

The **RECORD**



Volume 104, No. 3

A Publication of the Historical Society of Charles County, Inc.

October 2010

Joyce Candland, President

Mary Ann Scott, Editor

Annual Membership Meeting

Dr. Bradley Gottfried
President of the College of Southern Maryland
will present

“The Civil War Comes to Charles County”

Saturday, October 23, 2010 – 6:00 p.m.
Durham Church Hall, Ironsides, Maryland



*Augustine Wills Neale of “Johnsontown” in Charles County,
a Private in the Second Maryland Infantry Regiment
of the Confederate Army.
Photo courtesy of Mariam Matthews Cappers.*

President's Message

*W*e're looking forward to our next meeting on October 23, 2010.

Member Dr. James Cobey donated two samplers to the Historical Society, one completed by his 2nd great-grandmother, Catherine Gray Cobey, and the other by Sarah Eliza Dyson Prout. We are excited to receive these samplers and they will be on permanent display among the Friendship House furnishings. Additionally, they will be on display at our October meeting. Thank you, Dr. Cobey.

In this issue, we will spotlight these samplers and share what we have learned about samplers and about the Charles County ladies who created them. Also included is a biographical sketch written by James Cobey about his father, Dr. Milton C. Cobey, a well-known doctor in the County.

Thank you also to Madelyn and Ernie Irish for the donation of a dictionary table and to Janet Cox for the antique mallet to accompany our mortar box.

Welcome to new members Patricia H. Wissinger and Mary June Zamrok.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

If you would like future newsletters sent to you by e-mail, please send us your e-mail address. Articles of historic interest on Southern Maryland are requested for publication in future issues of *The Record*. Please send your articles and photographs to: The Historical Society of Charles County, Publications, *The Record*, P.O. Box 2806, La Plata, Maryland 20646. Or you can email your articles and photographs to Joyce Candland at joyce.candland@gmail.com.

One of the largest expenses of our Society is the printing and mailing of our newsletter. In an effort to cut costs and keep our budget under control, we are asking those of you with email capability to consider receiving your copy of *The Record* by email. This would be of great benefit to the Society and you would receive your copy in color. If you can help us with this effort please notify Joyce Candland.

joyce.candland@gmail.com

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Biography of Milton C. Cobey

By Dr. James C. Cobey

Milton C. Cobey, M.D., 1909-1983, was a long-time Charles County surgeon.

Milton Cobey was born in 1909 in Frostburg, Maryland. His father, James C. Cobey I (1874-1940) grew up in Charles County on a farm (Chinquepin) in Nanjemoy and was the son of William Winter Cobey and the

grandson of Catherine Elizabeth Gray Cobey, who made one of the samplers. The Cobey family intermarried with the Grays, Speakes, Dunningtons and Poseys, and owned land in Charles County in the 18th and 19th centuries. Dr. Thomas John Speake (1771-1822) was the great grandfather of James Cobey, who was also a



MD. James graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1896, and practiced in Frostburg, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Kownslar Earle of Virginia.

Milton spent his summers in Charles County, often paddling on logs out to the light house that stood at the bend of the Potomac River at Nanjemoy. He graduated from Duke University Medical School in 1934, and completed his orthopaedic training at Johns Hopkins in 1939. Milton married Fredericka Blackwell Rainey, M.D. who was finishing her medical degree at Hopkins when he was there. Dr. Fredericka Cobey assisted Milton his entire career, including assisting in surgery in La Plata. Of interest, is that the ancestors of Blackwell family from Massachusetts and the ancestors of the Earles of Virginia were both in the court of Charles I of England in the 17th century.

Milton started practice in Washington in 1939, and eventually became Chief of Orthopaedics at almost every hospital in the city, including Georgetown, Children's, and D.C. General, among others. He started the first orthopaedic training program in the City. At Georgetown, he attained the rank of Professor, and published over 60 articles and 3 books. During World War II, he spent 4

years in the Army Air Corps, becoming a Lt. Colonel serving in Mississippi. Besides being a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons and the American College of Surgeons, he was president of the American Association of Bone and Joint Surgeons.

In 1952, looking for an escape from his Washington practice and wanting to buy property in the area where his ancestors lived, he bought a farm on Blossom Point Road. He thought he would be "safe from the telephone" so he could have a little rest on weekends. The farm gave him a place to hunt, fish, go boating, and raise tobacco.

