

Shipley Broken Lines Theories
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Copies of this and other research about Shipleys and my other lines are stored at cpuworks.com/ancestry/

*This document uses the Henry system used in *The Shipleys of Maryland, 2002* edition. These numbers show Adam Shipley who came to Annapolis in 1668 as .1, and then each succeeding generation is represented by the birth order of the next generation, so the first son of Adam .1 is Richard .11. Those whose line back to Adam has not been documented (broken lines) are assigned Henry numbers that begin with two letters, the first of which is .XA.*

While researching my broken line, since I did a lot of research on the line of Benjamin Shipley .XF which might be helpful to others. I will continue to add any information here about his line.

I also include some information about Richard Shipley .113, since there is much confusion about who his children were. Benjamin Shipley .XF could either be the son of Richard .113, or a much younger brother, a posthumous child of Richard .11.

I think the children listed for the .XA broken line are the children of Richard .113, from a second marriage to someone named Mary, whose existence has been established by the mention of her in land transaction.

I think that Benjamin .XF is the same person as Benjamin .XE; and that the broken lines listed below are all descendants of Benjamin .XF:

Broken lines that may be children of Benjamin .XF:

Benjamin .XE1

Samuel .XZ

Eli .XK

Nathan .XT (same person as Nathan .XF1)

Richard .XW

Edward .XJ

Broken lines that may be grandchildren of Benjamin .XF:

Richard .XV: may be same person as Richard .XK3, son of Eli .XK

John .XP: may be son of Richard .XW or Eli .XK (some list him as son of Benjamin .XF, but birth date makes this seem less likely)

Asa .XD: may be son of Samuel .XZ.

Andrew .XC: may be son of Edward Shipley .XJ; married Jane Bean. Son Solomon born 1810 in Washington Co. TN.; listed in a 1836 tax record in Grainger Co TN.

One of my Shipley ancestors is Samuel Shipley .YA, b. 1789, d. 1865 in Indiana, married Frances Condon. In researching his line, I have looked into many of the other Shipley broken lines, many of which seem to be connected. I started this document based on a theory that my ancestor Samuel Shipley .YA was the son of Samuel Shipley .XZ (1752-1839), who fought in the Revolutionary War. Many believe his father was Benjamin Shipley .XF (1725 or 1729-1803), who was born in Maryland but moved to what later became Tennessee in 1784.

Now I think it's more likely that Samuel Shipley .YA was the son of one of the sons of Samuel Shipley .114, based on the fact that two census records indicate that Samuel Shipley .YA was born in Maryland in about 1789 or 1790; and Samuel Shipley .XZ lived in Tennessee at that time. **I created a separate document about my ancestor, called "Samuel Shipley .YA", which is stored at cpuworks.com/ancestry/ along with this and other documents related to my ancestry research.**

I think for many of the broken lines, there may never be definitive proof. Perhaps the best we can do is come up with a plausible theory, based on circumstantial evidence, such as dates of events, including dates of birth, death, and marriage; geography (where they lived and when); patterns of children's names; and DNA evidence, especially Y-DNA. None of those are proofs; but they can help support a theory. And the more that we share the evidence that we have found, the better our theories will be, and the more accurately we can preserve the memory and the history of our ancestors.

If you have documentation that helps to either prove or disprove the theories below, please share them. I would like to include copies of any documentation (such as copies of wills, marriage records, etc.) so they will be available to others.

I will continue updating this document as I learn more. Be aware that this is a work in progress and has not been carefully proofread or edited.

Much of what is written below is based on sources such as *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002 edition)*, which has much good information but is not always correct; and also things like family trees at ancestry.com, which are often wrong. But it helps to have a place to start, and then adjust as new evidence is found. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you spot an error or if you have additional evidence. I am hoping that this document will be useful to others from broken lines.

If anyone from other Shipley broken lines has evidence they want to share, I would be glad to store that information at this website also, and link to those other documents from here.

There is a Shipley Surname DNA project at familytreedna.com, which is using Y-DNA to try to connect some of these broken lines. The manager of that project is William Wade Shipley, who is a member of the Shipleys of Maryland. For a short time, I was a co-manager of that project, and learned some of what Y-DNA can tell us. I wanted to be able to see the Y-DNA results, and help share the results with participants. I also hoped to encourage the sharing of genealogy research among participants. The Y-DNA of Shipley males from broken lines can be compared to Shipley males from unbroken lines. These tests can determine whether the Shipley males are in fact connected to the line of Adam Shipley .1; and eventually, with enough data, it might be possible to connect broken lines to a particular branch of the Shipley family.

In fact, in looking at the Y-DNA results and the patterns of inherited mutations shared by Shipley Y-DNA project participants, I believe that you can determine whether a Shipley male is the descendant of Adam Shipley's son Richard, rather than one of his other two sons who lived to have children, Robert and Peter. Terry Barton of WorldFamilies.net agrees with my interpretation of the patterns of shared mutations. A copy of my email correspondence with him, and a more complete explanation of how to interpret Y-DNA results, is included in the document "Samuel Shipley .YA" at cpuworks.com/ancestry/. In order to learn about the ancestry of those from broken lines using Y-DNA, it is necessary to compare Y-DNA results to those who have information about each generation in their line, in order to be able to determine which individual may have been the first to have a particular mutation in their Y-DNA, which would then be inherited only by the descendants of that individual.

Looking at the Y-DNA results for the Shipley Y-DNA project (at the link below), those Y-DNA test kits (identified only with the test kit number, not the participant's name) who have a '22' rather than a '23' in the second number of the YCA11 column are likely descendants of Richard. Shipley males who take a Y-DNA test at familytreedna.com and who join the Shipley Surname project have their Y-DNA test results displayed in this chart. Having 22 occurrences of this string of DNA indicates that a mutation that occurred in the Y-DNA of Adam's son Richard has been inherited by each of the Shipley males in that line. Y-DNA evidence from those from established Shipley lines indicates that Adam .1 probably had 23 occurrences here, which was inherited by his sons Robert and Peter; but that a mutation occurred in the Y-DNA of Richard, who had only 22 occurrences. Robert's male descendants also have 23 occurrences. There is only one participant in the project that is a descendant of Peter, and he also has 23 occurrences. It would be helpful to have more documented descendants of Peter to be more confident that all of the male descendants of Peter have inherited this trait.

<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Shipley?iframe=ycolorized>

The Y-DNA results chart at the site above shows the Y-DNA kit number rather than the participant's name. While co-manager, I had access to the ancestry for each kit also. The first group at this site are those from "broken lines"; and the second group

are those who can document their ancestry back to Adam Shipley. If we could get at least one more participant descended from Adam's son Peter, we might also be able to differentiate descendants of Peter from those of Robert. There is more information about the ancestry of the Shipley Y-DNA project participants (identified by their anonymous kit number) in a document called "Shipley Y-DNA testing status" at cpuworks.com/ancestry/.

Several of the Shipley broken lines seem to be descendants of Benjamin Shipley XF. All of the participants from the broken lines that I think are likely descendants of Benjamin .XF also have the mutation (YCA11b of 22) that is unique to Richard's line. We have three participants who identify themselves as descendants of Benjamin .XF (all three of whom may be descendants of Benjamin's son Nathaniel .XT); another who identifies himself as a descendant of Nathaniel .XT; two participants who are descendants of Eli .XK; one who is a descendant of John .XP; one descendant of Richard .XV; and one who is a descendant of Richard .XW.

Below is some information I found while looking into the line of Benjamin Shipley .XF. It definitely includes things for which I have no proof. Below this list is more detail about the evidence, however circumstantial, that this is based on. Dates may be estimates. I list the Henry numbers of these Shipley ancestors. Some may have two Henry Numbers, where I think someone shown as a broken line is also listed in an unbroken line in *The Shipleys of Maryland* (SoM); and some have no Henry number because they aren't listed at all.

I will start with Richard Shipley .113, grandson of Adam Shipley .1, son of Richard Shipley .11 and Susannah Stevens, making him the third generation; and Benjamin Shipley .XF, who may have been a posthumous son of Richard Shipley .11 and Susannah Stevens. Another possibility is that he was the son of Richard .113, rather than his brother.

There is much confusion about these two Shipleys and their children. I have used the research of Keith Dull for much of the below information concerning the children of Richard Shipley .113. He is a descendant of Richard Shipley .113, and an impressively thorough researcher.

Richard Shipley .113, b. 1709 in AA Co, MD; d. 1781; m. (1) Keturah Barnes (.156); m. (2) Mary _____. (a land transaction dated 1750 documents the existence of a second wife named Mary).

Children of Richard Shipley .113 and Keturah Barnes .156:

Adam Shipley: *Keith Dull thinks Richard and Keturah may have had a son named Adam, who had Mitley's Purchase (also called Shipley's Purchase) resurveyed on July 7, 1749, in some arrangement with Thomas Hughes. Adam may have died young and this may be how Richard acquired a part of Mitley's Purchase.*

Joshua Shipley, b. ca. 1730, AA Co, MD, D. aft 1778; patented Grecian Siege and was taxed on it 1756-1771; witnessed a deed with Richard in 1751; Richard surveyed a tract for him in 1751 and witnessed a deed for him in 1757.

Nathaniel Shipley .1139, b. 1740 AA Co, MD, d. 1800 Middlesex Co, VA; m. Isabella _____. Witnessed the will of Nathan Pumphrey with Richard in 1761.

