

# Ellis Surname DNA Project: Follow Up of Results in Haplogroup R1b, Groups 2 and 9: Old Questions Answered, New Ones Arise

Prepared By

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(Haplogroup R1b Group 9, Kit # 30669)

**Overview:** The yDNA testing results for nine men who submitted their DNA to Family Tree DNA, eight through the Ellis Surname DNA Project administered by Dawn Ellis, and one independently, revealed that all belonged to Haplogroup R1b, four in Group 2 and five in Group 9. These results, coupled with the ancestral lines submitted by the participants, revealed previously accepted ancestral lines for Group 2 and one Group 9 participant were incorrect. Follow up efforts indicate that the Group 2 participants are descendants of a Welsh Quaker family who first settled in Pennsylvania, and the Group 9 participants are descendants of an English family that first settled in Maryland.

**BREAKING NEWS:** Since completion of this paper in April 2103, two new participants joined the Project. Their results are in Kt # 280284 and 91671. They claim descent from Hezekiah Ellis through his grandson John Ellis (1749-1794.) Their results placed them in Haplogroup R1b Group 15, i.e., they do not match those in Group 2 or Group 9.

## **Background:**

My personal interest. I am a descendant of James Ellis (1746-1809) and his second wife, Celia Woodsider through their last child, Alfred Ellis. By 2002, I thought I had found all I needed to know about my Ellis ancestors, a key person being my 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, James Ellis (1746-1809.) James was “key” because his origins had remained a mystery to the few other family members who had tried to learn about him. We knew that he arrived in what is now Teays Valley, Putnam County, WV between 1795 and 1799 with family and slaves, and settled on about 400 acres of land - in other words, he was not an immigrant just arrived in the Colonies. Just where he came from, and who were his parents remained unknown. The oral tradition was that he had lived in Virginia, and all previous research done by my family members, conducted in the pre-Internet and pre-DNA age, had been focused on men named Ellis in Virginia, and with negative results.

In 1997, I thought I had solved the mystery. I found numerous postings showing James’ ancestors, many of those listing their source as a book published by a descendant of Owen Ellis. I bought the book and exchanged emails with the author. Everything seemed to fit: Owen Ellis was the son of John Ellis (1733 – after 1833) and his first wife, Elizabeth; James Ellis was the brother of John; John and James were the sons of John Ellis (1700 – 17??) and his wife Mary O’Neal, both of whom lived in Middlesex County, Virginia; and John Ellis was the son of Hezekiah Ellis (c.1680 – 1726) and his wife Mary. While there was some dispute about Hezekiah’s parents, the most often seen version was that he was the son of Edward

Ellis and his wife Susannah Hill. I wrote what I expected to be my “final” paper on my James Ellis lines in 2002.

Enter the Ellis Surname DNA project. A few years later, I became a participant in the Ellis Surname DNA Project. I expected other descendants of Hezekiah Ellis to be or to become members. Instead, for several years the only match to me was Kit # 68323. The “brick wall” for that DNA contributor was Lindsey Ellis, born c.1808 in Tennessee. The person doing the research related to Kit # 68323 is Sandra Rowell, a cousin of the man whose DNA was tested and reported as Kit # 68323. In spite of many collaborative efforts, we could not find an ancestor in common.

In early 2011, the person who submitted his yDNA to Family Tree DNA, but had not joined the Ellis Surname DNA Project, contacted me. His results (Kit # 39697) placed him in Group 9. The three of us, Kits # 68323, 39697 and 30669) matched exactly at the 25 marker level, and we matched with a genetic distance of one (1) at the 37 marker level. His brick wall was Robert Ellis, born c. 1789, place not certain. He did know that Robert’s son was born in Ohio. That left us with Sandra’s ancestor Lindsey in Tennessee, the Robert of Kit # 39697 living at some point in Ohio, and my line in Virginia, and with no as yet discoverable connection between them.

Later in 2011, Dawn Ellis, the Ellis Surname DNA Project Administrator, emailed me with a conundrum. A Project participant submitted his ancestral lines and claimed descent from Owen Ellis and Owen’s father John Ellis (1733 – after 1833.) However, his DNA placed him in Group 2, not Group 9. In fact, there were two other Project participants who claimed descent from sons of Owen Ellis, and they were all in Group 2. In short, they are not related to me or the others in Group 9.

Early in 2012, two new participants joined the Ellis Surname DNA Project, and the DNA results (Kits # 227560 and 234337) placed them in Group 9. The person doing the research related to Kit # 227560 is Ron Benson, whose cousin contributed his DNA. The brick wall for Kit # 227560 was connected to Ohio. The most recent member of Group 9, Jim Ellis (Kit # 234337) provided the key that led to vigorous renewed research - he had traced his ancestors back to James Ellis (1722/23-1801), who was born in Maryland. This person was known to me- I had seen postings about him many times, and ignored them because he born in Maryland, died in Pennsylvania – and I was focusing on Virginians. Ron and I dove into sorting out what all this may mean, dividing the effort so that each did what was most comfortable to us.

**DNA Results Key Findings Summary:** The yDNA results of nine people, eight of whom are participants in the Ellis Surname DNA Project and the ninth who submitted his DNA to the same testing lab used by the Project (Family Tree DNA), coupled with the ancestral lines submitted by the participants, reveal that

- Three Haplogroup R1b Group 9 participants (Kits # 39697, 227560, and 234337) are direct descendants of James and Mary Veatch Ellis of Maryland. Two Group 9 participants (Kits # 68323 and 30669) are related to, but are not direct descendants of James Ellis (c.1723-1801) and his wife Mary Veatch

- The previously accepted ancestral lines of James Ellis (1746 - 1809) and Owen Ellis (1756 - 1820) are incorrect. Both were said to be descendants of Hezekiah Ellis (c.1680 – 1726) of Middlesex County, VA, and James was thought to be the uncle of Owen. (The yDNA results notwithstanding, Group 9's James Ellis and Group 2's Owen Ellis, at one time, lived very near to each other and were so close that until the 1809 will of James was found, researchers attributed some of the children of James and his first wife Ruth to Owen and his wife Christina. Though not related, they seem to have lived as if they were.)
- James and Owen are neither related to each other nor related to Hezekiah Ellis. Owen Ellis' descendants are members of Haplogroup R1b Group 2, and all of the Group 2 participants are descendants of Welsh Quaker Thomas Ellis (1628-1688) and his wife Ellen Rees. The descendant of James Ellis (1746-1809) is a member of Haplogroup R1b Group 9.

**Follow Up Research Findings Summary:** James Ellis (c.1723-1801) was the son of Christopher Ellis (1698-17??) and his wife Elizabeth Carter, and grandson of Christopher Ellis (1663-1732) and his wife, Mary Brasseur, aka: Brashears. There is a Samuel Ellis in the records who appears to be contemporary with the younger Christopher Ellis, and a younger Samuel Ellis, born in 1721 in Maryland. This younger Samuel appears to be the ancestor in common of James Ellis of kit # 30669 and Lindsey Ellis of kit # 68323.

**Methodology and acknowledgements:** My primary means of research over the years has been via the Internet, with frequent use of Ancestry.com, Rootsweb.com, Family Search.com, as well as non-family history oriented search engines and Family Tree Maker CDs. I have bought a few books, and visited a library or two. Through the Ellis Surname DNA Project, I found collaborative partners first with Sandra Rowell and most recently, with Ron Benson. Ron's access to materials not available to me (e.g., Ann-Jannette Emerson's 1985 book *James and Mary Veatch Ellis Their Sons and Other Descendants* and by Harold W. and David B. Boles 1994 book *Ellis Ancestors Some Immigrants, Colonists, and Pioneers*) and his willingness to immerse himself in this matter have been invaluable. And it was Ron who realized and demonstrated that yDNA results can fill in some blanks left in the official records. (See his paper "DNA Testing allows identification of likely ancestors of Jesse Ellis of Northampton, Summit County, Ohio" on the Ellis Surname DNA Project at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ellissurnamedna/ui09.htm>.)

**Naming Coincidences:** My full name is Robert Leslie Ellis. I was not named for anyone in my family, my father liked Robert, and my mother wanted Leslie. I did not ask Sandra Rowell the name of her cousin who submitted his DNA to the Project until 2011, and I was quite surprised by her answer – her cousin was Robert Leslie Ellis, Jr., and her uncle was Robert Leslie Ellis, Sr. And if that were not enough, when Jim Ellis joined the Project, he reported his father's name was Robert Leslie Ellis.

The final coincidence is that James Ellis (c.1723-1801) was the son of Christopher Ellis, born in 1698. One of the books I needed to see, *Cecil O'Dell's Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia*, was in a library

near where one of my nephews lives, and he was able to make copies of pertinent pages for me. His first name is Christopher.

### **Overview of the Ellis Lines of Haplogroup R1b Group 9 (Christopher, Samuel, and James Ellis Related)**

Given that the yDNA results of obtained through the Ellis Surname DNA Project, the following is an overview of my proposed version of the family history. My more detailed account follows.

Christopher Ellis was born in England and immigrated to Maryland in 1661, his transportation costs paid by another. About 1688, this Christopher or his son married Mary Brasseur, aka: Brashears, in Calvert Co., MD. This couple had three to four children, source dependent, but all sources agree they had only one son, also named Christopher, born in 1698 in Prince George's County, MD.

