Click to prove you're human



FYI: The Myers family by blood were all Freemasons connected to Joseph M Myers. Joseph M Myers was the Grand Master Freemason of Maryland and some say the Americas in the late 1700's. He was appointed by Mose Michael Hays of Rhode Island. Maybe a coincidence and maybe not. Looking for anything on James J. Myers. He married Eliza Goodwin in Dallas Co. Alabama 3-24-1841.He had children born in several southern states. I have a picture of him in a civil war era uniform. He died in 1879 in Cass Co. Texas. Thanks Home > User Trees > Ron-C-Myers [ Home Page | Pirevious Page | Next Page ] Generation No. 14 8192. Humphrey~ Harvey, born Bef. 1459 in Kent, England590; died Unknown. Notes for Humphrey~ Harvey: THE HARVEY BOOK from GenealogyLibrary.com page 12 If there is any significance attached to its application to the first individuals who bore it, diligent investigation by the writer has failed to discover the facts. There is no doubt that the word is Norman, (+) and that its first use was not as a patronymic. The name has been indiscriminately and variously spelled Hervey, Harvye, Harvye, Harvye, In England, Ireland and America; but since about 1800 the form has been, with few exceptions, Harvey. page 13 Geoffry III., Viscount of Bourges (Bituricensis), a very ancient city of Berri a former province of France, rebuilt the Abbey of St. Ambrose, Bourges, A. D. 1012, and in 1037 was at war with the Lord of Chateau-Raoul. One of Geoffry's grandsons, Herveus de Bourges, A. D. 1012, and in 1037 was at war with the Lord of Chateau-Raoul. One of Geoffry's grandsons, Herveus de Bourges (Anglicized, Hervey of Bourges), accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and, as shown by Domesday Book, held in 1086 a great barony in Suffolk. His son Henry Fitz-Hervey (Henry the son of Hervey) witnessed a charter of Roger de Clare (Monasticon Anglicanum, I.: 731). In the reigns of Richard I. and John, of England (1189--1216), Osbert Fitz-Hervey was one of the king's justiciaries. According to the Great Rolls of the Norman Exchequer William Herveus was in 1198 a landholder in Normandy. In 1199 he had emigrated to Surrey in England. It is said that at this time "probably several families of different origin bore the name, which had been Anglicized into Harvey and Harvie. Amongst the Anglo-Normans who went over to Ireland from England in 1171 under "Strongbow" (Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke), was Herv, de Leon, or de Monte Marisco. He was a descendant of Robert Fitz-Harvey, or de Herv,, a valiant soldier who came into England with William the Conqueror, as appears by the chronicles of Normandy and England. Without doubt Herv, de Monte Marisco. He was a descendant of Robert Fitz-Harvey, or de Herv, a valiant soldier who came into England with William the Conqueror, as appears by the chronicles of Normandy and England. prominent families of Harvey, Harvy and Harvie which have long flourished on the Emerald Isle. Henry, a son of Harvey of Montmarsh, remained in England and was in the wars with King Richard I. During the succeeding reign of King John he was held in much esteem by that monarch, as appears by the royal grant to him of the forestership of New Forest, Achilles Garth and other lands beyond the river Trent about the year 1203. [See Burke's "History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," IV.: 507.] From this Henry descended John Hervey of Risley in Bedfordshire, who was elected Knight of the Shire for the county of Bedford in 1386. The moated site of an ancient castle still remains at Thurleigh, in that county, which tradition assigns as the sometime residence of this John Hervey. In 1402 he was enabled by a license from King Henry IV. to found a collegiate church at Northill. He had two sons, John, his heir, and Peter, from whom descended the Northill. Common Pleas in the reign of James I. From the elder son and heir, John Hervey of Thurleigh, lineally descended the Marquises of Bristol and the Baronets of Bristol and the Baronets of Bathurst,(\*) as well as the Harvey was married about 1637 to Sarah (???) of Cole Park. The issue of this marriage was Audley (a cavalier in the reign of Charles I.), John and Hugh. Hugh inherited Cole Park and had issue John (b. 1668; d. 27 Feb., 1712). The following is from the inscription on the latter's monument in Malmsbury Abbey: "Sub hoc marmore reponuntur excuvice mortales JOHANNIS HARVEY de Cole Park. \* \* Nati Cantabrigice de familia ejusdem nominis in agro Bedfordiensi, non minus antiqua quam honorabili." \*\* page 15 Prior to the reign of Henry VIII. (which began A. D. 1509) several families bearing the name Harvey, and said to be descended from a common ancestor, were settled in Somersetshire,(+) England; in which county at that time many manors were held (according to Domesday Book) under and by virtue of grants made by William the Conqueror to his brother Robert Earl of Morton, and to others of the King's Norman followers. [See "The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset," by the Rev. John Collinson, Bath, 1791.] (+)SOMERSET is an important maritime county in the south-west of England. In length it is about eighty miles, and in breadth thirty-six, and has an area of 1640 square miles. Its population in 1891 was 484,336 souls. The principal cities and towns of the county are Bath, Wells, Taunton and Bridgwater. Somerset was the last home of Saxon freedom when Alfred took refuge at Athelney, defended by trackless marshes. In the wars of the Roses Somerset was in the main Lancastrian. In the wars of the Commonwealth it was chiefly Parliamentarian, and the stout defence of Taunton first made famous the name of Admiral Blake. Page 16 "By an inquisition taken at Langport 17 Oct., 1529, it appeared that Richard (b. about 1480), the son and heir of HUMPHREY HARVEY, d. 4 Jan., 1526, seized of one-third of the manor of Brockley (a small parish of Somersetshire, nine miles S. W. of the city of Bristol), 5 messuages, 1 cottage, 1 windmill, 1 dove-house, 5 gardens, 23 acres of wood, and ten pence rent in Brockley, together with the advowson of the church--which premises were certified to be holden of the King as of his barony of Wigmore by knight's service. Nicholas Harvey, son and heir of Richard of Brockley, was then (1526) of the church [which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a small structure with a plain embattled tower containing one bell] there is this memorial: 'Here lieth the body of Judith, younger daughter of Nicholas Harvey, Esq., of this parish, who died the 29th Dec., 1652, aged 18 years.' \* \* The arms of Harvey of Brockley were, Sable, a fesse or, between three squirrels sejant argent, racking nuts or. Crest, a squirrel sejant argent, tail or, cracking a nut of the last." [See Collinson's "Somerset," II.: 120.] Richard Harvey of Brockley, described as "son and heir of Humphrey Harvey," was the eldest child of the latter, whose youngest son was TURNER HARVEY, who was born about 1485, and, according to tradition and the "Reminiscences of the Harvey Family,"(\*) became a noted archer and warrior. Page 17 Fearing that Turner had been killed, and desiring to show due respect to his memory by giving his remains decent and honorable burial, the King caused the bodies of the dead favorite. But Turner was not dead, for he soon appeared with a pair of hams slung over his shoulders, he having been foraging about the town for provisions of which the troops were in great need. The King, annoyed because of the trouble to which he had been put by supposing Turner to be dead, reproved the latter for his dereliction; but in recognition of the deeds of provess performed on that bloody day by his chief archer, the King presented him not many days thereafter with an archer's shield or escutcheon of metal, upon the obverse of which were emblazoned three longbows, three pheons, or barbed arrow-heads, a motto in the French language--"Faites re que Thonnevr cxige"(\*)--and the device of a leopard holding in one of his paws three shafts, or arrows.(+) This escutcheon, together with the mighty bow of Turner Harvey, prized and preserved as heirlooms, were in the possession of some of the old warrior's descendants in Somersetshire certainly as late as the year 1640. To Turner Harvey was born about 1510 a son who was named William. He resided in Somersetshire, and was appointed 18 June, 1536, Blue-mantle Pursuivant in-ordinary-a minor official of the Heralds' College. In this capacity he accompanied his patron, William (afterwards Lord) Paget, on his embassy to France. About 1545 he was appointed by the King. [See Anstis' MSS. Collections, I.: 309, and Dallaway's "Heraldry," p. 88.] (\*)Do ye what honor demands. (+)This act of the King may be considered as having been equivalent to a formal grant by the College of Heralds or by the King himself (as was his right) of armorial bearings. [Relative to this matter see note on page 18.] ??Many of the great nobility of England, before the reign of Edward III. (1327), retained in their suites Heralds who bore their names and proclaimed their titles, and supervision became one of the Heralds; but there were no officials who by royal authority decided, as a body, respecting rights of arms and claims of descent. This exclusive privilege, however, was granted by Edward III. to the Heralds' College was incorporated by Richard III. The College is presided over by the Earl Marshal (whose office is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk), and the other officers are Garter, Principal King-of-Arms; Norroy Kingof-Arms (having jurisdiction over the counties or provinces north of the River Trent); six Heralds and four Pursuivants, or students. 4 Feb., 1550, William Harvey was appointed by Edward VI. Norroy King-of-Arms, and while holding this office he paid seven official visits to Germany. 7 June, 1557, Queen Mary deputed him to go to France to declare war; and 21 Nov., 1557, he was appointed by the Queen Clarencieux King-of-Arms--the
duties of which office he performed until his death.(\*) This occurred in Oxfordshire 27 Feb., 1567, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was survived by several children, one of whom was William Harvey, born in Somersetshire about 1560. It is said that the Heralds of early days contributed in no small degree to the literature of their age by their compositions both in prose and thyme. They traveled into foreign countries, and saw the fashions of foreign tournaments; and as it was their duty to attend their masters in battle, they were enabled to record with fidelity the most important transactions on the field. It was customary to appoint none to this office but persons of address, discernment, experience, and some degree of education. To ascertain and arrange bearings already used by different families was not the sole employment of the early Heralds, for they had obtained the privilege of inventing devices for those who had been newly advanced to consequence. As appears by the patent rolls the King himself sometimes interfered, and armorial bearings were conferred or taken away by royal edict. [See Dallaway's "Heraldry," p. 91.] Genealogical documents of genuine authenticity are not confined to the archives of the Heralds' College. In the British Museum and many libraries are "visitations" of counties made at different periods, some original, and others copied from the Heralds' books. "A visitation of each county was decreed by the Earl Marshal and confirmed by warrant under privy seal. \* \* A period must arrive when the inheritors both of honors and estates are no more; and collateral claimants are to be fought. In the lapse of years, and the confusion of events, such relations by the Heralds or the Kings-of-Arms, which were regularly made every twenty-five or thirty years to the various counties of England. The private gentry were so well convinced of the advantage of them that they gave every encouragement to the plan by liberal communications. By these visitations many not of noble origin, but possessed of considerable property, were brought into notice and procured entries of themselves as the founders of modern families. In the last century a certain author amassed many thousand names with appropriate escutcheons separately described, to the majority of which no pretensions could be confirmed. Dallaway, writing in 1791, said: "It is curious to observe that many who are entirely ignorant of heraldry can produce their coat-of-arms preserved either upon furniture or seals, without being able to give any account by whom, or at what time, they were first invented or assumed. Such being beyond their memory and serving all purposes of distinction, are inclined to disparage the legal grant, and to contend against its exclusive sanction." The earliest recorded "visitation" made to Somersetshire was in 1531, by Thomas Benoilt, Clarencieux King-of-Arms. This was previous to the presentation by King Henry to Turner Harvey of the escutcheon bearing the heraldic devices heretofore mentioned. The next recorded "visitation" to Somersetshire was by Robert Cook, Clar. K.