roger Smalley" is found in Balderstone records of many later dates---on the Subsidy Roll in 1570; as a freeholder in 1584; as Governor of Blackburn (Lancashire) Grammar School in 1586; as a tax payer on lands in Balderstone in 1610; and a juror in 1614. These records refer, of course, to at least two different men, probably father and son.

Thomas Smalley, a "mercier", of Blackburn, County Lancaster, died about 1705. John Smalley, of the same place, was married before 1716 to his wife Anne, by whom he had issue of Thomas, Richard, John, Edmund, Alice, Katherine, and Elizabeth. Richard, probably son of John and Anne, died in 1786, leaving numerous issue, but his records are not complete.

Another Richard Smalley died at Upper Darwen, (or Over Darwen, County Lancaster, in 1709 and another, possibly his son,

died in 1715. Yet another Richard of that vicinity was first married in 1717 to Jane Marsden, by whom he was the father of a son named Richard. Jane died about 1720, and, by his second wife, Mary, Richard had further issue of Thomas and Robert. Richard, the only son of Richard and Jane, left issue by his wife Margaret of Richard, William, Robert, Thomas, and Margaret; while his half-brother, the Reverend Robert Smalley, son of Richard and Mary, married Ann Yates and had issue by her of Richard, Robert Yates, and Lawrence.

Thomas Smalley, the son of Richard and Mary, removed from upper Darwen to Blackburn, County Lancaster. in 1749 he married Ann Sagar, who gave him a son named Richard and four daughters, Ellen, Ann, Catherine, and Lucy.

From one or another of these families are descended the Smalleys of America, and it is possible that the Smileys are of the same ancestry. The connecting links between the family in Europe and the earliest emigrants of the name to America are not, however, at hand.

The first of the name in America was John Smalley, ✓ who came in the Francis and James from London to Boston, Mass., in 1632. He later removed to Eastham and then to

Plymouth, Mass., and was also for a short time at Barnstable, in the same colony. John was the father of at least four children, Hannah, John, Isaac, and Mary; but the records of this family are not complete.

As early as 1635 Margarate Smally settled in Virginia, but nothing further is known of her.

Jonathan Smalley, who was born in Piscataway, Middlesex County, N.J. in 1683, may have been a descendant of the immigrant John, but his parentage is not certain. In 1707 Jonathan married Sarah Fitz Randolph, by whom he was the father of Isaac, John, Jonathan, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Andrew, Martha, Elizabeth, and Anne. Many of the descendants of this family settled in Pennsylvania.

A James Smalley was living in Concord, Mass., in 1690, but nothing further is known concerning him or his immediate family.

Edward Smalley ~~was-living-~~ (ancestry unknown) who was born near Portland, Me., about the year 1700, was the father of a son named Benjamin, who made his home at Harwich, Mass. Benjamin married Patience Baker in 1726 and was the father by her of at least one son, named Edward, who married Hannah Cole in 1761 and was the father of, among others, a son named Edward.

Alexander Smiley (Ancestry Unknown) came from Great Britain to America shortly after the year 1700 and settled in Rockbridge County, Va., where he died in 1748. by his wife Mary, Alexander left issue, but the names of his children are not certain. Probably James, Mary, and Walter can be included among his progeny, but the parentage of these Rockbridge residents has not been definitely established.

Sometime before 1720 Francis Smylie or Smalley came from Ireland to Londonderry, N.H. By his wife Agnes, he was the father of John, Hugh, William, David, Margaret, and possibly Alexander. The records of all of these are not complete, but Hugh left issue by his wife, Mary Park, of William and Mary; William left issue at Windham, N.H., by his wife Mary; of John, Agnes, William, Francis and David; and David had a wife named Elizabeth and was the father of at least one son, named John.

Possibly another Francis Smiley came from Ireland to New Hampshire in the early eighteenth century, as one William, called son of Francis, was married before 1771 to Sarah Robinson, of Jaffrey, N.H. This William is said to have been the Reverend Robinson Smiley, who settled at Springfield, Vt.

