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Abstract

The drive home from the Cashtown area home of the Kuhn family was cold and dark, but the twenty-one-year-old medical student was exhilarated. It was after four o'clock on a Monday morning, December 16, 1867. He had just assisted Mrs. Abner (Rebecca) Kuhn deliver her third child, a 14-pound son, the first of over one thousand such deliveries during his medical career. Arriving back at his lodging in the McKnightstown area, he would make the first entry in his obstetrical journal. This neat, detailed journal would eventually hold the record of 1026 cases, most involving families in the Franklin township area of Adams county, Pennsylvania. [*excerpt*]

Keywords

Adams County Historical Society, ACHS, Adams County, Pennsylvania History, Doctor, McKnightstown, Medicine

A "Typical Country Doctor": Robert B. Elderdice, McKnightstown

by Kevin L. Greenholt

The drive home from the Cashtown area home of the Kuhn family was cold and dark, but the twenty-one-year-old medical student was exhilarated. It was after four o'clock on a Monday morning, December 16, 1867. He had just assisted Mrs. Abner (Rebecca) Kuhn deliver her third child, a 14-pound son, the first of over one thousand such deliveries during his medical career. Arriving back at his lodging in the McKnightstown area, he would make the first entry in his obstetrical journal. This neat, detailed journal would eventually hold the record of 1026 cases, most involving families in the Franklin township area of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

Robert Breckenridge Elderdice would graduate the following spring from the Cincinnati [Ohio] College of Medicine and Surgery. Born August 14, 1846, at Woodlawn, Cecil county, Maryland, he was the first child of the Rev. James Martin Elderdice, an itinerant Methodist Protestant minister, and his first wife, Nancy Grier Breckenridge. [See Appendix for a brief ancestral chart of Dr. Elderdice.]

He left his parents' home at an early age and found employment as a clerk. At the age of 16, he decided to enlist in the Union army during the Civil War. His tour of duty was nine months. Elderdice enlisted October 16, 1862 in Company B, 165th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment and was discharged July 28, 1863.¹ Samuel P. Bates's *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers* reports that the 165th was basically stationed in the Suffolk, Virginia, area. In April of 1863, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet and a rebel army of 40,000 men unsuccessfully attempted to dislodge the Federal forces, including the 165th, from the area. The 165th was involved in two other minor skirmishes before it was mustered out in late July, 1863.²

Elderdice's military service pension file contains documents describing his physical features at the time of his enlistment.³ He stood five feet, three inches tall, had a dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair. On one form, he stated that he enrolled at Chambersburg, PA, as a private; another states that he enrolled at Carlisle, PA, as a drummer. The second is probably correct as Company B of the 165th was formed in Cumberland county. His father and step-mother, Matilda Jane Heffelfinger, lived in Carlisle during the early 1860s.

On his pension application listing his several places of residence since leaving the service, he noted that he had lived in Baltimore and New York in 1863-64, in Philadelphia in 1865-66, in Cincinnati in 1866-67, and McKnightstown since 1867. Although the application does not state the

purpose for residing in those cities, it may be presumed that he was attending medical schools and/or serving internships, finishing in Cincinnati.

Based on research by J. William Long, published in the December 1982 *Newsletter* of the Adams County Historical Society, Robert began a medical internship in the fall of 1867 with his paternal aunt's husband, Dr. John Carpenter, who practiced in the McKnightstown area. Mr. Long states that at the time, "Robert is a student at the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons. He returns to Cincinnati in the spring to complete his schooling." The *History of Adams County 1886*, in listing the members of the Adams County Medical Society, incorrectly states that Robert Elderdice graduated June 25, 1858 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.⁴ The date should read 1868. Dr. Elderdice would serve as president of the Medical Society in 1907.

