



Terrell

Trails



From the castle of Ralf, Sire de Tirel near Paris France; to England; to Ireland; to the USA; and beyond—
these are some of the Terrell Trails upon the sands of time.

Variations include: Taral, Tarail, Tarel, Tareil, Taril, Tarill, Tarral, Tarrail, Tarrell, Tarril, Teral, Terail, Teril, Terill, Terral, Terrail, Terel, Terell, Terrel, Terrell, Terit, Temil, Temil, Therail, Therel, Therell, Therrell, Theril, Therill; Thiral, Thirel, Thini, Thirrel, Thirril, Thorvil, Thurvil, Tiral, Tiral, Tiril, Tirrel, Tirril, Tural, Tural, Turel, Turil, Turrel, Turreil, Tyral, Tyral, Tyrel, Tyrell, Tyril, Tyrril, Tyrral, Tyrrail, Tyrril, Tyrril, Tyrril, Tyrril, etc.

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WELCOME LIFETIME MEMBER

#337
Mrs. Linda Betts Frazier
P O Box 685
Harrisonburg VA 22801
Ph: 540-434-6818

CHANGES

Births, Marriages, Moves, Deaths
You let us know: Who? When? Where?

CORRECTION (I omitted his town in previous listing)

#479

Mr. Bruce W Tyrrell
36 Hansen Ave
Beaconsfield Quebec CANADA H9W 5P3
514-697-5060

Mr. William E. McKinzie Passes

Member #332; Lt. Commander (Ret) **William E. McKINZIE**, age 77, of Kingsville TX, died August 9, 1996 in Corpus Christi.

He had served in the U. S. Navy.

Survivors include his wife, **Evelyn M. McKINZIE** of Kingsville; one daughter, **Sharon Acevedo** of Dallas; two sons, **William E. McKINZIE, Jr** of Houston and **Jerry McKINZIE** of Austin; two sisters, **Wanda Newton** of St. George UT and **Juanita Moores** of Powell WY & six grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at 10 a.m. August 12 in the Turcotte-Piper Mortuary Chapel with Rev. **Ken MAY** offi-

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ciating. Burial with full military honors provided by the Kingsville Naval Air Station Honor Guard followed at the Chamberlain Cemetery in Kingsville.

Mr. Vernon L TERRELL, Jr Passes

Member #477; Mr. Vernon L TERRELL Jr.; 103 Hackett Lane; Pass Christian MS 39571 joined us during September 1997. We regret to inform you that he passed away after a brief illness on 10/07/1997. His daughter Ellen B. TERRELL; 201 Massachusetts Ave NE, #309; Washington DC 20002 informed us of the sad event. However she has not provided any additional details about his life, obituary, etc. She has been invited to do so. Any information received will be passed along ASAP.

We know you join the officers in extending deepest sympathies to the family of Mr. Terrell.

NEW ADDRESSES

#325

Mrs. Mary Davidson Dunnell
21 Pruett Rd
Natchez MS 39120
Effective 12/12/1997

#446

Mrs. R. A. Lewis
234 Johnson Drive
Sylvania GA 30467

ROGER & ABIGAIL TERRILL BOOK ADDRESS CORRECTION

Apparently your editor went to sleep during this article on page 1104. When I listed the address for Mr. Tyrrell, I omitted the town "Beaconsfield". I apologize to both you and Mr. Tyrrell for my lapse of attention to detail. DFB

#479 Mr. Bruce W Tyrrell; 36 Hansen Ave; Beaconsfield Quebec CANADA H9W 5P3; phone 514-697-5060; Fax 514-697-4983.

QUERIES

Limited to two per member per year & limited to 50 words each maximum.

Henry's line appeared in the Trails (p. 1092) earlier this year. I received a very nice letter from you elucidating his line and thereby handing me a few dates and places missing in my previous information.

TERRELL TRAILS

What interests me in this fellow is less his dates and lineage than just what the heck was he doing?

He was a younger son. He was in his forties when he married the mother of my great grandmother. What did he do in the meantime? He was listed as being a stone cutter. He left a modest fortune. His child bride died one year to the day after his death - I call that beconning big time.

AND his mother left Abington, MA with or without her spouse - I have no idea - and died in Brooklyn, NY. I've found a Terrill who was a carpenter in Brooklyn at the time of her demise, but he wasn't her son. Did they leave early in the marriage? Did she leave as a widow to stay with a grandchild? Did they split up (shocking idea)?

I'm interested in the peregrinations of **Henry Tirril/Tirrell** from Massachusetts to Missouri to Illinois. How come his mother died in Brooklyn, NY when the family came from Abington, MA? What was he doing all those years before he took a young wife and produced 6 little Tirrills? Since he moved from St. Louis to Illinois in 1861-2, one gathers he had an opinion about the recent unpleasantness. I doubt it was merely that his Yankee accent became a social liability.

He left this vale of tears soon to be followed by his much younger wife and leaving a houseful of boys to be raised by their elder sister, my great-grandmother. He left them VERY well off. So what was he up to when on the census form he's listed as a "stone cutter?"

AND YET ANOTHER TOPIC:

Supposedly the **TIRRILLS** hark back to **John ALDEN & Francis COOKE** of Mayflower fame. A lot of books even say so. I've traced it both directions, and it breaks down in the second-to-third generation when folks stopped keeping the best of records and started making claims that the records did not validate. My great grandmother, bless her, wanted to join the DAR, so her younger son cobbled a document which I have. However, the Francis COOKE connection died when it was pointed out recently that **Experience MITCHELL's** F1 to a COOKE did not produce the relevant MITCHELL child, but rather his F2 who nobody knows who she was. Then I have to posit **John ALDEN** having an unacknowledged child in the woodpile to make that connection, which was something they didn't do then, since all progeny were acknowledged, no matter which side of sheet they came from. So I'm stuck there.

This is a problem of a different order, however, than **Henry TIRRILL**. Somewhere in the records of Plymouth Col-

ony's townships something should pop up. Henry, on the other hand, is a decidedly interesting character. #465; **Tirrell Leslie Mehana; 4829 Whitsett Ave #202; Valley Village CA 91607-3548**

[EDITOR'S NOTE: I can't help her with that one. How about you? Do you have something in your files that will shed light on either of these mysteries? DFB]

Want info on ancestors, descendants, siblings, marriage, parents (where from, where md., & any other info) on **Richmond F. TERRELL** b. 04/21/1810 Lexington, Highland County, OH, d. Kokomo IN 05/14/1888 and his spouse **Maria M. HENTZEL Hansell** b. 10/10/8185 at Frederick County VA, d. Kokomo IN 01/21/1869; m. 08/07/1834 at unknown location. #417; **Barbara Terrell Mangum; 50 Hawthorne Dr; Lima OH 45805; e-mail: man-gumb@worcnet.gen.oh.us**

In **TERRELL GENEALOGY**, **Emma DICKEN** frequently mentions a family history sketch written by **John D(abney) TERRELL** (1773—1850), s/o **Col. Harry TERRELL**. His recollections concern some of my TERRELL ancestors. I would like very much to read this history first hand. Does anyone know where I can obtain a copy? #476 **Dr. Art Shepard; P O Box 71825; Albany GA 31708; e-mail: ajshepard@AOL.com**

My ancestors hook up with the TERRELLS back on 5 Aug. 1794 when my 4th gr-grandfather, **Thomas GILLENWATER** m. **Mary WILKINS** d/o **William WILKINS & Elizabeth TERRELL**. Was her father **Timothy TERRELL** who was residing in Orange Co. NC & son of **William & Susanna TERRELL**. Has anyone ever find Suzanna's surname for sure? Would love to know the truth of the matter. **Mrs. G. A. Lucille Freeman; 316 11th Ave; Lewiston ID 83501-2742**

I appreciate your printing of my query on page 1071. I have since learned that **James M. TERRELL** was b. about 1822 in Wake Co. NC, not Caswell Co., although he did spend most of his life in Caswell. He m. **Martha Ann THOMAS**. I still seem to be at least one generation away from connecting to the main line of TERRELLS. **TERRELL GENEALOGY** by **Emma DICKEN** came close, but did not quite solve the next connection. **Ramona Smith Supensky; 261 Spring Garden Rd; Chatham VA 24531; e-mail: monas@ns.gamewood.net**

My father's mother was **Mary Ellen TERRELL** b. 09//1851 in Liberty Co. GA. She m. **David H. FLOWERS** in 11//1867 in Liberty Co. GA. They had 10 children, one

of which was my father, **Joseph H. FLOWERS** b. 06//1892. **Mary Ellen TERRELL** was d/o **Fleming Batey TERRELL & Annie PRICE**. **Fleming Batey TERRELL** was s/o **James TERRELL & Joannah PRICE**. **James TERRELL** was s/o **Philemon & Elizabeth TERRELL** who came from NC. I would like info about your society. **Juanita F. Champion; 2200 Mayport Rd #604; Atlantic Beach FL 32233**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Information was supplied. Above was published for benefit of others who share similar lineage. *DFB*