Susan Shipley .1134 Listed in SoM, but not sure she existed, no further info about her.

James Shipley .1138 Listed in SoM, but not sure he existed, no further info about him.

Ezekiel Shipley .1137 Listed in SoM, but not sure he existed; he may actually be the son of Benjamin .1136 (listed below). That Ezekiel was born in 1780, married Harriet Rowles in 1797; and Elizabeth Matthews in 1807. According to Keith Dull, he moved to Washington Co, PA, with Adam (.XA2?) and John Shipley (.11363, son of Benjamin .1136).

Children of Richard Shipley .113 with Mary _____:

(Some of the children of Richard and Mary are listed in SoM as part of the broken line .XA and some are listed as children of Richard and Keturah; some are listed as both. SoM doubted the ones listed as part of the .XA line were children of Richard .113 because his wife Keturah would have been too old; they were not aware of the existence of the second wife, Mary.)

Benjamin Shipley .1136 and .XA1

, b. 1751 in AA Co, MD, d. 1828; m. (1) Agnes Short; (2) Amelia Hobbs.

John Shipley .1131, b. ca. 1753 in AA Co, MD, d. 1779.

Richard Shipley .1133, b. ca. 1756; Keith Dull believes this is the Richard Shipley who moved to Hampshire County VA, and later Fayette Co. KY, m. Elizabeth Winn, children Polly, James, Sarah, Frances, Richard and at least 6 more children.

Adam Shipley .1132 and .XA2, b. 1759 in AA Co, Md, d. 1840; m. Rachel Frost.

Henry Shipley .XA3, b. 1759 in AA Co, MD, d. 1827, m. Ruth Howard.

Mary Ann Shipley .1135 and .XA4, b. 1767 in AA Co, MD, d 1848, m. Hanson Hobbs.

Daughter, born about 1769, unmarried, living with Mary Shipley in 1790 census.

Benjamin Shipley .XF and .XE, b. 1725 in AA Co, MD, d. 1803 in Wash Co, TN; m. (1) Catherine "Kitty" Hawk; (2) Elizabeth _____.

NOTE: Benjamin .XF may have been born about 1725, and may have been the posthumous son of Richard Shipley .11; but there is another theory that this Benjamin was born around 1729, and is the son of Richard Shipley .113 (oldest son of Richard .11, born in 1709). SoM says Benjamin had brothers Joshua, Adam, and Nathaniel, which would make Benjamin the son of Richard .113, if this information is correct (I assume it is family history handed down). Either seems possible. Y-DNA evidence, combined with the estimated date of his birth, indicates he is most likely the son of one of these two, since he shares the mutation of YCA11b, inherited by descendants of Richard Shipley .11.

Children of Benjamin Shipley (.XF and .XE)

Married (1) Catherine "Kitty" Hawk, (2) Elizabeth_____

I am not sure which marriage each child is from; but it appears to me that Benjamin's first wife may have died before he left Maryland, if the younger children are the children of Elizabeth as some at ancestry.com think. There seems to be a gap in the dates of birth between Thomas and Nathan, so I put Nathan and James under the second marriage; but don't have any documentation to prove this.

Eli Shipley .XK, b. 1748 in AA Co, MD, d. 1823 Sullivan Co, TN; m. Elizabeth Kingston. (Year of birth from his gravestone)

Benjamin Shipley .XE1, b. 1751 in AA Co, MD, d. 1812 Balto Co, MD; m. Elizabeth Everson.

Samuel Shipley .XZ, b. 1752 in AA Co MD, d. 1839 in Monroe Co, KY; m. Keturah "Kitty" Sutton.

Adam Shipley, b. 1754 in AA Co, MD, d. 1823.

Richard Shipley .XW, b. 1755 in AA Co, MD, d. 1804 in Sullivan Co, TN; m. Elizabeth Roller.

Conrad Shipley, b. 1757 in AA Co, MD, D. 1804 in Sullivan Co, TN.

Thomas Shipley, b. 1759 in AA co, MD, d. 1821.

Peter Shipley, Keith Dull lists him as a child of Benjamin .XF; found Tennessee land register record of him in Washington Co. TN, Jan 7, 1779 for 100 acres; also says James Hall was assign of Nathan Shipley who was assign of John Clark; Peter Shipley joining Ezekiel Wright and Richard Hammer.

Edward Shipley .XJ: Keith Dull lists Edward as a child of Benjamin .XF. Land records support this. There is a land record dated May 1, 1810, in Claiborne Co, TN, 100 acres assigned to Edward Shipley. I think this is Edward Shipley .XJ, who married Elizabeth ____; and owned land in Claiborne County TN, which he transferred to sons Tidence and Talbert in 1820. According to "Descendants of Samuel Shipley", Edward and Adam Shipley were witnesses to a land transaction where Samuel bought 200 acres of land in Washington County, TN, sometime between 1784 and 1786 (document not dated). In 1790, Samuel sold the 200 acres to Thomas Shipley, witnessed by Edward and Adam Shipley. In 1802, Samuel sold 490 acres of land in Washington Co. TN to Edward Shipley of Grainger Co., TN; so apparently Edward had moved by then. Grainger Co. is just south of Claiborne Co. The transaction was witnessed by N. Shipley (probably Nathan).

Children of Benjamin Shipley (.XF) and Elizabeth_____:

Nathan Shipley .XT, .XF1, b. 1768 in AA Co MD, d. 1840 Wash Co, TN; m. (1) Mary____; m. (2) Elizabeth Hale (some say she was Elizabeth Brown; Nathan and Elizabeth had a child named Elijah Hale Shipley).

James Shipley, b. 1771 AA Co, MD, d. 1882.

John Shipley .XP (Not sure if he belongs in this generation because of his date of birth; seems more likely he was the son of one of the children of Benjamin .XF) b. 1789 in Wash Co, MD; d. 1859; m. (1) Mary Nancy Wright; (2) Susan Day
Although many trees at ancestry.com indicate that John Shipley .XP was the son of Benjamin Shipley and his second wife, because of the long gap between his date of birth and the dates of birth of the other children, I wonder if he might actually be Benjamin's grandchild. I saw one tree that listed John as the son of Benjamin's son Richard, and another tree listed him as the son of Benjamin's son Eli. Either of those would be a reasonable candidate, since they were having children during the appropriate years.

Based on Thrulines at Ancestry.com which use DNA matches and family trees of users to try to determine possible relationships, I came up with a theory that connects several of the individuals shown as "broken lines" in the Shipleys of Maryland book. Of course this is only as reliable as the data entered by Ancestry users in their family trees, which is often incorrect. Ancestry.com uses the trees of others to show how your DNA matches might be related; but those possible connections are not necessarily correct. DNA matches share some DNA, but they can't show how closely you are related, or how you are related. But the Thrulines do show some interesting possible connections of the Shipley families, descendants of the Shipleys who moved to Tennessee. It is clear that these Shipley families are related, and are descendants of the line of Richard .11, based on Y-DNA from their descendants.

When I started working on trying to put together the pieces of the puzzle of Shipley broken lines, one of the issues was differentiating between two Benjamins: the Benjamin Shipley .1136 who lived in Maryland his whole life, and whose second wife was Amelia Hobbs; and the Benjamin Shipley .XF who married Catherine "Kitty" Hawk and who moved to TN around 1784. Both are thought by some to be the sons of Richard Shipley .113 and Keturah Barnes .156, which creates a bit of a problem. How likely is it that Richard .113 would have given the same name to two different sons?

Then I found there were at least three adult Benjamin Shipleys living in Maryland in 1790, according to census records: one in Anne Arundel County; one in the Two Delaware Hundreds (in what is now part of Carroll County); and one in the Mine Run Hundred, in northeast Baltimore County. There was a fourth Benjamin Shipley who had moved to the area that became Tennessee.

And in the next generation, there were multiple Samuels who have been confused with each other.

So first let's deal with the three Benjamins that were listed as head of household in Maryland in the 1790 census; and the other one who was in Jonesboro, Washington County, Tennessee by then.

(Note: Tennessee did not become a state until 1796. Jonesboro, now Jonesborough, is known as “Tennessee’s Oldest Town”. Some of the eastern counties of what is now Tennessee became part of North Carolina around 1777. Eight counties, including Washington County, in what is now Tennessee felt neglected by the state of North Carolina, which failed to provide protection from the Indians. In 1784, these counties formed the State of Franklin, naming John Sevier as governor, although this state was never formally recognized. North Carolina ceded this land to the federal government. In 1796, Congress approved the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth state.)

Here is a list of four Benjamin Shipleys, with some identifying information for each one. There were three Benjamin Shipleys listed as head of household in the 1790 census in Maryland; and a fourth one who had moved to TN by 1784. Following the list, I will give some more information about each of the Benjamins, except for Benjamin .11116, about whom I know very little.

In Jonesboro (now Jonesborough), Washington County, TN in 1790:

Benjamin Shipley .XF: born c. 1725 -1729 in Anne Arundel Co, MD; moved to NC/TN around 1784; died in TN in 1803. First wife: Catherine “Kitty” Hawk. Second wife: Elizabeth _____.

