

M. Kathryn Kelly, Genealogist

1233 Main Street ☞ Hartford, Maine 04220

h/o: 1-207-388-2398

Client:	Daniel O'Keefe				
Address:	21 Brody Ave				
City:	New Canaan	State:	CT	Zip:	06840
phone:	.917-733-1669	Email:	Daniel O'Keefe <dok@apax.com>		
other:	.	Webpage:			

Client Questions from email of 6 April 2020

"I still can't shake this concern that the Thomas Hamilton of Chatham is different than the Thomas Hamilton of Digby. Totally see all the evidence but find it suggestive, not conclusive. Concerns about that one family history you found from the first report that said Thomas's father was a Robert Hamilton, and that we still have not found anything that lists one of our Thomas Hamilton's sons as being named Archibald."

Report of Findings

The possibility that the client's ancestors Thomas and Archibald Hamilton descended from Robert of Colchester, Nova Scotia was introduced in Cutter's *Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts*¹ (**Questions Exhibit C**) in the early stages of the research process. The issue with this volume is that no birth, marriage or death dates are given until the later generation of John and Eunice Gilley Hamilton from whom the client descends. More recent research revealed that Cutter loosely based this column on Miller's *First Settlers of Colchester County* (1873)² which proved to be a more thorough account of Robert Hamilton (**Exhibit set D**) and the Ulster line that moved from Ireland to North Western Nova Scotia in the summer of

¹ William Richard Cutter and William Frederick Adams, *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts* (New York, Lewis historical Pub. Co., 1910), page 2737. <http://archive.org/details/genealogicalpers04cutt>. (**Questions Exhibit C**)

² Thomas Miller, *Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers of Colchester County down to the Present Time [Microform]* (Halifax, N.S. : A. & W. MacKinlay, 1873), http://archive.org/details/cihm_11106. Pp 353-361 (**Questions Exhibit D**)

1771.³ An unpublished manuscript prepared by H. Douglas Goff (2017) ⁴ provided by the client references many of the same *sources* used to support the findings of **this** research project ⁵, yet Goff traces a different set of family groups coming directly from Ireland and settling in North Western Nova Scotia at Truro (**Ex B map**) later than the family group coming north from Chatham, Mass., who settled in Digby, Granville and down into Barrington. Although some of the names are similar as would be expected, two key observations emerge:

- the Chatham, Massachusetts Hamiltons claim their land grants and settle in southern Nova Scotia much earlier than the Ulster group that came directly from Ireland;
- they colonized different areas of Nova Scotia. See Map **Exhibit B**. Truro is approximately 150 miles northeast of Digby-Granville-Barrington. Immediate family groups would typically stay together maintaining and defending their own farms and households. Keep in mind the volatile tensions between the French trappers, local Micmac settlements and the English; during periods of unrest, settlers' wives and children would temporarily return to their former family residences.
- Critically; birth, marriage and death dates between these two family groups don't match up anywhere among the publications, nor do the patronymic group names.
- The Hamiltons coming directly from Ireland produced some prominent father and son clergyman, with well-documented families dating significantly later than the Chatham Mass. families, while the Chatham families are more military and sea-faring, fishing are settling in the coast.

³ Cutter was the editor for a number of county and state sponsored biographies with genealogies listing the accomplishments or of prominent businessmen or respected community leaders. Most of the articles are written by Cutter's staff of contributing writers, much like a magazine or journal is done now; some contributed by the subjects themselves. The sources and biographies of the individuals in many of Cutter's collections are ambiguous yet selective, often adopted from other un-vetted publications. Sometimes referred to as "Bragg Books" (**Exhibit C**) they are a great source of leads to valuable evidence when used with caution.

⁴ H. Douglas Goff "The Hamilton Family of Truro and Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County, Nova Scotia" Prepared by H. Douglas Goff, 7748 Wellington Rd. 22, Guelph, ON N1H 6J2., 2014.

⁵ This statement would include books previously identified here in this genealogist's Bibliography such as **Anderson's** *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton; with Genealogical Memoirs of the Several Branches of the Family*; **Johnson's** *Heraldry of the Hamiltons : With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Description of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees*; **Miller's** *Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers of Colchester County down to the Present Time*. Goff merely refers to the noted books but does not effectively cite them, or the sources for specific vital statistics, thus calling into question the accuracy of the manuscript itself, leaving it to the reader to locate evidence in support of broad statements.

- The Chatham families around Digby-Granville-Barrington are specifically identified as being the sons or daughters of Thomas of Chatham ⁶. From Crowell's, *A History of Barrington Township and Vicinity* ⁷ :

Barrington p 560: "Archelaus m. Patience d[daughter] Thomas Hamilton, Chatham.";

Barrington p 566: "JONATHAN SMITH, gr. m. 1764 Jane d[daughter] Thomas Hamilton, Chatham";

Barrington p 570: "SOLOMON SMITH, gr., lot No. 24 and Solomon Smith Junior gr. lot No. 21, father and son. Solomon Smith Sr. m. Rebecca d[daughter] of Thomas Hamilton of Chatham, Mass.'

" ... can you clarify the Archibald Hamilton referenced in the Will of Thomas Hamilton? That is a different Archibald than the one we are focused on correct? That will is from 1687, while the Thomas/Archibald link we are focused on confirming would have been much later than that (our Archibald wasn't born until abt. 1755).

That is correct. Archibald that Thomas identified in the 1687 will may be an uncle or other family member born around the same time as Thomas (1643-1687). There was about 75-100 year difference between the 2 Archibald's.

Comprehensive re-evaluations of :

Approximately **twenty-six hours re-evaluating** the Histories of Colchester Cty, Annapolis County, towns of Barrington, Granville, Truro, Digby; including the re-evaluations of the genealogies of the Hamilton families, *and* their spouse's families for any **overlooked or new evidentiary developments**.

We know that Archibald (b abt 1760) was in Digby, Nova Scotia, with his father ⁸ Thomas in 1778, but he is not noted with his brothers Henry and John until 1784. This could suggest that Archibald was the oldest of the three sons.

_____ ~ -

⁶ Edwin Crowell, *A History of Barrington Township and Vicinity, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, 1604-1870; with a Biographical and Genealogical Appendix* (Yarmouth Nova Scotia: Rev. E. Crowell, 1923), <http://archive.org/details/historyofbarring00crowuoft>. (Note: p 153, Samuel Lot 1, bef. 1765, William.)

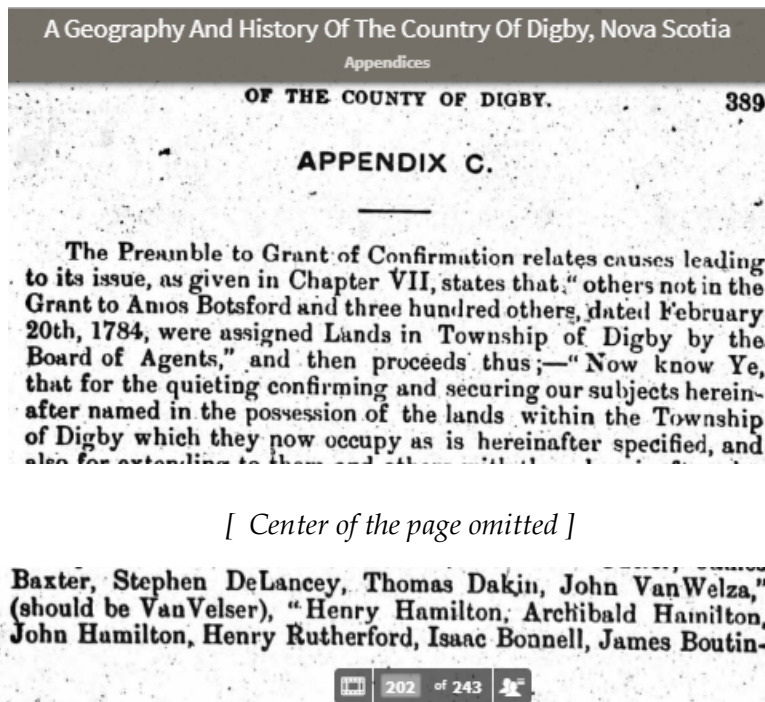
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Wilson, Isaiah W. *A Geography and History of the County of Digby, Nova Scotia*. Holloway Bros: Halifax Nova Scotia, 1900.

From the History of Digby in May 1778, p 38:

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, and Mr. John Dickson, natives of Granville, Nova Scotia, having wandered down the northern Bay in search of most promising location for prosecuting their fishing business, decided to become founders of British tenure at Sandy Cove. Consequently, Mr. Hamilton, with his partner and three sons, located near the shore, on farm lately owned by Mr. Thomas Crowell. The other gentleman took possession of one hundred acres on western side of the harbour. This occurred May 12, 1778. Although they neglected to apply immediately for Grants, Mr. Botsford, Agent for the Loyalists, recommended they be included in the second Township Grant, which was cheerfully done. Archibald, son of Thomas Hamilton, was allowed a commodious tract beside his father's liberal apportionment.

... and p. 389 in February 1784:



It is correct that Archibald in the 1687 will of Thomas (1643-1687) below ⁹ (**Exhibit K**) is a different Archibald than the client's ancestor born abt. 1760 living in Digby, above (Ex. B map).

citizens. Although no direct evidence has been found to place Captain Hamilton in Newport, it was at this time the largest port in the colonies and many Royal Navy ships docked there.	America from Ja Stewart
Captain Thomas' will, dated May 9, 1687 and recorded in Boston; Suffolk County, Massachusetts, directs that his 'body may be decently interr'd at the cost and charge of Mr. Archibald Hamilton & Mr. James Jennings, according to my quality ...' On May 27, 1687 two of the witnesses to the will, Robert Ratcliffe and Alexander Henderson, gave oath before Governor Andros that they 'saw the before named Thomas Hamilton Signe, Seal and Declare this to be his last will and testament.' ¹⁹ The named executrix of his estate: 'my Well beloved sister, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton.' His escutcheon, consisting of three cinquefoils and a martlet [in heraldry a martlet indicates the fourth son] hung in King's Chapel and was later held at the Massachusetts Historical Society. ²⁰	Notes 1 D Massach 2 Fc See also: 1660-16 3 H Province 1765. 4 K to 1885, America Society, 5 K to 1885, America Society,
In summary, the DNA evidence clearly reveals that the Hamilton descendants of Cape Cod, Massachusetts and Nova Scotia are direct kinsmen to the Abercorn Hamiltons. The	
	17

Great detail is given in Hasted's *County of Kent* ¹⁰ including the fact that our Thomas's father, Sir George Hamilton fourth son of James was also the Baronet of Nova Scotia. Captain Thomas Hamilton (1643-1687) probably married Lidia near Newport and fathered two boys by her. She and the boys, Daniel and Thomas, (**See Exhibit A**) were allowed to take the Hamilton name. Research considering Lucy Wing Hamilton Abbott would be far more difficult without the "The Owl"¹¹ a publication by the Wing Family of America a 1991 article which thoroughly researches her family group.

