

The Family and Ancestry of William Dabney (ca 1743 – 1779) of Virginia
and His Two Wives, Jane Quarles and Anna Harris

An Analysis of the English Connections of the Families of Dabney, Harris,
Overton, Waters, Peake, Herbert, Mallory, Quarles, Millett, and Others

By

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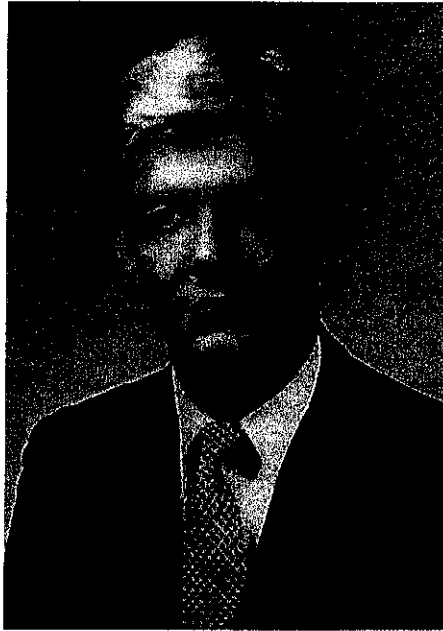
Note to Purchasers of the William Dabney Book

In regard to the Harris family material in this book, I regret that the initial material referenced the work of J. McFarland Williams, which contained many errors. Please be sure to read the corrections at the end of the book and the attachment of "Latest Findings" for more accurate information. Recent research also makes it seem unlikely that there was a close relationship between Capt. Thomas Harris and Robert Harris, who married Miss Claiborne.

W. L. Deyo

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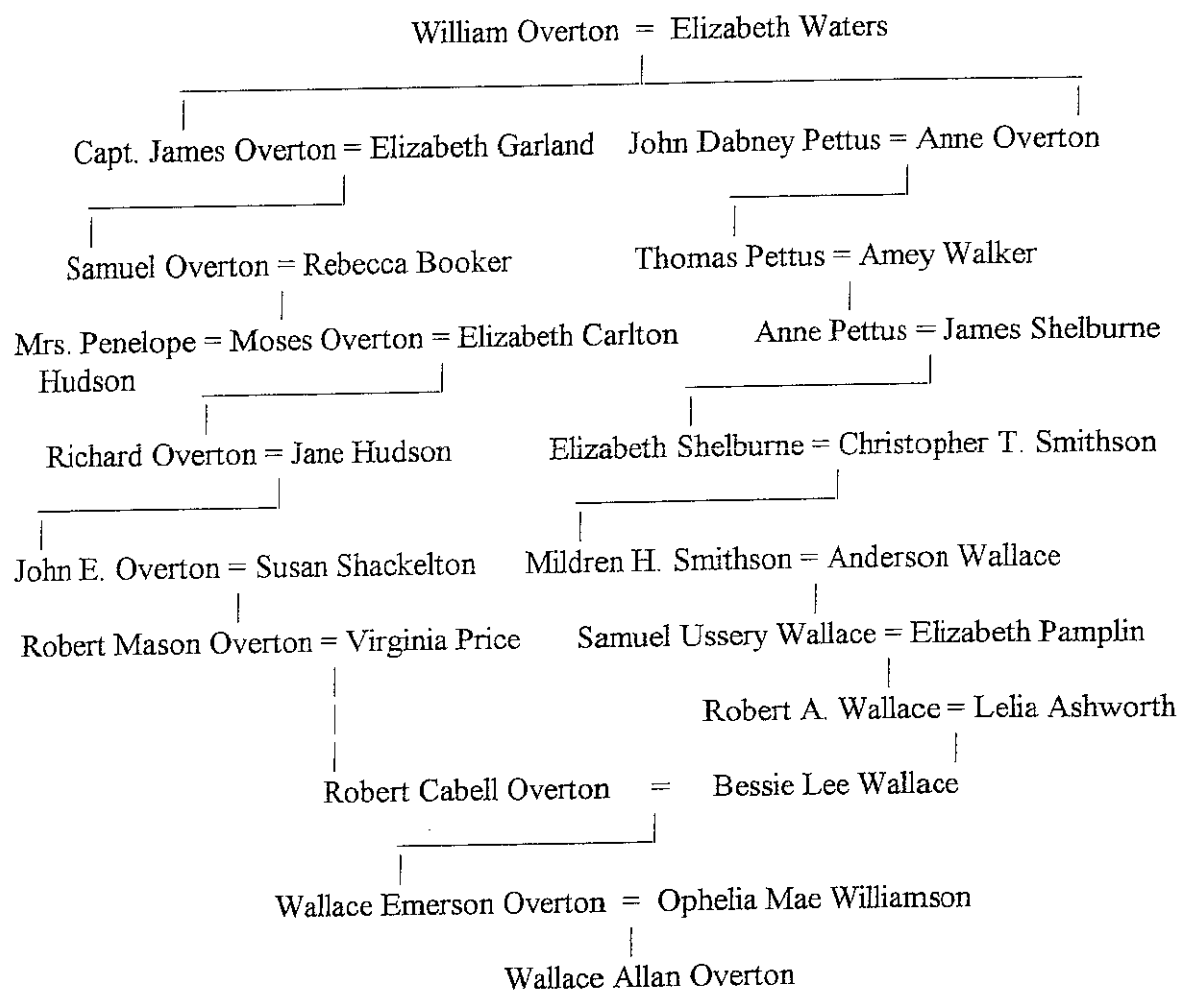
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Wallace Allan Overton

1954 -1997

This work is dedicated to the memory of Wallace Allan Overton, my dear friend and distant relative, a descendant of the families of Overton, Dabney, and Harris. Allan was the driving force behind my research on these families, particularly the English Overton family. I would probably never have put this material together without his encouragement and enjoyment of what I found. In his capacity as a brilliant attorney, he greatly helped me in my genealogical research with the understanding of the law. His early death was a tragedy that was difficult to bear for me and for everyone who knew him. May this work help to preserve his memory for a long time to come. Thank you, Allan, for everything.



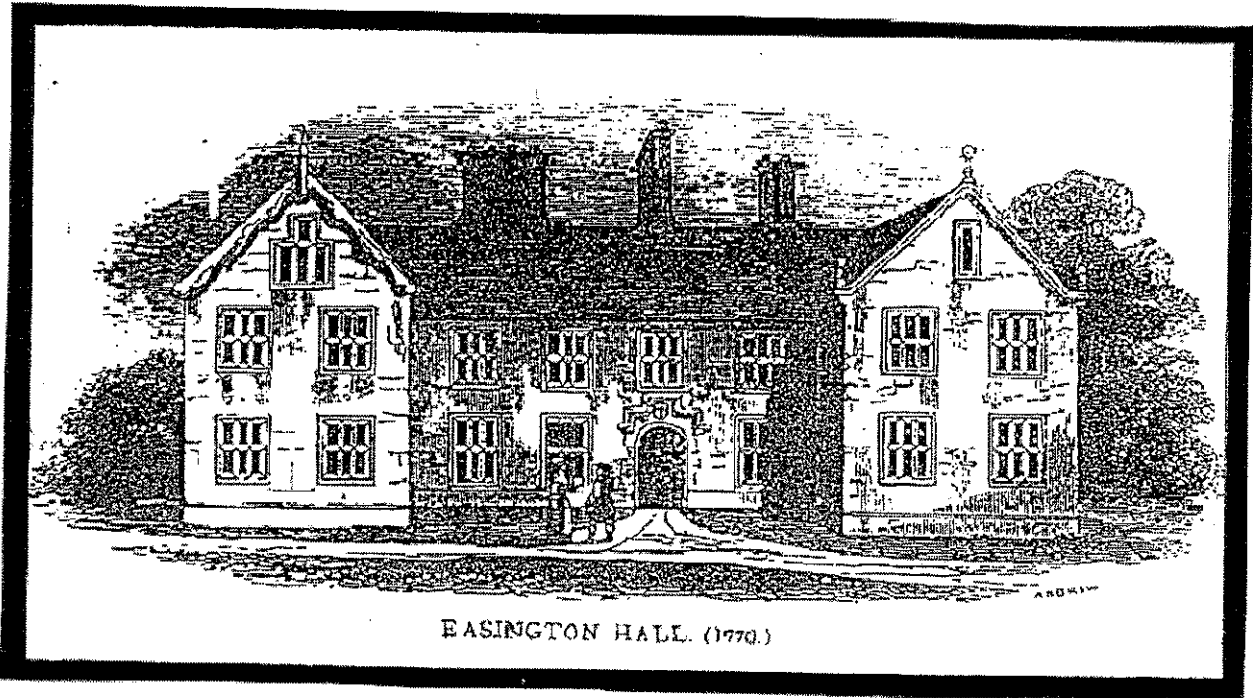
Notes on the Wallace Allan Overton Descent from William & Elizabeth Overton

The descent of Wallace Allan Overton from the immigrants, William and Elizabeth Overton, is not completely proven due to the destruction of county records but is supported in the areas of concern by circumstantial evidence as follows:

(1) The only item in the direct paternal Overton line which needs more proof is that Moses Overton, Sr., was the son of Samuel Overton. Circumstantial evidence makes the compiler believe that Moses Overton, Sr., was indeed the son of Samuel Overton, but the mother of Moses may have been a wife of Samuel previous to his wife, Rebecca Booker, daughter of Edmund Booker. Moses Overton, Jr. (b. 15 Mar 1772), married in 1798 to Mary Hyde (Clements) Booker, who had first been married to Edmund Booker of the same family as Samuel Overton's wife. The known descendants of Samuel Overton and of his siblings were closely associated with the descendants of Moses Overton, Sr. These facts are enough, in the face of there being no other significant connections to any other branch of the Overton family, to cause the compiler to believe that the lineage given is correct. Richard Overton can be identified on the tax list as the son of Moses Overton, Sr., and married the daughter of John Hudson and Elizabeth Mason. John Hudson was the stepson of Richard Overton's stepmother, Penelope (Irby) Parrott Hudson Overton.

(2) In the maternal line Wallace Emerson Overton, father of Wallace Allan Overton, absolute proof is lacking as to the parentage of Mildred H. (Smithson) Wallace, but circumstantial evidence points only to one couple as her likely parents, Christopher Todd Smithson and Elizabeth Shelburne. Mildred was probably named after the sister, Mildred, of Christopher T. Smithson. The marriage of Mildred Smithson and Anderson Wallace was performed by Rev. Silas Shelburne, brother of Elizabeth (Shelburne) Smithson, the probable mother of Mildred. The given name of "Pettus" was used among the descendants of Mildred H. (Smithson) Wallace, and that was the maiden name of her apparent grandmother, Anne (Pettus) Shelburne. Lastly, all of the children of Mildred H. (Smithson) Wallace were given names that were also the given names of the siblings of her apparent mother, Elizabeth (Shelburne) Smithson.

(3) Anne (Overton) Pettus, wife of John Dabney Pettus, is often stated to have been a daughter of Samuel Overton (b. 1685), son of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters. The dates do not allow this to be a reality, as Anne (Overton) Pettus was a contemporary of Samuel Overton and the mother of a child, Anne Pettus, who was born in 1702 per a family prayer book. *My Southern Families*, by Hiram K. Douglas (1967), lists Anne (Overton) Pettus as the daughter of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters, which is the only deduction that makes any sense.



Easington Hall
Ancestral Home of Gen. Robert Overton
(from a 1770 drawing in Poulson's *Holderness*)



General Robert Overton
(1609-1678)

Notes On William Dabney (ca 1743 - 1779)

Ancestry

William Dabney was a son of John Dabney (ca 1722 - 1771) of Hanover Co., VA, and his wife, Anna Harris (b 1724), daughter of Major Robert Harris (born at "Cedar Hill", Hanover Co., VA, and son of William Harris and Temperance Overton, whose 1716 tombstone still stands at "Cedar Hill", daughter of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters) and Mourning Glenn. John Dabney was the son of Cornelius Dabney and Sarah Jennings/Jennens, who were married in Hanover Co., VA, in 1721. Cornelius Dabney was the son of Cornelius Dabney, interpreter of Cockacoeske, Queen of the Pamunkey Indians, and his second wife, Susannah, whom some believe was the daughter, more likely the granddaughter, of Cockacoeske and her husband, Chief Totopotomoi.

Life of William Dabney

William Dabney was born in Hanover Co., VA, about 1743, as he had reached the age of 21 per his first appearance on the records of Albemarle Co., VA, late in 1764, when he bought land from Archibald Woods. This land involved a series of curious dealings with his father, John Dabney, of Hanover, as can be seen in the following abstracts of deeds. William Dabney traded land tracts with his father 9 months later, in 1765, and in 1766, they traded the same tracts back!

William Dabney married about 1763 to Jane Quarles, daughter of Capt. Roger Quarles of Caroline Co., VA, son of John Quarles and Jane Mallory, daughter of Capt. Roger Mallory. It is interesting to note that Jane Mallory's brother, John Mallory, went to England and married Mary Goodwin, the niece of Elizabeth (Waters) Overton, above. William and Jane (Quarles) Dabney settled in Albemarle Co., VA, along with William Tandy and his wife, Jane (Quarles) Tandy, daughter of Moses Quarles and Seth Linton. Jane (Quarles) Tandy was born in Stafford Co., VA, but after the death of her father, Moses Quarles, chose her uncle, Roger Quarles, of Caroline, to be her guardian. She was, therefore, raised like a sister with William Dabney's wife, Jane. The records of Stafford Co., VA, strongly indicate a relationship between Jane (Quarles) Tandy's mother, Seth Linton, and Major John West (ca 1757-1718) of Stafford, formerly called "Capt. John West" in the Stafford records, who appears to have been identical with Capt. John West, illegitimate son of Queen Cockacoeske by Col. John West of West Point, son of Governor John West. If these Indian relationships between the Dabney and Quarles families did indeed exist, it is no wonder how William Dabney became acquainted with his wife, Jane, as it would have been William's own cousin, the later Jane (Quarles) Tandy, who lived with her. Jane, wife of William Dabney, is last mentioned in the records of Albemarle Co. on 2 June 1768, when she was involved with her husband in the sale of land to William Shelton, and it is believed that she died shortly thereafter. She had one known son, John Quarles Dabney, who was born about 1763.

About the year 1769, William Dabney married secondly to his first cousin, Anna Harris (25 Dec 1748-24 Dec 1842), daughter of James Harris and Mary Harris. Her mother, Mary Harris, was the sister of Anna (Harris) Dabney, mother of William Dabney. In 1771 William Dabney's father, John Dabney, died in Hanover Co. His father's death may have influenced his decision to leave

the area. He witnessed a deed in Albemarle Co. on 2 Oct 1772 for his friend, Peter Gilliam, and by 19 Nov 1772 had moved to Pittsylvania Co., VA, where he was a witness to the will of John Kerby. Peter Gilliam also moved to Pittsylvania Co. at that time. In Pittsylvania Co., William Dabney was closely associated with the Heard family. While in Pittsylvania Co., he may have been the same William Dabney who was stated to have been a tutor at Pocket Plantation about the early 1770s (*History of Pittsylvania County*). William Dabney's residence changed from Pittsylvania Co. to Henry Co. in 1776/7, when the boundaries were changed. He died in Henry Co. by 27 May 1779, when the administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Anna Dabney, she being about five months pregnant at his death, who chose Jesse Heard and James Harris (her father) as her securities. The estate of William Dabney was to be appraised by James Cowden, Peter Gilliam, John Heard, and Thomas Heard. William Dabney had one known daughter by his second wife, namely Lucy H(arris?) Dabney. She never knew her father, as he died about 4 months prior to her birth. As Ann (Harris) Dabney moved back to her home in Albemarle Co. after her husband's death, Lucy may have been born in Albemarle Co. Lucy was born on 5 Sept 1779.

Anna (Harris) Dabney, widow of William Dabney, married secondly on 30 Nov 1787 (date of bond) in Albemarle Co. to Anthony Haden/Hayden. The bondsman was John Jouett, Anna's uncle, who was father of the John "Jack" Jouett of history who made the famous ride like Paul Revere to save the lives of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, and others from the approaching British Army. John Jouett was also the uncle of William Dabney, having married Mourning Glenn Harris, sister of his mother, Anna (Harris) Dabney. Joshua Nicholas was a witness. Anna's own consent was witnessed by Lucy Dabney and Susannah Harris. Susannah Harris was Anna's double sister-in-law, as she was the sister of Anna's late husband, William Dabney, and the wife of Anna's brother, Thomas Harris. Anna and her second husband, Anthony Haden, moved shortly after their marriage back to Pittsylvania Co. where the records show that Anthony Haden was involved in a suit the following year of 1788. Anna's father, James Harris, left a will, dated 25 Feb 1792, in Albemarle Co., in which he mentioned his daughter, Anna Haden, and his granddaughter, Lucy Dabney, whom he indicated had not yet come of age (under 21). Anna and Anthony Haden apparently did not stay long in Pittsylvania Co. before moving to Campbell Co., VA., where much of the Haden family had settled. They eventually moved to Kentucky. Anna died on 24 Dec 1824 in Christian Co., KY. Anthony Haden died 28 Apr 1828.