A Samuel Ellis was born in Prince George's County about 1721, based on his name and age appearing in a later census. Also, a William Ellis was born in or before 1721 based on his name on a later petition. (A William Ellis had immigrated to Maryland in 1664, three years after Christopher Ellis. The relationship between them, if any, is not known.)

In 1723, Christopher Ellis, born 1698, married Elizabeth Carter in Prince George's County, MD. The couple had two children, sons James Ellis, born in 1723/24, and John Ellis, born in 1726, both in Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County.

The elder Christopher Ellis died in 1732 in Prince George's County. The following year, the tax list for New Scotland Hundred, Prince George's County, included Christopher Ellis and a Samuel Ellis. This Samuel may have been the father of the Samuel Elis born in 1721.

Samuel Ellis and William Ellis were living at Beallsville, in what was then western Prince George's County in 1742 when they signed a petition for a new All Saints Parish. By the mid-1740s, James Ellis had joined Samuel and William in the area. Christopher Ellis was also in the area.

James Ellis (Kit # 30669) was born in 1746, based on his age as stated on his tombstone. Samuel and Mary Hoagland had son named James Ellis born in 1746 while they were in the Beallsville area. Based on the yDNA results, it appears these two are one in the same.

The James Ellis who was born in 1723 to Christopher and Elizabeth Carter Ellis married Mary Veatch in 1748 in Frederick County, MD. Among their descendants are the men represented by Kit # 39697 (through son James, Jr.), 227560 (through son Jeremiah), and 234337 (through son Nathan).

By 1755, there was another adult Ellis male, Zachariah Ellis, living in Frederick County. He, along with James and Samuel Ellis, signed a petition to divide All Saints Parish. The three also signed another petition for a new parish in 1758, and they were listed in a 1760 census as living in All Saints Parish. The

families appear to have resided in the same areas as the county boundaries change- from Prince George's to Frederick to Montgomery, until 1773 when James Ellis began selling his Frederick County, MD land and began to buy land in Fallowfield Township, in what is now Washington County, PA.

Over the next few years, the families appear to have moved in four directions: some stayed in Frederick or Montgomery County, MD; James and Mary Veatch Ellis and sons moved north to Washington County, PA; Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis and some children migrated to Rowan County, NC, and James Ellis of Kit # 30669 is migrated to Virginia.

The James and Mary Veatch Ellis family moved to Fallowfield Township about 1774, and James lived out his life there, dying in 1801. By 1807, the three sons were in Brown County, OH. Because the descendant lines from James, Jr., Jeremiah, and Nathan are known to the Project participants, I will not address them further. See Exhibit 5, page 13 of Ron Benson's paper entitled

[DNA Testing allows identification of likely ancestors of Jesse Ellis of Northampton, Summit County, Ohio](#)

on the Ellis Surname DNA Project link at

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ellissurnamedna/ui09.htm>.

The Samuel Ellis family is the only one of the Group 9 Ellises known to migrate to North Carolina, and more importantly, to Rowan County. They began the migration about 1778. This places Group 9 men in Rowan County where Abner Smalley married Nancy Murray in 1774. The Smalley's daughter Rosa married Lindsey Ellis, the "brick wall" for Kit # 38323. (Note: The Group 9 Ellis families were not the first Ellises to arrive in Rowan County- at least one Group 2 Ellis was there before Samuel's family members.)

Lindsey Ellis was said to come from Tennessee in an article about his son Jeremiah written in Dent County, MO. One son of Samuel Ellis, Jr., **Elbert** Alexander Ellis, died in Tennessee, and one of his daughters was married in 1819 in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Lindsey Ellis's son Jeremiah Stanton Ellis was born in Kentucky. Abner Smalley and Samuel Ellis, Jr., son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis, died in Kentucky.

James Ellis (Kit # 30669) married Ruth Nevitt in 1769 in Frederick County, VA. Ruth and her family were Quakers, members of the Hopewell Monthly Meeting, just north of Winchester, Frederick County, VA. Ruth was disowned because she "married contrary to discipline." (Winchester is about 40 miles from Beallsville.) When the Montgomery County, MD census was taken in 1776, the family members of Samuel and Mary Ellis were listed, and James Ellis was not included-suggesting he was not living in the county. The James Ellis of Kit# 30669 is believed to be in Greenbrier County, VA by 1774. This supports the idea that Samuel's son James is the James of Kit # 30669.

**The Ellis Lines of Haplogroup R1b Group 9  
(Christopher, Samuel, and James Ellis Related)**

The progenitor of the Haplogroup R1b Group 9 Ellis lines that include James Ellis (c.1723-1801) – (Group 9 participants Kit #s 39697, 227560, & 234337) - was Christopher Ellis, who may have arrived in Maryland in 1661. The grandparents of James Ellis were Christopher Ellis and his wife, Mary Brashear.

There are two credible versions the story of the immigrant Christopher Ellis, who was transported to Maryland. The source for the statement that he was transported in 1661 appears to have been Gust Skordas' book *The Early Settlers of Maryland*. (Note: The words "transported" and "transportation" became the term used to describe the removal of prisoners from England to the Colonies. However, in terms of Maryland history for this time period, it is also was used to describe people whose passage was paid for by another and who became indentured servants for some period of time, but who not prisoners. In Virginia histories, such servants were often called "head rights" because the person paying the transportation costs was entitled to 50 acres of land for each head transported. Maryland employed a similar system, but was more generous with the amount of land offered to the payer for each person transported.)

- Version 1 is that Christopher Ellis was born before 1630 in England and died in Prince George's County, MD, date unknown. The name of his wife is unknown. The couple had one child, a son named Christopher, who was born c. 1650. The son Christopher married Mary Brashears.<sup>1</sup>
- Version 2 is that the transported Christopher Ellis was born between 1646 and 1658 in England. He survived his indenture and prospered enough that he was listed as a creditor in a 1688 estate filing. He married Mary Brashears c. 1688 in Calvert County, MD.<sup>2</sup> He died after 1705.

The births of three children born to Christopher and Mary Ellis were recorded in St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County. Those records reflect the birth of Christopher Ellis on 29 June 1698 in that Parish. He was the youngest -his sister Elizabeth was born in 1689, and his sister Agniss (Agnes) was born in 1697.<sup>3</sup>

Note: In 1692, the Maryland General Assembly decreed that the Church of England was the established church for Maryland. There were then ten counties in the colony, and they were divided into 30 parishes. One of those was St. Paul's Parish, located in that part of Calvert County that became Prince George's County in 1696. In 1704, St. Paul's Parish was divided, and

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<sup>1</sup> Weir/Wier/Wear. **Updated:** 2012-04-24, found at

<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=dasinger50&id=I20553>

<sup>2</sup> Martin-Ellis Families Sep 2005, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:3127039&id=I1682>, and Ellis in 1658-1758 Charles County MD Families "The first 100 years", Updated: 2012-10-03, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=SHOW&db=mrmarsha&recno=25679>

<sup>3</sup> Marriages and Births – Queen Anne's Parish (1700s), Prince George's County, Maryland.

Salt Lake FHC Film No. 0014304, Item 3 . Contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Martha Salberg [MartSal@aol.com](mailto:MartSal@aol.com) <http://files.usgwarchives.org/md/princegeorge/vitals/marriages/marrbir01.txt>. and Emerson, p.372.

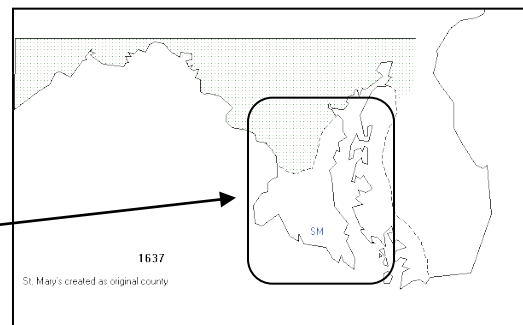
the northern part became Queen Anne's Parish, the southern part remaining St. Paul's Parish. St. Barnabas' Church was built in 1704 at Leeland on the site of a small log chapel. Leeland no longer exists, but was located just north of present day Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County.

Christopher Ellis married Mary Brashear, aka: Brasseur c. 1688 in Calvert County, MD. Mary was born in 1660 in Calvert County, MD. Her parents were French Huguenots who came to Maryland via Virginia.

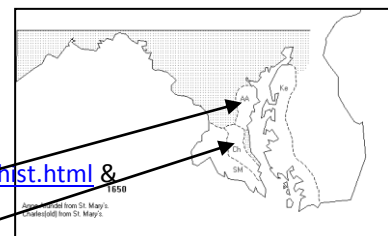
Mary Brashear was the daughter of Benjamin Brashear and his wife Mary. Benjamin Brashear was a Huguenot who came to Virginia in about 1633 from the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, where his family stayed after fleeing from France. The Brashear family first settled in Nansemond County, an area populated by Puritans, known as Congregationalists to the colonial government in Jamestown. Mary's siblings were born in Nansemond County. Benjamin Brashear moved his family to Calvert County, Maryland in 1658, settling on land originally surveyed in 1651 by Richard Bennett.<sup>4</sup>

The Virginia Puritans managed to live without much notice along the southern banks of the James River near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, miles away from Jamestown. But by the late 1640s, they had been discovered and life became difficult for them. In 1649, over 400 of them migrated to Maryland, led in part by one of my maternal ancestors, Richard Bennett, invited by the Maryland colonial governor, and settled in an area around present day Annapolis, MD.