⁹ Morehead, Shellee A., PhD, CG and Cynthia L Hamilton, "Thomas Hamilton - Progenitor of a Colonial American Family: His Ulster Origins Revealed Using DNA," *Directory of Irish Family History Research*; Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild, Number 36, no. 2013 (2013): pp 17-19. (**See also Exhibit J**)

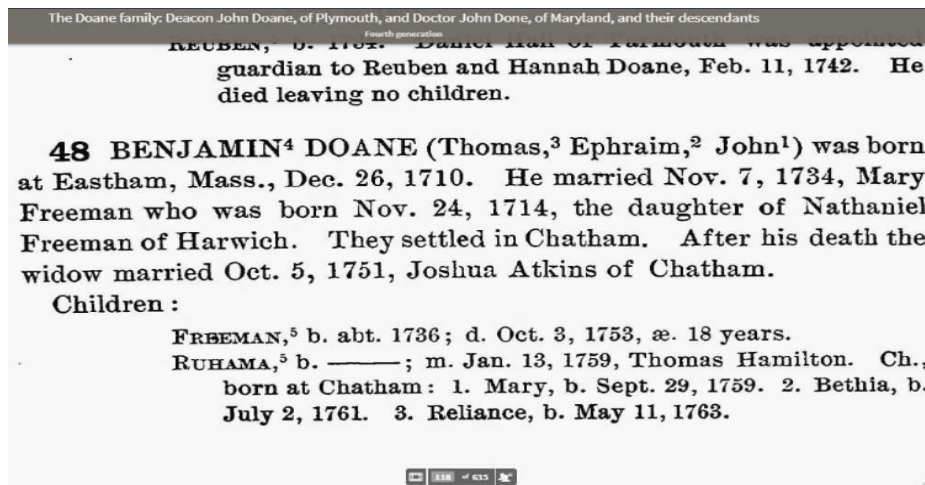
¹⁰ Hasted, Edward. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, vol. 1, multiple vols. (Canterbury: W. Bristow, 1797), <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol1>.

¹¹ Lovell, Russell A Jr, "Lydia Wing Hamilton Abbott and Her House in the Woods" *The Owl*, Vol 82 Nov 1991, (The Wing Family of America Inc.) Fall, 1991; vols 82-89, pp 5071-5073.

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=8rpbAAAAMAAJ&q=lydia+hambleton#v=onepage&q=lidia%20hamilton&f=false>)

Issue with Thomas Hamilton b in 1739

Thomas (1739-) and Ruhamma Doane (1738-1766) were married 19 March 1759 in Chatham, Mass. Their first daughter Mary was born 29 Sept 1759 only a few months later. Second daughter Bethia was born in July 1761; third, Reliance May of 1763 and Patience about 1766, all born in Chatham. Ruhamma died in 1766, possibly in childbirth, most likely in Chatham.



Thomas remarried 4 Jan 1769 Mrs. Elizabeth Weston (or Wesson) of Harwich, Mass. One daughter was born to them, Elizabeth in 1771. Birth years and locations for the three boys is unclear. As addressed in the previous report ¹²,

PREFACE

Cape Cod families are difficult to trace. Only the probate records survived the burning of the Barnstable County Courthouse in 1827. Other disasters have affected town records. Many of Chatham's records were lost in a local fire. Yarmouth's records for the Revolutionary War period have been missing for years. With my own ancestry tracing to the founders of Chatham and including numerous other Cape Cod persons and communities it was inevitable that my search should disclose the series of pamphlets published at Yarmouthport, Mass., by Charles W. Swift early in the 20th century under the series name *Cape Cod Library of History and Genealogy*.

If Archibald, Henry and John were born about the time of the birth of Patience (around 1763-1766) Archibald would be about the right age to marry and father his son John born at Digby in 1781. Births of the boys could have occurred at any time between 1763 and 1771, one of the

¹² M. Kathryn Kelly, *Daniel O'Keefe - HamDun Project Second Segment*, (20 February 2019 – 16 March 2020) p 10 of 46 referencing; (<https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/48171/CapeCodLibraryI-000209?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return#?imageId=CapeCodLibraryI-000211-iii>)

younger boys could be the son of Thomas's second wife Elizabeth. Ruhama's death in 1766 may have occurred during childbirth of one of the younger boys.

The Planters, Pioneer Pre-Loyalists of Nova Scotia 1749-1783 (**Exhibit set L.1-L.6**) arrived to the area long before the 1784 arrival of the Loyalists who came mostly from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. ¹³ This PRE-Loyalist settling has been largely overlooked and the importance of their contribution to the development of Nova Scotia before the arrival of the Loyalists has not been adequately known, or studied and brought to light by the historical record. As the evidence suggests, it is my professional opinion that the Hamiltons of Chatham, Mass., arrived in Digby, Nova Scotia first, during this pre-loyalist period settling and expanded down into Granville and Barrington, NS just before the arrival of the Loyalists and the arrival of the Ulster Hamiltons north in the Truro area.

Conclusion for Goal 1

Collective evidence shows that Thomas Hamilton (1643-1687) is the son of James Hamilton, the 1st Earl of Abercorn and fourth son of Sir George Hamilton. (Ex. G.5); and that his son Sgt. Daniel Hamilton (1670-1738) is the husband of Mary Smith (1669-1708), a Mayflower Descendant of Stephen Hopkins. (**Exhibit A and J**)

Aware that the client has already had **DNA testing via 23 & ME and Ancestry**, I would again recommend contacting the Ulster Hamilton DNA project, if not already done so.

¹³ Wright, Esther Clark, DR.. *Planters and Pioneers: Nova Scotia, 1749 to 1775 Revised Edition*, Limited Edition Reprint (Beaver Bank, Nova Scotia Canada: Justin Wentzell, 2007), Preface pages 1-20.
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/005793579>.