-of-A., in 1573, at which time William Harvey, late Clarencieux, was dead, and Turner Harvey, late Clarencieux, was dead, and Turner Harvey, late Clarencieux, was dead or very near death's door. were never recorded at the Heralds' College. Page 19 This last-mentioned William was residing in 1630 in Bridgwater. This town (anciently Brugi, etc.) is a municipal borough and seaport town of Somersetshire, situated on both banks of the Parret River, twenty-nine miles S.W. of Bristol and eleven miles N.W. of Taunton. William the Conqueror granted the manor to one Walter de Douay, and its name thereupon became Burgh-Walter, of which Bridgwater is a mere corruption. According to Collinson's "Somerset" (III.: 75-82) "the place has been very large and populous, but frequently diminished by conflagrations and other causes. Leland, who visited it about the year 1538, informs us that in the memory of people then living there had fallen to ruin and fore-decay upwards of 200 houses. "The arms of the town, as expressed on a town piece dated 1666, consisted of a castle with three towers standing on a bridge over a river. The remains of the castle to which these arms bear allusion stand [1791] on the west side of the quay. Originally the castle was a very large and noble structure, the government whereof was always vested in persons of the highest eminence and distinction." It was built about the year 1202 by William Briwere, who also began the foundations of the bridge over the Parret, and made the haven; both of which were completed in the time of Edward I. (1272-1307) by Sir Thomas Trivet. William Briwere, after many benefactions to the town of Bridgwater, and raising it from a small to a very flourishing place, died in 1227 and was succeeded by William his son. (\*)The accompanying picture of William Harvey, representing him wearing the insignia, or regalia, of his office--a crown, and a tabard embroidered with the arms of his Sovereign--is a reproduction of a photographic copy of a colored engraving in Dallaway's "Heraldry" (page 174), edition of 1793. In early days certain concessions made by the College of Heralds were signed by the College of Her of the preamble, or grant, was very delicately illuminated with a portrait of the Garter, or Clarencieux, properly habited, and in the margin were the armorial bearings of the grantee superbly emblazoned. The colored engraving of William Harvey in Dallaway's "Heraldry," as abovementioned, is said to be a facsimile of an illuminated initial T appearing in an original grant conferred in 1556, and now preserved in the College of Heralds. Page 20 Many years later the manor and castle of Bridgwater having passed to the crown, King Charles I., by letters patent dated 11 July, 1626, granted the same to Sir William Whitmore, Knt., and George Whitmore, Esq., and their heirs and assigns. In 1630 the Whitmores sold the manor and castle, and divers messuages, lands and tenements in the parishes of Haygrove, Durleigh, Chilton, &c., to Henry Harvey, Esq., son of William Harvey, Esq., son of William Harvey, Esq., son of the letter B, and five years later he leased the castle to King Charles I., who installed Col. Edmund Wyndham as Governor. Forty guns were mounted on the walls--which were in most parts fifteen feet thick--and all the fortifications were regular and strong. The moat was thirty feet wide and of great depth, and every tide filled it with water. At this time the Civil War between the King and the Long Parliament was in progress. Colonel Wyndham bravely defended the castle for a considerable time against the Parliament army under command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, till at length, the eastern part of the town and several houses in the western part of the town and several houses in the town and several houses in the western part of the town and several houses in th blood being shed among the inhabitants, and their property destroyed, the castle (the greater portion of which had been almost leveled to the ground and demolished by the assaults of the besiegers) was surrendered 22 July, 1645--thirty-eight days after the battle of Naseby, which utterly annihilated the King's cause. The town was delivered up on the following day, and about 1,000 officers and soldiers, besides gentlemen and clergy, were made prisoners. In the town the victors captured 44 barrels of gunpowder, 1,500 arms, 44 pieces of ordnance, jewels, plate, and goods of much value which had been sent thither from all the adjacent parts of the country for security--the Governor having declared that the castle was impregnable against all the force that could be brought against it. Some time after the surrender of the castle Henry Harvey, its owner, prepared and presented a memorial to Parliament. Page 21 From a copy of that document, preserved by the memorialist's descendants, the following extract has been made: "MR. HARVYE'S LOSSES SUSTEYNED BY THE KING'S GOVERNOR. "20 dwelling-howses and 30 gardens pulled down and layed wast; Mr. Harvye's inheritance. 1 fayre pigeon-howse, built all with stone, pulled down and layed wast; Mr. Harvye's inheritance. bushels of corn burnt by him. Mr. Harvye's dwelling-howse battered by him [the Governor] uppon the storminge of the towne, that 200 pounds will hardly repayer yt as yt was before. The goods and howseholde stuff of the castle which he ought to have restored, all lost, being worth 100 marks at the least; the profits of œ. xl. a yeare of his lands taken by vyolence from him by the governor for 2 years. 50 commanders and other soldyers quartered uppon him contrary to a noate under his owne hande. 80 l. rent due for the castle for two yeares. 15 l. lent him owte of purse. 3 thousand hogsheads of the castle for two yeares.
apprayzed at 50 l. XXty marks debt lost to Mr. Harvye by setting at liberty one Thomas Hill, being arrested uppon a lawful process. One Thomas Pacon arrested for taking and dryvinge away of 18 sheepe of Mr. Harvye's, sett at liberty by the governor and all lost." In 1791 the owner of the manor and ruined castle of Bridgwater was Robert Harvey, M. D., sometime fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and a descendant of Henry Harvey aforementioned. [] The Harvey Genealogist Home The Origin of the name Harvey to be derived from the Norman race. The name appears in England from about 1066 A.D., and its history is interwoven within the majestic tapestry which contains the history of Britain. Professional researchers used such ancient manuscripts as the Domesday Book (compiled in 1086 by William the Conqueror), the Ragman Rolls, the Wace poem, the Honour Roll of the Battel Abbey, the Curia Regis, Pipe Rolls, the Falaise Roll, tax records, baptismals, family genealogies, and local parish and church records to establish that the first records of the name Harvey was found in Norfolk where they were seated from very early times and were granted lands by Duke William of Normandy, their liege Lord, for their distinguished assistance at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D. Your name, Harvey, occurred in many references, but from time to time, spellings included Harvey, Hervie, and many others. Scribes recorded and spelled the name as it sounded. It wasn't unlikely that a person would be born with one spelling, married with another, and buried with a headstone which showed another spelling. The Normans were commonly believed to be of French origin, but, more accurately, they were of Vikings landed in the Orkneys and Northern Scotland about the year 910 A.d, under their Earl, Thorfinn Rollo, they invaded France about 910 A.D. The French King, Charles the Simple, after Rollo laid siege to Paris, finally conceded defeat and granted northern France to Rollo. Duke William who invaded and defeated England in 1066, was descended from the first Duke Rollo of Normandy. The surname Harvey emerged as a notable family name in the county of Norfolk and Cambridge where they were recorded as a family of great antiquity seated with Manors and estates in those shires. They were descended from Robert FitzHarvey from herve in Normandy, a Norman noble at Hastings. They became the first Bishops of Ely and founded the monastery of Thorney in Cambridgeshire. However, in assisting King Stephen of England against the Empress Maude he was defeated by the Earl of Gloucesterration of the monastery of Thorney in Cambridgeshire. and forced to retire presumably to Scotland where they established large estates in Aberdeenshire, and in Wiltshire, where the Herveys became the marquis of Bristol. William Harvey (1578-1657), Doctor and Scientist, was Physician Extraordinary to King James I, he became famous for discovering the circulation of the blood in 1616. He was the son of the Mayor of Folkestone. Meanwhile in Scotland, Andrew Hervey was the family at this time was Marquis of Bristol. The surname Harvey contributed much to local politics and in the affairs of England or Scotland. During the 12th century many of these Norman families moved north to Scotland. Later, in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries England was ravaged by religious and political conflict. The Monarchy, the Church and parliament fought for supremacy. "Adventurers for Land in Ireland". They "undertook" to keep the Protestant faith, occupying the lands of the Irish. In Ireland they settled in Galway. The democratic way of life of the New World beckoned many. They sailed aboard the fleet of sailing ships known as the "White Sails". In North America, migrants which could be considered a kinsman of the family named Harvey, or variable spellings of that same family name included Edward Harvey and his wife settled in Virginia in 1649; Grace Harvey settled in Virginia in 1640; William Harvey settled in new England in 1630; Alexander Harvie settled in Virginia in 1635; John Harvy settled in Virginia in 1635; John Harvy settled in Virginia in 1635; John Harvy settled in Maryland in 1634; Martha Hervey settled in 1634; Martha Hervey settled in 1635; John Harvy settled in Virginia in 1635; John Harvy settled Chapples Cove in 1681; William Harvey settled in Trinity in 1708; Lawrence in Pettery Harbour in 1739; John held a fishery at Portugal Cove in 1794; William Harvey was a planter in Carbonear in 1841, and many more. There is a Harvey Rock, in Newfoundland. From the port arrival settlers joined the wagon trains westward. During the American War of Independence some declared their loyalty to the