Henry and Kate Ford's *History of Cincinnati, Ohio* contains the following description of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery: it "was founded in 1851, by physicians of the 'regular' or allopathic school of practice. It is situated on the south side of George, between John and Smith streets, and unlike some other medical schools, has two sessions a year, one from October to March, and the other from March to May, inclusive."⁵ *The WPA Guide to Cincinnati* says that the "the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, an allopathic school begun in 1849, was discontinued in 1902."⁶

The Cincinnati Historical Society has a collection of "Annual Announcement" booklets from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which include lists of alumni. R. B. Elderdice, Maryland, was a member of the class of 1868. The 1870 booklet discusses the course lectures, which were held from October until February and from March until June.⁷ Lectures were available in gynecology, dental medicine and surgery, and practical anatomy:

There will be found no difficulty in carrying on dissections during the Spring and Summer term, as the subjects are so prepared as to be easily preserved for thorough study. Anatomical material is supplied in abundance, and at low rates.⁸

Clinical lectures were conducted at the Cincinnati Hospital ("the most magnificent institution of the kind in the United States, and, in fact, is second to none in the world").⁹ The college's collection of specimens, models, and preparations was described as being:

large and varied, and [it] affords ample means for illustration in anatomy and pathology. Professor Young, while engaged in the late war, made a vast collection of specimens of injuries of all kinds of

Greenholt: A "Typical Country Doctor": Robert B. Elderdice, McKnightstown bones, and made numerous drawings of wounds and pathological conditions which he has added to the means already possessed for illustration.¹⁰

Total tuition was \$65.00 The requirements for graduation state that:

The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must present proper testimonials of a good moral character, and satisfactory evidence that he has studied medicine for three years with a physician and surgeon duly authorized by law to practice his profession. He must have attended two full courses of lectures - the last of which must have been in this college. He must pass a satisfactory examination, and submit to the Faculty of the college an acceptable thesis on some subject connected with medicine, of his own composition. Four years' practice will be considered as equivalent to attendance on one course of lectures, a certificate of which must be presented at the time of matriculating, or handed in with the thesis.¹¹

On July 17, 1868, the (Gettysburg) *Republican Compiler* printed a notice: "Elderdice, R.B. Announces his return to practice in New Salem [McKnightstown]." His office (see Figure 1) was located in the former homestead of the McKnight family, located on the north side of the then Lincoln Highway. His home, which he would acquire from his father's estate in 1885, is located about 100 yards to the east of the McKnight homestead and on the south side of the highway. It is probable that he lived in this house prior to 1885.

Dr. R. B. Elderdice first appears in the Franklin township, Adams county, PA, tax lists for the tax year 1868, showing that he owned a horse.

On April 20, 1870, in the Bay View Church, Cameron Park, Cecil County, MD, Dr. Elderdice married Anna Amanda Cameron, daughter of William and Anna Marie (Oldham) Cameron. Amanda was born September 9, 1846 in Cecil County. Robert and Amanda were married by his father, Rev. James Martin Elderdice.¹² The *Gettysburg Compiler*, in its April 29, 1870 edition, printed the following notice: "On the 20th inst., at Cameron Park, by the Rev. Jas. M. Elderdice, Dr. R. B. Elderdice, of McKnightstown, [wed] to Miss Anna A. Cameron, of Cecil county, Maryland."

In his genealogy of Joseph England, an ancestor of Dr. Elderdice's wife, C. Walter England states: "Robert practiced medicine in McKnightstown, Adams County, Pa., 1870 to December 1873 when he moved to Zion, Md. and

practiced there until Oct. 1875. He returned to McKnightstown and resumed his practice there 1 Feb 1876 and continued into his 81st year."¹³

The *Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania* contains information which probably explains who took Dr. Elderdice's place as a physician for the McKnightstown area upon his move to Zion, Maryland. Useful for the way it adds to our understanding of a nineteenth-century rural physician's training and nomadic lifestyle, it reads:

Dr. Ezra S. Meals received his primary education in the public schools of his native town [Bendersville]. Later he attended the Normal School at Gettysburg, and the Tyson Academy, Flora Dale, Pa. He began the study of medicine with Dr. E. W. Mauma, of Bendersville, reading with him for a year; he subsequently studied for one year with his brother, I. J. Meals, at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. He next spent one term in the study of medicine and pharmacy in the University of Michigan. Another year was passed under the instruction of Dr. R. B. Elderdice, of McKnightstown, Adams county. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the class of 1874, and immediately afterwards began the practice of his chosen profession at McKnightstown, purchasing the practice of his preceptor. After practicing successfully in this town for a year and a half he removed to Biglersville [sic], Adams county....¹⁴

The return of Dr. Elderdice from Zion, Maryland, was possibly prompted by the move of Dr. Meals to Biglerville - or vice versa.

From 1871 to 1877, Robert and Amanda Elderdice became the parents of four children. The first, Marian Kate, was born March 11, 1871, and, according to Dr. Elderdice's records, she was delivered by Dr. [J. W. C.] O'Neal, [Gettysburg]. The three other children, Maude Anna, born December 4, 1872, William James, born June 18, 1874, and Robert Grier, born October 5, 1877, were delivered by Dr. Elderdice. His wife, Anna Amanda Elderdice, passed away December 11, 1892 in McKnightstown. She was buried in Rosebank Cemetery, Calvert, Cecil county, Maryland.

The administrator of the estate of Peter Hake sold a house and lot to Dr. Elderdice in September of 1881 for \$1000.00.¹⁵

As part of the settlement of his father's estate, on November 5, 1885, Robert agreed to accept his father's lot in McKnightstown, paying each of his

Greenholt: A "Typical Country Doctor": Robert B. Elderdice, McKnightstown siblings \$165.93 1/3. This property became his home and office. A 1936 description of the lot reads:

A lot of ground situate in McKnightstown, Franklin Twp., Adams County, Pa, having a frontage of 92.4 feet along the South side of the Lincoln Highway and a depth of 222 1/2 feet, bounded on the West by a public alley adjoining lands of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, on the East by Mrs. Nuss, improved with two and one-half story brick dwelling house and stable.¹⁶ (see Figure 2)

On October 16, 1891, Dr. Elderdice filed for a military pension, claiming permanent disability due to chronic rheumatism, hemorrhoids and kidney trouble.¹⁷ His pension was approved, and he began to receive payments of \$12 per month. On March 15, 1895, his payments were reduced to \$6.00; on July 4, 1895 they were increased to \$8.00, and on October 6, 1908 they returned to \$12.00. The next increases came in 1912 when the payment changed to \$15.00; in 1913, changed to \$15.50; and, in 1916 to \$19.00. The year 1918 brought two increases, to \$30.00 and \$32.00, followed by a decrease in 1921 to \$22.50. Finally, on September 21, 1931 he received a large increase to \$100 which continued until his death.

Elderdice's pension, however, did not continue without difficulties. The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions questioned him about his correct birth date. In a sworn statement dated April 19, 1913, he wrote:

Unable to furnish record of birth; parents long since dead. Mother died while I [was] quite small. Father married again, and I left home at age of 15. Father died some years later, and family scattered widely. I knew of a family record of births and deaths, but do not know whose hands it fell into, or where it could be found. I was honorably discharged at Gettysburg, July 28, 1863, and my discharge gives my age as 19 then, which (if correct) would made me 68 when I filed my application Aug. 14, 1912, as being 66 yrs. old then, or 69 by Aug. 14, 1913.¹⁸

Contact with his patients was enhanced in the fall of 1901 when the telephone at McKnightstown, formerly at C. W. Johnson's store, had been moved to Dr. Elderdice's offices.¹⁹

Dr. Elderdice wrote his will August 25, 1904, naming his four children as his heirs - Mrs. Marion Cromwell, Maud A. Elderdice, William J.