Detailed Response to Specific Questions

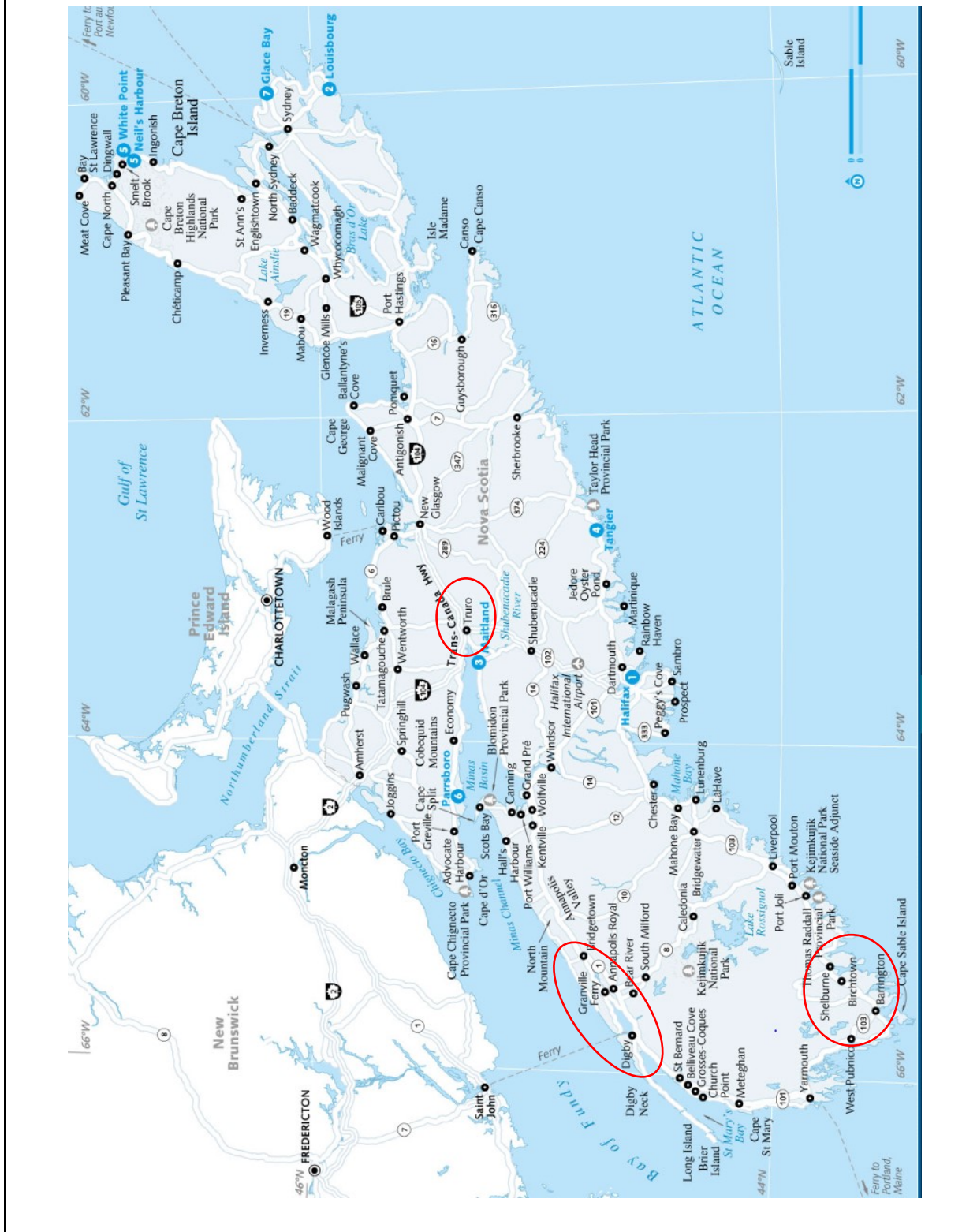
April 6th - 23rd 2020



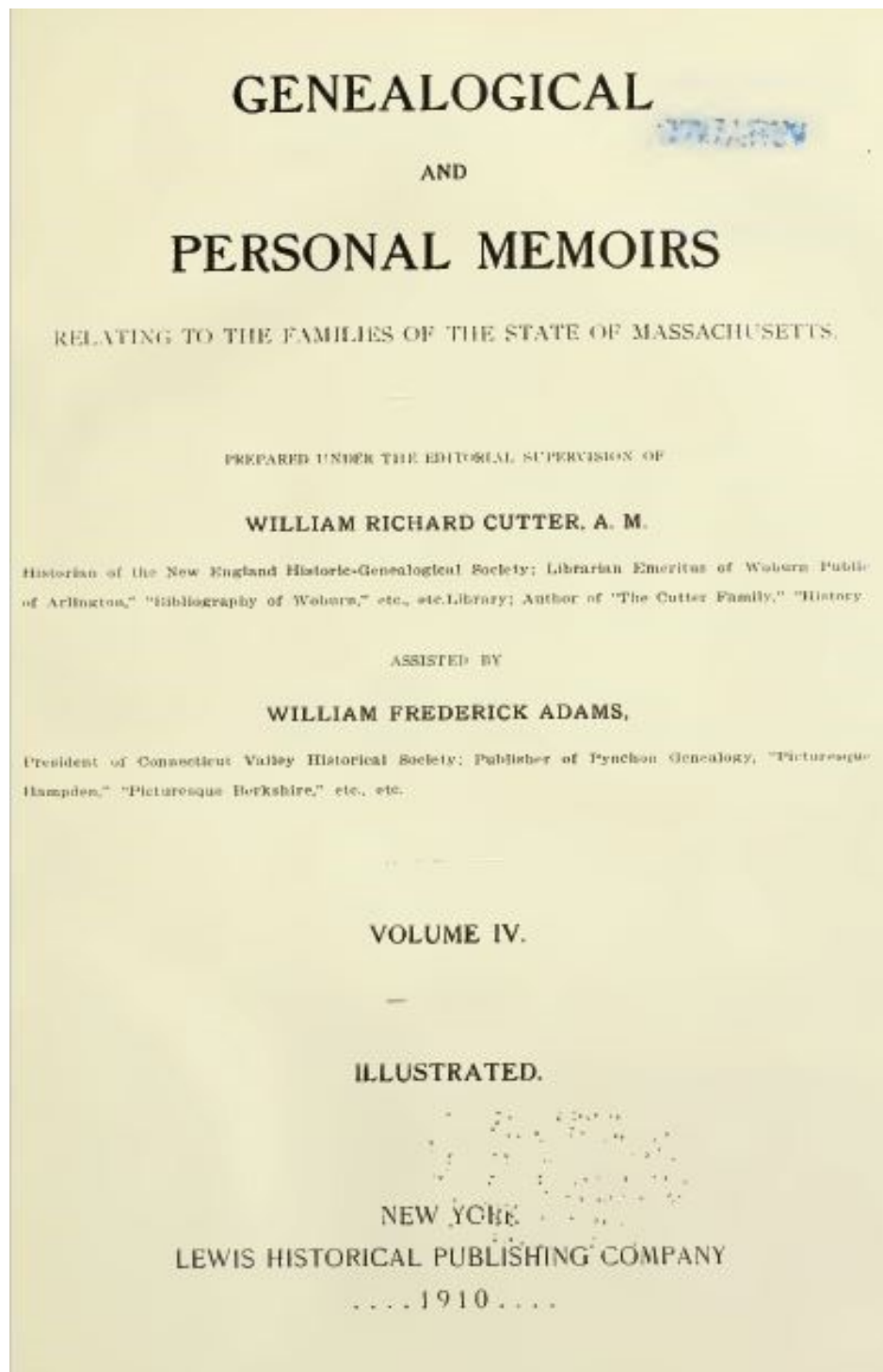
Questions Exhibit A.

Tree showing the ancestry of Archibald Hamilton back to his Mayflower ancestor Stephen Hopkins

Questions Exhibit B - Map of Nova Scotia



Questions Exhibit C.1 -- See Footnote #3



Questions Exhibit C.2 -- See Footnote #3

MASSACHUSETTS

2737

HAMILTON This family for centuries has been one of the most distinguished in Scotland and England, and closely related to Royalty in both countries. Before 1300 the family was established in Scotland in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, and has been numerous ever since. The name is a place name of Norman origin. The family in Scotland possesses the titles of the dukedom of Hamilton (and of Chatelherault in France); marquises of Clydesdale and Hamilton; earldoms of Arrn, Haddington, Lanark, Melrose, Orkney, Rothes, Ruglen; viscounty of Kirkwall; lordships of Aberbrothwick, Abercorn, Binning, Byres, Haliburton, Hamilton, Kilpatrick, Macbanshire, Mountcastle, Paisley, Polmouut, Riccarton; baronies of Bargeny, Bellhaven and Stenton. The Lanarkshire family, whose seat was in Westburn, and from whom the American immigrant mentioned below is said to have sprung, bore these arms: Gules, three emmeisfoils ermine, within a border counter point of the second and first. Crest: A hand grasping a lance in bend proper. Motto: "Et Arma et Virtus." Many families of this name emigrated to Ireland and settled in Ulster in the counties of Tyrone, Antrim and Londonderry.

Among the settlers of Nova Scotia were a number of Hamiltons from Scotland and the north of Ireland and at least one branch of the family from Maine. The similarity of names indicates near relationship. Robert Hamilton, immigrant, who founded the family of this surname in Colchester county, had a son Archibald.

(I) Archibald Hamilton, probably the immigrant, settled in Digby, Nova Scotia, about the time of the American revolution.

(II) John, son of Archibald Hamilton, was born at Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1783. He came to the Cranberry Isles in Maine when a young man. He married Eunice Gilley, who died August 13, 1874, aged eighty-eight years, four months. He died April 28, 1855. Children: Thomas, Eunice, Daniel, William, John, George, Jeremiah, and perhaps others.

(III) Thomas, son of John Hamilton, was born in the Cranberry Isles about 1810, and died in 1891. He moved from there to Blue Hill. He lived also at Brooklin, Maine, formerly Sedgwick. He was a farmer. He married Susan Carter, who died April 9, 1881, daughter of John Carter. Children: 1. James, born September 5, 1828. 2. Alexander, August 12, 1830. 3. Benjamin, September 24, 1832. 4. John, 1834. 5. Susan. 6. Julia. 7.

Adelaide. 8. Henry C., May 12, 1845, mentioned below. 9. Sidney. 10. Frederick. 11. Ruby.

(IV) Henry C., son of Thomas Hamilton, was born at Blue Hill, Maine, May 12, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of Brooklin, Maine, and there he settled and followed farming throughout his active life. He married Eva G. Bayard, born August 22, 1847, died May 23, 1907, daughter of Hezekiah C. Bayard. Children: 1. Harry E., born July 18, 1869, mentioned below. 2. Flod B., December 8, 1882, resides at Brooklin, Maine.

(V) Harry Edward, son of Henry C. Hamilton, was born in Brooklin, Maine, July 18, 1869. He attended the public schools of his native town and prepared for college at Hebron Academy, graduating from Colby College at Waterville, Maine, in the class of 1896. He joined Colby Chapter of Delta Epsilon fraternity. During the following five years he taught school in Everett, Massachusetts. The following two years he was manager of a retail shoe store at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and in June, 1903, became a partner in the firm of Hamilton & Butterfield, dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 68 Main street, Greenfield, Massachusetts. His partner is O. R. Butterfield. Their business flourished, and in January 3, 1905, the firm opened another store at No. 461 Main street, Athol, Massachusetts. Both enterprises are very successful. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield; Granite Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Paris, Maine; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Arcana Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Connecticut Valley Commandery, Knights Templar. He married, March 31, 1897, Frances Dunham, of West Paris, Maine, born January 10, 1872, daughter of Samuel W. and Rachel A. Dunham. Children: 1. Charlotte D., born July 9, 1898. 2. Catherine E., born September 29, 1902. 3. Donald B., born July 2, 1907. 4. Richard A., born April 12, 1909.

(VIII) Lorenzo Dow Nickerson, son of Phineas (q. v.) and Mary Stuart (Hurd) Nickerson, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, about 1840. In the record of his marriage he is designated a mariner. He married, in Harwich, April 20, 1870, Emmeline Sears, born in Dennis, Massachusetts, September 2, 1842, daughter of Sylvanus and Phebe (Berry) Sears. Her grandparents were Edward and Abigail (Baker) Sears, and she is a

Questions Exhibit D.1:

Hamiltons (Robert) from Ireland settling at Truro in the northwestern part of Nova Scotia later that the Chatham Hamilton who settled earlier on the southern coastlines.