family name was highly regarded in the social stream. There were many notables of this name, Harve Anthony Harvey, Film Director; Ian Harvey, Public Relations; Patrick Harvey, Real Estate; William Harvey, Professor of Law; Marquis of Bristol (Hervey). Research has determined the above Coat of Arms\* to be the most ancient recorded for the family surname Harvey, Source: The Hall of Names, Inc. \*the Coat of Arms eluded to is the center Coat in The Harvey Genealogist Logo, 3 trefoils diagonally on a field of crimson. [] The Harvey Genealogist Home Origin Of The Name HARVEY Contributed by Michael Harvey Ever wonder where our esteemed name came from? Several years ago my Mother and Father were vacationing in Scotland when they spotted a "Harvey" flag flying over a tent at a Scottish military parade. Excited about this discovery, they entered the tent and were given the following historical account: In the time of David I, King of Scotland (about 1160), a Scottish Knight named Hervey is said to have obtained a grant of the north-west portion of the lands of Keith, in East Lothian (near Aberdeen). From it owner, it was called Keith-Hervey. It was this Hervey who held the office of King's Marischal under Malcom IV and William the Lion. The title Marischal became hereditary, and was passed to his grandson Philip upon Hervey's death in 1196. As was the custom at the time, the family became known by the name Keith, after the lands they possessed. The Keiths were a very powerful Celtic family in the far north of Scotland and their chiefs continued to hold the important office of Marischals used the name Hervey or Harvey throughout their history. Famous episodes of their chiefs continued to hold the important office of Marischals used the name Hervey or Harvey throughout their history. in 1464 and the rescue in Cromwell's time of the Scottish Regalia which the sixth Earl Marischal hid safely at Dunottar Castle. [] More About Humphrey~ Harvey familyLineage 1: Ancestor of the Harvey familyLineage 2: possibly descended from the Baron of KeithChildren of Humphrey~ Harvey are: i. William Harvey, born in of Folkestone, Kent; died Unknown. ii. Richard Harvey, born Abt. 1480 in of Brockley Manor, Somerset; died 04 Jan 1525/26. Notes for Richard Harvey: THE HARVEY BOOK Page 16 "By an inquisition taken at Langport 17 Oct., 1529, it appeared that Richard (b. about 1480), the son and heir of HUMPHREY HARVEY, d. 4 Jan., 1526, seized of one-third of the manor of Brockley (a small parish of Somersetshire, nine miles S. W. of the city of Bristol), 5 messuages, 1 cottage, 1 windmill, 1 dove-house, 5 gardens, 23 acres of wood, and ten pence rent in Brockley, together with the advowson of the church--which premises were certified to be holden of the King as of his barony of Wigmore by knight's service. Nicholas Harvey, son and heir of Richard of Brockley, was then (1526) of the age of eleven years. \*\*\* "In the chancel floor of the church [which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a small structure with a plain embattled tower containing one bell] there is this memorial: 'Here lieth the body of Judith, younger daughter of Nicholas Harvey, Esq., of this parish, who died the 29th Dec., 1652, aged 18 years.' \* \* The arms of Harvey of Brockley, described as "son and heir of Humphrey Harvey," was the eldest child of the latter, whose youngest son was TURNER HARVEY, who was born about 1485, and, according to tradition and the "Reminiscences of the Harvey Family,"(\*) became a noted archer and warrior. [] 4096iii. Turner Harvey, born Abt. 1485 in of Kent; died Bef. 1580; married Mary~ Leigh. [ Home Page | First Page | Previous Page | Next Page | Last Page ] Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com Home > User Trees > Ron-C-Myers Updated February 14, 2009Surname ListIndex of IndividualsSources The Reid & Hor (649 KB)Margaret May Harvey's grandfather Robert Findlay Reid (1842-1924), and his sons, Tom Reid, James Reid & David Reid.Homesteading Greer County Texas [later Oklahoma].(courtesy Barbara Rollins Smiley) The Puritan - Deacon Samuel Chapin (1598-1675), on the Quadrangle, Springfield, MA. (from Springfield, MA, website) Carroll Rufus Myers (#37) at SMU (53) KB)Basketball Team, Southern Methodist University, c1946. (from Southern Methodist University yearbook) Roscoe Clinton Myers' Uncle Armond Beaty (135 KB)Killed by outlaws in Oklahoma Territory, dug up his son's body and returned it to Ector, TX, for proper burial in Carson Cemetery.(courtesy Armond Beaty) Jessie Lee Beaty (1873 - 1910) (31 KB)Jessie Lee Beaty was the mother of Capt. Henry Rhoads (1739-1814), Browder, Kentucky.[3xggf of Roscoe Clinton Myers] (from "History of Muhlenberg County") Home of Capt. Henry Rhoads Photo #1 (82 KB)At Browder, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky.Capt. Rhoads was the 3xggf of Roscoe Clinton Myers (from "History of Muhlenberg County") Myers Children, 1903 (195 KB)Myers Children, 1903. (courtesy Myers family) The Beaty Family of Fannin County Texas (711 KB)Thomas William Beaty & Anne Augusta Hills Beaty were the maternal grandparents of Roscoe Clinton Myers. Swanson's Landing Texas (207 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers' first direct ancestors to reach Texas in 1845, the Nelms and Beaty families, first set foot on Texas soil here on their way to Peters Colony
from Kentucky. (photos courtesy of Armono Beaty) Roscoe Clinton Myers & Bettye Jane Rollins Myers (28 KB)Cheyenne, Wyoming, c1949.Roscoe and his daughter-in-law at the Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo.(courtesy Myers family) Rhoads Family Bible Photo #1 (89 KB)Rhoads Family Bible Written In German. The first 112 or so pages are missing. Capt. Rhoads had to use them for musket wadding at the Battle of Brandywine Creek. (photo from "Two Centuries of Brothersvalley") Jesse Beaty (24 KB)Jesse Beaty was the paternal grandfather of Jessie Lee Beaty who married Samuel Preston Myers. Envelope of the Letter to Soloman B. Myers. (199 KB)The Myers Letter written 9 October 1855 to the grandfather of Roscoe Clinton Myers. (courtesy Leslie Harvison) Rhoads Family Bible (In the family of Capt. Henry Rhoads Family Bible (In the family of Capt. Henry Rhoads during American Revolutionary War), Photo 2(photo from "Two Centuries of Brothersvalley") George Freeman Harvey (1857-1929). Born in VT. Migrated to Texas. (courtesy Barbara Rollins Jones) Letter to Soloman B. Myers (alt. view, part 1) (781 KB)Letter of 9 October 1855 to the grandfather of Roscoe Clinton Myers.(courtesy Leslie Harvison) Robert Findlay Reid & Henrietta Bradshaw Reid, Rainy Mt, Oklahoma Territory, 1894.(courtesy Barbara Rollins Jones & Velma Rollins Smiley) Wheat Harvest (589 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers began his first wheat harvest in c1937. They continued until 1968. This wheat harvest photo was probably taken near Stratford, in the Texas Panhandle, c1950. (courtesy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers (alt. view, part 2) (171 KB)Letter of 9 October 1855 written to the grandfather of Roscoe Clinton Myers. (courtesy Leslie Harvison) Roscoe Clinton Myers in the Army (72 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers in the Army (72 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers in the army 1917. (courtesy Myers family) Jessie Lee Beaty, 1888. Born in Fannin County, TX. In 1900 they are set (57 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers in the Army (72 moved to Greer County, Oklahoma Territory.(courtesy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers from "N. N." (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family) Letter to Soloman B. Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have been written by Nancy Myers family (complete) (complete) (861 KB)This letter may have be Frances Acock Welborn, sister of Elvira Acock Myers, wife of Soloman B. Myers). Early Settlers of Muhlenberg County Kentucky (from "History of Muhlenberg County"). Jessie G. Beaty (54 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers' grandfather Jessie G. Beaty (1820-1895).Born in KY, he made the migration to Peters Colony, TX.Within a year, his young wife and newest born son died of the fever going through the homesteads along White Rock Creek. Jessie returned to die in North Texas. (courtesy Armond Beaty) Joseph Willis Rollins (1871-1940) & Mules (95 KB) Raymon German Rollins' father, J. W. Rollins with his mule team of Tobe & Mandy. Tobe was a contrary sort & would team with no other mule but Mandy. (courtesy Barbara Rollins Jones & Velma Rollins Katie Myres (Nancy Catherine Myers?) (24 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers' grandfather, Soloman B. Myers and Soloman's sister, Nancy. This may be Nancy C. Myers (1836-?), sister of Soloman B. Myers. Nancy Myers Newman may have written the 9 October 1855 letter to Soloman B. Myers, her brother. [courtesy of Leslie Harvison.] Thomas William Beaty (1844 - 1911) (55 KB)Thomas William Beaty was the maternal grandfather of Roscoe Clinton Myers. Hone of Capt. Henry Rhoads Photo #2 (598 KB)Roscoe Clinton Myers' 3xggf, Capt. Henry Rhoads' (1739-1814) House in Browder, Kentucky. (from "History of Muhlenberg County") Anne Augusta Hills (1844 - 1922) (41 KB)Anne Augusta Hills was the maternal grandmother of Roscoe Clinton Myers. The descendants of Edward Hawes an Anglo Immigrant (135 KB)Traveling to Holland and working for the Dutch Colony at New Amsterdam to work as a stone mason. There he became associated with Native Americans in trading and had a son born there.Could this child be the first Anglo child born north of Jamestown?On a routine trip into the wilderness, he never returned. He may have been among the first Anglos to see the majesty of Niagara Falls. (information from "The Edward Hawes Heirs" by Raymond G. Hawes) Descendants of Christian Roth (59 KB)Outline descendancy tree of Christian Roth. 1785 Kentucky Migration (11 KB)Capt. Henry Rhoads leads 100 families from Brothersvalley, PA, to the Green River Country of Kentucky. (includes information from the books by H. Austin Cooper) The Love Story of Sarah Mattoon & Zechariah Field (24 KB)The story of a love triangle, kidnapping, captivity, escape and a long journey home set in 18th century New England.Sarah & Zechariah were the 6th great grandparents of Bettye Jane Rollins.(from "Field Genealogy" by Frederick C. Pierce) Our Turkish Heritage (6 KB)One thousand years ago, some of our genetic material was on the Russian steppe.(various sources) Milestones of Our Family's Life Experience. (109 KB)Associations of members of our family with historical or interesting events.(revised 15 May 2000) (various sources) Descendants of Christian Roth, a German Immigrant (353 KB)A genealogy report tracking the Rhoads family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and later moving west to the Green River Country in 1785.(various sources) Myers Family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and later moving west to the Green River Country in 1785.(various sources) Myers Family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and later moving west to the Green River Country in 1785.(various sources) Myers Family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and later moving west to the Green River Country in 1785.