Historical Notes re: the names of early Maryland counties:<sup>5</sup> The naming of the early counties in Maryland reflected the turmoil back in England in the years leading up to and including the English Civil War. The Proprietor of Maryland was Catholic. From the year in which the colony was first established until 1642, the only county was St. Mary's County. It occupied both sides of the Chesapeake Bay.



In 1642, the year the Civil War erupted in England, the eastern shore part of the county became Kent County. In 1650, the smaller St. Mary's was divided again, with the formation of Charles and Anne Arundel Counties. This action reflected the colonial government's loyalty to the exiled Charles II and



<sup>4</sup> Elroy's Huguenot History, <http://www.next1000.com/family/GRUBB/brashear.html>

<sup>5</sup> Genealogy Inc, Maps of Maryland, <http://www.maryland/maps/>

Anne Arundel County

Charles County.

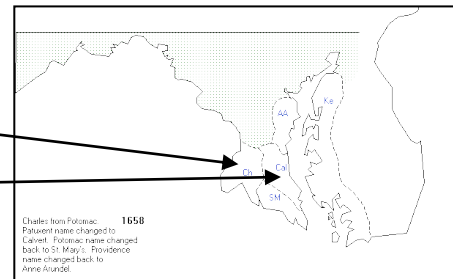
<http://www.next1000.com/family/GRUBB/brashear.html> &  
<http://www.maryland/maps/>



Lord Baltimore - Anne Arundel County was named after his wife, Lady Anne Arundel Calvert.

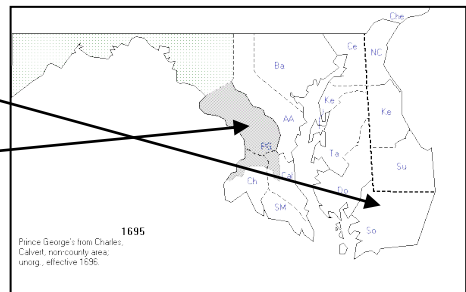
When the Parliamentary forces in control finally of both Virginia and Maryland, names changed again. In 1654, St. Mary's became Potomac, Charles County was abolished and renamed Patuxent County, and took on some of the old St. Mary's in its borders, and Anne Arundel County became Providence County.

By the time the Brashear family arrived in 1658, names had changed again. A smaller St. Mary's County re-emerged from Potomac, with a substantial portion along the Potomac River becoming the new Charles County. Patuxent County was renamed Calvert County, and Providence County went back to being Anne Arundel County.



By 1685, the Maryland Eastern Shore county of Kent had been divided into five counties- a much smaller Kent, Cecil to its north and Talbot, Dorchester, and Somerset to its south.

Prince George's County came into being effective 1696. As originally constituted, Prince George's included all or part of the current area of Frederick and Montgomery Counties and the District of Columbia.<sup>6</sup>



Christopher Ellis was not the first Ellis to settle in Maryland. There were at least five other non-related Ellis families in the Colony during his lifetime. For more information about people with the surname of Ellis living in Maryland in the 17<sup>th</sup> and up to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, see the companion papers entitled *Other Ellis Families in Colonial Maryland in the 17<sup>th</sup> and Early 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries*, and *Ellises in Maryland in 17<sup>th</sup> to Mid-18<sup>th</sup> Centuries*.

Christopher and Mary Brashear Ellis and/or their son seem to have had some acquaintanceship with the family of Ninian Beall. I base this on where the Ellis families lived in relationship to where the extended Beall family lived.

Ninian Beall was born in Fife, Scotland in 1625. During the English Civil War, he joined the Royalist Scots and was taken prisoner by Cromwell's forces in 1650 at the Battle of Dunbar. He was sentenced to five years servitude and was shipped, along with 149 other Scotsmen, to the

<sup>6</sup> Prince George's County History, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mdpgeorg/index.htm>



Barbados, West Indies. In 1652, he was transferred to Calvert County, MD, his service having been bought by a prominent landholder and Quaker named Richard Hall. Beall did something right, because when he had completed his 5 years with Hall, he received his first land patent of 50 acres. From the records of the Maryland Land Office:

"Then came Ninian Beall of Calvert County, planter, and proved his right to 50 acres of land for his time in service, as military prisoner, performed with Richard Hall of said county. This servitude which came to him through the fortunes of war was an Honor."

An article written about Beall by DAR member Ruth Beall Gelders in 1976 noted that "He rose from indentured servant to Member of the House of Burgesses, and Commander in Chief of Provincial Forces of Maryland. He was one of the most influential men in the settling of the District of Columbia and its surrounding area, and the protection of the colonists from the Indians."<sup>7</sup>

Beall acquired thousands of acres of land, most of which was in what was called New Scotland Hundred, which extended from Oxon Branch across from present day Alexandria, VA to the falls of the Potomac (Great Falls, MD & VA.) His home plantation was called Rock of Dumbarton, located in present day Georgetown area of Washington, D.C.

Christopher Ellis, husband of Mary Brashear Ellis, died in 1732 in Queen Anne's Parish. In about 1723, Christopher Ellis, son of Christopher and Mary Brashear Ellis, married Elizabeth Carter in Prince George's County. Other than that she was born in 1702 in Maryland, I have found nothing more about Elizabeth Carter. I did see that there was a George Carter listed among the creditors in an estate settlement that also included Christopher Ellis and Hugh Ellis as fellow creditors. There was a George Carter in Somerset County who may have been related, but I saw connection in the materials available to me.

Christopher and Elizabeth Carter Ellis had two sons, James Ellis, born 4 Jan 1723/34 and John Elis, born 24 Mar 1726. Their births were recorded in the records of St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne's Parish. By 1733, Christopher Ellis and his family were living in New Scotland Hundred. Also living in New Scotland Hundred was Samuel Ellis.

The names of Christopher Ellis and Samuel Ellis appeared the 1733 tax list for New Scotland Hundred tax list.<sup>8</sup> To be taxable, both men had to be over 21 – born no later than 1712, thus placing Samuel Ellis in the same generation as Christopher, born in 1698.

I found no previous mention of Samuel Ellis. There is no record of his birth in Queen Anne's Parish, no record of marriage, no record of immigration, no explanation of how he came to be living in New

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.krystalrose.com/kim/BEALL/ninian1.html>

<sup>8</sup> [http://bransoncook.systemaxonline.com/gedcoms/chris\\_ellis/pafg01.htm](http://bransoncook.systemaxonline.com/gedcoms/chris_ellis/pafg01.htm), Early Families of Southern Maryland, Vol. 4, Brashear, Page 191

By the mid-to late 1740s, there were three Ellis families in what was then western Prince George's County, headed by James, Samuel, and William Ellis. There was no previous mention of this William Ellis. There is no record of his birth in Queen Anne's Parish, no record of marriage, no record of immigration, and no explanation of how he came to be living in western Prince George's County in 1742. The unknown is what exactly that relationship was the relationship between William to Samuel and Christopher.

Much of what we know about James, Samuel and William Ellis stems from a census taken in 1776 in which ages were included along with the names. Emerson's reporting of the 1776 censuses for Sugarland and Sugar Loaf Hundreds includes sixteen people with the surname of Ellis in Sugarland Hundred and fourteen in Sugar Loaf Hundred. The arrangement of the names and their ages suggest the groupings were family plantation groups. (I converted the ages given in the document to year of birth.) The two people who appear to be pertinent to the five of us in Group 9 are James and Samuel Ellis.

Samuel Ellis married Mary Hoagland c. 1741 in Prince George's County.<sup>9</sup> By 1742, Samuel Ellis and William Ellis were living at Beallsville when they signed a petition seeking a new All Saints Parish. (At the time, the western part of Prince George's County was part of St. John's Parish with its church located east of the Potomac.)

The map shows the Salt Lake Valley area with various towns and landmarks. A green box highlights the text "Sugar Loaf Hundred". A black arrow points from this box to a location labeled "Sugar Loaf Hundred" on the map. Other labels on the map include "Utah", "USA", "Johnston", and "Related".

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1<sup>st</sup> draft in March 2013, last revised 3 July 2013

Note: Sugar Loaf Hundred was in present day Frederick County.



Emerson noted that there was a Prisila Ellis, age 52, living within the family plantation of Zachariah Ellis according to the 1776 Sugar Loaf Hundred census. Prisila is a mystery - she was too young to be Zachariah's mother, but she was old enough to have been the wife of the William Ellis who signed the 1742 petition. Supporting this idea is the presence of the 17 year old William Ellis in the same plantation unit.<sup>10</sup>

Emerson wrote that "The oldest Ellises in Frederick County – Samuel, James, William and Zachariah – must have known each other or even been related. If they were, there is a probable family tie to at least some of the Ellises in Prince George's County."<sup>11</sup> Zachariah is the youngest of the four, born in 1733 based on his age as given in the 1776 census.

There was no previous mention of Zachariah Ellis. There is no record of his birth in Queen Anne's Parish, no record of marriage, no record of immigration, and no explanation of how he came to be living in Frederick County in 1755 when he signed a petition with James and Samuel Ellis. The unknown is the relationship between Zachariah and William, Samuel and Christopher.

