

The Ancestry of Leona Mae Harris



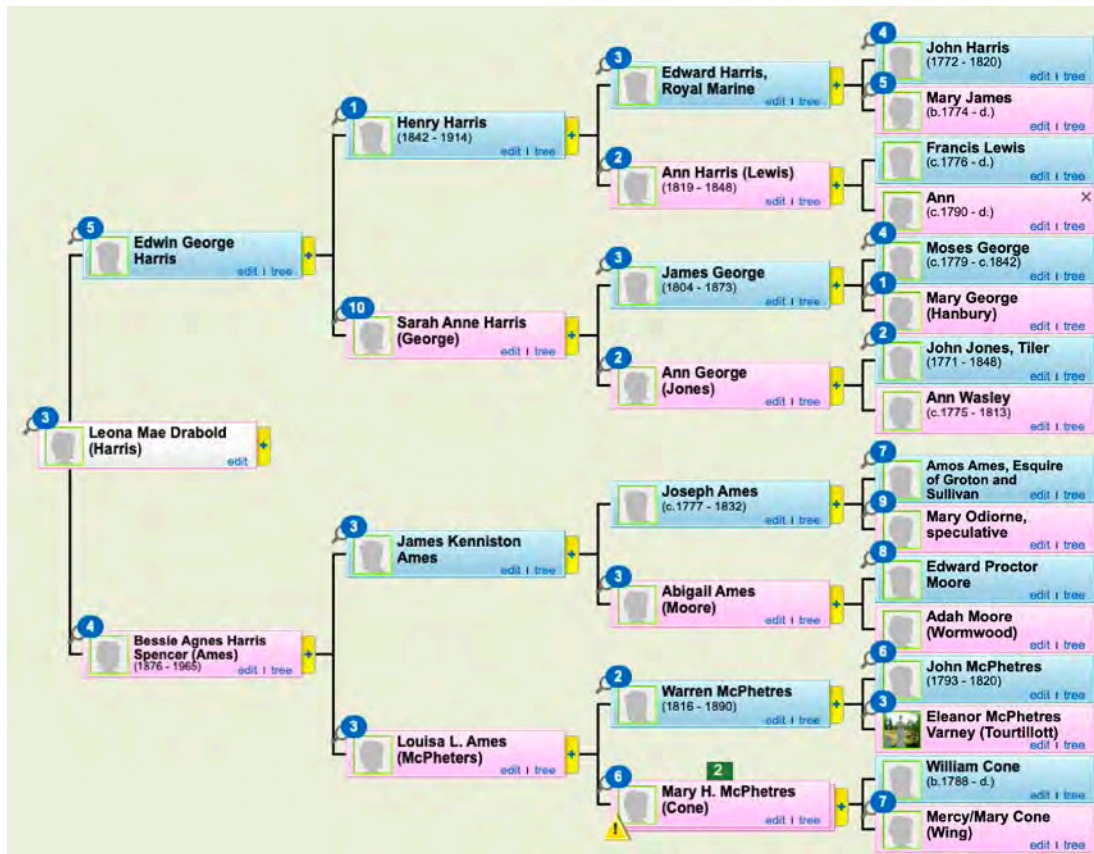
For Will, Edward, Charlie and other descendants

D. A. Drabold
Athens, Ohio
October, 2021
ddrabold@gmail.com
www.daviddrabold.com

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Parents and Grandparents of Leona	9
Bessie Ames	10
Edwin George Harris	12
James Kenniston Ames	14
Louisa L. McPhetres	16
Henry "Harry" Harris	17
Sarah Anne George	19
Families of Interest	20
(1) Ames, Moore, Bulkeley (Ancestors of James K. Ames)	21
Abigail Moore (ca. 1785- ca. 1835): wife of Joseph Ames	22
Family of Joseph Ames and Abigail Moore	23
Parentage of Joseph Ames	27
Amos Ames Jr of Groton, MA and Sullivan, ME	28
Earlier Ames line	28
Bulkeley of Concord	29
(2) McPhetres, Tourtellot, Cone (Ancestors of Louisa McPhetres)	30
Warren McPhetres and family	31
Earlier McPhetres history	33
McPhetres history: northern ireland	37
Cone	40
Tourtellott	43
Abraham II Tourtellot, Esq.	44
Parentage of Abraham Tourtellot IV	45
Abraham Tourtellot IV: Military Service	46
Abraham Tourtellot IV: Descendants in Maine	46
Tourtellot: Huguenot Ancestry	47
The Mansell line	48
The Simmons line	49
(3) Harris of Monmouth and Herefordshire (Ancestors of Henry Harris)	50
(4) Jones, George, Hanbury of Monmouthshire (Ancestors of Sarah Anne George)	51
Jones of Llanishen and Trellech	51
George of Llanishen	53
Hanbury of Wolvesnewton	55
Origin of Hanbury of Wolvesnewton	57
Appendix 1: Letters of W. R. Thompson in the 1930s	66

Appendix 2: Hanbury Pedigrees from A. A. Locke 79



Roadmap

INTRODUCTION

Leona Mae Harris was born in Port Huron, MI in January 1897, the daughter of Edwin George Harris and Bessie Ames. Leona had one sister, Vera (1900-1979). Leona was the mother of three children by her husband, Walter Drabold. In birth order these were Shirley (1921), Raymond "Bud" (1923) and Walter Jr. (1928). Leona died from the flu in Dec 1944, for historical context, as the allies turned back the Germans in the Battle of the Bulge.

Judging by the number of grandchildren and great grandchildren, we may be confident that Leona and Walter will make a permanent contribution to the human gene pool. So, for we the descendants, and interested relatives in collateral lines, I undertake this work. This work is primarily genealogical and not biographical, except for limited information for some more recent generations and special cases for which detailed information has become available.

I also have found points of military interest along the way. Several **ancestors** and relatives fought in the Revolution for Rhode Island (**Capt. Abraham Tourtellot** and his son **Reuben**), Connecticut (**Samuel Cone**) and Massachusetts (probably three brothers: **Amos**, **Moses** and **Simeon Ames** and their uncle **Capt. Benjamin Ames**), both **Archibald McPhetres Sr.** and **Jr.**, **John Mansell** and **Capt. Joseph Mansell**. In the process of

The grave of Corporal Warren A. McPhetres, Company C of the 7th Maine, at Antietam National Cemetery, probably a victim of the engagement at the Piper Farm. The brother of Louisa McPhetres. Photo by Edward and David Drabold, 2011.



researching the McPhetres, I found that Louisa, the mother of Bessie lost two brothers, Warren A. and John V. in the Civil War, the former at Antietam and the latter at Bottoms Bridge, VA). In one year (1862), **Mary Cone** and **Warren McPhetres**, the parents of **Louisa** lost both of their sons to the bloodiest war in American history.

The geography of our American ancestors is based in New England. The immigrant ancestors came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The intermixing between these centers is interesting. This depended on the economic opportunities of the time. Thus, both the Cone and Tourtellot families came to Maine (from CT and RI) after the Revolution. **Amos Ames** moved from relative civilization (Groton, MA) to the backwoods (Sullivan, ME). On longer time scales, there was migration from Maine to Michigan and beyond.

In another line we turn up French Huguenots. In the time of Louis XIV, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, French Protestants fled the country to more tolerant or explicitly Protestant destinations. In the McPhetres line, we find the Tourtellot's (pronounced as turtle-low early, and turtle-lot later), who came from Bordeaux from a merchant family. The Tourtellot line merged with the armorial Bernon family of La Rochelle on the Bay of Biscay, and Abraham Tourtellot settled in Glocester, RI in the early 1700s. We connect to this history via **Captain Abraham Tourtellot**, who fought in the Revolution at Trenton and Princeton in December 1776 and was later a pioneer of Orono, Maine.

The Scots (or Scots-Irish – Scots that moved from Scotland into Northern Ireland) are also well represented in our family by McPhetres, Stinson, Cone, Patten and Stewart. McPhetres (also spelled in myriad ways) is most interesting and a line for possible future development, but the sparsity of Irish records is a major challenge.

As a sometime visitor to the University of Cambridge, it is interesting to note several ancestors associated with Cambridge: Fellows or students of St John's, Emmanuel, Trinity, Caius, and St. Catherine's. Cambridge was a hotbed of Puritanism, so it is unsurprising that we have many links to Cambridge and only one (that I know of) to Oxford (**Stephen Bachiler**, via Wing).

The father of Leona, **Edwin George Harris** was an Engineer on a freighter in the Great Lakes in the first quarter of the 20th century. His parents, **Henry** and **Sarah Anne George**, were transplants from Monmouthshire and Herefordshire that eventually removed to Allardt, Tennessee. While this segment of the tree is plagued by generic and therefore almost untraceable names like "Ann Jones" and "John Lewis" (to say nothing of "Henry Harris"), it turns out to be interesting both for connections to the Monmouthshire ironmongers, the Hanbury's, but also to the Jones and George families near Llanishen and Trellech.

To assemble this document, I have benefited from the emerging use of DNA tests for genetic genealogy. To a significant degree, this compensates for a lack of documents in places like Hancock County, Maine in the first decade of the 19th century or Monmouthshire earlier. The DNA contributors have been Walter Drabold, Edward Ames, Richard Ingraham, Sherry Berndt, Chuck Berndt, Carol Berndt, Holly Berndt, Shannon Ebejer, Charles Hilu, Nina Vaughan, Lyndon Davies and of course me. Other cousins including Sam McBride, Dianne East, Maureen Judge, Howard McGregor, Shani Miller and Chris Briggins, Wendy Powell and Shelly Ball have kindly "shared" their DNA results which has been helpful in unraveling the Hanbury's.

Appreciation

This work has benefited from kind and generous collaborators. Among these is Donna Ulrich, the leading expert on the Moore family of Hancock County Maine. She played a key role in determining the identity of the mother of **James K. Ames**. Mark Honey of Hancock County, Maine has written several books on the regional history and has a profound understanding of the local history. In a series of seven letters, he guided me toward asking the right questions and carrying out the background work that was necessary to understand our family history in a time and place with very few records. The understanding of the Ames of Maine depends very much on him. Heather Anne Burton spent a great deal of time researching the Ames family and helped substantially on the Welsh part of this work (through which we are distantly related). Edward Ames contributed his memories, help and DNA test. My deceased colleague Prof. Bruce Steiner gave me much good advice and we even published a paper together with Mackenzie Leiter on the ancestry of **Capt. Abraham Tourtellott** of Gloucester, RI and Orono, ME. Cousin Richard Lord obtained original deeds from York County, Maine that provided helpful evidence on **Joseph Ames**. Mike John, Sam McBride and Maureen Judge (the latter two distant cousins through the Hanbury's) for help with Monmouthshire. Harold McPheeters, provided much insight into the early McPhetres generation in the colonies. Recently, I have met Howard McGregor, a Georgia descendant of **Sarah Anne George** and **Henry Harris** through their daughter Emma and her husband, Sam Hoge. Howard is exceptionally generous and sent me a box full of treasures, including original photos of relatives, and even transatlantic letters from grand nieces and nephews of **Sarah** in Monmouthshire. My father in law, David Papai has been a patient listener and critic, and he shares this interest with work on his own lines.

I would like to specially acknowledge Mr. Sam McBride, himself an avid genealogist for his collaboration on the Hanbury line and sharing the letters of his (our!) cousin Robin Thompson, eminent Canadian Entomologist. Thompson seems to have been nearly as fixated as I am on the Hanbury problem and his letters provide valuable hints and insight into the problem.

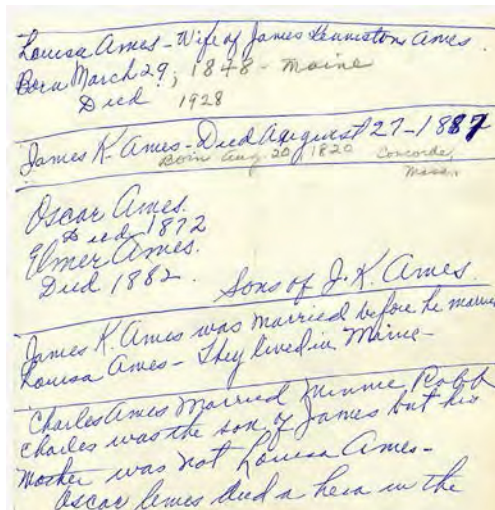
Where Monmouthshire is concerned a brilliant set of books was published by Sir Joseph Alfred Bradney: *A History of Monmouthshire from the Coming of the Normans into Wales down to the Present Time*¹, and also the

¹ Sir Joseph Bradney, *A History of Monmouthshire from the Coming of the Normans into Wales down to the Present Time*, Mitchell Hughes and Clark, London, 1904-1933. These are published in several volumes according to the Hundred.

outstanding two volume work of Amy Audrey Locke, *The Hanbury Family*². I heavily borrow (with citations) from these superb books, that are now in the public domain.

Evidence

What gives me the confidence to define a filiation between parent and child? The best and usual case is a paper trail – some record that proves the connection. The ideal would be a modern birth certificate. Moving to 1830 or before, our best hope is often Town Records, especially in relatively obscure places like late 18th century Maine. Wherever I have been able, I have also mined for probate records (mostly Wills) or deeds.



Notes from Vera Harris
(1900-1979)

Family traditions and memories are valuable. My experience is that such memories are helpful, but usually wrong in detail. Two examples from Vera Harris (sister of Leona): “The Ames are related to J. C. Penny³” (e.g., the man who founded the department store). This was puzzling, since I investigated J. C. Penny and found no conceivable link. Then, thanks to the insights of Mark Honey, it became apparent that **James Kenniston Ames** had a sister named Louisa Ames, who married Jarvis S. Penney in Maine and came to Michigan before the Civil War. They settled in Port Huron about 1860, exactly where **James K. Ames** and **Louisa McPhetres** removed to after their marriage in Maine, in April 1865. This is hardly a coincidence, and it became even clearer when a ca. 1890 photograph in the family collection turned up with the back marked “Bridget Penny”. This Bridget was the wife of the son of Jarvis and Louisa Ames [named, incidentally, James Ames Penny] (and so Bridget was the wife of the nephew of James K Ames). Vera also stated that James K. Ames was from Concord, MA. The reference to Concord is wrong: he was born in Bradford, ME on 2/2/1822. Yet it is remarkably specific and suggests a familial link to Concord. My belief here is that this is due to **Abigail Bulkeley**, who I believe to be the grandmother of **James’** father, was born in Concord and her ancestors were recognized as a founding family of the town. It is likely that descendants would retain some recollection that Concord was important.

Errors

There is no substantial genealogical work that is error free. It cannot be otherwise: this undertaking is about pushing the edges of what we know. It involves intuition, hunches, and all the hard evidence we can assemble. For all the care one can (and must) employ, there are places wherein inferences are made. I will do my best to be clear about these. But no one should suppose every detail in this work to be correct. In fact, I fully expect to keep amending it as more is learned both from “old fashioned” paper research and the utilization of technology, meaning primarily DNA.

Resources

² A. A. Locke, *The Hanbury Family*, Arthur L. Humphreys, London (1916).

³ Oral tradition recalled by Edward Ames.

The sources afforded by Ancestry.com are invaluable. Access to census records, military records (such as pension filings), even things like scanned images of English Wills make it impossible for anyone serious to avoid Ancestry. AncestryDNA has strengths and weaknesses, but I am impressed with both the database and the ongoing work in improving the quality of matches. The Church of Latter-Day Saints has made a vast amount of genealogical information available, and most of it is free through familysearch.org. I also used findmypast.co.uk for British lines. The UK National Archives and the National Library of Wales are also extremely helpful resources.



Dapper Walter Drabold (1890-1986) and Leona Harris, about 1920; Mother Leona and (I guess) Shirley and Raymond/Bud, mid 1920's.

Loose Ends

Because of the (literally) exponential growth in the number of ancestors, and the ever-increasing difficulty in obtaining information for increasingly remote generations, this is (obviously) a task that can never be completed. I will just list a few areas that need to be developed. First, the various DNA tests that I reference above are pointing to some links I cannot explain. It seems clear that we are somehow related to Truman Osborne Angell, who was a famous Mormon Pioneer with Rhode Island ancestry. We are certainly not his descendants, but probably descend from some ancestral line of his, say from one of his grandparents or great-grandparents. In a similar vein, we seem to be related to Darius Kenyon (b. abt. 1795 in RI, d. 1854 in Waterbury, VT). These lines turn up in several different trees and derive from the same part of particular chromosomes. The geography is interesting since we have known RI roots in the Tourtellott line, and we are missing the ancestry of some female ancestors: **Mary**, the wife of **Reuben Coombs**; **Eunice**, the wife of **Samuel Cone** and **Molly**, wife of **David Cone**. We may eventually find a connection linking these women to these mysterious lines. There are myriad other questions that interest me, especially in Monmouthshire. A recent 23&me test by Shannon shows that Leona is of mitochondrial haplotype H4a, a full sequence of her DNA (available from all her matrilineal descendants) should be carried out for this interesting colonial line of women.

Where to get more information

While I have given a number of references in this document, there is vastly more on my Ancestry.com tree "Drabold-papai":

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/25763682/family?cfpid=1710033410>

This little book does not have the original sources and records that one gets through Ancestry, and I have added many hundreds of images at Ancestry that I have discovered. So, for example, if you want the details of a deed mentioned in this document, have a look at the relevant person in my tree and look at the "Gallery".

(dis)-Organization.

The rest of this work is organized as follows. The chronology will sometimes be bewildering. In Part I, I give brief biographical and genealogical information about Leona's parents and grandparents. In Part II, I tell the story, insofar as I understand it of the lines that I have explored. In some future iteration of this, I will include information about the medieval lines that are traceable for Leona.

Parents and Grandparents of Leona



BESSIE AMES



Bessie Ames, before 1900

The story of our Ames line begins with Leona's mother, **Bessie Ames**. Bessie was born 12 June 1876 at Applegate, Sanilac, MI, the daughter of **James Kenniston Ames** and **Louisa L. McPhetres**. Bessie had two older (full) brothers, James Percival (1868-1922) and John D. Ames (1869-1916). She had three younger full siblings, but only one of the three, Horace (1878-1938) lived to adulthood. She also had several half siblings from **James K. Ames** first marriage to Patience Lord. I will discuss these separately under James.

Bessie married **Edwin George Harris** on 18 December 1895 in Port Huron. The original marriage certificate hangs in my office. Bessie and Edwin had two daughters, Leona Mae (1897) and Vera (1900). They lived at 1420 Washington Ave in Port Huron. Port Huron was a popular place to visit for Leona's children and grandchildren.

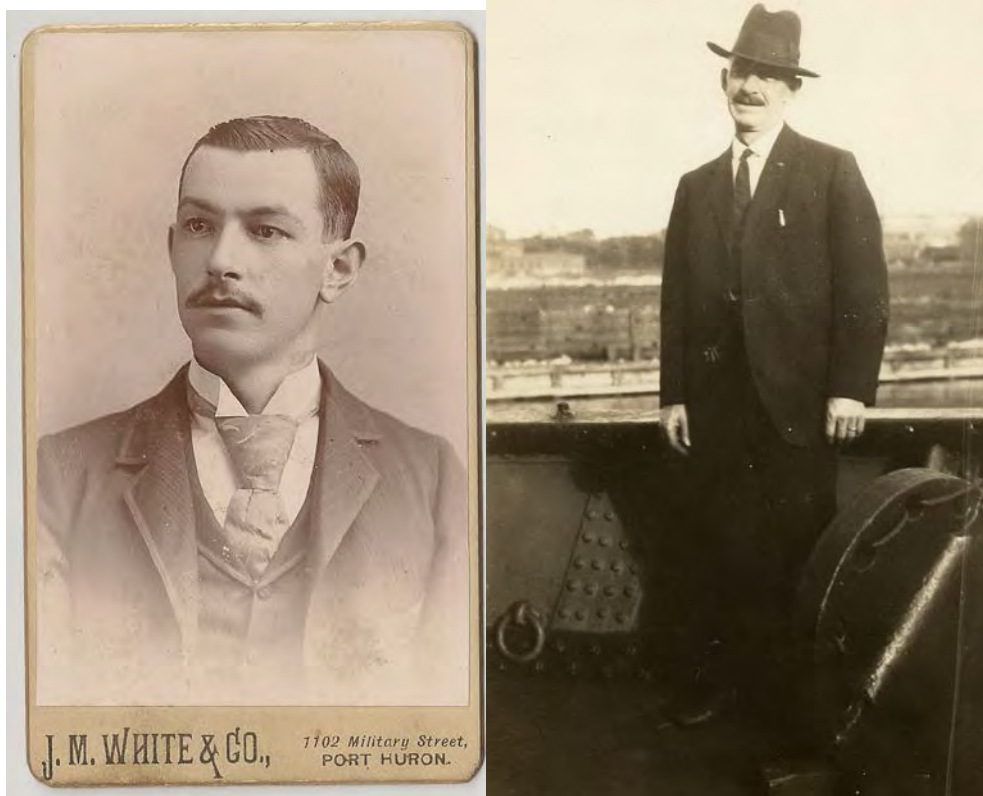


Edwin died in 1927, and sometime thereafter, she married George Spencer (1874-1933). Bessie lived for many years with her daughter Vera, until she died of a stroke in 1965. Vera continued to live in the house on Washington Avenue until her death in 1979, for the last several years with her second husband, Reginald Falls.



Edwin and Bessie before 1900, marriage certificate, a book of notes and autographs and her baby bootie.

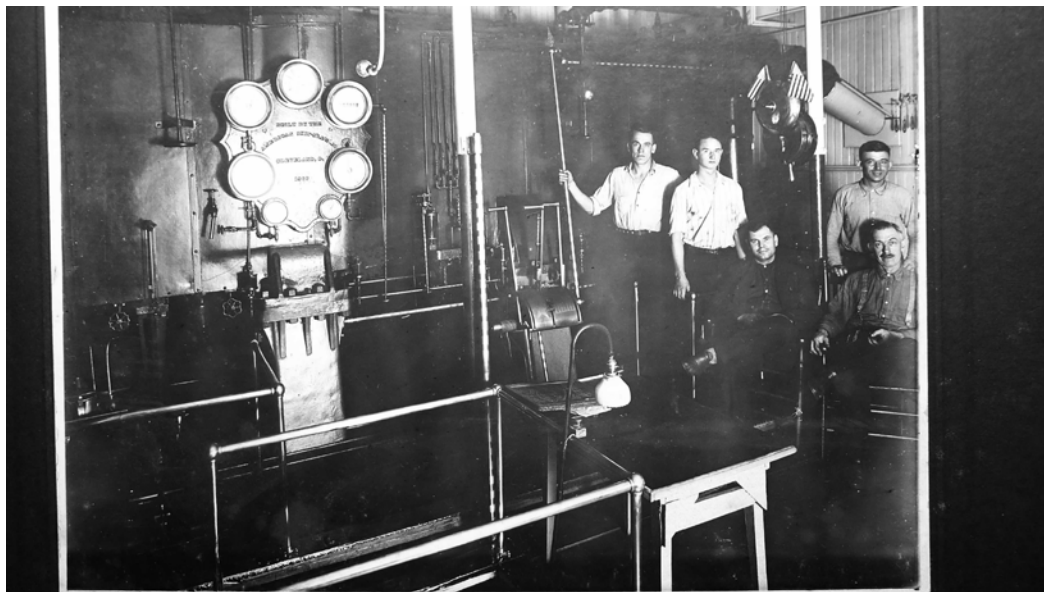
EDWIN GEORGE HARRIS



A young Edwin G. Harris, before 1900, and perhaps about 1920.