In MD in 1790, according to the 1790 census::

Benjamin Shipley .1136: born in 1751 in Anne Arundel Co, MD; and remained in Maryland until his death in 1828. First wife: Agnes Short (not Rachel Frost, as shown in *Shipleys of Maryland*). Second wife: Amelia Hobbs. This would be the Benjamin shown in Anne Arundel Co in the 1790 census.

Benjamin Shipley .XE: *Shipleys of Maryland* shows DOB as c. 1710 in England. His son Benjamin was born in 1751; married Elizabeth (Everson?); and died in 1812 in the Mine Run Hundred, Baltimore Co, near Whitehall. I believe Benjamin .XE is actually the same person as Benjamin .XF (although the date of birth and place of birth don’t match what is shown in SoM; the info was probably based on family history handed down, which is not always correct) so I think it was his son who was shown in Maryland in the Mine Run Hundred in the 1790 census.

Benjamin Shipley .11116: b. 1750-1770(?); parents Richard Shipley (.1111) and Jane Ayton. There was a Benjamin Shipley shown in Baltimore Co in the Two Delaware Hundreds (now Carroll Co, MD). It could have been this Benjamin, but I’m not sure. *The Shipleys of Maryland* gives no information about him.

The census record indicates that Benjamin Shipley had in his household four white males under the age of 16; three white males over the age of 16; and four white females. It also says he is the overseer for Benjamin Bobber; 12 slaves are counted. I have no idea who Benjamin Bobber was. There were several Van Bibber families listed in the 1790 Maryland census, although none were in the Delaware Hundred.

Benjamin Shipley .1136
Same as Benjamin Shipley .XA1

This Benjamin is listed on page 1156 in *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* as Benjamin .XA1, son of *Unknown* Shipley .XA, apparently given that identifying number before it was decided to also show him, on page 15, as Benjamin .1136, the son of Richard Shipley .113 and Keturah Barnes .156, according to SoM. So this Benjamin is listed two places, and the information shown in the two places needs to be combined.

The information for Benjamin .XA1 says he was born around 1755 in AA Co., and died after 1834; but the gravestone of Benjamin .1136 shows his date of birth as August 6, 1751, and his date of death as July 22, 1828. His brother Adam, born in 1759, fought in the Revolutionary War, and refers to Benjamin as his oldest brother in his pension application. Adam married Rachel Frost (incorrectly shown again as the wife of Benjamin .1136) in 1784 in AA Co, MD; and moved to PA in 1790. Adam also mentions his brother Henry, and says that Henry enlisted in the Elk Ridge Battalion in 1776. Henry married Ruth Howard in 1782 in MD; and later moved to OH. Another sibling was Mary Ann, born in 1767 in AA Co, MD. She married Hanson Hobbs in 1791 in AA Co, MD, and later moved to OH. Mary Ann mentions not being able to attend the wedding of her brother Henry at her father's house, about 15 miles from Baltimore, because she was helping to prepare the wedding dinner.

So it does appear that Benjamin, Adam, Henry, and Mary Ann are siblings; and *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* indicates that they are the children of Richard Shipley .113 and his wife Keturah Barnes .156. But Keturah Barnes would probably be in her fifties by the time Mary Ann was born.

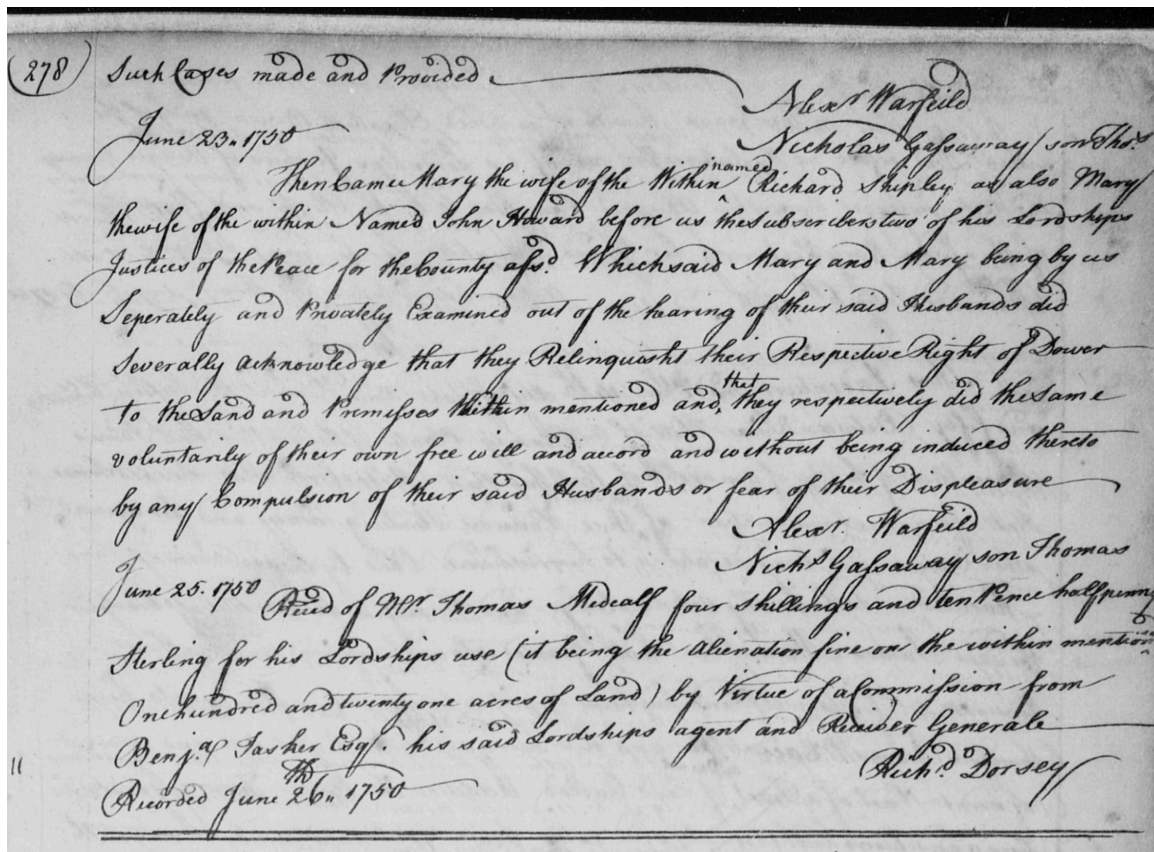
Another researcher named Keith Dull, whose detailed bulletin board posts I saw at ancestry.com and genealogy.com, found information that resolves the problem of the year of Mary Ann's birth.

Keith Dull found a will by Thomas Hughes of Anne Arundel County dated January 1, 1748, in which he mentions entering into a partnership (apparently involving a tract of land called SHIPLEY'S PURCHASE) with Richard Shipley the surveyor (which makes it clear that this is Richard .113). This land had been escheated by Adam Shipley. Keith Dull thinks this Adam Shipley may have been a son of Richard .113, who died without heirs. When someone who was granted land dies without heirs, the land reverted back (is "escheated") to the Calvert family. The escheated land was patented to Richard Shipley and John Howard on April 14, 1750. Thomas Hughes left the interest in that land to his brother-in-law John Howard.

The land referred to above is the tract called SHIPLEY'S PURCHASE, patented on April 14, 1750. This patent is mentioned in *Settlers of Maryland 1679-1783*; but I can't find a copy of it at the online site where other Maryland land patents are

stored. SHIPLEY'S PURCHASE was also called MITLEY'S PURCHASE, and was part of a tract called TRUSTWELL or TRUSWELL, granted to Christopher and Elizabeth Mitwell. It is located in Herring Creek Swamp, according to a Maryland Rent Rolls entry. The Maryland Rent Rolls entry indicates that MITLEY'S PURCHASE was 121 acres, surveyed in 1698 and included part of a tract called LOCUST NECK and part of a tract called TRUSWELL.

The land was patented to Richard Shipley Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County and John Howard, son of Benjamin Howard. Richard and John sold this land on June 23, 1750, and Richard Shipley's wife Mary relinquished her dower (her rights as Richard's wife) on the property. This means that Keturah had died prior to 1750, and Richard had a second marriage to someone named Mary. Keith Dull sent me a copy of this document, which I attached to my tree, Perry Family Tree Draft, at ancestry.com. Here is the page from that document that mentions Mary as the wife of Richard Shipley:



I have not seen any reference to the existence of a second wife for Richard .113 in the *Shipleys of Maryland* or the online Shipley genealogy site, so this to me is a significant finding.

Richard .113 died in 1782/1783. There was a Mary Shipley taxed in Elk Ridge Hundred in 1783, which was likely his widow. Benjamin, Adam, and Henry were also taxed in Elk Ridge Hundred that year, with Adam listed as the son of Richard. ADAM THE FIRST, the 500 acre tract patented by Adam Shipley .1 in 1687, the first large land grant in the area that is now Howard County, MD, was in the Elk Ridge Hundred of what was then Anne Arundel County.

The 1790 census shows Mary Shipley living near Leonard Hobbs, and also Adam and Benjamin Shipley. Keith Dull says that these families lived on parts of a tract called WOODFORD, in what he calls Alpha/West Friendship. Alpha is an unincorporated community between Marriottsville and Sykesville, in what is now Carroll Co., MD. This land was in the Upper Fork and Bear Ground Hundred of what was then Anne Arundel County. The WOODFORD tract is south of the Patapsco River. Today there is a road near Marriotts Ridge High School called Woodford Dr, which goes north from Rt. 99, west of its intersection with Rt. 32.