Children of William Dabney

Although William Dabney may have had several children by his two marriages, we only have knowledge of two, John Quarles Dabney and Lucy H(arris?) Dabney.

John Quarles Dabney, son of William Dabney and his first wife, Jane Quarles, was born about 1763, per his own statement when he filed for a Revolutionary War pension. This was approximately the time when William Dabney reached the age of 21, married Jane Quarles, and bought his first tract of land in Albemarle Co. We know from John Q.'s son, Francis M. Dabney, that he was the son of William Dabney and Miss Quarles, and grandson of John Dabney. Francis M. Dabney also stated that Cornelius Dabney of Shelbyville, KY, was his father's uncle. We

know that this Cornelius Dabney first lived in NC before moving to KY. He is known to have married his first cousin, Frances Harris, daughter of Tyree Harris (son of Robert and Mourning Glenn Harris). There is some family information that this Cornelius Dabney may have also been married at one time to a daughter of James and Mary Harris named, Jane. John Q. Dabney reached the age of 16 in 1779 at the time his father, William Dabney, died in Henry Co. He may have gone at that time to live with his uncle, John Dabney, in NC. There was a John Dabney in the court records of Guilford Co., NC, from 1779 to 1784, who was probably his uncle. John Q. Dabney's pension application shows that his service began in 1779 and that he was in the Battle of Guilford that same year. He scouted later that year from Richmond to "Hanover Town" in VA and received an honorable discharge. He served again at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He next appears in 1787 on the personal property tax lists of Pittsylvania Co. in the household of Edward Warren. Edward Warren could have been a son of his aunt, Rebecca (Dabney) Warren. Edward Warren had married in Pittsylvania Co., 15 Nov 1784 Becky Dabney (which may have been a mistake for "Betsy", the daughter of John Q. Dabney's uncle, John Dabney). A Cornelius Dabney had suits there in 1785 against Rebecca Dabney and in 1786 against Edward Warren. Anthony Haden had a suit there in 1788 against Edward Nunnellee. John Q. Dabney was on the 1788 tax list by himself. In 1791 John Q. Dabney appears on the tax lists of Campbell Co., VA. This was next to Bedford Co., VA, where his grandmother, Anna (Harris) Dabney, was living as late as 1781, when her daughter, Lucy Dabney, married Thomas McReynolds. During his stay in Campbell Co., John Q. Dabney married on 11 Nov 1793 to Milly Haden, daughter of John Haden and Jean Moseley, and the sister of his stepmother's second husband, Anthony Haden. They had three children, two of whom were John Haden Dabney and William Dabney. In Campbell Co. on 2 Apr 1801, John Q. Dabney was the bondsman for the marriage of his younger half-sister, Lucy Dabney, to John M. Smithson. John Q. Dabney and his wife, Milly, had several land transactions in Campbell Co., the last of which was on 11 Jan 1802 of 137 acres to Anthony Haden. One previous to that was on 6 Jan 1802 of 275 acres to Timothy Terrill, part of which had been purchased by John Q. Dabney from Anthony Haden and his wife (John Q.'s stepmother). Note that John Q. Dabney's aunt, Anna Dabney, had married Henry Terrill.

John Q. Dabney and Milly left Campbell Co. shortly after Jan 1802, as he no longer appeared on the tax lists. They probably moved to KY as did so many of his relatives. He married secondly on 27 June 1818 in Lexington, Fayette Co., KY, Sarah Belle Hartman, daughter of Peter Hartman (b in PA) and Elizabeth Long (b ca 1775 in VA). Sarah was born in 1799 and was younger than any of the children of John Q. Dabney by his first wife. They had nine children per Francis M. Dabney, but we have only identified six. They were on the 1820 census of Madison Co., KY. John Quarles Dabney died in Scott Co., KY, in 1833. His widow and four of the children were on the census of Woodford Co., KY, in 1850. Sarah eventually moved to Illinois where she died in 1894. Some of John Q. Dabney's children by his second marriage were: Roger Quarles Dabney; Jane Quarles Dabney who married Charles Henry Innis Harris (great great great grandparents of the compiler, William L. Deyo); Lafayette Dabney; Lucinda Dabney; Francis Marion Dabney; and Lucy Ann Dabney (her given name could have been Lucretia, a name in the Harris family).

The only other known child of William Dabney was a daughter, Lucy H. Dabney, by his second wife, Anna Harris. Lucy was born 5 Sep 1779, probably in Albemarle Co., VA. She married 3 Apr 1801 in Campbell Co., VA, to John M. Smithson (1777-12 Sep 1837). Lucy died in Scott Co., IL, on 16 Apr 1837. The children of John M. and Lucy H. (Dabney) Smithson were: William Dabney Smithson, Mary "Polly" Smithson, Lucy Mitchell Smithson, Tyree Smithson, Lucy W. Smithson, John Wesley Smithson, Anne H. Smithson, Eveline M. Smithson, Louisa J. Smithson, and possibly a Haden or James Smithson.

County Records of William Dabney

9 Aug 1764 - (Albemarle Co., VA) Archibald and Isabella Woods to William Dabney of Albemarle, 400 acres adjoining William Wallace. Note: Archibald Woods was probably the father of Archibald Woods (1749-1836) who married William Dabney's first cousin, Mourning Shelton, daughter of William Shelton and Lucy Harris.

9 May 1765 - (Albemarle Co., VA) William Dabney and Jane, his wife, of Albemarle Co. to John Dabney of Hanover Co., VA, 400 acres adjoining William Wallace for 300 pounds (currency).

9 May 1765 - (Albemarle Co., VA) John Dabney and Anna, his wife, of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover Co., VA, to William Dabney land adjoining David Lewis and Francis Jordan [Jerdone] for 300 pounds (currency).

10 Jul 1766 - (Albemarle Co., VA) William Dabney of Albemarle to John Dabney of Hanover the same land as above, adjoining David Lewis and Francis Jerdone.

10 Jul 1766 - (Albemarle Co., VA) John Dabney and Anne, his wife, of Hanover Co., VA, to William Dabney, 400 acres adjoining William Wallace.

14 Apr 1768 - (Albemarle Co., VA) William Dabney to Janes Kerr, 400 acres, farm where William Dabney lately lived (Lease).

2 June 1768 - (Albemarle Co., VA) William Dabney and Jane, his wife, of Albemarle Co. to William Shelton of same, 400 acres adjoining William Wallace for 200 pounds (currency). Wit. by: Thomas Grubbs, Elizabeth Jones, Christopher Harris, Robert Harris, and Tyree Harris. Note: Some of the witnesses here are important. Thomas Grubbs was probably the father of Hickeson/Higgison Grubbs, who married Lucy Harris, daughter of James and Mary Harris. Christopher Harris, Robert Harris, and Tyree Harris were all uncles of William Dabney, being brothers of his mother, Anna (Harris) Dabney. Christopher Harris was also married to William Dabney's father's sister, Mary Dabney.

Nov 1768 - (Albemarle Co., VA) John Clark and Ann, his wife, to William Tandy of Albemarle Co. Wit. by: Wm. Dabney, William Gooch, Wm. (X) Smith. Note: William Tandy married Jane

Quarles, first cousin of Jane (Quarles) Dabney (with whom she was raised), wife of William Dabney.

2 Oct 1772 - (Albemarle Co., VA) David Barnett to Peter Gillum, both of Albemarle Co., two parcels of land, one on Heards River, adjoining Henry Herd. Wit. by: Wm. Dabney, Thos. Farrow, Thos. Maxwell, Elijah Morran, and John Bryant.

2 Oct 1772 - (Albemarle Co., VA) David Barnett of Amherst Co. to Thomas Toms of Albemarle Co. Wit. by: Wm Dabney, Thos. Farrow, Thos. Maxwell, Elijah Morran, and John Bryant.

19 Nov 1772 - (Pittsylvania Co., VA) Will of John Kerby/Kearby. Wit. by: William Dabney and others.

19 Nov 1772 - (Pittsylvania Co., VA) John Kerby, Sr., to John Kerby. Wit. by: William Dabney and others.

16 Sep 1773 - (Pittsylvania Co., VA) William Mead of Bedford Co., VA, to Daniel Ward of Pittsylvania Co. Wit. by: W. Dabney, Stephen Hoard [Heard], Jr., and Peter Gillum.

10 Dec 1773 - (Pittsylvania Co., VA) John Heard and wife of Bedford Co., VA, to Peter Gwilliam of Pittsylvania Co. Wit. by: Wm. Dabney, Stephen Heard, Jr., and Jesse Heard.

27 May 1779 - (Henry Co., VA) Estate of William Dabney, dec'd. Administration granted to Anna Dabney with Jesse Heard and James Harris, her securities. James Cowden, Peter Gilliam, John Heard and Thomas Heard to appraise the estate.

2 Jun 1779 - (Henry Co., VA) Estate Account of William Dabney. Payments to Hickerson Grubbs, John Cox, Jesse Heard, etc. Note: Hickerson Grubbs married Lucy Harris, sister-in-law and first cousin of William Dabney.

_____ 1813, rec. 19 Feb 1815 - (Pittsylvania Co., VA) Will of Pyrant Easley. Names wife, Molly. Bequest to son, John Easley: land on Cherry Stone Creek I bought of William Watson, Johnson & Hurton and *Anthony D. Haden*. Bequest to daughter, Sally Easley: 415 acre tract I purchased from *William Dabney* and 15 adjoining acres. Note: It would be important to determine where William Dabney obtained this 415 acres of land. It could have been by inheritance or by land grant. If the sale of land to Pyrant Easley was recorded in Pittsylvania Co., I did not find it. I did not check past 1779, however, and this William Dabney may not have been the same William who died in 1779. It could be another son of whom we do not have record. With the connection to Anthony Haden, it must at least be the same family!

Royal Ancestry of Jane Quarles, First Wife of William Dabney

The royal ancestry of Jane Quarles, first wife of William Dabney, is based on lineages given in *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*, by M. D. A. R. von Redlich, and the *Genealogy of the Mallorys of Virginia*, by the Connecticut Historical Society. This is also the royal ancestry of all of the descendants of the Virginia immigrants, John Quarles and Roger Mallory.

Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, King of the Franks; b. 2 April 747; d. 28 Jan 814; m. 771 Princess Hildegard of Swabia. Their son:

Louis I, the Pious, "le Debonnaire", Emperor of the West, King of the Franks; b. 778; d. 20 June 840; m. 2ndly, 819, Judith, d. 19 Apr 843, dau. of Guelph I, Count of Altdorf and Duke of Bavaria. Their son:

Charles II, "le Chauve", King of the Franks, Emperor of the West; b. 23 Jun 823; d. 6 Oct 877; m. first, Ermintrude, d. 6 Oct 869, dau. of Odo, Count d'Orleans. Their son:

Louis II, le Begue, King of the Franks, Emperor of the West; d. 10 Apr 879; m. 2ndly, 868/9, Adelaide, said to have been sister of Abbot Wulfard of Flavigny. Their son:

Charles III, "le Simple", King of the Franks 898-923; b. 17 Nov 879; d. 7 Oct 929; m. 2ndly, 918/9, Eadgifu/Edgiva, dau. of Edward the Elder, King of England, and granddau. of Alfred the Great, King of England. Their son:

Louis IV, "d'Outre Mer", King of the Franks; b. abt. 921; d. 10 Sep 954; m. 939, Princess Gerberga, d. 5 May 984, dau. of Henry I, "the Fowler", Emperor of Germany, and his wife, Mathilda, dau. of Dietrich, Count of Ringelheim. Their daughter:

Princess Gerberga, m. Albert I, "the Pious", Count of Vermandois, b. abt. 920; d. 9 Sep 987/8, son of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois and of Troyes. Their son:

Herbert III, Count of Vermandois, b. abt. 955; d. abt. 1000; m., as her 2nd husband, Ermengarde, dau. of Reinald, Count of Bar. Their son:

Otho, Count of Vermandois, b. abt. 1000; d. 25 May 1045; m. Pavie. Their son:

Herbert IV, Count of Vermandois and of Valois; b. abt. 1032; d. abt. 1080; m. Adela de Vexin, dau. of Raoul III, "the Great", Count of Valois and of Vexin. Their daughter:

Adelaide, Countess of Vermandois and of Valois; m. Hugh, "the Great", Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans, Count of Amiens, Chaumont, Paris, Valois, Vermandois, etc., son of Henry I, King of France, by Anne, dau. of Yaroslav I of Kiev (Russia). Their daughter:

Isabel de Vermandois; m. 1st, 1096, Robert de Beaumont, Seigneur de Beaumont, Pont-Audemer, Brionne, and Vatteville in Normandy, Count of Meulan in the French Vexin, Earl of Leicester, b. abt. 1046; d. 5 Jun 1118; son and heir of Roger de Beaumont, called "de Bello Monte", Seigneur de Beaumont and Pont-Audemer, and his wife, Adeline, dau. of Waleran, Count of Meulan. Their son:

Robert de Beaumont II, "le Bossu" or "le Goczen", 2nd Earl of Leicester, Steward of England and of Normandy, Justiciar; b. abt. 1104; d. 5 Apr 1168; m., abt. 1120, Amice, dau. of Ralph, Seigneur de Gael and de Montfort in Brittany, and granddau. of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk, by Emma, dau. of William FitzOsbern. Their son:

Robert de Beaumont III, "es Blanchemains", 3rd Earl of Leicester, Steward of England and Normandy, Crusader; d. on his return journey from Jerusalem, 1190, at Durazzo; m. Petronilla de Grandmesnil, great granddau. of Hugh de Grandmesnil, the Domesday tenant. Their daughter:

Margaret de Beaumont; d. 12 Jan 1235/6; m. Saier de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester, Justiciar, Magna Charta Surety, Crusader; d. 3 Nov 1219, in the Holy Land. Their son:

Roger de Quincy, 2nd Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland; d. 1264; m. 1st, Helen, dau. of Alan, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland. Their daughter:

Elizabeth (sometimes called Isabel and Marjory) de Quincy; m. Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Constable of Scotland, Justiciar in Scotland; d. 1290, son and heir of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Justiciar, by Margaret, Countess of Buchan. Their daughter:

Elizabeth Comyn (sometimes called Agnes), d. bef. 17 Feb 1328/9; m. Gilbert de Umfreville, Earl of Angus, Lord Umfreville, Governor of Angus and of Dundee and Forfar Castles, son and heir of Gilbert de Umfreville, Lord of Prudhoe and Redesdale in Northumberland, Earl of Angus in right of his wife, by Maud, Countess of Angus, widow of John Comyn, Earl of Angus, and dau. and heiress of Malcolm, Earl of Angus, and his wife, Mary, dau. and heir of Sir Humphrey Berkeley. Their son:

Robert de Umfreville, Lord Umfreville, Earl of Angus; d. 1325; m. 2^{ndly}, Alianor; d. 31 Mar 1368. Their son:

Thomas de Umfreville, of Hessle, co. York, and Holmside, co. Durham, inherited the Castle Harbottle and the Manor of Otterburn; d. 21 May 1387; m. Joan, dau. of Adam de Roddam. Their son:

Sir Thomas de Umfreville, of Harbottle Castle, Sheriff of Northumberland 1388-89, and Member of Parliament for that county; d. 1390/1; m. Agnes; d. 25 Oct 1420, probably dau. of Sir Thomas de Grey, of Heton. Their daughter:

Margaret de Umfreville; d. 23 Jun 1444, widow of William Lodington, of Gunby, co. Lincoln, Justice of the Common Pleas; m. 2ndly, 1423, Sir John Constable, Knt., of Halsham in Holderness. Their son:

Sir John Constable, Knt., of Halsham in Holderness; will dated 20 Dec 1472, proved 18 Mar 1472/3; m. Lora, widow of John Musgrave, and dau. of Sir William Fitzhugh, and his wife, Margery, dau. of William, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, co. Lincoln, by his first wife, Lucy, dau. of Sir Roger La Strange, Lord La Strange, of Knockin, Salop. Their daughter:

Joan/Jane Constable; m. Sir William Mallory, Knt., of Studley, Yorkshire, who died 2 Jul 1498, son of Sir John Mallory, Knt., of Studley. Their son:

Sir John Mallory, Knt., of Studley, Yorkshire; d. 23 Mar 1527/8; m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Edward Thwaytes, of Laund. Their son:

Sir William Mallory, Knt., of Studley, Yorkshire; d. 27 Apr 1547; m. Jane, dau. of Sir John Conyers, Knt., alias Norton, of Norton, High Sheriff of the county of York, 1507, 1508, and 1514, by his wife, Margaret, dau. of Sir Roger Ward of Givendale. Their son:

Sir William Mallory, Knt., of Studley, High Steward of Ripon, Member of Parliament for Yorkshire; along with Mr. Ralph Tunstall was requested in 1575 by the Commissioners at York for Ecclesiastical Causes to repair the "Chauncell" at Ripon; buried at Ripon on 22 Mar 1602/3; m. Ursula, dau. of George Gale, Esq., Lord Mayor of York in 1534 and 1546, and Master of the Mint in York. Their son:

Reverend Thomas Mallory, Dean of Chester; b. abt. 1566; d. 3 Apr 1644 at the Deanery house, Chester, and was buried in the choir of the Cathedral; m. Elizabeth, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Chester. Their son:

Rev. Dr. Thomas Mallory, D. D., Rector of Eccleston; bapt. 27 Aug 1605 at Davenham; d 1671 and was buried on 8 Sept 1671 at Brindle, near Eccleston, Lancashire; m (1) Jane _____, who d. 12 Feb 1638. Their son:

Capt. Roger Mallory, Gentleman, immigrant to Virginia bef. 1660, Justice of New Kent Co., of King and Queen Co., and of King William Co.; b. abt. 1632; name of wife unknown, but could she have been a Miss Tunstall and the source of the given name of Tunstall among a number of her Quarles descendants? Note that both the Tunstalls and the Mallorys were old noble Yorkshire families, and it can be seen above that Sir William Mallory was associated with one Ralph Tunstall. Their daughter:

Jane Mallory of Virginia; b. abt. 1665-1670; m. John Quarles of St. John's Parish, King William Co., VA. John Quarles was likely a grandson of Francis Quarles (1592-1644), an accomplished English poet [see discussion of this in Note (2) at end of manuscript] and his wife, Ursula Woodgate, and was probably named after his uncle, John Quarles (1624-1665), also a poet. According to *A History of the Ancestors and Descendants of William Quarles of St. Margaret's*

Parish, Caroline County, by Garland Redd Quarles, Francis Quarles, the poet, was the son of James Quarles of Romford, Essex and Joan Dalton. James Quarles (d. 1599) was the son of Francis Quarles and Bridgett Brompton. This Francis Quarles was the son of George Quarles (d. 1585) of "Dawberies Manor," Ufford, Northamptonshire, who was a son of Frances Quarles (d. 1570) of Ufford, son of George Quarles (1509-1535) and Margaret Brown. George Quarles (1509-1535) was a son of John Quarles of Ufford and Amy Plumstead. This John Quarles was the son of Thomas Quarles of Ufford and Elizabeth Chaworth. Thomas Quarles was the son of William Quarles of Ufford, who was living there in 1420. Per the 1761 deposition of Judith Knight of King William Co., as noted by the genealogist, Peter Wilson Coldham, John and Jane (Mallory) Quarles had five children: James Quarles, John Quarles, Moses Quarles, Aaron Quarles, and a son:

Capt. Roger Quarles of Caroline Co., VA; b. abt. 1695; d. 1751, Caroline Co., VA; m. Jane _____, believed by some to have been a Miss Tunstall, but the Tunstall given name appears to have been bestowed on more individuals of the Quarles family besides the descendants of Capt. Roger and Jane Quarles, leading the compiler to the possible conclusion above (see Capt. Roger Mallory). Their daughter:

Jane Quarles; b. abt. 1744, Caroline Co., VA; d. abt. 1768, Albemarle Co., VA; m. abt. 1763 William Dabney (ca 1743-1779), son of John Dabney and Anna Harris.

Royal Ancestry of William Dabney and His Second Wife, Anna Harris

The royal ancestry of William Dabney and his second wife, Anna Harris, is through their common ancestor, William Overton, an immigrant from England to Virginia. William Dabney and Anna Harris were cousins in more than one degree. Their closest relationship was through William Dabney's mother, Anna (Harris) Dabney, who was the sister of Mary (Harris) Harris, the mother of Dabney's second wife, Anna Harris. Through this kinship, William Dabney and Anna Harris were first cousins. The English royal ancestry of this couple was compiled from a study of the available visitations of Yorkshire and from Poulson's *Holderness*. The early generations are based on the royal genealogy presented in *Blood Royal* by T. Anna Leese.

Edward III, King of England; b. 13 Nov 1312, Windsor Castle; d. 21 Jun 1377, Sheen Palace; buried in Westminster Abbey; son of Edward II and Isabella of France; m. 24 Jan 1328, Philippa of Hainault, dau. of William III, Count of Hainault and Holland, and his wife, Jeanne of Valois, dau. of Charles, Count of Valois, and sister of Philip VI, King of France. Their son:

John of Gaunt, 2nd Duke of Lancaster, 5th Earl of Lancaster, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Duke of Aquitaine, Duke of Richmond, titular King of Castile and Leon, and Knight of the Garter; b. Mar 1340, Abbey of St. Bavon, Ghent; d. 3 Feb 1399, Leicester Castle; buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; m. (3) 13 Jan 1396, Katherine de Roet (1350-1403), from whom descended the House of Tudor and the kings of Scotland, dau. of Sir Payn de Roet, Knt., of Hainault, widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, Knt., and sister of Philippa de Roet, wife of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. Their daughter:

Joan Beaufort, from whom descended the House of York; b. abt. 1379 (before her parents' marriage, but legitimized, along with her brothers, by a special bull of Pope Boniface IX in Sept 1396); d. 13 Nov 1440, Howden, Yorkshire; buried in Lincoln Cathedral, m. Robert de Ferrers, 2nd Baron Ferrers of Wemme, son of Robert de Ferrers and his wife, Elizabeth Botiller, dau. of William le Botiller of Wem and Oversley. Their daughter:

Mary de Ferrers, Lady Oversley; b. bef. 1394; d. 25 Jan 1457/8; m. Ralph Neville (d. 26 Feb 1457/8), son of Ralph Neville (d. 1426), 1st Earl of Westmoreland, and his wife, Margaret Stafford, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, and his wife, Philippa Beauchamp, dau. of Thomas Beauchamp, 3rd Earl of Warwick, and his wife, Catherine de Mortimer. Their son:

John Neville, of Althorpe, Lord of Wymersley/Wormsley, Baron of Oversley/Owseley; d. 17 May 1481/2; m. Elizabeth Newmarch, dau. of Robert Newmarch of Wymersley. Their daughter:

Johanna Neville; m. Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., of Gawthorpe, son of Sir William Gascoigne and Margaret Clarell, dau. of Sir Thomas Clarell, Knt. Their daughter:

Agnes Gascoigne; m. Sir Robert Plumpton, Knt., son of Sir William Plumpton and Joan Wintringham, dau. of Thomas Wintringham of Knaresboro. Their daughter:

Joan Plumpton; m. Sir John Maleverer/Mauleverer, Knt. (called "Richard" in some visitations), of Allerton, son of Sir Thomas Maleverer and his wife, Elizabeth de la River. Their daughter:

Anne Maleverer; m. Thomas Snawsell (b. 1511), of Galthorpe, son of John Snawsell of Bilton (d. 1531), and his wife, Katherine Hansard, dau. of Richard Hansard, Esq. Their son:

Brian Snawsell, of Bilton, Yorkshire; d. 30 May 1558; m. Elizabeth Wentworth, dau. of Thomas Wentworth of West Bretton and his wife, Miss Dyneley. Their son:

Robert Snawsell, Esq., of Bilton, Yorkshire; m. Anne Waters, dau. of Thomas Waters of Uffington, Lincolnshire. Their daughter:

Joane Snawsell; christened 27 Dec 1586, Bilton, Yorkshire; buried in the church at Easington on 17 June 1656; m. 1606, John Overton (d. 1654), of Easington Hall, Holderness, Yorkshire, eldest son of Christopher Overton and Miss Wright [See Note (1), below]. John Overton and his wife are buried in the church at Easington. An impressive funeral monument, placed there by their son, Robert, still exists to their memory. Their son:

General Robert Overton (1609-1678), a general in Cromwell's army, Governor of Hull, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland; m. 1632, Anne Gardiner, dau. of Jeremy Gardiner of Stratford Bow, Middlesex, England. In December 1654, Robert Overton was imprisoned in the Tower of London and, later was sent to Elizabeth Castle on the Isle of Jersey, where he was held until 1658, for the charge of the intent to head a military insurrection against the government. He was imprisoned again in the Tower of London in 1660, in Cheapstow Castle from 1661 to 1664, and on the Isle of Jersey from 1664 to Dec 1671. Their son:

William Overton; b. 3 Dec 1638, per family register; living, unmarried, at Easington in 1666, while his father was imprisoned on the Isle of Jersey, per Poulson's *Holderness* (based on info. from T. W. King, Esq., Rouge Dragon, of the College of Heraldry), when he declined to register his arms and pedigree before Sir William Dugdale. He married, probably in London, England, on 24 Nov 1670, Elizabeth Waters, dau. of Samuel Waters and his wife, Anne (Herbert?)[See Note (2), below]. Their daughter:

Temperance Overton; b. 2 Mar 1679, New Kent Co., VA; d. 19 Feb 1716, at "Cedar Hill", Hanover Co., VA, where her tombstone still stands (the land is now owned by Paramount's "Kings Dominion" amusement park, but is accessible to those interested); m. ca 1695, Capt. William Harris [long said to have been a son of Robert Harris and Mary Claiborne, but see Note (3), below], (b. ca 1665, d. by 1733). Their son:

Major Robert Harris, member of the House of Burgesses for Hanover Co.; b. abt. 1696, St. Peter's Parish, New Kent Co., VA; d. 1765, Albemarle Co., VA; m. 13 Jan 1720, Mourning Glenn (d. 1776 Albemarle Co., VA). Their daughter:

Mary Harris (1729-1819); m. James Harris; b. 1722; d. 1792, Albemarle Co., VA. Their daughter:

Anna Harris; m (1) her 1st cousin, William Dabney (ca 1743-1779), of the same royal lineage, son of Anna Harris (dau. of Major Robert Harris, above; b. 31 Mar 1724, Hanover Co., VA; living in Bedford Co., VA, in 1781; and her husband, John Dabney (ca 1722-1771), of Hanover Co., VA, son of Cornelius Dabney and Sarah Jennings/Jennens [See Note (4), below].

NOTES

(1) The Overton ancestry, in the male line, of William Overton, immigrant to Virginia, is given in the 1997 book, *The Overtons: 700 Years*, by Nan Overton West. Mrs. West appears to have based her information on the 1943 publication, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, from *The Publications of The Harleian Society*, Vol. XCV. This Harleian Society publication, however, contains some drastic errors in the Overton lineage, which this compiler, William L. Deyo, would like to correct here. The compiler does not want to take anything away from the wonderful book by Nan Overton West. She relied on a publication which should have been accurate. Her book would be a valuable addition to the library of any American descendant of the immigrant, William Overton. The illustrations given are priceless and are not available in a single publication anywhere else. This compiler had discovered the Harleian Society publication about a decade ago and had not questioned its accuracy until he started to wonder how John Overton (d. 1654) inherited Easington Hall when the eldest son of his assigned father, Henry Overton, was one Christopher Overton, not John. The compiler decided that he needed to get copies of some of the English Overton wills to see if the Harleian Society had abstracted them correctly and, over about a two year period, managed to get copies of all of the wills in the male line back to the will of Thomas Overton of Helmsley, written in 1391. Transcriptions of these wills revealed quite a different line of descent than that given by the Harleian Society. John Overton (ca 1580-1654) of Easington Hall was not the son of Henry Overton (d. 1595) but was the eldest son of Christopher Overton of Easington Hall, who was the eldest son of Henry Overton (d. 1595) of Easington Hall. The Harleian publication does not mention this Christopher Overton at all, but the will of Henry Overton names Christopher as his eldest son and John as the eldest son of Christopher. John Overton's wife was Joan Snawsell, as given in the pedigree above, and John Overton was the son of Christopher Overton and his wife, who was a daughter of John (or Christopher) Wright of Plowland, son of John Wright of Plowland Hall and Alice Ryther. The discovery that John Overton's mother was one of the Wrights of Plowland resulted from the compiler's quest to solve the identity of the "unidentified" arms on the Overton funeral monument in the church at Easington. Poulson had described the various arms on the funeral monument in his book on Holderness. The monument originally contained two marital arms showing the marriages between the Overtons with two other families, above and below the epitaph, and one larger arms of Overton, at the top of the monument. Each marital arms represented the Overton arms which impaled, or joined with, another arms on the same shield. The marital arms below the epitaph represented the families of Overton and Snawsell, depicting the marriage of John Overton with Joan Snawsell. The arms above the epitaph has broken off since Poulson made his description of it. Since it was high on the monument, it was probably difficult for him to see clearly, especially since he stated that the tinctures were "much faded" and could only report that "they appear to

have been”, etc. The arms of Overton was given correctly, but the arms that it impaled, as given by Poulson, does not exist. It was described by Poulson as “or 3 Eagle’s heads, caboshed or erased, betw. a chev. erm. a mullet for difference.” If Mr. Poulson was a student of heraldry, he should have known that eagles’ heads could not have been “caboshed”, as birds’ heads are never caboshed. His other guess that they were “erased” was the correct one, as that is represented on the arms of Wright of Welwick and Plowland. His notation, “betw. a chev. erm.” is the same as on the Overton arms and was probably just a transcription or printing mistake repeating the arms before. That notation would correctly be on the arms of Wright of Welwick and Plowland as “betw. a fess compony arg. and az.” The longtime mystery of the unidentified arms is now solved. It represents the marriage of Christopher Overton to a daughter of Wright of Plowland, the parents of John Overton of Easington Hall. This Wright family was closely allied with the Overtons in later generations, as well. John Overton and Joan Snawsell had a nephew, John Overton, who married in 1636 to Milka Wright, and a nephew, William Overton, who married Mary Wright, sister of Milka. Milka and Mary Wright were nieces named in the will of Francis Wright (d. 1654) of Plowland. It is interesting to note that the mother of John Overton (d. 1654) was the sister of Robert Wright, of Plowland Hall (buried at Welwick on 18 July 1594), who married Ursula Rudston, daughter of Nicholas Rudston and Jane Mallory, daughter of Sir William Mallory of Studley and Ursula Gale. This William Mallory was the ancestor of Jane (Quarles) Dabney of the foregoing pedigree and the great grandfather of Roger Mallory, immigrant to Virginia. Ursula Rudston had a sister, Frances, who married Stephen Thorpe. Robert Wright was the father of John Wright (1568-1605) and Christopher Wright (1570-1605) who were conspirators in the famous Gunpowder Plot in England with Guy Fawkes. Robert Wright’s daughter, Alice, married Thomas Percy (1560-1605), another one of the conspirators. Robert Wright’s daughter, Ursula, married John Constable of Holderness, another relative of the Mallorys and of Jane (Quarles) Dabney.

The will of John Overton (d. 1654) named his uncle, Gabriel Catherall. The compiler spent much time in trying to solve that relationship through wills and parish records of the Catherall family. It is a very confusing relationship, but Gabriel Catherall was the half-brother of John Overton’s mother, Miss Wright (b. ca 1560-1564). Miss Wright was the daughter of John (or Christopher) Wright (d. by 1564) and his wife, Elizabeth Thorpe (b. ca 1540-1545), daughter of Richard Thorpe. After the death of her first husband, Elizabeth (Thorpe) Wright married secondly in 1565 to the widower, John Catherall, whose first wife, Margaret, had died in November of 1564. By John Catherall, who lived until September of 1594, Elizabeth had the following children: John Catherall (b. 8 Aug 1566, buried 13 Aug 1566), Richard Catherall (b. 1567), Thomas Catherall (b. 1569, buried 1571), Roger Catherall (b. 1572), Gabriel Catherall (b. 1574), Agnes Catherall (b. 1574), Edmund Catherall (b. 1576/7), and John Catherall (b. 1579). Elizabeth died in 1611 leaving a will which named her surviving children: Richard, Roger, Gabriel, John, and Agnes. Agnes was called “Agnes Cundu.” in the will. The parish record of Withornsea shows the baptism of Agnes in 1574 and her marriage in 1606 to Thomas (Cundane?). The pedigree of Catherall of Hollym given in Poulson’s *Holderness* shows John Catherall’s wife and mother of his children as Alison, daughter of Richard Thorp, of Lina (Lincoln?), Esq. The will of the mother of John Catherall’s children clearly shows, however, that her name was Elizabeth. Elizabeth Catherall’s will named a brother (brother-in-law), John Barne, and *his* sister, Frances Barne. This may be a clue that Elizabeth had a sister who married one John Barne. Perhaps *she* was “Alison”

Thorpe. John Overton (d. 1654) had siblings: Jane, William, Alice, Richard, Frances, Anne, and Christopher, which given names are often seen in the Thorpe family. The will of Gabriel Catherall (d. 1661) names, among others, his niece, Elizabeth Bushill (Blashell?). This Elizabeth is probably the daughter of one of the brothers of Gabriel Catherall and the wife of one of the sons of Jane (Overton) Blashell, daughter of Henry Overton. If Henry Overton did indeed marry a Miss Thorpe, as will be discussed hereafter, the marriage of this Elizabeth Catherall to a son of Jane (Overton) Blashell was probably another marriage of cousins.