Want information on **Napoleon Bonapart TERRILL** b. 1839 at Madison Co KY, d. unknown place & date; m. **Elizabeth UNKNOWN**. He is my g-grandfather, last found in Crawford Co. KS census in 1910. I would like to find out his death date and where he is buried. He was s/o **Beverly Slaughter TERRILL & Florinda DAVIDSON**. #474; **Bonnie Pendergraft; 203 N East Ave; Pittsburg KS 66762-8505**

Want any information available on **William TERRELL** b. VA and his spouse **Esther BLEDSOE** b. VA d. KY; m. at Palma, Marshall (or adjoining) County, KY. Son **Joel TERRELL** listed in census as b. VA Dec. 1811, next in KY at age 21 owned land Calloway Co. KY. I have not found any William who m. Esther BLEDSOE. #364 **Mrs. Janet Bavaro; 1105 Elfstone Ct; Westlake Village CA 91361-1815**

Want all available information on **Elijah TERRELL** b. SC d. Covington, St. Tammany Parish, LA and his spouse **Mary Adeline HOSMER** b. SC, d. Covington, St. Tammany Parish LA; m. 11.12.1828 at St. Tammany Parish LA, Bond #1-79. Would love to have complete copy of census of **Elijah M. TERRELL** 1830 US Census (TRAILS p. 163). The "M" stands for **Martin**. #482 **Mrs. Mary Lynn Case Burglass; 4437 Orleans Blvd; Jefferson LA 70121**

I have been trying to search back from my grandmother's mother, **Adelaide TERRELL** m. **SHOWARD** in either New Kent or Hanover Co. VA & am delighted to find the TERRELL SOCIETY. **Jane C. Kennedy; 221 Fadley Rd; Weyers Cave VA 24486**

TERRELL/HANNAH/SMITH REUNION

This reunion will be held July 16-19, 1998 in Townsend, TN at the Talley Ho Inn; 8314 State Highway 73; reservations 1-800-448-2465. Host/organizer: Mrs. **Sylvia Hannah Meincke; 1146 George Anderson St; Ormond Beach FL 32174; ph: 904-673-0481**, granddaughter of **Lucy TERRELL & Sherman SMITH** of Townley, AL.

NEW JOHN DAVID/DAVIS? TERRELL DESCENDANTS

The TERRELLS participating in the above reunion believe they are descendants of **John David TERRELL**. In *TERRELL GENEALOGY* by **Emma DICKEN**, he is listed as **John Davis TERRELL**. References to this source in this article will be simply **DICKEN**, p#. Other information in this article was supplied by Mrs. **Meincke**. When descendant information either varies from or adds to **DICKEN**, it is enclosed in [brackets]. Any editorial comments will be clearly identified.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If you are descended from anyone named in this article, you are probably some degree of cousin to the reunion organizers. As usual, I remind you that the fact that something has appeared in print does not necessarily make it accurate. Any printed material (including *Terrell Trails*) should be used only for leads to locate source material. *DFB*

GENERATION ONE: **DICKEN**, p. 5-61

William TERRELL m. Susannah. It seems to be generally accepted that her surname was **WATERS**, however, **DICKEN** did not find proof when she researched her *GENEALOGY*. In fact, she admitted that she found no direct records of this family and had to guesstimate dates based upon other events such dates grandchildren were born, etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I have not seen any documents to prove this either. The information about this generation relies heavily upon a sketch made from memory by **John D. TERRELL** (1773—1850) s/o Col. **Harry TERRELL**. His "memory" was mostly (if not all) second-hand tradition. Of the children listed below as "generally accepted as correct," all except possibly **John TERRELL** of NC were deceased before John D. TERRELL was born if these dates are correct. Furthermore, John D. TERRELL was grandson of **Joel TERRELL of Virginia** listed below. Naturally William TERRELL's parentage is also based largely on guesses. We are calling this generation one simply because **DICKEN**

CALENDAR

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TERRELL TRAILS

began a section of her book with William and Susannah. DFB}

The children that DICKEN lists as "generally accepted as correct" are:

1. **William TERRELL, Jr.** d. about 1755 in Caroline Co. VA
2. **Joel TERRELL Sr.** d. 1758 Hanover Co. VA
3. **Anne TERRELL m. David LEWIS**
4. **David TERRELL** d. 1759 Caroline Co. VA
5. **Henry TERRELL** d. 1760 Caroline Co. VA
6. **Timothy TERRELL** d. 1763 Orange Co. NC
7. **James TERRELL** d. about 1772 Caroline Co. VA
8. **John TERRELL** d. about 1785 Franklin Co. NC

"It is believed that they may have all been born between 1690 and 1710."

GENERATION TWO: DICKEN, p. 232-234

Timothy TERRELL, s/o **William & Susannah TERRELL**, thought born about 1705-1711. They were in the part of New Kent Co. VA that became Hanover in 1729. He d. Orange Co NC 02//1763. Will dated 1 Feb. 1763, probated second Tuesday in Feb. (*Will Book A*, p. 29,30). He m. **Mary MARTIN** about 1731, probably in VA as it appears that he was in VA in 1741. Fourteen children named in his will, but probably not in birth order:

1. **Jemimah TERRELL** may have m. **William REYNOLDS** but DICKEN did not pursue the theory
2. **Ruth TERRELL m. Isaac BROOKS**
3. **Millie TERRELL**
4. **Solomon TERRELL**
5. **Micajah TERRELL** b. 1746, d. 1805 m. **Hannah GOODMAN**, d/o **Samuel & Martha GOODMAN**
6. **James**, also called **Nimrod TERRELL** in the will
7. **Simon TERRELL** b. 1755 (Below)
8. **Moses TERRELL** m. Ann "Nancy" **MARTIN**, will 1828-1831 Amite Co. MS
9. **Mary TERRELL**
10. **Elizabeth "Betty" TERRELL** b. Orange Co. NC 06/10/1756, d. Gaffney, Spartanburg SC 12/25/1820; m. 1768 **William WILKINS** b. 05/14/1746 VA, d. 1807 (Bible Record) 16 children listed.

11. **Keziah TERRELL**

12. **Daniel TERRELL**

13. **Richard TERRELL**

14. **Aaron TERRELL** b. Orange Co NC, d. Anderson Co. SC, will 1814, thought to have m. **Hannah STEELE**; 7 children;

Aaron & Moses are thought to have been twins; first five had already received their allotment, suggesting they had married and/or established their own homes; **Nimrod, Simon, & Moses** not to have their allotment until they came of age; Aaron to receive his after the death or marriage of his mother

GENERATION THREE: DICKEN, p. 247-248

7. **Simon TERRELL**, s/o **Timothy TERRELL & Mary MARTIN**, b. 03/27/1755 in Orange Co. NC, d. 1840 in Franklin Co. GA. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Chatham Co. NC and in 1836 was granted a pension for his services as Dragoon in the NC troops. He is listed in NC Revolutionary Army Accounts, *Book C*, p. 103 under Accounts Allowed by the State, paid **Simon TERRELL** two pounds eight shillings and listed again *Vol. XI*, p. 50, folio 2. Simon m. about 1775-1776 in Chatham Co. NC. **Sarah THOMPSON** d/o **William THOMPSON & Hannah BELL**, who moved from Sussex Co. VA about 1750.

Simon's brother, **Daniel TERRELL** m. Sarah's sister, **Hannah THOMPSON**. Both are mentioned in the will of Mrs. **Hannah BELL Thompson** dated 1784-88 as her daughters, **Sarah TYRRELL** and **Hannah TYRRELL**.

Timothy TERRELL in his will left his son, **Simon**, 300 acres of land lying at the wash and where I now live, being part of two surveys. Simon was also given "the remainder of a tract of land that my son **Solomon** lives on." In Chatham Co. NC **Simon TERRELL** and wife, **Sarah** in Feb. 1779 deeded to **Joseph John ALSTON** of Halifax Co. NC 350 acres of land "being all that tract of land whereon the said Simon TERRELL now lives and which was devised to him by the last will and testament of Timothy TERRELL, his father (*Deed Book "B"*, p. 225). The deed books show that Simon TERRELL bought land in that county in 1780.

He was in Chatham Co. NC when the census of 1790 was taken, but was in Franklin Co. GA by 1795 when he and wife, Sarah, gave a deed. (*Early Records of GA*, Vol I, p. 291) On 01/30/1808 Simon TERRELL, of Franklin Co. GA, sold a tract of land in then Morgan Co. but formerly in

Baldwin that had been granted to him in 1806. In that deed, Sarah was not mentioned according to the record we have and that suggests that she may not have been living at that time. Children:

1. **Timothy TERRELL** (1777-1860) m. **Mary "Polly" DAVIS** (below)
2. **Elizabeth TERRELL** m. **John MARTIN**; 6 children.
3. **Thomson TERRELL** m. Miss **BAKER**, "we think **Elizabeth BAKER**" and was living in Franklin Co. GA in 1820 when he drew land in a lottery of that date.
4. **William TERRELL** b. 1784 m. **Sarah KENDRICKS**; 1 dau., 11 grandchildren, 3 great grandchildren listed, untraced 2 daughters & 2 sons.
5. **Amelia TERRELL** m. **Thomas HOLLINGSWORTH**
6. **Hannah TERRELL** m. **James ALLEN**; 5 children listed.