Zachariah's wife's was probably the 43 year old Ann who is also listed in the 1776 Sugar Loaf Hundred census. Zachariah was in Beallsville in 1755 when he signed a petition for a new parish, as did James and Samuel Ellis. On-line sources also report that he was listed in a 1760 Maryland census as living in All Saints Parish, Frederick County and a 1777 tax list for Sugarland Hundred. He served as a witness in a Fredrick County MD court proceeding in 1788.

In addition to Prisila, Zachariah, and Ann, the following Ellises were listed, grouped as shown in Emerson's book: John, age 24, born in 1752; John, Jr., age 3, born in 1773; Mary, age 21, born in 1755; Shadrack, age 21, born in 1755; Christopher, age 12, born in 1764; Zachariah, Jr., age 1, born in 1775; Elizabeth, age 17, born in 1759; William, age 17, born in 1759; Rule, age 15, born in 1761, Ann, age 8, born in 1768, and Charity, age 6, born in 1770. There were four Veatch families included in the 1776 Sugar Loaf Hundred census as well.

The arrangement of the listing of the names suggests that with the exception of 21 year old Mary and 2 year old John Jr., all the named people were children of Zachariah and Ann, or perhaps a mixture of children of that couple and of the elder William, presumed deceased. I have not been able to track any of them with any certainty. On line sources do show a William Ellis in the 1777 Montgomery Co., MD Tax List for Sugarland Hundred followed by "(John Ellis, security). Given that William would have been 18 then, it makes sense a relative (brother?) would have to sign as security for him. There was a William Ellis living in the Emmitsburg District, Frederick County, MD in the 1800 census, but I have no idea if this

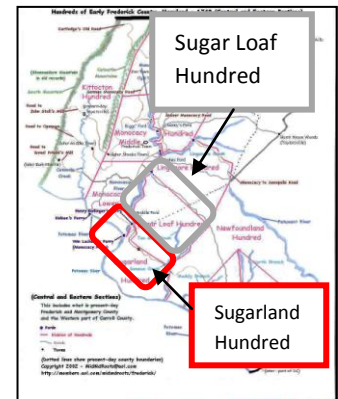
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<sup>10</sup> Emerson, p. 367

<sup>11</sup> Emerson, p. 376

is the same William. Also, there is a Christopher Ellis listed in the 1791 Personal Property Tax list of Frederick County, Virginia, but I do not know if this is the same Christopher.

Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis lived in Sugarland Hundred in 1776, which was in present day Montgomery County but adjacent to Sugar Loaf Hundred. Samuel's 1798 will lists his wife as Mary and his children as Solomon Ellis, James Ellis, Joshua Ellis, Zephaniah Ellis, Samuel Ellis Jr., Cassandra (Ellis) Summers, Anne (Ellis) Summers, Jemima (Ellis) Wilson, and Kesiah Greenfield. Through segregated by gender, the children are otherwise listed in order of birth.



The 1776 Sugarland Hundred includes Solomon and Margaret Ellis, both born in 1744. Solomon was the first born son of Samuel and Mary. The children listed with Solomon and Margaret were: James and Verlinder (twins?), born 1764; Martha, born 1766; Ann, born 1768; Charles, born 1772; and Solomon, born 1774.

James Ellis, the second son born to Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis, was born in 1746.<sup>12</sup> He appears to be the James Ellis known to be my ancestor (Kit # 30669.)

James Ellis, son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis, is not included in the 1776 Sugarland Hundred census, or any other Maryland record. My James Ellis married his first wife, Ruth Nevitt, in Frederick County, VA in 1769, and James and Ruth were in Greenbrier County by 1774.

Joshua Ellis, the third son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis, is not included in the 1776 Sugarland Hundred census, but his name is in a 1778 Maryland census for Montgomery County.

The 1776 Sugarland Hundred includes the fourth son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis, Zephaniah Ellis, born in 1755 and his wife Hannah, born 1756, and their child Thomas, born 1774. The reported birth year for both Joshua and Zephaniah was 1755, suggesting the two were twins.

The fifth son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis included in the 1776 Sugarland census was Samuel Ellis, Jr. In the 1776 census, his age was given as 10, making his birth year 1766. However, in his Revolutionary War pension application, he gave his date and place of birth date as 9 April 1762 in Montgomery County, MD.

Samuel Ellis and some of his children had moved to Rowan County, North Carolina. Samuel Ellis, Jr. enlisted in the North Carolina Militia in Rowan County, NC in 1778 at the tender age of 16. Before continuing with this branch of the family, I turn back to James Ellis and Mary Veatch Ellis. Because the descendant lines from James to these three Project participants are already known, I will limit my coverage of them.

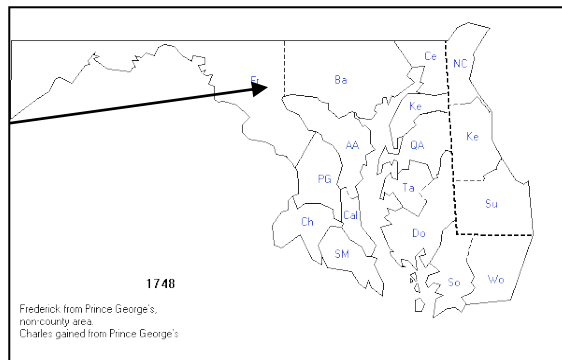
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<sup>12</sup> Descendants of Samuel Ellis, Sr., from Claudia Scarbrough, sent to me 31 Dec 2012.

James Ellis, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Carter Ellis married Mary Veatch in 1748 in Frederick County, MD.

Frederick County was created out of the northern portion of Prince George's County in 1748.

Mary Veatch's family had been in Maryland almost 100 years when she married James Ellis.

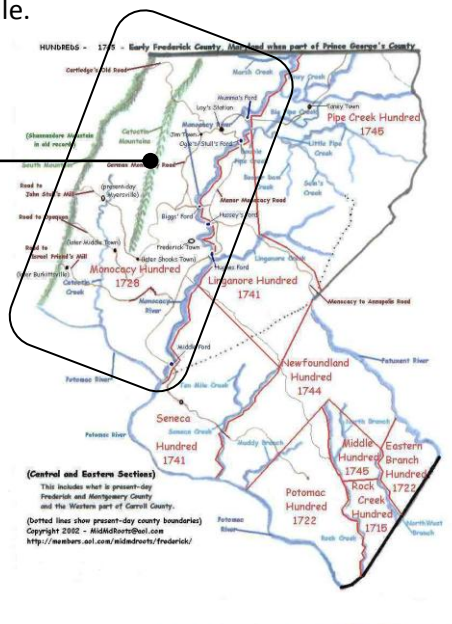


The immigrant Veatch was James Veitch, born in Scotland in 1628. He came to Maryland at his own expense in 1642 and by 1650 he owned 70 acres along St. Leonard's Creek on the north side of the Patuxent River. In 1653, he was both a Lieutenant in the Calvert County Puritan militia and the first sheriff of Calvert County. He married in 1657 in Calvert County. He died in 1685 in Calvert County.

Mary Veatch was the granddaughter of James Veitch's son Nathan Veatch and his wife Ann Claggett, and the daughter of their son James Veatch and his wife Rachel Hepburn. Emerson wrote the following about Nathan: "All of his children started out in Calvert County, eventually lived in Prince George's County, and then in that part of Frederick County which became Montgomery County. In fact, they ultimately settled in the same area as did Samuel and James Ellis."<sup>13</sup>

That "same area" appears to be in the area of Beallsville. In 1742, when Samuel and William Ellis were among those who petitioned for a new parish, James was not of age to sign. It also appears that Samuel owned land near present day Frederick, MD, well north of Beallsville.

The name of the sought after new parish was All Saints Parish, and it was established in 1742. When the parish was formed, it was in Monocacy Hundred. The parish was centered around the town of Frederick, and according to its history statement on its website, "A few years after 1742, a small colonial building was constructed about four blocks from our present church, and served the parish for over sixty years." Those living in the southern part of the parish built their own chapel in 1747 near the Ellis lands at Beallsville. The chapel was called the Chapel of Ease of All Saints Parish and also Monocacy Chapel.



<sup>13</sup> Emerson, p. 369

In 1749, Sugarland Hundred was established from the southern portion of Monocacy Hundred, with Sugarland encompassing an area between the Potomac River, Seneca Creek and the Monocacy River. Beallsville was within what became Sugarland Hundred.

While Samuel Ellis may have lived in Sugarland Hundred, he owned property in or near Frederick, MD. In May 1752 he sold 65 acres of a tract called "Chance" to James Ellis. On the same day, Samuel Ellis sold one acre of land from Chance to the rectors of All Saints Parish in Frederick. From this latter transaction, we know that Chance was in what is now the city of Frederick, MD. (According to Emerson's report on the sale, the acre was already known as "ye Gleabe" and there was a chapel already standing on it.)