(various sources) Myers Family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and International Rote (see the country in 1785.) (various sources) Myers Family from Germany to Pennsylvania and Maryland and International Rote (see the country in 1785.) Genealogy At Rootsweb Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com I also have Myers ancestors who deadend in Cumberland Genealogy society who you can hire to do research, they do excellent work. There is a Some of the Adams and Cumberland County families. //www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/m/myers/pats.html Gail ------ History of Cumberland County: from a bio of Benj. Myers was the first of the Meyers family to come to this county probably about 1760. He was the first minister of the United Brethern church, he married a Miss Baker and had 3 sons, Abm, Benj and John... Abm Myer, private, militia Col. Woods Company, b. 7 Feb 1788, d. 21 Sept 1828, buried Trindle Springs Twp. Buried in a Graveyard on the Bitner farm W. Pennesboro Twp: Abm. Myers "Preacher of the Gospel" d. 28 Oct 1826, aged 68 yrs 5 mo. Christiana Myers, wife of John Myers, d. Nov 1805, aged 72 years. Biographical Annals of Cumberland County: from the biography of John Fishburn Myers vas an early pioneer of Dauphin Co., his son Abm. Myers came from York to Cumberland County: from the biography of John Fishburn Myers. Myers emigrated from Germany first to Adams Co, then he bought 2 farms in Frankford Twp, Cumberland.Ludvich Myers had sons:Daniel, Ludvich Jr., Peter b.1800, Valentine, Benj., and Barnet (Note: this Myers family from Adams and Cumberland.Ludvich Myers had sons:Daniel, Ludvich Jr., Peter b.1800, Valentine, Benj., and Barnet (Note: this Myers family from Adams and Cumberland is documented extensively in some ancestry.com family tree). Gale Wallen May 26, 2005 at 01:24:33 I don't understand where the 1804 date came from that you mentioned for the sale of the furnace. If I wrote that, it was a typo. The only 1804 I see is the date for Greenup having been governor of Virginia) in 1791 - The Bourbon Furnace was erected in March, 1791 1791 - In may, Myers sold interest in the land to Jacob Cockney Owings, Christopher Greenup (Gov. of KY from 1804 to 1808) Walter Beal and Willis Green. A joint stock company was formed known as "Jacob Cockney Owings, owners and proprietors of the Bourbon Furnace". 1794 - On March 6, 1794 the company was reorganized: George Thomas, John Breckenridge and George Nicholas purchased stock in the company. The newly organized company built Slate Forge on Slate Creek three miles above the
furnace into bar iron. 1802 The will of Jacob Myers of Lincoln Co. KY was proven. (sent a copy to the Lincoln Co. KY was listed in the census. You're saying there is a preponderance of evidence that Lincoln Co./ Burbon FurnaceJacob was our ancestor????? I have not seen a single record to suggest that Jacob Myers, JacobLincoln4/3/1790 Myers, Jr.Lincoln4/3/1790(probably the nephew found in Jefferson in the 1800) 1800 KY Census (from tax lists) Myers, JacobLincoln8/16/1800also - Michael, William, Myars, JacobMercer1800also - Henry Myars, JacobWashington1800also - Michael, William, Myars, JacobMercer1800also Ferguson.The land was what was later transferred to Christopher Cumberland County, KY Deed Book B Abstracts1810-1812 Jacob MYERS to Daniel MYERS. But for some reason Jacob of Cumberland wasn't listed in the tax lists in order to make the 1800 (from tax records) census. VIRGINIA LAND GRANTS 1782 - 1792 Myers, Jacob - in Kentucky Co. thenLincoln Co.(much on Dix River), Jefferson Co., and Fayette Co. (including the Slate Creek land where the Bourbon Furnace was); then Nelson Co. Bourbon Furnace was); the Nelson Furnace was (Nelson Furnace was); the Nelson Furnace was (Nelson Furnace was); the Nelson Furnace was (Nelson Furnace was (N GRANTS SOUTH OF GREEN RIVER1797 -1866 OUR JACOB - Myers, Jacob 50 acres book 5page 24710/18/1806Cumberland Co. Robinson and Smith Cr. Truthfully, I wish the Bourbon Furnace Jacob was ours - There are many records about him, and we have no records of our Jacob before Cumberland Co. KY.We only have a couple of census birth places for a couple of his children. Gale More Replies: Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com Jacob Myers, b. 19 Aug 1761 d. 28 Aug 1838 Mifflin Twp., PA. married Anna Margaret Morrett. Two known children are; John Myers, b. 20 Oct 1781 and Jacob Myers, b. 20 Oct 1781 and Jacob Myers, b. 20 Oct 1781 and Jacob Myers, b. 19 Aug 1761 d. 28 Aug 1838 Mifflin Twp., PA. married Anna Margaret Morrett. children but am trying to find the parents of Jacob Myers Sr. Home > User Trees > Ron-C-Myers [ Home Page | Previous Page | Previous Page | Next Page ] 174. Henry Bodwell II 404, born 17 Jan 1652/53 in London; died Aft. 1701 in Metheun, Essex County, MA405. He was the son of 348. Henry Bodwell II and 349. Mary~. He married 175. Bethia Emery 04 May 1681 in Newbury, Essex County, MA. 175. Bethia Emery, born 15 Oct 1658 in Newbury, Essex County, MA; died Unknown in Metheun, Essex County, MA; died Unknown Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery OfNewbury, Mass. 1590-1890. Compiled By Rev. Rufus Emery. Salem, Mass, 1890. Printed By Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., Included in the CD "Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s 9 BETHIA3 EMERY (John, 2 Descendants) of John and Anthony Emery. Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., Included in the CD "Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s" Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s 9 BETHIA3 EMERY (John, 2 Descendants) of John and Anthony Emery. Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., Included in the CD "Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s" Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s 9 John1), daughter of John Emery, jun., and Mary (Webster) Emery, born 1658; married Henry Bodwell, May 4, 1681. Henry Bodwell was pressed from Newbury, Aug., 1676, to go against the Indian enemy. He was one of the survivors of the battle of Bloody Brook; had his left arm broken by a musket ball; being a man of great strength and courage, he seized his gun in his right hand and, swinging it around his head, forced his way through the Indians. He is said on one occasion, to have shot an Indian on the opposite side of the Merrimack, who, thinking himself at a safe distance, was making himself at a safe distance, was making himself at a safe distance of the Merrimack at a safe distance of the insulting gestures. Children: iBETHIA,4 b. June 2, 1682. iiMARY, b. April 1, 1684. iiiHENRY and JOSIAH, twins, b. Jan. 27, 1685; both died the same year. ivABIGAIL, b. Feb. 14, 1693. viii SARAH, b. Dec. 1, 1694. ixHANNAH, b. Sept. 1, 1696. xJUDITH, b. April 4, 1698 xiRUTH, b. Dec. 2, 1699. xiiCHILD, b. July 10, 1701. [] NEHGS Register July 1884 Soldiers in King Philip's War page 337, et al ...impressed at Newbury, ...Henry Bodwell had his left arm broken, but being of great strength and courage seized his gun in his right hand and swinging it abut his head charged furiously through the Indians and got away. NEHGS Register 1957 Notes Historical Intelligence page 317 ORIGIN OF HENRY BODWELL. Henry Bodwell who fought at the battle of Bloody Brook in 1675, is said to have been born in 1654 and to have been born in 1654. the son of Henry Bodwell who held land in St. Martin Outwich, London, in or shortly before 1651. See "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica", 5th Series, vol 7, pp. 288, 289. The last named Henry may well have been that Henry Bodwell listed in Griffith's "Pedigrees of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire", pp. 171 et seq. [son of Hugh gwyn Bodvel of Bodfel, Lleyn, Caernarvons., North Wales, High Sheriff of that shire, 1589, 1597, whose will was proved at PCC 1611]. This Henry seems to have married, by 1614, Mary, Daughter of Hugh Madryn. See Col. Charles F. Banks' MSS in Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, and Dwnn's "Visitation of Wales", vol. II, pp. 173, 174, as well as Exchequer Deponents, Caernarvons., Mich. 34, 17 James I [1620], group VIII, p. 41. Arlington, Va. John G. Hunt. [] Some Descendants of Henry Bodwell 1651-1745 of MS Entries: 128Updated: Sat Nov 1 07:51:00 2003Contact: Betty Jane Carl ID: I1 Name: Henry Bodwell aka Bodvel Sex: M Birth: APRIL 1651 in Bodvel Caerns Death: 1 JUNE 1745 in Methuen, Essex Co, Massachusetts Note: I believe Caerns is an older name for Wales. Note: Aft 100 B.C.: Beli Mawr (Mawr=Great), King of Britain, died. He is considered the original Bodwell and is counted as the first generation in G. L. Bodwell's BODWELL FAMILY LINES, Ninth Version, V. 1, p. 44, in the Chapter (pp. 18-55) called "Traditional Genealogy: Origins", p. 18. Note: This Henry's personal data says: Note: 1656: Henry's mother remarried after the death of Henry's father. "Her new husband, who was of rather higher station, (brother of Lord Newbury/Newborough?), may have assumed the name Bodvel." (p. 44) Note: 1660's: Our Henry was still a schoolboy [age 13?], and presumably after the death of his mother, his stepfafther shipped [ship owned by Lord Newbury] him to America with the intention of gaining possession of the estate to which Henry was heir. The sea-captain [perhaps Alexander Bodwell who died at sea] to whom Henry was entrusted robbed him of the money he had with him and on arrival in Newburyport, MA, indentured him to a farmer until he came of age." (p. 44) After completing his service, he became a freeman. (p. 56) Note: 1683: Henry moved from Newbury to Andover, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of the new township of Methuen, MA. (p. 56) Note: 1693: "He moved across the Merrimack River to Haverhill became part of Haverhill became pa 56) Note: "Henry's last five children were born in Haverhill but their births were registered in Andover. The Bodwells operated a ferry across the Merrimack and it was easier and quicker for them to go on foot or horseback to the centre of Haverhill." (p. 56) Marriage 1 Ann Bethiah Emery b: 15 OCT 1658 in Newbury, Essex Co, Massachusetts Married: 4 MAY 1681 in Newbury, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Abigail Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co,
MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 27 JAN 1685 in Andov 1686 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Henry Bodwell b: 1 SEP 1696 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Sarah Bodwell b: 1 SEP 1696 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA Judith Bodwell b: 4 FEB 1692 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Judith Bodwell b: 4 FEB 1692 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Judith Bodwell b: 4 FEB 1692 in Andover, Essex Co, MA Judith Bodwell b: 1 DEC 1694 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA Judith Bod APRIL 1698 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA Ruth Bodwell b: 2 DEC 1699 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA Phebe Bodwell b: 10 JULY 1701 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA [] bbodwell/treepg/Wales.htm Bodwell b: 2 DEC 1699 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA [] bbodwell/treepg/Wales.htm Bodwell b: 2 DEC 1699 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA [] bbodwell/treepg/Wales.htm Bodwell b: 2 DEC 1699 in Haverhill, Essex Co, MA [] bbodwell b: 2 DEC BC. From there the line can be traced down for 47 generations to Henry's father, his mother remarried. Her new husband, who was of rather high station - one source says he was a brother of Lord Newbury - may have adopted the name Bodvel. While Henry was still a schoolboy - the same source says he was 13 - and presumably after the death of his mother, his stepfather shipped him to America with the intention of gaining possession of the estate to which Henry was heir. According to the same source the ship was owned by Lord Newbury. The sea-captain to who Henry was entrusted - possibly Alexander Bodvel - robbed him of what money he had with him and on their arrival at Newburyport, Massachusetts, indentured him to a farmer until he came of age. Bodvel Hall is shown on sheet 123, Lleyn of the British Ordnance Survey map. Nearby is Bovel