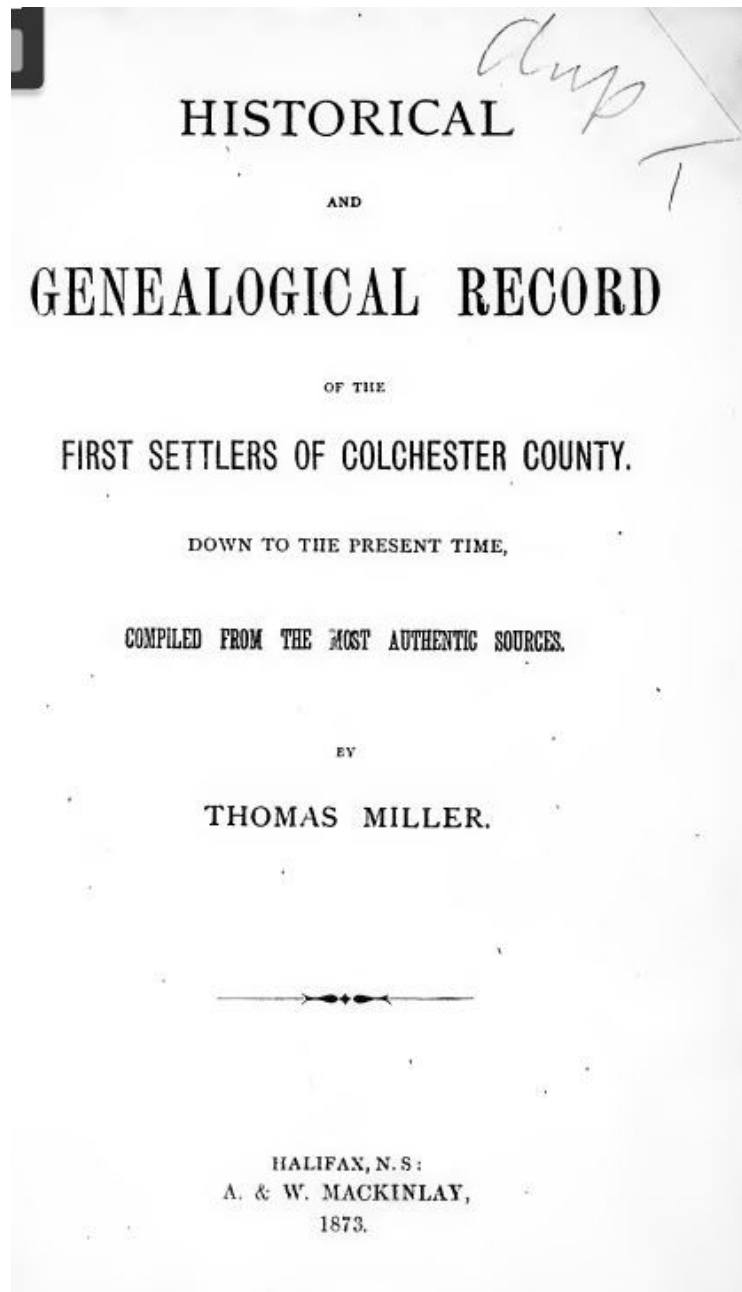


Exhibit D.2

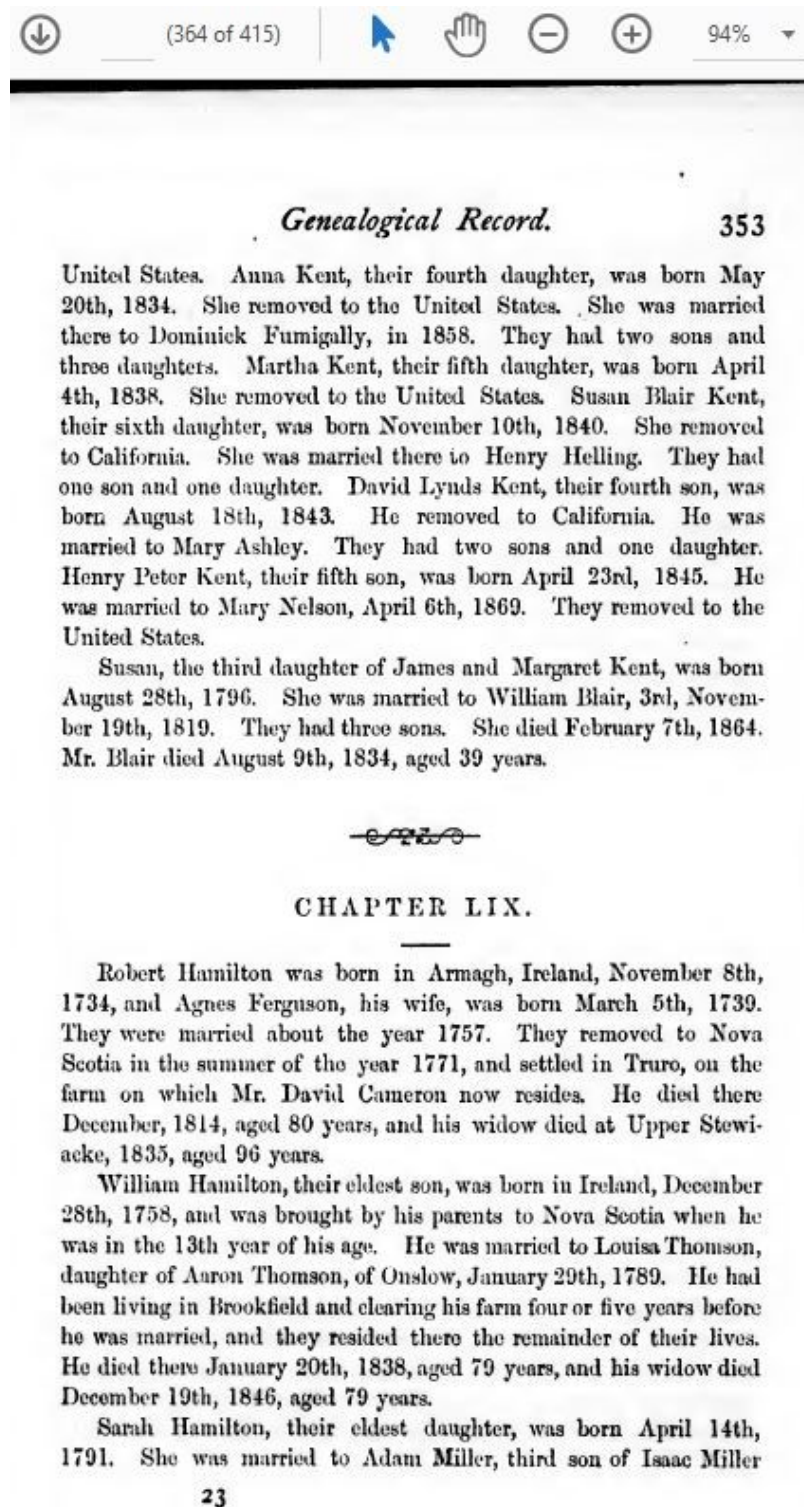


Exhibit D.3

Genealogical Record.

355

eldest daughter of Robert and Sophia Hamilton, was born March 3rd, 1828. She died October, 1835, aged seven years. Mehetabel, their second daughter, was born June 30th, 1830. She removed to Boston, and was married there to Alexander Fraser. They had two sons and one daughter. Edmond W. Hamilton, their second son, was born January 18th, 1835. He was married to Nancy Harriet, daughter of Simeon H. Blair and Janet McCurdy, September 21st, 1858. They had one son and three daughters, besides several others that died young. George R. Hamilton, their third son, was born May 16th, 1839. He removed to British Columbia. Helen Mercy, their third daughter, was born February 27th, 1837. She was married to John McCullion, of Pugwash. They had two daughters. She died June 11th, 1870, and her husband died July, 1872. Laura Hamilton, their fourth daughter, was born June 16th, 1846. She removed to the United States.

William, the third son of William and Louisa Hamilton, was born November 17th, 1803. He was married to Martha Prestley, June 1st, 1834. Emeline, their daughter, was born May 29th, 1835. He was married again to Mary Irwin, widow of the late Duncan McShanick, April, 1864. They have two sons and two daughters. He inherits a part of what was his father's farm in Brookfield, and goes by the name of Queer Bill. Louisa, the fourth daughter of William and Louisa Hamilton, was born July 20th, 1806. She was married to James Stevens, Esq., January 22nd, 1829. They had six sons and five daughters

Archibald Hamilton, their fourth son, was born February 17th, 1810. He was married to Ruth, daughter of Peter and Mehetabel Stevens, November 29th, 1830. He inherits the homestead and a part of what was his father's farm at Brookfield. Maria Hamilton, the eldest daughter of Archibald and Ruth Hamilton, was born May 30th, 1832. She was married to James Dinsmore. They had two sons and four daughters. Esther, their second daughter, was born August 5th, 1833. She removed to the United States, and was married there to George Edwards. They have one son. Alfred, their eldest son, was born June 16th, 1835. He was married to Rachel Wrath, October 27th, 1857. They have two sons and three daughters. Rhoda, their third daughter, was born June 24th, 1839. She was married to Mr. Hawes, of the United States, and had one daughter. Mr. Hawes died, and she was married again to Mr. Oliver, of the United States. They have one son. They now reside in Granville, N. S. David,

This Archibald is born too late to be the son of Thomas (1739) and Ruhamma

Exhibit E

Genealogies of Mayflower Families, Vol. II

Hamilton Corrections

HAMILTON CORRECTIONS: In dealing with the Hamilton family of Chatham, Mass., and Barrington, N. S., in *A History of Barrington Township*, Edwin Crowell heaps confusion on confusion. He identifies Samuel Hamilton as a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Mayo) Hamilton of Chatham and a brother of Rebecca who married Solomon Smith of Chatham and Barrington, Jane who married Jonathan Smith, another Barrington grantee, Patience who married in Barrington Archelaus Smith, Jr., and Mary who married (1), a Young and (2), William Donaldson. While Rebecca Smith and Jane Smith were daughters of Thomas and Rebecca Hamilton (*May. Desc.*, vol. 4, p. 200; vol. 7, p. 141; W. C. Smith, *History of Chatham, Mass.* (1909), p. 285), neither the second wife of William Donaldson nor Patience, wife of Archelaus Smith, Jr., was even of the same generation. Almost a half century's difference in age lies between the two sets of Hamilton sisters. It is possible that Patience Smith and the wife of William Donaldson were daughters of Thomas and Ruhama (Doane) Hamilton of Chatham and nieces of Rebecca and Jane Smith. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Hamilton and Rebecca Mayo, married Henry Saunders of Wareham, Mass. (*ibid.*). No where in the records of Chatham or elsewhere on the Cape Cod do we find the birth of a son Samuel to Thomas Hamilton nor is a Samuel mentioned in the latter's will (*ibid.*).

Samuel Hamilton who married in Chatham, 17 Feb. 1761, Miriam Kenney and removed to Barrington was born in Chatham 29 March 1738 to Daniel and Abigail Hamilton.

A further error is made in listing the children of William Hamilton, son of Samuel, who married in Argyle, N. S., 1 Jan. 1793, Patience Morton. It is said that he had: Sarah, married in 1782 Levi Nickerson [born in Chatham 10 Dec. 1759]; Lydia, married Thomas McGuire; Elizabeth, married John Garron. These women were William's contemporaries and almost certainly his sisters, not his daughters. John Garron and Thomas McGuire were disbanded soldiers who had fought for the King during the Revolution. The vital records of Argyle (in Tusket Courthouse, Yarmouth County, N. S.) show the children of William and Patience Morton Hamilton as follows: Samuel, born 25 Dec. 1794; Heman, born 16 Nov. 1796; Lydia, born 22 Nov. 1798; Deborah, born 6 July 1801; Obediah, born 24 June 1803; William, born 23 Aug. 1805; Thomas, born 21 Jan. 1807; Isaac, born 12 Feb. 1809; Martha, born 1 June 1812; Harvey, born 16 July 1815; Patience, born 8 May 1819; Myra, born 1 Oct. 1821.

The Hamilton family of Chatham and Barrington descends from Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower* through his son Gyles, also a passenger. Samuel Hamilton of Barrington is fifth in descent from Gyles and sixth from Stephen Hopkins.

Cambridge, Mass.

ANNE BORDEN HARDING.