All Saints Parish served all of Frederick County, and the distance separating many residents from their church was causing problems. In 1755, the Freeholders and freemen of All Saints Parish petitioned the Maryland governor and both houses of the Maryland Assembly to divide the parish. The petitioners pointed out:

"...the Parish Remains then above a hundred and fifty miles in length, beside sits Extent every way, as it is now peopled at present. From this in- convenience, the Word of God, and Christian knowledge, is much Impeded and hindered. Numbers of the Parishioners cannot go to Church at all: and others, (who otherways being well-wishers to the Orthodox reformed Religion of the Church of England) have their Children Baptiz'd, by dissenting Ministers and others again, joyn themselves in Worship with others Sectaries, as Quakers &c..."

James, Samuel and Zachariah Ellis signed the petitions, as did ten members of the Veatch clan.

A 1760 Maryland census listed three Ellis men as living in All Saints Parish, Frederick County: James, Samuel and Zachariah. Zachariah Ellis bought property in Frederick County in 1769 and in 1772. Meanwhile, James Ellis sold some of his Frederick County land to Samuel Ellis in 1771, and then bought some land back from Samuel in 1772. In 1773, Solomon Ellis sold James Ellis a 22 acre tract which James then sold out of the family. In that same year, James Elis made his first purchase of land in Fallowfield, Washington County, PA. This began to movement of the James and Mary Veatch Ellis family to southwestern PA and points beyond.

The Ellis Surname DNA Project participants who are descended from James and Mary Veatch Ellis (Kits 39697, 227560, and 234337) have identical Haplotypes through 37 markers:

*13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 16 15 18 16 35 37 12 12.*

They are descended from sons Nathan, Jeremiah, and James:

- Kit # 234337: Nathan Ellis (1749-1819); John E. Ellis (1777-1824); John Walker Ellis (1811-1883); James Knox Polk Ellis (1845-1925); John Franklin Ellis (1886-1948); and Robert Leslie Ellis (1932-2004).



- Kit # 227560: Jeremiah Ellis (1754-aft.1804); Jesse Ellis (c.1786-??); Jesse Ellis, Jr. (1824-??); Washington Sherman Ellis (1862-??); and Loy Martin Ellis (1892-??).
- Kit # 39697: James Ellis, Jr. (1756-aft.1830); Robert Ellis (c.1795-??); Jesse Ellis (c. 1828-??); Reason C. Ellis (1853-??); and Hester Ellis (1895-??).

Note: The year of birth for Nathan and for Jeremiah given by the Ellis Surname DNA Project participants are the same as those found on line. The year of birth given for James Ellis, Jr. by his descendant is off by 9 years from that found on line. His reported year of marriage (c.1783) suggests his year of birth was 1756. See <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/d/a/v/Melissa-Davis-19/GENE39-0001.html>.

**A Group 8 Connection.** By 1744, a Quaker Ellis family had moved into Frederick County, MD. There are three participants in the Ellis Surname DNA project who are descendants of this line, and they are in Haplogroup R1b Group 8. There is a connection to Group 9, however.

Ellis Ellis and his wife Ann Bateman Ellis moved from Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Montgomery Co., PA for the Monoquesey Monthly Meeting (MM) located near present day Buckeystown, Frederick County, MD. The Monoquesey MM was a few miles south of the town of Frederick, and Buckeystown is 12 miles from Beallsville via today's roads.

Ellis and Ann had eight children, and three of these children, Susannah, Isaac, and Ann Nancy, married into the Downing family.

The Downings were in what became Frederick County perhaps as early as 1721. They were Presbyterians. Group 8's Susannah, Isaac and Ann Nancy Ellis married John Downing, Nancy Ann Downing, and Timothy Downing, respectively. By the 1770s they were both in a settlement known as Redstone Old Fort, Brownsville, in Washington County, PA. It was an embarkation point for travelers to the west. The families migrated to Kentucky from there.

The connection between this Group 8 line and Group 9 is Susannah Ellis, who married John Downing in 1770: Susannah's great granddaughter Elizabeth Elnour Slack married Jesse Ellis of Kit # 39697.

By no later than 1778, James and Mary Veatch Ellis and their sons had moved out of Frederick County, MD into western PA, not far from the Downing families locations.

- Nathan Ellis was born 10 Nov 1749 in Frederick County, MD. He died in 1819 in Aberdeen, Brown County, OH. He married Mary Ann Walker and the couple had ten children born between 1771 and 1795. One was John Ellis, who was born 15 June 1777 in Brownsville, PA and died 11 Aug 1829 in Sprigg Township, Adams Co., OH. He married Keziah Brooks. The couple had eight children born between 1804 and 1823, all born in OH. The sons born to this couple include John Walker Ellis, born in 1811 in OH, an ancestor of the person represented by Kit # 234337.



- Jeremiah Ellis was born 21 Jan 1754 in Frederick Co., MD. He was in Washington County, PA by 1774, and moved to Brooke County, VA in 1781. From there he moved to Jefferson County, Ohio in 1801, and then joined his brothers in Brown County, OH in 1807. He died in 1851 or 1854 in Bentonville, Brown Co., OH. He married Mary “Nellie” Harris in 1779, probably in Washington Co., PA. Among their children was a son named Jesse Ellis, born 1786, an ancestor of the person represented by Kit # 227560.
- James Ellis was born 1758 or 1765 in Frederick Co., MD. Given the reported date of marriage, 1758 is the right year. He died sometime after 1830 in Brown Co., PA. He married Elizabeth Keithler c. 1783 in Fallowfield Township, Washington Co., PA. Among their children was a son named Robert Ellis, born c. 1796, who was the father of Jesse Ellis, born c. 1828, ancestor of the person represented by Kit # 39697.

**John Ellis, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Carter Ellis.** John Ellis, James’ brother, was the second child of Christopher Ellis (born 1698) and his wife Elizabeth Carter. He was born 24 March 1726. His birth was recorded in St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne’s Parish Prince George’s County, MD. I found no reliable additional information about him.

There was a John Ellis listed in the MD census in 1776 as living in Sugar Loaf Hundred, Frederick Co., MD. The 1777 Montgomery County, MD Tax List for Sugarland Hundred mentions a John Ellis as security for a William Ellis. (Note that four men with Veatch surnames are also listed. My quick check links at least two of them belong to the family of James’ wife, Mary Veatch Ellis.) However, Emerson reported there was both a John Ellis and John Ellis, Jr. listed in the August 1776 census, and the age given for John Ellis was 24, making his year of birth c. 1752. (John Ellis Jr. was just 3, making his year of birth 1773.) The birth year of c.1752 indicates this John was the son of Zachariah Ellis, who was also listed in the same census.

#### **Ellis Families Migrate to Rowan and Iredell Counties, North Carolina:**

Why does this matter? The results from the Ellis DNA Project show that Robert Leslie Ellis, Jr. of Kit # 68323 and I (Kit # 30669) are related. Our halotypes are shown here, with the genetic distances of 1 highlighted in yellow.

*Kit 68323:* 13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 35 37 12 12.

*James’ line:* 13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 16 15 18 16 35 37 12 12.

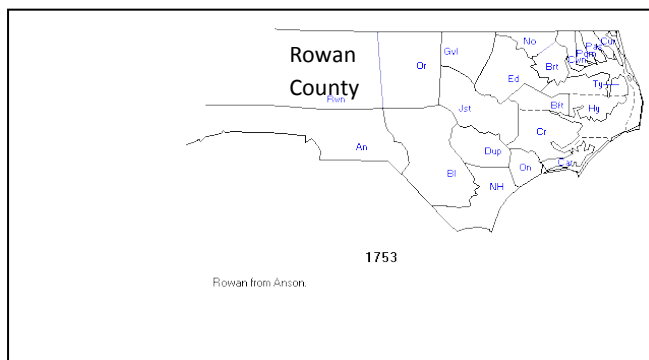
*Kit 30669:* 13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 16 15 17 16 35 37 12 12.

In 2012, I twice confirmed with Ellis Surname DNA Project Administrator Dawn Ellis that these results mean that we are all related, that we share an ancestor in common.

Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis had a son James born the year my James Ellis was born, and Samuel and Mary Ellis and some of their children are the only ones in Group 9 who migrated to Rowan County. The “brick wall” for Kit # 68323 has been Lindsey Ellis, who married Rosa Smalley. Rosa’s parents, Abner Smalley and Nancy Murray, were married in Rowan County in 1774, thus placing the family of Samuel

Ellis and the Smalley family in the same county at the same time. Lindsey was born c. 1808, perhaps in TN. The year of birth suggests that Lindsey's father was born before 1787. Two of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis's sons, Joshua and Samuel Ellis, Jr., were in Rowan County by 1786.

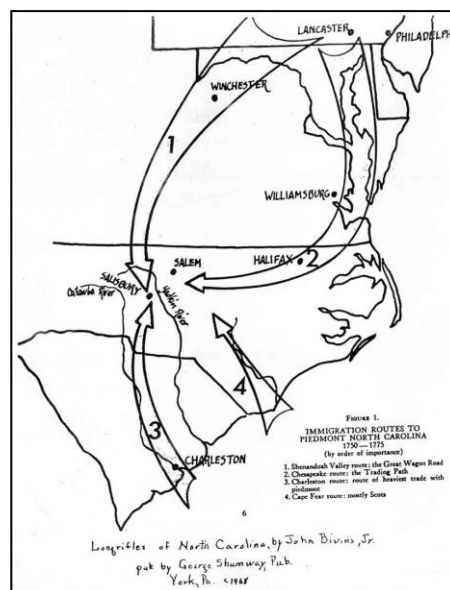
Note: The initial Rowan County, formed out of Anson County in 1753, included the entire northwestern part of North Carolina and had no clear western boundary. Rowan's reduction in size began in 1771 as new counties were formed.