Bridge. Bod which means dwelling place, occurs in many Welsh names. Bovel may originally have been Bodvael. In its heyday the Bodvel itself. This part of Wales is less mountainous and has a lower rainfall than most of the rest of the country and so lent itself to a comparatively rich and produced wine, cattle and farm produce found a ready and profitable market in Chester, where they were conveyed in coastal vessels. Bardsey (Bards' Island), which had been a place of pilgrimage until the dissolution of the monasteries, together with Cwrtwith, the former demesne house of the Abbott of Bardsy, had been awarded to Sir John Wynn of Bodvel in recognition of his services in the battle against the rebels of Norfolk and Suffolk in Jul 1549, and formed part of the Bodvel estate. Cwrtwith was where the Abbott used to hold his leet court where tithes and rents were collected from tenants. No doubt the estate continued to collect rents if not tithes. Sir John was later accused of using Bardsey as the headquarters of a well-organized band of pirates. Though he was never brought to trail the charge may well have been true. Although the gentry of Carnarvonshire in general were not much given to active piracy, there were exceptions, and certainly they are not above trading with the pirates that infested the coast, both buying the cargos they had looted and selling them supplies. The Bodvel estate even developed a small port near Cwrtwith for the shipment of produce to Chester. Later the port was also used to import rum, sugar and other tropical products from the West Indies where the family had acquired land. Bodvel was on the road from Pwllheli on Cardigan Bay to Nefyn on Carnarvon Bay. animal, thereby avoiding the dangerous sea voyage through the treacherous and pirate-infested waters around Bardsey at the tip of the Lleyn peninsula. The Bodvel estate controlled part of the route and place and Bodvels were a wealthy and influential family. Sir John Bodvel (1582-1631) planned to replace the existing mansion at Bodvel (no trace of which now remains) by a stately home more in keeping with his rank and wealth, but had completed only the gate house (now Bodvel Hall) when he died at the comparatively young age of 48. His heirs did not proceed with the project and the upheavals connected with the Civil War, the Protectorate, and the Restoration finally put an end to any such grandiose idea. Even so, Bodvel and its associated estates were a prize well worth having. It is not surprising that the emigrant Henry's step-father went to such nefarious lengths to get rid of an unwanted heir, and gain ossession of his inheritance for himself. [] bbodwell/treepg/Line.htm Bodwell Line of Descent Beli Mawr - King of Britain about 100 BC Lludd Assallach ap Aflech Owain ap Assallach Brydwyn ap Owain Diwg ap Brydwyn Onwedd ap Diwg Onweredd ap Onwedd Gorddyfyn ap Onweredd Dyfyn ap Gorddyfyn Gwrddali ap Dyfyn Doli ap Gwrddbli Gwgan ap Doli Cain ap Gwrddbli Gwynedd and Anglesey from 369-443 Caswallon Llaw-Hir - King of Gwynedd from 443-517 Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd ap Caswallon - Ruled Gwynedd from 525-547 Rhun Hir ap Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd from 525-547 Rhun Hir ap Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd from 525-547 Rhun Hir ap Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 525-547 Rhun Hir ap Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 525-547 Rhun Hir ap Maelgwyn Hir Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli
ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-586 Beli ap Rhun - King of Gwynedd from 560-5 Tangno - Lord of Ardudwy & Eifionydd and founder of the 5th and 15th noble tribes of Wales. Merwydd Goch ap Collwyn Gwgan ap Meredydd ap Howel Einion ap Gruffydd - High Sheriff of Carnarvon from 1354-1356 Ifan ap Einion - He was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1389 Madog ap Ifan - died 1415 Howel ap Madog Adog ap Howel John Sir John Wynn - Standard bearer to John, Earl of Warwick at the battle of Norwich in 1549. Hugh Gwyn Bodvel - High Sheriff of Carnoarvonshire in 1589 Henry Bodvel - was a lawyer & practiced in London & Wales. Later deputy vice-admiral for North Wales Henry Bodvel - died 1656 Henry Bodvell b. Apr 1651 at Bodvel, Carnarvon, d. 1 Jun 1745, Methuen, Mass. [] bbodwell/treepg/Henry651.htm Henry Bodvell (1653 - 1745) Henry was born 17 Jan 1653 in, London, England. The Bodvell ancestral estate was located near the tip of the Llyn Peninsula in Northern Wales. In 1656, Henry's father died, leaving a widow and Henry. The widow married again and oral tradition holds that the step-father sent Henry to America to insure that Henry would not inherit the property. The sea captain who brought him over robbed him of what little money he had with him and put him ashore at Newburyport, Massachusetts, binding him over to a farmer in Newbury, Massachusetts until he came of age. In 1675, Henry was a soldier in Capt. Thomas Lathrop's company (The Flower of Essex). He was one of the seven or eight men who came out alive at the Battle of Bloody Brook (September 17, 1675) located at the present site of the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts. "Henry...had his left arm broken by a musket ball, being a man of great strength and courage, he seized his gun in his right hand, and swinging it around his head, forced his way through the Indians, by whom he was surrounded." (The Emery Genealogy, p.4) (see also Bodge "Soldiers of King Phillip's War") Henry was a renowned hunter, marksman, and a terror to the hostile Indians. The Bodwell family was much exposed to the Indians who crossed the river at the fords, and making raids for cattle into the common lands or pastures, alsong the Shawshin, escaped easily across the river to their hiding-places. He (Henry) is said, on one occasion, to have shot an Indian on the opposite side of the Merrimack River, who, thinking himself at a safe distance, was making insulting gestures. Henry then swam the Merrimack River, who, thinking himself at a safe distance, was making insulting gestures. Henry then swam the Merrimack River, who, thinking himself at a safe distance, was making insulting gestures. secured his scalp and his fine wolf-skin blanket. (Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts, S. L. Bailey, 1880, p. 122) In 1678 Henry took the Freedman's oath. On May 4, 1681, Henry married Bethia Emery, daughter of John Emery and his wife Mary Webster, of Newbury. He resided in Newbury until 1683, they then moved to Andover, where they lived until 1693, and finally to Haverhill, where in 1693, his father-in-law gave him and his wife 100 acres of land. This parcel was bounded on the Spickett River, and on the South by the Merrimack river and on the South by the Merrimack river and on the Spickett River, and on the Spi property is currently in the town of Lawrence, Masachusetts. Henry's second house was built in 1709 and remained standing until the mid 1970's. Bodwell's Ferry are named after Henry. "At the annual meeting for 1716 several persons (including Henry Bodwell) applied for an abatement of the their taxes for the ministry, and the school, on account of the great distance they lived from the town, and the difficulty they met with in coming. The town (Haverhill, p. 237. "In July of this year (1719) Stephen Barker, Henry Bodwell, and others petitioned the town to 'grant or set off a certain tract of land lying in the township of Haverhill so that they might make a township.' But the request was denied." History of Haverhill p. 251. Henry died 1 Jun 1745 in Methuen, Mass 24 Apr 1760 Boxford, Mass 2. Mary1 Apr 1684Andover, Mass7 Jan 1685Andover, 1746 Methuen, Mass 8. Daniel (Capt.)14 Feb 1692 Andover, Massca Apr 1787 Methuen, Mass(?) 9. Sarah1 Dec 1694 Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass 10. Hannah1 Sep 1696Haverhill, Mass4 Feb 1737 Methuen, Mass4 Feb 1737 Met Phebe10 Jul 1701Haverhill, Mass10 Sep 1730Methuen, Mass The Battle of Bloody Brook (1675) Experiencing increasing encroachment and pressure by the expanding colonists, the Wampanoags. In late June, 1675 a Wampanoag was killed near the English settement as Swansea, and the King Philip's War began. The Wampanoag attacked Swansea and ambushed and English relief column. Other raids struck near Taunton, Tiverton, and Dartmouth. Drawing from virtually every tribe in New England, Philip commanded more that 1,000 warriors. The English assembled an army at Plymouth in July and marched on Phillip's village at Mount Hope (near Bristol, Rhode Island) burning every Wampanoag village enroute. Philip moved west into the Nipmuc raided Brookfield and Worcester and then combined with the Pocumtuc to attack settlements in the Connecticut River Valley. After a raid at Northfield, a relief force under Captain Beers was ambushed south of town and more than half were attacked forcing the colonist to abandon their homes and fort-up in Deerfield. Facing a winter without food, 80 soldiers under Captain Thomas Lothrop were dispatched with 18 teamsters to gather the abandonded crops near Hadley. All went well until the return journey, when the expedition spotted some grapes along the trail just South of Deerfield. Many of the men laid down their rifles and began to pick the grapes. Then the expedition was ambushed by 700 Pocumtuc indians. Only seven or eight escaped. Another English force with 60 Mogegan warriors arrived too late and found only seven or eight escaped. logs and stood in the junction of the fork formed by the Merrimack and Spickett rivers. It was erected in the summer of 1693. A second house was presently moved to its new location at 31 East Haverhill Street, Lawrence, and two additions were built on to it for the children as they married. "This house became known as the Old Elm Bodwell House. It takes its name from the elm tree that was planted nearly 200 years ago (from 1932) by an Indian to show his gratitude to Henry, who owned the property in 1735, and who had done so much for the Indians." (Massachusetts State History in the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932) Another source states: "...the fine old elm which stands in front of the house was planted on the morning of July 26, 1729, by an Indian, who was rewarded for his services with a gallon of rum. The chimney [was] of immense proportions, measuring twenty feet by thirteen at the base. It was built, it is said, in 1738, although bricks marked "1688" have been taken from the huge chimney. The [were] laid in mortar, made by admixture of clay and chopped straw. (History of Lawrence tore down the Bodwell House and removed the Elm which had died some years before. According to a next door neighbor, the town removed the house because it was unoccupied and was being visited by vandals. A plaque commemorating the Bodwell Cram) who was kind enough to send in this postcard of the old homestead to share with the rest of the family. The smaller snapshot was sent in by Henry Hassell, Amelia, Va. grandson of Anson Lewis Bodwell And finally a photo of the old homestead as it looked in its prime: This photo from: "Images of America Lawrence, Massachusetts, by. Eartha Dengler, Katherine Khalife, and Ken Skulski, 1995, Copyright Immigrant City Archives, 1995 Arcadia Publishing, an imprint of the Chalford Publishing Corporation, One Washington Center, Dover, New Hampshire 03820, Printed In Great Britain. With thanks to Anne Arner, Lawrence, Massachusetts GEN WEB hostess, for sending this in. Contact: [email protected] December 26,1996 Copyright (C) 1996, 1997 Donald J. Bodwell. All rights reserved. [] More About Henry Bodwell III:Date born 2: 1654, Newbury, Essex County, MA406Individual Note: 04 May 1681, ?diedMilitary 1: Aug 1676, served at the Battle of Bloody Brook Notes for Bethia Emery:Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery OfNewbury, Mass. 1590-1890. Compiled By Rev. Rufus Emery. Salem, Mass, 1890. Printed By Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co., Included in the CD "Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s" Local and Family Histories: New England, 1600-1900s 9 BETHIA3 EMERY (John, 2 John1), daughter of John Emery, jun., and Mary