A Francis Smalley (Smiley?) was living at Norwich,

Vt., before 1785 and was the father in that year by his wife, Rachel Woodward, of a son named Francis. It is probable that he had other children as well, but the records are not complete.

Benjamin Smalley, of England, a weaver, settled at Lebanon, Conn., sometime before 1734. By his wife, Mary, Benjamin had a son named John. He is also said to have had an earlier wife, Lydia Allen, but the issue of this union are not mentioned.

John, son of Benjamin, resided at New Britain, Conn., and was married in 1764 to Sarah Garnsey, by whom he had issue of Sarah (died young, Mary, Anna, Phebe, another Sarah, and Rebecca.

\*Smiley

Some time before 1741 John ~~Smalley~~, of Ireland, settled at Haverhill, Mass. He was married before that year to Sarah Cannon, who gave him issue of Hugh, Agnes, Mary, William, Sarah, Betty, and David.

Dr. David, son of the immigrant John Smiley, married Rachel Johnson in 1782 and removed to Peterborough, N. H. Their children were Elias, Elizabeth, Francis, John, William, Mary, Ruth, David and James.

John Smalley, of the Passaic Valley, N.J., was probably a descendant of the before-mentioned new Jersey family,



Although the connection is not in evidence. John married Anne Randolph about the middle of the eighteenth century and was the father by her of James, Isaac, Jacob, David, and Sally.

Archibald Smiley, who was born in the North of Ireland, Emigrated before 1796 to America and settled at Hanover, Pa. By his first wife (name unknown) Archibald was the father of Lettitia, Thomas, and Jane; and by his second wife, the widow Sarah (nee Lewis) Brown, he had further issue of Mary, Samuel, Phebe, Archibald, Sarah, Elvirah and Lewis.

Many of the members of this family have been prominent in artistic and Journalistic circles, but the greater number have followed business, politics, and the church. They are known, on the whole, as a phlegmatic, resolute, able, and a talented race, possessed of love and understanding of their fellow men.

Among those of the name who served in the Revolutionary War were Captain David Smalley, of New Jersey; Lieutenant James Smalley of Vermont; Robert Smalley, of New Jersey; Isaac, James, John and Jonas Smalley, of New Jersey; Lewis or Louis, Samuel, and Simon Smalley, of Pennsylvania; Archibald, David, George, James, John, Robert, Thomas,

And William Smiley (also given as Smily and Smilie, of Pennsylvania; David Smalley, of Virginia; James and William Smiley, of Virginia; John Smiley or Smiie, of Vermont; Eliga, Elisha, Francis, and Joseph, Smalley of Vermont; Alexander, David, ~~Frank~~ Francis, Hugh, James, and William Smiley of Massachusetts; Sergeant Ebenezer, Captain Elijah, Joseph, and Samuel, Smalley, of Massachusetts; and many more as well.

George, Francis, Daniel, Robert, John, Samuel, Henry, Edward, Anthony, Thomas, Richard, David, James, Archibald, and William are some of the male Christian names preferred by the family.

Of the many members of the family who have distinguished themselves in America in more recent years, the following are representatives;

1809  
David A. Smalley (b. ~~1886~~, deceased), of Vermont, lawyer, Jurist, and State Senator.

Daniel Stone Smalley (d. 1886), of Massachusetts, educator.

Albert Keith Smiley (1828 to 1912), of Maine, humanitarian.

Sarah Frances Smiley (b. 1830), of Maine, author.

James D. Smillie (1833 - 1909) of New York, painter.

George Washburn Smalley (1833-1916), of Massachusetts, Journalist.

Bradley Barlow Smalley (b. 1835), Of Vermont,  
lawyer and railroad president.

George Henry Smillie (1840-1921), of New York,  
painter.

Eugene Virgil Smalley (1841-1899), of Ohio and  
Minnesota, journalist and author.

Frank Smalley (b. 1846), of Pennsylvania and New York,  
educator clergyman and author.

Daniel Smiley (1855-1930), of Maine and California,  
humanitarian.