GENERATION FOUR: DICKEN, p. 248

1. **Timothy TERRELL** s/o **Simon TERRELL & Sarah THOMPSON** b. 1777 Chatham Co. NC d. 1860 Banks Co. GA which had been cut from Franklin Co. in 1858. On 03/15/1792 Simon TERRELL deeded land in Chatham Co. NC to his son Timothy TERRELL. Records in the Secretary of State show that Timothy TERRELL obtained various land grants from 1801 to 1821 in Franklin Co. GA. He m. 1799 **Mary "Polly DAVIS**. They may have had other children, but no record of them has been found. Their only recorded child, **Thomas Flournoy TERRELL**.

GENERATION FIVE: DICKEN, p. 248

Thomas Flournoy TERRELL (1801-1850) s/o **Timothy TERRELL & Mary "Polly" DAVIS**, m. **Esther CAMP**. They moved from Franklin to Cherokee Co. GA in 1835. The first five children were born in Franklin Co. and the last 4 in Cherokee.

1. **Sarah Thompson TERRELL** b. 182 m. Rev. **J. H. LATHAM**, a Baptist minister and had 3 children;
2. **Hannah Belle TERRELL** b. 1828; never married.
3. **Amelia Madison TERRELL** b. 1830 m. **David VAN DYKE**; had a son and a daughter.
4. **Timothy TERRELL** b. 1832.
5. **William TERRELL** b. 1834, d. 1861 in war. 6. **James Anderson TERRELL** b. 1837.
7. **John Davis TERRELL** b. 1840 (Below)

8. **Thomas Flournoy TERRELL, Jr** b. 1843 died in his youth.

9. **Henry Clay TERRELL** b. 1844.

Of the above named sons, all but **Thomas F. Jr.** participated in the war between the states. **William TERRELL** lost his life in the army in Virginia in 1861, but all the others lived to return home, marry, and establish homes of their own. They all at some time during their service were members of **PHILLIPS** Legion, Georgia Cavalry and served under **J. E. B. STUART** in the Virginia campaign. **John Davis TERRELL** entered the army in 1862 and part of the time was as courier for Gen. **Wade HAMPTON**. He was paroled at Hillsboro NC 1865 and the other brothers at Greensboro NC 04/19/1865. [Descendant, **Neal P. HARBOR** said in an interview 08/18/1990 that **John** had a six inch scar on top of his head from a sword wound and was a very smart man.]

GENERATION SIX: DICKEN, p. 249-250

4. **Timothy TERRELL** b. 1832 in then Franklin Co. GA d. 1884, eldest son of **Thomas F. TERRELL & Esther CAMP**; m. 1856 **Elizabeth BUTLER** (1841-1914).

Among their children was **James Timothy TERRELL** who m. **Mattie STANLEY** (d/o **Benjamin M. STANLEY & Jane WILLIAMS**, who lived for many years about 2 miles west of Kennesaw mountain in Cobb Co. GA). **James Timothy TERRELL & Mattie STANLEY** lived near Calhoun GA until 1908 when they moved to Adairsville GA where they were still living in 1949, he at age of 87 years. All their children were living at that time.

1. **Ernest Benjamin TERRELL** of Memphis TN.
2. **Hon. Harry Butler TERRELL** b. 02/14/1891 near Calhoun in Gordon Co. GA, about 1/2 mile from the railroad station known as McDaniel; studied law and practiced in Atlanta, GA from 1911 to 1925 when he moved his practice to Tampa, FL where he still lived in 1949.
3. **Florine Marion TERRELL** m. **BROCK** and lived in Adairsville, GA.
4. **James Hoyt TERRELL** of Union City, TN.
5. **Mattie Lou TERRELL** m. **WILLIAMS** & lived in St. Petersburg, FL.
6. **Judson Morgan TERRELL** of Chattanooga TN.

6. **James Anderson TERRELL** b. Cherokee Co. GA 11/18/1837 son of **Thomas F. TERRELL & Esther**

TERRELL TRAILS

CAMP, d. in Decatur GA 1921; m. 1866 **Nancy EPPERSON** (1846-1911); children:

1. **Mary Emma TERRELL**

2. **Sarah Gertrude TERRELL**

3. **Winnie Davis TERRELL** m. **R. E. BULLOCK**, lived Atlanta, GA.

4. **William H. TERRELL** b. 1867 d. 1933, a lawyer of Atlanta GA. It has been said that he was the first to suggest creating a Confederate Memorial on Stone Mountain in a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*.

7. **John Davis [David] TERRELL** b. [Ballground] in Cherokee Co. GA 09/25/1840 son of **Thomas F. TERRELL & Esther CAMP** d. 12/[13]/1925 in Marion Co. AL [buried Shiloh Cemetery, Kansas, AL]; m. in [Ballground] GA [11/05]/1868 **[Elizabeth] Ann EPPERSON**, (? - [12/27/1893, Ballground GA, buried Shiloh Cemetery, Kansas, AL], sister of **Nancy EPPERSON** who m. his brother **James Anderson TERRELL**. John was a Mason and a member of the Methodist church. Children:

1. **Smith TERRELL** of Townley AL

2. **Charles TERRELL** of Parris AL 3. **John TERRELL** who went to KY

4. **Mrs. W. D EVANS**

5. **Mrs. W. D. HESTER** of Tremont MS

6. **Mrs. Sherman SMITH** of Townley, AL. The daughters have also been given as **Mollie, Barbara, & Dell**.

9. **Henry Clay TERRELL** b. 1844 youngest son of **Thomas F. TERRELL & Esther CAMP** m. Miss **GARRETT**; had 3 children.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the jumble of brackets that would have been required in the above list of children by **DICKEN**, the list compiled by the descendants is listed separately below. To the best of my knowledge the information in the remainder of this article has never been published. *DFB*

John Davis [David] TERRELL & [Elizabeth] Ann EPPERSON children:

1. **Mary E "Mollie" TERRELL** b. 07/04/1868 Walker Co. AL, d. 12/17/1941, buried in Tremont MS; m. **Will EVANS** b. Walker Co. AL; children:

1-1. **William KEVANS** (05/28/1889—04/05/1955) m. **Cecelia DAVIDSON** (07/27/1889—11/01/1979)

1-2. **Thomas J. EVANS** (1897-1965) m. **Arble ?** (1897—1988)

1-3. **Frank EVANS**

1-4. **Ruie D. EVANS** (07/29/1893—02/03/1960) m. **Muncy M. INZER** (12/13/1884—05/02/1963)

1-5. **Mattie Sue EVANS** (1895—1983) m. **Fint W. SANDERS** (1892—1937)

2. **Maggie Amazonia "Lucy" TERRELL** (10/26/1870—11/11/1956) buried Pocahontas Cemetery, Carbon Hill, AL m1. **Warrem JOHNSON** (dec'd, year not known); children:

2-1. **Kate JOHNSON** (07/27/1890—?)

2-2. **Willie JOHNSON**

2-3. **Annie Marsha JOHNSON** (?—01/25/1964)

Maggie Amazonia "Lucy" TERRELL Johnson m2. 09/24/1902 **Sherman William SMITH** (07/05/1875—07/17/1948); children:

2-4. **Theodore Roosevelt "Gunn" SMITH** (04/01/1903—04/23/1947)

2-5. **Alice Roberta SMITH** (05/06/1906—11/05/1977) mother of **Mrs. Meincke**)

2-6. **William Howard SMITH** (01/22/1909—04/12/1980)

2-7. **Jessie Wilson SMITH** (08/25/1913—04/13/1943)

2-8. **Fletcher William SMITH** (08/09/1914—)

3. **Smith TERRELL** (07/09/1873—03/13/1951) m. **Queen Alice BOSHELL** (09/16/1884—06/03/1908) d/o **Abner BOSHELL & Susan ALVIS**; buried Boshell cemetery, Townley AL; children: **James R. TERRELL** (05/02/1905—06/22/1905) & **Gladys TERRELL** (no dates)

4. **Charles Strauther/Strother TERRELL** d. 1943, buried Crumbley's Methodist Chapel m. **Lula Frances HALL**, (dec'd) d/o **John & Ada HALL**; children (in order listed on family tree print out):

4-1 **Hugh/Huey TERRELL** (dec'd) m. **Geraldine MURPHY**; children: **Barbara Ann TERRELL**; **Jackie TERRELL**; **Jeri TERRELL**; **Max TERRELL**; **Samson TERRELL**; & **Sue TERRELL**

4-2 **Frank Evans TERRELL** (dec'd, no further info)

4-3 Virginia Ruth TERRELL (dec'd) m. Melvin ANTHONY; child:

Melba Ruth ANTHONY m. James Maury TRAVIS; children:

1. James Melvin TRAVIS m. Karen Susie KENNEDY; children: Charles Maury TRAVIS & Sean Michael TRAVIS

2. Sharon Nan TRAVIS m. Don SKUFCA; divorced; child: Donny SKUFCA

3. Pamala Ruth TRAVIS (single);

4. John Anthony TRAVIS m. Leigh Ann DAVIDSON; children: Jared Ryan TRAVIS & Jake Walker TRAVIS

4-4 Wilamena TERRELL m. Pat HUDDLESTON (dec'd); children:

1. Patsy HUDDLESTON m. Earl GRANT; child: Glenna GRANT

1. Gene Howard HUDDLESTON

4-5 Helen TERRELL (dec'd) m. George HUDDLESTON; children:

1. Janet TERRELL (HUDDLESTON?) m. Tony TRUCELLI; children: Tonny TRUCELLI & Robert TRUCELLI

4-6 Charles "Ross" TERRELL (01/21/1919—) m. Eloise JOHNSON (01/24/1924); child: Charles Ross TERRELL Jr. (06/21/1945—)

4-7 John D. TERRELL (dec'd) m. Norma STIENKY; children: Bruce TERRELL & Marcie TERRELL

4-8 George TERRELL m1. Sue NOT LISTED, div.; children: Ann TERRELL & David TERRELL. George TERRELL m2. Mary NOT LISTED; child: Gigi TERRELL

4-9 Paul TERRELL m1. June NOT LISTED, div.; child: Mark TERRELL. Paul TERRELL m2. Euginia CLARK (dec'd); child: Paula TERRELL

4-10 Edna Earl TERRELL m. Jack KILGORE; children: Vicki KILGORE & Jackie KILGORE.

5. Willie Dell TERRELL (07/12/1884—1970) m. Clovis Dee HARBOR (07/12/1879—11/1947) both buried Tremont Methodist Cemetery, Tremont MS; children:

5-1. Robert Evans HARBOR (03/13/1904—1979) m. Winona BAILEY; children:

1. Frank Bailey HARBOR (11/07/1932—) m. Mary Hazel BROWN (04/08/1936—); children: Frank Lee HARBOR (12/05/1957—); Mary Michelle HARBOR

(12/02/1964—); Shannon Granville HARBOR (09/25/1972)

2. John David HARBOR (07/30/1945—) m. Janice Marie DAVIS; child: John Kevin HARBOR (12/05/1973—)

5-2. Neal Pride HARBOR (04/15/1906—) m. June Elanor HENDERSON (02/27/1908—); child: Donald Neal HARBOR (11/20/1942—) m. Connie Margaret JONES (03/28/1943—); children: Ian Ainsley HARBOR (10/18/1975—) & Taylor O'Neal HARBOR (04/01/1979—)

6. Barbara TERRELL buried Springhill Cemetery, Nashville TN m. John ALDRIDGE no children listed.

7. Joseph TERRELL (DICKEN says "John went to KY")

EDITOR'S NOTE: The submitters of this information were not sure how the following cousin fit into the family. DFB

7-1? John Henry TERRELL (11/12/1911—1979) buried Salor Cemetery, Pathfork KY m. Doris BISHOP 11/25/1931; children:

1. James D. TERRELL (05/27/1935—) Alva, KY

2. Phyllis TERRELL (05/12/1937—) Alva, KY m. Nathaniel SIMPSON

3. Ron TERRELL (06/27/1943—) Alva KY m. Frieda KIRBY/KERLEY?

4. Ken TERRELL (02/28/1944—) Alva KY m. Mary ROARK?

5. Sharon TERRELL (02/12/1947—) m. David CONOVER

GENEALOGY? ASK DAN!

Q. We have been members a long time, borrowed books once, & found nothing pertaining to my husband's family. I would like to find information on his grand & great grandparents. They came from England to Prince Edward Island to Boston. His great grandparents: Thomas TERRELL m. 03/20/1828 in Bedworth, Warwick ENGLAND to Ann KELSEY.

His grandparents: Henry TERRELL b. Warwickshire ENGLAND; m. Sept. 11, 1864 in Richmond, Surrey, ENGLAND; d. 02/17/1911; m. Louisa HUNT b. 04/25/1839 ENGLAND; d. 10/07/1932 Boston MA.

Can you suggest a book or books I could look in?

TERRELL TRAILS

**Marilyn TERRELL w/o Capt. Errol TERRELL 591 3
Mile Hill Rd; Middlebury CT 06762**

A. I am aware of only 2 genealogical books printed in England on the TYRRELL/TERRELL lines. *A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE TYRRELLS* by **J. H. TYRRELL** in 1904 and *THE TYRRELLS OF ENGLAND* by **O. F. BROWN**. The former is a book containing 72 pages of early history; pedigree charts Roman numerals I—LI pages 75—202; 29 pages descriptions of various TYRRELL arms. There is no index for these 241 pages. It would take weeks to read it studiously.

We have an every name index for the latter compiled by our president, Mr. **Don TERRILL**. I did not find either **HUNT** or **KELSEY** in that index. There are legions of both John and Thomas TERRELLS. I do not have the book, however, since neither wife is listed, it would be extremely difficult to prove a listing was his ancestor even if the time and place were similar.

First, I suggest that you call the nearest Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) and ask for the location of the nearest Family History Center and the days and hours it is open to the public. You do not have to be a Mormon to use their facilities.

When you visit the center, ask to search the International Genealogical Index for England. It is on CD-ROM and you can search for both first and surnames.

Due to the common TERRELL names, I suggest that you search for the wives, **Ann KELSEY & Louisa HUNT**. You can limit your search both geographically and by time frame. However, I doubt that there will be many hits on those two name combinations if you search the entire country.

If you find any matches, or near matches print them out if there are only a few. Be sure the full SOURCE information prints. Source information consists of a 7 digit Batch/Film number & a Serial/Sheet number if it is not a film. If there are a lot copy them to diskette in TEXT format if you have an IBM compatible system. Check to be sure that SOURCE information is included. If it is not, copy them in GED.COM format. GED.COM format is actually a data base in list form. Each line begins with the title of the field. The source information is the last two entries in each individual record.

When you have source numbers that look likely, the volunteers at the center can order copies of the original record which may be in one of several formats: pedigree chart; family group sheet; marriage record; miscellaneous record;

etc. This may include either the name and address of the submitter of the original information or a code number that points to that information.

While you are at the Family History Center, ask to search the index of researchers. This is a list of persons on which information is desired and the names and addresses of the persons desiring the information. There may be a match in this list. Naturally you want to limit this list to those looking for persons of the same names in ENGLAND.

Some of the family may have remained in ENGLAND. There may be cousins still there today. If so, they may be members of the **TYRRELL FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY in ENGLAND**. Contact: **Mr. John M Tyrill; Cornerways; 27 Packhorse Lane; Marcham, Oxon, OX13 6NT; ENGLAND** for more information.

Even if they are not members, you are eligible to join that society and the society may be able to supply books and/or research assistance. Even if they do not, they publish a quarterly newsletter and have back issues available. Mr. Don C. TERRILL provided them with a complimentary index to their newsletters several years ago.

If any reader knows of a book or books other than the two I named above, please advise Capt. TERRELL at the above address.

DFB



Stone Age

*The Proven; The Probable; The Possible;
and the Mythological from Europe*

Sir James Tyrrell -- Hero

This is the second of our historical descriptions of Sir James Tyrrell (14??-1503). Depending upon whose history you choose to believe, Sir James was either an assassin of royal children or a protector of them. Mr. Speares, our author, is not the first scholar to suggest that "Shakespearean" historians have got the story wrong; however, no other has done so much persistent and detailed research on the subject. The story that follows this introduction was distilled from a lecture given by the author to the Annual General Meeting of the Tyrrell Family History Society (U.K.) on 7 October 1995.

From the time of the Norman conquest of England in 1066 AD until the setting of our story in the late 15th Century, France had felt free to meddle in the internal affairs of England. On the other hand, England still held territory around Calais in what is now modern France. The claim of legitimacy of the Plantagenet (family) kings of England extended back to William the Conqueror by birth or by marriage. In a time when kings claimed the Divine right to rule with near absolute power, one would think that the only way to become king was to be born to it. This was generally true, but there were "legitimate" deviations. The crown could be acquired through marriage. Also, brothers, sisters, mothers, and even cousins could claim a legitimate Divine right to be king, if they could raise a big enough army to defeat a weak king on behalf of a disaffected province. There had even been a rebellion in which King Richard II (1367-1400) had been defeated by his nobles, forced to abdicate in favor of his son (Henry IV), and subsequently murdered. These challenges, as well as endless struggles against the French, kept England frequently at war; and seldom did a kingship ever seem secure.