Edwin George Harris was born 3 Jan. 1872 in London, Ontario. His parents, **Henry** and **Sarah Anne George** were recent arrivals from Monmouthshire. Henry came to North America first, and was followed shortly thereafter by **Sarah**⁴. **Sarah** had a brother named Edwin, so we can assume that this is who our Edwin is named after. Thanks to the ubiquity of the name Harris, it is sometimes hard to trace **Edwin**. I do note that the Steamer Saturn on the Great Lakes in 1905 had an Engineer **E. Harris**. He was probably also the **E. Harris** who in 1917 was appointed Engineer of the Line and was Financial Secretary of the relevant Union "MEBA No. 43". **Edwin** married **Bessie Ames** in 1895. Leona and Vera were born in 1893 and 1900, respectively. He was Chief Engineer of the Alexander B. Uhrig (I include a photo of him on this ship probably ca. 1920). Edwin died 7 July 1927 in Port Huron, of leukemia.

⁴ According to a ca. 1910 postcard.



E. G. Harris (extreme right) as Chief Engineer on the ship *Alexander B. Uhrig*

JAMES KENNISTON AMES



*James Kenniston
Ames, about 1880.*

Town records of Bradford, Penobscot, Maine report the birth of **James Kenniston Ames** on 2 Feb. 1822. The father is listed as **Joseph Ames**, no mother is named in the town records for **James** or any of **James'** siblings. Research suggests that his mother, and probably the mother of his siblings was **Abigail Moore**. His known siblings were Mary (1808-1868, who married James Kenniston), Rev. Moses Ames (b. 8 Dec 1812 in Sullivan, Hancock, ME, who married Rebecca Strout), Louisa Ames (1814-1875, who married Jarvis S. Penney), Sophronia J. Ames (1817-1892, who married Horatio Hapworth of Mariaville), John Forbes Ames (1820-1841), who died as a musician in the Army and **James'** one younger sibling Lydia Wilson Ames, who married Daniel Bean⁵. In his 1887 obituary⁶, it is stated that **James** received a "good common school education", became a Tanner, and worked particularly in Amherst, ME where he managed the tannery. About 1846, he married Patience H. Lord, who I was from Levant, Maine (parents John Lord and Polly Ross).

James and Patience had four children, Sarah Adelia (1847-1860), Andrew Oscar (1852-1872), Charles Walter (1855-1929) and Frank (1861-1922), who appears to have been raised by his Aunt Lydia Ames Bean. Sarah died young and was buried in the South Dover (Piscataquis County) cemetery. According to an 1859 map⁷, **James** lived by his brother Rev. Moses in South Dover. **James'** wife and brother Moses were both dead in 1860 and buried by young Adelia. Moses was a Freewill Baptist preacher, and abolitionist who left a Will with an interesting Inventory⁸. Moses was nearly elected to the state legislature in 1847 for the anti-slavery party. **James** married Eliza Brown as his second wife on 4 Jan 1862 in Alton, Penobscot,

⁵ There are clear birth records for Sophronia, John Forbes, **James Kenniston** and Lydia Wilson in the Bradford records. Rev. Moses Ames' birth is recorded in Sullivan without explicitly naming his parents, and no record is known for Louisa and Mary.

⁶ In local Sanilac paper in Sept. 1887. <http://www.sandusky.lib.mi.us/index.php/genealogy>

⁷ <http://www.loc.gov/item/2012592369>

⁸ I have made it available on Ancestry.com

ME. This ended in divorce (he was defendant) in Oct. 1864. **James** was appointed US Postmaster for S. Dover in 1862, in the midst of the Civil War. Moses Ames held the same position in 1854.

By 1865, **James** was in Lowell, Penobscot, Maine where he married **Louisa L. McPhetres**, 20 years his junior. The wedding was on 27 May, about one month after the end of the Civil War. In the 1870 census, they were living in Washington (or "Applegate"), Sanilac, MI.

James and **Louisa** had three sons that survived to adulthood: James Percival, John Dean and Horace Lloyd. **Bessie** was the only daughter to survive to adulthood. It appears that two children (twins?), Emma and Elmer died soon after their birth in 1883. I have a short lament written by either **Louisa** or **James** that I believe dates to this time.

I have wondered why **James** and **Louisa** moved from Maine to Michigan. One factor might have been conflict with **Louisa's** family (see her entry), but an older sister of **James**, another Louisa, was married to Rev. Jarvis S. Penny (another Freewill Baptist Preacher who undoubtedly knew Moses Ames well). They moved before the Civil War to Michigan (in 1860 they were in Augusta, Washtenaw, MI and in 1865 they were in Port Huron). It seems probable that **James** and **Louisa** moved to Michigan at least partly because it is where his sister lived. Furthermore, there might be a religious reason too, as Penny was a preacher of the same Freewill Baptist sect as **James's** brother Moses. Penny was a successful oar-maker and seems to have profited from this trade during the Civil War.

James was a tanner in Maine (working at Amherst in 1850, Alton in 1860 and Lowell in 1865) but a farmer in Michigan, as reported in his Obituary. He was a Free Mason and **Bessie** was an Eastern Star. I have his letter of demit from a Masonic Lodge in Michigan.

LOUISA L. MCPHETRES



*Louisa McPhetres,
perhaps 1880 and
about 1920.*

From the census she was born about 1842, and family notes give her birthday as 29 March, which I am inclined to believe. She lived not far from her paternal grandmother **Eleanor Tourtellot** Varney. Her early years cannot have been easy, as a fire burned the family residence in 1844. **Louisa** married **James K Ames** in May 1865. How did they meet? It's probably not a coincidence that the Lowell Tannery (where **James** worked) was very near where **Warren McPhetres** lived. In 1862, **Louisa** was listed as the schoolteacher in Lowell, ME.

Louisa was one of nine children, of which two brothers were lost in 1862 in the Civil War. She had sisters Martha, Mary, Phebe, Caroline and Lucretia. A final son Benjamin was born in 1852 and died as a small child. There are many descendants through the siblings today, and several have turned up as DNA matches.

After the death of her husband in 1887, she turned up in Port Huron by 1900 living with **Bessie** and **Edwin**. Her son John D. Ames lived next door. It was mentioned in the local paper that she fractured her hip in 1925. She died in 1928 and was buried in Port Huron at Lakeside Cemetery.

HENRY "HARRY" HARRIS

A close-up of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored background. The signature reads "Henry Harris" in a cursive script.

Henry Harris, about 1910 in Allardt, TN and in Wales, about 1870.

Henry Harris was born 20 Feb 1842, son of **Edward Harris**, Laborer and **Anne Lewis**, of Minnow Street, Monmouth. **Anne** signed the birth certificate (reproduced below) by making her mark.

Of **Henry's** early life, I know little. His mother died when he was about 6, and in 1851, we find him in Welsh Newton, Herefordshire, with his Aunt Amelia and Uncle James Williams. I am not altogether sure, but he seems to be in Llangattock in 1861, when he was about 19, with his Aunt Elizabeth Rowlands. **Henry Harris** was described as a carpenter when he married **Sarah Anne George** on Christmas Eve, 1866 in her hometown of Llanishen. He emigrated before Sarah, according to a family post card, and we know that **Edwin George Harris** was born 3 Jan. 1872 in London, Ontario. So, **Henry** left Wales about 1870-71. In the 1880 US census the family is in Port Huron with Emma 12, **Edwin** 8, Mary E. 6 and William H. 2. All the children excepting Emma⁹, are declared to be born in Canada, with Emma born in England. **Henry** is again listed as a Carpenter. **Sarah** and **Henry** are listed as born in England (not Wales). We can conclude that the family left Canada after William was born, so about 1878.

⁹ Emma married Sampson Hoge in TN. She died in 1961 in Georgia. There are several DNA matches to Emma's descendants, including newfound cousins Hal McGregor and Shani Miller.

1888. Marriage solemnized in the Parish Church in the Parish of Stanishew in the County of Monmouth

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
59	December 24	Henry Harris	28	Bachelor	Labourer	Monmouth	Edward Harris	Labourer
		Sarah Anne George	26	Spinster	—	Stanishew	James George	Labourer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church of England by Mr. James Colclough

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry Harris in the Presence of us, James George and Elizabeth Taylor

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH
COPY GIVEN TO CORRESPONDENT

ENTRY AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
AND RETURNED TO THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

REGISTRATION DISTRICT
MONTMOUTH

1842

Month of January

County of Monmouth

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

1948

1949

1950

1951

1952

1953

1954

1955

1956

1957

1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

2034

2035

2036

2037

2038

2039

2040

2041

2042

2043

2044

2045

2046

2047

2048

2049

2050

2051

2052

2053

2054

2055

2056

2057

2058

2059

2060

2061

2062

2063

2064

2065

2066

2067

2068

2069

2070

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080

2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

2087

2088

2089

2090

2091

2092

2093

2094

2095

2096

2097

2098

2099

2100

2101

2102

2103

2104

2105

2106

2107

2108

2109

2110

2111

2112

2113

2114

2115

2116

2117

2118

2119

2120

2121

2122

2123

2124

2125

2126

2127

2128

2129

2130

2131

2132

2133

2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

2147

2148

2149

2150

2151

2152

2153

2154

2155

2156

2157

2158

2159

2160

2161

2162

2163

2164

2165

2166

2167

2168

2169

2170

2171

2172

2173

2174

2175

2176

2177

2178

2179

2180

2181

2182

2183

2184

2185

2186

2187

2188

2189

2190

2191

2192

2193

2194

2195

2196

2197

2198

2199

2200

2201

2202

2203

2204

2205

2206

2207

2208

2209

2210

2211

2212

2213

2214

2215

2216

2217

2218

2219

2220

2221

2222

2223

2224

2225

2226

2227

2228

2229

2230

2231

2232

2233

2234

2235

2236

2237

2238

2239

2240

2241

2242

2243

2244

2245

2246

2247

2248

2249

2250

2251

2252

2253

2254

2255

2256

2257

2258

2259

2260

2261

2262

2263

2264

2265

2266

2267

2268

2269

2270

2271

2272

2273

2274

2275

2276

2277

2278

2279

2280

2281

2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2288

2289

2290

2291

2292

2293

2294

2295

2296

2297

2298

2299

2300

2301

2302

2303

2304

2305

2306

2307

2308

2309

2310

2311

2312

2313

2314

2315

2316

2317

2318

2319

2320

2321

2322

2323

2324

2325

2326

2327

2328

2329

2330

2331

2332

2333

2334

2335

2336

2337

2338

2339

2340

2341

2342

2343

2344

2345

2346

2347

2348

2349

2350

2351

2352

2353

2354

2355

2356

2357

2358

2359

2360

2361

2362

2363

2364

2365

2366

2367

2368

2369

2370

2371

2372

2373

2374

2375

2376

2377

2378

2379

2380

2381

2382

2383

2384

2385

2386

2387

2388

2389

2390

2391

2392

2393

2394

2395

2396

2397

2398

2399

2400

2401

2402

2403

2404

2405

2406

2407

2408

2409

2410

2411

2412

2413

2414

2415

2416

2417

2418

2419

2420

2421

2422

2423

2424

2425

2426

2427

2428

2429

2430

2431

2432

2433

2434

2435

2436

2437

2438

2439

2440

2441

2442

2443

2444

2445

2446

2447

2448

2449

2450

2451

2452

2453

2454

2455

2456

2457

2458

2459

2460

2461

2462

2463

2464

2465

2466

2467

2468

2469

2470

2471

2472

2473

2474

2475

2476

2477

2478

2479

2480

2481

2482

2483

2484

2485

2486

2487

2488

2489

2490

2491

2492

2493

2494

2495

2496

2497

2498

2499

2500

2501

2502

2503

2504

2505

2506

2507

2508

2509

2510

2511

2512

2513

2514

2515

2516

2517

2518

2519

2520

2521

2522

2523

2524

2525

2526

2527

2528

2529

2530

2531

2532

2533

2534

2535

2536

2537

2538

2539

2540

2541

2542

2543

2544

2545

2546

2547

2548

2549

2550

2551

2552

2553

2554

2555

2556

2557

2558

2559

2560

2561

2562

2563

2564

2565

2566

2567

2568

2569

2570

2571

2572

2573

2574

2575

2576

2577

2578

2579

2580

2581

2582

2583

2584

2585

2586

2587

2588

2589

2590

2591

2592

2593

2594

2595

2596

2597

2598

2599

2600

2601

2602

2603

2604

2605

2606

2607

2608

2609

2610

2611

2612

2613

2614

2615

2616

2617

2618

2619

2620

2621

2622

2623

2624

2625

2626

2627

2628

2629

2630

2631

2632

2633

2634

2635

2636

2637

2638

2639

2640

2641

2642

2643

2644

2645

2646

2647

2648

2649

2650

2651

2652

2653

2654

2655

2656

2657

2658

2659

2660

2661

2662

2663

2664

2665

2666

2667

2668

2669

2670

2671

2672

2673

2674

2675

2676

2677

2678

2679

2680

2681

2682

2683

2684

2685

2686

2687

2688

2689

2690

2691

2692

2693

2694

2695

2696

2697

2698

2699

2700

2701

2702

2703

2704

2705

2706

2707

2708

2709

2710

2711

2712

2713

2714

2715

2716

2717

2718

2719

2720

2721

2722

2723

2724

2725

2726

2727

2728

2729

2730

2731

2732

2733

2734

2735

2736

2737

2738

2739

2740

2741

2742

2743

2744

2745

2746

2747

2748

2749

2750

2751

2752

2753

2754

2755

2756

2757

2758

2759

2760

2761

2762

2763

2764

2765

2766

2767

2768

2769

2770

2771

2772

2773

2774

2775

2776

2777

2778

2779

2780

2781

2782

2783

2784

2785

2786

2787

2788

2789

2790

2791

2792

2793

2794

2795

2796

2797

2798

2799

2800

2801

2802

2803

2804

2805

2806

2807

2808

2809

2810

2811

2812

2813

2814

2815

2816

2817

2818

2819

2820

2821

2822

2823

2824

2825

2826

2827

2828

2829

2830

2831

2832

2833

2834

2835

2836

2837

2838

2839

2840

2841

2842

2843

2844

2845

2846

2847

2848

2849

2850

2851

2852

2853

2854

2855

2856

2857

2858

2859

2860

2861

2862

2863

2864

2865

2866

2867

2868

2869

2870

2871

2872

2873

2874

2875

2876

2877

2878

2879

2880

2881

2882

2883

2884

2885

2886

2887

2888

2889

2890

2891

2892

2893

2894

2895

2896

2897

2898

2899

2900

2901

2902

2903

2904

2905

2906

2907

2908

2909

2910

2911

2912

2913

2914

2915

2916

2917

2918

2919

2920

2921

2922

2923

2924

2925

2926

2927

2928

2929

2930

2931

2932

2933

2934

2935

2936

2937

2938

2939

2940

2941

2942

2943

2944

2945

2946

2947

2948

2949

2950

2951

2952

2953

2954

2955

2956

2957

2958

2959

2960

2961

2962

2963

2964

2965

2966

2967

2968

2969

2970

2971

2972

2973

2974

2975

2976

2977

2978

2979

2980

2981

2982

2983

2984

2985

2986

2987

2988

2989

2990

2991

2992

2993

2994

2995

2996

2997

2998

2999

3000

3001

3002

3003

3004

3005

3006

3007

3008

3009

3010

3011

3012

3013

3014

3015

3016

3017

3018

3019

3020

3021

3022

3023

3024

3025

3026

3027

3028

3029

3030

3031

3032

3033

3034

3035

3036

3037

3038

3039

3040

3041

3042

3043

3044

3045

3046

3047

3048

3049

3050

3051

3052

3053

3054

3055

3056

3057

3058

3059

3060

3061

3062

3063

3064

3065

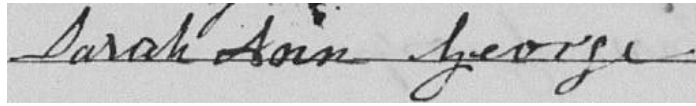
3066

3067

3068

3069

SARAH ANNE GEORGE

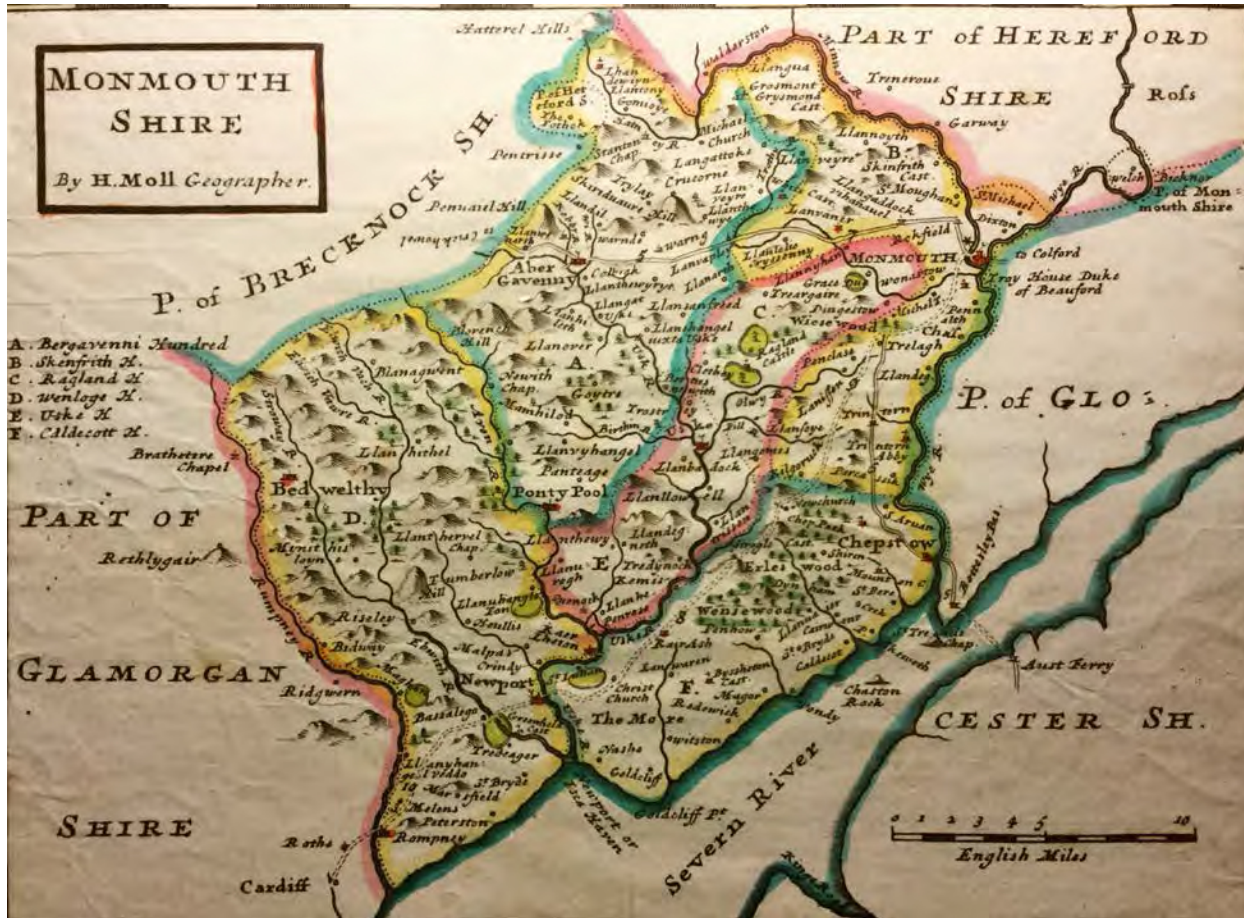


Sarah Anne George was born 28 August 1840 in Llanishen, Monmouthshire, Wales, the daughter of **James George** and **Ann Jones**, both of Llanishen. She appears with her family in the 1851 and 1861 census in St Briavels, Gloucestershire, England. The George family seemed to be established in Llanishen. They owned a relatively nice house and **James George**, **Sarah's** father was listed as a Farm Baliff of Lindor's Farm in St. Briavels. Her paternal grandfather **Moses George** was listed in the 1841 census as "Independent", and received freehold land from his uncle, another Moses George (of Itton).

She and Henry were in Michigan in 1880, but were in Tennessee soon thereafter. There are several photos of her from the *Commercial Hotel*, and several letters from her to her daughter Emma.



Parish church of Llanishen, where **Henry Harris** and **Sarah Anne George** were married on Christmas Eve, 1866. From our 2018 visit.



Monmouthshire, from an early 18th century map by H. Moll (from my personal collection)

Families of Interest

My initial inclination was to carry out a detailed report of individuals, well beyond Leona's grandparents. Instead, I think it makes a more readable format to just discuss the various lines, though I give more details for ancestors that are interesting and/or for which information is available.

I divide the various lines up as follows:

- (1) Ames, Moore, Bulkeley etc. (MA, ME)
- (2) McPhetres, Tourtellot, Cone, Wing etc. (MA, CT, RI)
- (3) George and Harris, Jones and Hanbury (Wales, England)

The idea is that the first two cover the American generations of Ames, McPhetres and their ancestors to about 1600. Point (3) will concern George and Harris in Wales and describe the currently unsettled but interesting state of this work.

I have provided few details of the migration paths from Europe for (1) and (2). Generally, most of Group 1 were part of the "Great Migration", arriving from 1620 (yes, some were in the Mayflower) to ca. 1650. In Group 2, there are some Great Migration ancestors but also Scotch-Irish who appeared on these shores soon after 1700, and two interesting Huguenot families. Group 3 describes more recent arrivals from the West of England and Monmouthshire.

(1) Ames, Moore, Bulkeley (Ancestors of James K. Ames)



A part of Hancock County, Maine. Map of Lee and Marsh, 1860.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2011588006/>

An initial challenge was the ancestry of **James K. Ames**. The line is perfectly clear to **Joseph Ames**, the father **James K. Ames**. The challenge begins the mother of **James**.

ABIGAIL MOORE (CA. 1785- CA. 1835): WIFE OF JOSEPH AMES

In witness whereof, I the sd Ames, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. And I, Nabby Ames, wife of sd Ames, in token of my relinquishment of sd Dower in sd premises, have hereunto set my hand and seal Signed, sealed & del^d in presence of
 of Luther Gary, } Joseph Ames. (sd)
 Mary Kenniston. } Abigail Ames. (sd)

Penobscot Co, June 23rd 1830. Then the above named Joseph Ames and Abigail Ames, acknowledged the above instrument to be their free act and deed. Before me,
 James Thomas, Justice of the Peace.
 Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of June 1860. A. P. M. Entered and compared
 By John Goodell Jr Regs

1828 Penobscot county quit-deed in which "Nabby" Ames relinquished Right of Dower. This is the only reference I know of to Abigail. Note that daughter Mary Kenniston is a witness.

It seems absurd today that the town records of Bradford, Maine name only the father of children born there. It is also a cause for great frustration in later generations trying to work out the origins of these families. Among the few things we know of the mother: three of her children lived past 1880 and in the 1880 census agree that she was born in Maine¹⁰. Her name is Abigail/Nabby according to the 1828 deed.