But, alas, other doctors found that he had the farm, and asked him to help on orthopaedic cases rather than having to send them to Washington. He started seeing patients in the emergency room of Physicians Memorial Hospital (PMH) in La Plata in 1953. The flood of patients would not stop. He opened up an office across the street and eventually built his own office in the early 1960's. He would carry his own instruments and implants to PMH, often making the trip from D.C. to La Plata in less than 45 minutes.

He would work 100 or more hours a week, keeping a busy teaching schedule at Georgetown Medical School where he was Professor and head of the Department, and work at most of the hospitals in the District, Charles County, St. Mary's County and even Front Royal, Virginia. His main office was always on I Street in Washington, but he would arrive at La Plata at 4 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon and often see 100 patients until 11 p.m., then operate on 8 to 10 patients at PMH the next morning before heading back to D.C. Being the only orthopaedist around, he operated on patients of almost every family in Charles County.

Dr. Cobey retired from active practice in 1975 and turned over the La Plata office to Dr. G. Sanchez, who carried on the tradition until his retirement in 2010.

Dr. Milton Cobey had three children: Frederick Blackwell Cobey, a computer consultant; Elizabeth Earle Cobey, an attorney, and James Carpinter Cobey II, an orthopaedic surgeon who also has spent considerable time operating in La Plata and is the author of this biography. The family still owns the farm on Blossom Point Road. Dr. Milton Cobey and his wife are buried with many of his ancestors at Old Durham Church.

Sampler (Needlework)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A (needlework) sampler is a piece of embroidery produced as a demonstration or test of skill in needlework. It often includes the alphabet, figures, motifs, decorative borders and sometimes the name of the person who embroidered it and the date. The word sampler is derived from the Latin 'exemplum' - an example.

The oldest surviving samplers were constructed in the 15th and 16th centuries. As there were no pre-printed patterns available for needleworkers, a stitched model was needed. Whenever a needlewoman saw a new and interesting example of a stitching pattern, she would quickly sew a small sample of it onto a piece of cloth - her 'sampler'. The patterns were sewn randomly onto the fabric as a reference for future use, and the woman would collect extra stitches and patterns throughout her lifetime.

16th Century English samplers were stitched on a narrow band of fabric 6–9 in (150–230 mm) wide. As fabric was very expensive, these samplers were totally covered with stitches. These were known as band samplers and valued highly, often being mentioned in wills and passed down through the generations. These samplers were stitched

using a variety of needlework styles, threads, and ornament. Many of them were exceedingly elaborate, incorporating subtly shaded colors, silk and metallic embroidery threads, and using stitches such as Hungarian, Florentine, tent, cross, long-armed cross, two-sided Italian cross, rice, running, Holbein, Algerian eye and buttonhole stitches. The samplers also incorporated small designs of flowers and animals, and geometric designs stitched using

as many as 20 different colors of thread.

The earliest dated surviving sampler, housed in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, was made by Jane Bostocke who included her name and the date 1598 in the inscription. However, the earliest documentary reference to sampler making is recorded in 1502. The household expense accounts of Elizabeth of York record that: 'the tenth day of July to Thomas Fisshe in reward for bringing of concerve of cherys from London to Windsore ... and for an elne of Iynnyn cloth for a sampler for the Quene'.

Stitching the alphabet began in the 17th century. By the 19th century, samplers were well established as vehicles for religious instruction, geography, English and mathematics. School girls produced needlework exercises of almanacs, mathematical tables and maps, as well as numbers and letters. The stitching of samplers was believed to be a sign of virtue, achievement and industry, and girls were taught the art from a young age.

Your Society At Work

The Historical Society was represented at the Port Tobacco Market Day on May 15th sponsored by the Restoration of Port Tobacco Society. It was a beautiful day and our table was in an excellent position in front of the Courthouse. We sold some books and met many wonderful people. Thank you to Mike Mazzeo, Bob Pender, and John Candland for staffing our table. We look forward to participating again next year.

There was wonderful support shown by our Historical Society members at the "Share Your Stuff" day on June 12th sponsored by the Southern Maryland Studies Center of the College of Southern Maryland. Community members were invited to share memorabilia relating to 20th Century War and Peace in Southern Maryland. Thank you to all who brought items to share, refreshments and served as guides.