There is a wonderful map, created by Caleb Dorsey, of the early land patents in what is now Howard County Maryland. I saw it in the collection of the Howard County Historical Society in the public library in Ellicott City. They sent me a digital copy of that map, a copy of which can be found at the website of the Shipleys of Maryland, and at this site: cpuworks.com/ancestry/

Below is a segment of Caleb Dorsey's map, showing the location of the WOODFORD tract, 3440 acres patented in 1727 by John Tailor, which included the earlier tract of DELAWARE BOTTOM (shown outlined by dotted lines). Benjamin Shipley owned 87 ½ acres of this tract, according to his will. The WOODFORD tract straddles Rt. 99 (Old Frederick Rd.), and extends from west of Rt. 32, all the way across Marriottsville Rd., and is adjacent to the RANTER'S RIDGE tract, where Waverly Mansion was built c. 1756 by Nathan Dorsey (later the home of Colonel John Eager Howard).

To further confuse matters, Benjamin .1136 had a son named Benjamin, and the *Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* shows many of the same children for the father and son, showing the wife of the younger Benjamin as Amelia Webster, but giving the same month and year of marriage (August 1791) for the younger Benjamin as for his father. I believe that descendants were probably confused by a will for Benjamin Shipley, thinking the will of the father belonged to the son.

The first wife of Benjamin .1136 was Agnes Short, not Rachel Frost (wife Benjamin's brother Adam), shown incorrectly in *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)*. The second wife of Benjamin .1136 was Amelia Hobbs.

Benjamin .1136 lived in what is now Howard County, on land near Rt. 99 (Old Frederick Road), between Marriottsville Rd. and Rt. 32, on a land that was part of a tract called WOODFORD, land later owned by Dr. Luke Mercier. Benjamin's gravestone was moved from that land to Dr. Mercier's lot in a church near West Friendship. The gravestone gives Benjamin's date of birth as 6 Aug 1751, and his date of death as 22 Jul 1828.

There is a will written by Benjamin Shipley in 1828 and administered in 1829 ("Then came Amelia Shipley, executrix, the 31st day of July 1828 ..."). This is clearly the will of Benjamin Sr., since we know by his gravestone that his date of death was in July of 1828. In this will, Benjamin leaves his plantation on the WOODFORD tract to his beloved wife Amelia, and names his children: daughters Mary Ann, Margaret Ann, and Rachel (all single); daughter Elizabeth, married to Seth Warfield; daughter Eliza, married to Charles G. Hipsley; daughter Hamital, married to Oneal Roboson; daughter Amelia, married to Samuel Shipley (Samuel E. Shipley .13481); and son Joshua.

According to *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)*, Benjamin had other children with his first wife, but they are not mentioned in this will; and the book incorrectly shows Amelia as a child of his first marriage. The book also lists Nathan, born 16 Oct 1797, died 2 Mar 1865, as a child of Benjamin's second marriage. He is not listed in the will, although the date of birth is after the date of Benjamin to Amelia. I don't know if this Nathan was actually a son of this Benjamin who had been disowned for some reason; or was not mentioned because he was already an adult, and perhaps had already been given some land; or if this Nathan belongs to a different Shipley family. In his tree at ancestry.com, Keith Dull includes this Nathan as a child of Benjamin .1136; and shows his wife as Maria Hawkins. The 1850 census shows Nathan Shipley living in the Howard district of AA Co, age 53, with wife Maria, apparent mother-in-law Margaret Hawkins; and children Joshua, Nathan, Hetty, and Oliver. The age and location do seem to indicate that he could be the child of Benjamin .1136, even though he is not listed in his will.

There is a record of a marriage between Benjamin Shipley and Catherine Marriott, on September 2, 1809. This may have been Benjamin .11362, son of Benjamin Shipley .1136 and his first wife Agnes Short. This is what the researcher Keith Dull shows in his family tree.

Benjamin Shipley .XF

One of the problems in determining the father of Benjamin Shipley .XF, born around 1729, is that his descendants believe that his parents are Richard Shipley .113 and his wife Keturah Barnes .156; but it is also thought that Benjamin Shipley .1136 is the child of Richard. *The Shipleys of Maryland* indicates that Benjamin .XF went to Tennessee by 1784, and had brothers named Joshua, Adam and Nathaniel. Those are names of the children of Richard .113 with his wife Keturah. It appears that Benjamin .1136 is most likely the child of Richard Shipley .113 and his second wife Mary, not of Keturah Barnes Shipley, Richard's first wife.

Y-DNA from descendants of Benjamin .XF indicate that they are from the line of Richard .11. He could be either the posthumous son of Richard .11, or the son of Richard .113. If he was the posthumous son of Richard .11, perhaps his widow Susanna named the child after her father Benjamin, who Richard had appointed as co-executor of his will, along with his wife, calling Benjamin his friend.

Would Richard Shipley .113 have given two sons the same name? The two Benjamins were born more than twenty years apart, and had different mothers. I think it's possible that the new wife wanted to name one of her sons after some Benjamin in her family, and might not worry about confusing him with the older Benjamin, who was already an adult. Richard's maternal grandfather was Benjamin Stevens; perhaps he named one of his sons after that Benjamin.

The last name of Richard's second wife Mary is not known, but I have one possible candidate. Richard's brother Adam .111 married Ruth Whipps, based on some pretty good evidence, although *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* shows his wife as Ruth Tevis (see the document called "Adam's Garden Wives" at cpuworks.com/ancestry/ for more on that). Richard's younger cousin Adam Shipley .141 married Rachel Whipps, daughter of Ruth Whipp's brother John. John Whipps Jr. owned land adjoining ADAM'S GARDEN (patented by Adam .111) and EVERITT'S PROGRESS (patented by Adam .141 and his brother Absolom Shipley). Adam's brother Absolom .143 married someone named Ursley or Usly (last name not known); I suspect she was Rachel's sister Usley (for whom Rachel named one of her daughters). Could Richard's second wife be Mary Whipps, the sister of Ruth Whipps? Mary Whipps was born in 1726. Her father's name was John, and she had brothers named John and Benjamin (and another brother named Samuel). The children of Richard and Mary were Benjamin, Adam, Henry, Mary Ann, and John (and Keith Dull thinks that the Richard Shipley who was born around 1755 and moved to West Virginia and married Elizabeth Winn was also one of their children). The youngest, Mary Ann, was born in 1767. Mary Whipps would have been 41,

which is not too old to bear a child. There is no proof that I know of to support this, it's just a guess, based on the family names, and the fact that the families were close.

Richard Shipley .113 seems to have been very closely connected to the Hammond family; so another possibility is that his wife Mary was from that family.

When Richard .11 died, his will left his land on the tract called ADAM THE FIRST to his four sons, to be divided equally among them: Adam, Richard, Samuel, and Peter. I think that they would likely have felt obligated to share the land with Benjamin, if he were their brother, even though not named in the will. Robert Shipley .13 and Benjamin Stevens, the father of Richard's wife Susannah, were to resolve any disputes about the land between the sons, according to the will. Surely they would have seen to it that any son of Richard's would get a share of ADAM THE FIRST; but this apparently did not happen.

Some more information about Richard Shipley .113 from Keith Dull's research: Richard was commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Anne Arundel County on September 3, 1746, and appears on surveys as such until July 25, 1757. In September 1757, he lost 100 acres of his portion of ADAM THE FIRST in Elk Ridge Hundred to Philip Hammond. On December 24, 1757, Richard mortgaged all of his household goods, farm animals and equipment, his theodite compass, staff, and chain; and lost all these items when he failed to pay the mortgage by January 1, 1758. On January 21, 1761, Richard made a deposition stating that he was the bookkeeper for Philip Hammond.

I found an interesting reference to Richard Shipley .113 in a book called *America's First Factory Town: The Industrial Revolution in Maryland's Patapsco River Valley*, by Henry K. Sharp. The book is primarily about Ellicott City, but it mentions an earlier planned town at Elk Ridge Landing on the Patapsco River. Tobacco was an important part of the economy at that time, and tobacco was shipped from that landing. In 1764, Charles Hammond Jr. hired Richard Shipley to draw a town plan creating a regular grid of lots which Hammond planned to lease, hoping that the area would become a commercial center. Unfortunately, the plan failed as a large town never materialized there.

On June 23, 1763, John Hammond (son of Philip Hammond deceased) deeded to Richard's son Benjamin 100 acres of a tract called THE MEADOW for 5 shillings and "remuneration of good and friendly services done unto him by said Richard Shipley, father of said Benjamin Shipley as aforesaid and out of regard he beareth unto said Richard."

Keith Dull believes that John Hammond deeded this land to Richard's son instead of Richard to protect Richard's interest because of financial problems. Keith is assuming that Richard had only one son named Benjamin, and that this land was being deeded to the Benjamin that was born in 1751, although he was only 11 years

old. It does seem likely that, if Richard had two sons named Benjamin, there would have been something in this contract which would have specified which Benjamin was intended as the recipient of the land. But I wonder if land could legally be deeded to a minor.

According to Keith Dull, Richard purchased an additional 150 acres of THE MEADOW from John Hammond on March 5, 1768 for five shillings.