In his will, John Overton (d. 1654) named his "kinsman", Thomas Eckersall. The compiler has searched and searched to try to find out how John Overton was related to the Eckersall/Eccleshall family without success. It was not until the writing of this manuscript that the compiler realized the significance of this "kinsman". It has always been said that William Overton (1524/5-1609), Vicar of Eccleshall and Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was a close relative of General Robert Overton, but the exact kinship has never been discovered. When John Overton (d. 1654), father of Robert, referred to his kinsman, Thomas Eckersall, the compiler believes that he was naming Thomas Plopted of Eccleshall, the husband of Susanna (Overton) Plopted, daughter of Bishop William Overton, above. The compiler has done a comprehensive study on the possible relationship of Bishop William Overton to General Robert Overton and, if all sons were named in the Overton wills in the direct line of descent of General Robert Overton and if an illegitimacy was not involved, the closest possible relationship between General Robert Overton and Bishop William Overton would have been that the Bishop was a grandson of John Overton (d. 1471), brother of Robert Overton's great great great grandfather, William Overton (d. 1482/3)! It is most likely that there is a much closer kinship in addition to that of the direct male line due to the intermarriage of cousins, as was so often the case in those days. An example of this has already been shown above in the marriages of Capt. John Overton and his brother, William Overton, sons of William and grandsons of Christopher Overton and Miss Wright, with their cousins, Milka and Mary Wright. As will be shown, Bishop William Overton's most probable grandfather, John Overton, had a sister, Ellen/Helen who also married a Mr. Wright.

Christopher Overton, as stated above, was the eldest son of Henry Overton (d. 1595) and his wife, who was probably a daughter of Richard Thorpe and sister of Christopher Overton's mother-in-law, Elizabeth (Thorpe) Wright Catherall. The Thorpes were closely allied with the Overtons, as will be shown. If Henry Overton's wife was indeed a daughter of Richard Thorpe, Christopher Overton and his wife would have been first cousins. Another error in the Harleian lineage of the Overtons is that it lists Henry Overton (d. 1595) as the son of John Overton (d. 1564). The wills clearly show that John Overton (d. 1564) was the brother of Henry Overton (d. 1595), not his father. Henry Overton was the son of Christopher Overton (d. 1547) of Easington Hall and his wife, Alice Swift, sister of John Swift (d. 1529) of Easington. It was through the marriage of Christopher Overton to Alice Swift that the estate at Easington came into the Overton family. Keeping in mind the connection of the Overtons with the Thorpe family, it should be noted here that Richard Thorpe was a witness to the will of John Overton (d. 1564), and a Robert Thorpe, along with Robert Constable, was an executor of the will of Christopher Overton (d. 1547). As can be seen in the foregoing pedigree of Jane (Quarles) Dabney, she was a descendant of this very Constable family of Holderness, Yorkshire. John Swift, sister of Alice (Swift) Overton, left a will in 1529, in which it was stated that he was the son and heir of John

Swift of Easington The will mentions his Uncle (Rearybour?), which is apparently a corruption of "Reresby" and applicable to Lionell Reresby who, per the Yorshire visitation of the Swifts of Rotherham, married Ann Swift, daughter of Robert Swift of Rotherham and Agnes Taylor, daughter of William Taylor of Sheffield. Robert Swift was the son of Robert Swift of Rotherham and Agnes Anne, daughter of _____ Anne of Frickley. John Swift's will also mentioned, among others, his "Awnte of Waghen", to whom he left the house that William Blashell was living in; John Frankishe; his cousins, William and Agnes Frankishe; his uncle, James Smyth; his uncle, Rauf Smyth, prior of the charterhouse; his uncle, William Warde, and Agnes, his wife; and his "broder" and sister, "Cristofer" and Alice Overton. The compiler is not certain of the identity of John Swift's aunt of Waghen, but the William Blashell mentioned is significant in that Christopher Overton's granddaughter, Jane, daughter of Henry Overton, married a Mr. Blashell by whom she had sons: Robert, Stephen, and Roger Blashell. As these given names are often used in the Thorpe family, this may be more evidence to support that Jane's mother, the wife of Henry Overton, was a Thorpe. The Frankishe cousins were the stepchildren of John Swift's uncle, William Swift, who married Margaret (Wyrrall) Frankishe, widow of George Frankishe. The uncles, James and Rauf [Ralph] Smyth, indicate that the mother of John Swift and Alice (Swift) Overton was a Miss Smyth. The uncle, William Warde, is not mentioned in the pedigree of the Swifts of Rotherham and was probably a maternal uncle, having married one Agnes Smyth.

Christopher Overton (d. 1547) was the son of William Overton (d. 1482/3) of Malton and Helmsley and his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1483). William Overton (d. 1482/3) was the son of Thomas Overton (d. 1435/6) of Helmsley and his wife, Idonea. William Overton (d. 1482/3) had a sister, Helen/Ellen Overton, who married a Mr. Wright, but it is not known if Helen/Ellen was the ancestor of the Wrights of Plowland. From the will of William Overton (d. 1482/3), it is known that his sister Helen/Ellen Wright was deceased by 21 April 1481 and had left a daughter, Joan, wife of Henry Pulley, to whom William Overton left a silver bowl on which was engraved the Overton coat of arms. Thomas Overton (d. 1435/6) was the son of Thomas Overton (d. 1392/3) of Helmsley and his wife, Ellen. Thomas Overton (d. 1392/3) was the son of Thomas de Overton, Sheriff of York's Minister in 1338. This last Thomas was likely the son of a prosperous William de Overton who paid taxes there in 1301.

(2) Since the will of General Robert Overton did not name a son, William, and the will of Robert's father, John Overton, of Easington Hall, did not name a grandson, William, many would cast doubt on the parentage given above for William Overton, immigrant to Virginia. It is therefore necessary to evaluate the known facts that support William Overton's parentage. The most convincing evidence is that a William Overton, who was unmarried, was in charge of the estate of General Robert Overton at Easington when the general was in prison in 1666, and declined to register the family arms and pedigree with Sir William Dugdale. It is unlikely that any relative other than one of the adult, unmarried sons, still living at home, would have been in that capacity. The fact that this William Overton was unmarried fits the Virginia immigrant because of his known marriage date in the family register for the year of 1670. It is of no surprise that William Overton was not mentioned in the wills of his father and grandfather because there were other known living children and grandchildren who were not mentioned, as well! General Robert

Overton did not even mention his eldest son, John Overton, in his will! The tradition among various isolated branches of the Virginia Overton family that the immigrant ancestor was a son of General Robert Overton has to have some validity. There are no English history books in Virginia known to the compiler that make any mention of General Robert Overton, and it is very unlikely that anyone in Virginia would even have known that he existed if it had not been passed down in the various families. The compiler is very aware of how tradition can distort the facts and has kept an open mind to other possibilities that the immigrant, William Overton, might have been a close relative, such as a nephew or cousin to General Robert Overton, but possibly not his son. The compiler can find no other possibility among the Easington family for the father of William Overton, the immigrant, except for the general's first cousin, William Overton, who married Mary Wright, whose estate account does not mention any children. The main reason that the compiler seriously doubts that the immigrant, William, could have been a son of William Overton who married Mary Wright is that, even though this older William had a comfortable estate, it was in no way comparable to the wealth that William Overton of Virginia started out with! Even as a young man in Virginia, William Overton, had extreme wealth which is clearly evident in the Virginia records. The only one in the Easington family of the preceding generation who appeared to be of such wealth was General Robert. Fearing his fate in prison, it is likely that Robert distributed that wealth to some of his family long before his death. The eldest son, John, certainly had much of the wealth and he was not even mentioned in his father's will.

There is another major clue that associates General Robert Overton to the family circle of the wife of William Overton of Virginia that no one has apparently ever noticed before. This will be discussed after some background information on William Overton's marriage. The tradition that William Overton came to Virginia in search of his father who had been banished from England is not true. The general's family was quite aware that he was in prison in England, as is evident from the various correspondence between the general and his wife that has survived. It is now known that he was released from prison in 1671 and died at or near the home of his daughter, Anne, wife of Andrew Broughton in 1678. He was not the Robert Overton living in Barbados as is so often stated. The Overton family of Barbados was well established there many years before. William Overton is most often stated to have immigrated to Virginia in 1669. The compiler can find no basis for this date other than the tradition that William came to Virginia *before* his bride-to-be, Elizabeth Waters, whom he married on 24 November 1670 (the date in the family register) on board the ship which brought her to Virginia. Her name given in the family register was "Mary," which has caused much confusion for many years, but is most likely just her Catholic confirmation name. The compiler hates to go against the traditional love story of the marriage of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters onboard ship upon her arrival at Virginia in 1670, but the available records indicate that their marriage took place in England and that they did not travel to Virginia until later. The earliest record that the compiler has been able to find of Elizabeth, wife of William Overton, in Virginia is that of the 1681 patent of 4600 acres of land granted to him in partnership with Evan Jones for the transportation of 92 persons, including himself and Elizabeth Overton. Note that her name on the transportation records is Elizabeth "Overton," not Elizabeth "Waters," indicating that she was a married woman before leaving England. Her name would not have been given as "Overton" on the application for the patent simply because a marriage had taken place after her arrival in Virginia, as the name on the application had to match her name on the passenger list kept on file in England upon her departure. As patents were granted on an

average of two to five years after the actual voyage to Virginia, it is likely that William and Elizabeth Overton left England about 1678, after the death of William's father, Robert Overton. That was a return trip for William Overton, as he was in New Kent County, Virginia, by 9 October 1673, when he was a member of a jury along with Evan Jones, above, Robert Harris, and others. The possibility exists, however, that William Overton's wife could have made two voyages to Virginia, as well, the first as Elizabeth Waters, paying her own passage and not listed as a head-right. One can just imagine the wealth possessed by William Overton to have been able to pay for the transportation of so many individuals named in the 1681 patent. This is only one patent, however. In 1690, William Overton co-patented land with John Lyddall for 837 acres. One of the head-rights for this patent was a Robert Broughton. Note that William Overton's sister, Anne, married Andrew Broughton. John Lyddall was granted another patent the same year for 2248 acres, 1600 acres of which had belonged to "Capt. George Lyddal," said to have been the father of this John Lyddall. The association with John Lyddall is significant as will be seen. One of the late pillars of the field of genealogy in Virginia, George H. S. King, once told the compiler that co-patentees of land were almost always related by blood or marriage. There is an apparent kinship between the Lyddall/Liddall family and that of Elizabeth Waters, as will be shown. Also, William Overton's niece, Elizabeth, daughter of John Overton, married Robert Liddle of Kilnsea. William Overton appears to have made a trip back to England in the early 1690s, as he is listed as a head-right of Capt. William Bassett (b. 1671) who received a patent on 21 April 1695 of 1086 acres for the transportation of himself, William Overton, and 20 other people. It is important to note that the sister of Capt. William Bassett's father, William Bassett, Sr., was the wife of Nathaniel Bacon of Virginia, and Capt. Edward Lyddall's daughter, Ann Lyddall, married Edmund Bacon, kinsman of Nathaniel Bacon. William Bassett, Sr., "of Southhampton, England," died in 1673, leaving a will dated 28 August 1671, naming his "brother" (brother-in-law), Nathaniel Bacon, and Mr. George Lyddall as executors. William Bassett, Jr., married in 1693 to Joanna Burwell, daughter of Lewis Burwell and Abigail Smith, niece of Nathaniel Bacon, above. George Lyddall and Nathaniel Bacon also had family connections through the Woodward and Honeywood families in England.

Elizabeth Waters, wife of William Overton, was the daughter of Samuel Waters (ca 1617-1665), a member of the Skinners Company of London, son of John Waters of Eastcote, Northamptonshire (d. 1626) and his wife, Alice. The will of John Waters of Eastcote, Northamptonshire, named, among others, his son, Joseph, who was under 30 years of age, and his son, Samuel, who was under 20 years of age. Samuel Waters' widow, Anne Waters, of St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, England, left a will proved on 4 July 1700, which had been written on 29 September 1697, naming her daughter, Elizabeth Overton, "now in Virginia" and her "sonne in Law," William Overton, husband of Elizabeth. The will also named her son, John Waters "who for divers yeares past hath been gone to Virginia;" her son, Samuel Waters; her son-in-law, William Goodwin; her son, Thomas Waters; her brother-in-law, Caleb Millet; and others. As noted elsewhere in this manuscript, Mary Goodwin, daughter of William Goodwin and his wife, (Frances?), daughter of Samuel and Anne Waters and sister of Elizabeth (Waters) Overton, married on 8 March 1703 at Mercers Hall Chapel, Cheapside, London, to John Mallory, son of Roger Mallory of Virginia. The Mallorys and the Overtons were both old Yorkshire families and were apparently well acquainted. Roger Mallory and one Thomas Overton were both head-rights to Virginia, along with a number of other Mallorys and Battes, of Thomas and Henry Batte per their patent of 29

April 1668. The mother of the two Batte brothers, Thomas and Henry, was Martha Mallory, sister of Rev. Dr. Thomas Mallory, father of Roger Mallory. Roger Mallory was in of Old Rappahannock County, Virginia, in 1674 when he witnessed the nuncupative will William Stoakes. Old Rappahannock County was the Virginia home of John Waters, son of Samuel and Anne Waters of London. John Waters married, as his last wife, Arabella (Strachey) Cox, widow of Henry Cox (d. 1675, Old Rappahannock Co., VA), daughter of William Strachey (d. 1687, London), son of William Strachey, Colonial Secretary of the Jamestown Colony. It is through John Waters of Virginia that we have a major clue to the identity of the maiden name of his mother, Anne, wife of Samuel Waters. The will of Thomas Herbert of Old Rappahannock County, Virginia, written on 8 January 1684/5, left his entire estate to his cousin, John Waters, Sr., except for a cow and calf to John Waters, Jr. John Waters, Sr., was also named as the executor of Thomas Herbert's estate. If the designation as "cousin" is used here to denote a nephew, as was the common practice, the maiden name of Mrs. Anne Waters has been solved. She would have been a Miss Anne Herbert before her marriage to Samuel Waters and the sister of Thomas Herbert (d. 1685) of Virginia. Since the Herbert family was an old noble family of Yorkshire, the home of the Overtons, this fits quite well. There are many interconnecting ties to the Herbert family. William Strachey, grandfather of John Waters' wife, Arabella, was a close friend of William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, and of his brother, Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery, Baron of Shurland, and 4th Earl of Pembroke. General Robert Overton, father of William Overton, was a close friend of George Herbert, the poet. Sir Robert Peake (d. 1667), portrait painter and goldsmith, of St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, was a relative of the Waters family and was buried in the churchyard of St. Sepulchre's Church on 2 August 1667, the same churchyard where Mrs. Anne (Herbert?) Waters was buried later on 27 June 1700 and where Samuel Waters, husband of Anne, had likely been buried on 6 September 1665, just two years before Sir Robert Peake. The will of Sir Robert Peake, written on 15 May 1666, named among others, his cousin, George Lyddall, of Virginia (see above); his cousin, James Waters, son of Joseph Waters; and his "cousin Waters," relict of Samuel Waters. Joseph Waters and Samuel Waters were brothers and were named as sons in the will of John Waters, above. The Peake genealogy has long been incorrectly referenced, but was corrected in 1976 in *The Burlington Magazine* (Vol. CXVIII, no. 875, pp. 74-83). Sir Robert Peake (ca 1605-1667) was a son of William Peake (ca 1580-1639), portrait painter and goldsmith of St. Sepulchre's Parish, and his wife, Ann Acton, daughter of Andrew Acton of Northamptonshire. William Peake was the son of Robert Peake (ca 1551-1619), Serjeant-Painter of England, and his wife, Elizabeth Beckwith, daughter of William Beckwith, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. Many of the beautiful portraits painted by the Peakes can still be seen in England and elsewhere today. Robert Peake, the Serjeant-Painter, painted a portrait of Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury, relative of William and Philip Herbert, above, another Herbert connection. Because of the mention of various identified Peake cousins in the will of Sir Robert Peake (d. 1667), it is assumed that Joseph and Samuel Waters were indeed cousins of Robert Peake rather than nephews. The exact relationship is still unknown, but it may well be through Sir Robert Peake's mother, Ann Acton, of Northamptonshire, the home of Samuel Waters' father. Perhaps, John Waters' wife, Alice, was a sister of Ann (Acton) Peake. A most significant association between General Robert Overton and the family of William Overton's wife, Elizabeth Waters, that has seemingly gone unnoticed, which was alluded to earlier in Note (1), is that the only known portrait of General Robert Overton was painted by William Dobson, the apprentice of William Peake, above, father of Sir