The La Plata Train Station opened on Saturday May 1st and will be opened through October. Thank you to chair Kaye O'Kelley and Suzanne Carr for being there to welcome visitors.



Sampler by Catherine Elizabeth Gray

Biography of Sarah Eliza Dyson

By John Morris

Sarah Eliza Dyson was the daughter of John Dyson (1768-1809) and Sarah Bailie (c1781-1857).¹ John Dyson was a physician in Charles County. He owned houses and lots in Port Tobacco.² He was the son of Bennet Dyson (1745-c1793) and his first wife Winifred Chunn. Bennet Dyson lived at “Holly Hall” in the Nanjemoy area.³ He served his County and State in the Revolutionary War. On 24 July 1779, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Charles County.⁴ He was also in charge of providing supplies to the troops.⁵ During the last two years of the War, he became active in the militia. In 1780, he became a First Lieutenant in Captain Parnham’s Company of Maryland Militia.⁶ On 6 April 1781, Bennet was appointed Captain of what had been Captain Parnham’s Company in the 12th Battalion of Militia for Charles County.⁷

Through her father and grandfather, Sarah Eliza was descended from the original Dyson in Charles County, Thomas Dyson, through Thomas’ son Thomas Dyson⁸ and his son John Baptist Dyson,⁹ the father of Bennet Dyson.¹⁰

Sarah Eliza was born in 1809.¹¹ Her mother was pregnant with her when her father wrote his will on 12 January 1809.¹² She was called “Sarah Eliza” in her mother’s will.¹³ Her name was spelled “Sara” in the 1850 Census of Charles County.¹⁴

Sarah Eliza married the Rev. Robert Prout, probably in the 1830’s. Robert was born on 16 January 1798¹⁵ in the District of Columbia.¹⁶ Rev. Prout was ordained as a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia in 1823 by Bishop Moore.¹⁷ He became the rector of Old Durham Parish Episcopal Church in Grayton in 1824.¹⁸ In 1839, Sarah Eliza and Rev. Prout were living at “Mulberry Grove”, an old Dyson home in Charles County.¹⁹

In 1840, Rev. Prout left Durham Parish and took charge of St. Paul’s Parish in Calvert County, Maryland.²⁰ When Rev. Prout left, Durham Parish was in deplorable physical condition. While he was gone, the church was restored. In 1843, the whole interior of the church was reconstructed. The south and east galleries were removed, the old pews were taken out, and the high pulpit was placed at the east end with a small chancel below it. The altar was returned to the east end.²¹

Rev. Prout returned to Durham Parish in 1845 and remained rector there until his death.²² He and Sarah Eliza

were living in the Hilltop District of Charles County in 1850 with her mother. He owned real estate worth \$3,000 at the time.²³

Sarah Eliza inherited the plantation where her mother was living when her mother died in 1857. She also inherited a tract of land named “Wilson’s” and a portion of the residue of her mother’s estate.²⁴

Sarah Eliza died before 1870. In 1870, Rev. Prout was living alone, with the exception of five black domestic servants. He owned real estate worth \$2,590 and personal property worth \$25,180.²⁵

Rev. Prout married Elizabeth Winter Cobey on 4 August 1875.²⁶ “Bettie”²⁷ was the daughter of William Dunnington Cobey and **Catherine Elizabeth Gray**, the creator of the other sampler. Rev. Prout had performed the marriage ceremony of Bettie’s parents in 1839. Bettie was born on 24 February 1844²⁸ in Maryland.²⁹

Rev. Prout died on 31 December 1880.³⁰ He and Bettie are buried in front of the church in the cemetery of Old Durham Episcopal Parish Church.³¹ He had been rector at Old Durham for 50 years.³² Because he was independently wealthy, he was paid little or no salary as rector.³³

Sarah Eliza had no children.³⁴

Footnotes

¹Charles County Will Book 13, page 19 and Will Book 17, page 215.

²Charles County Will Book 13, page 19.

³Letter dated May 1954 from Thomas Carlyle Speake, M.D. to Rev. Harry Speake Cobey.

⁴Dyson Papers of Harry Wright Newman, on file at the Southern Maryland Studies at the College of Southern Maryland, LaPlata, citing Archives of Maryland, Volume 21, page 479.