Samuel James Ervin, Jr., in his book *A Colonial History of Rowan County, North Carolina*, published in 1917, reported that Rowan County was very attractive to settlers because of the excellent climate and soil, peaceful relations with the Catawba Indians, and the relative religious freedom compared to Virginia. He wrote: "The chief contributors to the population were the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, the Germans, usually known as Pennsylvania Dutch, who adhered to the tenets of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and the Moravians, or United Brethren, from Moravia and Bohemia."

The map shown here provides a simplified view of the migration paths into western North Carolina between 1750 and 1775.<sup>14</sup>

Among those moving along path 1 were Ellis families from both Group 9 (Samuel Ellis) and Group 2 (Evan Ellis,) with the Group 2 family being the first in. The Group 2 Ellis men were or had been Quakers; the Group 9 men were Anglican (Episcopal.) Arriving along path 2 were other Ellis families from the eastern shore of Maryland belonging to neither Group 2 nor Group 9.



**The Group 2 family:** The Group 2 men were John Ellis and Evan Ellis. Perhaps the driver of the migration of these two Ellis families was a prominent Quaker named Morgan Bryan.

Morgan Bryan, born 1671 in Denmark, came to Pennsylvania in 1718. Morgan became a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, and married Martha Strode about 1719. In 1724, he moved to Lancaster, PA. In 1730, he and a fellow Quaker Alexander Ross purchased 100,000 acres on the waters of Opequon Creek – this became the home of the Hopewell

<sup>14</sup> 1750-1775 Map Migration Routes to North Carolina, (from J. Bivins, Jr., *Longrifles of North Carolina*) Courtesy: James Brown Klein, <http://www.brownhistory.org/images/Maps/>

Monthly Meeting near present day Winchester, VA. In 1734, Morgan Bryan bought land and moved to that part of Frederick County that became present day southern Berkeley County, WV. Morgan Bryan left Frederick County and moved to Rowan County, NC in 1748. The year before he left, Bryan sold part of a tract of land to his son Samuel Bryan. The sale was witnessed by John Ellis and Evan Ellis, along with Samuel Strode, brother of Martha Strode Bryan.<sup>15</sup> (I believe the John Ellis mentioned here was the Group 2's John Ellis, born in 1692 and who died in Frederick County, VA in 1761. He was Evan's uncle.)

Morgan Bryan's son Joseph married Alice Linville, the daughter of a William Linville, and Bryan's daughter Elinor married Linville's son William. Linville a land developer of the times, and members of both families migrated to the forks of the Yadkin River in what became Rowan County, by way of that part of Augusta County that became Rockingham County, VA. In 1755, Morgan's son Joseph sold land along Linville Creek, near present day Broadway, in southern Rockingham County. Witnesses to that sale included John Ellis, identified as "a neighbor in Frederick County" and later as "the neighbor in Frederick and Augusta Counties" who moved with members of the Bryan and Linville families to Rowan County.<sup>16</sup>

Note: O'Dell's identification of the John Ellis who witnessed the 1775 sale as the same one who was a neighbor in Frederick County conflicts with the records of Rowan County, NC: in September 1753, Hannah Ellis, "wife and relict" of John Ellis, petitioned the court to have her late husband's estate evaluated. The court ordered any three of four men to do the job. Three of the four were Squire Boon, Morgan Bryan, and Samuel Bryan.<sup>17</sup>

(The Bryans also married into a famous family of Colonial times - Rebecca Bryan, daughter of Joseph and Alice Bryan, married Daniel Boone in 1756 in Rowan County, and William Bryan, son of Morgan and Martha Strode Bryan, married Daniel Boone's sister Mary.)<sup>18</sup>

**The Group 9 Families:** The Group 2 Ellises settled in while Group 9's Samuel Ellis and his family were living in Sugarland Hundred in Maryland. Almost 20 years passed before the first of the Group 9 Ellis men show up in Rowan County records in 1778. Four years earlier, Abner Smalley married Nancy Murray in Rowan County.

Abner Smalley was born on 20 August 1750 in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, NJ to Andrew Smalley and Agnes Coriell. Andrew Smalley was born in 1726 in Piscataway, and Agnes was born there in 1728. Piscataway Township was first settled in 1666 by Quakers and Baptists disenchanted with the Puritan-run colony in New Hampshire. Abner Smalley's great-grandparents were part of that migration.

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<sup>15</sup> *The source for the Ellis involvement with the Bryan family is Cecil O'Dell's book entitled "Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia."*

<sup>16</sup> O'Dell, "Pioneers of Old Frederick County, Virginia."

<sup>17</sup> Abstracts of THE MINUTES OF THE COURT OF PLEAS and QUARTER SESSIONS ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA 1753-1762 by Jo White Linnpage 7 Book 1, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=monkeys&id=I42830>

<sup>18</sup> Morgan Bryan Family, <http://www.fmoran.com/bryan.html>

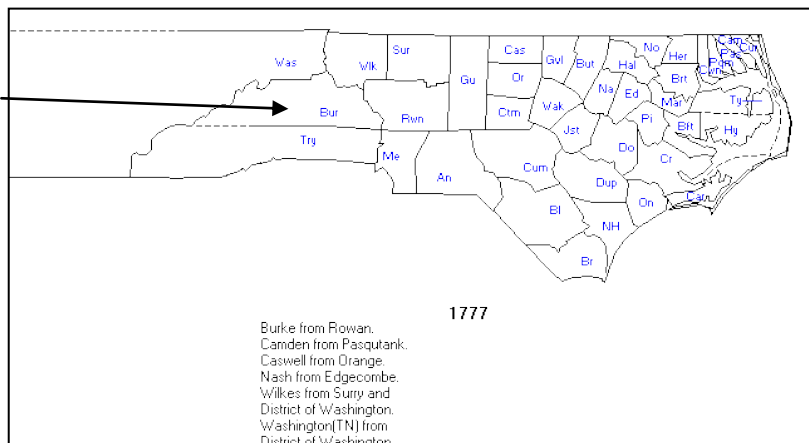
Nancy Murray was born in Virginia in 1755. Her father was named Jeremiah, her mother's name is not known. When the Murray family moved to Rowan County is not known.

Abner and Nancy were probably married in the western part of Rowan County that became Burke County in 1777. I suggest this because their children were born in Burke County starting c. 1775 through 1803.<sup>19</sup>

Abner Smalley fought in the Revolutionary War – for the Crown. He was a Tory, one of five Captains of companies organized in Anson

County under the command of Col. David Fanning. Smalley was the only one of the five to survive and remain in North Carolina- two were hanged by Patriot forces, one was killed in action, and the fourth moved to South Carolina.

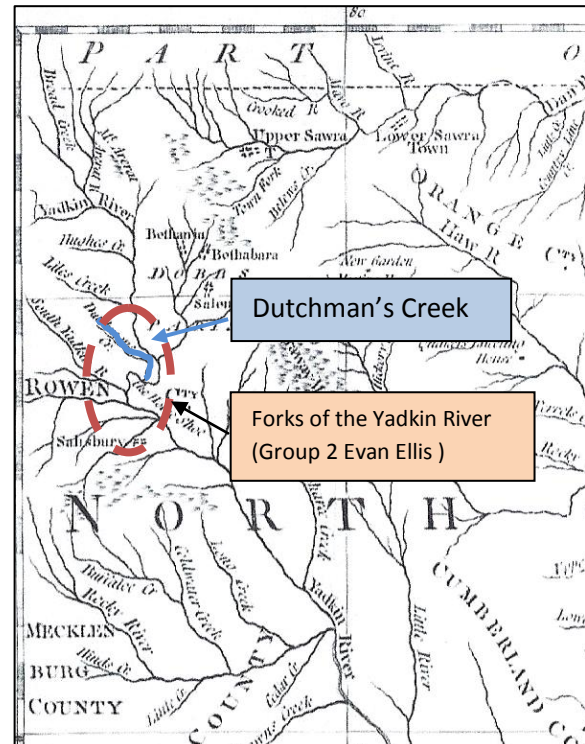
The first Group 9 Ellis in Rowan County, based on available records, was Samuel Ellis, Jr., born 1762 in Montgomery County, MD. Samuel and his father were in Sugarland Hundred, Montgomery Co, MD as of 1776, based on the Montgomery County census taken that year. In 1778, Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis and their sons Solomon and Joshua remained in Montgomery County, MD according to a county census. While it is hard to understand how or why, Samuel Ellis Jr. made his way to Rowan County, North Carolina and, at the age of 16, enlisted in the North Carolina Militia.