I'm not sure where THE MEADOW was, since I found several tracts with "Meadow" as part of the name, but none that were called simply "The Meadow." There was a 50-acre tract that was resurveyed as MILL MEADOW in 1772 by John Hammond, that included BRUNT'S MEADOW, patented in 1762. This was near HAMMOND'S PURSUIT, patented in 1741 by Nathan Hammond, and later, in 1794, became part of HAMMOND'S ENLARGEMENT. This land is in the area of Marriottsille Rd, north of Rt. 99, near the juncture of "Piney Falls" (Piney Run) and the Patapsco River. This puts it east of the WOODFORD tract, where Richard's son Benjamin, from his second wife Mary, lived. I am not positive that the land owned by Richard Shipley referred to as "THE MEADOW" is in this area, but that's my best guess. Richard died in 1782. The 1790 census for Anne Arundel County shows Benjamin Shipley living near Mary Shipley, probably his mother, Richard's widow; and also near his brother Adam Shipley (based on being listed on the same page). Leonard Hobbs also lived nearby. Benjamin's sister Mary Ann married Hanson Hobbs.

The Maryland Rent Rolls show a Benjamin Shipley assessed for rent on two sections of THE MEADOW, one of 100 acres and another of 10 acres, from 1761-1768; and Richard Shipley assessed for rent on 150 acres of THE MEADOW for those same years. I assume that this 150 acres is the same land that Richard bought from John Hammond in 1768. It seems he had actually acquired this land and was responsible for paying the quit-rent due on it before the sale of the land was officially documented in 1768. It seems to me unlikely that taxes would be assessed of a minor. I think this Benjamin is probably Benjamin .XF.

On March 8, 1768, Richard mortgaged his portion of THE MEADOW to Charles Carroll. On October 19, 1779, Richard deeded his portion of THE MEADOW to his sons John and Benjamin, with the mortgage still outstanding.

On May 13, 1784, Benjamin Shipley, wheelwright of Anne Arundel County, relinquished his equity in THE MEADOW; the mortgage had not been paid. Benjamin states that his father is deceased, and that his brother John is deceased, and that he is the "eldest brother of the whole blood of said John Shipley." (I got this info from Keith Dull's bulletin board posts.) This implies that there are other siblings who are not "of the whole blood", so this is additional evidence that Richard .113 married twice. The phrase "eldest brother of the whole blood" implies that there are older brothers not of the whole blood; which seems to be a clue that this Benjamin and John were sons of Richard's second marriage. The

fact that this Benjamin specifies that he is “wheelwright” may imply that he is differentiating himself from another Benjamin Shipley.

Benjamin .XF, the one born around 1725-1729 (different estimates, depending on whether Benjamin was the son of Richard .11, or his son Richard .113), moved to what is now Washington County, TN “before 1784” according to *The Shipleys of Maryland (2002)*. The *Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* says that Benjamin Shipley .XF made a deed to Samuel Shipley in 1784. Although not clearly stated, I think that this entry implies that this land transfer occurred in Tennessee. I haven’t seen any evidence indicating that this family moved to Tennessee prior to 1784.

Benjamin Shipley .XF moved with several of his sons to TN by 1784. I found a document at ancestry.com written by a Gary Shipley which gives a lot of detail about Samuel Shipley .XZ, who I believe was one of Benjamin’s sons. That document says that Samuel .XZ bought 490 acres of land in Washington Co, TN on July 31, 1784. I downloaded Gary Shipley’s document, called “Descendants of Samuel Shipley”, and put a copy of it at cpuworks.com/ancestry/.

By the time Benjamin moved to Tennessee, he was in his fifties, and his sons were grown men. I think one of them, also named Benjamin, remained in Maryland, and lived in the area of White Hall in northeastern Baltimore County, in what was then called the Mine Run Hundred. This is the third Benjamin Shipley who is shown in the *Shipleys of Maryland (2002)* as Benjamin Shipley .XE1.

Benjamin Shipley .XE and his son, Benjamin .XE1

I think that Benjamin Shipley .XE may be the same person as Benjamin .XF; and that Benjamin .XF had a son named Benjamin (Benjamin .XE1 who is the Benjamin Shipley shown in the 1790 census for the Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County. When Benjamin .XF moved to Jonesboro TN around 1784, apparently his son Benjamin stayed in Maryland.

Benjamin .XE1 was born around 1751, lived in the White Hall area, near the border of Baltimore and Harford County, which is in the Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County. Benjamin .XE1 married Elizabeth (Everson?), and had children Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Joshua, Caleb, and John Raphael.

Although the Shipley book says that Benjamin .XE was born around 1710 in England, I believe this is a case where the family history, passed down through generations, has become confused. The Benjamin Shipley in the 1790 census is pretty clearly the same person as Benjamin .XE1, based on where he lived and the number of people in the household, which matches the family members mentioned in *The Shipleys of Maryland*.

The Shipleys of Maryland says that Benjamin .XE1 patented land called PLUM TREE BOTTOM and that that tract is in Gist, in what is now Carroll County, MD; but this land is actually in northeast Baltimore County. Here is a site that has plotted the locations of the Baltimore County land patents (the TableView tab gives a list of the land patents):

<http://map-maker.org/DM/Baltimore/WebFiles/BaltimoreCounty.html>

Here's a link to the original patent (click on links at lower right to see each page):
<https://plats.msa.maryland.gov/pages/unit.aspx?cid=BA&qualifier=S&series=1190&unit=4055&page=adv1&id=1920870089>

The document says the tract was called "PLUMB TREE BOTTOM", 110 acres patented by Benjamin Shipley in 1799. It was surveyed by Thomas Gist for Benjamin Shipley in 1791, and was next to a tract called SUTTON'S DELIGHT.

Benjamin .XE1 also patented land called SHIPLEY'S ADVENTURE, in 1788, which may have caused some confusion because of the tract of the same name in what is now Howard County, patented in 1761 by Joshua Griffith, which was a resurvey of SHIPLEY'S ENLARGEMENT, patented by George Shipley in 1756. This spreadsheet lists the Howard County land patents:

<https://jsfecmd.info/FREAK/HowardCountyLandPatents.html>

Here is a link to the original patent SHIPLEY'S ADVENTURE by Benjamin Shipley in 1789:

<https://plats.msa.maryland.gov/pages/unit.aspx?cid=BA&qualifier=S&series=1190&unit=4588&page=adv1&id=975538746>

This document says it stands to the east of the Great York Road (now old York Road); and that it is next to the last line of Joseph's Sutton's land.

Part of my theory of the broken lines is that Samuel Shipley .XZ is the son of Benjamin Shipley .XF. In 1794, Samuel .XZ married Keturah Sutton, daughter of Joseph Sutton. I had wondered how Samuel .XZ had met his wife, since I assumed that Benjamin .XF and his sons had remained in the area where Richard .113 lived, in what is now northern Howard County, until they left for Tennessee in 1794. But it appears that some or all of them had moved to Northeast Baltimore County before they moved to Tennessee.

The daughter of Benjamin .XE1, Mary .XE11, married Nicholas Sutton, the son of Thomas Sutton. Thomas Sutton was the brother of Keturah Sutton who married Samuel .XZ, brother of Benjamin .XE1, according to my theory. So it appears that the niece of Samuel .XZ married the nephew of his wife Keturah Sutton.

I also came across a bit of information which may have been a reason that at least one of the Shipleys moved to that part of Baltimore County.

I believe that the Shipleys were very closely connected with the Dorsey family, among other families including the Talbotts, the Ridgelys and the Hammonds. Perhaps the mother of Lois, the wife of Adam 1., was a Dorsey.

When Adam .1 patented ADAM THE FIRST, on what was called the Elk Ridge because of the numerous elk in the area at the time, in northern Howard County in 1687, he was followed a few months later by John Dorsey, who patented DORSEY'S ADVENTURE in 1688, right next to ADAM THE FIRST. TALBOTT'S RESOLUTION MANOR, to the west of Adam the First, wasn't patented until 1714; but TALBOTT'S VINEYARD, an earlier patent not listed in the spreadsheet of Howard County land patents, was resurveyed as MOORE'S MORNING CHOICE in 1695 by Mordecai Moore, according to *America's First Factory Town* (pg. 19), by Henry K. Sharp. That tract is east of DORSEY'S ADVENTURE, south of the Patapsco River.

Edward Dorsey, boatwright, came to Maryland from Virginia in 1650. His wife's name was Ann, last name is not known. His children were Col. Edward Dorsey (married first, Sarah Wyatt, second Margaret Lacon); Joshua Dorsey (married Sarah Richardson); Hon. John Dorsey (married Pleasance Ely); and Sarah Dorsey (married Matthew Howard). I don't know of any will, which would make clear if these were all of his children.

When John Dorsey of Hockley (date of birth unknown), died in 1714, he left to his wife Pleasance Ely Dorsey the choice of his estate on the South River, or his dwelling place on Elk Ridge. A tract called ISLE OF ELY was patented in 1718, after his death, in the name of Pleasance Dorsey. John's residence, TROY HILL, was there, near where Rt. 95 is today, in an area called Pfeiffer's Corner.

Much later, in 1754, Joshua Shipley, the son of Richard .113, patented a tract called GRECIAN SIEGE, east of ADAM THE FIRST, and west of and adjacent to the tracts called ISLE OF ELY and ADDITION TO TROY, and TROY RESURVEYED.