⁵Dyson Papers of Harry Wright Newman, citing Archives of Maryland, Volume 43, page 518.

⁶Dyson Papers of Harry Wright Newman.

⁷Dyson Papers of Harry Wright Newman, citing Archives of Maryland, Volume 45, page 399.

⁸Charles County Will Book AB, 3, page 19.

⁹Charles County Will Book AD, 5, page 124.

¹⁰Dyson Papers of Harry Wright Newman, citing Register of Trinity Parish; Robert L. Dyson, *Westward, the Dysons* (3rd Ed., 1990), page 6.

¹¹Charles County Will Book 13, page 19; 1850 Census, Charles County, page 2, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 485.

See Dyson Footnotes continued on page 10

Biography of Catherine Elizabeth Gray

By John Morris

Catherine Elizabeth Gray was the daughter of Alexander Gray (1788-1839) and Elizabeth Price (1793-1857).¹ Alexander was the son of Joseph Gray, who died about 1820, and Benedicta Franklin. Elizabeth was the daughter of Col. Thomas Price, who died in 1822, and Catharine Posey.

Catherine was born on 14 September 1817² at “Chinquepin”,³ where she grew up.⁴ “Chinquepin” was located in the Grayton area of Charles County on Route 425, between Old Durham Parish Episcopal Church and Route 6. “Chinquepin” contained 540 acres at the time. It was part of the original “Friendship” tract granted to Nicholas Guither. It had been owned by Catherine’s father and was her allotment in the settlement of his estate.⁵ It adjoined “Middleton” and “Woodwards Industry”. It bordered on Queens Creek and Nanjemoy Creek.⁶

Catherine’s father died on 25 July 1839.⁷ He left a will in which he gave Catherine’s mother a life estate in 1/3 of all real and personal property he owned. At her death, the property was to be divided among Catherine and six of her seven surviving siblings.⁸

On 31 December 1839, five months after her father died, Catherine married William Dunnington Cobey.⁹ William was born on 4 December 1810. He was the son of John Cobey and Elizabeth Winter Dunnington.¹⁰ The Reverend Robert Prout, the rector of Old Durham Parish Episcopal Church and their future son-in-law, married them.¹¹

Catherine was William’s second wife. On 26 November 1835, when he was almost 25 years old, William married Amelia A. Rennoe.¹² Amelia, who was born on 17 March 1817, was only eighteen at the time. She was the



daughter of William F. and Catherine Rennoe.¹³ William and Amelia lived in the Nanjemoy area.¹⁴ William and Amelia had only one child, John Frances Cobey.¹⁵ Amelia died on 3 February 1837,¹⁶ less than three months after the birth of her son.¹⁷

In 1840, William and Catherine were residing in the First Election District of Charles County. His son, John, probably was living with his maternal grandparents, because there were no children living in the household with William and Catherine. William owned twenty slaves at the time.¹⁸

In 1841, Catherine’s father’s estate was divided into lots to be owned by his seven inheriting children.¹⁹ Catherine and each of her siblings were given a farm and a

Footnotes

¹Charles County Will Book 16, page 170; Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 2; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 125.

²Obituary of Catherine E. Cobey, January 1897, Charles County, Maryland, newspaper; Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 2; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 125.

³Obituary of Catherine E. Cobey, January 1897, Charles County newspaper; Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.

⁴“History of Two Photographs”, by Harry Speake Cobey; Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.

⁵Charles County Deed Book BGS 1, page 160.

⁶Speak/e/s Family Association Bulletin, January 1982, Volume III, No. 2, page

21, citing Charles County Deed Liber J.S. #1, page 448, abstracted by Joyce B. Candland.

⁷Tombstone of Captain Alexander Gray, Mansion Hall cemetery, Ironsides.

⁸Charles County Will Book 16, page 170.

⁹Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 1; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 124.

¹⁰Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 2; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 124.

¹¹Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.

¹²Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 1; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR,

family of slaves by their father.²⁰ Catherine received Lot 1, which was a part of “Efton Hills”. Her part contained 93 acres. It adjoined Nanjemoy Creek and the main road from Trappe to Nanjemoy Church. It adjoined Lot 2,²¹ which had been allotted to her brother, John F. Gray, and which contained another part of “Efton Hills”.²² In its entirety, “Efton Hills” contained 584 acres.²³ The original house is located on Route 6, just south of its intersection with Route 425.