<sup>19</sup> Smalley Ancestors, **Updated:** 2008-05-30, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=famsmalley&id=I1159>

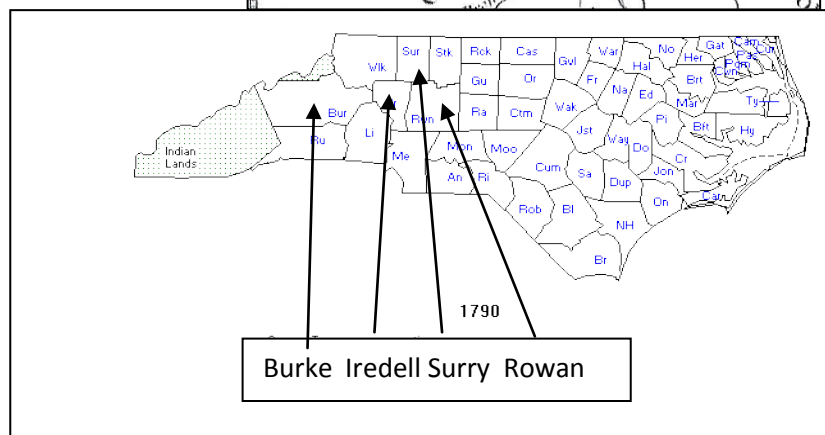
By 1784, Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis were settled on Dutchman's Creek in Rowan County, NC. Dutchman's Creek was in the midst of Group 2's Evan Ellis and his friends, the Bryans, Boones, and Linvilles.

His son Joshua was in Rowan County by 1786. Samuel Ellis, Jr. married Martha Howard in 1788 in Rowan County, and their first child, William Howard Ellis, was born there in 1789. Their second child, Samuel Ellis III, was born there in 1790.



Census data and land records show that in 1790, Samuel Ellis, Sr. bought more land on Dutchman's Creek, Rowan County, while Samuel Ellis, Jr. and his family were in neighboring Iredell Co., NC. Abner Smalley was in Burke County. According to his

Revolutionary War pension application, Samuel Ellis, Jr. moved to Burke County after a "few years" in Rowan County.



Map source: <http://www.genealogyinc.com/maps/>

Solomon Ellis, the first born son of Samuel and Mary Hoagland Ellis migrated to Iredell County sometime after 1790. Solomon died there in 1838. Joshua Ellis was still in Iredell County in 1793, and Abner Smalley and his father-in-law Jeremiah Murray remained in Burke County. Samuel Ellis Sr.'s son Zephaniah Ellis was listed in the 1790 census as living in Iredell County, and land records show that in 1795, he bought land in Iredell County adjacent to the land of Samuel Ellis Jr. In that same year, Samuel Ellis Jr. and his wife Martha welcomed the birth of their son Elbert Alexander Ellis – but not in Iredell County, but in Burke County.

**RECAP SUMMARY #1:** By 1790, Samuel Ellis, Sr. and three of his sons, Joshua, Zephaniah and Samuel, Jr., were in Iredell County, North Carolina. Samuel Ellis had settled first in Rowan County. Abner Smalley

was married in Rowan County in 1774, and he was in Burke County in 1790. The two families were in the same area at the same time.

#### **BASIS FOR RESEARCH APPROACH FORWARD:**

1. Lindsey Ellis was born c. 1808, maybe in TN. His parents would have been married no later than 1808, and assuming his father was at least 21 at the time of his marriage, Lindsey's father was born in 1787 or earlier. If Lindsey's year of birth is closer to Rosa's (1799), i.e., c.1800, then his father would have been born before 1779.
2. Rosa Smalley was the daughter of Abner Smalley and Nancy Murray. Her reported birth years range from 1792 to 1799 to 1811. After leaning in favor of 1811, I now suspect 1799 is the more likely.
3. Jeremiah Stanton Ellis was born in 1833 in KY to Lindsey Ellis and Rosa Smalley Ellis, suggesting to me that Lindsey and Rosa were married between 1830 and 1833. The only marriage date I found on line was 1819, in which year Lindsey would have been 11.
4. Lindsey and Rosa most likely lived with their parents at least until their majority, and probably until they were married.
5. An article about Jeremiah says that he was the son of Lindsey and Rosa Smalley Ellis "of Tennessee." The phrasing could mean they were living in TN at some point or that Lindsey and/or Rosa were born there.
6. I have found no record of Lindsey Ellis in census records. The only records of his name found to date were in 1836 Cumberland County, KY court records, and in the Overton County, TN Court Minutes for 1844-1849.

My search was therefore focused on finding a Group 9 Ellis male born before 1787 who lived in the same areas as the Abner Smalley family prior and up to 1833.

There was a multitude of men with the surname Ellis in Burke, Iredell, and Rowan counties in 1790 census records and in marriage records for the time period. Several were from Haplogroups 2, G and I1, in addition to our Group 9 men. Fortunately, there were no Smalleys there other than Abner and his family.

**Where the Smalley Family Lived:** Abner and Nancy Murray Smalley Ellis had ten to 12 children, source dependent, with the names and number of sons consistent: Andrew, born c. 1775; Joseph, born c. 1781; Abraham, born c. 1785; and Abner, Jr., born c. 1794. Each was born in NC according to the majority of sources, and one source gives Burke County as the place of birth for all of their children.<sup>20</sup> The birth years given for Rosa Smalley most often are 1799 and 1811. The place of birth for a 1799 birth year is Burke Co., NC, and for an 1811 birth year as TN.

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<sup>20</sup> Smalley Ancestors, **Updated:** 2008-05-30, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=famsmalley&id=I1159>



Andrew Smalley, the eldest son of Abner and Nancy, had moved to Cumberland County, KY shortly after his marriage to Martha Rutherford in Rutherford County, NC in 1800. Andrew and his brother Abraham are listed in the 1810 Cumberland County, KY census.

Based on the marriage dates of their daughters and one son, I believe that Abner, Nancy and their younger children remained in Burke County, NC until about 1818, the year land records reflect Abner's purchase of land in Cumberland County, KY. Land records reflect additional acquisitions in 1820 and 1822. Both Abner and Nancy Smalley died in Cumberland County, KY – Nancy in 1826, and Abner in 1831.

Andrew Smalley, who first migrated to Cumberland County in 1800, moved again the year his mother died. Andrew and Martha took their five children and moved on to Texas, only to die that same year, leaving their children orphans in Mexican territory. Andrew served at least one enlistment period in the War of 1812 in Lt. Col. Joshua Barbee's Regiment, Kentucky Militia, serving in the company of Capt. David McNair.

**Group 9 Ellis Men Born before 1787, and Where They Lived:** The 1790 census reflects that there were four Group 9 Ellis men of age living in Iredell County: Samuel Ellis, Sr. and his sons Joshua Ellis, Zephaniah Ellis and Samuel Ellis, Jr.

Joshua Ellis was born in 1755 in Frederick Co., MD and died in 1828 in Iredell Co., NC. He married first Naomi Allen and married second Ann Tomlinson.

Joshua Ellis moved to Rowan/Iredell County prior to 1787. (Humphrey Beckett Tomlinson, who married Joshua's sister Cassandra Ellis, bought a plantation in Rowan Co., NC in 1787 from Joshua. That property was in a part of Rowan County that became Iredell County in 1788. Tomlinson, born 1744 in Prince George's/Frederick Co., MD and served in the Revolutionary War in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Co., Upper Batt., Montgomery County, MD Militia. He was in Sugar Loaf Hundred, Montgomery Co., MD in 1777.)

In January 1798, Joshua Ellis indentured his son James Ellis to a sadler in Rutherford County to learn the sadler's trade. (Rutherford County is adjacent to Burke County, making up the southern border of Burke County. Andrew Smalley was married in Rutherford County in 1800.) Joshua's 1828 will mentions wife Ann and their children, Allen, Perry, Martha and Mary, and grandsons James A. Ellis, son of Allen Ellis; Greenberry Ellis and Peter Claywell Ellis, sons of Perry Ellis. There is no mention of James, whom he indentured out to learn the sadler's trade. Perhaps James was his son by his first wife, Naomi Allen. I found nothing more about the indentured James.

Joshua's son Perry was born c. 1792 based on the 1850 census, at which time he was living in Wayne County, MO with his sons Greenberry, age 29, and Peter, age 24. The census page labeled Peter an "Idiot."



Joshua's son Allen was born in 1797 in Iredell County. He married Laurana Weeks, and the couple had four sons, all born in Iredell County: James A., Ellis, born in 1823; Joshua Ellis, born in 1829; Theophilus Ellis, born 1833; and Jasper A. Ellis, born 1837.

Zephaniah Ellis was born in 1755 in Frederick Co., MD and may have been the twin brother of Joshua. Zephaniah died in 1829 in Iredell Co., NC, a year after Joshua died there. Zephaniah's wife was named Hannah, and the 1776 Sugarland Hundred census listed only one child, Thomas, born in 1774.

Zephaniah was in Iredell County by 1790 based on the 1790 census. He is listed on the line above that of Thomas Ellis in the 1800 census for Iredell County. According to that 1800 census, Thomas had one son age 10 to 15, and two sons under ten years of age. The son aged between 10 and 15 means his birth year was between 1785 and 1790, which fits the 1787 estimated date for Lindsey's father. Thomas Ellis more or less disappears from records available to me. There was a Thomas Ellis listed in the 1810 KY census, his age between 26 and 44, which gives a birth year range of 1766 to 1785. The only child listed with him was a female age between 10 and 15. This Thomas was in KY at the same time as Abner Smalley's sons Andrew and Abraham.