I believe that **Abigail** is mother of *all* the Ames children from Mary (b. 1808) to Lydia Wilson (b. 1823), based partly on a biography of her son Rev. Moses Ames (1812-1860). Also, from the appearance of **Joseph Ames** in the census for Twp. 8 in Hancock County in 1810, he has a wife born about 1785-90 and a girl the right age to be Mary (b. 1808) lives with them. The adult woman ages consistently in the 1820 and 1830 census until she (and he) disappear after 1835 in Bradford. We know that:

- **Joseph Ames** was in Hancock County by at the latest 1807, was living in Twp. 8 (modern Franklin) in Hancock Co in 1810 and in an 1814 deed is said to be "of Trenton (MA/ME)". His first known child, Mary, was born in 1808. It is reasonable to guess that he married a "local girl".
- "We" descendants have *many* DNA matches to the Moore and Wormwood families of Ellsworth and Mariaville in Hancock County, Maine. It is clear that on the ca.1700-1800 era we have an ancestor with Moore and Wormwood blood. The most sensible way to graft this blood into our tree is to attribute it to **Abigail**, wife of **Joseph**. The Moore, Wormwood and Garland families intermarried closely and often.

¹⁰ To be pedantic, it would have been MA since ME became a state in 1820

- An 1818 deed for a piece of land in Ellsworth (Elijah Smith to C. Jarvis, associated with a Mill at “Branch Pond” – N.E. Ellsworth, West of Twp 8) has turned up¹¹ that links **Edward P Moore** and **Joseph Ames**. It is in my Ancestry.com “Gallery” for **E. P. Moore** and refers to **E. P. Moore** conveying land to **Joseph Ames**.
- Mrs. Donna Ulrich of Medford, OR has presented meticulous work on her Ancestry tree “the Moores of Mariaville”. She has shown that a child was born in 1839 named **Abby Ames Moore**, d. of Alexander B. Moore and Temperance Garland (Alexander was son of **Edward Proctor Moore** and **Ada Wormwood**). Almost certainly, the child is named after our Abigail. The girl is born shortly after Abigail drops out of the historical record. Clearly **Abigail** was somehow important to Alexander and Temperance, and I suspect that Abby was named after a recently deceased and admired relative.

Given the above considerations, there are two possibilities for parents of Abigail: (1) **Edward Proctor Moore** and **Adah Wormwood** or (2) Joseph Moore and Olive Gilpatrick. Both carry the “DNA necessary”: Moore and Wormwood blood, and both have more children living with them than are listed in birth records. Either could have had a daughter born in the correct time frame, and neither had known daughters named Abigail. Because of Donna’s discovery of Abby Ames Moore, it becomes most natural to assign Abigail to **Edward Proctor Moore** and **Ada Wormwood**. DNA independently supports the link to **Ada Wormwood**.

The ancestry of **Edward Proctor Moore**¹² and **Adah Wormwood** is interesting, and some allied families include Nason, Cole, Morrell, Doughty and Hodson. Cole and Doughty was of Bristol, Gloucs., and may descend from Shropshire families recorded in Herald’s Visitations. Hodson descends from Wincoll of Suffolk.

FAMILY OF JOSEPH AMES AND ABIGAIL MOORE

Joseph first appears in an 1807 petition submitted to the state of Massachusetts involving annexation of parts of Trenton and Surry, both towns of Hancock County Maine. **Joseph** is a signer, among many others. In 1810, he appears in the US census for Township 8/Franklin in Hancock County. This bordered Sullivan, Hancock, Maine. In 1812, his son Rev. Moses Ames is recorded as being born in Sullivan, and it is also so reported in his biography. In 1814, **Joseph Ames** is one of three partners purchasing land in Penobscot County (at Charlestown). The deed identifies him (and his partners) as “of Trenton”. Before 1820, he was in Blakesburg, Penobscot, ME, part of a new “Plantation”. The Plantation later changed its name to Bradford, as it is today. **Joseph Ames** was a significant member of the small settlement, and served as Assessor, Constable and in other positions. He served as a surety at one point, so also a person of some financial means. From census records in 1810, 1820 and 1830, it appears that he was born about 1775-1780. 1880 census records of three of his children state helpfully that he was born in NH, MA and ME!

¹¹ Thanks to Mark Honey, Private Communication (2014).

¹² The Hancock County Registry of Deeds holds a deposition of Edward Moore from 25 July, 1833. I transcribe it here: *I Edward Moore of Mariaville Plantation in the County of Hancock, of seventy five years of age do testify and say, about 60 years ago I came into this country with Mr Andrew Flood lived on the Northerly side of the Union River above sixty rods above the mouth of Garlands Brook so called – he had a log house a good comfortable one I have slept in the chamber – and he cultivated some land and raised some corn and potatoes & cut the meadow he kept a considerable stock of cattle & lived there some years I do not know how long & then he left the place and Stephen Strong went on to it – Strong staid on it some time I do not recollect how long & then Josiah Garland went on it & staid till the fall before the British took Bagaduce(?) – Strong & Garland lived there & cut the meadow as Flood did – I understand that Strong bought of Flood & Garland bo’t (?) of Strong, but have no knowledge of any conveyance except from report, & the fact of their severally occupying in succession. Ques. By Ivory Hovey. Did you not understand that I purchased the place of Garland? To this Ques. J. G. Deane, atty. To the Proprietors objects.) Ans. I did, by report. Ques. by same. Did Floods claim & possession include the ox bows on the river? Ans. I do not know It was called Floods place and Floods Brook but how much it included I do not know. Ques. By J. G. Deane att’y for proprietors. To what place did Garland move, the fall before the British took possession of Bagaduce? How long did he live there and where did he move? Ans. He moved to my house near the Branch Pond stream where Col. Flood now lives – he lived there as six years – he then bo’t a loy joining mine built on it and lived there some years - & then moved to Reed’s Brook--*

The image shows a handwritten document titled "Record of Births". It contains several entries with dates and names, signed by "Isaac Davis, Clerk" and "Iron Briggs". The entries include:
- Blakesburgh February 25th 1822: Over Phill was born which we call Caroline Briggs.
- Blakesburgh July 18th 1822: Sopha Ames was born in this Town November 27th 1847.
- John Forbes Ames was born March 10th 1820.
- James Kenniston Ames was born February 2^d 1822.
- Tones Poppy Allert Isaac Davis - Clerk Joseph Ames.

Image from the Bradford Town Records, recording the birth of James Kenniston Ames, and his siblings Sophronia and John Forbes.

Joseph and **Abigail** had several children in Bradford. These are recorded in the town records (Sophronia, John Forbes, **James Kenniston** and Lydia Wilson). While birth records are unavailable, it is certain from DNA that Joseph was also the father of Louisa Ames (b. 1814), Rev Moses Ames (b. 1812, Sullivan) and Mary Ames (b. 1808). We know that Moses was born in Sullivan, and I presume the others were as well. Mary Ames married James Kenniston in Bradford in 1828. She witnessed a deed of **Joseph Ames**. Obviously enough, our ancestor **James Kenniston Ames** was named after his sister's husband

Louisa Ames appears from secondary sources to have been born on 30 Oct. 1814, and married Rev. Jarvis Penney in 1835. In 1850, they were in Clifton, ME but in 1860 were in Augusta, Washtenaw, MI, in 1870 in Port Huron, MI and according to Michigan death records, she died in March 1875. Her husband was a Freewill Baptist preacher and manufacturer of oars¹³. John Forbes Ames was born in 1820, enlisted in the Army in July 1839 at Bradford, and served at Hancock Barracks near Houlton Maine. He appears to have been part of the "Aroostook War", a border dispute between Maine and New Brunswick. He died while in the Army in 1841 and is buried in Aroostook. Army records state that he was 5'9" with grey eyes, dark hair and ruddy complexion. He was a musician. Lydia Ames and Daniel Bean lived in or near Corinna, Penobscot, ME. Sophronia Ames, sister of **James K.** married Horatio Hapworth and lived in Mariaville. One of their sons, Simeon, was a Corporal in Company B of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery Regiment. He enlisted in 1863 and mustered out at the end of the War in Mar. 1865. Mary Ames (the oldest child) married James Kenniston in Bradford on 7 April 1828 according to the Town Records. In 1840, they lived in Bradford, in 1850 and 1860, they appear in Glenburn. They established a successful family and relatives like Richard Lord, one of their descendants, appears as a DNA match to Edward Ames. They were buried in Amherst, Hancock, Maine, near Mariaville.

¹³ *History of Penobscot County Maine*, Williams Chase & Co, Cleveland (1882). p.29;
<https://archive.org/details/historyofpenobsc00will/page/n6/mode/2up>



Grave of James Kenniston (1784-1869) and Mary Ames (1808-1868). Mount Rest Cemetery, Amherst, Maine. From findagrave.com



Ames family graves in South Dover, Piscataquis, Maine. From right to left: Patience (Lord) Ames, first wife of **James K. Ames**, Rebecca Strout Ames, wife of Rev. Moses Ames, Rev. Moses Ames, Sarah Adelia, oldest child of **James K. Ames** and Patience. From our 2016 visit.

Moses Ames¹⁴, the son of **Joseph** warrants his own chapter, but instead gets mostly relegated to a footnote. Suffice it to say that he

was one of the leading Freewill Baptist preachers in Maine. A short biography was published at his passing in 1860, at age 48. I illustrate the Ames family graves in South Dover, and the connection between Moses and **James** is made obvious by the ordering of graves, with the daughter and wife of **James** flanking Moses and his wife Rebecca Strout. Strong DNA matches have turned up with Bragg descendants of Rev. Moses Ames. His Will exists and gives an inventory down to his last bean!

¹⁴ Rev. Moses Ames biography (found here:

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/me/baptist/freewill/cyclopaedia/afile.txt>) Ames, Rev. Moses, died in South Dover, Me., Sept. 30, 1860, in his 48th year. He was born in Sullivan, Hancock County, Me., Dec. 8, 1812. At the age of 4, the family moved to Bradford, where after twelve years his parents were reclaimed, and he had the conviction strongly forced home upon his heart that he was a sinner. In the spring of 1834, through a protracted meeting, he and others were converted, and in July following he began preaching. He had been baptized by Rev. Nathaniel Harvey, uniting with the church in Bradford. The destitute churches in the Sebec Q. Y. were objects of his labor. He was licensed by the Quarterly Meeting September, 1838, and labored in Garland and Danville. Sept. 22, 1839, he was ordained. In May 1838, he began his ministry at Corinth. In 1840 he saw from his preaching a great revival at Garland, and in a short time baptized over twenty. His work in Bradford was blessed. In 1841 he saw revivals both in the Wellington and in the Springfield Q. M's. In October he was present at the eleventh General Conference at Topsham. He moved his family to Corinth in December, where for some months he had preached half the time. In January 1842, in a revival at Hunting's Mills, in Corinth, twenty-three were added to the church. A revival attended him in Garland where he preached part of the time. During the summer he baptized there forty-six, and in 1845 moved there. He attended the thirteenth General Conference in Sutton, Vt., in October 1847, as a delegate from the Penobscot Y. M. The next year he moved to Veazie for a pastorate of two years. Here a church was organized. In November 1850, he began his labors with the Dover and Foxcroft church, where his strength failed him. During the last year of his ministry seventy were added to the church. He was a man highly gifted in natural talent; he possessed good business ability. His devotion to the ministry cost him his health. He was a gifted speaker and drew multitudes after him. When his health failed through consumption, he retired to his quiet home at South Dover." (Free Baptist Cyclopaedia).



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, DOVER.

Freewill Baptist Church in Dover. I assume the one that Moses preached in. From Edgar C. Smith, Early History of Dover and Foxcroft, from Piscataquis Observer, 1902.

Here I extract the genealogically salient parts of Moses' biography. Ames, Rev. Moses, died in South Dover, Me., Sept. 30, 1860, in his 48th year. **He was born in Sullivan, Hancock County, ME, Dec. 8, 1812. At the age of 4, the family moved to Bradford, where after twelve years his parents were reclaimed,** and he had the conviction strongly forced home upon his heart that he was a sinner.

The emphasis is mine. This makes it plain that **Joseph** (who from deeds purchased land near Blakesburg at just this time) is his father. One can also infer that Moses Ames' mother moved with **Joseph** and Moses on 1816 and was alive in 1828, suggesting that *she is also the mother of all the children born in Bradford.* **James K. Ames** sold land to Moses and eventually moved to South Dover and lived next door to him. **James** was U.S. Postmaster of South Dover in 1862, Moses held the position in 1854. Moses married Rebecca Strout, and they left issue, whose descendants we match with autosomal DNA.

Rev. Moses Ames
signature (from his
Will, 1859)

A recurring theme with the Ames family is the importance of religion¹⁵. It would seem from the biography that **Joseph** and **Abigail** became Freewill Baptists shortly before 1830. It is notable that Louisa, d. of **Joseph** and **Abigail** born in 1814 (presumably in Hancock County) married another Freewill Baptist preacher, Jarvis S. Penney of Clifton, referenced above and eventually removed to Michigan.

¹⁵ Church records from Bradford that start about 1838. Moses and Rebecca Ames are mentioned in several places, never **Joseph** or **Abigail**.

PARENTAGE OF JOSEPH AMES

An outstanding question about Joseph is his parentage¹⁶. I conclude that his father is probably **Amos Ames Jr.** of Sullivan.

- (1) Records from Groton, MA indicate that **Amos Ames** (b. 1758 in Groton, MA, eldest son of **Amos Ames Sr.** and **Abigail Bulkeley**) went to Sullivan, Hancock, Maine. He is in the 1800 and 1810 census for Sullivan. This is the localization of **Joseph Ames** in this time frame. Ames is not a common name in this area.
- (2) **Joseph Ames** was in the 1810 census in Twp. 8 (bordering Sullivan). He is on a deed dated 1814 making him "of Trenton" and a signer of a document in this part of Hancock County in 1807.
- (3) Moses, son of **Joseph Ames** was born in Dec. 1812 in Sullivan.
- (4) According to the 1810 census, **Joseph Ames** was living adjacent to Bragdons, relatives of Polly Bragdon, wife of Amos Ames, and also Dyers. Sally Ames, daughter of Amos Ames, married Joshua Dyer, died in 1808 and is buried in the Dyer cemetery in East Sullivan.
- (5) Amos Ames is known to be of the line of **Robert Ames of Boxford**. A patrilineal descendant of **Joseph**, cousin Edward Ames, had a Y-37 test proving that he (and therefore **Joseph**) is also of the line of **Robert Ames of Boxford**.
- (6) **Joseph** named a son "Moses", a somewhat uncommon name. **Amos** had a brother Moses who was in his same company in the Revolutionary War.
- (7) A family scribble (from Vera Harris, ca. 1960, reproduced above) states that **James K. Ames** originated in Concord, MA with the birth date 20 Aug 1820. Both the date and place are wrong. However, this is where Amos' mother's family (Bulkeley) came from, though not the Ames themselves. Still, it is obvious from this that the family remembered some connection to Concord, MA. The Bulkeleys were a founding family of Concord.
- (8) **Amos** had a proficiency for creating children outside of marriage -- Groton town records document his liason with Deborah Lawrence, and a daughter "A. Ames" was born in 1788 "so she saieith". Since there is no birth record for **Joseph**, one wonders if he was not produced in a similar way, or is he is son of **Amos'** brothers Moses or Simeon.
- (9) **Amos Ames** bought part of a grist mill and sawmill from the estate of Asa Dyer (d. 1792)¹⁷. Interestingly, **Joseph Ames** is living in the tiny community of Twp. 8 in 1810 with the son, probably sons of this Asa (Robert and Asa). He is also adjacent to Hardisons, executor of the Asa Dyer Will. We have **Joseph** as a neighbor of **Amos Ames'** business associates, and he is almost certainly involved in the mill business. Later, we find him selling land in Bradford that has a sawmill on it.
- (10) However, I also include a caveat. The DNA evidence is uncertain in this case. There are several links to our Ames descending from John Ames of Groton (another son of Robert of Boxford). However, they are ambiguous and fairly short. The descendants of John vastly outnumber those of Robert, so there is a hard to quantify "population bias". There are a few links to Robert as well. The DNA crystal ball is just murky here in the Autumn of 2021. The proximity and obvious connections between Joseph and Ames lead me to prefer Amos as described above, pending other developments.

To summarize the argument: There are few Ames around Hancock county Maine ca. 1800. Our ancestor **Joseph** is living within walking distance of Sullivan Maine in 1810, where **Amos Ames** has been for 20 years, and living by people that are either business partners of **Amos Ames**, or relatives of **Amos'** wife, Mary Bragdon. Both **Amos** and **Joseph** have an affinity for sawmills, and like **Amos**, **Joseph** owned a

¹⁶ Note that the children of Joseph were themselves confused about his origins. Two daughters (younger and older sisters of **James**) indicated that he was born in MA (or equivalently for the time, ME), but **James** himself stated that his father was born in NH. Note that Groton, MA is close to the NH border.

¹⁷ I am indebted to Mark Honey for discovering this. The mills in question were "in a place called Flanders in Sullivan". I associate this with "Flanders Stream" running between the Mount Desert Narrows and Flanders Pond. There is a Hancock County deed dated 10 June 1792 in which Sarah Hardison of Taunton Plantation, administratrix of the Estate of Asa Dyer transfers 1/16 ownership of the mills to Amos Ames upon her death.

sawmill in Penobscot county. Finally, they are similar men. **Amos Ames'** name appears through the town records of Sullivan, just as **Joseph's** do in Bradford. They were also apparently of comparable social standing.

Taking **Amos** to be the father of **Joseph**, *who is the mother?* The best guess is **Mary Odiorne**. The Odiorne Genealogy¹⁸ states that **Mary Odiorne** (d. of **William Odiorne**, shipbuilder and **Avis Adams** of Portsmouth, NH) married **Amos Ames**, and had two girls, Sally and Mary/Polly, and that Sally married a Dyer. This is a somewhat informed source, as we know that Sally did marry Joshua Dyer, and died in 1804, being buried in East Sullivan. There was even an obituary in *Jenks Portland Gazette*, 22 Oct 1804. However, other details of the Odiorne genealogy do not wash, especially the claim that Mary died in Groton, NH (?) in 1792. I found a reference in the diary of William Nutting of Groton¹⁹, MA, which states that "the wife of **Amos Ames Jr.** died 29 July 1787)", and implied that it was quite sudden. Deborah Lawrence of Groton claims that **Amos** fathered a child out of wedlock in 1788, as reproduced in the Town Records. An LDS record (which I think was extracted from Sullivan city records) states that **Amos Ames** married Mary Bragdon on 9 December 1790. I think we can be confident that **Joseph** was not born in Groton, MA, and similarly I think **Amos** was not married to **Mary Odiorne** in Groton (as the wedding is not listed), and the town records are quite good. Also, **Joseph** appears to have been born ca. 1777-1781, during or soon after the tumults of the Revolution that **Amos** and his brothers participated in.

AMOS AMES JR OF GROTON, MA AND SULLIVAN, ME

Amos Ames Junior's father was a landowner in Groton, and his mother was a Bulkeley, from one of the better-known families in New England with early multiple graduates from Harvard College, military commissions, etc.

Amos Ames Jr was in Sullivan, Maine by 1790, when he married Mary Bragdon in December of that year. Moreover, he appears in deeds, and census records in Sullivan. He is even listed as a customer in the Sullivan store of Ebenezer Bragdon in 1792²⁰. There is another curious twist to his appearance in Sullivan. **Mary Odiorne** had a sister Mehitable, who married James Sullivan, a lawyer who lived in Groton 1778-1782 (from his published memoirs), who later became Governor of Massachusetts. Curiously, he had a brother, Daniel, who is regarded as the founder of Sullivan, ME – hence the identical name. In this commentary, we have an important lawyer moving to Groton with his Odiorne wife in the period 1778-1782²¹. Possibly **Amos Jr.** met **Mary Odiorne** at this time. **Mary Odiorne** died several years later (in 1788), **Amos** fathers an unnamed female child by a Deborah Lawrence of Groton, and next **Amos** chooses to go to the settlement founded by his deceased wife's sister's husband's brother! That is a strange enough sentence that maybe it's all a coincidence, but also weird enough to point out for whatever it is worth.

Amos Ames Jr was a "Housewright". He was town clerk for Sullivan and as such there are many samples of his writing available. His obituary in 1820 called him "Major" (he was a Major in the county militia). He died unexpectedly in Jan. 1820, and it is probably for this reason that there is no Will in existence for him.

EARLIER AMES LINE

The line of **Robert Ames** of Boxford has interest. To date, it has been impossible to ascertain their English origins. This is one of four distinct New England Ames lines in New England. Y DNA from Ed Ames shows that we certainly descend from this **Robert**.

Robert "of Boxford" married **Rebecca Blake** in 1661 in Andover, MA. She was the d. of **George Blake** and Dorothy. **Rebecca** is famous as a Salem "witch"²². There has been much speculation about the family of

¹⁸ James Creighton Odiorne, *Genealogy of the Odiorne Family*, Rand Avery and Company, Boston, (1875). https://books.google.com/books/about/Genealogy_of_the_Odiorne_Family.html?id=_7Q6AAAAAAAJ

¹⁹ *Diary of William Nutting*, Groton Historical Series by Dr. Samuel A. Green Vol III, No. 9 (1892).

²⁰ S. Josephine Cooper, *A Bicentennial History of Sullivan, Maine*. Sullivan-Sorento Hist. Soc. (1989).

²¹ Thomas C Amory, *Life of James Sullivan*, Vol X, Phillips, Sampson and Company, Boston (1859). See esp. Chapter VI.

²² Among many other references, P. J. Renner, *Puritan Witch: The Redemption of Rebecca Eames*, iUniverse, 2013.

George; usually he is linked to the Blakes of Somerset (one of whom was Robert Blake, commander of the British Navy under Cromwell), but at present, evidence is lacking. I would note that there was a George Blake born at about the right time who is said to have gone to Plymouth. Alas, it turns out from inspection of Wills that it's Plymouth, *England*. So, the quest for the ancestry of **George Blake** continues.

The most memorable story of the early Ames is the involvement of **Rebecca Ames**, the wife of **Robert of Boxford** in the Salem Witchcraft Trials (she was accused and imprisoned). She survived the ordeal and was released from Salem Prison in 1693. Her attainder was reversed in 1711.

BULKELEY OF CONCORD

The mother of **Amos Ames Jr.** was **Abigail Bulkeley**, d. of **Col John Bulkeley** and **Abigail Wright** (who was herself a Bulkeley descendant). We are fortunate that the Bulkeley family was carefully explored by one of the finest genealogists of his day, Donald Lines Jacobus, who in 1933 published *The Bulkeley genealogy*, **Rev. Peter Bulkeley**: *Being an account of his career, his ancestry, the ancestry of his two wives, and his relatives in England and New England*.

The Bulkeley family came to Concord, and the first minister there was **Rev. Peter Bulkeley** (1583-1659). He was born in Odell, Beds. and followed his father, **Edward** as Rector there. **Bulkeley** had matriculated at the age of 16 at St John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow in 1605, and emigrated before 1640. It appears that his son **Edward** "scouted out" a place for the family, which settled in Concord, then literally a backwoods of the Boston colony. **Peter Bulkeley** married **Jane Allen** (our ancestress) in England, and later married Grace Chetwood. **Bulkeley** donated some of his books to the fledgling Harvard University.

We visited the Old Burying Ground in Groton, MA and visited the grave of **Col John Bulkeley**. It is the most impressive grave at the site. He was the father of **Abigail Bulkeley** and therefore the grandfather of **Amos Ames, Jr.**



Grave of **Col. John Bulkley** (and his son, John Jr.), Old Burying Ground of Groton, MA. Much favored by descendants and birds. From a visit in 2016.

(2) McPhetres, Tourtellot, Cone (Ancestors of Louisa McPhetres)



Ancestors of **Louisa L. McPhetres**, maternal grandmother of Leona.