Elderdice, and Robert G. Elderdice.²⁰ He directed that his children be allowed equally to take some of his personal possessions. After that, his real estate and personal possessions were to be sold and the proceeds divided by his heirs. He also stipulated that each heir's share was to be reduced by an amount that had previously been given. This amount was to be found in Ledger "D" in his home safe. A codicil was appended to the will on October 21, 1933, naming First National Bank of Gettysburg as executor, replacing Citizen Trust Co. of Gettysburg.

Dr. Elderdice assisted in his final delivery on Saturday, November 20, 1926, when a son was born to Raymond J. and Clara B. Wetzel, Franklin township. He continued to see patients for ten more years, ending his practice in the Spring of 1936, having served his community for 69 years.

During this time, Elderdice also found occasional opportunity to help his community in other ways. For example, on September 1, 1930 a new law was instituted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania requiring that milk must come from tuberculin-tested herds and could only be sold after it was either pasteurized or handled according to strict regulations laid down by the state. Without permits, local suppliers of milk were unable to deliver to customers.²¹ Dr. Elderdice wrote a letter to the state Department of Health stating:

This village of thirty odd families is now in the midst of a milk famine – a very serious situation for many of us. There were seven families who supplied the town with milk, but owing to some recent law, none of them have, as yet, received permits to sell milk. This condition is a great hardship for the children, invalids and old persons – can't even be allowed milk for our coffee. Such a state of affairs is a fine bid for Bolshevism and naturally tends to a disregard of and contempt for all laws. The producer can sell to creameries, but the poor little children, invalids, the old and infirm – the consumers be damned to them, as the railroad magnate put it. I am in my 85th year and have been in practice here over 63 years and milk is my main food, so you see I feel a little strongly on the subject as it hits me where I live. On page 11 of the last issue of "Pennsylvania Health" it says "it is better economy and better eating to eat white bread and drink milk than to eat whole bread alone. Please tell me how I am to do so when milk is strictly prohibited here, for I can't find any milk-legger here, although I'm told bootleggers are

plenty. We are advised to drink milk by the state board of health and then by the same authority compelled to do without it.²²

The day following publication of the letter in the newspaper, Charles Dougherty of Gettysburg supplied the town with milk until the local dairymen could obtain their permits.

Approximately one month prior to his death, the following notice appeared in a local newspaper: "Dr. R. B. Elderdice, one of the few surviving Civil War veterans in Adams county, is confined to bed by illness at his home in McKnightstown. Dr. Elderdice will observe his eighty-ninth birthday in August."²³

When distribution was made of his estate, following his death in 1936, the heirs were named as Mrs. Marion Cromwell, Baltimore; Mrs. Maude A. Rice, Brooklyn, New York; and, Phyllis B. Elderdice, Baltimore, only child of William J. Elderdice, who died in 1935. Dr. Elderdice's other son, Robert, had died in 1905, leaving no heirs. Dr. Elderdice's property in McKnightstown was sold to Archie B. and Sarah E. Rebert in 1936, according to estate papers.²⁴

The (July 4, 1936) Gettysburg *Compiler* carried the following obituary for Dr. Elderdice:

Dr. Elderdice, 1863 Vet, Dies; Doctor 69 Years –
McKnightstown Physician, 89, Enlisted Before 17th
Birthday.

Dr. Robert Breckenridge Elderdice, 89, civil war veteran and for 69 years a practicing physician in McKnightstown, died at his home there Sunday evening [June 28, 1936] at 8:30 o'clock from the infirmities of age. He had been ill for five weeks.

Completing a ten months' enlistment in Company B, 165th Pennsylvania Infantry on July 28, 1863; two weeks before his seventeenth birthday anniversary, Robert B. Elderdice began the practice of medicine in McKnightstown in April 1867. He received patients at his office until his recent illness last month.

Doctor Elderdice was born at Fort Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, a son of the late James M. and Nancy G. Breckenridge Elderdice.