Robert Peake of St. Sepulchre's Parish, London! The *Dictionary of National Biography* states that William Dobson was also apprenticed to Sir Robert Peake before Peake was knighted. Since Robert Overton's family lived in London for a while after his marriage to Anne Gardiner, it may have been through the Peake family that William Overton met Elizabeth Waters. The compiler cannot emphasize enough the importance of the apparent social circle connected by friendships and family relationships in London of the families of Overton, Waters, Peake, Mallory, Quarles, Herbert, etc. As noted above, the families of Mallory and Overton were long acquainted in Yorkshire and Capt. Roger Mallory's son, John Mallory, traveled from Virginia to London where he married the granddaughter of Samuel and Anne (Herbert?) Waters, Mary Goodwin, who was also the niece of William and Elizabeth (Waters) Overton. Capt. Roger Mallory's daughter, Jane, married John Quarles, whom American descendants have long claimed was a descendant of Francis Quarles, a poet, of England. The compiler believes that John Quarles was a son of one of the 18 children of the poet, Francis Quarles (1592-1665). William Quarles, the nephew of this Francis Quarles, and son of Sir Robert Quarles, is known to have settled in New England, and it would not be at all unreasonable to assume that some of the family of Francis Quarles settled in America as well. Not only is there the traditional descent of the Quarles family of Virginia from Francis Quarles, but the poet was another member of the social circle of those mentioned above. According to *The Overtons: 700 Years*, by Nan Overton West, Dr. David G. E. Norbrook of Magdalen College, Oxford University, England, has written an extensive analysis of the poetry and letters of General Robert Overton and has shown that Robert Overton was a close friend of the poets, Francis Quarles and George Herbert, and others. George Herbert (1593-1633) was the brother of

Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury (1583-1648), son of Richard Herbert of Montgomery Castle and Magdalen Newport, daughter of Sir Richard Newport (d. 1570) and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley. Note that a portrait of this Edward Herbert was painted by Robert Peake, Serjeant-Painter. George Herbert had other brothers: Henry, Richard, William, Charles, and Thomas Herbert. He had sisters: Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Jones; Frances, wife of Sir John Brown of Lincolnshire; and Margaret, wife of John Vaughan (note that Capt. Roger Mallory's grandmother was Elizabeth Vaughan). Francis Quarles, the poet, dedicated a book of poems to William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, above, who was a close kinsman to George Herbert, the poet. Francis Quarles' portrait was painted by William Dobson (1611-1646), the apprentice to William and Sir Robert Peake, who also painted the portrait of General Robert Overton. The other accomplished apprentice of William and Sir Robert Peake was William Faithorne. It was William Faithorne who did a portrait of John Quarles (1624-1665), the poet, son of the poet, Francis Quarles. In view of all of these interconnections with the most noble family of Herbert, Earls of Pembroke and Barons of Cherbury, it is not too farfetched to believe that Mrs. Ann (Herbert?) Waters was a member of that family. We have two clues to help with further research. One is that she was probably the sister of Thomas Herbert (d. 1685, Virginia). The other is that she was the sister-in-law of Caleb Millett of London. According to the *International Genealogical Index (IGI)*, Caleb Millett and his wife, Margaret, had at least two children who were christened in St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, as follows: Edward Millett (chr. 31 Jan 1663) and Jane Millett (chr. 9 Apr 1665). Hopefully, a researcher of the Millett family may be able to verify that Caleb Millett's wife, Margaret, was a Miss Herbert, and sister of Mrs. Ann Waters.

(3) Temperance Overton's husband, William Harris, has been identified in many publications over the years as the son of Robert Harris and his wife, Mary (Claiborne) Rice. The compiler does not believe that William Harris was their son, but was a close relative, as will be shown. Mary (Claiborne) Rice was said to have been the widow of Edward Rice and the daughter of Col. William Claiborne, Secretary of Virginia, but published research on the family of Col. William Claiborne shows that she was not his daughter. The compiler believes that Mary was indeed a Miss Claiborne due to the repetition of the name of "Claiborne" as a given name among her descendants, as well as the statement in an old Harris Bible record that "Claiborne" was her maiden name. Of the utmost importance are the writings of her grandson, Thomas Harris of Prince Edward County, Virginia, who died in 1784, which state that his parents were Thomas Harris and Mary Giles and that his grandfather, Robert Harris, married a widow, Mrs. Mary Rice, said to have been a Claiborne. Mr. Harris also gave the names of his siblings and their spouses, including his brother, Claiborne Harris. Mary Claiborne was likely a relative of William Claiborne, above, due to other associations that he had with the family, one of which will be noted hereafter. Col. William Claiborne only lived about 10 miles from Robert and Mary Harris. Robert Harris has often been reported in various publications as having been the son of Capt. Thomas Harris, immigrant to Virginia in 1611. This is absolutely not true, as even a quick study of the available court records of the family of Capt. Thomas Harris would reveal that he had only one child, Mary, wife of Thomas Ligon, by his first wife, Adria Gurganey, and only two sons, William and Thomas (d. 1677), by his second wife, Joane Osborne. Capt. Thomas Harris was very likely a cousin of Robert Harris, as will be shown, but was not his father. The compiler first learned of his own descent from William Harris and Temperance Overton, while a sophomore at the University of Richmond in 1969, upon joining the Virginia Genealogical Society. It was in the marvelous genealogical library in the home of the late genealogist, Grace Fuller Knowles, where the compiler came upon a book which showed the descent of his Dabney family from William Harris and Temperance Overton. Mrs. Knowles warned the compiler of the often published errors on this family, and he has been cautious ever since of the various published statements of the ancestry. The compiler was never satisfied with the statement that William Harris was a son of Robert Harris and Mary Claiborne, as never was there anything to support the statement. Many years after his first encounter with these ancestral lines, he came upon two manuscripts at the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D.C., of the *Harris Family of Virginia*, dated 1958 and 1959, by J. McFarland Williams. These manuscripts contained the most thorough and believable study of the early Harris families of Virginia that the compiler had ever seen. Some of the research had been based on work by the late prominent genealogist, William G. Stanard, at one time Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society and an authority on early Virginia immigrants.

The work by Williams contains the English lineage of both Robert Harris, husband of Mary (Claiborne) Rice, and of his assumed cousin, Capt. Thomas Harris, immigrant to Virginia in 1611. The lineage of William Harris, husband of Temperance Overton, is given back to the Virginia immigrant, but Mr. Williams did not know how it connected to the other two lines. The compiler will present certain facts that are in great support of the English lineage of William Harris.

The earliest known English ancestor is William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, who married Anne Jernigan. His son, Arthur Harris, married Johanna Percy, of royal descent from King Edward III

of England, daughter of Sir Thomas Percy (d. 1537), of the line of Henry "Hotspur" Percy, immortalized by William Shakespeare. Briefly the royal line is as follows:

King Edward III = Philippa of Hainault
Sir Lionel Plantagenet = Elizabeth de Burgh
Philippa Plantagenet = Edmund de Mortimer
Elizabeth Mortimer = Sir Henry Percy, "Hotspur"
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland = Eleanor Neville
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland = Elizabeth Poyning
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland = Maude Herbert
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland = Katherine Spenser
Sir Thomas Percy = Eleanor Harbottle
Johanna Percy = Arthur Harris

William Harris (d. 1556), son of Arthur and Johanna, of Southminster and of the manors of Shipland Hall and "Crixsey," had two wives, Joan Smith and Johanna Cooke. By Joan Smith he had William Harris of Redford in Devon (of whom presently), who married Catherine, and by Johanna Cooke, he had Arthur Harris, who married Dorothy Walgrave. Arthur Harris was the father of Sir William Harris of "Crixsey," shareholder in the third Virginia Company, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Smith. They have for many years been accepted as the parents of Capt. Thomas Harris (1586-ca 1645) of Virginia and of Sgt. John Harris (b. 1588) of Virginia, who married Dorothy Cawcott. The recent findings of the wills of Sir William Harris of "Crixsey" and of his son, Thomas Harris, appear to show that the son, Thomas, was not identical with Capt. Thomas Harris of Virginia and lead the compiler to believe that Capt. Thomas Harris may have been a much closer relation to the immigrant, Robert Harris. Capt. Thomas Harris may still be determined to have been a grandson of Arthur Harris and Dorothy Walgrave, as they had other children besides Sir William Harris of "Crixsey," but the compiler believes that, in view of the long-held belief that the immigrant, Robert Harris, was a son of Capt. Thomas Harris, who had remained in England for schooling, Capt. Thomas Harris was probably a nephew of John and Jane (Harte) Harris, the parents of the immigrant, Robert Harris.

William Harris, above, of Redford in Devon, half-brother of Arthur Harris, married Catherine _____ and had a son, Sir Christopher Harris (buried 27 January 1625), a shareholder of the third Virginia Company, who married Barbara Ascott and had no surviving issue. The sister of Sir Christopher Harris, Jane Harris, married on 31 January 1562 to John Harris, son of John Harris of Cornwall. John and Jane (Harris) Harris had a son, John Harris (living 1620), who married Joane Harte, daughter of Robert Harte, and had issue: Christopher Harris (heir to his granduncle, Sir Christopher Harris, and husband of Gertrude Grenville), John Harris, Robert Harris (ca 1615-ca 1663/4, immigrant to Virginia 1634 on the ship, *Bonaventure*), Percy Harris, Sicilia Harris, Mary Harris, Honor Harris, and Bridget Harris. Note the given name of "Percy" Harris, which was likely in honor of his father's great grandmother, Johanna Percy. Robert Harris (ca 1615-ca 1663/4) was the father of Robert Harris, who married Mary (Claiborne) Rice; Thomas Harris (b. ca 1637, d. 20 March 1708 in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia, who married Mary (Clements?); Mary Harris, who married (1) Anthony Spiltimber and (2) Matthew Swan; and Martha Harris, who married John Jennings, Sr. (d. 1678-1679), who married

secondly to Mrs. Mary Seward. Robert Harris and his wife, Mary (Claiborne) Rice, resided in the Virginia counties of Isle of Wight, Henrico, and Goochland. An Isle of Wight court order in 1665, Harris vs Jennings, recites matters in regard to Robert Harris, his father, late deceased; his sister, Mary Harris Spiltimber; and his sister, Martha Harris Jennings, deceased. Robert and Mary Harris had issue: William Harris, Thomas Harris (married Mary Giles), John Harris, Robert Harris, Judith Harris, and Mary Harris.

Mr. Williams' manuscript contained the lineage of William Harris, husband of Temperance Overton, back to the Harris immigrant to Virginia. Its connection to the lineages of Robert Harris, husband of Mary (Claiborne) Rice, and of Capt. Thomas Harris (d. ca 1645) of Virginia is not shown. Following the line of descent is the statement: "The foregoing information gleaned from the public records and various published works contains sufficient data to firmly establish one straight Harris Lineage separate and distinct from that of Captain Thomas Harris, Sgt. John Harris, and of Robert Harris, Immigrant of 1634." He goes on to state that each of the above referenced lineages may descend from the same English ancestor of the 16th century, which may be proven at some future date. The descent given for William Harris is as follows:

William Harris, immigrant to Virginia in 1621 on the ship, *George*, of Gov. Wyatt's Party and is designated on the records as a servant to William Claiborne, Colonial Secretary (note this other Claiborne connection!). His son:

Christopher Harris, witnessed a deed on 18 Jan 1651/2 in Gloucester Co., VA; patented 450 acres of land in 1658 in James City Co., VA; patented land in New Kent Co., VA, 1662, "*adjoining Robert Harris;*" head-rights in his patents include Clement Harris and Jane Fowke. His son:

William Harris, born 1652; died 8 March 1687 (tombstone); buried in the Old Colonial Churchyard at Weyanoke. He had a son, Christopher Harris, and a son:

William Harris, of "Cedar Hill," Hanover Co., VA; married Temperance Overton (1679-1716).

There are a number of "connections" of the 1621 immigrant, William Harris, with the lineage of the 1634 immigrant, Robert Harris, that would quite logically only support the 1621 immigrant, William Harris, fitting in one family of the whole English Harris lineage. The compiler believes that, even though there is no definite proof, that there is enough supporting evidence to show that the 1621 immigrant, William Harris, was a son of an older brother of the 1634 immigrant, Robert Harris. That older brother was likely the firstborn son in that family, Christopher Harris, heir of his granduncle, Sir Christopher Harris. If not Christopher Harris, William's father was likely one of the other brothers, John or Percy. They may have been too young too have been his father, however. Because of the proud repetition of the given name of "Christopher," often as the oldest son, in the descendants of William Harris, the 1621 immigrant, the compiler believes that William was most likely the son of Christopher Harris and Gertrude Grenville. Information on that family may not be difficult to obtain to prove or disprove this theory. A close connection to that family is evident in the fact that Christopher Harris, son of William Harris, the immigrant, owned land in Virginia adjoining Robert Harris, the brother of Christopher Harris, sons of John Harris and Joane Harte. Since Christopher, son of William Harris, had a son, William, born in 1652, it is estimated

that he was born about 1625 to 1631. That would place the birth of the immigrant, William Harris, at about 1604 to 1610. If he was born closer to 1610, he would have been very close to the age of his probable uncle, Robert Harris, the 1634 immigrant. This would indicate that Christopher of Virginia could only have been a son of a much older brother of Robert if he came from that immediate family. Since John Harris, the husband of Joane Harte, could have been born as early as 1563, after the 1562 marriage of his parents, John and Jane (Harris) Harris, he could easily have married Joane Harte by the 1580s and had the firstborn son, Christopher Harris, in time for Christopher to have been the father of William Harris, the immigrant. This situation would have caused William Harris, the 1621 immigrant, and Robert Harris, the 1634 immigrant, to have grown up more like brothers than as nephew and uncle, due to the close age range. The fact that William Harris, the immigrant, was a servant of Col. William Claiborne and that Robert Harris, son of Robert Harris, the 1634 immigrant, married a Mary Claiborne is probably a lot more than mere coincidence. Also, Robert, the immigrant of 1634, had a daughter, Martha, who married John Jennings. Since the Jennings family is connected to the Fowke family, note that one of the head-rights of Christopher Harris, son of the immigrant, William Harris, was a Jane Fowke. Another of his head-rights was Clement Harris, which could be a big clue. Note that the above Martha (Harris) Jennings had a brother Thomas Harris who supposedly married a Mary Clement(s). Finally, note that even the mother of William Dabney, the subject of this manuscript, had a brother, Christopher Harris.

(4) As stated above, William Dabney, the husband and cousin of Anna Harris, was the son of John Dabney and Anna Harris. William Dabney had first married Jane Quarles. Since there has been some speculation that he was not the son of John Dabney and Anna Harris, in addition to the body of this manuscript, it should be noted (see *Terrell Genealogy*, by Emma Dicken) that John D. Terrell, son of Col. Harry Terrell and Anne Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and Anna Harris, gave a personal account of his family, stating that Tyree and Robert Harris were brothers of his grandmother, Mrs. Anne (Harris) Dabney, and that Fanny Crawford, mother of William H. Crawford of Georgia, was his Grandmother Dabney's niece. John D. Terrell gave a list of his mother's siblings (children of John Dabney and Anna Harris) of which a brief account will be given here: (1) Anne Dabney, wife of Col. Harry Terrell, (2) William Dabney, married and had a son, John Quarles Dabney, (3) John Dabney, married and had John William Dabney, Anderson Dabney, Elizabeth Ann Dabney, Martha Dabney, Nancy Hunter Dabney, and Margaret Dabney, (4) Cornelius Dabney, married and had Polly Dabney, John Dabney, Celia Dabney, and Ann Dabney, (5) Sally Dabney, married _____ Waller, "I think Thomas," of Spotsylvania County, and had Carr Waller, Dabney Waller, Pomphrey Waller, John Waller, Agnes Waller, who married a Smith, Dorothy Waller, who married a Rouny, Mrs. Spier, and Elizabeth Waller, (6) Mary Dabney, married Thomas Winer and had William Winer, Thomas Winer, John Winer, Sarah Winer, and Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Dabney Waller, (7) Elizabeth (Betsy) Dabney, married Barnett Brown and had Francina Brown, who married Jack Rodes, Lucy Brown, who married Thomassen, Sarah Brown, Reuben Brown, Asa Brown, Iva Brown, and Barnett Brown, (8) Susan Dabney, married Thomas Harris of Albemarle County, Virginia, and had Ann Harris and others, (9) Lucy Dabney, married Thomas McReynolds and had Polly McReynolds, Dabney McReynolds, Dickson McReynolds, James McReynolds, Thomas McReynolds, Ann McReynolds, and Elizabeth McReynolds, (10) Rebecca Dabney, married Edward Warren and had Ann Warren, Robert Warren, and Sarah Allen, (11) Nancy Dabney, married John Hunter of Campbell County,

Virginia, and had Ann (Hunter) Hunter, Rachel (Hunter) Fields, Maria (Hunter) Hose, Elizabeth (Hunter) Oxford, Cynthia (Hunter) Eddington, Matilda Hunter, John Hunter, Caroline (Hunter) McBath. Note that in the Brown family, above, the given name of "Barnett" is often interchanged with "Bernard."