(Webster) Emery, born 1658; married Henry Bodwell, May 4, 1681. Henry Bodwell was pressed from Newbury, Aug., 1676, to go against the Indian enemy. He was one of the survivors of the battle of Bloody Brook; had his left arm broken by a musket ball; being a man of great strength and courage, he seized his gun in his right hand and, swinging it around his head, forced his way through the Indians. He is said on one occasion, to have shot an Indian on the opposite side of the Merrimack, who, thinking himself at a safe distance, was making insulting gestures. Children: iBETHIA,4 b. June 2, 1682. iiMARY, b. April 1, 1684. iiiHENRY and JOSIAH, twins, b. Jan. 27, 1685; both died the same year. ivABIGAIL, b. Feb. 14, 1693. viii SARAH, b. Dec. 1, 1694. ixHANNAH, b. Sept. 1, 1696. xJUDITH, b. April 4, 1698. xiRUTH, b. Dec. 2, 1699. xiiCHILD, b. July 10, 1701. [] Bethia Emery Bodwell (1658 - 1745) Bethia was the daughter of John Emery, Jr. Came to Newbury in 1635; married Mary Webster, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, October 24 1648; was selectman 1670-73; juror 1675-76; tithing-man in 1679; owned eighty acres of land at Artichoke or Raspberry River, of which half was given him by his father. Emery's Mill was on the site now known as Curzon's Mills at Newburyport. Emery's Mill was on the site now known as Curzon's Mills at Newburyport. Emery was admitted a freeman May 30, 1660; his wife died 3 Feb 1709. [] More About Henry Bodwell and Bethia Emery:Marriage: 04 May 1681, Newbury, Essex County, MAChildren of Henry Bodwell and Bethia Emery are: i. Bethia Bodwell, born 02 Jun 1682 in Newbury, MA; died 24 Apr 1760; married Nathan Barker 28 May 1711 ii. Mary Bodwell, born 01 Apr 1684 in Andover, MA; died 24 Apr 1760; married Nathan Barker 28 May 1711 ii. 1684; died Unknown. iii. Henry Bodwell, born 27 Jan 1684/85; died 29 Jan 1684/85; died 29 Jan 1684/85; died 31 Essex County, MA; born 09 Sep 1684 in Haverhill, Essex County, MA; died 11 Jun 1757 in Coventry, Tolland County, CT. More About Nathaniel Ladd and Abigail Bodwell:Marriage: 16 Jun 1748, Metheun, Essex County, MA; vi. Henry Bodwell IV, born 06 Nov 1688 in Andover, MA; died 01 Jun 1745 in Lawrence, MA; married Ann Potell 20 Apr 1727 in Hampton, NH; born 18 Nov 1707; died Unknown. More About Henry Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. ix. Sarah Bodwell, born 16 Jan 1690/91; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. ix. Sarah Bodwell, born 16 Jan 1690/91; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. viii. Daniel Bodwell, born 14 Feb 1692/93; died Unknown. Unknown. 87xi. Ruth Bodwell, born 02 Dec 1699 in Newbury, Essex County, MA; died Unknown; married Israel Huse 1716. xii. Unknown Bodwell, born 01 Sep 1896; died Unknown. [Home Page | First Page | Previous Page | Next Page | Last Page ] Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com Home > User Trees > Ron-C-Myers [ Home Page | Previous Page | Previous Page | Next Page | Last Page ] 1694. John Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died Abt. 1736 in Probably Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, Natter Neck, Natte married 1695. Elizabeth North 1695 in Old Rappahannock County, VA. 1695. Elizabeth North, born 1679; died 1742 in Essex County, VA.She was the daughter of 3390. Abraham~ North and 3391. Sarah Rowzee. Notes for John Mottley II:[myersfamily3.GED] John Motley Genealogy Record modified: 2001-12-15 This is my direct ancestor 9 generations back. é éJohn Motley ê êë John Motley ê ééWilliam Mills ëMary Mills ê Joane (unknown) Born: about 1675-00-00 Rappahannock County?, Virginia USA Died: 1736-00-00 Essex Co, Virginia USA -------- Marriages: 1. 1695-00-00 Elizabeth Oswald North - Children of John Motley and Elizabeth North: John Jr Motley \*Henry Motleyb. 1703-00-00 William Motleyb. about 1706-00-00 ----- Notes: Birth date approximate. About 1700 John moved from Rappanannack County to Essex County VA, the par ish of St Anne, where he died Source: Sledge -- Sledge has his wife as Elizabeth Rouzee, but I think this is wrong. The re are many references on genforum and other genealogy sites that have h is wife as Elizabeth North, daughter of Abraham North and Sarah Rowzee. They usually cite The American Motley Association for their information. I 'm going with it. - Hinds Site: Genealogy of Ken Hinds -- page 231 Name Index Surname Index Ho me Page Please email me if you have any corrections, comments, or questions More About Elizabeth North: AKA (Facts Pg): ? Elizabeth Oswald NorthChildren of John Mottley and Elizabeth North are: 847i. Elizabeth Mottley, born in possibly Mottleys Neck, Northumberland County, VA; died 19 Nov 1706 in Northumberland County, VA; died 1778. iii. Henry Mottley, born 1703 in Essex County, VA; died 1778 in Halifax County, NC; married (1) Mary Bates 1728; married (2) Hannah Andrews 1733; married (3) Catherine Fogg 1740; married (4) Ann Mosley 1750; married (4) Ann Mosley 1750; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (3) Catherine Fogg 1740; married (4) Ann Mosley 1750; married (4) Ann Mosley 1750; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (4) Ann Mosley 1750; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1752 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Essex County, VA; died 1739; married (5) Mary Ann Newman Abt. 1755 in Esse married Elizabeth Bates. 1696.Sir Thomas II Lunsford, Kt19, born Abt. 1610 in Framfield, Sussex, England20; died 1653 in Williamsburg, VA.He was the son of 3392. Thomas I Lunsford and 3393. Katherine Fludd.He married 1697. Mary~ Hudson Bet. Jan 1632/33 - Aug 1633 in Peckham, Surrey. 1697. Mary~ Hudson21, born Abt. 1614 in

Peckham, Surrey; died Bef. 28 Nov 1638 in East Hoathley, Sussex. Notes for Sir Thomas II Lunsford, Kt:[myersfamily3.GED]uly05.GED] Hopkins of Virginia and Mary College Quarterly Mr. Henry Benskin came over with Sir Thomas Lunsford in 1650, who locat ed on the Rappahannock River. V. 6, p. 89. [] Reliques of the Rives Ryves GenealogyLibrary.com Page 75 ...son of Mr. Timothie Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives; it could not have been the date of baptism of William Rives; it could not have been the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism of William Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that this ref ers to the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 1644." It is possible that the date of baptism Rives was \*\*\* 16 is listed, in 1684 and 1695, among the tithables or taxpayers from S outhwarke Parish, one of the two parishes into which Surry was divid ed at the time. Alexander Brown stated in The Cabells and their Kin that the emigrant ance stor of the Rives family came to Virginia in the Cavalier emigration of 16 49-1659 and settled at or near Blandford in Surry county, but gave no auth ority for his statement. There is reason to believe that the statement w as originally made to Mr. Brown by Mr. Thomas Frances8 Rives, 1839-1900), of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and that the tradition--for it can be nothing more--is probably nearer the facts than family traditions generally prove to be upon close examination. Timothy Ryves, of Oxford, died in 1643, a year which saw the breaking in to full flames of the fire of revolt of the conflict, and it is hardly to be supposed that the family of Timothy Ry ves deviated from the unfailing loyalty displayed generally by the fami ly in England to the cause of Charles, and for which more than one memb er suffered grievously. The years after Marston Moor were bitter ones for all adherents to the Cav alier cause and a notable emigration took place of individuals and famili es from England to Virginia. John Fiske has pointed out how many of the fa milies, who later gave distinction to Virginia, came to the colony duri ng the Civil War in England.1 Included within the number were such outstan ding members of the English gentry as General Mainwaring Hammond, Sir Philip Stevens, John Brodnax, and Richard Fox, Colone Is Guy Molesworth, Joseph Bridger and Henry Norwood, Alexander Culpeppe r, Henry Bishop, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Gray Skipwith, Nathaniel Baco n, Sr., William Bassett, Thomas Batte, Lancelot Bathurst, William Bassett, Tho Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, and Tyler's Qu arterly, viii, 1. [] Sir Thomas Lunsford Among the cavaliers who came to Virginia in 1649 was Sir Thomas Lunsford, knighted December 28, 1641, and made lieutena nt of the Tower of London. On the 27th of December, while walking throu gh Westminster Hall with twenty or thirty of his friends, and meeting a band of appretices, he and his companions drew their swords and wounded twen ty or thirty of them and denounced them as "Roundheads" because of their f ashion to cut the hair round. He married, it seems, three times. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Neville, of County Berks, a nd his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Smith, of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Berks, Philippa, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. By h er he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in the Tower of London, who in 1667 married Dani el Norton of County Kent. 381.) There was a William Lun sford, Esq., probably a son, mentioned in the land grant given him on h is arrival in Virginia. This grant, dated Oct. 24, 1650, was for 3,423 acres "lying upon a B ay on the south side of Rappahannock river." The consideration was his tra nsportation of sixty-five persons, who are named in the records as fallow s: Sr Thomas Lunsford KntBart., the Lady Lunsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Philippa Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Philippa Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Mrs. Philippa Lunsford, Wrs. Phi Roberts, William Bush, Valentine H arvey, Thomas Aldridge, Thomas Davis, Francis Roberts, Richard Millard, Ri chd Greene, Isabella Maidhone, John Beech, Nicholas Menlg o, John Madley, Nicho. Church, Antho: Griffith, Wm Fletcher, Richard Holdr ich, Cassanamjius Smith, John Williams, George Weeden, Edmond Hawkes, John Bradbury, Thomas Menloe, Thomas Menloe, Thomas Hodskins, William Velley, Tho. Maidston e, Yarmer Jones, Mrs. Jones his child, Jones Harris, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones his child, Maidstones child. A pedigree of the Lunsfords in the British Museum mentions that Lunsford " sould all and went into Virginia, where he married his third wife." He was made by Sir William Berkeley lieutenant-general of the Colony and a mem ber of the Col Lunsford appears in the Lancaster records as t ransacting business in her own name. She was the widow first of Richard Ke mpe, Esq., secretary of state, and after Lunsford's death, married Major-G eneral Robert Smith, of Middlesex county. "I Thomas Stegge do hereby acknowledge that I have receaved of the Lady Lu nsford Twoe Thousand pounds of the Lady Lu nsford Stegge do hereby acknowledge that I have receaved of the Lady Lu nsford Twoe Thousand pounds of the Lady Lu nsford Stegge do hereby acknowledge that I have receaved of the Lady Lu nsford Twoe Thousand pounds of the Lady Lu nsford Stegge do hereby acknowledge that I have receaved of the Lady Lu nsford Twoe Thousand pounds of the Lady Lu nsford Twoe of Tobaccoe & Caske wch is in full of all Acco mpts between Mr John Calvert & Mr Richard Kempe, as witness my hand this f irst of December 1656. "Recorded 7 o Jan Ao 1656 Thomas Stegge." Sir Thomas Lunsford was buried near Greenspring, the residence of Sir Will iam Beckeley, and there was a monument there to the joint memories of Thom as Ludwell, Esq., secretary of state, Richard Kempe, his predecessor in t he secretary's office, and Sir Thomas Lunsford. This tombstone is now in t he churchyard at Williamsburg, whither it was carried some years ago. T he Lady Lunsford, who survived him, was his Virginia and third wife. In t he Lancaster county records occurs a deed, dated April 28, 1656, from Da me Elizabeth Lunsford to her loving friend Richard Lee, for fifty acr es on Rappahannock river, "being part of a dividend assigned me by Sam'l A bbot." She had one daughter, Catherine, so called by reason of the cust om of our ancestors of naming the eldest child after the death wife. In t he records of the General Court appears this entry some years latter: 12th of October 1670.