Exhibit F top p 117 – Database at American Ancestors.com (NEHGS)

(red line represents the match line for the lower half of p 117 following)

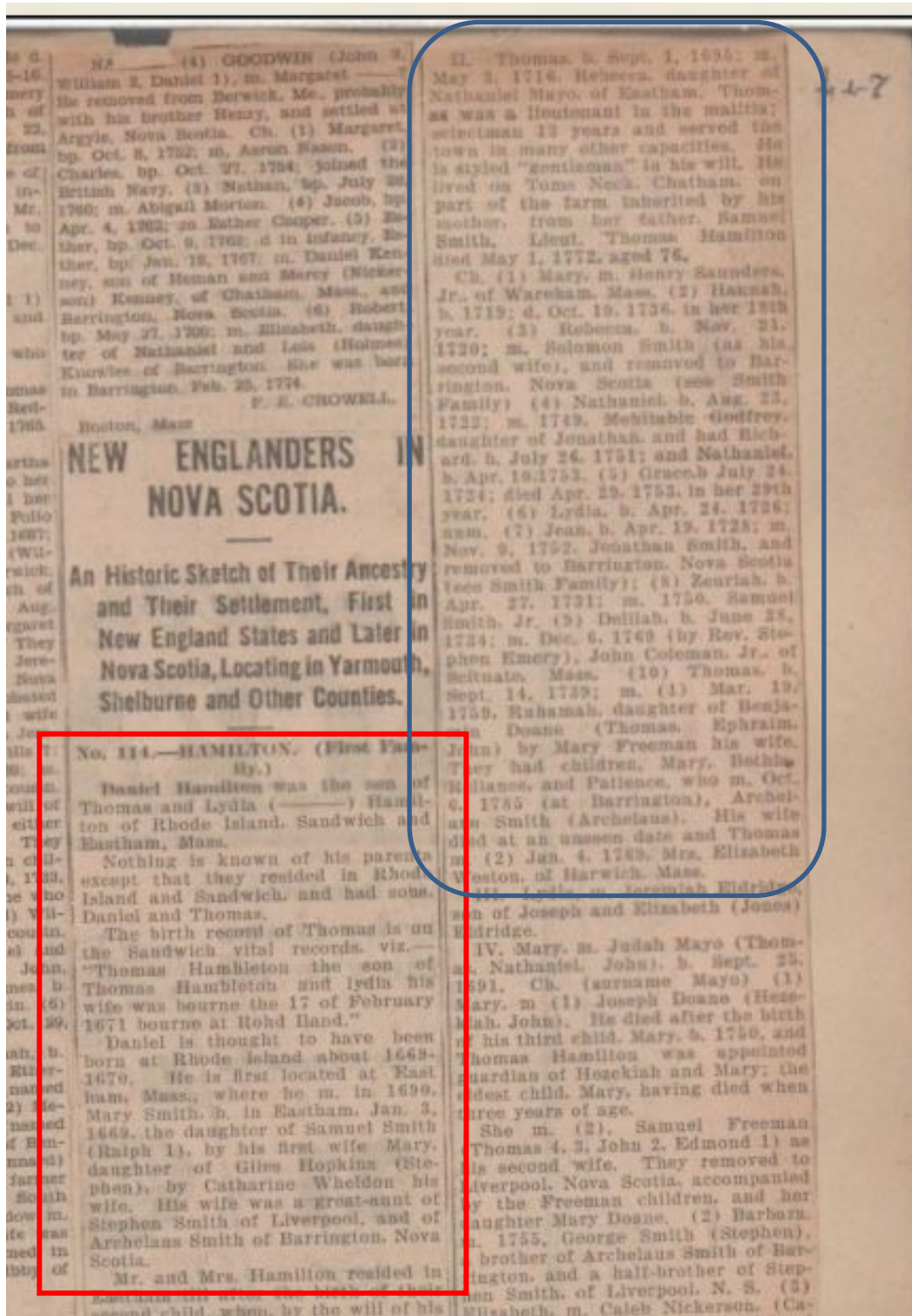


Exhibit G, H, I omitted

Exhibit J.1

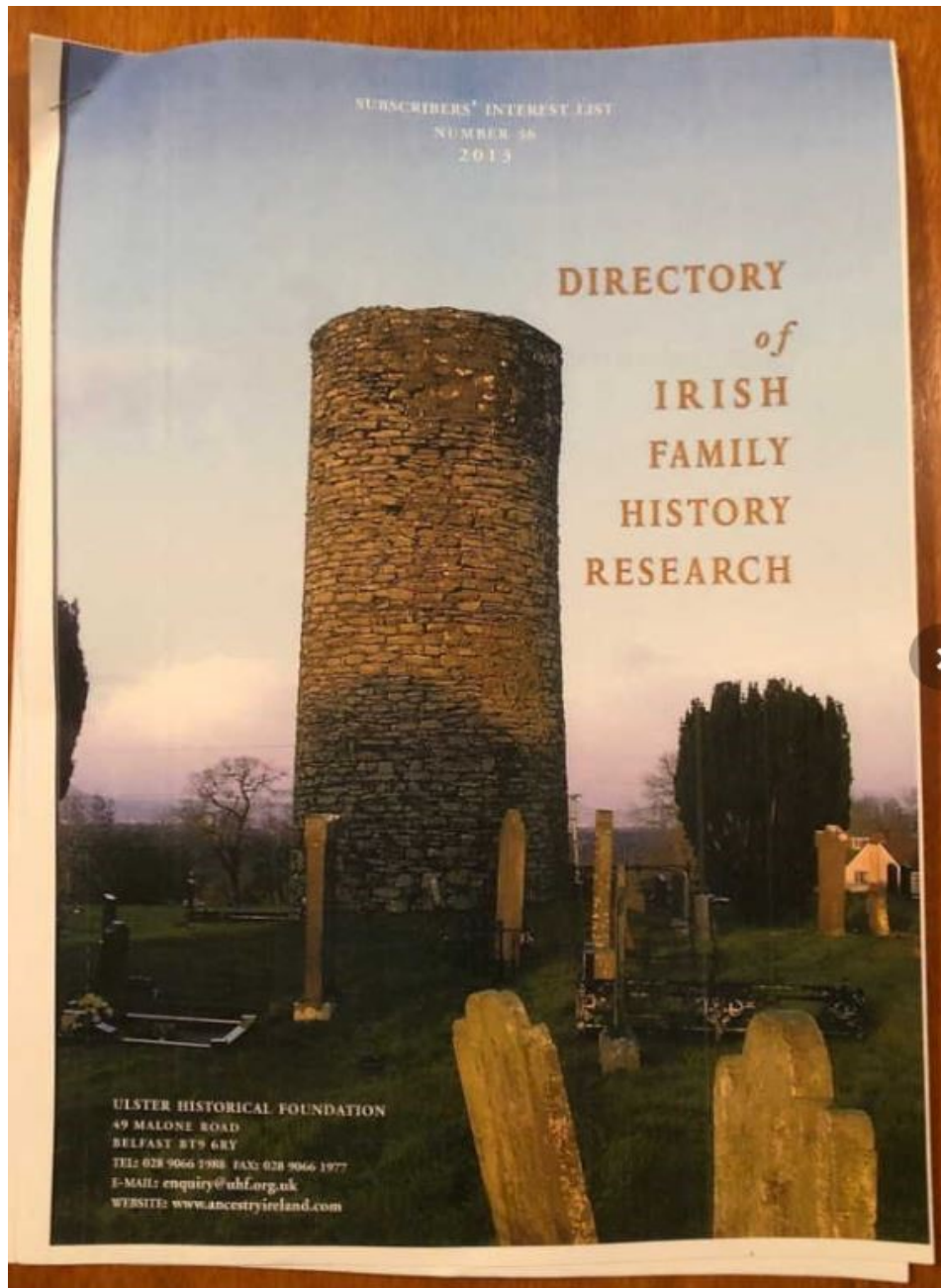


Exhibit J.2

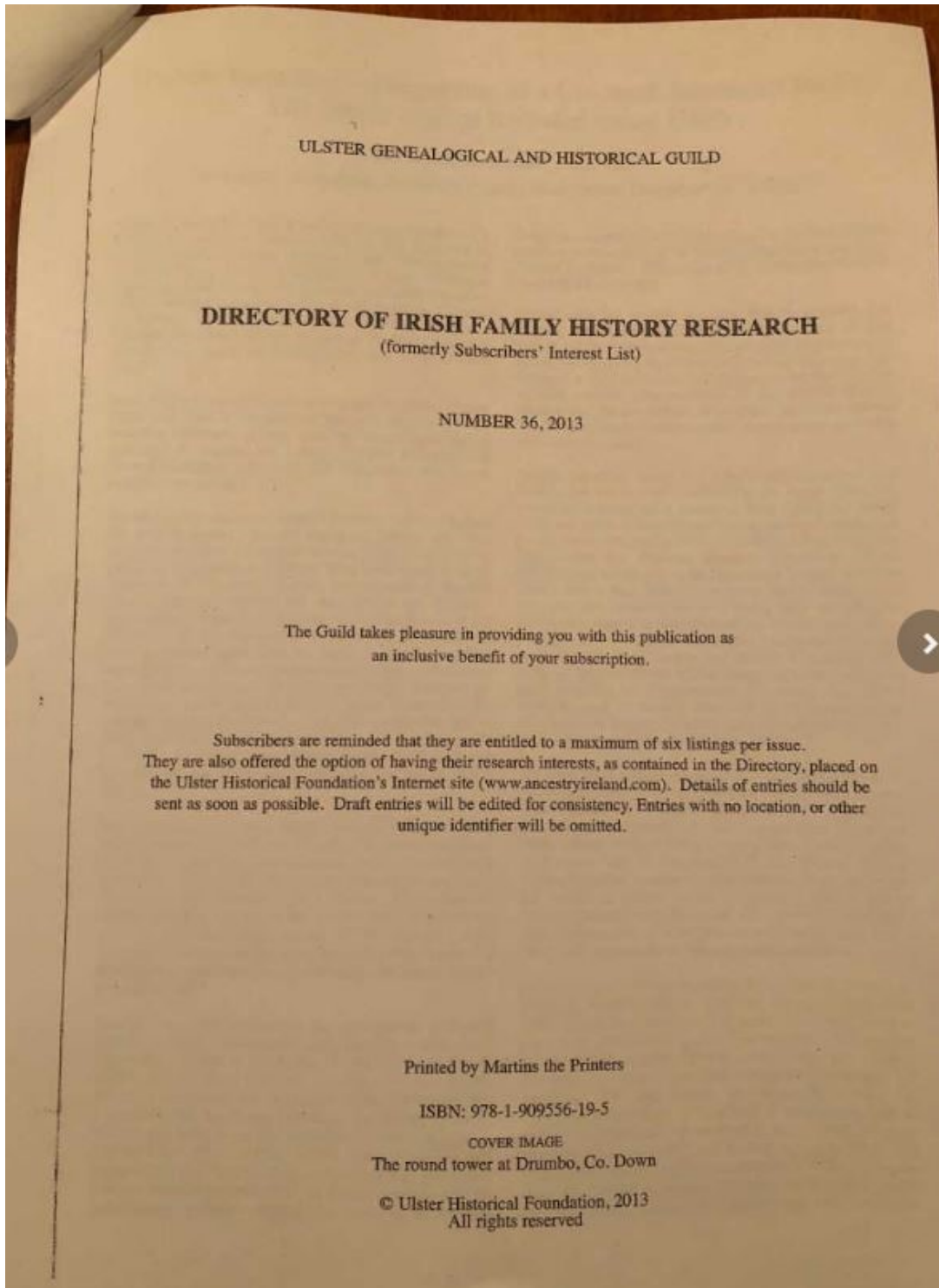


Exhibit J.3

Thomas Hamilton – Progenitor of a Colonial American family: His Ulster origins revealed using DNA

Shellee A. Morehead, PhD, CG

Cynthia L. Hamilton, Hamilton Family Researcher (Member no. 27760)

Captain Thomas Hamilton, grandson of James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Abercorn and fourth son of Sir George Hamilton of Dunalong, County Tyrone, died May 9, 1687¹ and was buried in King's Chapel, Boston, Massachusetts on May 16.² He was Captain of the *Kingfisher*, which arrived in Boston, December 1686 bringing Sir Edmund Andros to the American Colonies as Governor General.³ Also recorded in Massachusetts is 'Thomas Hambleton the son of Thomas Hamblton and lidia his wife was bourne the 17 of Febuary 1671 borne at Rohd Iland.'⁴

Three hundred years have passed since the documented events above took place in colonial New England. Relying on DNA evidence, historical events and traditional genealogical research, we suggest that Captain Thomas Hamilton and Thomas Hamblton, spouse of Lydia Wing above, may be one and the same person.