John Dabney, father of William Dabney, was born about 1722 or 1723, after the marriage of his parents, Cornelius Dabney and Sarah Jennings/Jennens in April 1721 and died in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1771. He was not a Revolutionary War general who commanded Dabney's Legion, which is often stated, as he died before the war even started! His father, Cornelius Dabney was not a French Huguenot, a story which is still often perpetuated, but was the son of the Englishman, Cornelius Dabney, who was the interpreter to Cockacoeske, Queen of the Pamunkey Indians, by his wife, Susannah, who may have been from the family of Queen Cockacoeske and her husband, Chief Totopotomoi. The possible Indian relationship has previously been noted, and the compiler continues to find claims of Indian blood among the descendants of Cornelius and Susannah Dabney. The Indian blood is clearly evident in some of the photographs of Dabney descendants. Cornelius Dabney had several land patents, but one of particular interest was issued in 1668 for 300 acres on "Tottopotomoy's" Creek for the transportation of one Jone Winter and Besse, an Indian. Cornelius Dabney, the interpreter, was first married to an English woman named Eedith. It is believed by some that Eedith Dabney was the daughter of Francis Moryson, Colonial Governor of Virginia. This is probably based on a personal letter written by Cornelius Dabney to Moryson on 29 June 1678, when Dabney was the official interpreter to, Cockacoeske, the Queen of the Pamunkey Indians, in which he stated that his wife would gladly send him one of her boys in one or two years. Since Dabney did not specifically indicate that the boy was his son, as well, this may indicate that Eedith was previously married. The work in the mid 19th century of Anderson Demandville Abraham, as published in the *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* (Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 28-41, 1985) by John G. Bell, also indicates that Cornelius Dabney's wife was married previously in England to a Mr. Anderson, by whom she had a son, William Anderson (born in England), who married a Miss Wood, daughter of Thomas and Cisily Wood, and had a son who married "Theodotia" Jennings, daughter of Robert Jennings and a Miss Cary. This Theodotia [Theodosia] Jennings was, according to Mr. Abraham, the niece of Sarah (Jennings) Dabney, wife of Cornelius Dabney. Mr. Abraham's work is confusing due to his reliance heavily on personal interviews with descendants of the families concerned, and much of his research has to be viewed cautiously and supplemented/corrected with proven information. His work should not be dismissed, however, as he was able to talk to the older people in the first half of the 19th century who knew some of the family information firsthand and had records and Bibles that no longer exist. He also had access to court records before 1850 that no longer exist. Mr. Abraham stated without hesitation that Sarah (Jennings) Dabney was one-half Cary and that she was the daughter of Robert Jennings, Sr., son of Charles Jennings (b. in England), Clerk of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1681 (current records show that a Charles Jennings was Clerk of Elizabeth City County in 1699, 1702, and 1714) and his wife, Mary. The contributor of this information, John G. Bell, questions that Sarah was the daughter of Robert Jennings and states that she would more likely fit as the daughter of Charles Jennings. Mr. Bell was estimating the birth of Sarah Jennings at about 1660, based on the death of Cornelius Dabney in 1694. He confused Cornelius Dabney, Jr., with his father. Since Cornelius Dabney, Jr., married Sarah Jennings in 1721, her birth was more likely about 1702. The research of the late Mary Jennings Scott of the first half of this

century also indicated that Sarah was the daughter of Charles Jennings and that her mother was Mary Cary. Ms. Scott's records showed that Sarah was the sister of Robert Jennings who married one Theodosia Cary. All of the right names are there, but a good detective is needed to solve the mystery! Mr. Abraham gave information on the Cary family of John Cary and Alice Hobson who had Col. Mylles Cary, Sr., the immigrant to Virginia. He listed Col. Mylles Cary's children as: Thomas Cary (d. 1708), Ann Cary, Bridget Cary, Elizabeth Cary, Mylles Cary (d. 1708), and Capt. William Cary (d. 1711). Mr. Abraham did not know the spouses of the Cary daughters but believed that at least one of them married a Jennings. It is interesting to note that we now know that the daughter, Bridget, was the wife of William Bassett, Sr., of Note (2), above. Since Mylles/Miles Cary (1622-1667), above, was designated by Mr. Abraham as the source of the Cary blood in the Jennings family, and Sarah (Jennings) Dabney was supposed to have been the daughter of a Miss Cary, Sarah's mother would more likely have been one of the granddaughters of Mylles/Miles Cary. There is at least one court record from Hanover County of the will of a Theodocia Jennings, dated 8 June 1725 and proved 7 June 1726, which made bequests to Sarah Dabney, Rebecca Hudson (her god-daughter), Elizabeth Brown, Nicholas Gentry, Thomas Harris, and John Blalock.

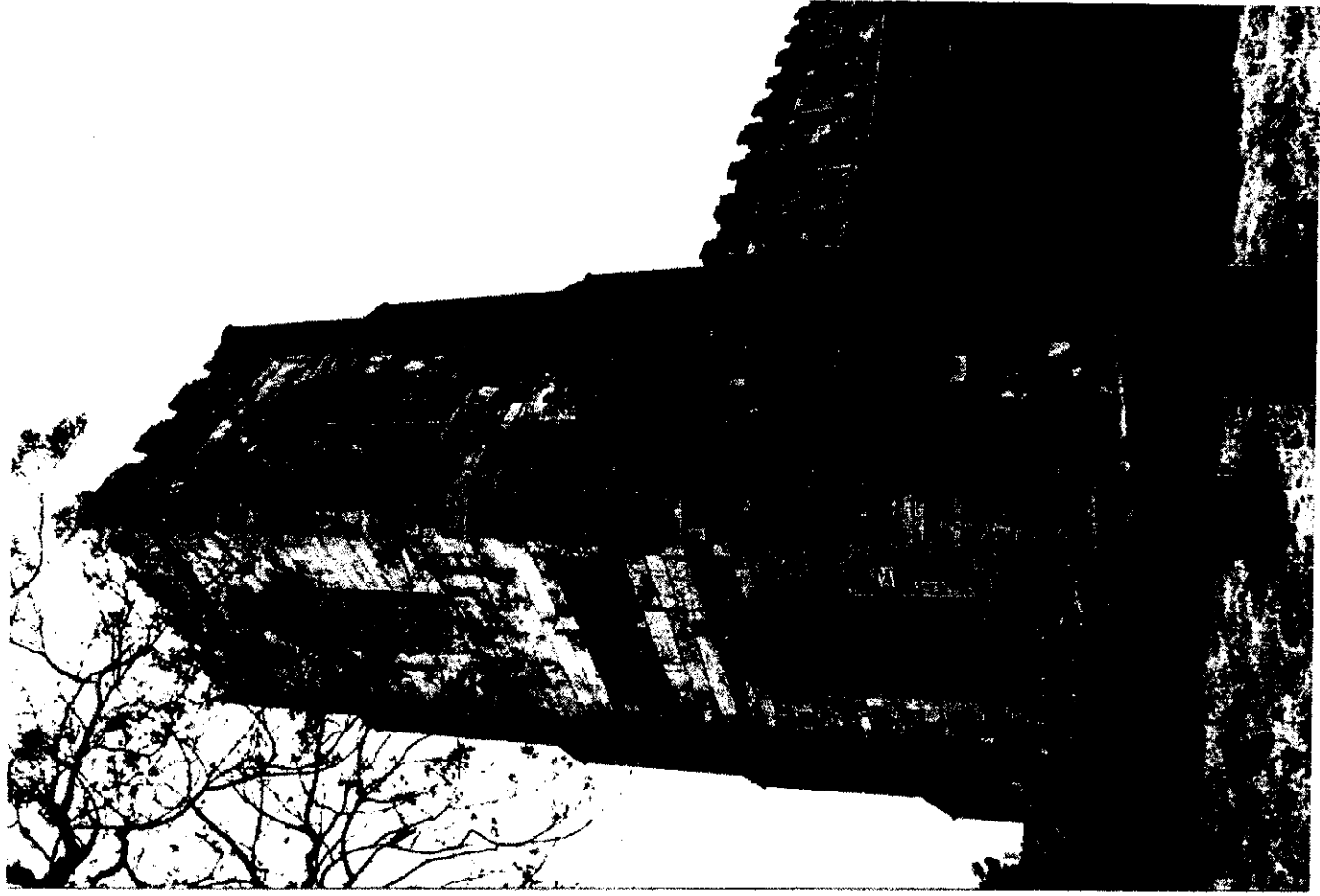
The lineage of Cornelius Dabney, the Indian interpreter, was discovered by Arden H. Brame and was published in *The Colonial Genalogist* (Vol. XII, Issue 45, pp. 107-111; Issue 46, p. 172). Cornelius Dabney was christened as "Cornelius Daubney" on 11 December 1631 in the parish of Bucknall, Lincolnshire, son of "Theodor Daubney." His mother was Dorothy Bate or Batts (note that Capt. Roger Mallory's aunt, Martha Mallory, married a Batte), christened on 18 February 1604, daughter of Humphrey Bate (chr. 19 Mar 1576, son of Humphrey Bate and Rebecca Dowe, who were married 15 Jan 1561). Theodore "Dawbney" married Dorothy "Batts" on 30 April 1630. Theodore Dawbney was christened on 6 June 1606, in the parish of Scotter, Lincolnshire, son of John Dawbney. Cornelius Dabney's grandfather, John Dawbney, was born 1570 at Scotter, Lincolnshire. He graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge University, in 1588. John Dawbney was the Vicar of Calverton, Nottinghamshire, and the Rector of Scotter (1605-1610). He was buried at Scotter on 28 January 1610/11. John was designated on the records as the son of William Dawbney (ca 1535-1613), whose wife was Agnes (bur. 15 May 1604, Scotter). William Dawbney left a will in 1613. William's brother, John Dawbney, was the Vicar of Scotter before William's son, John, and left a will at Scotter in 1605. William Dawbney (ca 1535-1613) was named in the will of his father, Richard Dawbney (d. 1545/6), of Scotter. Richard Dawbney's wife was Isabell.

It seems to be quite a coincidence that George Dabney, son of Cornelius Dabney (1631-1694), had a daughter, Mary Dabney, who married Stephen Pettus, son of Thomas Pettus by his first marriage in 1671 to his cousin, Elizabeth Dabney (b. 1644), daughter of John Dabney (b. 1598), son of Robert Dabney (Alderman of Norwich, England, d. 1638), and his wife, Anne Pettus [sister of Thomas Pettus (who married Cecily King), father of William Pettus (who married Mary Gleane), father of Col. Thomas Pettus (who married Elizabeth, the widow of Richard Durrant), father of Thomas Pettus, the husband of Elizabeth Dabney (b. 1644), above. This Dabney and Pettus lineage is given in *My Southern Families*, by Hiram Kennedy Douglas (1967). The name of Robert Dabney, Alderman of Norwich, above, is recorded as "Daubney," just like that of the family of Cornelius. He was the son of John Daubney, son of John Daubney, son of William

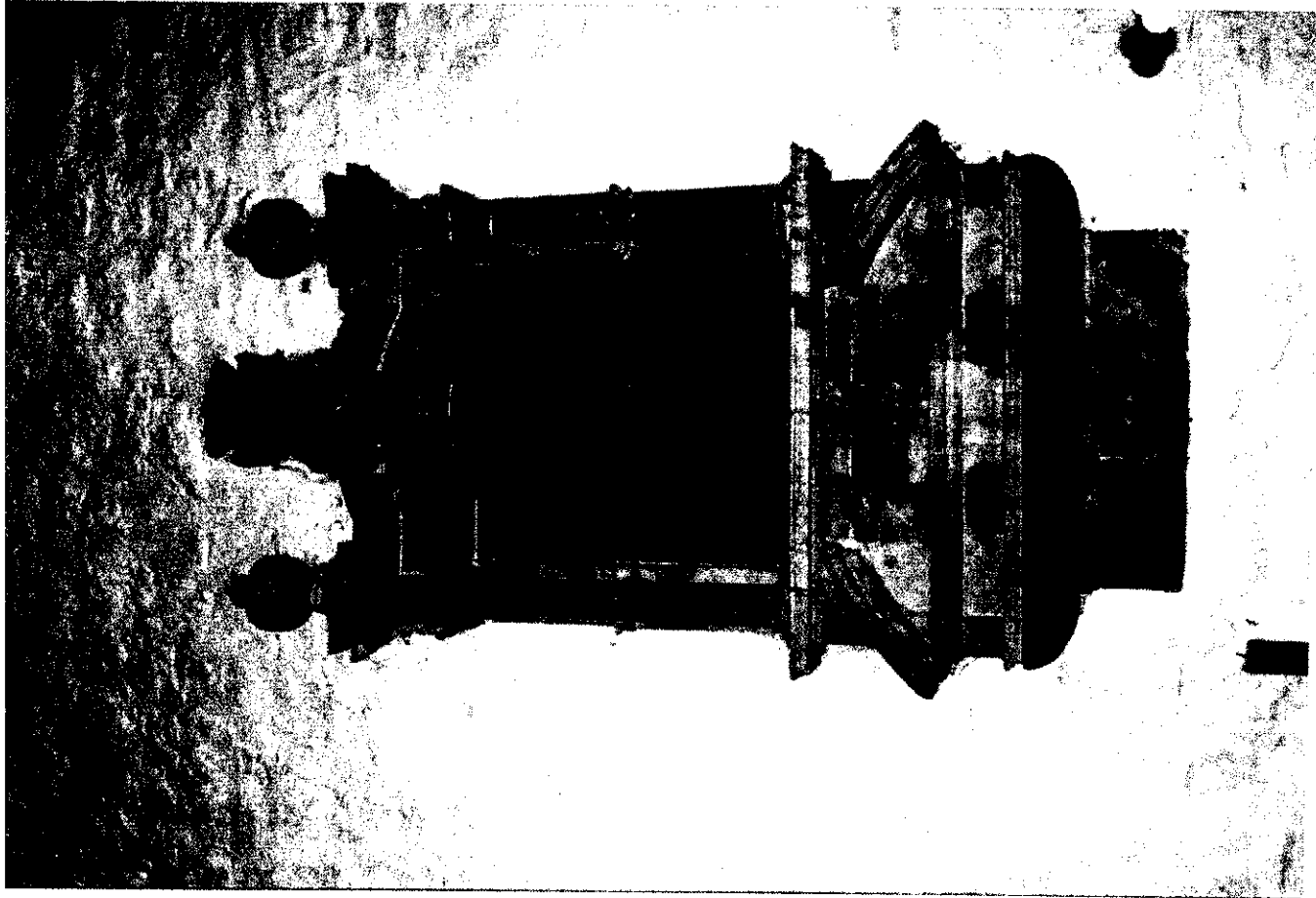
Daubney (d. 1474), son of William Daubney, who was seventh in a line of succession of father to son to be the Rector of Sharrington, Norfolk. It is not yet known how Cornelius Dabney's family ties in with this Daubney family of the adjoining county to his birthplace. One more coincidence is that the brother of Stephen Pettus, above, John Dabney Pettus, married Anne Overton, daughter of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters. It is quite interesting to note that Col. Thomas Pettus, above, owned land adjoining Chief Wahanganoche of the Patawomeck Tribe (ancestor of the compiler), who was a relative of Cockacoeske, Queen of Pamunkey, for whom Cornelius Dabney was the interpreter.

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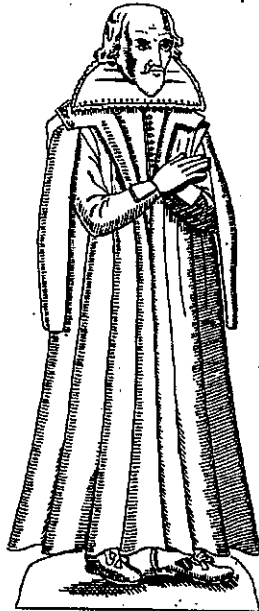
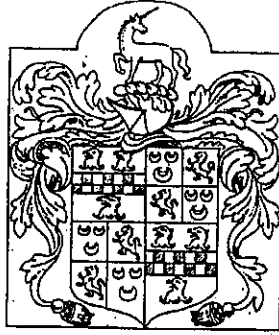
1 May 2000



All Saints Church, Easington
photo by Kevin Scarth, June '96



Overton Funeral Monument at
All Saints Church, Easington
erected by Gen. Robert Overton
to his parents, John & Jane (Snawsell) Overton



HERE LIES INTERREDY BODIES OF WILLM WRYGHT OF
 FLEWLAND ESQ & ANN HIS WIFE WHO AFTER THEY HAD
 LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER Y^e SPACE OF 50 YEARES IN THE
 FEARE OF GOD & LOVE OF Men, FINISHED A FAIRE PIL-
 GRIMAGE TO A IOYFVLL Paradise-ANN^y 25 OF DEC.
 IN Y^e YEAR OF GRACE 1618 & Y^e SAID WILLM Y^e 23 OF AVGV.
 ADNI 1621 WHOSE SOVLES GOD HATH IN HIS BLESSED KEEPING
 MEMORIA IVSTI VIVET IN ÆTERNVM.