He enlisted in Carlisle in October 1862, and was detailed as clerk and orderly to Colonel C. H. Buehler during his entire term of service. He was discharged at Gettysburg July 28, 1863.

He heard Abraham Lincoln deliver the dedicatory address in the national cemetery, November 19, 1863.

Doctor Elderdice was a member of Corporal Skelly Post No. 9 of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had been a regular attendant at Memorial day exercises at the national cemetery here until the last two years when his health did not permit his attendance.

In 1870 Doctor Elderdice became a charter member of the Adams county Medical society. He was secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners for the United States pension department at Gettysburg, in 1892, '93, '97 and '99. He was commissioned in the volunteer medical service corps here in 1918.

His wife, the former Anna Amanda Cameron, died a number of years ago.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Marion Cromwell, Baltimore, and Mrs. Thomas S. Rice, Brooklyn, New York; a sister, Mrs. Michael [Lawrence] Freeny, Maryland; three brothers, Dr. U. S. [Hugh Latimer] Elderdice, Westminster, Maryland; Dr. John M. Elderdice, Salisbury, Maryland, and Webster Elderdice, Pittsville, Maryland. There are four grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Using a printed form of death certificate of the type used regularly by physicians, Doctor Elderdice had filled out a part of his own death certificate. In his handwriting he stated the facts of his parents' names, his and their places of birth and wrote his own name in the space marked for the physician's informer. The section of the certificate used to record the time, place and cause of death were blank.

At his own request, Doctor Elderdice will be interred in the national cemetery here [see Figures 3 and 4]. Full military honors will be accorded him. Members of the Gettysburg camp of the Sons of Union Veterans will conduct military services at the grave and will employ the services of a firing squad and a bugler.

Greenholt: A "Typical Country Doctor": Robert B. Elderdice, McKnightstown
Funeral services Wednesday afternoon at 2
o'clock at the H. B. Bender and Son funeral home
with the Rev. Edwin L. Eslinger, pastor of the
Gettysburg Methodist Episcopal church, officiating.

A copy of his death certificate is among the pension records.²⁵ Mrs. Hettie Linn of Cashtown, PA, provided details for the certificate. The certificate was signed by E. A. Miller and Roy W. Gifford who stated that they had attended Dr. Elderdice from May 15, 1936 to June 28, 1936 and last saw him alive on June 26 and that death occurred at 8:30 p.m. at his home in McKnightstown. The cause of death was carcinoma of the liver, from which he had suffered for two months. The secondary cause was chronic myocarditis, from which he suffered for one year.

Pallbearers at the funeral were eight sons of Lawrence M. Rebert, McKnightstown. "Having made all plans for his own burial, Doctor Elderdice had selected these brothers as bearers. He was the attending physician when each of them was born."²⁶

A pension stop-payment notice was filed August 11, 1936, following his death June 28, 1936. His daughter, Mrs. Marian E. Cromwell, 107 S. Stricker St., Baltimore, MD, filed an application to receive the burial flag. This was approved June 30, 1936.²⁷

Several current residents of the McKnightstown area were contacted in the hope of finding someone who had personal contact with Dr. Elderdice. Genevieve (Cluck) Slegal, a resident of McKnightstown and one of the babies delivered by Dr. Elderdice, was interviewed April 30, 2003, being asked to provide her personal recollections of Dr. Elderdice. Genevieve, the daughter of the late Calvin Cluck and called by Dr. Elderdice "Little Girl" or "Cal's Girl," was 20 years old when Dr. Elderdice passed away. She remembers him as "a typical country doctor," driving a buggy into the 1930s, never owning an automobile (see cover illustration). He had a white mustache, was gruff in manner, and did not mince words. Genevieve said that Dr. Elderdice did not handle the death of a patient well, "taking to the bottle privately," sitting in his reed chair in his office.