A tract called MAJOR'S CHOICE was patented in 1688 by Colonel Edward Dorsey, the brother of John Dorsey of Hockley. This tract was southwest of ADAM THE FIRST. This is where Colonel Edward Dorsey was living when he died in 1705.

adjacent to the tract called WOODFORD, to the east of what is now Marriottsville Road.

When John Dorsey of Edward died in 1764, his estate was appraised by Henry Ridgely, who was the son of the Henry Ridgely whose sister Anne had married Joshua Dorsey) and Henry Griffith. When Peter Shipley .14 died in 1764, his estate was administered by Henry Ridgely. I am not sure of the connection of Peter Shipley to the Ridgely family, but I suspect it may have been through the Dorsey family. Henry Ridgely's wife was Ann Dorsey (I think she was the daughter of Joshua Dorsey and Anne Ridgely); and Henry's sister Catherine also married a Dorsey.

Benjamin Dorsey, born c. 1717, was a grandson of Colonel Edward Dorsey, through his son Nicholas. He married Sophia ____; died intestate. The inventory of his estate was appraised by Richard Shipley and John Talbott on April 12, 1750. This Richard Shipley could have been Richard .113, who would have been about 40 years old; or possibly Richard .1111, who would have been about 20 years old. It seems to me more likely that this would be Richard .113.

Benjamin's widow Sophia then married John Talbott, and they moved to the Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County at some point.

According to Anne Arundel Gentry, page 66, in 1771, John Talbott of the Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County died, and his widow Sophia (previously married to Benjamin Dorsey of Anne Arundel County) administered the estate. Her bondsmen were her sons Elisha Dorsey and John Talbott; and Benjamin Shipley.

Could this be Benjamin .XF? Benjamin .XF would have been around 40 years old at this point. Or was it his son, Benjamin Shipley .XE1? It could have been Benjamin .XE1 who was bondsman, although he would have been only about 20 years old at the time. The other bondsman, Elisha Dorsey, was also young, about the same age as Benjamin .XE1. But another possibility is that Benjamin .XF had also moved to the Mine Run Hundred by 1771.

All these facts seem to show a connection between the Dorsey family and the Shipleys, and especially Richard Shipley .113; and Benjamin .XF, who may have been either the much younger brother of Richard .113, or his son.

In 1798, as shown in *The Particular Assessment Lists for Baltimore and Carroll Counties, Maryland*, by George Horvath, the property of Benjamin Shipley .XE1 property in the Mine Run Hundred included a one story frame dwelling house, 24' X 16', a kitchen 16' X 18'; and a log meat house 10' X 10'.

Benjamin .XF would have likely known the Dorsey and the Talbott family his whole life. Adam Shipley .1 had lived near Dorseys ever since he first owned land in the Middle Neck Hundred of Anne Arundel County, 100 acres of HOWARD AND

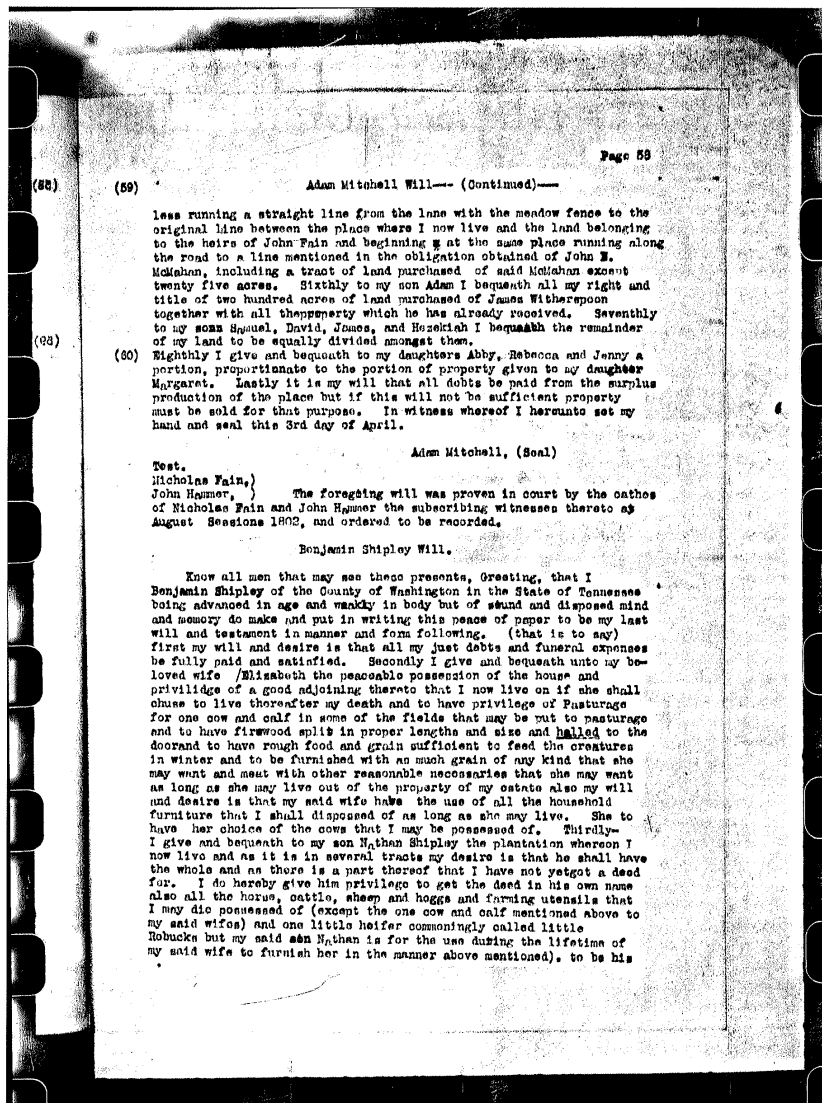
PORTER'S RANGE. John Dorsey, and his brothers Edward and Joshua, patented land called HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE in 1664, next to land patented by Cornelius and Samuel Howard.

I believe that Samuel Shipley .XZ was the son of Benjamin .XF. Samuel .XZ married Keturah Sutton, daughter of Joseph Sutton, of the Mine Run Hundred, in 1784. This is in the area of what is now northeastern Baltimore County or Harford County. I had wondered how he met her, if he grew up in Anne Arundel County (now Howard County). Did the whole family move to the Mine Run Hundred after 1768? Perhaps they moved together to that area, before most of them moved in 1784 to what later became Tennessee.

More about Benjamin Shipley .XF

Benjamin Shipley .XF (1729-1803) was likely born in Anne Arundel County, MD, and married Catherine "Kitty" Hawk there, according to many family trees at ancestry.com. There doesn't seem to be any record of Hawk families living in that area then, so I wonder if her last name might actually have been Hawkins.

Here is the will of Benjamin Shipley .XF:



(80)

(59) Adam Mitchell Will--- (Continued)---

less running a straight line from the line with the meadow fence to the original line between the place where I now live and the land belonging to the heirs of John Fain and beginning at the same place running along the road to a line mentioned in the obligation obtained of John M. McJahan, including a tract of land purchased of said McJahan except twenty five acres. Sixthly to my son Adam I bequeath all my right and title of two hundred acres of land purchased of James Witherspoon together with all the property which he has already received. Seventhly to my sons Samuel, David, James, and Hozekiah I bequeath the remainder of my land to be equally divided amongst them.

(80)

(60) Eighthly I give and bequeath to my daughters Abby, Rebecca and Jenny a portion, proportionate to the portion of property given to my daughter Margaret. Lastly it is my will that all debts be paid from the surplus production of the place but if this will not be sufficient property must be sold for that purpose. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 3rd day of April.

Adam Mitchell, (Seal)

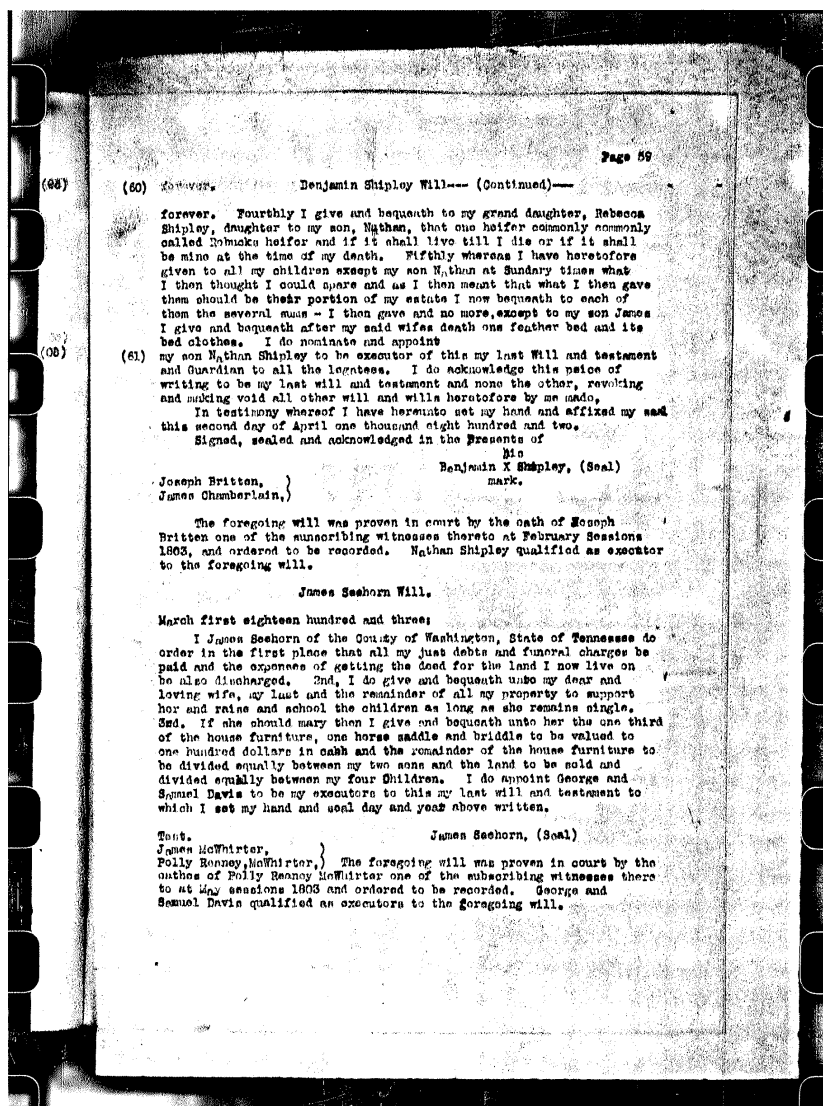
Test.