As our story opens in 1483, King Edward IV (Edward Plantagenet) (1442-1483) has died. He leaves two sons: Edward V (age 12) and Richard (age 11). Edward IV's brother, Richard (Plantagenet) Duke of Gloucester (1452-1485), is on his way to London to become the legal guardian of the child king, Prince Edward V. Another pretender to the throne, Henry Tudor (1457-1509), Earl of Richmond, is eyeing the situation from his exile in France. He would like to seize the throne and replace the Plantagenet Dynasty with a Tudor Dynasty, and he has the assistance of the French king, who feels Henry would be more malleable than the Plantagenets. His claim to the throne is through an illegitimate line: He is the grandson of a Welsh gentleman of the bodyguard of the infant King Henry VI (1421-1471), who had become the lover of Henry V's (1387-1422) widow, Queen Catherine, and had perhaps secretly married. On his mother's side he was descended from John of Gaunt. Henry Tudor is the only surviving Lancastrian claimant to the crown; and he is in secret league with the Duke of Buckingham, posing at court as a loyal patriot, to invade England with mercenaries and seize the crown. Into this untidy mess steps our man Sir James Tyrrell and his lord Richard Duke of Gloucester (to become King Richard III). [Don C. Terrill, editor]

Sir James Tyrrell of Gipping - Time To Set the Record Straight

An Address Before
The Tyrrell Family History Society
by Mr. J.A. Speares, O.B.E.¹
at High Wycombe, England, 7 October 1995
(edited, and reprinted by permission)

It is a very great privilege indeed to have been invited to address your annual family gathering on the life of Sir James Tyrrell of Gipping in an effort to put the record straight.

Your Chairman, John, has told you of the accidental way in which I came, as a retired official, to study odd bits of evidence of late 15th century intrigue and espionage with attempts to overthrow the

¹ O.B.E. - Officer of the British Empire. A British order, "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," instituted in 1917 by King George V to reward both civilian and military wartime service, although currently the honor is bestowed for meritorious service to the U.K. Government in peace as well as for gallantry in wartime. The Order is divided into five classes (G.B.E., K.B.E., C.B.E., O.B.E., and M.B.E.), of which conferment of the two highest classes entails admission into knighthood. Appointments are made on the recommendation of the Minister of Defence and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The medal bears effigies of King George V and Queen Mary, along with the motto "For God and the Empire."

Plantagenet monarchy in England, and later to restore it. I just carried on investigating with no other thought than to find out what had really happened. This talk is thus the first time I have tried to look at things objectively and exclusively from Sir James' point of view. I am not a biographer, much less an historian. These aspects are already well covered in *The Tyrrells of England* [O.F. Brown, 1982] and other family publications. It is those aspects of the story that remind me of official business that I wish to address.

Such is the teaching of history in this country that we are all too familiar with the grisly tale of the "Princes in the Tower" as dramatized by Shakespeare and others. Viewed by an official, it all seemed to me like nonsense: University historians, at least not a few of them, still solemnly tell us that Sir James borrowed the keys of the fortress for one night, smothered the two princes on the orders of Bad King Richard, and then dug up a stone staircase in the middle of the night to bury them. With the River Thames flowing by, at the foot of that staircase at that time, one would have thought that a couple of sacks, a few stones as weights, would have made more sense. Simplicity is the essence of all secret operations, as any intelligence officer in any age would be the first to stress.

Before you say that "it may have been partially true" (and there could, of course, have been *some* factual content) let me just add that, professionally speaking, after a diplomatic career, largely in the Middle East, where there have been coups, murders and revolutions of one sort or another, this absurd story strikes me as only the first of many equally illogical and naive arguments used by historians of the "politically correct" school of Medieval history to rationalize events in politics and statecraft. We shall discover others as we follow Tyrrell's official career. When he was executed by Henry VII's orders on Tower Hill in May 1502, it was for doing what? Answer: For supporting, for the last 17 years of his life the cause of, primarily the younger son of King Edward IV -- the same boy he was supposed to have murdered back in 1483! This is the boy known in this country as Perkin Warbeck, but regarded as the rightful Plantagenet heir by every other historian in Europe, as well as by every West European government of that period, including the French. As we go through the history of the period, we shall find that Sir James' life becomes indeed a sort of living proof not only of his loyalty but of the genuineness of Perkins' claim to be Richard of York (son of King

Edward IV and heir to the throne), the name by which I shall call him in this talk.

Politically correct allegations that this boy was an impostor are naive in the extreme (if one knows anything about court life in less institutionalized kingdoms as they existed then and still do in some parts of the world today).

The same applies to arguments that take no account of the needs and methods of royal security and statecraft in those unstable times.

But, enough of these introductory remarks. Let us now look, step by step, at the situation as it seemed in March 1483, when Richard of Gloucester first heard that his brother King Edward IV, had died suddenly and mysteriously; obliging him to come down to London with Sir James Tyrrell, his Master of Horse, and others of his entourage, to take charge of the young King Edward V, his nephew, and stabilize the kingdom on his behalf.

I say "stabilize," because stability is, and always will be, the first objective of government, *any* government. (Look at the effect on Saddam Hussein of recent moves made by members of his own family.) The most serious threat to stability is, of course, the threat of armed invasion by a foreign power. Richard and his brother King Edward IV had, for years, faced the risks of armed support for the illegitimate Tudor line, assisted by the French in their efforts to prevent the Plantagenets from building an independent English Kingdom. The two brothers, Edward IV and Richard, had even spent years in exile in Bruges (in modern Belgium) before returning to regain the kingdom at the Battle of Towton in 1461. By 1475 they were strong enough to force the French to accept a 9-year peace treaty at Picquigny. But, now in 1483, that treaty was due to expire. The talk was of war. An invasion fleet in support of Henry Tudor was being built up by King Louis of France and the sudden death of King Edward seemed, to some, like the opening round of the next invasion attempt. Not surprisingly, the first decision of the English Privy Council after Edward IV's death was to reinforce the English-held port of Calais (on the French coast).

But, as they came south after many years guarding the Scots border, there were many things that Richard and Tyrrell did not know. I link Tyrrell with Richard because, in those times a Master of Horse traditionally looked after most of a royal household, including security questions, the part James Tyrrell was destined

to play in life, and hence the key to understanding the history of his period.

Unfortunately, they did not yet realize that French intelligence, with long years of Continental experience, was very efficient. It is by no means impossible that Edward IV had been poisoned. We shall come to such things later.

The English defense plan was based on a Triple Alliance with France's two neighbors: Burgundy in the East (including modern Belgium), then a very powerful Dukedom where Edward's sister Margaret was Duchess, and, in the west, Old Duke Francis of Brittany, whose daughter, Ann, his heiress, was due to marry Edward's son, now the boy king Edward V. According to the treaty arrangements, a English archer force, a "rapid reaction force" as we might now say, was to be available as part of the plan to reinforce Brittany and exercise a pincer movement on the French in the event of an attack on England. With the imminent possibility of a French invasion in April 1483, after the king's sudden death, this treaty was obviously of crucial importance and, since it hinged on the lives of the two young princes and the marriage of one of them to Ann of Brittany, their deaths were *the very last thing* any Plantagenet supporter, let alone the dead king's brother, Richard, would want. Of even greater importance was the fact that the French plan involved support for Henry Tudor, whose only means of legitimizing a claim to the throne of England lay in marriage to the boys' sister Elizabeth (as he eventually did), a claim only valid once both boys were dead. Thus the French had every reason for destabilizing the succession at this point. From this you will see that the Shakespearean story -- that Richard, hitherto his brother's most loyal supporter, and particularly Sir James, came south to murder the princes and take over the state for himself -- makes no sense at all. The fact that they brought no troops with them makes usurpation of the throne even more ridiculous.

But, as I have said, they had no warning of the situation in London, where there was a tense atmosphere of intrigue and French espionage activity, usually overlooked when academics dispute and recount all the gory details of June 1483. No less than *eight* members of the Privy Council, including Hastings, the Lord Chamberlain, Archbishop Rotherham and others, had been in the pay of French intelligence ever since 1475. Their signed receipts for the money are still in the French archives in Paris! Edward's widow, Dowager Queen Elizabeth and her

family by her first marriage, were in touch with Hastings in a plot to seize power from Richard, the young King's legal guardian, and manipulate the kingdom in their own interest. The Queen even had a hole knocked in the wall of the treasure house into the Sanctuary where she took refuge with much of the royal reserves.

Before Richard and Tyrrell realized what was going on, Hastings had taken control of the young king in the Tower, leaving Richard and Tyrrell with the need to plan a raid on the fortress to get him out. But this was not all. On 9th June, at a Privy Council meeting, another French contact, Bishop Stillington, challenged the legitimacy of the young King. Much confusion followed, leading Richard to send for troops from York to sort the matter out. The situation then led to a suggestion lobbied by the Duke of Buckingham, still falsely posing as Richard's ally, that he take over the crown himself. This he reluctantly did at the end of June. Later it was to become clear that Buckingham was in league with Henry Tudor.

If all this was not enough, let us add, most important of all, that Angelo Cato, the French chief of intelligence, a known expert in poisons, had, for nearly a year, had an agent in English court circles -- Dominic Mancini, who was in direct contact with John Argentine, doctor to the two princes in the Tower. Significantly, Argentine was to become Henry Tudor's doctor when he seized the throne three years later...

We can leave this sorry state of affairs at the beginning of July with Richard as King, setting out on an inspection trip around England to check up on defenses against invasion, and stabilize the situation as best he could. Tyrrell was now royal bodyguard commander-designate with security responsibilities. Invasion was imminent; the Breton Treaty was in tatters, due to the bogus claim of Edward V's illegitimacy, numbers of French agents were still in position in the London establishment; and Buckingham's treasonable status was not yet discovered. Can you wonder that the first step was to safeguard the royal family? There is plenty of evidence of this, if you look for it.