Brass Effigies at Welwick Church of
 William Wright (son of Robert) & his wife.
 William was the nephew of Christopher Overton & wife.
 Note the quartered arms of the three eagles' heads.
 It is the unidentified arms on the Overton funeral monument
 that is impaled by the Overton arms, representing the parents
 of John Overton of Easington (from Poulson's Holderness)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Notes (3): pp 27-29:

This section of notes on the Harris family was based largely on the manuscript of J. McFarland Williams who appears to have done an excellent job in uncovering data on the families and some of the descendants of the Harris immigrants to Virginia. Mr. Williams apparently did not conduct research on the English Harris lines, but based his work on that of others. The compiler of this booklet, William L. Deyo, was made aware of several errors in Mr. Williams' statements on the English ancestry of the Harris immigrants to Virginia and decided to conduct his own research on the English lines. His research has just begun, but has already uncovered many facts on the English lines which were previously unknown to him. The compiler's theories of the identity of some of the parents of the immigrants were based on incorrect data on the English lines given in the Williams manuscript. With the newly found information, the compiler wishes to correct the material cited from the Williams manuscript which is in error and to now show how, based on good evidence, that all of the early Harris lines of Virginia appear to be closely connected.

The compiler has discovered the answer to the question that has been on the minds of a great number of Harris researchers for many, many years, "What is the connection between the Harris family and the Claiborne family?" As shown in this booklet, there are a number of connections between Col. William Claiborne, Secretary of Virginia, and the Harris families of Robert Harris (husband of one Mary Claiborne) and of William Harris (husband of Temperance Overton). Since this William Harris can no longer be claimed as the son of Robert Harris, based on the evidence shown, these connections are not just through the marriage of Robert Harris to Mary Claiborne, the widow of a Mr. Rice. The compiler had to search back into the English records to the years of William Claiborne's youth to find the basis for these connections. To give a little background information, William Claiborne was born in the year 1600, the son of Thomas Claiborne/Cleyborne of Crayford, Kent, and his wife, Sarah (Smith) James, widow of Roger James and daughter of John Smith, of Southwark, Surrey, beer brewer. Through his own half-siblings and his mother's siblings, William Claiborne had countless relatives in England and Virginia. For example, Richard Thompson, who appears to have been a kinsman of William Claiborne in his own right, married his cousin, and Claiborne's niece, Ursula Bysshe/Bishe, the daughter of William Bysshe and Margaret James, and left descendants in Virginia in the families of Presly, Rogers, Neale, Thornton, and others. Claiborne's mother, Sarah Smith, could even have been related to some of the various Smiths connected to the English Harris family. William Claiborne had only one whole brother by the name of Claiborne, Thomas Claiborne, "stocking seller" of London, who appears to have visited him in Virginia, likely planning to move his family there, and died there in 1633. The administration of the estate of Thomas Claiborne was given to his widow, Jane, in England. The records of the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, London, reveal the baptisms of three children of Thomas and Jane Claiborne/Clayborne: Jane, on 24 August 1627; Thomas, on 7 January 1628/9; and George, on 12 January 1629/30, who was buried the following month.

William Claiborne's association with the Harris family appears to have begun, if not sooner, when he attended Pembroke College, Cambridge. His schooling there began in 1617 at the age of 16. William Harris, approximately 2 to 3 years younger than Claiborne, son of Sir William Harris of Shenfield, Essex, and his wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Astley, was sent to Cambridge before William Claiborne had completed his studies there. According to *Claiborne of Virginia*, by John Frederick Dorman, Claiborne was appointed by the Virginia Company in 1621 as Surveyor of the Colony and accompanied Governor, Sir Francis Wyatt, on the ship, *George*, on a voyage to Virginia that same year. The ship arrived at Jamestown in October 1621. Claiborne had brought his friend, William Harris, along with him as his "servant" (i.e., apprentice). Per documentation in Mr. Dorman's book, William Claiborne had the early task of laying out the area in Jamestown Island known as New Towne. William Harris, as well as his son, Christopher, were landowners on Jamestown Island in 1658. Note, as is given in this booklet, that Christopher Harris patented land in New Kent County in 1662 adjoining Robert Harris. The compiler does not believe that this was a mere coincidence!

Some may question how it is known that Claiborne's apprentice, William Harris, was the same as the William Harris with whom he attended college. There is no absolute proof, but the supporting evidence is overwhelming, especially when one examines the origins of the other major Harris lines. This William Harris, Robert Harris (b 1615, father of Robert Harris who married Mary Claiborne), Capt. Thomas Harris, and Sgt. John Harris, all appear to be from the same English family stemming from William Harris (ca 1490 – 1556) of Prittwell, Essex, who had three wives, Joanna Smith, Joanna Cooke, and Anne Rutter, as will be shown. William Harris, apprentice to Claiborne, was the son of Sir William Harris of Shenfield, son of Sir Christopher Harris of Shenfield, Essex, son of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, and his third wife, Anne Rutter, daughter of _____ Rutter of London. Sgt. John Harris, for which a good case is built in the book, *From Essex England to the Sunny Southern, USA*, by Robert E. Harris, was the son of Sir William Harris of "Crixsea" (husband of Alice Smythe, sister of Sir Thomas Smythe of the Virginia Company), son of Arthur Harris (husband of Dorothy Walgrave), son of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, above, and his second wife, Joanna Cooke. Capt. Thomas Harris, as discussed in this booklet, had long been thought to have been a brother of Sgt. John Harris, above, but that identity was disproved. Due to the close proximity of the residences of Sgt. John Harris and Capt. Thomas Harris in Virginia, it has still been believed that they were closely related. Helen Harris Ott in her book, *Harris Collection*, published in 1979, believed that Capt. Thomas Harris was the known son, Thomas Harris, of Edward Harris (husband of Elizabeth Barrington, his second wife), son of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, and his third wife, Anne Rutter, and the compiler agrees. If Capt. Thomas was from this family, as all indications suggest, that is the only logical place for him to fit. He would, therefore, have been a first cousin once removed of William Harris, apprentice to Claiborne. Robert Harris (b 1615) was stated by Williams to have been the son of John Harris and Joan Harte, and the brother of Christopher, John, Percy, Sicilia, Mary, Honor, and Bridget Harris. The heraldic visitations of Essex show that this is absolutely not true. Robert, the son of John Harris and Joan Harte was the fourth son and was baptized on 17 November 1598! He was born 17 years before the immigrant, Robert. Believing that Robert Harris (b 1615) was the son of John Harris and Joan Harte, based on Williams' manuscript, the compiler had theorized that William Harris, apprentice to Claiborne, due to the close association of the two Virginia Harris families and the presence of the given name of "Christopher," was the son of an older brother of Robert, probably Christopher Harris, who married Gertrude Grenville, but the records show that this Christopher died without issue. An examination of the English visitation records makes it an impossibility for William Harris to have been from that family. Williams had shown the relationship of this family to that of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, through his son, William, by his first wife, Joanna Smith, but the visitation records reveal that John Harris (husband of Joan Harte), son of John Harris and his wife, Jane Harris, daughter of William Harris, of Radford, and his wife, Catherine Esse, was not a descendant of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, at all. John Harris' grandfather, William Harris, of Radford, was not a son of William Harris and Joanna Smith, but was a son of Francis Harris, of Radford, and his wife, Philippa Grenville, of royal ancestry, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville of Stowe. If Robert Harris (b 1615) was not a son of John Harris and Joan Harte, then who were his parents? With the marriage of his son, Robert, to Mary (Claiborne) Rice and the close association to the descendants of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, it is most logical that Robert is part of that family. Edward Harris, the one that the compiler believes was the father of Capt. Thomas Harris of Virginia, also had a son, Robert Harris. This Robert would have likely been born too soon to have been the Robert Harris, immigrant to Virginia, but it seems logical that Robert of Virginia had some close tie to the family of Edward or to his brother, Sir Christopher Harris of Shenfield.

To show how closely associated the family of Col. William Claiborne was with that of William Harris, son of Sir William Harris and Frances Astley, one only needs to check out the family of Claiborne's wife, Elizabeth Butler. Elizabeth Butler was the daughter of John Butler of Roxwell, Essex, and his wife, Jane Elliott, daughter of Edward Elliott of Newlands Hall and his wife, Joan Gedge, daughter and co-heir, with her sister, Mary, of James Gedge (d 1555) of Shenfield, Essex. Joan Gedge's sister, Mary Gedge, was married secondly to John Butler, grandfather, by his first wife, Cressit St. John, of royal blood, of Mrs. Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne. Mrs. Claiborne's half-uncle, Nathaniel Butler, son of John Butler and Mary Gedge, was the Governor of Bermuda. The key to Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne's kinship to the Harris family is that her grandaunt, Mary Gedge, who was also her step-grandmother, was first married to Sir Christopher Harris, by whom she was the grandmother of William Harris, apprentice of William Claiborne! By Mary (Gedge) Harris, widow of Sir Christopher Harris, marrying secondly to John Butler, the Harris children would have been raised with Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne's father! By Elizabeth's father marrying

the daughter of Joan (Gedge) Elliott, it made her a first cousin once removed to the Harris children of Mary (Gedge) Harris Butler! William Claiborne's brother-in-law, Thomas Butler, haberdasher, of London, and Virginia, was an associate of Claiborne's brother, Thomas. Thomas Butler, ancestor of the compiler in several ways, married a widow, Joan Mount Stephen, and had several sons, one of whom was named "Christopher," a name that carried down in the Butler family in Virginia for many generations. It is possible that Joan Mount Stephen may have been a cousin of Thomas Butler through the Harris family from which the name of her son, Christopher, was taken. As Robert Harris, son of Robert Harris, the immigrant to Virginia, appears to have come from this Harris family, it is strongly believed by the compiler that his wife, Mary Claiborne, was the daughter of Thomas Claiborne, the only surviving son of Thomas Claiborne, brother of Col. William. If Mary was a relative of Col. William Claiborne, this is the only possible legitimate connection.

The royal lineage of William Harris of Pritwell, Essex, as given in this booklet, back to Johanna Percy, daughter of Sir Thomas Percy and Elcanor Harbottle, was given in the official Visitation of Essex of 1558, but it is no longer considered to be valid. Johanna Percy, who would have been born by about 1474 to have been the mother of William Harris of Pritwell (b ca 1490), could not have been the daughter of Sir Thomas Percy (ca 1503/4 - 1537)! Johanna would more likely have been a sister of Sir Thomas Percy's father, Sir Henry Algernon Percy, who was born on 13 January 1477, son of Sir Henry Percy and Maude Herbert, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. The official visitation records may have gotten a first name incorrect once in a while and may even have left out or added an incorrect generation, but it is highly unlikely that the official herald would have stated a descent from a noble family such as Percy at the beginning of the pedigree without good cause. The compiler plans to check further, but feels sure that Johanna Percy was simply placed in the wrong generation. *Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages* lists four sons for Sir Henry Percy and Maude Herbert by name and states that they had three daughters but does not name them. *Brenan's A History of the House of Percy* names two of these daughters, Eleanor, who married Edward Stafford, and Ann, who married William Fitz-Alan. Johanna, wife of Arthur Harris, may likely be the third daughter. It should be noted, however, that Brenan even listed Johanna, wife of "Arthur Harris of Prittlewell, Co. Essex" as the daughter of Sir Thomas Percy (d 1537).

William L. Deyo
10 July 2000

Latest Findings on Harris Family

When I first published my book on William Dabney, I referenced the research of J. McFarland Williams in the notes on the Harris family. His work appeared to be very conclusive in most respects, as he cited references of court orders, etc., but I have since learned that, in a number of cases, Mr. Williams misinterpreted the records that he was quoting. Shortly after publication, I started to conduct research on the Harris family myself and discovered that Mr. Williams' conclusions on the English Harris lines contained many errors. He had stated ancestry for Robert Harris, the 1634/1635 immigrant to Virginia, which was impossible. He had also attempted to trace the line of Capt. William Harris, husband of Temperance Overton, back to William Harris, who came with William Claiborne to Virginia in 1621 but did not know the identity of the earlier William Harris. As I will show, I still believe that he was right about Capt. William Harris being a descendant of William Harris of 1621, but believe that he had incorrectly stated the generations in between. I was able to make many corrections to the English research of Mr. Williams and noted these on several pages that I attached to the back of my book shortly after the initial publication. I even thought, based on initial evidence, that I had identified the parents of William Harris, the 1621 immigrant to Virginia. This was partially based on my well-documented discovery of the kinship of Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne, wife of William Claiborne, to the Harris family of Essex, England. Since both William Claiborne and William Harris, son of Sir William Harris of Shenfield (son of Christopher Harris and Mary Gedge), a close cousin of Mrs. Claiborne, had attended the same college at Cambridge University, I was convinced that I had the correct William Harris, the immigrant of 1621. Upon further research in the English records, I discovered that the son of Sir William Harris died in England at a fairly young age in 1631 and never came to Virginia. One of the visitations of Essex appeared to indicate that Sir William Harris' son was at Cambridge in 1614, but that was not the case. He did not attend that university until 1624, after William Claiborne had left. The important research of Mrs. Noel Robertson of Australia on the English Harris lines clarified his time of attendance at Cambridge and determined that this William Harris was a close friend of the poet, Richard Crashaw, who memorialized him in some of his poems. This was significant, as the Virginia HARRISES were closely associated with the CROSHAW/CRASHAW family. I was still convinced that William Harris of Virginia must have been from the Harris family of Essex and searched diligently for another William Harris in that family. I could not find a single William Harris descended from the family of Christopher Harris and Mary Gedge of Shenfield (the relatives of Mrs. Claiborne) who was not accounted for. Unknown to me, Mr. James P. Harris of Richmond, Virginia, had been researching the family, as well, and had very convincing circumstantial evidence on the identity of William Harris of 1621 which he presented to the Harris-VA List on "Rootsweb" several months ago. Mr. Harris identified William Harris of 1621 as the son of William Harris and Joan Hardings who was christened in 1596 in Willingale Doe, Essex, England. His father, William Harris, was the son of William Harris and Jane Semer and the grandson of William Harris, half-brother of Christopher Harris who married Mary Gedge, above. While Christopher Harris was the son of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, and his third wife, Anne Rutter/Ruther, his half-brother, William Harris, was the eldest son of William Harris of Prittwell by his first wife, Johanna Smith. The descendants of William Harris of Prittwell, Essex, were very closely associated with each other for the first three generations. William Harris, the immigrant of 1621, would have been the second cousin of William Harris of Cambridge. His father, William Harris, who married Joan Hardings, would have been the first cousin of Sir William Harris (son of Christopher Harris and Mary Gedge), who was raised with Mrs. Claiborne's father, John Butler. As stated previously in the additions at the end of my book, Christopher Harris' widow, Mary (Gedge) Harris, had later married John Butler and had become the stepmother of his children, including his son, John Butler, the father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne. It was probably due to the union of John Butler and Mary (Gedge) Harris that John Butler, Jr., met and married Joan Elliott, his stepmother's niece and daughter of Edward Elliott and Joan Gedge. These HARRISES and BUTLERS all lived in close proximity in Essex, England. Mr. James P. Harris believes that the wife of William Harris, the immigrant of 1621, was Ellen Burrows, the daughter of Anthony Burrows, who jointly patented land with William Harris. This is a logical assumption based on the joint patent and other supporting evidence which Mr. Harris compiled. I will always remember the late pillar of the field of genealogy, George H. S. King, instructing me that people in early Virginia who co-patented land were almost always related by blood or marriage. Mr. Harris assigned William Harris, Robert Harris of New Kent County, and James Harris of Westmoreland County as sons of

William Harris, the immigrant of 1621. The patent records (Neil Nugent: *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. 1, pg 388) give proof that William Harris the immigrant had a son, William Harris of James City County, but we have to rely on circumstantial evidence for the identities of his other children.