Identifying the origins of colonial families in New England can be troublesome when the immigrant did not stay long enough to appear in subsequent records. Lydia Wing (28 May 1647–c. 1710), daughter of Daniel Wing and Hannah Swift of Sandwich in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts,⁵ married Thomas Hamilton and had two sons, Daniel and Thomas.⁶ While records exist that document Lydia Hamilton and her children in the Quaker records of Sandwich, her husband is never mentioned again after the births of their sons. Some researchers have assumed he died early. Using Y-DNA from four, direct male descendants of first son, Daniel Hamilton, we were able to match Lydia's husband, Thomas Hamilton, to Sir George Hamilton mentioned above. Sir George was also a fourth great-grandson of James Hamilton, 1st Lord Hamilton (c. 1415–c. 1479), and Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II. The fourth son of Sir George Hamilton was indeed named Thomas.⁷

Four Hamilton males were tested. Tests #179124, #171468, #186719 and #224330 descend directly from Daniel Hamilton of Chatham, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, as well as subsequent generations in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, through his grandson, Samuel Hamilton, born in 1738 in Chatham, Massachusetts. Samuel Hamilton was one of the New England Planters who removed to Nova Scotia in the 1760s. Samuel's well documented paternal lineage is through his father Daniel, Jr., grandfather Daniel, and great-grandparents, Thomas Hamilton and Lydia Wing.⁸

Results from Y-DNA tests for the descendants of Daniel Hamilton, son of Thomas and Lydia Hamilton, show these descendants belong to Haplogroup I1a4a. Each of the 37 marker tests for these four men is identical to test subject #46675, a close kinsman to the current Duke of Abercorn, and a descendant of Sir George Hamilton. The results in the 67 marker tests differ at one site (DYS 534) by only one point in 3 of the 4 cases (Tests 171924, 186719, and 224330) and by 2 points in one case (Test 171468), indicating a high probability that the subjects are related.⁹ The shared surname and the genealogical evidence tracing the subjects to Thomas

Hamilton, husband of Lydia Wing, as well as the close Y-DNA profile to a descendant of Sir George Hamilton indicates that Thomas Hamilton is likely a son of Sir George Hamilton and related to the Abercorns.

Several other test subjects including #69486, # 82645, and #76545, have been identified as distant kinsman of Test #46675, of the Abercorn line, but their most recent common ancestor is the above James Hamilton, 1st Lord Hamilton. One subject is a thirteenth cousin twice removed, the other two are fifteenth cousins once removed of test subject #46675, respectively. The descendants of the Cape Cod Hamiltons and the current Abercorn family are more closely related, probably ninth or tenth cousins.

Thomas Hamilton, fourth son of Sir George Hamilton, was 'bred to the sea service,' destined for the Royal Navy, and eventually commanded a variety of ships during the 1660s, 1670s and 1680s.¹⁰ This Thomas also served as a lieutenant on the *Rupert* in 1666, and in 1667 on the *Mary* during the second Anglo-Dutch war. He was appointed commander of the *Deptford* and transferred to the *Nightingale* in 1668 where he served until 4 May 1669.¹¹ Two years later he rejoined the navy and soon became Captain.¹² During these two years, he might have stopped in New England and married Lydia Wing, although no New England records give a naval title to Lydia's husband. Lydia's son Thomas was born on 17 February 1671 in Rhode Island.¹³ Much of Capt. Hamilton's later career was spent patrolling the Mediterranean. No record exists of his being assigned to another ship until he is Captain of the *Mermaid* from January 1671/2 to April 1672, about which ship we know only that it embarked from London.¹⁴

The timeline of Captain Hamilton's service allows him to be the Thomas Hamilton recorded to have married Lydia Wing in Rhode Island [i.e. Newport], about 1669.¹⁵ A marriage in Rhode Island is suggestive. Lydia's younger sister Deborah, in 1668, married William Dungan, son of Rev. Thomas Dungan of Newport, later of Pennsylvania.¹⁶ This William Dungan was a grandson of Frances (Latham) Dungan Clarke, known as the 'mother of [Rhode Island] governors' – wife of Acting Governor Jeremiah Clarke, mother of Governor Walter Clarke, and mother-in-law of Governor John Cranston. Thus Lydia Wing, had connections to colonial gentry in Newport.

In 1677, Lydia (Wing) Hamilton returned to Sandwich. In 1678, the Sandwich friends (Quakers) were concerned about 'Lidia Hamblton' and wanted to speak with 'Daniel Wing to get a more convenient place for his daughter Lidia and her children.'¹⁷ In January 1679/80, Peter Gaunt and William Newland were sent to see 'Lydia Hamblton concerning her condition.' The next month, they return to describe her 'condition and find[ing] it very bad,' more inquiries were to follow. Lydia said she had 'no cause to remove from the place where she was and further said she was willing to speak with Walter Clark and Arthur Cook concerning it.'¹⁸ This comment tends to confirm a former residence in Newport, where Governor Walter Clarke and Arthur Cook were prominent

Exhibit J.4

KING James II
 DIRECTORY OF IRISH FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH
 Abercorn line
 Sir George Hamilton b. 1615 County Tyrone

citizens. Although no direct evidence has been found to place Captain Hamilton in Newport, it was at this time the largest port in the colonies and many Royal Navy ships docked there.

Captain Thomas' will, dated May 9, 1687 and recorded in Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, directs that his 'body may be decently interr'd at the cost and charge of Mr. Archibald Hamilton & Mr. James Jennings, according to my quality ...' On May 27, 1687 two of the witnesses to the will, Robert Ratcliffe and Alexander Henderson, gave oath before Governor Andros that they 'saw the before named Thomas Hamilton Signe, Seal and Declare this to be his last will and testament.'¹⁹ The named executrix of his estate: 'my Well beloved sister, Lady Elizabeth Hamilton.' His escutcheon, consisting of three cinquefoils and a martlet [in heraldry a martlet indicates the fourth son] hung in King's Chapel and was later held at the Massachusetts Historical Society.²⁰

In summary, the DNA evidence clearly reveals that the Hamilton descendants of Cape Cod, Massachusetts and Nova Scotia are direct kinsmen to the Abercorn Hamiltons. The

American Hamiltons who were tested for DNA thus descend from James Hamilton, 1st Lord Hamilton, and his wife Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II of Scotland.


Notes
 1 *Diary of Samuel Sewall, 1674 - 1729*, Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
 2 Foote, Henry Wilder, *Annals of Kings Chapel*, Boston, 1882. See also: McDonnell, Hector, 'Irishmen in the Stuart Navy: 1660-1690', *The Irish Sword*, 1985-6, 16: 98.
 3 Hutchinson, Mr., Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts Province, *The History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, London, 1765.
 4 Kardel and Lovell, *Vital Records of Sandwich Massachusetts to 1885*, 3 vols (Boston: NEHGS, 1996) 1243, *AmericanAncestors.com*; New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, MA; accessed 6 Dec. 2012.
 5 Kardel and Lovell, *Vital Records of Sandwich Massachusetts to 1885*, 3 vols (Boston: NEHGS, 1996) 1243, *AmericanAncestors.com*; New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, MA; accessed 6 Dec. 2012.

17


Baronscourt Ireland

Exhibit J.5


3rd great grandfather

 **G Hamilton The Honorable Sir**
 b: abt. 1606
 d:


2nd great grandfather

 **Thomas Hamilton Capt**
 b: 1643
 d: 19 May 1686
 Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts,


Great grandfather

 **Daniel Hamilton Sgt**
 b: Bet. 1669-1670
 Rhode Island, USA
 d: 08 Dec 1738
 Chatham, Barnstable, Massachus


Paternal grandfather

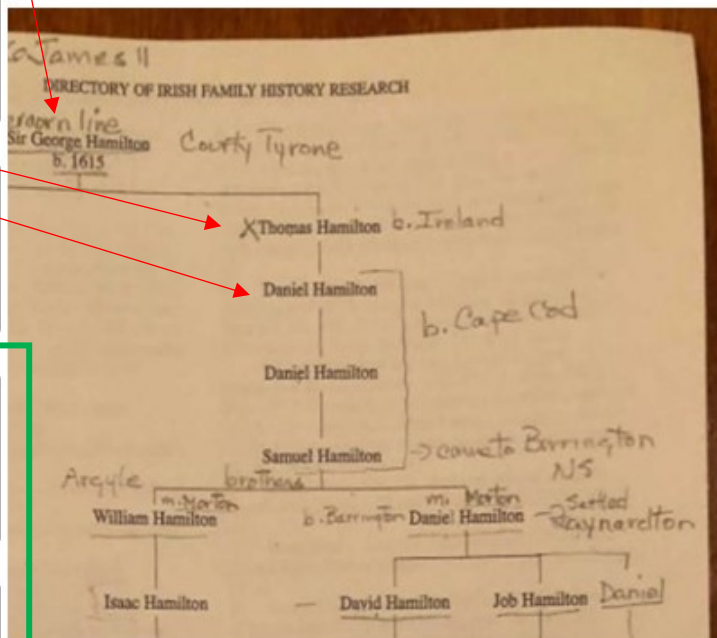
 **Thomas Hamilton 5 Lt.**
 b: 01 Sep 1695
 Eastham, Barnstable, Massachus
 d: 01 May 1772
 Chatham, Barnstable, Massachus

Father

 **Thomas Hamilton Jr 6**
 b: 14 Sep 1739
 Chatham, Massachusetts
 d:
 Nova Scotia

Self

 **Archibald Hamilton 7**
 b: abt. 1755
 d:



Sgt Daniel (1669-1738) married Mary Smith (1669-1708) a 4th gen. Mayflower descendant. Daniel's **brother** Thomas may be the fisherman of Granville, NS. Daniel's **son** Thomas (1695-) remained in Chatham, while *his* son Thomas (1739-) was the earliest of settlers that left for Nova Scotia along with his 3 sons Archibald, Henry and John. These 3 sons may have actually been born around Granville.