First, all those attending the Princes in the Tower were dismissed. Mancini managed to escape to France before he could contact his agents and find out what happened to the Princes; next, a safe haven at Sheriff Hutton castle in Yorkshire, with supervision of

cooking and food, was organized for all the important royals. But, thirdly, because of the Tudor threat, the two young princes were hidden elsewhere. The legend that Tyrrell himself took charge of them is quite plausible in view of that threat.

This is the point at which Tyrrell's career began in earnest, as I slowly realized, piercing my way through the maze of intrigue, of who was working with whom, for whom, and why, as the fortunes of the Plantagenet dynasty came under challenge. As Captain of the Knights of the Body, Tyrrell's first success seems to have been to unmask the traitor Buckingham. By the beginning of October, a full fortnight before the event itself, he had evidently had reports from within the Duke's household that a rebellion was planned for the 17th. If you think about the difficulties, he must have been on the trail for some weeks to get that information. Richard had given him the powerful authority of Constable Commissioner of England and as such he sought the Duke out when the rebellion began and captured him, in hiding in the west country, and took him to Salisbury for trial and execution.

This took place on November 2nd, by which time the invasion had failed and Henry Tudor returned to France. In Buckingham's place, Tyrrell was then made responsible for a whole range of estates along the Welsh border, and in the West country, to raise troops and consolidate defenses. The royal establishment was still heavily penetrated, but the invasion attempt had been warded off.

Tyrrell's next move was, no doubt, to organize counter-espionage operations and, in due course, other enemy agents, like Collingbourne in York house, Richard's mother's place in London, were uncovered after surveillance to establish their contacts. He visited Bruges more than once to see Duchess Margaret on "matters greatly to the King's weale" -- in the contemporary official jargon for a mission of special secrecy and importance. As 1484 came on, security counter-measures continued, whilst an attempt to kidnap Henry Tudor in Brittany was planned in conjunction with Landois, the old Duke's chief minister. But, unfortunately, details of the plan were leaked to the French by an agent working for Archbishop Rotherham, and Henry Tudor was warned in time to escape over the French border with only the clothes on his back, with only an hour to spare. It shows the sort of thing Tyrrell was up against.

But of all things, the most urgent was what to do about the young princes, whose lives were the Tudor's chief stumbling-block to legitimacy.

Government is not just a matter of writing history or theorizing about it after the event. The future is unknown. Rulers have to think the unthinkable. Were the next French invasion to succeed and Richard be killed, their lives would be forfeit and the succession in danger.

This problem -- effectively the safeguarding of a Plantagenet succession, was to become the life's work of Sir James Tyrrell, the last Plantagenet Bodyguard Commander. The evidence of what he did about it might, I reasoned, be anywhere. It was no good reading historical theories, only facts counted. Tyrrell died for the cause without admitting anything.

The only way was to use what scientists call the "scientific method," and try to work out an hypothesis and then look for evidence to support, check and correct it. By so doing, one is, in fact, doing largely what (faced with an unknown future) Sir James must have thought about and decided for himself. Why him? Because he was the person professionally responsible. It is a fair assumption that the plan that emerged was largely his own, and that it had the approval of King Richard himself, and was known to no more than a handful of others.

Let us assume that both Princes had survived so far. There is no evidence that they had not. Both were alive on June 16th. There is an enigmatic letter sent by Richard to his Chancellor, the Bishop of Lincoln, on July 29th 1483, referring to the arrest of persons involved in "the fact of an enterprize" and instructing him to deal with them under the law. This is also the date on which Buckingham left Richard's inspection entourage. Was he already under suspicion? We don't know, but a day or two later Richard sent for the great seal, which would be required for a committal for treason. But the salary of the princes' tutor was continued for many months thereafter and public documents in early 1484 suggest they were both still alive.

Tyrrell would certainly have reasoned that, in the event of a Tudor success, hiding the boys in England would be madness. Burgundy, governed by their aunt, Duchess Margaret, was the obvious first choice. Yet Burgundy was frequently at odds with France and the court circles in Bruges could be assumed to be penetrated by French agents. Thus, some form of

undercover hiding arrangements would be necessary even there.

Secondly, at least one thoroughly loyal Plantagenet supporter who knew the plan would be needed to look after the young princes until they were old enough to stand on their own feet -- someone resourceful, used to special operations, and able to keep in discreet contact with Duchess Margaret. As we have said, someone very close to the late King and completely trustworthy.

Surprisingly, Tyrrell's choice was not difficult as you might think. Court circles were very small. One name stood out beyond all others. Edward IV had greatly admired the prowess of a soldier of fortune named Duarte Brandao, a Portuguese Jew, who had converted to Christianity and become English, with Edward IV as his Godfather, renamed Edward Brampton. Brampton had carried out a daring seaborne commando-type raid on the Earl of Oxford who was occupying St. Michael's Mount (a coastal fortress). He had later (in May 1483) recaptured two treasure-ships being taken off to France by one of the Dowager Queen's relatives. Brampton had been rewarded by Edward, after the St. Michael's Mount affair, with trading franchises with the powerful Burgundian guilds, including, please note, the Guild of Scheldt Boatmen based in Bruges in Burgundy. He was also a close personal friend of the King and Queen of Portugal, and he was also Governor of Guernsey in the Channel Islands. Significantly, in March 1484, he was knighted by the King, as Richard now was, and despatched abroad on a mission. Four months later he returned to England and was, in August, granted £100 a year for twenty years -- a lot of money for those days. Coincidentally, at the same time as he had been knighted, the Dowager Queen Elizabeth, mother of the two princes, mended fences with Richard, had received a pension of £200 a year, and accepted Richard's promise to look after her daughters. At the same time again, she wrote to her son the Marquis of Dorset, urging him to return from France to Richard's protection; a remarkable change of attitude towards someone alleged by some historians to have murdered her two sons.

When I came later to test the hypothesis and search for evidence of what really happened, it was hardly surprising to find that Brampton turned up as responsible for Prince Richard of York from 1484 onwards and that the boy was living in the household of someone named Warbecque, Dean of the Guild of Scheldt Boatmen, obviously one of Brampton's

contacts, using the name Perkin. We must assume too that Edward, his brother, if still alive, may logically have been similarly hidden.

Next, one must assume that Tyrrell would have reasoned that the prince or princes would need companionship of their own age, in secure conditions. You can't keep boys alone on their own. Thus, we also find that at the end of 1483, Richard had appointed as ambassador to Spain (a potential ally against France) Sir Bernard Delaforce.

We also then find that Anthony, Sir Bernard's son, had accompanied Prince Richard on his travels in secrecy from the start, a fact confirmed by the private papers of this well known Anglo-Portuguese family. Next, Brampton would additionally, of course, have needed all the influential covert political support to smooth out difficulties he might encounter, particularly if and when it came to surfacing Prince Richard as claimant to the throne. Sir John Kendall, Grand Prior of England in the Order of St. John, who we also find was allied to Sir James Tyrrell, was thus to become a lifelong and valuable supporter of the fall-back plan, having links with the powerful armed commanderies of St. John throughout England and in Europe. It also appears that Sir John Kendall and Bishop Langton, another staunch Plantagenet, left England on Hospitaller business on 16 December 1484 on the ship sent, as usual, by the Grand Master; the famous Carrack of Rhodes, the "Rene del Mare," or "Queen of the Seas," sailing from the Tower Pier. Years later in his so-called Confession, Richard of York ("Perkin," that is), said that he had left England in "The Queen" ship accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Brampton. Thus, we find that all the people best suited to help safeguard the princes in a dire emergency are found to have been so engaged!

To press the coincidences one notch further, you will find that Elizabeth of York (the princes' sister) and probably also their mother the Dowager Queen, were guests of King Richard at a sort of last Christmas banquet of the Plantagenets in December 1484. At that time, Christmas was the old feast of St. Nicholas, held on the 14th of December, just two days before the Bramptons left with Kendall and the princes from the Tower Pier.

Tyrrell, meantime, was compelled to spend much of that Autumn in Calais, where the loyalty of the Blount brothers, commanding the important castles of Hammes and Guisnes was now in doubt. He had to besiege Hammes eventually in December and the

brothers defected to France taking the person for whom they were responsible, the Earl of Oxford, with them. Tyrrell stayed on with Lord Dynham (who took over Hammes) and made several more discreet visits to Duchess Margaret in Bruges. When he returned to London in 1485 we find that, as the invasion threat increased, the final stage of the "Fall-Back Plan," for such we must now term it, was about to be implemented.

It needed a leader. The choice was obvious. King Richard appointed the head of his own bodyguard, Sir James Tyrrell himself, as Lieutenant of Guisnes and Deputy Governor of Calais, under John of Gloucester, his own natural son. In addition, he gave Tyrrell a massive lien of £3,000 on the Staple Wool trade and a further £3,000 in funds plus the right to recruit troops from most of the west of England and in Wales, for service in Calais. These were sums not far short of the whole annual royal budget. This assignment is as staggering as it is unique.