Francis Edward Smiley (b.1858) of Pennsylvania,  
clergyman and author.

Elmer Elsworth Smiley (b. 1862), of New York,  
educator, clergyman, and college president.

The coat of arms of the English family of Smalley,  
from which the Smalleys and probably the Smileys of America  
are descended, is described as follows (Burke, Encyclopaedia  
of Heraldry, 1844):

Arms.\*-"Sable, on bend argent three roses  
gules, barbed vert, seeded or, in the sinister chief  
point a chessrook of the second."

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## WHY YOU HAVE A FAMILY NAME AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the

invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations that men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, one title of address was sufficient. Only gradually, with passing of the centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today dates from a time scarcely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purposes of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship **prodescent**. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mind.

As early as biblical times certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as, for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jonas, Judas of Galilee, and Simon the Zealot. In ancient Greece daughters were named after their fathers, as Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlarged form of the father's name, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, met the need of hereditary designations by inventing a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of them, however, exactly corresponded to surnames as we know them, for the "clan name", although hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. This system proved to be but a temporary innovation; the overthrow of the Western Empire by barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names became inadequate and the need for supplementary appellations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as the "Strong", "The Hardy", the "Stern", "the Dreadful"-in-Battle"; and the nations of ~~northern~~ northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the son's, as Oscar son of Carnuth and Dermid son of Duthno.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000. Largely they were introduced from Normandy, although there records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in England is that of Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tate Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Suert Magno, Stigand Soror, Siuward Rufus, and Lueric Hobbesune (Hobson); and the Domesday record of (1085-1086\*, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, shows surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century hereditary names had become common in England. But even by 1465 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward the V a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a Surname, either of some town, or some Colour, as Blacke or Brown, or some art or Science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the Nineteenth century a similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family names may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given names of the father. Such names were formed by means of an added prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or a diminutive. English names terminating in son, ing, and kin are of this type, as are also innumerable names prefixed with the Gaelic Mac, the Norman Fitz, the Welsh ap, and the Irish O'. Thus John's sons become Johnsons; William's sons, Williamsons or Wilsons; Richard's sons, Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of "Richards" being a contraction of "son"); Neill's sons, MacNeills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thoma's sons, ap Thomases (ap has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Neilly's sons, O'Reillys.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer, apparently grew out of what were in the first place (instance) nicknames. Thus Peter the strong became Peter Strong, Roger of small stature became Roger Little or Roger Small, and black-haired William or blond Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few need be mentioned; Long, Short, Hardy, Wise, Good, Gladman, Lover and Youngman.

A third class of family names, and perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local names (surnames)--names derived from and originally designating the place of residence of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the titles of their estates. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles de, de, la, or del (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word "atte" ("at the"), employed in such names as John atte Brook, Edmund atte Lane, Godwin atte Brigg, and William atte Bourn. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, and Atwater; in other cases the Norman de was substituted; and in still others, such as Wood, Briggs, and Lane the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the Pilgrim Fathers illustrate place designations; for instance, Winthrop means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of ~~names~~ Surnames arose--names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been ~~offi~~ official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Fawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Chaplain, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner (summoner), Parker (park-keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was a dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Wainwright a wagon-builder, and Baxter a baker. Such names as Smith and Miller are self-explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Winch was Renshaw, Diggles was Douglas, and Snooks was Sevenoaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both genealogist, and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name is found in some twenty-seven different forms, and a majority of English and Anglo-American surnames have in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented. While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh origin, brought to this country by scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who possess old and honored names--who trace the ~~history~~ history of their surnames to sturdy ~~immigrant~~ immigrant ancestors, or even beyond, ~~across~~ across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity--may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use. In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John from his neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it established itself as a part of the bearer's individuality; and as it passed to his children, it became the symbol not of one man but of a family and all that family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation to generation, it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the prestige of the family. Like the coat of arms-- that vivid symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle--the name itself, born through every event of a man's life and through the lives of scores of his progenitors, became the badge of family honor-- the "good name" to be proud of, to protect, and to fight for if need be. As the worthy deeds of the marching generations have given it dignity and splendor, it has become an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasured possession of those who bear it.