On 15 July 1842, William bought Lot 2 from her brother, John Gray. It contained 375 acres and was part of “Efton Hills” and “Middleton”. He paid \$2,000 for the property. The deed was recorded on 18 August 1842.²⁴

William died on 31 March 1847²⁵ of a stroke while sitting by the fireplace²⁶ in his living room²⁷ at “Efton Hills”.²⁸ He was only 36 years old when he died. He was buried in the cemetery at “Efton Hills”. His grave was nicely kept and had a paling fence around it.²⁹ However, no trace could be found of the cemetery about a century later.³⁰ It may have sunk into the marshes.

In 1850, Catherine was the head of a household in the Hilltop District of Charles County. She owned real estate worth \$4,000.³¹ Her five children were living with her. The three oldest children were attending school.³²

Catherine, along with her brothers and sisters and their spouses, sold their interests in “Chinquepin” to her sister Sarah E. Miller and her husband John Miller. Their mother gave up her right in the land for the interest on \$5,000 each year. The sale price was \$4,285.72. The deed was dated 3 March 1855, but it was not recorded until 15 July 1856.³³

In the 1860 Census, Catherine was again listed as the head of a household in the Hilltop District. She was described as a farmer. Her four youngest children, all teenagers, were living with her. She owned personal property worth \$5,000 and real estate worth \$15,000.³⁴

In the 1870 Census, her home was listed in the First District, Cross Roads Post Office. It was apparently so unusual for a woman to be the head of a household that someone in the Census Bureau changed her gender designation from male to female, listed her as a male United States citizen over the age of 21, and scratched out “keeping house” as her occupation and wrote “keeping house” as the occupation of her second oldest daughter, Nellie. Catherine owned real estate worth \$8,000 and personal property worth \$600. Her four youngest children were still listed as living with her, even though they were all adults by then.³⁵

On 30 December 1875, Catherine, her daughter Nellie and her son Billy bought “Chinquepin” from Eben W. Sturdevant and his wife Caroline E. Sturdevant for \$5,500. Catherine then moved to “Chinquepin” with Billy and his family plus her daughters Nellie and Carrie.³⁶ They planned to divide “Chinquepin”, with Catherine taking the dwelling house with 200 acres around the house, Nellie taking 100 acres next to the land of Thomas P. Gray, and Billy taking the remainder of the land, including the mill.³⁷

At the same time, Catherine sold “Efton Hills” to her daughter Bettie shortly after Bettie married Rev. Robert Prout.³⁸ By deed dated 14 December 1875, Catherine conveyed to Bettie for \$3,000 the 93 acre portion of “Efton Hills” that she inherited from her father’s estate. The land included an island in Nanjemoy Creek and adjoined the public road leading from the Trappe to Nanjemoy Church. The deed was recorded on 14 February 1876.³⁹

By deed dated 8 January 1876, Catherine, her stepson and all of her children and their spouses, except of course Bettie, conveyed 140 acres of “Efton Hills” to Bettie for \$2,000, which was also paid by Robert. With the exception of a portion previously sold to Dr. Thomas C. Price, this was Lot 2 which William had bought from John

Charles County Genealogical Records, page 125.

¹³*Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 2.*

¹⁴*Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.*

¹⁵*Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 4.*

¹⁶*Ibid., page 3; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 125.*

¹⁷*Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 4.*

¹⁸*1840 Census, Charles County, 1st Election District, page 176, Household of William D. Cobey.*

¹⁹*Charles County Deed Book JB 25, page 62.*

²⁰*Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2; Obituary of Catherine E. Cobey, January 1897, Charles County newspaper.*

²¹*Charles County Deed Book BGS 1, page 204.*

²²*Charles County Deed Book JB 25, page 62.*

²³*Abstract in The Times Crescent of will of William Winter, Jr.*

²⁴*Ibid.*

²⁵*Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 3; Cobey Bible abstract in Report of Genealogical Records Committee, D.C. DAR, Charles County Genealogical Records, page 125.*

²⁶*Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2; Letter dated 30 January 1954 from Harry Speake Cobey to his children, page 1.*

²⁷*Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.*

Gray. It adjoined the 93 acre portion, Nanjemoy Creek and the road leading from the Trappe to Nanjemoy Church. This deed was also recorded on 14 February 1876.⁴⁰

Catherine and Nellie moved back to “Efton Hills” in 1894 or 1895.⁴¹ Catherine was a member of Old Durham Parish Episcopal Church all her life.⁴²

Catherine died of pneumonia⁴³ on Wednesday, 20 January 1897⁴⁴ at “Efton Hills”.⁴⁵

Catherine and William had five children. They were:⁴⁶

The oldest child was Caroline (“Carrie”) Winter Cobey. She was born in 1841. She married first Edwin Adams in 1859. After Edwin died in 1875, she married Samuel T. Chandler. She died in 1898. She had no children.