James Harris owned land in the York County/New Kent County area in the late 1650s. He later moved to Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he settled right next to Thomas Butler, the nephew of Mrs. Elizabeth (Butler) Claiborne! James Harris and Thomas Butler were closely associated in the records of Westmoreland County. James Harris' wife, Anne, and the first wife of Thomas Butler, whose given name is not known, were apparently related, as they each held an interest in the land of John Cooke, along with Elizabeth, the widow of William Baldrige, and with the wife of John Washington, great grandfather of George Washington. James Harris was born about 1626 or 1627 per his approximate age given in a Westmoreland County deposition in 1660. His early involvement in the court records of York County may indicate that he was born a slight bit earlier in 1624 or 1625. He was the sheriff's deputy there in 1646.

In addition to the sons, William and James, of William Harris, immigrant of 1621, I will attempt to show that other sons were Robert Harris of New Kent County, as James P. Harris also believes, and Christopher Harris of York County, Virginia, and Northamptonshire, England. There may also be other sons named Edward Harris and Richard Harris, as I will explain.

Robert Harris first appears in a 26 October 1657 York County, Virginia, court order in which Col. William Barber, Christopher Harris, Robert Harris, and Richard Harris were appointed to divide the estate of the late Nicholas Commins, whose widow, "Ellinor," had married Francis Wheeler. Since it is known by the will of Nicholas Commins, which was proved in York County in 1656, that he left a widow, "Ellen" (Eleanor), a son, Nicholas Commins, Jr., and a daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Harrison, one might assume that the above Robert Harris is actually a "Harrison," but it seems highly unlikely that Nicholas Commins' own son-in-law would be appointed to divide the estate of his wife's father, especially since she was a legatee. That would appear to be a definite conflict of interest. It is likewise confusing that the land patent of Robert Harris on the headwaters of Ware Creek near the Rickahock Path in 1659 was made in the name of Robert "Harrison." One would initially think that the owner of the patent was the Robert Harrison who was the son-in-law of Nicholas Commins, but this can be solved by the known death of this Robert Harrison per the records of York County in 1658 and by the fact that Robert "Harris," as he was so designated many times in regard to this same patent until 1680, lived long past 1658. The fact that he knew the Commins family is important, as Nicholas Commins, Jr., owned a tract of land that adjoined Robert Harris' patent in New Kent County. Robert Harris' land was only about 15 miles from land of his supposed father, William Harris, and only about 10 miles from the home of Col. William Claiborne, associate of William Harris. Robert Harris' land was in the same immediate vicinity as that of James Harris, who eventually sold his land to Joseph Crowshaw. James Harris had owned land adjoining Thomas Poynter/Pointer and Joseph Crowshaw, per a description of Crowshaw's patent of 10 December 1651. That tract of James Harris was probably the same one that he sold to Thomas Poynter/Pointer, per a deed of record in York County, on 14 July 1652, which adjoined "Willson" and "Mr. Parke" and in which Thomas Poynter/Pointer immediately assigned to George Turner. Note that Christopher Harris had sold a tract to Daniel Parke, and his own servant, who also patented land in this same vicinity, was named James Wilson. The land of Robert Harris adjoined the tract of James Wilson, this very servant of Christopher Harris! We now have good evidence that the longtime tradition of Robert Harris' marriage to a Mary Claiborne is true. As stated in my book, the journal of their own grandson, Thomas Harris, confirmed that his parents were Thomas Harris and Mary Giles and that his grandfather was Robert Harris who married a widow, Mary Rice, said to have been a Claiborne. As Thomas Harris' own brother was named Claiborne Harris, there can be little doubt of source of his name. It has generally been accepted since the 19th century that William Harris, husband of Temperance Overton, was the son of Robert Harris and Mary Claiborne, but I always wanted some proof of the statement. The journal of Thomas Harris satisfies me, especially when we review other supporting evidence. J. McFarland Williams had stated in his manuscript that William Harris was the son of William Harris of Weyanoke, grandson of Christopher Harris, and great grandson of William Harris, the servant/apprentice of Col. William Claiborne. After concentrated research, I have been unable to support any of that line except that William Harris appears to be a grandson, rather than a great grandson of William Harris, the immigrant of 1621 with William Claiborne. Mr. Williams had a list of the children of Robert Harris and Mary Claiborne, which I assume came from the journal of Thomas Harris

along with the list of Thomas' own siblings and their spouses. The list of Robert Harris' children did indeed include a William Harris, but Mr. Williams stated that he was the one who patented land on Cubb Creek, as did Thomas Harris, son of Robert. As that land adjoined Overtons, Glens, and others, I am not convinced that the William Harris who owned land on Cubb Creek was not identical with William Harris of "Cedar Hill" who married Temperance Overton. The William Harris who owned land on Cubb Creek had sons, David and Edward Harris, who inherited the land. Since we do not have the will of William Harris of "Cedar Hill," we do not know the names of all of his children. He could very easily have bequeathed that land to sons, David and Edward Harris. There are a couple of publications which show that the William Harris who owned land on Cubb Creek was a son of Major William Harris (1629-1678) and grandson of Capt. Thomas Harris of Jamestown. That connection was thought to have been supported by the close association of William Harris (Cubb Creek) with George Alves, the second husband of Major William Harris' wife. Could that association simply have stemmed from George Alves having been a close relative of the Harris family and a descendant of Bartholomew Averes who married Felice Harris, grandaunt of William Harris, the immigrant of 1621? The publications in regard to William Harris (Cubb Creek) having been a son of Major William Harris (1629-1678) completely contradict the statements in the journal of Thomas Harris, son of Thomas Harris and Mary Giles, as well as the statements in the 1829 manuscript of Gideon Harris, both of whose parents were grandchildren of Thomas Harris and Mary Giles, that Mary Giles' husband was *Thomas* Harris, not William. The 1829 manuscript was stated by the author, Gideon Harris, to have been copied from a much older manuscript, probably written by one of his parents. Gideon Harris had firsthand knowledge of the family from his mother, who was still alive when he reached the age of 46. Gideon Harris also had a special interest in his Harris ancestry due to the fact that both of his parents were grandchildren of Thomas Harris and Mary Giles. It is highly doubtful that the name of Mary Giles' husband would have been incorrect on his manuscript, especially since it was copied from a much older one. This also agrees with the statement from the journal of Thomas Harris (d. 1784), who certainly should have known the names of his own parents. Possibly, the son of Major William Harris did actually live near or on Cubb Creek, but more information is certainly needed to completely contradict the old manuscripts and to identify him with the husband of Mary Giles. This is an area where the use of DNA testing might provide conclusive proof to determine which line is correct.

Mr. Williams' list of children for Robert Harris and Mary Claiborne contained the following: William, Thomas, John, Robert, Judith, and Mary. The late genealogist, Dr. Malcolm H. Harris, gave support to Robert Harris having at least William, Robert, John, and a Richard Harris in his 1981 article in the *Virginia Genealogist*, "Major Robert Harris (ca 1630-ca 1701) of New Kent County, Virginia: Was He Real or Myth?" Dr. Harris also explored the facts about the wife of Robert Harris having been Mary, daughter of Col. William Claiborne. He told me back in the late 1960s, when I was a student at the University of Richmond, that he was convinced of it. His above article concluded that it was probably true, and he did not even have Thomas Harris' journal to support his statement. Dr. Harris determined that Col. Claiborne did indeed have another daughter besides Jane Claiborne, wife of Thomas Brereton, who was mentioned as being under the guardianship of Samuel Smyth, cousin of William Claiborne, in 1648. This daughter was no doubt the "Mrs. Elizabeth Clayborne, Jr.," who patented land in New Kent County in 1668, which immediately followed the patent of Jane Claiborne's husband, Thomas Brereton. She was styled "Mrs." simply because she was a single woman of property, just as her sister, Jane Claiborne, was so styled earlier when she was a single woman of property. The use of "Jr." was simply to distinguish her from her mother, Elizabeth Claiborne. Note that Elizabeth Claiborne, Jr.'s land adjoined the plantation of Charles Edmonds, as did the land of Robert Harris! One of her head-rights was none other than John Busby/Basby/Barsby, whose land also adjoined Robert Harris. I believe that this Elizabeth Claiborne was the wife of Robert Harris. Why then was his wife called "Mary?" One should only recall that Robert Harris' daughter-in-law, Temperance (Overton) Harris, was the daughter of William and "Elizabeth" (Waters) Overton (as she was named in her mother's will), who used the name of "Mary" in her family and was so called in the family register that recorded her marriage to William Overton in 1670. "Mary" was simply her religious confirmation name by which she chose to be called instead of "Elizabeth." The familiar use of the confirmation name is still practiced even to this day. It cannot now be used, however, on official documents in place of one's legal name in today's society. It can be seen by the patent record of Elizabeth Claiborne and the will of Anne Waters, mother of Elizabeth (Waters) Overton, that the "legal" name was carefully chosen at that time, as well. There could not be much better circumstances for a marriage between Robert Harris and the daughter of William Claiborne, when, not only did she own land in walking

distance from Robert Harris, but his father, William Harris was Claiborne's close associate, whose family was entangled by blood and marriage with that of Claiborne's wife! The records of York County, Virginia, reveal that on 21 August 1666 one John Achley of London, Merchant, appointed his friend, Edward Ramsey, of Martin's Hundred, as his attorney in York County. There were two witnesses to this action, Robert Harris and Elizabeth Harris. Could this be Robert Harris and Elizabeth Claiborne? The date is two years earlier than the patent record of "Mrs. Elizabeth Clayborne, Jr.," but most of the patents were recorded at least three to five years after they were initiated. This may indicate the approximate year of marriage of Robert Harris to have been 1666.

Some clarification needs to be given for the incorrect ancestry of Robert Harris of New Kent County stated by J. McFarland Williams in his manuscript that I quoted in my book. Mr. Williams placed this Robert Harris as the son of Robert Harris (b. 1615) who immigrated to Virginia in 1634/1635 and settled in Isle of Wight County. He referenced a court suit that showed Robert Harris as a son of a Robert Harris and as the brother of Mary Harris, wife of Anthony Spiltimber and Matthew Swann, and as the brother of Martha Harris, wife of John Jennings. The court suit that he referenced of 1665 absolutely does not state that Robert Harris (b. 1615) of Isle of Wight had a son, Robert, and clearly shows that his only heirs were his daughters Mary and Martha. The recent book, *Colonial Families of Surry and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia, Volume 2, The Descendants of Robert Harris...*, by John Anderson Brayton, gives an excellent account of this family. The wife of Robert Harris (b. 1615) was stated as being unknown, but I have found what appears to be a reference to his widow in *English Estates of American Colonists*, by Peter Wilson Coldham. Mr. Coldham listed the following administration in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury: "Harris alias Crump, Mary (*Jane* in margin), of Virginia. Administration to daughter Martha, wife of John Jennings. (June 1656)."

Christopher Harris was referred to in the records as a merchant. He was involved with many of the families of the rebels of Bacon's rebellion but left Virginia in 1661 and settled in Northamptonshire, England, before the rebellion took place. He patented land in James City County on 21 April 1658 "near the Richahock Path," which was in the same immediate vicinity as the land of James Harris and Robert Harris. It should be noted that the area in question here is at a point where the counties of New Kent, York, and James City all joined before various boundary changes took place. All of the lands mentioned were very close in proximity. This tract was later sold to Daniel Parke. Christopher Harris also patented land in Westmoreland County, Virginia, near that of his supposed brother, James Harris. Both men were closely associated with John Washington. James Harris had given Washington a "power of attorney" to act on his behalf in Westmoreland County. We learn from the letter of Annis Cotton (Mrs. John Cotton) of Queen's Creek, York County, Virginia, written to Christopher Harris in 1676, addressed to "Mr. C. H., at Yardley, Northamptonshire," that John Washington had, at various times, visited the house of Christopher Harris when he was a resident of York County, Virginia. An in-depth article on this letter, by Francis Burton Harrison, is given in *Genealogies of Virginia Families* (from *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*), Volume 3, pages 845-855. Mrs. Cotton informed Christopher Harris of the executions of several of the rebels including James Wilson, whom she stated had been Christopher Harris' servant, and Anthony Arnell [Arnold], whom she stated had lived at Christopher Harris' house. Note that James Wilson owned land adjoining Robert Harris in New Kent County. Anthony Arnold owned land in New Kent County adjacent to Thomas Brereton, son-in-law of Col. William Claiborne, and to George Lyddall (of whom presently). Arnold also took over a patent of 500 acres in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1665 that had been deserted by Thomas Brereton. This same Anthony Arnold who lived at Christopher Harris' house was brought to Virginia and claimed as a head-right in 1658 by Thomas Harris of Isle of Wight! Was this just by chance? I do not think so! Mrs. Cotton's letter of 1676 revealed that Christopher Harris' late wife was the stepdaughter of Nathaniel Bacon, the elder, a near relative of Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel. A York County record of 18 March 1660/1, referenced by Francis Burton Harrison in his article, showed that Christopher Harris and his wife, Anne, were to receive 250 pounds sterling from Nathaniel Bacon in three separate payments, the first on the date of the agreement, the second on 10 February 1661/2 payable in London, and the third on 10 February 1662/3 in London. Mr. Harrison stated that this seemed to indicate that Mrs. Anne Harris was disposing of her inheritance in Virginia and that she and her husband were leaving Virginia to live in England. Nathaniel Bacon (1620-1691/2), son of Rev. James Bacon and Martha Woodward, married first, before 1650, in England, to Elizabeth Kingsmill, only daughter of Richard Kingsmill. I do not find that she had children by a former marriage. I have not found very much material

on the wives of Nathaniel Bacon and hope that any readers who have such will contact me. Nathaniel Bacon came to Virginia about 1650 and soon after, married Anne, the sister of William Basset, who had been widowed twice before. I have been given material, that I have not yet been able to validate, which states that Anne Basset was first married to William Smith and was married secondly to Anthony Jones. By her marriage to William Smith, Anne is said to have had a daughter, Anne, who married a George Fawdon. I cannot find any thing to support this, but must assume, from want of other candidates, that this is the stepdaughter of Nathaniel Bacon who was married to Christopher Harris. I do not know if she married Harris as the "Widow Fawdon" or if she was single, and the first marriage did not occur.

The Harris association with the Basset and Bacon families is quite significant, as William Harris' wife, Temperance Overton, was known to have been related to them, possibly through both parents. Nathaniel Bacon's mother, Martha Woodward, was secondly married to one Robert Peake, no doubt a relative of Sir Robert Peake of England who named Temperance Overton's maternal grandparents and George Lyddall of Virginia as his cousins in his will. Temperance's father, William Overton, co-patented land with George Lyddall's son. The Lyddalls were related to the Bacons in England through the Woodward and Honeywood families. George Lyddall's daughter, Anne, married Edmond Bacon, a near relative of Nathaniel Bacon. Nathaniel Bacon's own sister, Elizabeth Bacon, married one Thomas Burrowes (a relative of Ellen Burrows, the supposed wife of William Harris, the immigrant of 1621, and mother of Christopher Harris?). It is interesting that Anne Bassett's second husband, Anthony Jones, was involved in an admiralty case in 1637 on the side of Richard Bennett and Robert Sabine against Henry Hutchinson. Edward Harris of St. Dunstan, London, England, aged about 41, made a deposition in 1638 or 1639 in this very case on behalf of Richard Bennett of Point Comfort, Virginia, who had appointed Harris as his surety to stand for him in the admiralty case. I believe, with all of the connections to William Harris and his family in Virginia, that this Edward Harris was none other than the Edward Harris, christened April 1599 at Willingale Doe, Essex, England, son of William Harris and Joan Hardings, and brother of William Harris, the 1621 immigrant to Virginia. In his book, *Colonial Granville County and Its People*, Worth S. Ray stated that he believed that Christopher Harris was related to Edward Harris and Capt. Thomas Harris. He cited a record in regard to Edward Harris, dated 23 November 1638, in London, England, in which Edward Harris was the sole legatee, the executor and "kinsman" of Judith Bennett, the widow of Richard Bennett, who died in Virginia on 28 August 1626. This Richard Bennett was the brother of Edward Bennett of Virginia and was the uncle of Gov. Richard Bennett, above.

An Edward Harris received a patent of 730 acres in New Kent County, Virginia, on 19 December 1664 that was adjacent to the land of Charles Edmonds. A earlier patent of Richmond Terrell on 28 November 1656 showed that this land of Edmonds was the same that he owned near the "Richahock Path" and, therefore, very close to the lands owned during the past six years by Christopher Harris, James Harris, and Robert Harris, as well as those owned by "Elizabeth Clayborne, Jr.," her head-right, John Busby/Basby, and Christopher Harris' servant, James Wilson. This Edward Harris could have been the brother of William Harris, the 1621 immigrant, mentioned above, but I believe that he was a younger man and son of William Harris, who was named after William's known brother, Edward. It seems quite logical, in view of all of the above, that these Harris men (Christopher, James, Robert, and Edward), along with William Harris (proven son of William Harris, immigrant of 1621) and one Richard Harris of the noted 1657 record with Christopher and Robert, were all brothers and children of William Harris, the 1621 servant/apprentice of Col. William Claiborne.

William L. Deyo

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