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OTHER INFORMATION NOT IN THE MEDIA RESEARCH REPORT AND  
SUBMITTED ON THE BASIS OF OTHER SOURCES AS INDICATED.

In connection with the Media Research Bureau's reference to the Smileys etc. of Ireland it is to be remembered that English and Scotch emigrants settled in the North of Ireland at an early date and the Scotch settlers have been spoken of as Scotch-Irish, especially those who emigrated to America.

In connection with the Research Bureau's statement on the derivation of the Smalley name, a pamphlet on Scotch Clans mentioned that the Smalleys or Smaleighs belonged to the Murray Clan.

From information obtained from Grand Father , Nathaniel Smalley, and from Uncle, Reuben Smalley (oldest brother of Isaiah Smalley, son of Nathaniel Smalley) it appears certain that the John Smalley who came over on the "Francis and James" in 1632 was the ancestor of our family and that a descendent of his migrated from Massachusetts to Vermont and that a member of the Vermont family a "William Smalley migrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Information from the above sources indicated that a property of the Smalleys in Philadelphia had been leased to others by a ninety-nine lease and abandoned when the family moved from Philadelphia. Later Reuben Smalley (mentioned above) did attempt to reclaim the property but the lapse of time and incomplete records caused failure.

Smalley Family Tree starting with the Philadelphia Family.

William Smalley Born some where near 1783.  
Married Pennsylvania Dutch woman.  
(Do not have name)  
Children  
Daniel Do not have record (Probably migrated to Ohio.)  
Benjamin " " " " (ted to Ohio.)  
NATHANIEL  
Hannah Migrated to Illinois, no record available.  
Hiram Migrated to Wisconsin or Michigan

Nathaniel Smalley 1st marriage was to Rachael Ann Smith  
Children  
Reuben Smith  
James Harvey  
John Smith  
Elmore  
Isaiah Linton  
2nd marriage was to ? record not at hand  
Children  
Rachael Ann  
William  
Mary Ellen

Continuation  
Of  
Family Tree Starting as  
Indicated on Page one.

Isaiah Linton Smalley 1st marriage was to Emma Jane Woolstrum.  
Children  
Clarence Eugene  
2nd Marriage was to Minnie E. Cantonwine  
Children  
Oliver Conrad  
Loella Linton  
Darrell Milton  
Fleda Meril  
Wanda Irene

Oliver Conrad Smalley Married Margaret Donaldson  
Children  
Maris Lewis  
LaVonne  
Eugene

Dr. Maris Lewis Smalley Married Lois  
Children  
David Patrick  
Timothy

For a continuation of the families of some of the  
above mentioned relatives see pages following this.

Reuben Smith Smalley Married to - ( ? )  
Children  
Walter (deceased) Had two children.  
Howard and his sister(?) who  
migrated west from Illinois.  
William(deceased) Had one son, Elliott ,  
who is married, lives in Ohio.  
Harry (deceased) Had one daughter now  
married and living in California.

James Harvey Smalley  
Deceased. Never married.

John Smith Smalley (deceased) No children.

\*\* Elmore Smalley (deceased) Married to (lost record)  
Children  
Charles Married in Canadahad two children  
Frances Married to William Lucas. Both  
now deceased. Had children- Freda,  
Fred, Doris, Sidney, Norma & Melba.

Rachael Ann. (deceased) Married to John Mc Colum.  
Children.  
Winnifred Married to Harvey Whetzel.  
Lenora Never married  
Chester Married (have no record as to  
family.  
Effie Never married.  
Florence Married Jess Rowe. Had family .  
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\*\* Omitted Children Walter Wifes name - Judith ; had the  
following children; Vernon,  
Dudley and Gertrude,  
Elmer. Married Had daughter "Yola"  
(There may have been others)  
Alfred Married and had Margurite and  
June.

William Smalley (deceased) No Children  
Mary Ellen Smalley Married Charles Conger and had one  
daughter - La Vonne.