His office, in the front room of his home, was entered by the door on the right. On occasions when he did not want to be disturbed, he instructed Miss Cora Mickley, his long-time housekeeper, to give anyone who came to the house because of illness twenty-five cents worth of pills. Unknown to the patient, these pills were actually sugar pills. Dr. Elderdice felt that most complaints were mainly mental rather than physical; therefore, the sugar pills sufficed. True medication was dispensed at the cost of fifty cents.

When it came time for spring and fall housecleaning, Dr. Elderdice would allow only Genevieve's grandmother, Minnie Cluck, to perform those tasks. In her teens, Genevieve had the job of walking to the post office for the family's mail. The post office was located across the street from Dr.

Elderdice's home. Frequently, as he sat on the porch, she would call "Good Evening" to him. He would call back "Hello, Little Girl."

He once gave Genevieve a lecture on how to conduct herself with boys. In an attempt to warn her about venereal disease, he told her that a man came into his office and told him "I think I have crabs." Dr. Elderdice asked him where he thought he had contracted them. The man said that he got them from a toilet seat. The doctor's response was "That's a hell of a place to take a woman!"

When she reached college age, he urged Genevieve to go to college and to be sure to graduate and return to the area because the area needed educated people. He signed her health certificate. When Dr. Elderdice inquired as to what she planned to study and where, she told him that she would be attending the Susquehanna University Conservatory of Music and would teach music. His response was "Hell, that don't pay anything!"

Genevieve helped solicit funds for various drives in the community. Dr. Elderdice was always sure to give more than his neighbors across the street, Philip and Ella Sowers. "Philly," a retired railroad worker, would always give a quarter.

Among her recollections, Genevieve does not remember Dr. Elderdice's ever going to church. She also recalls that he did not often speak to other girls in the town than herself. She related that on one occasion, however, when a young woman, dressed in less than what was considered appropriate at the time, walked past his home where he was sitting on his porch. Seeing Dr. Elderdice, the young woman called "Good Evening, Dr. Elderdice" to him, to which he responded with a "Good Evening" and a comment that she should be wearing more clothing.

Genevieve praised Dr. Elderdice's handling of his patients. When her mother was suffering from a digestive problem, he suggested that she see a doctor in Gettysburg, because he had not "studied that."

Descendants of Dr. Robert B. Elderdice

All of Dr. Elderdice's living progeny descend from his daughter, Marian Kate. Marian married George W. Cromwell and lived her life in Baltimore, Maryland. George and Marian were the parents of three sons, Cameron, George Custer, and Robert Andrew, all deceased.

I. Cameron's son, Cameron Sterling Cromwell, is a resident of Maryland and is the father of a daughter, Jennifer.

II. George Custer, a United Methodist minister, was the father of three daughters. Marian, his eldest daughter, died while serving as a missionary in Argentina. Her son, Paul, is deceased and is survived by two sons, Brian and Evan. Marian is also survived by a daughter, Patricia. Custer's middle daughter, Phyllis, lives in the Towson, Maryland, area and is the mother of Caroline and Kirk, and the grandmother of Sarah. The third

Greenholt: A "Typical Country Doctor": Robert B. Elderdice, McKnightstown daughter, Ruth, resides in Florida, is the mother of two sons and a daughter, David, Cynthia and Alan. She is the grandmother of Carissa, Nathan, Cortland and Adam.

III. Robert Andrew was a resident of Baltimore and had no children.

Dr. Elderdice's second child, Maude Anna, married Thomas Stevens Rice and lived in New York City. They died childless.

William James Elderdice, the third child of Robert and Amanda Elderdice, lived in Baltimore and was the father of a daughter, Phyllis, who married Laurence Marshall. There are no living descendants from William.

Robert Grier Elderdice, the fourth and youngest child of Dr. Elderdice, also lived in Baltimore. He died at the age of 27 of nervous prostration during the illness of his only child. The child, a son, suffered from spinal meningitis and died one day after Robert. They were buried together.

Figure 1

The McKnight homestead, McKnightstown, PA, where Dr. Elderdice began his practice.