--Governor Sr Henry Chicheley, Tho. Ludwell, Secr, Ed wd Diggs, Major Genll Smith, Theo. Bland, Coll Swann, Lt Coll Parke, Co ll Brown, Coll Jennings, Tho. Ballard. \*\* Whereas Sr Thomas Lunsford Knt Barront decd was by pattent possessd of a t ract of land conteyning about three or foure thousand acres of Land lyi ng in the freshes of Rapp river commonly called portobacco and where as at this Court Mrs Katherine Lunsford one of the said land in her owne right as this court should thinke fit to allow The Cort doth thereupon ordr that she doe seat and possesse he rselfe of some pt of the said land that may not prjudice the Indians now l iveing upon pt of the said land And whereas there are three daughtrs in En gland by a formr venture who hath not made any claime to the said land And whereas there are three daughtrs in En gland by a formr venture who hath not made any claime to the said land It is order that if they doe not make their clayme to the said land And whereas there are three daughtrs in En gland by a formr venture who hath not made any claime to the said land It is order the said l Katherine to have hold possesse and enj oy the same to her and her heirs forever and the petition of the said Kath erine ordrd to be recorded. Madam Katherine married, first, Peter Jennings, attorney-general, and, sec ond, about 1652, Hon. Ralph Wormely, Esq., secretary of state, and her dea th in 1685 is thus recorded in the parish register of Middlesex county: The Honorable Lady Madam Katherine Wormeley wife of the Honble Ralph Worme ley Esqr Departed this Life 17th of May 1685 & was buried in the Chance ll of the Great Church between ye Hon [Sir Henry] Chicheley &\*\* She had issue, by Wormely, two daughters, (1) Elizabeth, who married Mr. J ohn Lomax, son of Rev. John Lomax and Catherine Gray his wife, (2) Catheri ne, who married Gawin Corbin, but left no issue. "Mr. John Lomax & Mrs Elizabeth Wormley were Married June ye 1st 1703" (Mi ddlesex Register). There is of records in Essex county a deed, dated April 8, 1707, from Gaw in Corbin, releasing his right to "John Lomax of the county of Essex, in the Colony of Virginia, gentleman, and to Elizabeth Lomax, his wife, late E lizabeth Wormeley, Esq., deceased," in an isla nd of 500 acres included within the land called Portabago formerly grant ed to Sir Thomas Lunsford, knight and baronet, on October 24, 1650. The de ed recites that Gawin Corbin and John Lomax and Elizabeth his wife "have a ctual possession of said land," and that Gawin Corbin "has a life intere st in a moiety of the same, after whose death the reversion thereof is t he proper inheritance of the said John Lomax and Elizabeth Wormeley: Lunsford, born Nov. 5, 1705; C atherine, born Oct. 5, 1707; Susanna, John, Frances. Lunsford Lomax marri ed Mary Edwards, daughter of William Edwards,\* of Williamsburg, June 14, 1 729. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Blair at Mr. Ludwell's (Gree nspring). Thus, through the Lomax family and its intermarriages, Sir Thomas Lunsford has numerous descendants in Virginia, among whom may be mentioned Lunsf ord Lomax Lewis, Ex-President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia Magazine, Vol. I., and Lomax Family.) \*William Edwards resided more often in Surry where his ancestors had lo ng been seated. [Article from The William Edwards resided more often in Surry where his ancestors had lo ng been seated.] (Jan., 1900), pages 183-186.] [] ROOTSWEB WORLDCONNECT Sandy Kimble's Neely/Bradford Family Contact: Sandy Kimble ID: I1586 Name: Thomas Surname: Lunsford NSFX: Sir Title: Sir Sex: M Birth: Abt 1610 in Framfield, Sussex, England Death: Abt 1653 in Va Note:! Arrived in VA 1650. Info from Coppage/coppedge Chronicle, data co mpiled by Dr. John Manahan and Max Coppage written 1975. info from Prod gy Walt Overstreet PPCC40a. Sir Thomas Lunsford was what was known as a "c avalier". He was knighted 28 Dec 1641 and made lieutenant of the Tow er of London. He supported King Charles I of England and was a high ranki ng officer in his army. Unfortunately, King Charles was overthrown. To induse settlers to co me to VA the governor Berkely, Sent letters out to men such as Thomas came over at this time (about 1650) he may have received su ch an offer. He was not exactly a traitor -- his side just lost in the war. May have been related to Lunsford that fought at Hastings! [] Boards > Surnames > Lunsford URL: d&m=557 Subject: Sir Thomas Lunsford came to Virginia in 1649(?) He was accompanied by 65 p eople including his wife Lady Katherine (Neville) Lunsford their three dau ghters Mrs, Elizabeth Lunsford, Ars Phillipa Lunsford, and Mrs. Mary Lunsf ord. Also a William Lunsford, Esq. I would think that "Mrs" is the abbrevi ation for the old title of "Mistress: which was the way ladies were addres ses in medieval England. It seems to be a belief that William was his son --but I have seen many accounts that the son born of Annie Hudson died shortly after birth. Also no mention of a son was in Sir Thomas' will. Lady K atherine died shortly after her arrival in Virginia. Sir Thomas then marri ed Elizabeth Kemp Wormeley a widow. They had a daughter named Katherine died shortly after birth. he lps someone.Good luck!!Nkki [] Boards > Surnames > Lunsford URL: d&m=484.498 Subject: Robert Lunsford Author: Kimberly Gallant Date: 18 May 2001 10:51 AM GMT the Lunsford line in Sussex goes back to about 1020 AD.The earliest na me I have ever seen is Ingelraman of Lundresford. I don't have your Robert but I have a John Lonesford with three sons (John, Alan, Laurence) in the era you mention. You may want to try Good O ld Mountain news by Terry Lunsford He has a ton of Lunsford URL: d&m=531 Subject: Lunsford/Luntsford - Colonial Records of Virginia Author: Regena Cogar Date: 31 May 2000 12:00 PM GMT Library of Virginia Colonial Records Project Middlesix County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County Records Vol. III, 220. p. 31 -- Elizabeth, Philippa, and Mary Lunsford, orphans of Sir County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Office Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. J. C. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sessions Books II, 66-67. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Record Sesions Books II, 66-67. Jeaffreson (ed.) Middlesex County ENG Thomas Lunsfor d, Kt., were returned to England ... "Sir John Thorowgood was ordered to maintain these orphans. ("Lunsford" in the Calendar of Sessions Books.) SEE: Library of Virginia Digital Collection: Land Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant of Sessions Books.) SEE: Library of Virginia Digital Collection: Land Office Patents and Grant of Collection: Land Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Patents 2, p. 254-255, Sir Thomas Luntsford - VA Land Grant Office Paten 3,423 acres "lyeing upon a bay on the South side of Rapp a. begining at a Marked tree ..." This grant was "... for the Transportati on of Sixty & five persons into the Colony ...", among which persons wer e: The Lady Luntsford, Elizabeth Luntsford, Mary Lunt sford, and Wm. Luntsford Esq'r. [p. 254] [p. 255] READ a transcription of this grant at genbbs/genb bs.cgi/USA/Va/UnknownDeed?read=32 Surnames: JEAFFRESON, LUNTSFORD, THOROWGOOD. NOTE: This researcher has no known connection with the names in this posti ng. [] In GOMN #21, Robert Lunsford reported on the old American home of Sir Thom as Lunsford. His original contact with me went as follows: "My name is Robert Ashley Lunsford. My immediate family resides in Tidewat er, Virginia and I believe you have just recently conversed with my fath er Robert Lee about our discovery of the Rich Neck Plantation in the Ci ty of Williamsburg have wanted to contact you and give you an update and s tart a correspondence with you with the hopes of averting a real disaste r. My direct descendants are from Alabama. We have traced our branch of the tree from AL to SC (Ephraim Lunsford), but the trial ends there. The vankees did a good job of destroying any records. But, as you have also don e, we started at the beginning and started tracing back up the line. Of co urse we are very interested in Sir Thomas and his possible link to a ll of the Lunsfords in the States. To make a long story as short as possib le, I took my birthday off and traveled up to Jamestown where Rich Neck was? My father a nd I had initially placed it further south on what is now the city of Newp ort News. Come to find out there were quite a number of Rich Necks back th en. Well they look surprised and said that the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation was digging there. I jump ed in my car and sure enough , I found it. There were about 15 individua ls on the site and they were very surprised to meet a Lunsford. I spoke wi th the archeologist on site (Philip Levy), who fancies himself a Sir Thom as fan, and took lots of pictures. Unfortunately, as my father has probab ly related the Foundation is planning on putting the site up for sale in t he very near future. The surrounding land (160 acres) was purchased by a d evelopment company and houses have already sprung up all around the home s ite. To the Foundations credit they stepped in and conduct a study before the bulldo zers did their work. The archeologists have found thousands of artifact s. I stopped by the Foundations offices and was shown everything from sliv er spoons to roofing tiles and a crushed thimble. It's all quite overwhelm ing. All that remains of the detached kitch en are also well preserved. There is a glazed tile floor that looks li ke it was laid last year! Unfortunately the kiln which was used to make t he bricks has been destroyed. There's a house on top of it now. Also the s ite of the burial plots of the various individuals (Lom ax, Ludwell and Sir Thomas) that were supposed to be the in "Orchard", b ut chances are that there is a house or a road on top of it. I am planni ng on purchasing a scanner sometime this week so I can send the photo 's I have to you. There is a house or a road on top of it. I am planni ng on purchasing a scanner sometime this week so I can send the photo 's I have to you. sale and is willi ng to talk to us. Where we will really need help is with spreading the information and possible raising of funds. I apologize for the random natu re of this information, but I just got online last week. In part to help g et the information out on this "discovery". I look forward to speaking wi th you and exchanging information. Oh, and by the way...Great Web Site!!! !! I love it! Keep up the good work!" He wrote to update the situation, recently. If you are able and/or interes ted in helping him, please contact him! "About 2 weeks ago (Jan. 1999) my parents purchased a lot from the Coloni al Williamsburg