Nicholas Fain,

John Hamner, The foregoing will was proven in court by the oaths of Nicholas Fain and John Hamner the subscribing witnesses thereto at August Sessions 1802, and ordered to be recorded.

Benjamin Shipley Will.

Know all men that may see these presents, Greeting, that I Benjamin Shipley of the County of Washington in the State of Tennessee being advanced in age and weakly in body but of sound and disposed mind and memory do make and put in writing this piece of paper to be my last will and testament in manner and form following. (that is to say) first my will and desire is that all my just debts and funeral expenses be fully paid and satisfied. Secondly I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elisabeth the peaceable possession of the house and privilege of a good adjoining thereto that I now live on if she shall chuse to live thoreafter my death and to have privilege of Pasturage for one cow and calf in some of the fields that may be put to pasturage and to have firewood split in proper lengths and size and hauled to the doordand to have rough food and grain sufficient to feed the creatures in winter and to be furnished with as much grain of any kind that she may want and meat with other reasonable necessaries that she may want as long as she may live out of the property of my estate also my will and desire is that my said wife have the use of all the household furniture that I shall disposed of as long as she may live. She to have her choice of the cows that I may be possessed of. Thirdly- I give and bequeath to my son William Shipley the plantation whereon I now live and as it is in several tracts my desire is that he shall have the whole and as there is a part thereof that I have not yet got a deed for. I do hereby give him privilege to get the deed in his own name also all the horses, cattle, sheep and hoggs and farming utensils that I may die possessed of (except the one cow and calf mentioned above to my said wife) and one little heifer commonly called little Robucks but my said son William is for the use during the lifetime of my said wife to furnish her in the manner above mentioned). to be his



I have DNA matches to all the family lines listed above, including both of the Benjamins: the Benjamin who is assumed to be the son of Richard and Keturah Benjamin .1136; and also Benjamin .XF, who I believe may have been the half-brother of Benjamin .1136. I also have DNA matches to descendants of other

children of Keturah Shipley .15 and her husband James Barnes. But atDNA is not very useful in determining the ancestral line, or in determining how close a relationship is. You could share no DNA at all with a third cousin; and share a lot of DNA with a much more distant relative. I believe that my ancestor Samuel Shipley .YA was a descendant of Richard Shipley .11; so the shared DNA may have been passed down from him. I also am a descendant of Peter Shipley .14, so I may have DNA passed down from Adam Shipley .1 through two of his sons.

According to *The Shipleys of Maryland*, Benjamin .XF was a banker in Washington Co, TN, and came from CR or AA county in MD, sometime before 1784.

It appears that Benjamin .XF married in Maryland. His first wife is shown as Catherine "Kitty" Hawk on trees at Ancestry.com. She is shown as Catherine Wells in the Shipley book, but Benjamin Shipley .XK1, likely the grandson of Benjamin Shipley .XF through his son Eli .XK, married a Catherine Wells. I know this because I saw the gravestone of Eli Shipley .XK, his wife Elizabeth, his son Benjamin .XK1, and Benjamin's wife Catherine Wells, on Warrior's Path State Golf course in Sullivan Co., TN.

Benjamin and his first wife had their children while still living in Maryland. If Benjamin was born around 1725-1729, had children around 1750, and left for TN sometime before 1784, his older children would have been adults at the time that he left the state. One or more of them may have remained in Maryland or moved elsewhere.

Trees at ancestry.com say that Benjamin's first wife Catherine "Kitty" Hawk died in 1768. Benjamin had a child named Nathan in 1768, so it appears that his mother may have died in childbirth, if that date is correct .

The Shipleys of Maryland says that Benjamin .XF was a banker of Jonesboro, Washington County, TN; and that, in 1784, Benjamin made a deed to Samuel Shipley. I think Benjamin deeded land to his son Samuel .XZ, born about 1752. I looked into the history of Washington County TN; and found that Tennessee did not become a state until 1796. From 1777 to 1784, North Carolina held control over Washington County, but the residents felt that North Carolina did little for them. In 1784, they formed the state of Franklin, trying to create a 14th state. In 1790, the area became part of Southwest Territory, and was admitted to the Union in 1796 as the state of Tennessee.

Benjamin's second wife was named Elizabeth, last name not known. Based on ancestry.com trees, they had three children: James, born in 1771; Elizabeth, born in 1774; and John, born in 1789. This appears to be John .XP, who I think might be a grandson rather than a son of Benjamin .XF. Some trees show Nathan as the son of Elizabeth.

The Shipleys of Maryland says that Benjamin .XF had brothers named Joshua, Adam, and Nathaniel (who I think are sons of Richard .113). It appears that Benjamin named two of his sons after his brothers, since Benjamin may have had sons named Adam and Nathaniel. This allegation supports the theory that Benjamin .XF was the son rather than the brother of Richard .113.

Samuel Shipley .XZ

In response to inquiries, the Veterans's Administration searched for all Shipleys enlisting in Maryland, and only had records of Adam, Henry, and Samuel.

I believe that the Samuel who served in the Revolutionary War is Samuel .XZ; and that he is the son of Benjamin .XF; and the father of Asa .XD.

Samuel enlisted on 6/3/1778, in MD (town and county not stated in military records), and was discharged 3/22/1779. He signed up for three years. It is not known why he was discharged after serving less than a year. It apparently was not because he was wounded, because he stated when filing for a pension, that one of the reasons he waited until he was 80 years old to file was because he thought only those who were wounded were entitled. He was living in Monroe Co, KY when he filed for his pension in 1831, and said he had no family dependent on him at that time. He was about 80 years old when he filed, making his date of birth around 1751. When explaining why he waited so late to file, he also mentioned living in a remote area, which is apparently why he did not know earlier that he was entitled to a pension for his service.

The Shipleys of Maryland says that Samuel .XZ was born in March 1751, but others give his date of birth as 8/11/1752. This would make him the second son of Benjamin .XF and Catherine "Kitty" Hawk. Some trees at Ancestry say his name was Samuel William. He died in Monroe Co, KY, in 1839. If he is the son of Benjamin .XF as I believe he is, it seems likely that he was the Samuel Shipley that his father Benjamin .XF made a deed to in 1784.

Samuel .XZ was born in Maryland, and enlisted as a private on 6/3/1778, and was discharged 3/22/1779 (*The Shipleys of Maryland* incorrectly shows the date of discharge as 1799, appears to be simply a typo).

I recently came across a document of over a hundred pages, written by someone named Gary Shipley, attached to a tree at ancestry.com, with an amazing amount of detail about this Samuel Shipley.

Gary Shipley's document starts with Samuel, who he says was born between 1750 and 1751 in either Anne Arundel or Baltimore County. He does not give any information on his parents. Trees at ancestry.com give his date of birth as August 11, 1752, although no proof is given.

Samuel was a private in the Maryland Line during the Revolutionary War, from June 3, 1778 until March 27th, 1779. His company commander was Capt. Miles and his regiment commander was Colonel Williams. He was discharged near Middlebrooks New Jersey.

Another source indicates that he probably fought at the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey, based on his company's history and the dates of his service.

According to Gary Shipley, on July 1st, 1784. Samuel bought 490 acres of land in Washington Co, North Carolina/Tennessee (state lines changed during the early history of this area). This is the same area that Benjamin .XF moved to, and right about the same time.

I think it's interesting that both Samuel .XZ and Benjamin .XF apparently left Maryland around 1784, which was after Richard .113 died (in 1782 or 1783). Of course, the timing of the move may have been influenced by the ending of the Revolutionary War. The Treaty of Paris was signed September 3rd, 1783.

Later, the same year that Samuel bought land in Tennessee, on October 21, 1784, Samuel married Keturah Sutton, daughter of Joseph Sutton, in the Saint James Parish of the Mine Run Hundred of Baltimore County, which was in My Lady's Manor. This was interesting to me, since I grew up around 3 miles from St. James Episcopal church, built in the 1750's as a "chapel of ease."