1859 Map from Library of Congress. Arrow points to residence of J. Varney and **Eleanor Tourtellot**, mother of **Warren McPhetres**.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2012592368/>



Area of Lowell, Maine in which **Warren McPhetres** and family lived (orange arrow).
Inferred from names of neighbors in 1860 census.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2012592368/>

WARREN MCPHETRES AND FAMILY

I have given a short bio of **Louisa McPhetres**, so now I discuss her parents. Her father was **Warren McPhetres**, who was born in Orono, Penobscot, ME on 13 Jan. 1816 to **John McPhetres** and **Eleanor Tourtellot**. His father, **John**, a lumberman, drowned near Orono in 1820, when he was only about 26. His widow, **Eleanor** married Jedediah Varney in 1822, with whom she had several children. We may guess that young **Warren**, the only child of **John** and **Eleanor**, was raised with his half-siblings. It seems that they lived in Lowell, Penobscot, ME, as **Warren** did thereafter.

Drowned—At Orono, in the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. John McPhetres aged 28. The circumstances attending this event were these. The deceased, with his uncle, was crossing the ice at Stillwater ferry, from the eastern side, when the ice gave way and let them through. Persons from the western side were hastening to their assistance, when the ice failed under them, and four more were plunged into the river. One of these regained firm ice, the others remained about an hour before they were taken from their perilous situation. Before assistance reached them, the deceased informed his uncle that he could not hold on any longer, and soon after sunk. Those who were taken out had lost the use of their limbs; and the shoulder of one was dislocated. We are informed that the sufferers are recovering from the effects of the disaster.

The body of Mr. McPhetres was found the next day. It had floated but a few rods from where he went through the ice.

One of the men was drawn from the water by a dog. The solicitude of the generous animal did not cease when he had taken the man from the water, but he made repeated efforts to drag him to the shore.

Report of the death of John McPhetres at the age of 26 (Bangor Weekly Register, 1820)

Marriage intentions were filed for **Warren McPhetres** and **Mary Coan**, both of "Long Ridge" on 23 Nov. 1835, and the marriage occurred on 24 Jan. 1836²³. The **McPhetres** had several children in Lowell and lived close to the Varney's. The **McPhetres** suffered a setback, a fire that consumed their abode. This was reported in the 5 April 1844 *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*. Our **Louisa** would have been about 2 years old, with three older siblings at this juncture.

Census records show that they stayed in the Lowell area up until near the time of the death of **Warren** and **Mary** in 1890. **Warren** was nationally listed as a Carpenter or Cabinetmaker. He served as a delegate to the state Republican convention of 1873 for the gubernatorial candidate Kent, and he was elected Constable of Lowell in Sept. 1878.

As indicated in the Introduction, **Warren** and **Mary** had sons Warren A. (born 1837) and John V. (born 1844). Warren A. McPhetres served as a Corporal in the 7th Maine, which was part of the engagement at the Piper Farm²⁴ at Antietam. This was an unnecessary bloodbath that occurred very late in the day. Warren A. McPhetres died on 2 Oct. 1862 from his wounds at and was buried in the Antietam National Cemetery. My son Edward and I visited Antietam in 2011, and easily found Warren among the graves of the men from Maine. Of the several Civil War battlefields I have visited I have always been attracted to Antietam. Not so dense with monuments and people as Gettysburg, and with great natural beauty. I realized that it was possible that Warren's second and third great grandnephews might be the first relatives

²³ Spelling was variable in these times and while mostly we see McPhetres, McPheters and McPhedris, Mcfedris is also seen. Furthermore "Cone" is sometimes "Coan".

²⁴ <https://antietam.stonesentinels.com/places/piper-farm/> also: <https://www.historynet.com/battle-of-antietam-7th-maines-senseless-charge-on-the-piper-farm.htm>

to seek out his grave. My family had completely forgotten his existence, except for a garbled note from Vera Harris identifying the wrong relative. It was **Louisa McPhetres'** brother!

John V. McPhetres, brother of Warren and Louisa, died at Bottoms Bridge, VA in 1862. There is a Regimental History that explains the actions connected to Bottoms Bridge²⁵. He was in Company D, 11th Maine, 4th Corps, Army of the Potomac. I am sorry to say that I know nothing more about John. There is no individual grave for him, but he is probably buried with others of his regiment in Richmond, at Seven Pines National Cemetery. There was a pension filing from **Mary**, his mother, interestingly, not his father, **Warren** (both were alive at the time of filing). I have only the index page, not the actual pension materials.

Louisa, Bessie's mother, was the teacher in the schoolhouse in Lowell, ME in 1862, the year she lost both her brothers.

Warren and **Mary** died within a few days of each other in 1890 in Milford.



Warren McPhetres and Mary Cone monuments. Note the Grand Army of the Republic stars for John V. and Warren A. McPhetres. Tannery Cemetery, Lowell, ME (from 2016 visit). Their sons are named but are not buried here.

EARLIER MCPHETRES HISTORY

As the name suggests, McPhetres is ultimately Scottish, and in fact Scotch-Irish, from the Northern parts of Ireland. They married into the Spencer family of Maine, the Stinsons, and some Scotch-Irish branch of the Stewarts (probably, but unprovably, Stewart of Ballintoy, based on earlier associations of the McPhetres in Ulster).

The Ulster Scots began to arrive at the Plantation of Ulster at the beginning of the 17th century from the lowlands and the English border counties. The idea was to displace the local Irish nobility and replace them

²⁵ See esp. Ch 4, Albert Maxfield, *The Story of One Regiment: The Eleventh Maine Infantry Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion* (New York: Press of J. J. Little & Co.), 1896.

with Anglo-Scottish transplants on confiscated land. At the same time, there was an independent Scottish settlement in the east of the province, which had not been affected by the terms of the plantation.

I had the privilege to correspond with Dr. Harold McPheeters, a retired physician much interested in the genealogy of his family. DNA tests have established that his family and ours share common McPhetres/McPheeters ancestors. I had this email from him in March 2009:

*The Maine McPheters family descended from a **John McPheters** (whose name appears in many variant spellings) who first came to the shores of the Colonies as a seaman in the British Royal Navy around 1725²⁶. He later (Fall 1729) returned with his wife and some family on a ship that (according to legend) was headed from Northern Ireland (Belfast) to the Pennsylvania Colony where several other Presbyterian Scots-Irish settlers had gone and found refuge from difficulties with the Church of England. A few other young McPheeters families had already gone there in the early 1720s and settled in the "Irish Settlement" in the areas of Lancaster and Chester Counties of the Pennsylvania Colony.*

**Muster Roll of the Sloop George, Cap^t David Franklin Comānder, a
Transport in His Maj^{ty}s Service Eastward.**

Capt David Franklin Mast^r & Pilot	Peter Perry Seaman
Joel Smith Mate	John Gravel "
Anthony Baker Seaman	John Mcfedris "
The Sloop about 60 Tonns wth 4 Gunns.	
Mass. Arch. 91: 199, 200.	Nov. 15th 1725.

From The Westbrook papers 1722-1726, W. B. Trask, Boston 1901.

But this ship was blown off course in a storm and landed late in the fall in the harbor of the Kennebec River Estuary of what is now the State of Maine, but was then the Massachusetts Bay Colony. As the party and crew debated whether to go on to seek Pennsylvania or make camp there for the Winter, a British Man 'O War appeared with a Capt. David Dunbar, who explained that he was Surveyor for the King to seek sturdy pine masts for British Navy ships and for which he had been promised a Colony of his own. He urged the colonists to remain there and be the first residents of his new Colony. I found a copy of a petition dated in late 1729 from those colonists, including **John McPheters**, to Capt. Dunbar asking him to make haste to get the official declaration of his "Colony of Georgia" so they could be clearing their lands and getting ready to plant crops when Spring arrived. (This surprised me since this Colony of Georgia, where I live, was not created until 1733). But apparently, Capt. Dunbar was mistaken or the Admiralty snookered him out of his Colony. In any case, the colonists decided to remain there and set up cabins on Arrowsic Island in Kennebec River estuary. **John and Isabella (Stinson) McPheters** raised ten children there.

One of their sons, **Archibald McPheters**, b. 7 Dec 1738, was something of an adventurer, and moved about in what is now the State of Maine, before steeling on the Penobscot River at what they called Sunbury, but was later officially called Bangor. He was one of the official original settlers there. He and his wife, **Sarah Stewart**, had nine children, one of whom was **Archibald McPheters (or McPhetres) Jr.**, b. ca 1764. He was apparently also born in Georgetown before the family moved up to the Penobscot River to where Bangor now stands.

*During the Revolutionary War, both **Archibald Sr.** and **Archibald, Jr.** served with the Continental forces at fort built on the Penobscot River at what is now Orono, (to keep British forces from slipping down the river from Canada and taking Bangor). The War ended at Yorktown, VA, but it took two weeks for the word to reach the fort at Orono, Maine, so the men were paid extra for those two weeks.*

²⁶ Apparently this is not true, John seems to have been one of the Merrymeeting Bay settlers of ca. 1718, but apparently continued in the Navy, assuming that our John is the one mentioned in the military *Westbrook Papers*, see the image.

It appears that after the war, several of the children of **Archibald McPheters, Sr.** moved to the Orono area, including **Archibald McPheters, Jr.** **Archibald** may have first married Elizabeth Dunning (or perhaps she was the second wife of his father) and then **Martha (Patty or Patsy) Spencer**. They lived in the Johnny Mac Brook area just south of Orono. They had ten children, the second of whom was **John McPheters**, b. 22 June 1793.

Another item of probable connection to your family is that there was a rather prominent merchant sea captain, Archibald MacPheadris, shortly before your immigrant **John** appeared at Arrowsic Island. He, too, apparently came from that same area of Northern Ireland, but from a rather wealthy family whose tax assessment was based on three chimneys. That Archibald first came to Boston around 1709 as a Captain of a merchant ship, but later made Portsmouth, NH, Colony, his home, and from this position ran a merchant trading operation in Portsmouth. He married the daughter of Colonial Governor Warner and built a very substantial home that still stands as the MacPheadris/Warner House in Historic Portsmouth. Archibald even served as one of the Councillors of the Province of New Hampshire under appointment from the King. That Archibald died around 1728.



Warner House (1716-1718), built by Archibald Macpheadris, Portsmouth, N.H.

I have found no firm connection between that Archibald and your **John McPheters** who landed at Arrowsic Island of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but I suspect he may have been a younger descendant of that same family. Younger sons were often expected to join the military services after their older brothers inherited the family estates under the laws of primogeniture. And that may be where the given name "Archibald" came from. Archibald was not as widely used by the Scots-Irish as it was by the Scots who came directly from Scotland.

My [Harold's] immigrant ancestor, Alexander McPheeters was one of those young McPheeters who first settled in the "Irish Settlement" in the Pennsylvania Colony in the 1720s and later moved his family down the Shenandoah Valley to Augusta County, Virginia. From an account of another descendant of the Pennsylvania family, they most likely had come from the Innoskillen area Counties Tyrone and Fermanagh) of the Ulster area of Northern Ireland, but the **John McPheters** of Maine later testified that he had come from County Londonderry, but in the very easternmost parts just six miles from the Water Bann and the County Antrim border. A few years ago I undertook a Y-Gene McPheeters Surname DNA Project with Family Tree DNA of Houston. We have only one DNA test from a direct male descendant of the Maine McPheters family, and that tested close enough to my DNA test pattern that they say there is a 99.9% probability that we are both descended from the same common ancestor.

To this I can add one wrinkle. **Archibald McPhetres Jr.** was accused of being complicit in the murder of a member of the Penobscot tribe, according to a short piece in the *Maine Historical Magazine*, where it is claimed that the victim was killed over a fight over possession of some furs. The incident was serious and there was concern that it would lead to an uprising of the Penobscot. It caught the attention of John Hancock personally, in a February session of the Mass. General Court in 1787.

The ancestors of **John McPhetres** (1793-1820) were either Scots-Irish (McPhetres, Stinson, Stewart, Patten) or descendants of colonial families of York County, Maine. **Martha (Patty) Spencer**, the mother of **John** is traceable to the immigrant **Thomas Spencer** (abt. 1596-1681), who married Patience Chadbourne of Tamworth, Warwickshire. There is little evidence for the ancestry of **Isaac Spencer**, the father of **Martha/Patty**. The *Maine Historical Magazine* and The Spencers of Maine appear to be the only (secondary) sources. There is a probable link to the Goodwin family of Kittery, which descends from **Daniel Goodwin** (1620-1712) who *may have been* born in Yoxford, Suffolk²⁷.

²⁷ It seems that Goodwin descends via Hopton and Hovell to **Davy Tudor**, uncle of Henry VII. The paper trail for this seems clear, but it should be carefully explored. It is likely that Goodwin of Maine is from the Yoxford family on circumstantial grounds, but should be further explored.



*Water Ban, near Coleraine and Ballyrashane, Northern Ireland, where **John McPhetres**, our Scotch-Irish immigrant ancestor testifies that he was from. From 2018 visit.*



Ballyrashane burial ground (St John the Baptist church). Near Coleraine.

MCPHETRES HISTORY: NORTHERN IRELAND

As Harold McPheeters suggested, **John McPhedris** was from the area around Coleraine, county Londonderry, and close to the Antrim border. He testified in a deposition in June 1768, then aged above sixty, “that he knew Summersett place on the Bann Water [near Coleraine], for he lived within about five

miles of it". Despite pursuing every lead I could find, I have not been able to directly link **John** to Capt. MacPheadris, though, like Harold, I believe that a link exists. **John** seems to have been one of the settlers at Merrymeeting Bay on the Kennebec River in 1718. And note the following deposition²⁸:

Another witness, **John McPhetres** deposes: Went to live on Eastern side of Merrymeeting bay in 1720, in the house of one Loues which I understood held under Col. Edward Hutchinson about a mile below a place called Hutchinson's Point where said Hutchinson had a house in which house one James Rankin lived as he told as servant under Hutchinson. After Rankin was drowned as I understood... one Culbertson lived there. Also on the southern side of Eastern River, there were three or four families settled which I understood sat down in right of Col. Hutchinson:- that I came from Ireland along with Capt. Robert Temple late deceased, who claimed 1,000 acres at the chops of Merrymeeting bay and sold it to Job Lewis of Boston.

There is a known McPhedris family (almost certainly the one "we" descend from) in exactly this area around Coleraine, which is fortunately discussed in a little detail by Rev T. H. Mullin and J. E. Mullin in *The Kirk and Parish of Ballyrashane since the Scottish Settlement*, published in 1957. I had a copy on loan from Trinity College, Dublin. I include the whole discussion since the book is difficult to obtain:

"Another family with even closer connections to the parish, but which has not survived the passage of the years is the McPhedris family which came from Millnagowan. Gilbert McPhedris of Millnagowan was living in Carnglass as early as March, 1613 and in 1618 he obtained a lease of lands of Carnglassmore and Carnglassberg containing 140 acres and of Ballyvalgar (Ballywatt) containing 60 acres. Gilbert died in 1631, leaving a life interest to his wife Margaret Cathcart, and then willing it to his son, William, who at that time was over 21 and married²⁹. The rent paid by William to the Earl of Antrim was 24 GBP. In the hearth money rolls for 1669, Archibald McPhedris the owner of a house in Carnglass with three hearts, a large one for the period. There was a forge at this time in Carnglass, owned by Hector McNeil, occupations important to the community tending to gather around the big house in the district. Archibald McPhedris was obviously the occupier of the estate as according to the Rowan account book of 1676, he was in arrears with his rent on Carnglass to the Earl of Antrim.... Another McPhedris family lived in Loughgiel; but in the absence of any Wills or other evidence, it is impossible to prove any connection between them" (Mullin, pp 15-16)

Later (p 65) "At this period the McPhedris family make their last appearances in the district. In the lease already mentioned, Daniel Mekan took over lands in Kirkstown formerly in the possession of Captain John McPhedris. About the same date part of Ballyvelton possessed by William McPhedris passed to Hugh Moore of Ballyholme. As there is a reference in 1712 to Captain McPhedris and his father, it is likely that the head of the family at this period was William McPhedris who is mentioned in the Route minutes, and that Capt. John McPhedris was his son. The name McPhedris now disappears... A Gilbert McFedrick represented Ballymoney at the Synod in 1710 and Robert William Daniel and Archibald McPhedrix were heads of families in Ballymoney 1751-1758."

To illustrate the character and connections of a McPhetres of Louhgiel, possibly related, from the *Inquisitions of Ulster* for 1653 concerning the terrible 1651 Ulster "uprising", the following excerpt. This testimony is from William McPheadris (graced with period spelling³⁰):

Examination of William McPheadress - 1653/3/8 transcribed_text : 1555Quere The examinacion of William McPheadress of Loughgeill Gent: taken at Colerane the said 8: day of March 165247: O Who being duely sworne & examined saith That vpon Sunday the 24th of October 1641 Archibald Stewart Esquire came vnto Derrickighan Church & acquainted this Examinante that he had intelligence that the Irish in the County of Tirone were risen in Rebellion & had surprised Charlemount & Dungannon & Moneymore Castle & Towne in the County of Londonderry Wherevpon the said Mr Stewart desired this Examinante to repaire foorthwith vnto

²⁸ "Loues" might refer to Job Lewis, a Pejebscot proprietor. See *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* Volume 39 1885 p 184 by John Ward Dean N. E. H. G. S. Staff; *Collections and Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society, Second Series, Vol IV, Portland, ME (1893).* p 247

²⁹ *Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum Repertorium*, January 1, 1829.

³⁰ From online resources at Trinity College, Dublin: www.1641.tcd.ie

Dunluce & secure the Castle there lest the Irish should surprise it & the Armes therein That the Examinante with some Companey went accordingly vnto Dunluce & caused five or six men of the Towne to goe & watch the Castlegate, who after awhile came away againe together with one Anthony Capten Digbies man who kept the key of the Castle That as the same men & the said Anthony who had locked the Gate came into the street the said Gilduffe Cahan as he heard tooke the Key of the Castle gate from the said Anthony & entred the Castle & kept it After which this Examinante with diverse others of Dunluce Towne went vnto the Gate & desired to goe into the Castle which he refused calling them Rogues & said the Scotts would have surprized the Earles Castle That the same Sunday at night Mr Alexander McDonnell the Earle of Antrim's brother, the said Mr Stewart & Capten Digby came vnto Dunluce who after some parley or discourse with the said Gilduffe were admitted into the Castle, & by some agreement amongst them the Castle the next day with the Armes therein were delivered vp to Capten Digby & the said Gilduffe left it & went out That in the absence of Mr Stewarts Regiment which was called in the latter end of December 1641 into the Braid to quell some riseing there, one William Sheile now prisoner in Colerane & the O Haggans dwelling in Magheresharkin parish went over the Bann vnto the Rebels quarters as he hath credibly heard And this examinante further saith That Tirlagh oge ÁfÁ' Cahan was one of the Captens of Mr Stewarts Regiment which lay at Portnaw & that he betrayed his trust & ioyned with the Highland Company & the Irish in murdring the Brittish Companies there, After which the Irish in the Roote of all sorts & condicions (to a very few who remained with the Brittish in their Holds) did rise in Armes & kill, most of the Brittish without distincion of Age or sexe whom they could lay hands on & burnt most of the Townes & houses in the Countrey & beleaguered & assaulted the Holds held by the Brittish vntill the Scotch Army came vnto the Roote And further he saith not.

The place name "Millnagowan" is a puzzle. While it probably is somewhere in Ulster, it may even be a place name in Scotland. Finding the record (perhaps in Scotland) of a Gilbert McPhedris - Margaret Cathcart marriage would help. I note that our McPhetres line involves a marriage to Stuart, which *might* be Stuart of Ballintoy (given the links of William of Loughgeil to this family).

CONE



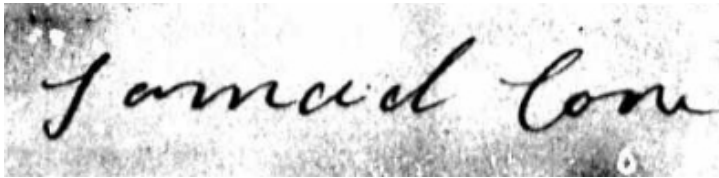
A part of Middlesex County, Connecticut. Samuel Cone was from Old Saybrook.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2001620491/>

Mary "Coan", the wife of **Warren McPhetres** and mother of **Louisa** was initially a mystery. The name is uncommon in Penobscot County. The clue that ultimately led to the solution was a **William Cone**, living with Martha Givens, the daughter of **Warren** and **Mary** in Lowell in 1870 (according to the 1870 census). This **William** was born about 1788. Since **Mary Cone** was born about 1815, this would make **William Cone** a good candidate for elderly widowed father of **Mary**. By inspecting the LDS database, I found that a **William Cone** married **Mercy Wing** in Clinton, Kennebec, Maine on 11 Apr. 1806. This **William** had to be

the son of the only Cone in the area, **Samuel Cone**, originally of Saybrook, CT. Samuel received a bounty of land in Maine and ultimately a Federal pension. Then, I observed that a *bona fide* son of **Samuel Cone** (Isaac) was a close neighbor of **Warren McPhetres**, both before and after the wedding of **Warren** and **Mary**. At this point I suspected that **Mary Cone** was a daughter of either **William Cone** (which made the most sense), or possibly somehow Isaac, who seemed to choose to be in the neighborhood of her future husband, and then lived near the married couple. This is where AncestryDNA was invaluable³¹. Cones started popping up, and remarkably enough they always went back to the Cone family of Middlesex County, CT. Interestingly, a few matches were with Cones in North Carolina (at least one of these fought for the Confederacy), these are indeed believed to be of the same family. We are certainly descendants of **Private Samuel Cone** of Saybrook, CT.

William Cone (1788-after 1870). The presence of a **William** in Clinton in 1806 (when he married **Mercy Wing**) makes him almost certainly the son of **Samuel** and his wife **Eunice**. Then a **William** (b. about 1788) appears living with Mary Cone's daughter in 1870 in Lowell (where he is listed as a Millwright in the census). A very silly story³² about this **William** was published in the local paper, explaining that he fell asleep and awoke with a hedgehog sleeping on his head. Recently (2019), I have come across additional DNA evidence supporting the link to **William**.

I believe that **Mary's** mother was a **Wing**, a daughter of **Phillip Wing** of Clinton, ME and **Abigail Swift** (she is possibly the d. of **Thomas Swift** and **Abigail Phillips** of Sandwich, MA). A marriage record of William Cone and Mercy Wing exists, and there are also repeated DNA matches point to Wing of Sandwich, Barnstable. The only reason to doubt the straightforward interpretation is that a Mercy Wing, *presumed* d. of Philip Wing, married Jedediah Goodwin, and had several kids³³. It seems too bizarre to imagine that **Philip Wing** had two daughters named Mercy. A possible answer is that there was a Mary and a Mercy, perhaps **Mary Cone's** mother was **Mary Wing**. The Wing family has been well researched by the Wing Family Association, and Raymond Wing. "Our" Wings descend from Swift, Delano (also ancestral to FDR), and the 17th century polymath **Rev. Stephen Bachiler** (who was an Oxford man, a rarity in this Puritan geography). Another English academic in this line is **Rev. John Miller** (1604-1663) of Caius College, Cambridge who died in Connecticut.



Samuel Cone: signature from Revolutionary War pension application.

Samuel Cone (1747-1845) A history of the Cone family³⁴ states that Samuel Cone was born in Saybrook, Middlesex, CT (the site of the first settlement in CT), son of **David Cone** and **Temperance Pratt**³⁵. **Samuel**

³¹ There have been dozens of matches to Ed Ames, Dick Ingraham, Walter Drabold and the next generation cousins (Sherry Berndt, Chuck Berndt, Carol, DAD). It is unambiguous.

³² Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, 3 July 1879. **Cone** would have been close to 90 at this point. He is described as "an old man" and to be of Enfield, which adjoins Lowell.

³³ For the period 1800-1810, LDS records show *four* Mercy Wing's married in Kennebec County Maine: 1800: Mercy Wing and Ziba Shaw in Clinton; 1803: Mercy Wing and Aseal Lovejoy in Fayette; 1806, Mercy Wing and **Wm. Cone** in Clinton; 1810, Mercy Wing and J. Goodwin in Clinton.

³⁴ William Whitney Cone, Some Account of the Cone Family in America: Principally of the Descendants of Daniel Cone, who Settled in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1662 Crane, Topeka (1903).
<https://archive.org/details/someaccountofcon01cone/page/n8/mode/2up>

³⁵ Beside the assignment provided in the book, the naming convention of **Samuel** fits. One of **Samuel's** sons was David, another Oliver: both names of the David Cone family.

joined the Connecticut line in Saybrook, where he presumably spent his childhood. He first enlisted in the 9th company of the 6th Connecticut regiment of Samuel Holden Parsons in May-June 1775. The 6th first saw action as it marched to Boston. Much of the unit was perched on Dorchester Heights - surrounded the city until the British Regulars evacuated Boston in March of 1776. In 1776, the 6th/10th moved to and participated in the Battle of Long Island under Samuel Holden Parsons. Later the 6th/10th was assigned to the Highlands (surrounding New York City) and saw action as the lead force in storming the fort at Stony Point in 1779 under "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Gen. Baron von Steuben commended the men of the 6th for the proficiency in fighting after the battle.

His pension application from Clinton, Maine includes this testimony from him. His crustiness is manifest two centuries later³⁶.

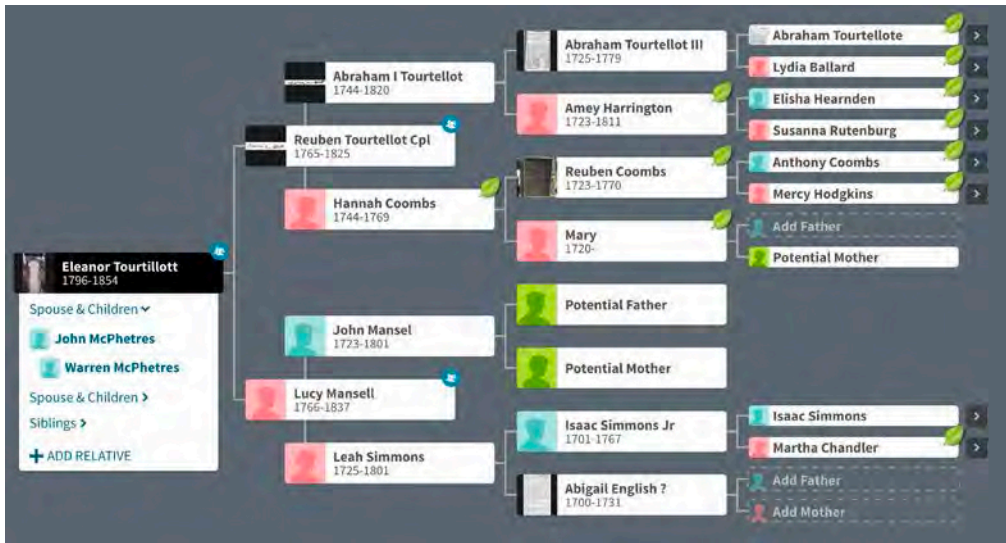
I Samuel Cone of Clinton in the County of Kennebec and Commonwealth of Massachusetts being a native citizen of the United States do on oath testify and declare that I served as private soldier in the War of the revolution, at two enlistments, nineteen months in the Connecticut line that from my reduced circumstances in life I am in need of a pittance from my country for Support. I first enlisted at Seabrook in the state of Connecticut into Capt Elys Company in Col Parsons Regiment of the Connecticut line thereabouts the months of May or June 1775[for context, Lexington and Concord were April 1775] for the period of seven months and marched to Roxbury in Massachusetts when I served out the term. I again enlisted into the same Company (Lieutenant [Abraham of Saybrook] Waterhouse then being promoted as Captain) as nearly as I can recollect about the first of January 1776 for the period of one year. The first of this period I served at Dorchester and Roxbury and assisted in building the fort on ? ? Heights. I marched from that place in [illegible] to New York from there to Long Island and from which we retreated (?) to New York. At this time Col Parsons commanded the regiment on the fourth of July 1776. Lt Col. Tyler took command of the Regiment, I was discharged at a place called Panamas in the state of New Jersey on the first of Jany (?) 1777. I considered my discharge of no value and I cannot state what has become of it. I have not seen it in twenty years.

I cannot locate him again until 1790, when he appears in the first US census with family including three boys under 16 and two women (presumably one, **Eunice**, his first wife) in what we now know as Clinton, Kennebec, ME. It is here that his sons marry (**William** in 1806, Oliver in 1810, Sam Jr. in 1816, Isaac in 1820). By 1830, he had moved to Hampden, Penobscot, ME and married Jerusha Walker. He died in 1845 at about the age of 86 and was buried in Hampden, ME (his simple grave marker was discovered and beautifully restored by Erin Wilhelmson in 2021). His wife **Eunice** is one of the mysteries of this work. I do not even know if she married him in CT or ME. She is a solid brick wall. Strong DNA matches have turned up with descendants of Oliver Cone and his son William Cone, of Company K, Maine 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, who died at Battery Cameron (Washington, D. C.) in 1864.

Through both of his parents (twice through his mother, once through his father), **Samuel** descends from the **Spencer's** of East Haddam, and before that, Bedfordshire. The Spencer's were a yeoman class family that married into the Beds. Gentry (the Whitbread's, who later became prominent). Following the line of **Temperance Pratt**, we find yet another Cambridge connection: **Rev William Pratt** (1562-1629) of St John's College. Olmstead, Lord, Chapman, Loomis, Bliss and Shailer are other notable families along this line. I have found some interesting medieval lines from Bristow of Essex, ancestral to Olmstead that should be inspected by a proper medieval genealogist.

³⁶ This and other Revolutionary War pension records are taken from Ancestry.com.

TOURTELOTT



Ancestry of Eleanor Tourtellot.

One of the most interesting of the families I have encountered is that of Tourtellot³⁷. **Eleanor Tourtellot**, the mother of **Warren McPhetres**, was b. in 1796, the daughter of **Reuben Tourtellot** (1765-1825) and **Lucy Mansell**³⁸ (1766-1837). **Reuben** was a Corporal in the Revolutionary War from Rhode Island who served with his father, **Captain Abraham Tourtellot**.

³⁷ Few family names can have more variants in spelling. I know of Tourtellot, Tourtellote, Tourtillot and other possible minor variations. I standardize this to Tourtellot in this work.

³⁸ The birth of **Eleanor Tourtellot** was recorded on 27 Feb. 1796. Much of the Internet makes her the daughter of Abraham IV and Leah Mansell. This is incorrect. In the pension papers of Leah, after the death of **Abraham**, Thomas Tourtellot, his undoubted son, lists his living siblings. *Eleanor is not on the list*. The town records of Orono confirm her to be daughter of **Reuben Tourtellot** and **Lucy Mansell**, and therefore the granddaughter of **Abraham IV**.



Grave of **Eleanor Tourtellott** (1796-1854), mother of **Warren McPhetres**, and very close to his grave (see his section) with **Eleanor's** fifth great grandson, Edward Drabold. Her stone includes this: A household's tomb to Faith; how dear; A part have gone, part linger here; United all in love and hope; One household still; Together we shall sleep; Together may we rise; And sing our morning hymn; One household still.

ABRAHAM II TOURTELLOT, ESQ.

Abraham I and **Marie Bernon** had one son, **Abraham II, Esq.** (b 22 Mar. 1698 in Newport, d. 1762 in Glocester, RI). He was a joiner in his youth, and became wealthy by the standards of the time, and owned substantial

properties around Chepachet and Glocester, RI (the property can still be seen around Tourtellot Hill Road in Chepachet). His mother, **Marie Bernon**, lived with him in Glocester until her death in 1737. He purchased land from Johns Hopkins and by 1774 had a tavern on a hill (see Fig. 46). A desk that he owned (and maybe built) is considered to be an outstanding example of Rhode Island furniture of the time³⁹. He was married three times and left a considerable estate⁴⁰ with an extended progeny, which I disentangle below. We visited the abandoned Tourtellot graveyard in Glocester, thanks to Edna Kent, the town historian. His wives were **Lydia Ballard** (d. of **Isaac Ballard** and **Dorothy Hearnden** or **Harrington**), Hannah Case, the daughter of William Case and Elizabeth Stafford and finally Welthian Williams.

³⁹ Art & Industry in Early America: Rhode Island Furniture, 1650-1830 Patricia E. Kane, Dennis Andrew Carr, Jennifer N. Johnson, Gary R. Sullivan, Nancy Goyne Evans, Yale University Art Gallery (2016).

⁴⁰ John Osborne Austin and George Andrews Moriarty, *The genealogical dictionary of Rhode Island; comprising three generations of settlers who came before 1690, with many families carried to the fourth generation*. Baltimore, Genealogical Pub. Co., 1969.



*Abandoned Tourtellot graveyard in Chepachet, RI, desk of **Abraham Tourtellot II** (with permission of Gary R. Sullivan Antiques, Inc), Bottom: signature of **Abraham Tourtellot IV** (1746-1820) from Revolutionary War pension.*

PARENTAGE OF ABRAHAM TOURTELLOTT IV

Let me now explore another genealogical problem. We descend from **Reuben Tourtellot**, son of **Abraham Tourtellot IV**, and his wife **Hannah Coombs**. **Reuben** was a Private in the Rhode Island line, apparently serving *rather* young (at 10 years), and spent some of the time in his father's Company.

In a 1775 deed, **Abraham Tourtellott IV** (involving a deal with his father in law, Cornelius Walling), he is styled Gentleman, and this is repeated much later in his Revolutionary War pension application. Yet he has no birth record. We have finally worked out his parentage.

In the pension application of the wife (Rhoda Mann Shelly) of Israel Harrington, a soldier in the Rhode Island Line, Israel's brother Silas testified that *Israel Herendeen/Harrington was a cousin of Capt. Abraham Tourtellott (IV)*. Israel comes from a Gloucester, RI family that later went to New York. Israel's father William was from Chepachet -- where **Abraham Tourtellot II** had a public house. Mackenzie Leiter inspected the Gloucester town records, and found an annotation to an index listing our Captain Tourtellott as "son of **Amey**". Indeed, Israel Harrington had an aunt named **Amey Harrington** (**Amey** was the daughter of **Elisha Harrington** and **Susanna Rutenberg** of Gloucester⁴¹). It is probable that the father was **Abraham Tourtellott III** (though it could also be his younger brother Jonathan), and the child, **Capt. Abraham IV** was *probably* a bastard. A paper formally presenting this argument with details and more analysis is published⁴². **Abraham III** then married Phebe Thornton, and eventually removed to Connecticut.

Abraham Tourtellot III fought in the French and Indian War, and left Rhode Island and established the Connecticut branch of Tourtellot. This produced among others John Eaton Tourtellot, *aide de camp* to Sherman, brevetted Brigadier General in the Civil War, buried in Arlington. **Abraham IV** did not follow his father to Connecticut but joined the Continental Army in RI, whereas at least one son of **Abraham III** (Joseph) joined the Connecticut line.

⁴¹ We doubly descend from Harrington of Providence, with both lines from Benjamin Harrington. In the same line we also descend from the noted inventor William White of Providence and Boston (1603-1673). It is curious to see the name Rutenberg, as this is my mother's maiden name (but from Wallmow, Uckermark, Brandenburg). It is believed that Rutenberg of Rhode Island is English, probably from Devon, but surely ultimately German. There are some relevant links on Ancestry.com pages.

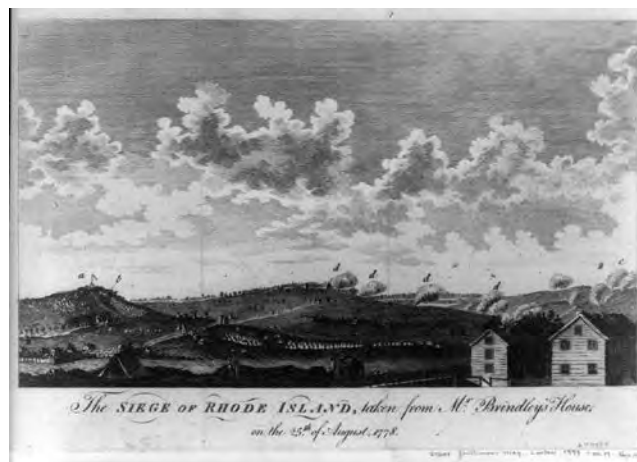
⁴² Mackenzie Leiter, Bruce E. Steiner and David A. Drabold, *Son of Amey: An index annotation identifies the mother of Captain Abraham Tourtellot of Rhode Island and Maine*, The American Genealogist 91, 91 (2019).

ABRAHAM TOURTELLOT IV: MILITARY SERVICE

Captain Abraham Tourtellott IV was pensioned as a Captain. **Abraham Tourtellot IV** fought at Princeton and Trenton in December 1776, and apparently served as a recruiting officer. I transcribe his pension statement here:

*I **Abraham Tourtelotte** of Orono in the County of Penobscot and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Gentleman do declare and that in the month of May in the year 1775 I entered into the service of the United States of America, a Leut (sic) in Captain Blackmar's Company, in Col Hitchcocks Regiment of the Rhode Island troops, and served about nine months in the said Company & was then discharged at Prospect Hill in the month of March 1776. I entered said service as Lieut. In Captain Benjamin Hoppins Company in Col Christopher Lippett's Regiment served one year in said Company. I was discharged at Morristown, N.J. in the month of March or thereabouts I again enter'd said service with a Captain's commission in Col Crary's Regiment of said Rhode Island troops served in said Regiment one year and was discharged in said Rhode Island.*

In an additional deposition in his pension file, **Capt Tourtellot** states: "the first battle in which I served was that of Trenton and Princeton. I also served at Rhode Island during the retreat of General Sullivan"



Battle of Rhode Island in 1778. The print is titled "The siege of Rhode Island, taken from Mr. Brindley's house on the 25th of August, 1778" See <http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a19034/>

ABRAHAM TOURTELLOT IV: DESCENDANTS IN MAINE

The pension record implies that **Abraham IV** was born abt. 1744. He left R.I. for Maine about 1781, and his sons **Reuben** (and Abraham V), by his first wife Hannah Coombs appeared with him in Maine within a few years. He married Leah Mansell (his third wife) at Castine, Maine in 1781. **Abraham IV** died in Maine in 1820. Oddly, **Reuben**, his son, married Leah's younger sister **Lucy Mansell** - we descend from their union, through their daughter **Eleanor**.

Signature of **Reuben Tourtellot**.

Reuben Tourtellot is recorded in secondary sources as being born in Newport about 1765, the son of **Abraham IV** and his first wife, **Hannah Coombs**, the daughter of **Reuben Coombs**⁴³ (1723-1770) and **Mary**. He received a pension for his service as a Private in the R.I. line in the Revolution. He states that he is 54 in 1820. His deposition reads as follows:

*I Reuben Tourtellot in the County of Penobscot Yeoman do humbly testify that in the months of March 1776 I enlisted in the Continental Service in Capt Benjamin Hopkins company, Col. Christopher Lippets Regt in the Rhode Island Brigade for one year. I joined my Regt at Newport. We continued at this place till on or about the first of August following. I was taken sick with a fever. I was discharged as an Invalid. In the month of March 1777, I enlisted again for one year in **Capt Turtillotts** Company Col Archibalds Crarys Regt & Gen. Cornwallis Brigade. I joined my Regt at Bristol and continued there till after Sullivans expedition went into winter quarters at a place called ?Secumat?. I was discharged in March 1778. — In March 1789 I enlisted again for nine months in Capt Wm Allen (?) company Col. Olneys Regt — We joined our Regt at Philadelphia. I marched from there to West Point and Kings Ferry. [illegible] to Saratoga: I received my discharge, remnant of which is inclosed: I am now under reduced circumstances & need the Assistance of my country for support.*

The first conclusion is that he was about 10-11 years old when he joined the RI line. By his own testimony, he was 54 in 1820, so born about 1765. These dates are consistent with being the oldest child of **Abraham IV** and **Hannah** (who were married 1 May 1764). Of course, the “**Capt Turtillott**” referenced is his father, **Abraham Tourtellot IV**. **Eleanor Tourtellot**, daughter of **Reuben**, married **John McPhetres** about 1815, and **Warren** was born 1816.

TOURTELLOT: HUGUENOT ANCESTRY



Ancestry of Marie Bernon, wife of Abraham Tourtellot I

During the reign of Louis XIV, French Protestants (Huguenots) were persecuted and many were driven from France. Among these were **Abraham Tourtellot I** who came to Boston in 1687. **Abraham I** married **Marie Bernon**, daughter of **Gabriel Bernon**. **Abraham Tourtellot I** died at Sea in 1706, soon after he became first settler of Gloucester, RI. **Bernon** was a well-known man in his time. Let me begin with this quote from the Rhode Island Historical Society⁴⁴

Gabriel Bernon (1644-1736), a Huguenot and prominent merchant of an ancient family in La Rochelle, France, fled that country in 1686, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes led to his religious persecution. He arrived in Boston (via Amsterdam and London) in June 1688, with the intention of establishing a settlement at Oxford, Massachusetts; a plan that had evolved through his meetings with other refugees when in London.

⁴³ Reuben Coombs descends from Hodgkins, Gee, Woodin etc. There is recent evidence that Coombs is French, based on DNA tests, the immigrant ancestors being **Pierre Comeau** and his wife **Rose Bayon**. See <http://comeaunet.org/en/anthony-coombs-relation-comeau-family/>

⁴⁴ <http://www.rihs.org/mssinv/Mss294.htm>

Bernon's financial support made the settlement a reality for other French Huguenot families who sailed to America with him, but he chose to settle in Boston. The Oxford settlement was abandoned in 1696 after an Indian attack in which four of its members were killed. Attempts were made to re-establish Oxford in 1699, but it was abandoned permanently due to Indian threat in 1704.

After the first break-up of the settlement, **Bernon** relocated permanently to Rhode Island (in 1697). He stayed in Newport until about 1706, when he moved to Providence. He left Providence for Kingston in 1712 and lived there until 1718, then returned to Providence, where he stayed until his death in 1736.

He had re-established himself in trade soon after his arrival in the American colonies, becoming interested in shipbuilding, and the manufacture of such items as nails, salt, and pine rosin. His business successes attracted the attention of prominent persons in the colonies and in England, who attempted to assist him in establishing contracts with the English government for naval supplies. He also made use of some of the Oxford property by setting up a wash-leather manufactory there, and supplying gloves and hatters in Boston and Newport with that product.

Bernon's lasting mark on the history of Rhode Island, however, is in the area of religion. Charles W. Baird observes, "**Bernon** had been a member of the French Church, until his departure from Massachusetts...But in Rhode Island...he became a fervent and zealous member of the Church of England." He was active in establishing churches in each of the Rhode Island towns in which he lived at different times during his nearly forty years of residency: Trinity Church in Newport, St. Paul's Church in Kingston, and St. John's Church in Providence. These were Rhode Island's earliest Episcopal churches.

Bernon also is the ancestor to many of Rhode Island's oldest families, including Allens, Crawfords, Dorrs, Coddingtons, and Whipples. He was twice married, first to Esther Le Roy, whom he married in France in 1673, and who died in Newport in 1710; then to Mary Harris, whom he married in 1712. Each marriage produced one son in addition to several daughters; however, neither son survived to have children, so all of **Bernon's** descendants are through his female children. **Bernon** died in 1736 at the age of 92 and is buried beneath St. John's Church in Providence.

There is more about **Bernon** available. Among other curiosities there is a claim that they descend from a cadet branch of the House of Burgundy far back – like 9th century. In his possession there was said to be a sword inscribed with the date 1414 – the year before Agincourt.

THE MANSELL LINE

Our ancestor **Reuben Tourtellot**, married **Lucy Mansell**, the younger sister of Leah Mansell, last wife of his father **Abraham Tourtellot IV**.

Lucy's father was **John Mansell**, an immigrant to Scituate, MA. What little we know about him is from his son Joseph who was a Captain in the Massachusetts line, who left a deposition as an old man discussing among other things his father. The following, quoted from Joseph, is from the Bangor Historical Magazine⁴⁵:

John Mansell, came from London, and married at Scituate. He had four sons, and eight daughters. He (Capt. Joseph) lived in Scituate, until he was eighteen years old. When a schoolboy, he recollects his only school-book was the Psalter. Each scholar read severally and alone in succession, and spelled from the lesson. A punishment of wrong doers was for one boy to hold another on his back, while the master stripped up the outer boys jacket, and applied the rod in a very feeling manner. As to dress, (he says) the men and boys, when he was young, wore "Kilts" viz : trousers very wide, which came down only to the knees, to which the stockings extended — buckled or gartered above the calf. The knees were very apt to be cold. He says there was a whole regiment of Scotch Highlanders at Biguyduce [Castine -dd], with kilts not so low, nor stockings so high as the knees; the latter being bare.

Deane's *History of Scituate* mentions only that **John Mansell** married **Leah Simmons** (in 1744)⁴⁶. As to Mansell's origin, to my knowledge, all we have is the statement from his son that he was a recent UK immigrant. Some claim that he was a Scot (because of the reference to the kilt?), others take the statement

⁴⁵ Bangor Hist Mag, Vol 4, July 1888, available as an E-book.

⁴⁶ Samuel Deane, *Hist. of Scituate, Massachusetts: from its first settlement to 1831*, p 309

that "he came from London" to mean that he was born in London. While there are additional speculations⁴⁷, this is all I know! I can add one additional curiosity. Donald Mansell also claimed a link between the Maine Mansell family and a Mansell family in London (he recalls from discussions with his family that there was some sort of transatlantic legal action to do with disbursement of Mansell land in London). To date, I have not been able to turn up anything in the UK National Archives or elsewhere to document it. Donald Mansell compiled many records about the family, these are available on the internet archive and the LDS collection. Just for the record, we DNA match Donald's son, a physician in California -- a very distant cousin.