Exhibit K.1 Will of Thomas Hamilton born in 1643-1687, husband of Lydia Wing

Boston N.E. May 9th 1687

In the Name of God Amen: I Thomas Hamilton
 Capt of his Majestys Ships Kingfisher, being in perfect
 memory but very sick & weak doe make this my
 last Will & Testment
 I bequeath my soule to my faithfull Creator & Redeemer
 and if my body may be decently interred at the Cost
 and Charge of Mr Archbald Hamilton, & Mr James
 Goringe, according to my quality, and their Judgement
 and after my funerall Charge payed I make my well
 beloved first Lady Elizabeth Hamilton my full
 Executrix

Infermis

Signed seal & delivered
 In Presence of
 Wm. Kenna
 Robert Kitchin
 Alex. Henderson

Thomas Hamilton

Boston May 27th 1687

Then appeared before me the above written
 Robt. Kitchin Alexander Henderson witnesses
 to this Will and made Oath that they saw this
 before named Thomas Hamilton Sign Seal
 & Declare they to be his last will & Testament

By Command of his
 Excellency
 Wm. Mott & Co
 Secry

Andros

Exhibit K.2 *Transcription of the will of Thomas Hamilton b 1643, the **uncle** of Thomas Hamilton born 1669-70 in Rhode Island.*

Boston N. E May 9th 1687

In
Premis

In the Name if God Amen : I Thomas Hamilton
Cap^t of his Majestys Ship Kingfisher, being in perfect
memory but very sick & weak doo make this my
last Will & Tostmon^t
I bequoath my Soul to my faithfull Creator & Rodemer
and [illegible] my body may be decently intorr'd at the Cost
and Charge of Mr Arshbald Hamilton, & Mr James
Jennings, according to my quality, and there Judgemont
and after my fanorall [financial?] Charges payed I make my Well
beloved sister Lady Elizabeth Hamilton my full
Executrix

Signed, Sald ~~delivered~~

In Presence of
William Kere
Robert Ratcliff
Alex Henderson

Thos Hamilton

{SEAL}

Boston May 27th 1687

Thus appeard before me the above witten
Rob^t Ratchliffe & Alexander Henderson wittnesses
to this will and made oath that they saw the
before named Ththomas Hamilton sign seale
& Declare this to be his last will & testament

By Command of His
Excell^{eny} [illeg.] Gov
[illegible]

Andros

Exhibit L.1

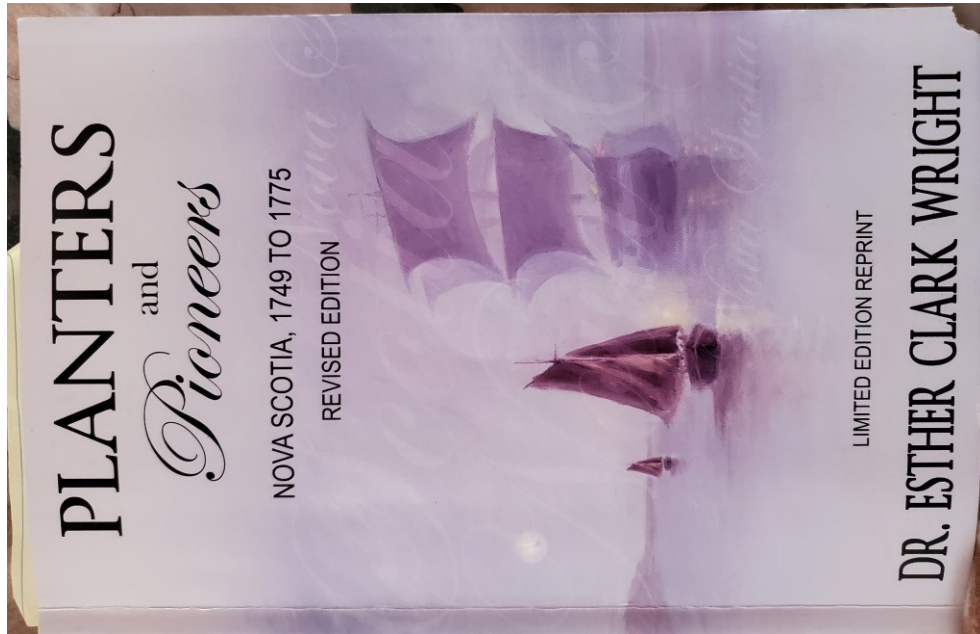


Exhibit L.2

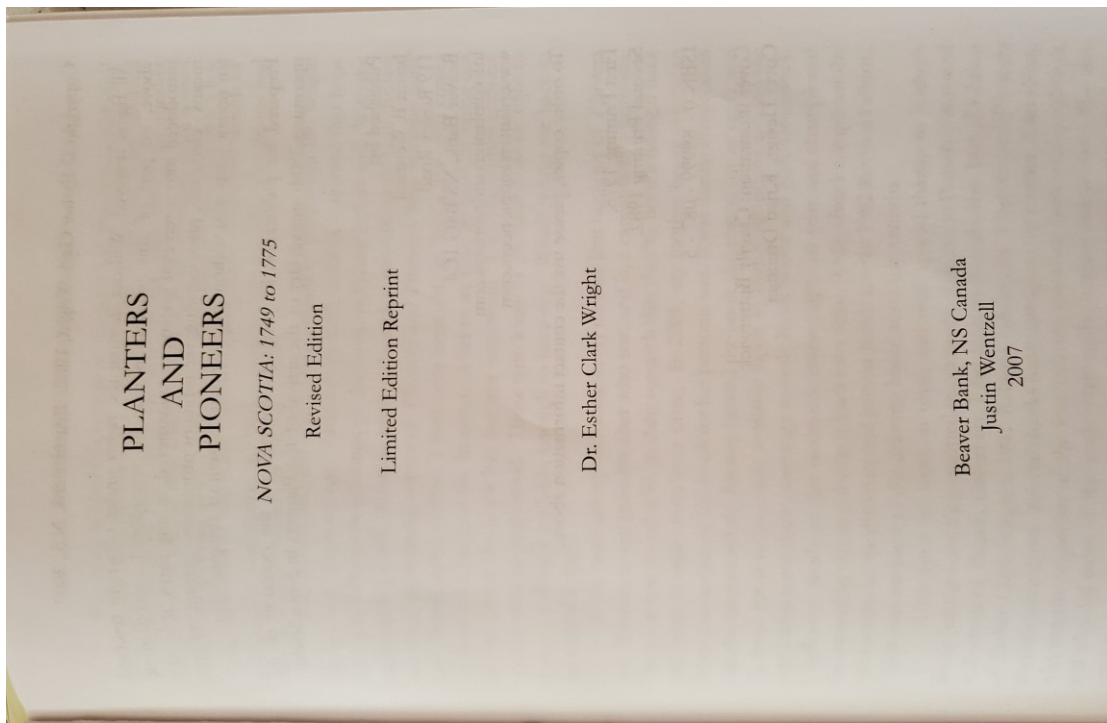


Exhibit L.3

PLANTERS AND PIONEERS, NOVA SCOTIA
1749 TO 1775

Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1775 included the area north of the Bay of Fundy, which, in 1784, was made into the province of New Brunswick. The settlers who came to New Brunswick are therefore part of the story of the preLoyalist settlement of Nova Scotia. For a brief period, from 1763 to 1769, St. John's Island was also nominally a part of Nova Scotia, but, at the request of the proprietors of the lots into which the Island had been divided, a separate government was set up in 1769. Since very few settlers came to the Island in the years when it was part of Nova Scotia, the preLoyalist settlement of Prince Edward Island is a separate, and, it may be noted, an obscure story. Some light was thrown upon the picture by the local histories prepared in connection with the Centennial of Canada, enough to indicate that there was very little if any connection with the settlement of Nova Scotia in the same period.

From the standpoint of the government of the province, the history of the era was dealt with by J.B. Brebner in *New England's Outpost and the Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia*. Shortly before the publication of the latter book, he came to discuss with me the problem of the numbers of settlers, particularly in New Brunswick, where I had found it necessary to separate the preLoyalist settlers from the Loyalists. We agreed that there was a larger population in Nova Scotia (including what later was New Brunswick) when the Loyalists came than historians had realized. County and local histories have dealt, with more or less competence, with the beginnings of their localities, and genealogists have studied many of the families involved, but the whole story has not been put together. It seemed very desirable that it should be attempted and made available before 1983, when the Loyalist Bicentennial will focus attention on the Loyalists. The settlers who came to Nova Scotia before the influx of loyalists have been relatively ignored, and the importance of their contribution to Nova Scotia, to the Loyalists who followed them, to Canada as a whole, and to North America and beyond, has not been adequately known or emphasized. Even in New Brunswick, where the number of Loyalists was in greater proportion to the number of older settlers than in the rest of Nova Scotia, the dominant factor in the cultural heritage came from the Massachusetts pioneers. St. John River families had taken it for granted that they were of Massachusetts origin, and it was a surprise to find that the Loyalists came mostly from New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

It was partly to emphasize the importance of these settlers in their own right, that I chose the title "Planters and Pioneers". Planters was an

Exhibit L.4

freedom of religion would be possible. Quakers and Baptists gratefully accepted his invitation to join the new colony and escape the harassments and persecution they were suffering. It was from this background that the Falmouth and Newport settlers came, and it is not surprising that the New Light movement, which so profoundly affected the religious life of the New England settlements, started in Falmouth and was spread by Henry Alline, the son of a Falmouth settler.

The Rhode Islanders were supplemented by newcomers from Ireland and from Yorkshire, and lost some of their own group to the more attractive Cornwallis and Horton townships. Apparently, they maintained communications with other Rhode Island settlers, particularly those at Chester on the South Shore. This had a curious result. Early in the nineteenth century, some of the Newport group left the Avon shipbuilding to join with the Chester group in shipbuilding at St. Martin's on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy. Avon shipbuilding, in its turn, ultimately was dominated by a family who had come from Yarmouth.

The Falmouth list shows 74 more or less effectual settlers, and Newport 51, a total of 125. Thanks to Duncanson's history of Falmouth, with help from Miss Shand and other sources, it was possible to arrive at a figure of about 880 population when the Loyalists came, about seven times the numbers of heads of families. The figures may have been increased somewhat by the establishment maintained by J.F.W. DesBarres at Castle Frederick, in Upper Falmouth. In 1770 it contained 93 persons, tenant farmers, servants, millers, woodcutters, the whole presided over by Mary Cannon, daughter of an Irish settler in Hopewell, New Brunswick, who had borne him four daughters.