The second child was Ellen (“Nellie”) Matilda Cobey. She was born in 1842. She never married. She died in 1904.

The third child was Elizabeth (“Bettie”) Winter Cobey. She was born in 1844. She married the Rev. Robert Prout in December 1875. His first wife was Sarah Eliza Dyson, the creator of the other sampler. Bettie never had any children. She died in 1910.

Their fourth child was William (“Billy”) Winter Cobey. He was the great grandfather of both the author and the donor of the samplers. He was born in 1845. He married Ellen Elizabeth Carpinter, the daughter of James Dutton Carpinter and Cecilia Speake. They lived at “Chinquopin”, where they raised five children. In or after 1909, they moved to Vienna in Fairfax County, Virginia, where they both died in 1924.

Their last child was Alexander (“Aleck”) Dunnington Cobey. He was born in March 1847, two weeks before his father died. He married Sarah (“Sallie”) Catherine Price. He became a dentist and practiced in Charles County and in Washington, D.C. He died in 1932.

²⁸*Ibid.*; Letter dated 30 January 1954 from Harry Speake Cobey to his children, page 1.

²⁹Letter dated 30 January 1954 from Harry Speake Cobey to his children, pages 3 and 4.

³⁰*Ibid.*, page 4.

³¹1850 Census, Charles County, page 3, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 554.

³²*Ibid.*

³³*Speak/e/s Family Association Bulletin*, January 1982, Volume III, No. 2, page 21, citing Charles County Deed Liber J.S. #1, page 448, abstracted by Joyce B. Candland.

³⁴1860 Census, Charels County, Hilltop District, Dwelling No. 407, Family No. 403.

³⁵1870 Census, Charles County, 1st District, Cross Roads Post Office, page 39, Dwelling No. 213, Family No. 217.

³⁶Notes from diary of James T. Carpinter, page 3.

³⁷Charles County Deed Book BGS 1, page 160.

³⁸Notes from diary of James T. Carpinter, page 3.

³⁹Charles County Deed Book BGS 1, page 204.

⁴⁰Charles County Deed Book BGS 1, page 202.

⁴¹“History of Two Photographs”, by Harry Speake Cobey.

⁴²Obituary of Catherine E. Cobey, January 1897, Charles County newspaper.

⁴³Notes from diary of James T. Carpinter, page 6.

⁴⁴Obituary of Catherine Elizabeth Cobey, January 1897, Charles County newspaper; Harry Speake Cobey, *The Cobey Family* (1 September 1937), page 2.

⁴⁵Obituary of Catherine Elizabeth Cobey, January 1897, Charles County newspaper.

⁴⁶Cobey Bible in possession of Elizabeth Cobey Morris Mitchell, page 4; Cobey, *The Cobey Family*, page 2.

Report of the Nominating Committee

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Two Year Term ending October 2012

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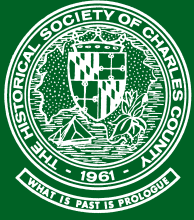
Charles D. Boone

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Share Your Stuff Day

A special thank you to Historical Society members who contributed to Share Your Stuff Day June 12, 2010:

Mary Pat Berry • Sharon Bolton • John Candland
Joyce Candland • Janet Cox • Carol Donohue
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The Historical Society of Charles County, Inc.



R.s.v.p. for the October Meeting

Please reply by October 16, 2010

Saturday, October 23, 2010 – 6:00 p.m.