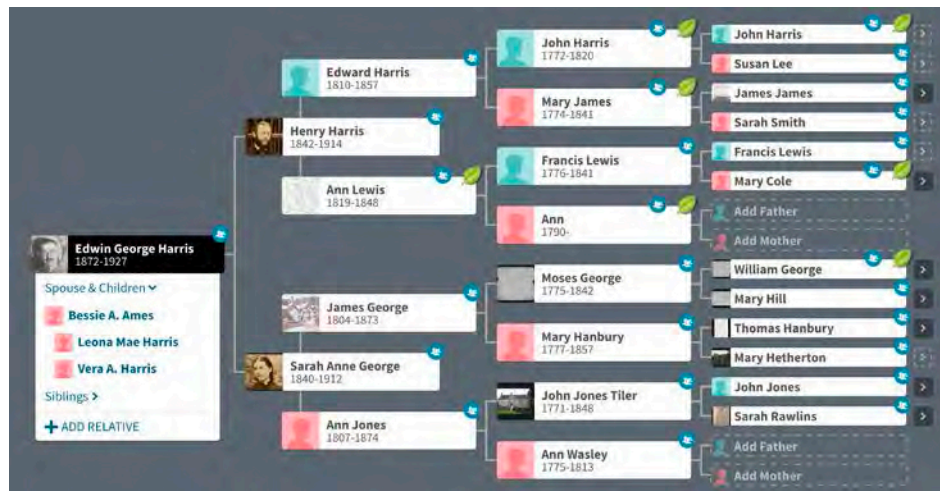
THE SIMMONS LINE

Leah Simmons, wife of John Mansell, is probably⁴⁸ the daughter of **Abigail English** and **Isaac Simmons Jr.** of Duxbury, MA. Two pieces of evidence suggest this. First, Capt. Joseph Mansell, brother of our ancestor **Lucy**, was deposed and recalls discussions with his grandfather **Isaac Simons** "on my mother's side". Also, a deed of **John Mansell** (husband of **Leah**) indicates that he will defend the sale of a property in Castine, Maine against the heirs of **Isaac Simmons**. Both pieces of evidence would lead one to interpret **Isaac Simmons Jr.** as her father. There is an **Isaac Simmons Jr.** in Duxbury around 1725 when **Leah** was born, and he married **Abigail English**. **Abigail** is referenced in Plymouth records available from NEHGS, but there is very little known about her. Perhaps she was connected to a Philip English who was there about the same time, and/or related to the English family of Salem. **Isaac Simmons** has a classic Plymouth ancestry, including Mayflower passengers **John Alden** and **Priscilla Mullins**.

⁴⁷ Donald C. Mansell's notes: As far as I have been able to determine, the Mansells from Maine, USA are apparently all descended from a certain John Mansell of London, who was born about 1723 and came over to Scituate, Mass. He married Leah Simmons of Scituate, Nov 29, 1744 and the next spring volunteered for service under Sir William Pepperell in the French and Indian War. He was at the taking of Louisburg, June 16, 1745. After returning from the war, he living in Scituate until 1770 when he removed to Castine, ME with his family, then a part of MA. He served for a short time in the Revolutionary War and marched to the assistance of Machias. Apparently he lived in Orrington and Brewer, ME, until his death which must have occurred sometime after 1801. Proof for this information is based on data appearing in this collection and from references based thereon. It is known that **John Mansell** had four sons and eight daughters and that their names were: John Jr., Joseph, William, Peleg, Abigail, Ann, Jean, Leah, Lillis, **Lucy**, Mary, and Ruth. Nothing is known about the sons, William and Peleg, except that they were born in Scituate, MA. and the date of their birth, unless William Mansell of Dedham, MA, who served in the Revolutionary War, is his son. Joseph served in the Revolutionary War and rose to the rank of Captain. He had no male descendants as far as I have been able to determine, except a son who died at the age of three months. John Jr. did not serve in the Revolutionary War. [See D. C. Mansell, *Third Collection of data on the Mansells in the US*. Typescript available for download at familysearch.org. He provides many useful references, particularly for the Maine family.]

⁴⁸ *Probably*, because there is no birth record for her. Also, from chronological considerations she could be the bastard that Abigail had by Nathaniel Tilden, Jr in 1725. The name and gender of this child is unknown, as is whether it survived. Soon after the birth, Abigail married Isaac Simmons. So, it is possible that our Leah is this child in which case she descends from the Tildens of Plymouth. Having said all this, it is common in Duxbury at this time for births to go unrecorded. **Isaac Simmons Jr** married Lydia Cushing in 1732. His documented children are by her, and they are named in his Will. The fact that **Leah** is not named might be because she was a good bit older than the Cushing children and only a half sibling. The Tilden line is also known, coming from Kent. Rosa Lane makes a convincing argument that indeed Leah's father was Isaac Simmons Jr on Wikitree (www.wikitree.com/wiki/Simmons-1697).

(3) HARRIS OF MONMOUTH AND HEREFORDSHIRE (ANCESTORS OF HENRY HARRIS)



St Mary the Virgin, in Welsh Newton, Herefordshire. By Philip Halling / Welsh Newton church / CC BY-SA 2.0

Henry Harris' father **Edward** was born in Welsh Newton, Herefordshire in 1810, and married **Ann Lewis** in 1841. Ann was the daughter of Francis Lewis and his wife Ann, who was living in Dixon Newton (bordering Welsh Newton, Herfs) in 1841,⁵¹ and 61, and is listed as being in the "stone quarry business". There may be a link of this Francis Lewis to an older Francis Lewis, master papermaker in Rockfield, very nearby. Beside **Henry**, the oldest child, they had Charles and Anne. After **Ann's** death, sometime in 1848, **Edward** married Emma Porter in Much Birch, Herefordshire. They had two daughters, Edith and Agnes. Thanks to a newspaper record of his second marriage, we know that **Edward's** father was **John Harris**, who had two other sons (John, in 1806 and William in 1812). I have recently found evidence that **Edward Harris** was a

Royal Marine (joined as a Private in 1832 and left in 1840)⁴⁹. His record appears in the UK National Archives from which we learn that he was 5'8 1/2" and was recruited by a Captain Gillespie. Edward is mentioned in a tangential way in a Hereford newspaper. Curiously, Edward seems to have pawned off most of his children (including Henry) on relatives after marrying Emma Porter in 1849.

DNA has proven to be helpful here, and it is now clear that **Edward Harris** was son of **Mary James** (d. of **James James** and **Sarah Smith**, both of Welsh Newton, Herefordshire). I think the James may prove traceable. It appears that **James** was son of **Robert James**, b. about 1714, in Welsh Newton.



Wye Valley, Forest of Dean. The environs of Monmouthshire ancestors.

(4) JONES, GEORGE, HANBURY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE (ANCESTORS OF SARAH ANNE GEORGE)

JONES OF LLANISHEN AND TRELLECH

The Jones family of Llanishen⁵⁰ is an interesting lot, and we are lucky again to have some Wills. One of these is of **John Jones**, the father of **Ann** and the grandfather of **Sarah Ann George**. **John Jones** was a Carpenter and Tiler and had an interesting estate including three properties and the unusual possession of a Harpsichord⁵¹.

⁴⁹ <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/cbd1e278d6b9415ea5c25c690e68b54d>
<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C10047836>

⁵⁰ For the family of Jones I am indebted to kind advice of cousin/DNA-match Heather Burton.

⁵¹ *Transcribed by DD, Feb. 2015*: This is the last Will and Testament of **John Jones of the parish of Lanishen in the County of Monmouth**, Tiler: bearing date this third day of April in the year of our Lord Christ 1848: I give and bequeath to my daughter Rhoda the wife of James Williams my Clock and clock case -- also my bed and bedstead -- also all my bedclothes. I also give and bequeath to Rhoda my two cottages at the cross, and also all the Land belonging to them. The said cottages and land are in the parishes of Lanishen and Trelleck Grange and I will direct that my said daughter Rhoda shall have the same during her natural life, and immediately after her death I order and direct that the Old Cottage and all the land which belongs to it shall become the property of my granddaughter Ann, the daughter of my said daughter Rhoda which said old house and land are in the parish of Trelleck Grange. My other cottage and Land now let to

Frankly, I find it a little odd that **John Jones**, who held freehold land and as such was on the Voters Roll, possessed a harpsichord and silver spoons, scrawled his mark on his Will. **John's** wife was **Ann Wasley**, who he married in Usk, in 1803. Her name is unknown in Monmouthshire at this time but occurs in Glocs. He had a sister, Elizabeth, who married John Heydon, Gent. in Trellech in 1805 (with whose descendant we have a DNA match). Heydon was later Executor of his Will. **Jones** owned several properties that can be seen in the tithe maps of the National Library of Wales, including one at Llanishen Cross.

I have recently (2019) done a lot of work on **John Jones**. He lived in 1841 in Tregiriog House⁵², the largest farm in Llanishen along with other Joneses (whose link to our **John** is uncertain). It is a long story and not yet a complete one, but I suspect that his parents may have been **John Jones** of Trellech Grange and **Sarah Rawlings** of Mitchel Troy (both born in 1739). This is an unsettled line: a DNA test has turned up matching Lyn with a woman whose only Welsh ancestry involves William Jones (born Llanelly, Brecks. d. Llanishen 8 Dec 1856). William's son lived with the **John the Tiler** in 1841, and this very William in 1851 at Tregiriog House. There is more on my Ancestry site. I am convinced that John and William are closely related but have not yet been able to prove it.

Mark Dowler situate and being in the parish of Lanishen, I will order and direct shall become the property of my grandson William Williams and he shall have the same immediately after the death of his mother my said daughter Rhoda Again, I will order and direct that the Cottage I now inhabit, together with all the Land thereunto belonging: shall after my days be valued -- and I order and direct that my daughter Ann the wife of James George shall have my said Cottage and land should it be her will and pleasure to take to it and she my said daughter Ann shall pay to my daughter Mary the wife of Joseph Crocket one half of the amount of the Valuation of my said cottage and land, and I order and direct that my said daughter Mary shall receive the said one half of the amount of the said Valuation within 12 months of my decease. Should it however be my daughter Anns pleasure to have the money instead of the said Cottage and Lands in such case I order and direct that my daughter Mary shall have the said Cottage and land and my daughter Mary shall pay to Ann one half of the said amount of the Valuation within 12 months of my decease. My silver spoons I give unto my daughter Ann also my large chest and Harpsichord; My dining table I give unto my daughter Mary; My clothes and the rest of my furniture I will and direct shall be equally divided amongst all my children; My casks I will and direct shall be sold and the money arising therefrom shall be equally divided amongst all my children; I leave to my brother in law John Haydon the Executor and trustee of this my last Will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year above written. John Jones (by mark) Two witnesses follows: Henry Warrilow of Lanishen and John Jenkins of Lanishen. 11th day of May 1848. John Hayden written in the Will. John Hayden the Sole Executor named in this Will was duly Sworn as such and that the Goods Chattels and Credits of the deceased are under the Value of 100 pounds. Before me William ??, County of Monmouth, Diocese of Landaff. An inventory and Valuation of the Effects of John Jones Tiler of the parish of Lanishen Who died the fifth day of April 1848. Leasehold House and Land £20/0s/0d; Wearing apparel 1/15/0; Small quantity of hay 0/10/0; 4 Casks 0/14/0; Tools 0/3/6; Household furniture 5/0/; Total £25/2s/6d; This Valuation was made by us this 10th day of April 1848; David Edmonds John Lewis

⁵² http://glascoed.com/tregeiriog_house-_llanishen__mon_.htm



*“Harold’s Stones” in Trellech, Neolithic structure that would have been well known to John Jones. From Joseph Bradney, *The Hundred of Trellech* op. cit. and Usk Castle from our 2018 visit.*

GEORGE OF LLANISHEN

Sarah Ann George was born in 1840 in Llanishen, d. of **James** and **Ann Jones**, but in 1851 she was in St Briavels, Gloucestershire.

Signature of James George as Witness at wedding of his daughter, Sarah Ann in 1866.

James George was born in Llanishen in 1804, son of **Moses** and **Mary Hanbury**. The original signed record of his marriage to **Ann** (with a full signature from his sister Temperance) exists. We are lucky to have a photograph that was sent from Wales to Port Huron perhaps ca. 1915, showing the house that **James** owned in Llanishen and their Methodist chapel.



*House of **James George** (1804-1873), of Llanishen. Small Methodist Chapel with a grandson of James George in foreground.*

James owned a small amount of land in Llanishen in an 1873 survey. More recently, I discovered that he was Farm Baliff of the Lindor Farm in St Briavel's Glocs. The George family has deep roots in Llanishen. The father of **James** was **Moses George**, b. Llanishen in 1778, who also died there in 1842. He was listed as "Independent" in the 1841 census in Llanishen and his name appears among those owing a tithe for his



property (which was 5s 10d in 1840). He (**Moses George**) was named to receive the estate of his Uncle Moses George of Itton (not father as sometimes stated) in Langwm Ycha, after the death of his wife Catherine. He was to distribute some legacies (£80 to James George, his nephew and £20 to Moses Richards, another nephew). It is perhaps interesting to reproduce the Will of this Uncle in full⁵³ (with thanks to Mike John⁵⁴). All the Monmouthshire Wills I reference are available online at the National

⁵³ IN the name of God Amen I Moses George of the parish of Itton in the County of Monmouth late farmer being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding do make publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following (that is to say) I give devise and bequeath unto my loving wife Catherine and her assigns for and during the term of her natural life all my freehold copy hold and personal property of what kind or nature soever and wheresoever situated. **And from and after her decease I give devise and bequeath all my freehold estate situate in the parish of Langwm Ycha in the aforesaid County unto my nephew Moses George of the parish of Lanishan in the foresaid County and his heirs and assigns forever in consideration and upon condition of his paying out of the said estate the following legacies** (that is to say) I give and bequeath unto my nephew James George the sum of £80 and also unto my nephew Moses Richards I give and bequeath the sum of £20, the both said legacies to be paid out of my foresaid freehold estate in the foresaid parish of Langwm Ycha in foresaid County, at the expiration of twelve months after my wife's decease. Also I give devise and bequeath (after my wife's decease) unto Catherine the daughter of John and Mary Powell of the parish of Itton in the foresd County and her heirs and assigns for ever all my copyhold estate situate in the parish of Caldicot in the foresd County being two dwelling houses, orchard, gardens and all appurtenances. The residue and remainder of my property, goods, chattels, Bonds, arrears of rent, with all other properties of what kind soever to me appertaining, I give, devise and bequeath to my loving wife whom I constitute and appoint the whole and sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And I also nominate and appoint Edward Harries of the Argoed in the parish of Shirenewton in the County of Monmouth and William Bigham of Lanthomas in the parish of Cwmcarn in the sd County of Monmouth trustees to see that this my Will and Testament be duly performed. And I do hereby utterly revoke, disallow and disannul all former bequests Wills and legacies by me heretofore in any wise left or made, declaring, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve. Moses George.

Signed sealed published and declared by the within named testator (Moses George) to be his last Will and Testament in presence of us who subscribed our names in presence of the sd testator and of each other. Edward Harris of the parish of Shirenewton; Thomas Reece of the sd parish of Shirenewton; Wm Williams, Minister of Langoven & Penyclawdd

14th October 1813

Catherine George of the parish of Itton in the County of Monmouth the relict & sole executrix named in this Will was sworn to the truth thereof. And to the faithful performance of the same. And that the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased do not amount in value to the sum of £300. Before me Benj. Hall, Chancellor

Proved at Newport before the Chancellor on the fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord 1813 on the oath of Catherine George widow the relict and sole executrix.

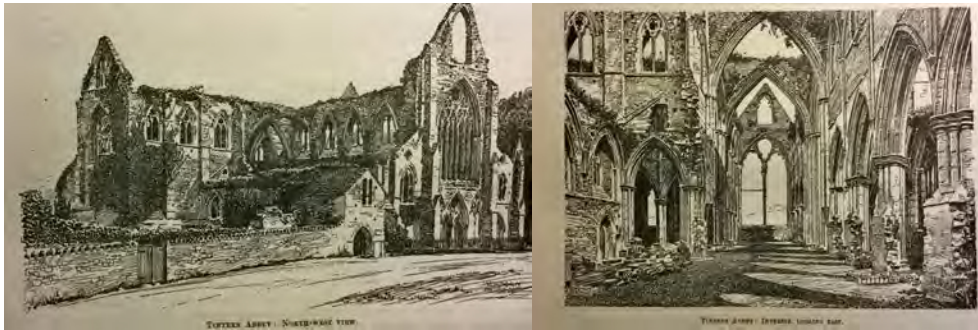
⁵⁴ Transcribed for Mike John, Newport, South Wales

Library of Wales⁵⁵. Note that Moses of Itton owns land in the Hundred of Caldicot. This is all a bit southeast of the concentration of Llanishen. It's not far from the Forest of Dean and St Briavels, where we know **Sarah Anne George** lived just before emigrating. There is a long-standing George family in Caldicot, which seems connected to the one at Llanishen, and they extend back at least to the first quarter of the 18th century there.

Our **Moses**, the father of **James**, was married to **Mary Hanbury** at the parish church of St Thomas a Becket in Wolvesnewton in 1778. **Moses** was probably the son of **William George** of Llanishen (b. 1729), who rented three acres from the Duke of Beaufort (in Llanishen, according to 1763-65 records) and probably **Mary Hill**, who married a **William George** in Llanishen in 1769 at St. Isan. Hill is an unusual name for the area. **William** is not named in the Will of Moses of Itton, suggesting that he was perhaps already deceased.

It is interesting to see a reference to Llansoy in the Will of **James George**, the nephew of Moses George of Itton (referring to James' brother Thomas). It appears that James and Charles are two of several children of Charles George of Llansoy.

There is more mining to be done here. We visited Llansoy, Llanishen and Wolvesnewton in 2018. The little parish churches still exist and offer services. Engravings of all three are in Sir Joseph Bradney's *Hundred of Trellech*.



What would have been a familiar site: Tintern Abbey, from Sir Joseph Bradney, from *The Hundred of Trellech* op. cit.

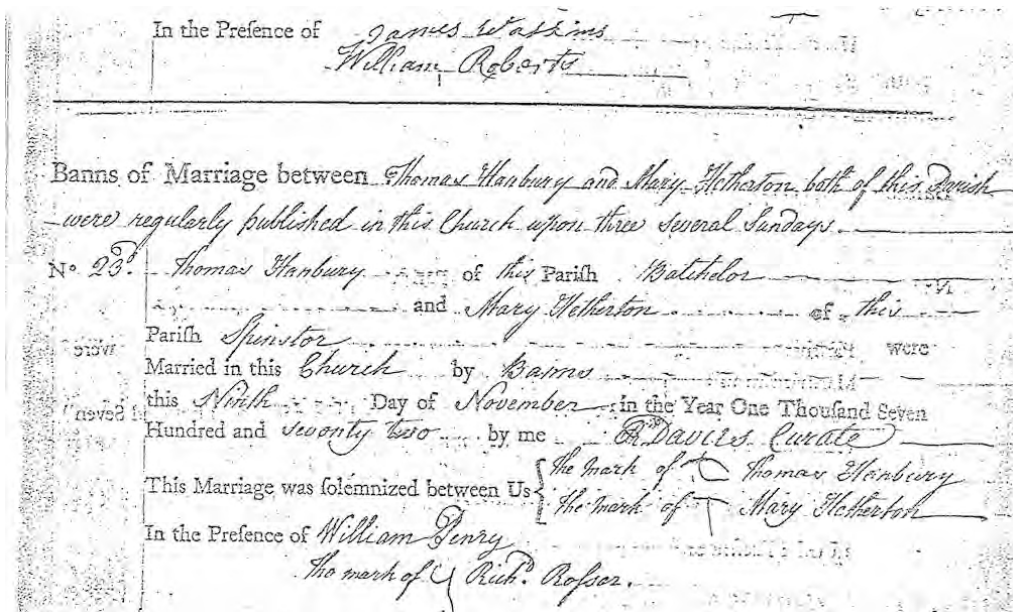
HANBURY OF WOLVESNEWTON

Next, we encounter the problem of the Hanbury's. **Mary Hanbury** was the daughter of **Thomas Hanbury** and **Mary Hetherton**, born in Wolvesnewton, Monmouthshire in 1777. She was the paternal grandmother of **Sarah Anne George**. **Mary Hanbury** married **Moses George** 13 Dec 1798 in the parish church at Wolvesnewton, he was of Lanishen, she of Wolvesnewton. I cannot trace her life, other than noting that in 1841 she was in Llanishen, but after the decease of her husband was in the Forest of Dean -- Newland, Gloucestershire, where she was living with her daughter Mary and son in law Daniel Tovey. She died there on 10 January 1857. The parents of **Mary Hanbury** were **Thomas Hanbury** and **Mary Hetherton**, their marriage was on 9 Nov 1772 in Llansoy at the church of St. Tysol when they were both "of the parish" (of Llansoy). They appear to be illiterate as they "made their mark" on the marriage document⁵⁶. It is a reasonable assumption that they were fairly poor. The birth of their son Richard is recorded in Llansoy in 1774. Our **Mary** came in 1777, followed by Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth and Anne. They were in Wolvesnewton by 1777, and the death of **Thomas** is recorded as 20 April 1819 in Wolvesnewton. I looked through the gravestones at Wolvesnewton but there were few so old, and the older ones were mostly illegible. From his age at death (74 yr.) we may infer that he was born about 1745. A Thomas Hanbury was

⁵⁵ www.library.wales, Wills are available at <https://www.library.wales/discover/library-resources/wills>. The library is an essential resource for anyone interested in Welsh genealogy.

⁵⁶ Both were of the St Tysol parish, witnesses were Richard Rosser and William Henry (or perhaps Penry).

a labourer in the Royal Navy near Halifax in 1768, as seen in British Muster Rolls. It is possible that this is our Thomas since the name is rare and the timing is reasonable.



Banns for **Thomas Hanbury** and **Mary Hetherton**. An image of the original document from St. Tysol, Llansoy in 1772. Thanks to Maureen Judge.



The parish church of Llansoy, where Thomas and Mary were married in 1772. We visited in 2018.

I know nothing of **Mary Hetherton**, whose name is otherwise unknown in Monmouthshire⁵⁷. I did turn up an Anne Etherton who married at Lydney in 1759 to James Winter (a Forgerman).

⁵⁷ Another mystery. There is no known death record for any wife of Thomas of Wolvesnewton. On 16 January 1774, a Thomas "Hambury" and Mary Sadler married in Newchurch, Monmouthshire. While I think it is unlikely (on DNA grounds), it is possible that **Mary Hetherton** died after having son Richard and remarried (Newchurch is very close to both Llansoy and Wolvesnewton). If this is true, Richard would be a half-sibling of the rest of the brood.



*Church of St Thomas a Becket at Wolvesnewton (with its distinctive cross). Most of the Hanbury children were christened here including our ancestor Mary. From our 2018 visit and Bradney, *The Hundred of Trellech* op. cit.*

ORIGIN OF HANBURY OF WOLVESNEWTON

Up to this point, I have been fairly restrained in my speculations. This section is different. I am confident that we are part of the Hanbury family of Monmouthshire, but I do not know how with certainty. This is an ongoing research project. No certain prior record of our earliest certain Hanbury ancestor, **Thomas** of Wolvesnewton has been found (predating his 1772 marriage). Since the Hanbury's of Monmouthshire at this time derived from the Hanbury family of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire it is a reasonable assumption that **Thomas** stems from a branch of this family.



Arms of John Hanbury of Elmley Lovett, M.P. by Clarenceuz (1618-19). Gold a bend engrailed vert and cotised sable with the difference of a molet sable. The crest was demi-lion gold coming out of a mural crown sable and holding a battle-axe with its blade gold and its shaft sable. From Locke, Vol. I. opt. cit.

The Hanbury family came to Monmouthshire from Elmley Lovett, Worcs. about 1600 to get into the iron business. Richard Hanbury of Datchet laid the groundwork, and this was developed by his nephews, the brothers Philip Hanbury "of Panteg", and John Hanbury "of Purshull Green".⁵⁸ See Appendix 2 (they are near the bottom of the first pedigree, and their lines are continued in the next two).

I begin with Philip Hanbury, the second son of Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett by his wife Margaret Bradley, born in 1582. He is known to have been in Monmouthshire before 1609, and had a son John "of Usk", Gent., who married Katherine Griffiths. Philip's oldest son Richard (1610-1695) was a noted and early Quaker in South Wales. Richard's descendants became prominent, especially John Hanbury "of Tower Street", who was a rich tobacco importer from Virginia⁵⁹, and the root of the Hanburys of Holfield Grange, Essex. It is conceivable that our branch is somehow derived from the John of Usk line, so I include some discussion about him, which I relegate to notes, from Locke⁶⁰.