So did Samuel go to Tennessee to buy land, and then return to Maryland to marry? Another confusing fact is that the births of the first three children of Samuel and Keturah are listed in the register in Saint James Parish, although we know that they had left Maryland by the time they were born. Did they return to have them baptized, or did a family member register them?

The children shown in the Saint James Parish Registry in Baltimore County were Christopher, born in 1785, Thomas, born in 1786, and Benjamin, baptized on April 25, 1788. *The Shipleys of Maryland* show a child named Samuel was born to them in 1788; I suspect this is an error.

It seems clear that these children shown in the records in Baltimore County are actually the children of the same Samuel Shipley and Keturah Sutton who moved to North Carolina/Tennessee. Christopher Shipley married Elizabeth Rutherford in 1811 in Knox Co., TN. Thomas Shipley married Lucinda Edington in 1813 in Knox Co., TN.

Some trees show a son Joseph born in 1784, while others show Joseph's date of birth as 1789. I do believe there was a child named Joseph (although Gary Shipley seems to question that Samuel and Keturah Sutton had a child by this name),

because I have a DNA match to one of his descendants; and there was a land grant to a Joseph Shipley of 200 acres in Allen County, KY in 1815. Another proof that Samuel had a son named Joseph and that the Samuel Shipley who married Keturah Sutton is the same person as the Samuel Shipley who lived in Tennessee (and later moved to Kentucky) is a document he filed appointing his son to collect his wife's share of her father's estate:

"Know all ye men by these presents that I, Samuel Shipley of Barren County and the State of Kentucky do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my beloved son Joseph Shipley of the County and State aforesaid my true and lawful Attorney for (illegible) and in my name and for my own proper use and benefit to ask and demand and sue for and Recover of the Executors, Administrators (or if none) then of the Heirs & Representatives of Joseph Sutton Dec. late of Baltimore County & State of Maryland all the Estate or money which of right is owing to my wife Caturah Shipley daughter of the said Joseph Sutton Deceased as a portion or legal share, as an Heirs or one of the Representative of the said Joseph Sutton Deceased and further to do execute and perform all manner of acts and things for the Recovery of the same as full as if it was herein (illegible) directed or allowed hereby Visiting my said son Joseph Shipley with full power authority when recovering what is due me from said Heirs or representatives of Joseph Sutton Deceased to give a receipt or receipts or sign such instruments of writing as may be deemed requisite in as full & ample a manner as I could do was I personally present thereby Rattifying and Confirming all and every thing my said Attorney may lawfully do in the (illegible). In Testimony whereof I have hereunto (illegible) my hand and affixed my seal Saml Shipley (illegible) Certificate and Seal affixed 28th Aug 1816."

Gary Shipley put together a lot of information about Samuel Shipley, based on records he found. It seems he had a lot of financial difficulty over a period of many years.

Here's the records he found:

July 31, 1784: Samuel bought 490 acres of land in Washington Co., NC (later TN) (he married Keturah Sutton on October 21, 1784 , listed in Saint James Parish, Baltimore Co, MD)

1784-1786: Samuel bought 200 more acres (date not on deed).

1787: Samuel paid taxes on 700 acres of land.

November 13, 1789: Samuel promised to pay off the rest of the note for the land by this date; Edward Shipley and Adam Shipley were witnesses. Gary Shipley did not know the relationship of these two. My guess is Adam Shipley was Samuel's son. Edward Shipley may have been Edward Shipley .1329, from Robert's line, since he had moved to North Carolina, according to the *Shipleys of Maryland*, but that is just a guess. But this could also be Edward Shipley .XJ, who might be the same person as Edward Shipley .1329; or who might be another son of Benjamin .XF.

1790: Samuel had jury duty in Washington Co. , NC/TN

August 21, 1790: Samuel sold 200 acres to Thomas Shipley (seems likely this was his brother), witnessed by Edward and Adam Shipley.

1792: a lawsuit was filed against Samuel in Knox Co, TN. According to Gary Shipley, the document was almost unreadable; but apparently the lawsuit was dismissed. It had been filed by Alexander Cavitt, who had sold land to Samuel's brother, Conrad Shipley, (SHIPLEY'S FERRY) in Sullivan Co., TN.

August 19, 1793: Samuel bought 200 acres in Sullivan Co., TN, that included a ferry, on the Holsten River. I googled "Shipley's Ferry" and found an article about an incident that occurred in 1909, someone tried to ferry an automobile on the Shipley Ferry barge on the old Shipley Ferry Rd (which is in Kingsport TN). After successfully crossing the river, the car ended up in the river when trying to drive it off the barge.

1796 and 1797: Samuel paid taxes on the 200 acres in Sullivan Co., TN.

July 8, 1799: Samuel bought 300 acres of land called THE PRIVY SPRING on Roseberry Creek, in Knox Co., TN.

September 27, 1799: Samuel sold his 200 acres in Sullivan Co. to Phillip Snapp. The deed indicated that Samuel had moved to Knox Co.

1801 and 1802: Samuel was sued for non-payment of debt in Knox Co., TN. He lost both cases.

August 18, 1802: Samuel sold the 490 acre he had purchased in Washington Co. in 1784, to Edward Shipley of Grainger Co, TN., witnessed by N. Shipley. I think this may be his brother Nathan, born in 1768.

1803 and 1804: Samuel paid taxes on his Roseberry Creek property. He was also sued for non-payment of debt in both years, and lost both cases.

1805: Samuel sold the Roseberry Creek property.

1806: Sued for non-payment of debt and lost.

1809: In Grainger Co., TN, Samuel sued William Robertson and lost.

1810: Grainger CO., TN, William Robertson sued Samuel and won.

1810: Samuel and his son Christopher were sued for non-payment of debt; they didn't show up for the hearing, and they lost.

1813 and 1814: Samuel paid taxes in Barren Co., KY. Other Shipleys living in Barren Co., KY at the time were Robert Shipley Sr, Robert Shipley Jr., George Shipley and William Shipley (I think these may be Robert .132, his son George, and George's sons William and Robert); and Joseph and Nathaniel (I think these two may be Samuel's sons).

1816: This is the year that Samuel signed the document giving his son Joseph power of attorney to recover his wife's portion of the estate of her late father, Joseph Sutton.

1820: Samuel is living in Monroe Co., KY. Allen and Monroe Counties were formed from Barren Co. He has four children living with him, probably Dorcus, Prudence, Keturah, and Asa. His daughter Ruth, who had married Joshua Brown, lived next door.

1830: Samuel is apparently living with his son Reuben in Tompkinsville, in Monroe Co., KY.

1831: Samuel applied for and received a pension for his Revolutionary War service. He died in 1839 at the age of 89.

Below are listed the children of Samuel Shipley .XZ and Keturah Sutton. I included some information from Shipleys of Maryland, 2002 edition; Descendants of Samuel Shipley, by Gary Shipley (available at cpuworks.com/ancestry); and trees at ancestry.com. See those sources for more detail.

Samuel Shipley .XZ (1752-1839) and Keturah Sutton (1747-1816)

Children:

Joseph (178?-1820): *his existence is proven by the power of attorney written by Samuel Shipley in 1816, text given above. 1810 census shows him in Barren Co, KY.; granted 200 acres in Allen Co, KY surveyed in 1815. Married Jane McCracken; children Russell, Nathaniel, and Rachel. Info about wife and children from trees at ancestry.com.*

Christopher .XZ1, (1785-1830, McMinn Co., TN): *married Elizabeth Rutherford 1811, Knox Co. TN. Gary Shipley's document, "Descendants of Samuel Shipley", lists eight children. The oldest child, Uriah Hart, was a stepchild, the son of Elizabeth Rutherford, as noted in Christopher's will. Y-DNA from descendants of Uriah Hart Shipley has confirmed that they are not descendants of Adam Shipley .1.*

Thomas William .XZ2, (1786-1823): *married Lucinda Edington, 1813, Knox CO. TN; may be the Thomas Shipley who died in Grainger Co TN in 1835 (From "Descendants of Samuel Shipley").*

Benjamin .XZ3, (1788-aft 1850): married Hannah _____. (*"Descendants of Samuel Shipley" lists four children*).

Samuel XZ4?: *The Shipleys of Maryland show a Samuel .XZ4 born about 1788 and dying about 1828 in Marriottsville as the child of Samuel .XZ; and says his will was witnessed by Leonard Hobbs, John, Norwood, and Isaac Anderson. But the date of probate and the witnesses given are those of the will of Benjamin Shipley .1136. I have seen no proof of his existence.*

William .XZ5: *No proof of his existence.*

Ruth (1790-; d. aft 1861, Washington Co, AK.): married Joshua Brown 1817 in Barren Co., KY. (*"Descendants of Samuel Shipley" lists 11 children*); moved to Barren Co., KY with her father Samuel and siblings Reuben, Dorcas, Prudence, Keturah, and Asa).

Susan .XZ8: *No proof of her existence*

Reuben .XZ9, (1793-1867); married Nancy A. Bailey in Barren Co. KY in 1817.

Keturah .XZ7, (1799-1848); married Thomas Biggers.

Prudence .XZ6, (1800-1864, Monroe CO, KY); married Fleming Smith Page, who had previously married her sister, Dorcas.

Dorcas A. .XZA, (1803-1842); married Fleming Smith Page.

Asa .XD, (1806-1860); married Rosannah Bean; moved to KY, then back to Washington Co, TN.