Remember, too, that, faced as he was with imminent invasion, King Richard had sent abroad Tyrrell and Brampton, two of the most competent and trustworthy supporters he had.

But there had, during 1484/5, been one snag. For some unknown reason, there had to be a change of plan. Two months after Tyrrell's appointment briefly, in March 1485, we find that Brampton returned to England and was immediately appointed ambassador to Portugal. We find later that he took Prince Richard of York and Anthony Delaforce with him and lodged them in Lisbon privately with a Portuguese friend, a well-known knight called Vacz da Cuhna. It is tempting to connect this change of plan with the subsequent statement by young Prince Richard that an attempt had been made on his life in which his older brother Edward (V) had been killed. A breach of security in Bruges must always have been a possibility, and Brampton would naturally have thought of falling back on his powerful connections in Lisbon. We thus arrive at the deployments of the Fall-Back Plan as it stood when, in August 1485, after first kidnapping and murdering Landois, England's Breton ally, the French again launched a force in support of Henry Tudor leading to King Richard III's death in battle against Henry Tudor's mercenary troops at Bosworth Field in August 1485 and the installation of the new Tudor dynasty under King Henry VII (alias Henry Tudor). There was, first of all, Tyrrell in Calais with close personal ties with

Duchess Margaret, in charge of the funds; then Sir John Kendall, acting as his link with supporters in England; also, for example, Sir Richard Harleston, another Yorkist, still Governor of Jersey, and, of course, Brampton (linked with Delaforce, in Portugal and Spain, respectively), in charge of the Prince Richard. In touch with this group were several other faithful Plantagenet supporters: Sir George Neville, Sir John Taylor, and others. But newly minted King Henry VII knew nothing of this Plantagenet network. However, as he came to know of the plan, Tudor counter-operations were to become increasingly effective.

[Also, although the Tudor supporters had been spreading throughout the land rumors of the murder of two child princes, the deed was blamed on King Richard III, and Tyrrell was not implicated.]

You could indeed say that the counter-subversive potential of the Tudor-based English Nation State was to be honed, over the coming years, against the very far from ineffective Yorkist networks in Europe for which Tyrrell was responsible. Meantime, we need not concern ourselves with all the sad consequences of the change of dynasty for England. But how Tyrrell survived as Deputy Governor of Calais and Lieutenant of Guisnes, with responsibilities for the Wool Trade with Burgundy despite having been Commander of King Richard's bodyguard remains a mystery. But, whatever view we take of this, the fact is that whilst officially working for a new regime in England, he was in secret Plantagenet service for the rest of his life. That he was loyal "to the death" to the dynasty to which he had sworn allegiance is quite literally true despite all that has been said against him. *No other explanation fits the facts.*

The next phase of the Plantagenet story in England starts with the first two attempts to restore their fortunes: The counter-coups of Easter 1486, i.e., the rebellion of Lovell and Stafford, which quickly failed; and the more serious but obviously unplanned rising, based in Ireland, on behalf of the impostor Lambert Simnel, masquerading as the Earl of Warwick, in early 1487. It is, however, quite clear that neither rebellion formed part of Tyrrell's Fall-Back operation in support of Richard of York (Prince Richard). But, in the case of Lambert Simnel, it is interesting to note that, on hearing of the rebellion, John of Lincoln, who had been Richard III's official heir, and who was still at liberty under Henry, escaped to Ireland and thence immediately to Burgundy for talks with Duchess Margaret. She

supplied, at very short notice, 2,000 German mountain troops, within eight weeks, to give the operation some chance of success.

In the event, however, the Battle of Stoke, fought in June 1487, went in Henry's favor and John of Lincoln was killed.

The only result of these spontaneous efforts was, unfortunately, to disclose and flush out many Yorkist supporters prematurely. By January 1488, Sir James Tyrrell was again in Bruges for talks with Duchess Margaret and, this time, also with the Emperor Maximilian, presumably to assess the position and pick up the pieces. He was, it is reported, received with great warmth and kindness. People talked of how approachable he was and how he could iron out trade problems and get things moving like no one else. However, from now on, the main plan was still to go ahead, *in secrecy*, until the time came to "surface" Prince Richard politically. It is certain that, even at this stage, Henry still had no idea what was brewing.

The next two years were to put King Henry's relations with France severely to the test as he began to find that he had to put English state interests first. French pressure on old Duke Francis increased to a point of open warfare. By September 19, 1488, when Francis died and his daughter Ann inherited, Henry was paradoxically forced to send 8,000 troops to her support against the same French who had put him on the English throne. The Emperor Maximilian had meantime been hoping to marry her himself, and this, too, led to hostilities.

In this complex situation, Henry sent a peace commission to the French to try to sort matters out. It consisted, you may be amused to know, of Sir James Tyrrell, Sir John Kendall, and Henry's own private secretary, Stephen Frion. Precisely how the covert operation that followed was engineered is hard to tell. But the result was sensational. By Winter 1489/90, Frion had defected to the French -- one can only assume with the approval of Duchess Margaret and at Tyrrell's instigation in view of what was to follow. This is certainly the view of the Elizabethan intelligence chief, Francis Bacon, sixty-odd years later. Frion's pay was continued for nearly a year before Henry discovered what had happened. Working apparently as a double-agent for Duchess Margaret, Frion thus succeeded in persuading the French that their support for Henry had been a mistake and that they should reverse their policy and recognize a Plantagenet claimant!

Meantime, arrangements were being made, presumably by Tyrrell in consultation with Brampton, to transfer control of Richard of York (and with him, Anthony Delaforce) to a certain Pregent le Moinsne, a Breton with big trading and political connections in Ireland including Tyrrell's own contacts. And, in September 1491, Richard and Anthony went there with him. Meanwhile, to cut a long story short, at roughly the same time the French Royal Council passed a formal resolution admitting that their former policy of support for Henry Tudor had been a mistake and recognized Richard of York as rightful king of England, this made nonsense of earlier vague claims, based on Mancini's reports, that Prince Richard and his older brother Edward had been murdered by King Richard III and Sir James Tyrrell in 1483! The prince was received at the French court at Amboise, on return from Ireland, given a royal guard of honor and treated more royally than anything ever accorded Henry Tudor. He then moved on to Bruges, openly, and was received joyfully and publicly recognized by his aunt Duchess Margaret for the first time. He was now 18 years old and he set up his headquarters in Bruges in the English consulate with guards outside and the royal arms and his style and titles over the door. The "Merchant of the Ruby," as he was known in Tyrrell's secret correspondence networks, had finally been surfaced and recognized even by England's old enemy, France, and not just Burgundy and the Holy Roman Empire. At this stage fighting again broke out between England and France; but it was not until September 1492 when Henry reached the Calais enclave that he suddenly came to realize that he had to contend with a fully-grown Plantagenet claimant with widening European support.

Polydore Vergil, Henry's historian, says he feared "a great upheaval," whilst Hall's Chronicle says that he was "more sicke and fretted in his stomache by this discovery than by the battaile" itself. As was said at the time, the memory of the Plantagenets "lay like the lees at the bottom of men's hearts" in England. The threat was real.

Tyrrell and Kendall negotiated a settlement with France on Henry's behalf on the basis that the French would give no support to Richard. Needless to say, this hardly mattered to the Plantagenets, since his main support clearly lay with Burgundy and the Emperor. But it did mean that there was scarcely anywhere in Western Europe that did not openly recognize the Prince for what he really was: King Edward IV's younger son. Today, European historians are apt, as I have personally discovered, to

treat English historians who follow what has been called by one of them the "dramatic evidence" of Shakespeare's play with open contempt. It simply is not credible. This is not the way things really happen.

But, the sudden surfacing of the challenger meant a very different operational structure with increased security problems for Tyrrell.

His own position as Lieutenant-Governor for Henry in Calais made it necessary for him to take extreme care about his contacts with all who were now to be overtly connected with "Prince" Richard -- in that widening *open* contacts increased the risks to the *secret* control network.

The same applied to Sir John Kendall who, you will remember, was responsible for covert contacts with the Tyrrell family and other supporters in England. As the news of a Plantagenet comeback spread hope and enthusiasm throughout England, Henry's scope for attacking and penetrating the Yorkist networks was obviously increased and Tyrrell's problems too.

Here Henry, brought up in intrigue on the fringes of the French court, angling for cash handouts and so on, proved himself a master of counter-intelligence practice. His methods are well illustrated in a report found by Gairdner, the 19th century historian, but never properly assessed -- the so-called "Flamank Information."

A Sir Robert Clifford, having had private and secret talks with Sir William Stanley, set off for Burgundy to make contact with Richard. On his way back to England through Calais, he unwisely told the Governor Nanfan (Henry's man at this stage) that Richard really was Edward IV's son. "Never went words colder to my heart," Nanfan told one of his relatives later. Obviously, this was leaked to Henry. Clifford was promptly forced to act as Henry's secret double agent "or else." Going through the evidence of the secret war that was to follow, one finds several examples of Henry "turning" as the phrase is, overt supporters in Richard's entourage and using them as secret agents. By 1493, his agents had flushed out the Warbecque affair and he was able to use it as propaganda, claiming that Richard was an impostor. Meantime, as he campaign of forced agent recruitment went on, he was gradually gaining the upper hand in the struggle *without Richard's leading supporters on the secret net becoming aware*. Richard's public campaign went, seemingly, from strength to strength all over

Europe. But, covertly, the communications of the "Merchant of the Ruby" began to be intercepted and known to Henry, who handled much of the operation himself, as his hand-written notes on the papers still show.