Figure 2

This red-brick building in McKnightstown, PA, was home to Dr. Elderdice until his death.



Figure 3

Resting place of Dr. Elderdice, Gettysburg National Cemetery. The stone can be located in Section 1 R[ight], first row, position 11, in the schematic shown in figure 4.

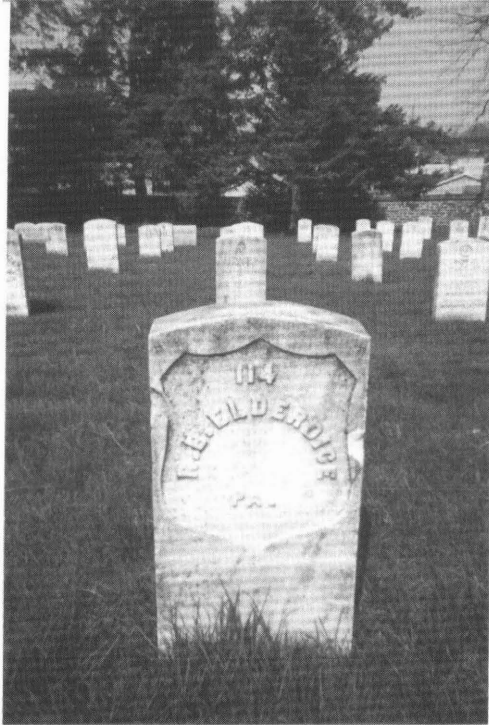
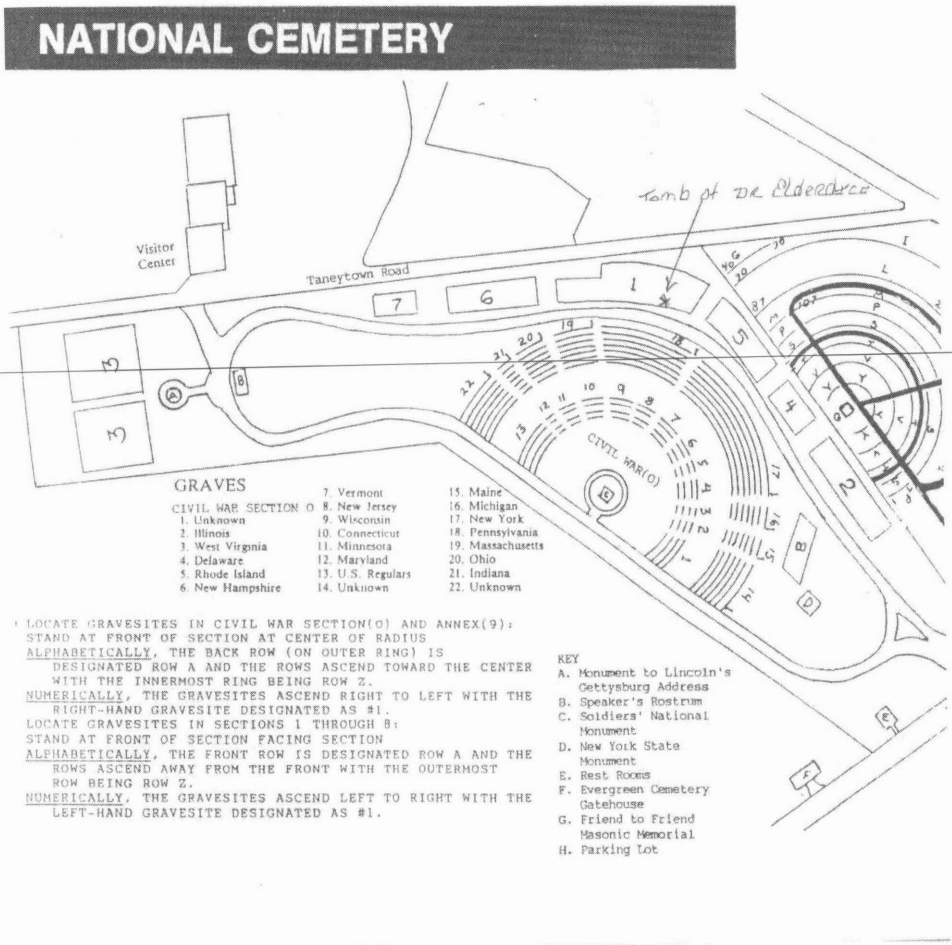