I found data on a Thomas Ellis, born c.1774 in North Carolina, who married a Hannah Evans. The couple had three children, but only one son, Leander T. Ellis, born 1798 in North Carolina. Leander and Hannah migrated to Marysville, Nodaway County, MO in the 1840s. The ancestry of Thomas is not known to the on-line contributors.<sup>21</sup>

Samuel Ellis, Jr. was born in 1766 based on his given age of 10 in the 1776 Sugarland Hundred census. However, in his Revolutionary War pension application of 1833, which was given in Russell County, KY, he said he was born on 9 April 1762 in Montgomery County, MD. He married Martha Howard in 1788 in Rowan Co., NC, and the couple had seven children born in NC between 1789 and 1804. The sons were:

- William Howard Ellis was born c. 1787 in Iredell Co., NC and died after 1870 in Alabama. He married Celia Baggerly c. 1810 in Iredell Co., NC. The couple had fourteen children born between 1811 and 1837, all in Iredell Co., NC.
- Samuel Ellis was born c. 1790.
- Elbert Alexander Ellis was born in 1795 in Burke Co., NC and died in 1868 in Cocke Co., TN. He married Temperance Driskill c. 1819 in Cocke Co., TN. The couple had fourteen children born between 1821 and 1849, all born in Cocke Co., TN.

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<sup>21</sup> <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=mcpeach&id=P%2D256129572>  
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?ellis::mo/nodaway::67.html>, Re: Leander T. Ellis, Nodaway Co. before 1870.

Martha Howard's father was born in Prince George's County, MD in 1745. He served in the Maryland Upper Battalion during the Revolutionary War, and was in Rowan County, NC by 1782. Martha had a brother named Greenberry – note that Joshua Ellis had a grandson named Greenberry.

While I found nothing more about Samuel Ellis born c. 1790, I believe I may have found his son, also named Samuel. This Samuel was born in 1825 in KY, and appears in the 1860 Overton County, TN census on the same page as Jeremiah Ellis, and is thought possibly to be Jeremiah's brother by those researching Kit # 68323. He also is listed in the 1850 Overton County, TN census.

In the 1850 census, Samuel is listed as a 25 year old head of household married to 38 year old Juliet Ellis, along with four children with three different surnames: 12 year old Mary Coffee, 11 year old John Coffee, 7 year old Juliet Thornton, and one year old Ruth Ellis. Samuel was her third husband.<sup>22</sup>

Message Board queries and other postings re: the Coffee family revealed that Juliet was the granddaughter of Col. John Servier, the first governor of Tennessee. She married first Joel T. Coffee and had two sons by him, one of whom was a son Joel Thomas Coffee, born in 1833 in Clay County, TN. She married next Pleasant Thornton Walthall in 1840, and had three children by him. One was a daughter named Juliet Thornton Walthall, who married an Overton County man and moved to Dent County, MO. Her sister Ruth Ellis married a Dabney and joined them in Dent County.<sup>23</sup> (The Tennessee State Marriage Index, 1780-2002, found on FamilySearch.com, shows Ruth was married in 1873 in Clay, TN to L. T. Dabney. Another posting notes that the couple had seven children born between 1874 and 1893, all in KY except for the last, who was born in MO.<sup>24</sup>)

Samuel Ellis, Jr. was a man on the move after the Revolutionary War, and some of the places he moved put him near the Smalley family.

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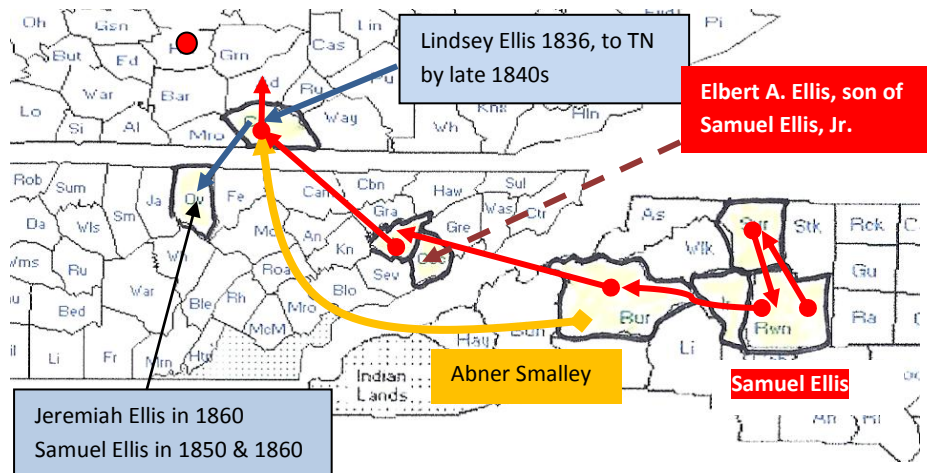
<sup>22</sup> York's Fentress County Tennessee, **Updated:** 2013-02-09, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bruceyork&id=I207811>

<sup>23</sup> <http://boards.rootsweb.com/localities.northam.usa.states.tennessee.counties.overton/4963.1/mb.ashx>

<sup>24</sup> Sexton, Basil, Roller, Walden and Related Families, **Updated:** 2008-03-31, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=tfsextton&id=I43345>, & Rootsweb Tree Zimmermanm, **Updated:** 2012-01-13, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bohlzimmerman01&id=I52953>

### Post Revolutionary War:

Samuel Ellis, Jr. said his home during the Revolutionary War was Rowan County, and that he returned there after the war for three years. He then moved to Surry County, then back to Rowan County, then to Burke County. (The 1790 and 1800 census places him in Iredell County,



which was formed out of Rowan County before the war. Other records reflect he was married in Rowan County in 1788, his first son was born in Iredell County c.1787, and his third son was born in Burke County in 1795.) Abner Smalley lived in Burke County from at least 1790 to 1818, when he moved to Cumberland County, KY where he died in 1831.

From Burke County, Samuel Ellis migrated to nearby Jefferson County, TN where he lived until 1826 when he moved to Cumberland County, KY. Samuel Ellis, Jr. remained in Cumberland County until 1834, when he moved to Adair Co., KY. In 1844, he moved to Ray County, MO, only to return to Hart County, KY (● in map above) in 1845 after his wife died in MO.

The map shown above helps visualize points made in the narrative, i.e., that:

- Samuel Ellis, Jr. and Abner Smalley were in the same county at the same time twice - Burke County, NC and in Cumberland County, KY;
- Abner Smalley did not live in TN, thus making it unlikely that Rosa Smalley was born in that state; and
- Samuel Ellis, Jr. and Abner Smalley were in Cumberland County from 1826 until Abner died in 1831, and that Lindsey Ellis was in that same county no later than 1836.

**RECAP SUMMARY #2:** Point 4 in my BASIS FOR RESEARCH APPROACH FORWARD above was that Lindsey Ellis and Rosa Smalley most likely lived with their parents at least until their majority, and probably until they were married. Lindsey Ellis reached majority c. 1829, at which time Samuel Ellis, Jr. and Abner Smalley were living in Cumberland County, KY. Rosa Smalley reached marriageable age c.1817 (if 18 was the acceptable age then), which time Abner Smalley was still in Burke County, NC, but moved in 1818 to Cumberland County, KY.

A reasonable conclusion would be that Samuel Ellis, Jr. was the father of Lindsey Ellis. Yet there is no Lindsey listed among the known sons of Samuel Ellis, Jr. That said, I find the names Jeremiah Stanton Ellis chose for his children enlightening. He named one son Lindsey B., aka: Linsey B., and a daughter Rosa, apparently after his father and mother. (The "B." is thought to be "Bennett," the name of his then

father-in-law, Bennett Capps.) He named a son by his first wife Samuel Ellis and a son by his second wife Steven Elbert Ellis. Samuel Ellis, Jr., as noted above, had a son named Samuel and a son named Elbert Alexander. Could this be just a coincidence? Or did he name these sons after men he would have known as uncles, brothers of his father?

I have found no Ellis men with the given name of Lindsey prior to the one born in 1808, nor have I found that given name among the family of Samuel Ellis, Jr. wife's family. I did find members of a Lindsey family living in Surry County, NC and note that Samuel Ellis, Jr. lived there for a while and lived near that county for a longer period. Perhaps Lindsey born 12808 is a result of a relationship with a Lindsey, but just who that may be is undiscoverable to me.

There is another option – Lindsey may be the son of Zephaniah Ellis's son Thomas as mentioned above.

**Conclusion:** The ancestor in common for Robert Leslie Ellis of Kit 68323 and me, Robert Leslie Ellis of Kit 30669 is Samuel Ellis, born 1721 in Maryland, and probably he is the son of Samuel Ellis who died after 1742. That's the two of us have an ancestor in common is shown by the DNA results shown below:

Kit 68323: 13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 15 15 18 16 35 37 12 12.

Kit 30669: 13 24 14 11 11 11 12 12 13 11 29 17 8 10 11 11 24 16 18 30 15 15 17 17 11 11 19 23 16 15 17 16 35 37 12 12.

The remaining questions include:

1. Who is the ancestor in common for Christopher Ellis and Samuel Ellis? and,
2. Which of the sons of Samuel Ellis, born 1721, is the ancestor of Lindsey Ellis?

I will address the issue of my ancestor James Ellis (1746-1809), correcting the previous version now that I am convinced his father was Samuel Ellis born 1721, in a follow on paper.

*Robert L. Ellis*