⁵⁸ The Hanbury family is masterfully researched from its beginnings in Worcestershire in the 13th century to ca. 1900 in Locke, *opt. cit.* A more specialized treatment is by Richard Hanbury Tenison, *The Hanburys of Monmouthshire*, National Library of Wales (1995).

⁵⁹ See Appendix 2 for relevant pedigrees from Locke. John Hanbury of Tower Street (also "Quaker John") and his son Osgood of Holfield Grange, Essex were business associates of George Washington in the 1760's.

⁶⁰ (Locke *opt cit.* Vol 2 pp. 236-7) *John Hanbury of Usk, married Katherine Griffith, sister of Morris Griffith of Llangattock, first husband of his (Hanbury's) sister Rose. Their daughter Rose is mentioned in 1640 in the will of her uncle, Morris Griffith, who bequeathed her £5, which Richard Hanbury, her uncle, was 'to sett out to increase' until she should be twenty-two years old."*

In March, 1651-2, John Hanbury and Katherine his wife and Roger Reynolds and Jane (Griffith) his wife, sister of Katherine, sold a messuage in Llangattock to Edward Morgan for £324." In 1654 the same defendants, together with Thomas, son of Roger and Jane Reynolds, settled three messuages, a barn, oxhouse, three curtilages, three gardens, two orchards, sixty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, fifty acres of pasture, and nine of woodland in Llangattock on Humphrey Taylor" and Rose his wife, sister of John Hanbury." In the same year Roger Reynolds and his wife and son settled four messuages, four curtilages, four gardens, two orchards, six acres of land, two of meadow, and four of wood in Llangattock."

John Hanbury died in 1690, the administration of his goods being granted to Katherine, his widow, at Llandaff on 31 January, 1690-1." Besides the daughter, Rose, mentioned above, it appears probable that he had a son John and that the 'Catherine daughter of John Hanbury,' who was baptized at Panteg on 23 November, 1690, was the child of this son. A Richard, son of John Hanbury of Panteg, was baptized at Trevethin on 23 June, 1706; married a Cicely Thomas at Panteg on 17 January, 1729-30; and had a son William baptized at Panteg on 11 October, 1735, and a daughter Mary baptized there on 2 October, 1737, and buried there on 3 January, 1742. He may have been grandson or great-grandson of John Hanbury of Usk and Katherine. At least, though we cannot clearly trace the pedigree, all evidence points to the fact that the Hanburys who appear in the registers of Panteg and Trevethin in the eighteenth century (see Appendix K⁶⁰) were descendants of John Hanbury of Usk and that they are distinguished from the descendants of his elder brother Richard Hanbury of Panteg through being baptized in the parish churches, showing thereby that they did not become members of the Society of Friends."



1651 Fine, involving [father and son] Philip and Richard Hanbury Gents and their wives, defendants concerning a messuage in Llanvair-Kilgidin. Reproduced from A. A. Locke, Vol 2, p. 236

Let me proceed in two theories of our descent:

(Theory 1) We might conjecture that our **Thomas** was the son of a Richard of Panteg, b. 1706, and possibly brother of William of Panteg, descendants of John of Usk, baptized in the established church in 1735⁶¹. Patrilineal descendants of Philip of Panteg (brother of John of Purshull Green) are either Quaker (through his son Richard) or Church of England (through his son John of Usk). Our **Thomas** and his descendants were members of the Church of England. Sam McBride⁶² (a Canadian journalist and writer) kindly provided copies of letters from the thirties on the Hanbury problem from his cousin, Canadian entomologist (William Robin Thomson, F.R.S. [1887-1972]), also descended from these Hanbury's, worked on the Hanbury ancestry in the 1930s. In a series of letters, he discussed family memories about the ancestry, and sought advice from the family. Robin opted for a version of this theory via unknown placeholders. His comment about Hanbury's being in Wolvesnewton registers to 1610 is incorrect (they began only in 1725 and the first Hanbury entry I can find is the birth of Mary in 1777). Also, as Locke points out, John of Usk descendants are believed to have been baptized at Panteg, not Usk or Wolvesnewton (Panteg is about 10 miles to the West of Wolvesnewton, 5 miles West of Usk). I have found no links between the Panteg/John of Usk and Wolvesnewton branches.

(Theory II)

The most visible Hanbury family in Monmouthshire was the Pontypool family, which stemmed from John Hanbury "of Purshull Green" M.P. (1575-1658), the first son of Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett. John had a son Capel, whose son in turn was Major John Hanbury, M.P. (1664-1734). John married Bridget Ayscough, daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough of Stallingborough, Lincs. John and Bridget had five sons that lived to adulthood. These were: John (who died at the age of 34), Capel, Charles, George (these became famous) and Thomas, b. 1722.

⁶¹ findmypast.co.uk transcription of parish records.

⁶² His blog: <http://sammcbride-bc.blogspot.com/>



Pontypool Park, (top) and Trevethin Church (below) from Sir Joseph Bradney, A History of Monmouthshire: the Hundred of Abergavenny. Maj. John Hanbury, M.P. of Pontypool (National Portrait Gallery, with permission)



Two different branches from our **Thomas Hanbury** (1745-1819) believe that they were descended from the Pontypool family. One of these (Maureen Judge) descends as we do from **Mary Hanbury** (b. 1777) and her brother Clement (b 1779). The other (Robin and Sam McBride) descend from her brother Clement. I summarize these comments:

My Grandmother believed there was a link between her Hanbury family and the Hanburys of Pontypool. The story was that Squire Hanbury's son had run off with a maid and been disinherited. Maureen Judge (2010)

And William Robin Thompson wrote⁶³:

(1932): My recollection was that Grandma Morgan who was Margaret Hanbury and was born in Monmouthshire (Abergavenny?) somewhere about 1816 (we have an old sampler made by her and dated 1829) was a cousin or second cousin of the Hanbury-Tracys and Hanbury-Leighs.

(1933): One thing I remember being told - and I should like you to see whether you remember the same thing - is that when they were in financial difficulties the Morgan-Hanbury family appealed to either Hanbury-Tracy or Hanbury-Leigh for help, on the grounds of their cousinship and were refused. the more I concentrate on this the more certain I feel that I was told the story...

The relevance of all this is that there are two distinct memories of descent from the Hanbury's of Pontypool and also, I think it argues against a John of Usk descent, because by the time "our" Hanbury's were looking for financial help (say 1860?), they would already be something like fifth cousins of the Pontypool family if descended from John of Usk (b. perhaps 1620), which seems remote to be expecting financial assistance. Moreover, by the middle 19th century, I don't believe that there was anyone left of the Panteg family in Monmouthshire to ask for assistance: they had removed to London and Essex starting in the middle 18th century.

⁶³ See his letters in Appendix 1.



BRIDGET AYSCOUGH, the wife of Major John Hanbury (II.) of Pontypool, was daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough of South Kelsey in Lincolnshire, baronet, whose arms were *Sable a fesse gold between three asses passant silver.*

From Locke, Vol. 1

There are also interesting DNA links. This is constantly changing as more people take the Illumina autosomal test, so I give a snapshot in early 2020. I administer or share access to Ancestry tests for several Thomas Hanbury and Mary Hetherington descendants. These are: Chris Briggins, Lyn Davies, Walter Drabold, Dianne East, Maureen Judge, Sam McBride (4th Great Grandchildren), Charles Berndt, David Drabold, Sherry Ebejer, JF (who wishes to remain anonymous), Carol Haggerty (5th GGC), Holly Hilu and Nina Vaughan (6th GGC). This is just the number of generations at which the autosomal DNA signal starts to get “lost” in the continuum of ancestors. Nevertheless, there are clear links among the Hanbury descendants, as expected. As a physicist I cannot resist presenting the 4th GG-grandchild matrix:

Chris	Lyn	Walter	Dianne	Maureen	Sam	
			X			Chris
		X				Lyn
	X				X	Walter
X				X	X	Dianne
			X		X	Maureen
		X	X	X		Sam

If we look at the row for Walter (for example), he matches Lyn and Sam, etc. There is little doubt that these people are descendants of Thomas Hanbury (d. 1819). Of course, there is a wide range of overlaps (ranging from about 150 cM to 7cM). The fact that (say) Chris does not “match” Lyn does not mean that they do not share Thomas Hanbury as ancestor, it just means that the particular “autosomal scrambles” at conception left no Ancestry-detectable identical segments between the two. Each has different short genetic echoes of **Thomas** (d 1819). Naturally, we have looked for matches with the name Hanbury for all of these. Without giving details, Lyn has a match to a descendant of first Lord Sudeley (of the Hanbury of Pontypool family), Sam to Hanbury of Panteg.

A quite tantalizing DNA link is a fairly large (19cM) chunk of DNA that is shared by two of “our” Hanbury descendants (Shelly Ball and Shani Miller). The link is to a man descended largely from British gentry families who indeed has Hanbury roots from Elmley Lovett (Worcs) line but a few generations before John of Purshall Green. It is possible that it is indeed a little piece of late medieval Hanbury DNA displayed in these three people. The trouble of course is ruling out that it is not due to another shared ancestor, which is very difficult to do.

I was surprised recently when Lyn, Sam and Maureen all matched a kit (call the person who donated the DNA “KD”) that was from a person with all southern U.S. colonial ancestry. I believe that none of Sam, Maureen or Lyn have such ancestry. Thus, the link must be to some British common ancestor that also had the descendant KD in the American South. That’s fine, but it is improbable that *three* of our 4th GGC Hanbury cousins all independently were related to KD. KD descends from Hanbury in Norfolk, VA. These Hanbury’s appeared in Virginia shortly before 1700. It appears that a John Hanbury was the root of this family born (England, say 1650). But the point is that it is likely that these three cousins share a common Hanbury ancestor with KD of the Virginia line. In other words, I suspect that “our” Thomas Hanbury of Wolfesnewton (d. 1819) and this John Hanbury of Virginia are not very distant cousins in *some* Hanbury line. I find this link helpful because it suggests that there is still a 17th century “signal” of the Hanbury’s in these three (Maureen,

Sam and Lyn) and also suggests that we might learn about ourselves if we can work out who John Hanbury of Norfolk, VA was! I note that we have a couple of DNA links to the Hanbury's of Ireland; Locke suggests that these descend from John Hanbury of Purshall Green.

I have managed to reach Ann Hanbury Callis, who wrote a Hanbury of Virginia family history. Unfortunately, the English origins of the Norfolk family are not clear. One interesting thing I learned from her work is that the iron gates at the Governor's Palace in Williamsburg, VA were made in Pontypool in 1710⁶⁴. This predates any substantial activities of John Hanbury of Tower Street.

There are also matches to the rare Lincolnshire name Ayscough/Ascough/Askew, which suggests a link to the Pontypool line (through Bridget Ayscough) rather than Panteg. Lyn, Chris and Dianne have links that seem to be the same family in Lincolnshire, and it's probable that Sam and JF do as well. Howard McGregor (descendant of Emma, sister of Edwin George Harris) has an interesting link to the Ayscough family, and the match is with an essentially all Lincolnshire tree (making it more probable to be "real" since the matches tree is from a geography very different from Howard's).

Coincidence? Maybe: what we have here does not constitute proof. But I believe the case is becoming rather plausible as the research continues.

So perhaps there is a Pontypool link. How then? The most plausible possibility is Thomas Hanbury (1722-1778). The Will of his father⁶⁵, Maj. John, leaves Thomas two forges and 150 acres at Rodmore, Gloucestershire⁶⁶. His first naval service was in 1743 (at the age of 21). He was married in Westminster in a "clandestine marriage" (onboard the *Eltham Man of War*) in Aug. 1744 to Catherine Garden of Chancery Lane (London). It appears that she may have died in Feb 1745 in an accident involving HMS *Pembroke*, upon which he was a third Lieutenant. Thomas appears to have been a business partner with his cousin John Hanbury of Tower Street in an ill-fated investment in the privateer *Winchelsea*⁶⁷. Hanbury commanded HMS *Serpent*, which sunk in 1748 in Barbados. There were accounts of the sinking in London papers, and most interestingly, they mention that his wife and "small child" were aboard and narrowly escaped drowning. I have tracked Thomas to St Nicholas, Pembrokeshire, near the end of his Naval service, where the births of two daughters are recorded: Bridget and Margaret. Bridget later received an annuity from her uncle Capel, otherwise both are untraceable. At this time (1753-4) the Captain's wife was Anne from the parish records. It appears that he was dismissed from the Navy in 1754 for many "irregularities"⁶⁸. Locke reports that

⁶⁴ Also substantiated by colonialwilliamsburg.org

⁶⁵ From Locke (Vol 1, p 161): *Thomas Hanbury, the youngest of Major Hanbury's surviving sons, was born in 1722. Under his father's will he inherited for himself and his heirs all his father's messuages, lands, and tenements in the city of Gloucester and in or near Rathmere, alias Rodmore, in the county of Gloucester, with all ironworks, tools, and implements belonging to the same. Further, his father bequeathed him a legacy of £2000 to be paid him at the age of twenty-one, and the reversion of a similar legacy and his father's property in Talgarth in the county of Brecon, in the case of the death of his brother George before the age of twenty-one. In 1765 Thomas Hanbury was one of those party to an indenture by which Capel Hanbury intended to convey to Osgood Hanbury certain lands in Monmouthshire in return for £6000 trust money. On Capel Hanbury's death the terms of the indenture were disclaimed by Osgood Hanbury.* The Wills of Maj. John, Bridget, John Jr., Charles, George and Capel (but not Thomas, whose Will has not been found) were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (available through U.K. National Archives and Ancestry.com).

⁶⁶ This is immediately adjacent to St Briavels, where we know **James George** and **Sarah Anne** lived in 1851 and 1861. This makes it interesting that an Anne Etherton married a forgerman in Lydney (close to Rodmore) in 1759⁶⁶. **Mary Hanbury** seems to have retired to Newland, Forest of Dean as a widow.

⁶⁷ The privateer *Winchelsea* sailed from England in April 1744 on an essentially pirate mission and made it as far as Canton and Macao. The voyage was a dismal failure, and the commander died, but a junior officer managed to get the ship back to London in 1747. See Jacob M. Price, *English Quaker Merchants and the War at Sea 1689-1783*, in *West Indies Accounts*, edited by R. A. McDonald, University of West Indies, Tobago, (1996) p. 64, and references therein.

⁶⁸ I obtained a record from the UK National Archives from the Royal Navy *Black Book* in 1754. His entry reads: "Cap. Hanbury of the Hazard Sloop, being accused of committing several Irregularities not to be Employed till his

Thomas was party to an indenture involving his brother Capel and Osgood Hanbury (a cousin, the son of John of Tower Street of the Panteg line) in 1765. A Thomas Hanbury was reimbursed for election expenses in Monmouthshire for 1774. He died on Ile de Re, near La Rochelle in 1778.

There are wildly divergent reports on the family of Capt. Thomas Hanbury. One source says: "Thomas [the Captain], who left a daughter Anne and six other children, who died without issue⁶⁹.... Locke says he left "female issue⁷⁰", and Burke said he "left issue" (there are others that report unidentified issue). If the Captain really had 7 children, it is probable that some were sons and it is surprising that 0/7 had any subsequent issue. Later sources reduce his family ever further so that the current Burkes indicates that he "died unmarried" (contradicting its own earlier editions and demonstrably wrong). It seems possible that there is a desire to prune obscure relatives from a grand tree. The Heralds said as much to Robin Thompson in the 1930s.

Capt. Thomas Hanbury led a troubled life. Richard Hanbury-Tenison⁷¹ writes about him, based on letters from Capt. Thomas' brothers Charles (Hanbury-Williams), Capel and George. When I (electronically) rooted about in the UK National Archives, I found many records on Capt. Thomas, mostly mundane stuff about his ship needing a new mast and so on, but some illustrate that he was in serious trouble with the Navy⁷². Records⁷³ suggest that he was dismissed from the Navy in 1754. His brothers were tired of his⁷⁴ perpetual financial problems. It is not hard to imagine that Thomas felt "cut out". His father died when he was 12 and his mother at 19. His three brothers were among the richest men in Britain, each with substantial landed estates, whereas he had a mere £2000 legacy he received when he was 21. Thomas is unmentioned in the

Conduct be enquired into at a Court Martial. Vide his *Letter 5 Mar 1754*." I have not found records of the Court Martial. If it exists, it might be in the National Archives in Kew.

⁶⁹ *Transactions of Shropshire Arch. and Natural Hist. Soc.* 4 (1881) p 313

⁷⁰ I suspect that Locke asserts this because Thomas' daughter Bridget is mentioned in a Will of Capel. No other children are mentioned in the Wills I have read.

⁷¹ Hanbury Tenison op. cit. pp. 69-70

⁷² <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C922970>,

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C10255895>. An abstract from the first link follows: *Letter from Allen Warrington, late Clerk of the Hazard Sloop, listing several bad practices he observed including provisions that were ordered to Captain Hanbury's house and then sold to Mr Llewelin, the Pilot of the Hazard, that a yacht belonging to Captain Holcombe at Milford was included in the charge for cleaning the sloop as reported by Dr. Stokes, that David Jordan never appeared on board, that James Pryor keeps a public house, that John Michael Bolas never appears and breeds game for Mr Barlow at Slebridge, that Philip Car appeared at a muster as the Captain's servant and when the informant was paid his Extra wages on leaving the sloop, the Captain gave him 2 tickets for Thomas Warrington and William Brewer, two of the fictitious names and he was to sign a certificate that he saw nothing. The ship was never at sea when he was Clerk of her from August 1752 to May 1753.*

⁷³ An impressive database of ships and personnel: three decks.org

⁷⁴ Extracts from R. Hanbury-Tenison op. cit. (pp. 69-70), recounting letters between brothers of the Captain: Around 1760 the Captain was in further trouble. As Capel wrote to his brother George 'By the enclosed you'll see how poor Tommy stands: believe me, George, there are bad things formerly but worse have been done within these two years. All his papers that are here will be ransacked, you may depend on it. I dare not write all my mind but will meet up with you on the road if I hear of yr coming up by next week. I think tis necessary. His Dept at the Marine Office is now to balance £14064 to 4d' Unfortunately the enclosure to Capel's letter, which might have clarified the matter is missing. In a later reference to the business, Capel wrote 'yr letter about Tommy does not surprise me for he had actually sent an acct by his wife who I am sure he forced to write it that we were plotting to ruin him'. This is the only reference in any of the correspondence to Tommy having a wife and there is no way of knowing what she was called or in which port he had found her. Relations between Tommy and his brothers continued to deteriorate and in 1761 Capel refereed to a Mr Able who 'this minute has brought one pretty strange demand from Capt Hanbury' At least £434 'it will not be honoured for his conduct to me will stick in my gizzard'. Thomas' ship was in a Norwegian port in April 1762 when Capel made arrangements to remit £100 to him and there is a brief reference in one of Charlotte Hanbury Williams letters to her uncle the Captain having grown so fat that she hardly recognized him.

Will of any of his brothers, though Capel does leave Thomas' daughter Bridget an annuity, as indicated above, and perhaps hinting that Capel did not believe that Thomas would properly provide for her.

So what does it mean?

- a) "Our" Hanbury's have at least two independent recollections of descent from the Pontypool Hanbury's.
- b) The name "Thomas" is unknown in the Panteg family but would be a natural name for a son with a father so named.
- c) DNA evidence leans somewhat toward Pontypool links (however, I admit that the jury is still out).
- d) Perhaps Maureen's family memory is not so farfetched. Our ancestor was born about 1744/45, when Thomas would have been about 22. His parents were dead, his brothers held the family fortune, and he was a very junior officer in the Navy. Did he father a bastard by a Monmouthshire woman who named the child after his father? He married Catherine Garden in 1744 in London in a clandestine ceremony. It's possible that Catherine was Thomas' mother.
- e) The puzzling bit is that the Wolvesnewton Hanbury's appear not to have benefited from their rich cousins or ancestors. Why? Either they come from an impoverished branch (which is perhaps why Robin Thompson favored the "John of Usk" theory) or perhaps Thomas of Wolvesnewton is an unacknowledged bastard of the Pontypool family, or otherwise rejected from the wealthy family. I still hope to obtain an unambiguous answer to these questions.



Hanbury of Pontypool. A conjectured link. Captain Thomas Hanbury is the root of this pedigree.



Early 18th century gates to Pontypool Park.

Appendix 1: Letters of W. R. Thompson in the 1930s

Sam McBride kindly provided these.



William Robin Thompson, F.R.S. From the UK National Portrait Gallery.
(with permission: <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw236546>)

Thompson was a noted Entomologist with two PhDs (one in Zoology and one in Philosophy, both taken in France). He must have been an interesting character: he was an early proponent of mathematical modeling in Biology (then a critic). He criticized the theory of Evolution in the Introduction to a new edition of the *Origin of the Species*! He was elected F.R.S. in 1933. Like our DNA match Sam McBride, he was a descendant of Clement Hanbury, sister of Mary (our ancestress) and thus of the Wolvesnewton family.

The Imperial Institute of Entomology.

Director :

SIR GUY A. K. MARSHALL, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Assistant Directors :

S. A. NAEVE, M.A., D.Sc.

W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Head Office :

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 7.

Publication Office :

41, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W. 7.

FARNHAM HOUSE LABORATORY,
FARNHAM ROYAL,
BUCKS.

Superintendent :

W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Station : SLOUGH (G.W.R.) 2½ Miles.

Telephone : FARNHAM COMMON 187.

Cables and Telegrams :

ENTRURLAB, FARNHAM ROYAL.

November 30, 1932

My dear Edith:-

This letter ought to begin with an apology for our poor efforts as correspondants- but I am afraid it would be difficult to make a very good one. At any rate I will say that we often think about you all and hope you are managing to get along in these very difficult and indeed almost desperate times. We are finding it very hard here with an income tax of 65 dollars a month and the rest in proportion and, generally speaking are on the edge of ruin most of the time. I imagine you are in the same fix, though, for my part I make it a point to pay the doctor even if a lot of the others have to slide.

Well, to get to the main point of this letter, the other day I was working in the Library of the British Museum and came across an enormous and expensive work in two volumes, called the "History of the Hanbury Family" through which I browsed with great interest. Rather a mean and crabbed lot on the whole, the Hanburys, but an extensive and interesting family, going back to the 13th century, on definite records- which is much farther than most of the present English families.

In looking over the book I had of course in mind what we were told when we were young about our connection with this family and I thought I would write and ask you what you remember, as I think women remember these family records much better than men, as a rule. My recollection is that Grandma Morgan, who was Margaret Hanbury and was born in Monmouthshire (Abergavenny ?) somewhere about 1818 (we have an old "sampler" made by her and dated 1829) was a cousin or second cousin of the Hanbury-Tracys and Hanbury-Leighs. I believe Leigh and his boy derive their name from this connection. I could have got this information from Aunt Bessie but neglected to do so. I seem to remember that Grandpa Morgan got into some row about Politics and was sold up and that the family appealed unsuccessfully to the H.-L. and H.-T. families, who were, I find, absolutely gorged with money from various sources. Nevertheless, I cannot find in the family trees given in the book I mentioned, any Margaret Hanbury. It would be of interest to us and to our children to establish the connection, if it really exists; and I can probably do this, if I can get a little accurate information. What I chiefly need are the birthplaces, dates of birth, full names, date and place of marriage of

(2)

Grandpa and Grandma Morgan and the date and place of birth of Aunt Fanny, who was, I think born in England before they sailed for Canada.