Figure 4

Schematic of the Gettysburg National Cemetery



Appendix

ANCESTRAL CHART

- 1 - Robert Breckenridge Elderdice 1846 – 1936
- 2 - James Martin Elderdice 1817 – 1884
- 3 - Nancy Grier Breckenridge c. 1815 – 1855
- 4 - Hugh Elderdice/Alderdice 1785 – 1862 (Immigrant)
- 5 - Catherine Myers 1788 - 1839
- 6 - Robert Breckenridge c 1781 - 1821
- 7 - Mary Grier c 1785 - 1838
- 8 - ? Alderdice (Immigrant)
- 9 - Mary Stuart (born in Scotland)
- 10 - Martin Myers c 1749 - 1804
- 11 - Barbara Martin c 1757 - 1815
- 12 - William Breckenridge c 1751 - 1841
- 13 -
- 14 - Rev. James Grier c 1750 - 1791 (Bucks Co., PA)
- 15 - Mary Ferguson
- 16-29
- 30 - Hugh Ferguson Sr. ? – c 1799 (Bucks Co., PA)
- 31 –

NOTE: To determine the father of an individual on the chart, multiply the individual's number by two. The mother is the next named person. For example, the parents of No. 5, Catherine Myers, are 10 and 11.

¹ Pension application files based upon service in the Civil War and Spanish-American War; Record Group 15.7.3; National Archives Building, Washington, DC.

² Samuel P. Bates, *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers 1861-5* (Harrisburg: S. Singerly, 1870; reprinted 1994, Wilmington, N.C., Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1994), 8:1084-6.

³ See Note 1.

⁴ Samuel P. Bates, *History of Adams County, Pennsylvania* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co, 1886), 207.

⁵ Henry and Kate Ford, *History of Cincinnati, Ohio* (Cleveland: L.A. Williams, 1881), 306.

⁶ *The WPA Guide to Cincinnati* (Cincinnati: Cincinnati Historical Society, 1943, repr. 1987), 91.

Allopathy – “applied to the general practice of medicine today, but in strict usage opposed to homeopathy”; Second College Edition, Webster’s New World Dictionary of the American Language; (New York and Cleveland: The World Publishing Company, 1970).

⁷ *Annual Announcement of the Cincinnati College of Medicine & Surgery for the Year of 1870-71* (Cincinnati: H. Watkin & Co., Printers, 1870).

⁸ *Ibid.*, 5-6.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 7.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

[The material on the College of Medicine and Surgery was provided by Daniel Reigle, Cincinnati, Ohio].

¹² See Note 1

¹³ C. Walter England, “Joseph England and His Descendants”, 100; Elderdice Family File, Cecil County, Maryland, Historical Society.

¹⁴ *Commemorative Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania* (Chambersburg, PA: J. M. Runk & Company, 1896), 374.

¹⁵ *The Gettysburg Compiler*, September 21, 1881.

¹⁶ Estate Papers for Robert B. Elderdice; File No. 430; Gettysburg, PA; Adams County Historical Society (ACHS).

¹⁷ See Note 1.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *The Gettysburg Compiler*, October 15, 1901.

²⁰ Estate Papers, Elderdice; (ACHS).

²¹ *The Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*, September 6 and 13, 1930.

²² *The Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*, September 6, 1930.

²³ *The Gettysburg Times*, May 25, 1936.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ See Note 1

²⁶ East Berlin, *News Comet*, July 10, 1936.

²⁷ *Ibid.*