V. ANNAPOLIS AND GRANVILLE

On May 17, 1760, 25 heads of families, making with wives and children 45 passengers, were embarked at Boston on board the *Charming Molly*. There were also on board 10 oxen, 11 cows, 2 horses, 10 sheep, 1 "sow bigg with piggs", 6 lambs and 7 small cattle: the vessel, one suspects, was not so charming when she arrived at Annapolis. On June 19, the *Charming Molly* again sailed from Boston with ten more settlers for Annapolis. These 35 settlers were barely more than a third of the subscribers who had been names in the 1759 grant of the township. Enthusiasm would run high at meetings of subscribers in Massachusetts, but persuading wife and family, disposing of property, gathering together the effects to be taken, getting on board the vessel, facing up to the hardships and unremitting toil involved in erecting shelter and carving a farm out of the wilderness, was

Exhibit L.5

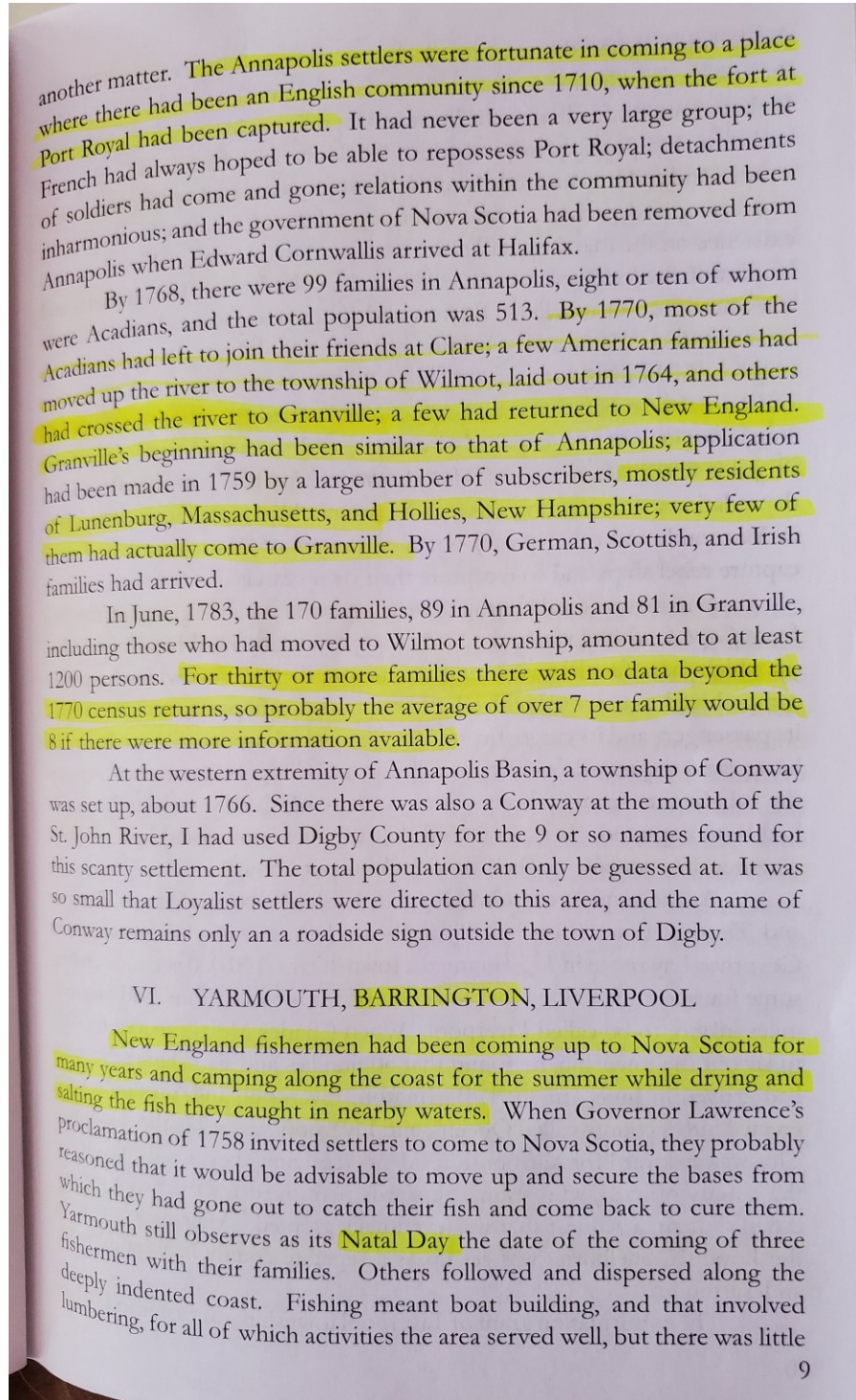


Exhibit L.6

best Harbour for carrying on the Fishery", were even less successful than the New Dublin enterprise. After McNutt's residence on McNutt Island, at the entrance to Port Roseway, was looted by rebel raiders in 1778, any settlers left may have joined him in espousing the revolutionary cause. Port Roseway was picked by scouts sent up by the loyal refugees around New York as the rendezvous for their descent on Nova Scotia, and a Port Roseway Association received enthusiastic support.

VIII. TRURO, ONSLOW, LONDONDERRY

On the north shore of Minas Basin, along the arm known as Cobequid Bay, McNutt's efforts at settlement were more successful on the South Shore of Nova Scotia. In 1761, his New England agents or partners had sent up about 120 immigrants, who came largely from the Ulster settlements near Londonderry in New Hampshire. At the expense of the government, they had been brought up from Haverhill and Boston, and the government also had to assist in maintaining the 250 immigrants McNutt had brought direct from Ulster in October of the same year, until they could get over to Cobequid in the spring. McNutt returned to London and announced to the Board of Trade that he had contracted with "several thousand Irish families" to go to Nova Scotia. The Board approved his plans, but did suggest that any extension of McNutt's plans for emigration from Ireland ought to be seriously considered. The Privy Council at once took alarm that northern Ireland might be depopulated, and forbade any further settlement in Nova Scotia of Irish, except of those resident in Nova Scotia or other American colonies for five years. (In the 1970's one might be tempted to question the wisdom of the Privy Council's decision.)

The number of families in Truro, Onslow and Londonderry townships was reported in 1763 to be 137, and the appended list shows 136. There had been movement in and out of the area, evidently more or less equal in each direction. The population growth was larger than in any township yet examined. It was at least 1048 by 1783, and, since there were about 30 families for whom only 1770 statistics were available, and there were a dozen more sons who had married and were presumably adding to the population, the population was certainly much larger than 1048. The average family settled was nearly 8.

Bibliography

Anderson, John. *Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton; with Genealogical Memoirs of the Several Branches of the Family*. Simpkin & Marshall, London. Edinburgh, 1825.

Clough, Annie L. *Head of the Bay: Sketches and Pictures of Blue Hill, Maine 1762-1952*. The Shoreacre Press, printed at Elm Tree Press, Incorporated : Woodstock, Vermont; 1953.

Candage, Rufus George Frederick. *Historical Sketches of Blue Hill, Maine*. Printed for the Bluehill Historical Society. Hancock County Publishing Company, Printers : Ellsworth, Maine; 1905.

Cutter, William Richard, A.M., William Frederic Adams. *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of the State of Massachusetts, Vol 4*. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1910.

Crowell, Rev. Edwin. *A History of Barrington Township and Vicinity, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, 1604-1870; with a Biographical and Genealogical Appendix*. Yarmouth Nova Scotia: Rev. E. Crowell, 1923. <http://archive.org/details/historyofbarring00crowuoft>.

Crowell, Fred E. *New Englanders in Nova Scotia*. Manuscript. R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2010.) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB398/t/137064419>

Dodge, R.G.W. with Rufus George Frederick Candage, Editor. *Families of Early Settlers in Blue Hill, Maine*. The Bangor Historical Magazine, A Monthly. Vol V [5] Bangor, ME. April, May 1890; Nos. 10, 11. Porter, Joseph W., Editor and Publisher. The Bangor Historical Magazine Volume V [5] July 1889 [through] June 1890. Benjamin A. Burr Printer, Bangor, 1889-1890. Pp 181-217.

Hasted, Edward. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, vol. 1, multiple vols. (Canterbury: W. Bristow, 1797), <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-kent/vol1>.

Hitchcock, Richard Snow. *A Family History Recording the Ancestors of Russell Snow Hitchcock. This includes the ancestral lines of Hitchcock, Andrews, Snow, Russell, Bardwell, Warriner, Pepper, and their allied lines*. Bath Maine, 1947.

Johnson, George Harvey. *The Heraldry of the Hamiltons : With Notes on All the Males of the Family, Description of the Arms, Plates and Pedigrees* (Edinburgh ; London : W. & A.K. Johnston, 1909), <https://archive.org/details/heraldryofhamils00john>.

Lovell Russell A Jr, "Lydia Wing Hamilton Abbott and Her House in the Woods" The Owl, Vol 82 Nov 1991, The Wing Family of America Inc.,

(<https://books.google.com/books?id=8rpbAAAAMAAJ&q=lydia+hambleton#v=onepage&q=lydia%20hamilton&f=false>)

Miller, Thomas. *Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers of Colchester County down to the Present Time [Microform]*. Halifax, N.S. : A. & W. MacKinlay, 1873.

http://archive.org/details/cihm_11106.

Morehead, Shellee A., PhD, CG and Cynthia L Hamilton, "Thomas Hamilton - Progenitor of a Colonial American Family: His Ulster Origins Revealed Using DNA," *Directory of Irish Family History Research; Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild*, Number 36, no. 2013 (2013): pp 17-19.

Paine, Josiah. *A History of Harwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts 1620-1800 Including the Early History of That Part Now Brewster With Some Account of its Indian Inhabitants*. The Tuttle Publishing Company, Inc.: Rutland, VT. 1937.

Sawyer, Richard M. *Vital Records of Blue Hill, Maine 1762-1892*. Rick Sawyer, 2012. Privately printed on demand at www.Lulu.com, 2019.

Smith, Leonard, H., Jr. *Cape Cod Library of Local History and Genealogy* 1992. A 2004 Facsimile Edition of 108 Pamphlets Published in the Early 20th Century. Two Volumes. (<https://genealogical.com/store/cape-cod-library-of-local-history-and-genealogy-3/>)

Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr., MA, CG and Norma H. Smith, *Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867*, Reprint of GPC's 1992, vol. 2 of 2 vols. (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield, 2007).

Wilson, Isaiah W. *A Geography and History of the County of Digby, Nova Scotia*. Holloway Bros. : Halifax Nova Scotia, 1900.

Wright, Esther Clark, DR.. *Planters and Pioneers: Nova Scotia, 1749 to 1775 Revised Edition*, Limited Edition Reprint (Beaver Bank, Nova Scotia Canada: Justin Wentzell, 2007), <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/005793579>.