By December 1494 he was ready to act and a round-up of Yorkist supporters in England took place, but not all of them; the overseas networks went untouched. March 14th 1495 was to see a crucial intelligence breakthrough. Henry succeeded in recruiting Bernard de Vignobles, Sir John Kendall's secretary and through him, secretly learned of the role of Sir James Tyrrell and his family in Prince Richard's affairs. Note the date! 1495. Henry did not, however, act against them for *nearly seven years*. He just bided his time to smoke out the rest. Thus, when the great Plantagenet invasion planned for the Kent coast in 1495, took place with a force of 5,000 troops provided by the Emperor, the operation was blown in advance and the initial landing party of 300 were captured and hanged by the local Sheriff and his men. Richard wisely called off the attempt. He and Anthony Delaforce and the rest of his entourage sailed on up to Scotland where they were royally received by King James IVth.

King James arranged for him, and this is important, a splendid marriage to Lady Katherine Gordon, daughter of one of his most important ministers, the Earl of Huntly, and Richard spent nearly two years there preparing for the next invasion attempt. Anthony Delaforce was destined to remain in Scotland, where King James had promised to carry out a diversionary attack across the English border to coincide with the attempt. In September 1497, Richard landed at St. Michael's Mount, where the Cornishmen were natural allies, and proclaimed himself King Richard IV. His wife and children are reported to have been with him. But once again, Henry's forces were ready for him and after a defeat at Exeter, and an attempt to seek sanctuary at Beaulieu Abbey, he and his family were captured. Richard had not long to live. For obvious reasons he was not allowed to see his sister, Henry's Queen, or to be with his own family. But, as a strange commentary on Henry's conscience, perhaps fear of Divine retribution, once executed, he was buried, not as a "feigned boy" from Burgundy (Henry's propaganda line), but with all his past Plantagenet forbearers in what is now the Dutch Church of the Austin Friars in the City of London.

Tyrrell's loyalty to the Plantagenet cause was never more clearly evident than in what he next did. Still not knowing of the penetration of Sir John Kendall's communications, he went on in Calais to support Edmund of Suffolk, younger brother of John of Lincoln, Richard's official successor, therefore the next in line for the throne. There followed a long period of secret thrust and counter-thrust as Henry's team of officers gained increasing experience in the covert struggle and sought to penetrate and disrupt Yorkist contacts with Burgundy, including professional officers such as Somerset, Warham and Baker. There is plenty of good, hard evidence for this, it has just not been properly studied. See Baker's report, if interested.

Slowly, they succeeded in gaining a grip. The projected invasion of 1502 in support of Edmund of Suffolk was never to take place. English historians scarcely refer to it, despite all the efforts Henry had to make to avert it. In Autumn 1501, Henry was ready to act against Kendall, but Sir John died in time to stave off an embarrassing confrontation with the Knights of St. John.

Tyrrell's turn came in Spring 1502. Henry sent Bishop Fox, the Lord Privy Seal, to Calais and called on Tyrrell to come out from Guisnes Castle aboard ship under Royal Safe Conduct. Obviously they feared a revolt in his favor by the Calais garrison. Once on board Tyrrell was told that he would be thrown overboard, presumably in full armor, unless he gave the agreed password for his own son to surrender Guisnes. He did so, presumably to save his son's life, but, of course, Henry's word was worth nothing and he was taken back to England and executed at Tower Green in May 6th 1502.

[It was claimed by the Henry's ministers that shortly before his execution Tyrrell had made a confession to the effect that he had murdered the two princes in 1483 in the Tower of London on behalf of King Richard III. However, no such confession was ever produced nor has one survived in any archive. Such a declaration may have been calculated to further destroy the claim to the throne made by Prince Richard (executed by Henry in 1497) and his descendants.]

This breach of a royal safe conduct was cited for decades as an example of Henry's dishonorable methods. Edmund's cause flagged immediately and, short of funds and helpers, he fell upon hard times in Burgundy. Eventually, when the Archduke Philip and his wife Joanna were forced into Weymouth by bad

weather en route for Spain, they were told politely by Henry that they were hostages and could only proceed when Edmund had been handed over. Philip saved his honor by insisting that Edmund's life should be spared if he did so. Henry agreed and left it to his son Henry VIII to execute him in 1513.

It was a sad ending to a great cause, kept alive for so long by bravery and loyalty and skill. As the Nation State came into existence its exigencies left no room for any moral guiding principle, but just that of state necessity. Sir James' life had been spent in loyal service to the established dynasty and it only remained for Henry's supporters to develop, as propaganda to discredit Richard III and the Plantagenet Dynasty, the story of the murder of the princes by Tyrrell and those said to have been involved with him, a story Tyrrell may well have used originally himself to fool Henry, based on some French attempt on their lives by Mancini back in 1483, to cover himself and enable him to keep his key position at Guisnes.

Perhaps this is the real explanation of the curious double pardon he extracted from Henry in 1486. Whatever the facts, it is certain that, as the Flamank information confirms, it was many years before King Henry would hear a word against him, so completely was he fooled until De Vignobles was recruited in 1495.

As to what happened to Richard's children, well, perhaps it was their bodies, buried at leisure on Henry's behalf, that were eventually found in the Tower.

Well, there it is, a long story of a struggle by Sir James Tyrrell to defend the Crown of England against a foreign usurper. But, in the end, the English people forced Henry to crown Elizabeth of York, Queen, and legitimize her son Henry VIII. I suspect that she knew what Tyrrell had done. He certainly visited her when in England and, after his death, the attainder (family punishment) on his son Thomas was quashed and he became a member of Queen Catherine's household.

We conclude this issue with TERRELL, listings of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) from the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) for **Connecticut**. We remind you that this type of information is available on all your surnames at your nearest Family History Center.

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STATE: CONNECTICUT

COUNTRY UNITED STATES

[illegible]

Δ= ENTRY ALTERED FROM SOURCE; Δ, Δ, Δ=RELATIVES
NAMED IN SOURCE. SEE "SYMBOLS" IN INSTRUCTIONS.

COUNTRY	UNITED STATES	STATE	CONNECTION	NAME	IN-MALE FEMALE MARRIAGE	FATHER / MOTHER OR SPOUSE OR RELATIVE	1. DATE	COUNTY, TOWN, PARISH	B	E	S	PATCH/ FILM NO	SOURCE
				TERRELL, MARY ANN			F B 27 JAN 1809	MIDDLESEX, CHATHAM	31 JAN 1899 MT	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0170391	FILM
				T'ARELL, MARY ANN		RELATIVE: ELENOR EMILY ANDERSON/	F B 27 JAN 1809	MIDDLESEX, CHATHAM	20 SEP 1991 OG	26 SEP 1991 OG	12 DEC 1972 AZ	1760746	FILM
				TYARELL, MARY ANN		NATHAN TERRILL/EMILY GREEN	F B 04 FEB 1854	LITCHFIELD, WOODBURY	13 MAR 1972 AZ	23 JUN 1972 AZ	07 FEB 1991 JR	7132728	31
				TERRILL, MARY B.		BENJAMIN S. HICOCK	F B 12 MAY 1875	LITCHFIELD, WOODBURY				9020703	44
				TERRILL, MARY E. A3		RELATIVE: JOEL J. TERRELL/	F B 09 JUN 1831	LITCHFIELD, OF NEW MILFORD	18 SEP 1922 LG	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0177987	FILM
				TERRELL, MARY ELIZABETH		RELATIVE: JOEL J. TERRELL/	F B 09 JUN 1831	LITCHFIELD, OF NEW MILFORD	18 SEP 1922 LG	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0177987	FILM
				TERRELL, MARY ENDORA		RELATIVE: JOEL J. TERRELL/	F B 09 JUN 1831	LITCHFIELD, OF NEW MILFORD	18 SEP 1922 LG	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0177987	FILM
				TYRILL, MARY F. A3		RELATIVE: JOEL J. TERRELL/	F B 09 JUN 1831	LITCHFIELD, OF NEW MILFORD	18 SEP 1922 LG	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0177987	FILM
				TURRILL, MARY L.		RELATIVE: JOEL J. TERRELL/	F B 09 JUN 1831	LITCHFIELD, OF NEW MILFORD	18 SEP 1922 LG	PRE-1970	PRE-1970	0177987	FILM
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				TERRILL, MARY L.		RELATIVE							

Δ= ENTRY ALTERED FROM SOURCE; \$, @, >=RELATIVES
NAMED IN SOURCE. SEE "SYMBOLS" IN INSTRUCTIONS.

THANKS FOR ANOTHER GREAT YEAR!
Merry Christmas & a Happy, Prosperous New Year!