Foundation. On this lot are most of the out buildings fr om the original Rich Neck plantation. The site contains the kitchen, and s everal other buildings spanning a period of time from the 1620's to the 17 00's. For the first time in over 300 years Rich Neck is owned by a Lunsfor d! The Foundation has been wonderful, helping us fulfill our goal of prese rving one of Virginia's more important historical sites. I hope to se nd a brief history of the site with pictures soon. The lot with the remai ns of the main house are owned by the City of Williamsburg and they ha ve no plans of placing it on the market. We know that Sir Thomas was buri ed somewhere on the property, and hope that at some later date his remai ns can be located. The Foundation plans on opening up the site this summe r, for further investigations." [] More About Sir Thomas II Lunsford, Kt:Gateway Ancestor: from SussexIndividual Note: described in youth as 'of lawless disposition and violent temper'Knighted: 28 Dec 1641Lineage: possibly the 4th sonMigration: 1650, England to VirginiaMilitary: Bet. 1645 - 1646, A royalist army officerPlantagenet Descent: Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, d. 1151Political: 22 Dec 1641, Lt of the Tower of London Notes for Mary ~ Hudson; [myersfamily3.GED] WIFE, MARY (NOT ANN) HUDSON Sir Thomas may have married to Mary (mistakenly listed as Ann in some sour ces) Hudson, circa 1633. If so, the marriage had to take place between Jan uary and August of 1633, before he was imprisoned. There is no known record of S ir Thomas' pe digree's. Mary was born c1614 in Echam, Surrey, UK. She was buried Novemb er 28, 1638 at East Hoathly, Sussex, UK. Mary is the mother of record of S ir Thomas' pe digree's. Mary was born c1614 in Echam, Surrey, UK. She was buried Novemb er 28, 1638 at East Hoathly, Sussex, UK. Mary is the mother of record of S ir Thomas' pe digree's. (more on this later). .... INFANT SON Sir Thomas' son has two possible birth dates that I have seen, with the mo ther being Mary Hudson in both cases. This marriage is not documented a nd there is only one known reference to this son having been born. It see ms clear that Mary bore him a son, but this son, born c1638, d id not survive and was unnamed. This is further evidenced by a pedigree th at Sir Thomas, himself, had drawn up in 1647 -- which failsed to mention a ny son. A baby son, that did not survive, was born to the min 1638. The latter date could be more accurate, as it is the year th at Mary was buried and it could indicate that she and the baby both died d uring childbirth. Then again, there is record of her burial, but not of the child's. In either case, the son may have been born while Sir Thomas was away fr om England which could indicate that Sir Thomas took Mary abroad with him. After all, returning to visit his wife in those days, would have be en an arduous, time consuming task -- not to mention dangerous -- sin ce he was an escaped felon! Some people speculate that since the child in the U K. The key would be to find the record of the childs birth in mainland Eur ope, which would require tracing Sir Thomas' where-abouts and travels in E urope -- said to be France and Germany, primarily. Others say that it is not likely that Sir Thomas would take Mary to Fran ce with him, as he was on the run, fighting battles and was much travele d. There seems to be no record of when/where they married, thus it len ds to the notion that perhaps they wed outside of England. If this is t he case, the marriage would had to have taken place after October of 163 4. It is not unreasonable to believe that Sir Thomas, when he fled England, may have never intended to return and could not bear leaving behind h is betrothed. Therefore, perhaps he took her with him. However, if the s on was born c1634, it could indicate they married before he was imprisoned). This last speculation seems the mo st plausible. In that Mary was buried in England, it indicates she was not abroad with S ir Thomas. So, either her body was sent back for burial, Sir Thomas made r egular visits (not likely), Sir Thomas returned before 1639 (in late 163 7) or the child was, indeed, born c1634 while Sir Thomas made r egular visits (not likely), Sir William that came to t he states with Sir Thomas in 1649. More About Mary~ Hudson:Burial: 28 Nov 1638, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford and Mary~ Hudson:Burial: 28 Nov 1638, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford and Mary~ Hudson:Burial: 28 Nov 1638, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death: possibly died in childbirthForename Variant: sometimes mistakenly called AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death Pariate AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death Pariate AnneLineage: her son may have died youngChild of Thomas Lunsford, East Hoathley, SussexCause of Death Pariate AnneLineage: her son 1638 in Lunsford and Wilegh, Sussex, England; married (1) Susannah~ Blackwell; married (2) Unknown Rodham; married (3) Unknown Griffin. [Home Page | First Page | Next Page | Next Page | Next Page | Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com Home > User Trees > Ron-C-Myers [Home Page | First Page | Previous Page | Next Page | 6662.Christopher Mitford II, born in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland; died Unknown.He was the son of 13324. Christopher Mitford I.He married 6663. Jane Anderson, born Abt. 1523; died Abt. 1608. More About Christopher Mitford II:Burial: Unknown, St Page | Last Page ] NicholasPolitical 1: 1551, the sheriff of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 2: Alderman of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 3: 1556, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 3: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 3: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 3: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne was a Christopher MitfordPolitical 4: 1569, the mayor of Newc Christopher Mitford and Jane Anderson:Marriage 1: Abt. 1546, Newcastle Upon TyneMarriage 2: 19 Apr 1597, A Christopher Mitford and Jane Anderson are: 3331i. Alice Mitford, born Abt. 1546 in New Castle, Northumberland; died Bef. 06 Mar 1599/00 in England; married Edmund Craster. ii. Henry Mitford, born Abt. 1547; died Unknown; married Barbarie Carr; born Abt. 1549; died Unknown. iii. Robert Mitford, born Abt. 1549; died Unknown. iii. Robert Mitford, born Abt. 1549; died Unknown. Robert Mitford:Burial: Unknown, St Nicholas 6668.Henry Ogle, born 1474 in Berwick, Northumberland; died 15336. William Ogle and 13337. Margaret~.He married 6669. Elizabeth^ Musgrave Abt. 1519 in Eglingham, Northumberland. 6669.Elizabeth Musgrave, born in England; died Unknown. She was the daughter of 13338. Unknown^ Musgrave. Notes for Henry Ogle:OGLE AND BOTHAL page 191 "...he appears to have been a man of an ecclesiastical turn of mind, it it is correct that his sons were named after the four evangelists and St Cuthbert the northern saint." More About Henry Ogle:Lineage: 1st of the Ogles of EglinghamProperty: 23 Mar 1513/14, Received lands of Eglingham and Bewick Notes for Elizabeth^ Musgrave: OGLE AND BOTHAL page 191 "...The Musgraves (lords of the marshes and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duchess of Austria, the traditional history of which is this:---The Emperor had two great generals and mosses) are of German origin and are descended from an arch duches of Austria, the traditional history of the who made court to his daughter at the same time, and as he had experienced singular services from both, did not prefer one before the other, but to decide the matter, ordered the two heroes to run at the ring. It so happened that Musgrave, one of the contending generals, had the fortune to pierce the ring with the point of his spear, by which action he gained her as the reward. From this marriage issued that Musgrave who accompanied, as it is usual to say, William the Conqueror to England." [] The exact connection to the Musgrave shad close associations with the Ogles and it is probably that the connection is at this generation.---RCM [] More About Elizabeth^ Musgrave: Lineage 1: Connection to the Musgrave family line is uncertain. More About Henry Ogle and Elizabeth^ Musgrave: Marriage: Abt. 1519, Eglingham, NorthumberlandChildren of Henry Ogle and Elizabeth<sup>^</sup> Musgrave are: 3334i. Luke I Ogle, born in Eglingham, Northumberland; died Unknown. iii. Cuthbert Ogle, died Unknown. iii. Cuthbert Ogle, died Unknown. iv. John Ogle, died Unknown. v. Mathew Ogle, died Unknown. 6672.George I Pringle; born in of Craigleith; died 1602.He was the son of 13344. Alexander Pringle: Political 2: 1587, received lease in feu of the land and fortilice s of CraigleithPolitical 3: 1597, Craigleith granted to James Pringle of Smailholm, by the king, because George was a fugitivePolitical 4: 1597, resigned the lands of CraigleithChildren of George II Pringle. Heir: 1602, to his fatherPolitical 1: 1601, Contracted with James Pringle of Smailholm for CraigleithPolitical 2: 1605, received a feu charter for Craigleith 3336ii. Robert Pringle, born in of Stichill, Roxburghshire; died Aft. 1643; married Katherine Hamilton. 7168. Roger Bradshaw, died 1574. He was the son of 14336. William Bradshaw and 14337. Alice~. He married 7169. Margaretta De Ince. 7169. Margaretta De Ince, died Unknown.She was the daughter of 14338. Hugh~ De Ince: Bradshaw I, died 1570. 7296.Sir John Lowther, Kt587, born Abt. 1488 in Lowther, Kt587, born Abt. 1488 in Lowther Hall, Westmoreland, England588; died 03 Feb 1551/52. He was the son of 14592. Sir Hugh X Lowther, KB and 14593. Anne Threlkeld. He married 7297. Lucye Curwen 27 Jan 1501/02 in Workington, Cumberland; died Unknown. She was the daughter of 14594. Sir Thomas Curwen, Kt and 14595. Anne Huddleston. Notes for Sir John Lowther, Kt: The Popular History of England of Society and Government from the Earlisest Period to Our Own Times, Volume III Chapter LXX. When Mary arrived at Workington she was received with respect to Carlisle by Mr. Lowther, the deputy-governor. She was attended by her friends, Lords Herries and Fleming. Herries had taken the precaution to write to Lowther on the 15th, to know if the queen could come safely to Carlisle; but Mary was too impatient to wait for the answer, which was too the effect that, without instructions, he could only undertake to receive her with due honor, and to keep her in safety till the pleasure of the queen of England was known. More About Sir John Lowther, Kt:Political 1: 1516, Sheriff of CumberlandPolitical 2: 1543, Sheriff of CumberlandPolitical 3: 1551, CumberlandChildren of John Lowther and Lucye Curwen are: 3648i. Sir Hugh Lowther, Kt, born Abt. 1508 in Lowther, Westmorland; died 1546; married Lady Dorothy Clifford 1529 in Skipton, Yorkshire. ii. Mabel Lowther, born Abt. 1512; died Unknown; married Christopher Dalston; born in of Uldale; died Unknown. 7298.Sir Henry I Clifford Lord Clifford 589, born Abt. 1458 in Skipton, Yorkshire 590; died 23 Apr 1523. He was the son of 14596. Sir John Clifford Baron Clifford Baron Clifford and 14597. Lady Margaret Bromflete Baroness Clifford. He married 7299. Florence Pudsey, born Abt. 1484 in Berforth, Yorkshire; died 23 Apr 1533. She was the daughter of 14598. Sir Henry Pudsey Lord Of Bolton and 14599. Margaret Convers. More About Sir Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Florence Pudsey: Marriage: Bef. 11 Jul 1511, Barfoot, YorkshireChild of Henry Lord Clifford and Pudsey is: 3649i. Lady Dorothy Clifford, born Abt. 1510 in Lowther, Westmorland; died 13 Sep 1562 in Lowther, Westmorland; married Sir Hugh Lowther, Kt 1529 in Skipton, Yorkshire. [Home Page | First Page | Next Page | Last Page ] Sitemap Terms Privacy FAQ © 2025 Genealogy.com