DURHAM CHURCH HALL

Ironsides, Maryland

Menu

A Fall Buffet – \$28.00 per person

Pork Loin and Roast Beef & Scalloped Potatoes & Peas with Pearl Onions

Autumnal Slaw & Beets & Applesauce & Rolls & Butter

Ice Tea, Coffee, & Water & Ice Cream Parfaits

Program

Dr. Bradley Gottfried

President, the College of Southern Maryland

will present

“The Civil War Comes to Charles County”



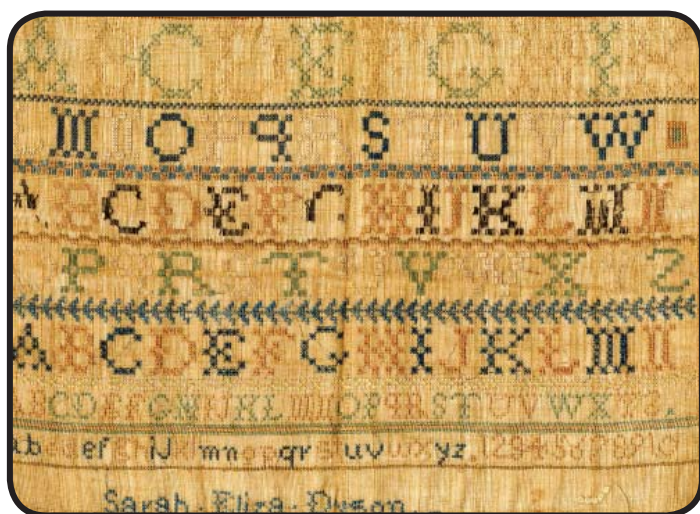
Number of people attending _____ @ \$28.00 per person = \$ _____ enclosed.

Attendees: _____

Send form and check made out to HSCC and mail to:
Mary Pat Berry & P.O. Box 227 & Port Tobacco, MD 20677

75th Anniversary Pilgrimage of Mount Carmel

The Restorers of Mount Carmel invite all to attend their 75th Anniversary Pilgrimage on Sunday, October 17, at Mt. Carmel Monastery. Mass will be held at 11:00 a.m., and a buffet lunch will follow at Hawthorne Country Club. For more information, please call 301-934-9739 or 301-934-1562.



Sampler by Sara Eliza Dyson

Dyson Footnotes continued from page 5

- ¹²Charles County Will Book 13, page 19.
- ¹³Charles County Will Book 17, page 215.
- ¹⁴1850 Census, Charles County, page 2, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 485.
- ¹⁵Tombstone, Old Durham Episcopal Church Cemetery, Grayton; Harry Speake Cobey, *The Cobey Family* (1 September 1937), page 2.
- ¹⁶1850 Census, Charles County, page 2, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 485; Copy of article entitled "Death of Rev. Mr. Prout".
- ¹⁷Copy of article entitled "Death of Rev. Mr. Prout".
- ¹⁸*Ibid.*; *A Guide to Historic Episcopal Churches of Southern Maryland 1634-1984* (1984), page 12.
- ¹⁹Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.
- ²⁰Copy of article entitled "Death of Rev. Mr. Prout".
- ²¹*Historical Sketches of the Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Washington* (1928), page 187.
- ²²Copy of article entitled "Death of Rev. Mr. Prout".
- ²³1850 Census, Charles County, page 2, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 485.
- ²⁴Charles County Will Book 17, page 215.
- ²⁵1870 Census, Charles County, 1st District, Nanjemoy Post Office, page 1, Dwelling and Family No. 1 (second series).
- ²⁶Notes from diary of James T. Carpinter, page 3.
- ²⁷1850 Census, Charles County, page 3, Hilltop District, Dwelling and Family No. 554; Charles County Deed Book FDM 20, page 638.
- ²⁸Cobey Bible, Library of Virginia, Richmond, page 4; Tombstone, Old Durham Episcopal Church, Grayton; Cobey, *The Cobey Family*, page 2.
- ²⁹1870 Census, Charles County, 1st District, Cross Roads Post Office, page 39, Dwelling No. 213, Family No. 217.
- ³⁰Tombstone, Old Durham Episcopal Church Cemetery, Grayton; Cobey, *The Cobey Family*, page 3.
- ³¹Tombstone, Old Durham Episcopal Church Cemetery, Grayton.
- ³²Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2; Notes from diary of James T. Carpinter, page 4.
- ³³Letter dated 22 March 1957 from Harry Speake Cobey to Cobey Goodwin, page 2.
- ³⁴"History of Two Photographs" by Harry Speake Cobey.



**THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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