If I can get this information, I can soon find out just what our connection with the Hanbury family is. I may be able to manage without it, but that would probably necessitate a journey to Abergavenny and some investigations on the spot, which would be a bit expensive. At any rate, write if you have time and let me have anything you remember.

To go back to more personal matters, we have moved to another district and ~~have~~ are buying a house (instalment plan) and seem at last to have got into a place where people are pretty friendly—about here they were very stand-offish and we made no friends at all during the three years we lived at Farnham Royal. Our family has not increased. The children are both going to school now—Mariana at a Boarding School where she is getting along very well and was at the top of her class last year—Bobby at a Day School at Gerrards Cross where we now live. They are both well and flourishing, and the English climate seems to agree with them.

My Laboratory here is going along well at present but our funds run out next April and the future of the place and our jobs after that date is rather uncertain. In the meantime I have been asked by the Canadian Government to go to Canada next summer to look over the parasite work in the Canadian Dept. of Agriculture and to attend the Pan-Pacific Science Congress at Vancouver. I do not really like to leave Mary and the children for so long and anyway I do not believe there will be money for such a jaunt. However, if I do have to go, I should like to stop off and see you and Garfield and your children.

We have not had news of Josie for a very long time, nor of any of the others. Perhaps, therefore, you might let us have the latest news and addresses.

Needless to say (though I made many attempts through various channels) I never succeeded in getting any of the residue of Aunt Bessie's estate left in the French bank. I revenged myself by refusing to send back the key of my safe-deposit box or to pay any rent for it; but I imagine the blighters have managed to open it by now! I am sorry you have so much trouble for nothing!

With best wishes from Mary, the children and myself for
all of you,

Yours affectionately

Robin

W. R. Thompson

P.S. 24.XII.32 - This has just come back from 2750

Notre Dame East: so I suppose you have moved and
as I do not know your new address I am
sending this to Howard to forward to you.

(Perhaps we had your address & lost it but I cannot

remember you most!

I have sent several other letters to you & all will doubtless come back now so I may as well add a bit here. -- Pursuing the subject, I succeeded in finding a record of the marriage of Jas. Morgan &

Margaret Harbury at St. Briavels, Gloucestershire: June 21, 1849. Father of James Morgan = James Morgan.

of Margaret Harbury = Clement Harbury, Residence of the marrying couple, Stowe, near St. Briavels.

I further found that Clement Morgan died at Llanvihangel Llangynhyd (about 10 miles

from St. Briavels in Monmouthshire) in Jan. 1858, aged 80, in the presence of Mary Harbury,

relationship not stated. I have not yet got to the other Harburys but have asked the Vicar of

Llanvihangel to look up the Parish records. If

you know who "Auntie" was and the birthdays & ages of Jas. Morgan & Mary Harbury this

would help.

Best love from all to you, Gilbert
Florence & infants

Chalfont Cottage
Chalfont St. Peter,
Bucks..
Jan. 30, 1933

Dear Edith:-

This is just a note in answer to yours of the 17th with the clipping, evidently from some British paper published, I think, in 1888-perhaps the "Times". It helps I think to substantiate the tradition of a relationship with the main Hanbury families, of which the one mentioned was probably a Quaker branch-it mentions the Frys who were great Quakers and prison visitations, which I think the Quakers were amongst the first to start in this country.

I cannot add anything particular to what I said in my last letter; I am still waiting on the Rectors of the country Parishes, who are in general rather slow in answering. I have looked up the last ~~quarter~~ quarter of 1847 and 1848 as well but find no record of your mother's birth at Somerset House-it is only quite recently that this registration has been made compulsory.

Your statement of Grandma Morgan's birth agrees, I think, with that of Uncle Walter, though I have not his letter with me and do not remember all the dates.

I hope you will succeed in getting a few facts from Aunt Lizzie and Mrs. Eccles. It is surprising how useful small odd facts are in this business.

One thing I remember being told-and I should like you to see whether you remember the same thing-is that when they were in financial difficulties, the Morgan-Hanbury family appealed to either Hanbury-Tracy or Hanbury-Leigh for help, on the ground of their cousinship; and were refused. The more I concentrate on this the more certain I feel that I was told ~~about~~ the story. Do any of the rest of you remember it? It seems important if true! Perhaps Leigh would remember something.

I am now trying to get copies of the Wills of James Morgan our great-grandfather and of Hannah Constance our great-great-grandmother; and am also attempting to dig out from the archives in Chepstow the record of the seizure and sale of the Morgan's effects-which could only be done on a magistrate's order and must I think be recorded.

Yours affectionately

R. Drabold

The Imperial Institute of Entomology.

Director :

SIR GUY A. K. MARSHALL, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Assistant Directors :

S. A. NEAVE, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.

W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Head Office :

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 7.

Publication Office :

41, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W. 7.

FARNHAM HOUSE LABORATORY,
FARNHAM ROYAL,
BUCKS.

Superintendent :

W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Station : Slough (G.W.R.), 2½ Miles.

Telephone : Farnham Common 187.

Cables and Telegrams :

ENTBURLAB, FARNHAM ROYAL.

July 3, 1935

My dear Leigh:-

As we have never had any correspondence, so far as I can remember, it seems almost a pity to begin now!

However, as perhaps Edith has told you, I have been trying for the past two and a half years to work out the genealogy of the Morgans and Hanburys. I thought the matter might be of some interest to you since you are, I believed, named after the Hanbury-Leigh to whom grandmother was supposed to be related.

I have now got to be somewhat of an expert in the business though I have unfortunately not enough funds to follow it up properly and not enough time either.

With the Hanburys I have not as yet had real success though this was what I first set out to do. I have traced them back to grandmother's grandfather, who died in 1819 aged 74 and there I have lost them, in spite of a good many very toilsome and expensive efforts. That they were at least distantly related to Hanbury-Leigh and Hanbury-Tracy-though not descended from them-I think to be very probable; but what the relationship is, I have not definitely determined. I wish therefore, that you would let me have any stories about this that you happen to recollect since they might possibly suggest some line of investigation to me.

The Morgans I have rather dubiously followed back to about 1660 though I am not yet satisfied with the result. My best effort has been with grandfather Morgans mother (Anne Constance) and her parents. Anne Constance's mother was a Hannah Maddocks and her pedigree I have followed back step by step on first class evidence, to an ancestor who had the Manor of Wibden near the Severn where he died in 1544. His father and grandfather were known and the most remote member was born, I estimate, about 1415. The arms of this family are in an old manuscript of the reign of Henry VI in the British Museum. This line goes also back into a family called Cartwright, of some distinction, who with the Maddocks

(2)

registered their pedigree and arms in the "Visitation of Gloucestershire" in 1623 at the same time as did John Hanbury, ancestor of the Monmouthshire Hanburys. The Constances themselves are an old yeoman family whose Wills go back in the register to 1544 so that the man making the will was probably born about 1480 or earlier(say Richard III).

These, I may tell you, are pedigrees of really exceptional length. There is of course lots of talk about William the Conqueror and so on but in fact there are only 30 families in England who really can trace a pedigree in the male line back to that point.

I have placed my results in the hands of the Heralds at the College of Arms, who will I hope, accept them (they tell me they see no difficulty), in which case they will be officially valid. You will then, if you wish, be able to obtain from them a copy of the pedigree, certified as correct. It is an interesting fact that the sister of one of our Cartwright ancestors married a Leigh of the same family as the one with which the Hanburys were linked (as is shown by their arms) so that I have actually demonstrated a connection with the House of Leigh though not the one I originally expected to find.

I forgot to say that as the pedigree includes 12 or 13 generations, a copy will cost you about £6/10 - say 35 dollars, which is, however, only a fraction of what it cost me to work it out! These however, are the Heralds' official fees and have nothing to do with me.

We hope you and your family are flourishing . Best wishes !

Yours affectionately

W. R. Thompson

Another letter, undated. Here WRT advances his "John of Usk" theory.

(1)

Dear Edith:-

Am adding this scribble to give you what few further results I now have:-

1° Morgan: The father of James died suddenly, on Nex Farm on which they lived, in the Parish of Newchurch East, about 2 miles N.W. of Chepstow, on Oct. 26, 1843, aged about 44, cause given as apoplexy, - possibly heart failure. He had made his will so a Grant of Administration of his property was made to his widow Ann, after an inventory had been taken by ~~three~~ brother Cartwright Constance, and a William Bagnall of whom I know nothing yet. I shall have a copy of the inventory next week.

On June 19, 1845, Ann Morgan also died suddenly. In the meantime I suppose she did try to run the thing and this confirms what you said about Constance's siding around looking after the estate. The property was then handed over to James, the Board being again, William Bagnall and a Thomas Morgan about whom I had hitherto heard nothing. I am trying to get some details about Nex Farm. (A brother ^{of James} Richard C. resisted. Hope to hear from him later)

2

2°. Constance:- Ann Morgan was Ann Constance and, I think, the daughter of Richard and Hannah Constance. I am informed that this family hails from Mitcheldean, in the N.W. corner of the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, about 5 miles W. of Gloucester: and from the parishes lying around Mitcheldean. This will be investigated. Richard & Hannah were born, I think, about 1750-65.

3°. Hanbury:- I think I am on the track of this line. (died 1590)

Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, had 2 sons: 1°. John Hanbury, who was made High Sheriff of Worcestershire by Oliver Cromwell, whose grandson, Capel Hanbury, ^{went to Monmouthshire} bought Pontypool Park about 1665 & was the ancestor of the Hanburys of Pontypool, including Hanbury-Trevelyan Hanbury Trevelyan.

2°. Phillip Hanbury, who went to Monmouthshire about 1600 and bought & leased modest bits of land around Usk & Langattock.

(3)

He had 2 sons

(10) Richard, settled @ Panteg, whose offspring became Quakers & probably produced the one in your cutting.

(20) John Hambury of Usk: about 2 miles from Llanvihangel Tarymynydd & Wobles Newton, whose descendants remained in the Established Church, were in general, rather poorish people and, I think the source of our list.

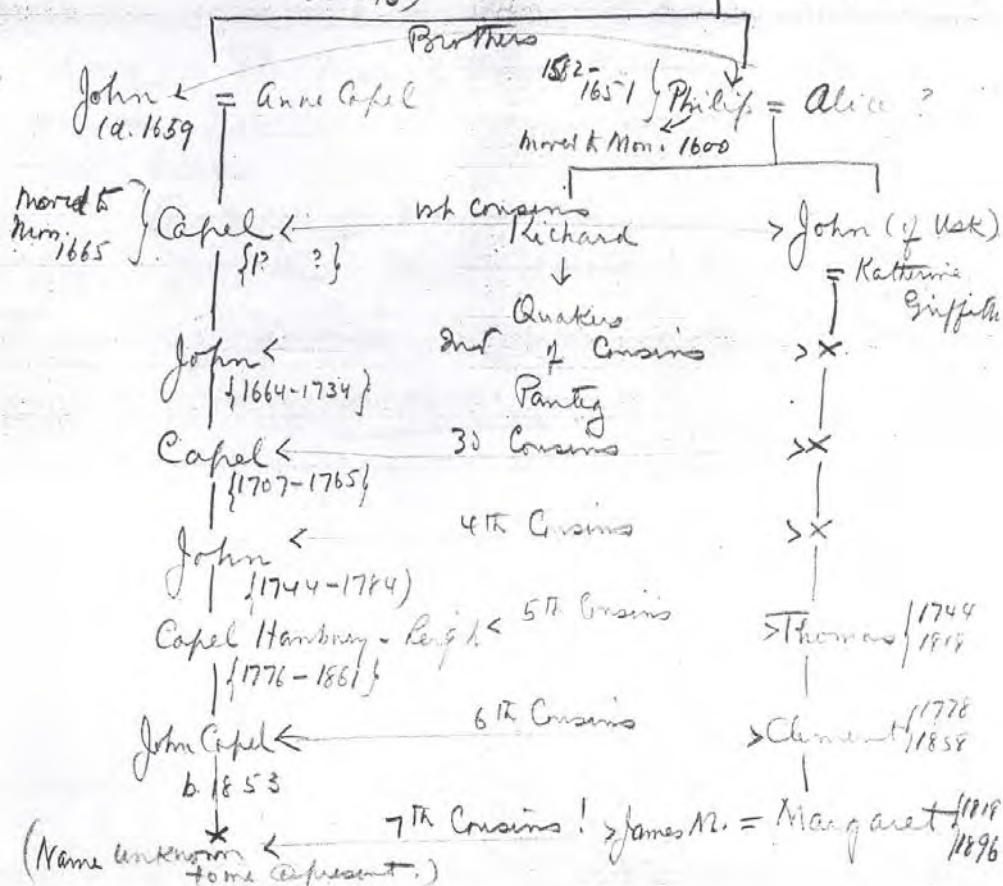
An appendix K in the great book of the Hamburys in the Museum is supposed to be devoted to the desc. of Philip & is several times mentioned in the text, but is not bound up in the book! I suspect the rich birds who financed it, suppressed it because it showed their kinship with some rather humble people. The fellow at the Herald's College says this is possible.

At any rate I feel morally certain I have

(4)

Got the thing now; this explains how it is that there are Hambury entries @ Wolves Newton as early as 1610. This is the way it goes

Richard of Plumley Lovett = Margery Bradley
(d. 1590)



(5)

According to this hypothesis, Margaret was the
5th Cousin twice removed of Hambury-Leigh.

I have still to get the three links
marked x: but hope to do so before
long. The Vicar of Woburn Newton has the
records, I think. Perhaps the Herald's Office
can help.

A map of Monmouthshire would help
you to get this: Shall I send you one?

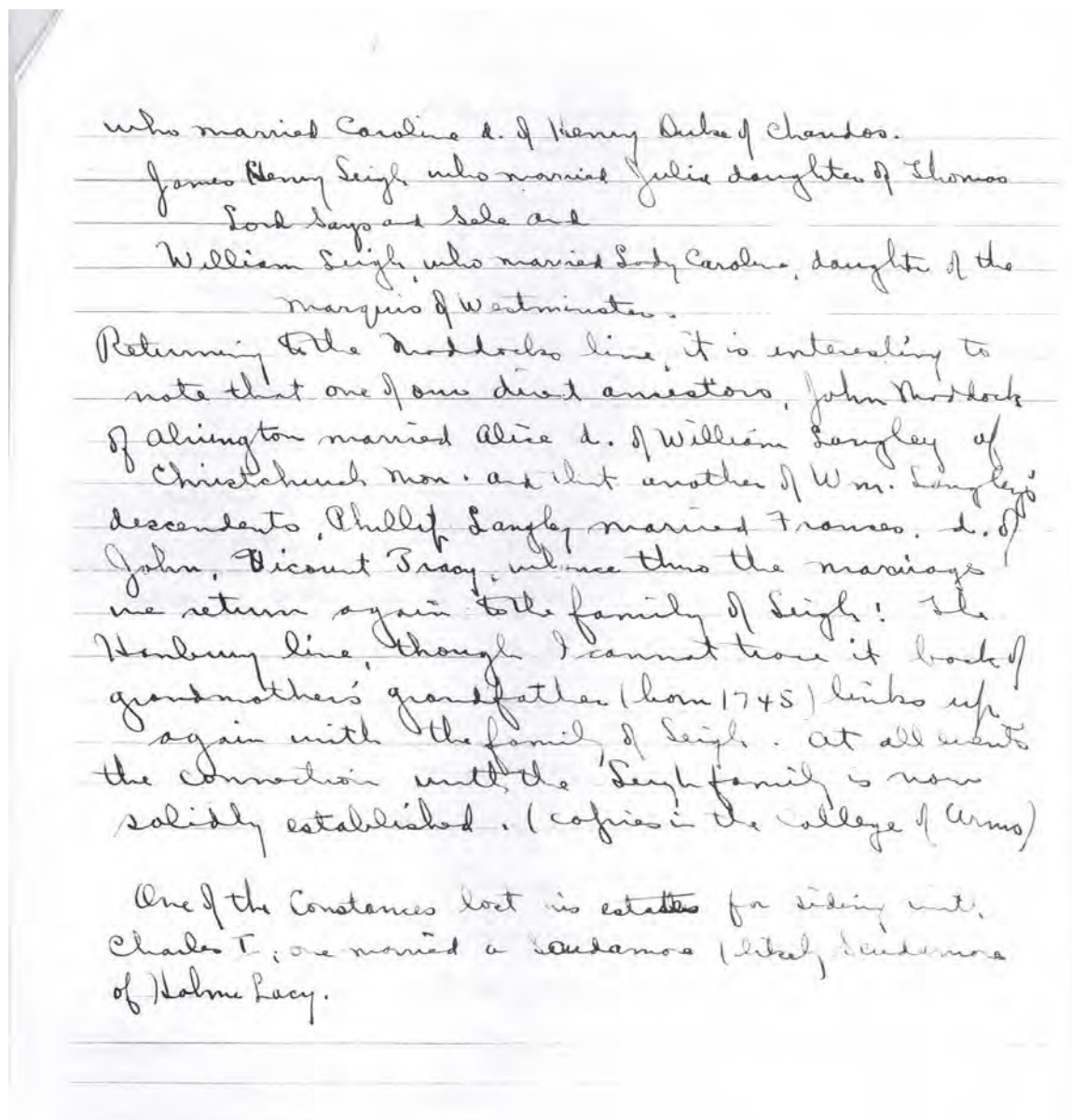
Yours

W. R. P.

Anne Constantine (mother of Jas. Morgan who was grandfather of Edith M. Reid).
Mother of Anne was Mordaunts - goes back to 1414.

Anne's great grandmother was Anne Cartwright, whose great uncle
Timothy Cartwright married Constance daughter of Sir Wm.
Leger, Garter King of Arms. The grandson of Timothy Cart-
wright was the poet Wm. Cartwright, Prof. of Metaphysics
at Oxford. He was highly esteemed in his day and Charles
I on whose council of War he sat, went into mourning
for him, the day he was buried.

Anne Cartwright's brother Jones, married Sarah Leigh.
Sarah's father was George Leigh, one of Charles I's captains.
Her great grandfather, Rowland Leigh married one of the
mothers of the great medicinal house of Berkeley of
Berkeley Castle. Rowland's brother was Sir Thomas
Leigh of Stoneleigh, Baronet, whose grandson was made
Baron Leigh of Tracy, whose grand daughter Jane Tracy
married Ralph Hanbury of the family of Pontyfron
since the Hanbury-Tracy who afterwards became
Lord Dudley. The Hanbury who changed his name
to Hanbury-Leigh did so precisely because he descended
thru his grandmother Jane Tracy, from this Leigh family.
From the father of Rowland Leigh (Sir Thos. Leigh)
Lord Mayor of London descended also James Leigh who



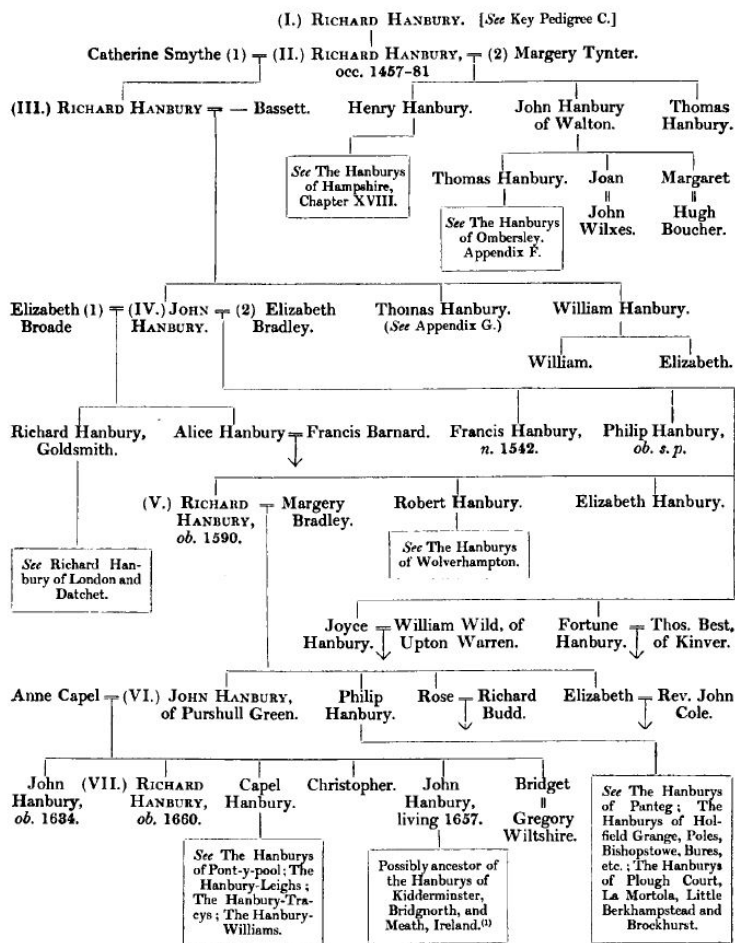
Appendix 2: Hanbury Pedigrees from A. A. Locke

A few relevant pedigrees taken from Locke. Both Philip of Panteg and John of Purshull Green (third grouping from bottom) are sons of Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett. Capel Hanbury of Pontypool is son of John of Purshull Green.

THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

KEY PEDIGREE H.

HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT

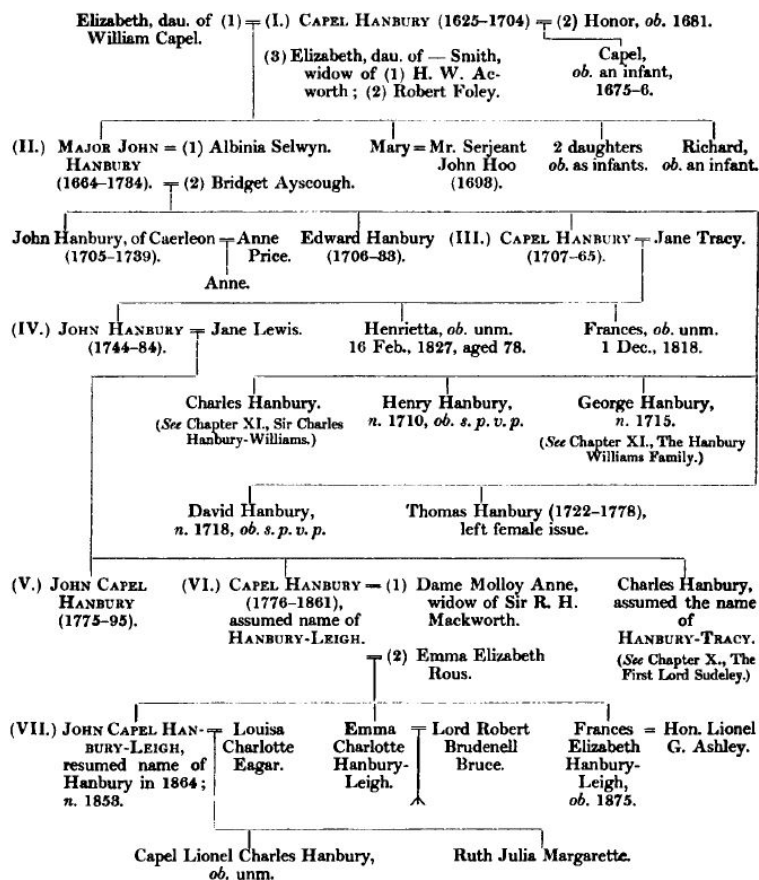


(1) For the Hanburs of Kidderminster and Bridgnorth see Appendix H; for the Hanburs of Meath, Ireland, see Chapter XXI.

THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

KEY PEDIGREE J.

THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.



THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

KEY PEDIGREE M.

THE HANBURYS OF PANTEG AND PONTYMOIL

