

11/24/1995

Dear Elmore and Charlene,

Enclosed is information on London's Westminster School at which Lawrence Bathurst, our ancestor, Lawrence Bathurst, was a student from 1721 to 1727 (age 8 to age 16). I thought that you might wish to add it to your other Bathurst genealogical information. It might come in handy in case anyone from your family should have the occasion to visit London's Westminster Abbey and be interested in walking around the corner to the Westminster School. The School adjoins Westminster Abbey and is just across the street from the British Parliament and with its famous Big Ben clock.

I am enclosing copies of the following information concerning Westminster School:

- 1 - a print showing Westminster Abbey and Westminster School.

Westminster Abbey which was founded in 1065 and has been the location of the place of coronation of English Kings since 1066 as well as the burial place for many of those Kings.

Westminster School, which dates back to 1339, is unique among major English public schools in that it remains in the heart of London on the site of its medieval beginnings as a monastic school and was later refounded by Elizabeth I in 1560.

- 2 - a page from the School History listing Lawrence Bathurst as a student. [Note: We know now that he did not emigrate with his father to Georgia in 1734 as indicated in this writeup but had earlier been kidnapped and taken to Pennsylvania in 1727. His parents did not know that he was already in the American Colonies when they left England]
- 3 - a print showing the archway which is the main thoroughfare leading into the Schoolrooms since 1599.
- 4 - a print showing the holes which were scored over the past century or so by students twisting coins in the brick wall near the door of the School Store while waiting in the queue (line) to make their purchases.
- 5 - a copy of the summary of our trip to Europe this fall. Note the marked paragraphs on the second page.

*BEST WISHES FOR
THE COMING HOLIDAYS*

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL
at Westminster Abbey, London, England

We visited Westminster Abbey in London on Tuesday 10/10/95 and happened to read the inscription on the red granite pillar which stands in the small park area directly in front of the Abbey. The inscription reads, in part, "Dedicated to the graduates of Westminster School who lost their lives in the war with Russia" (in the 1800s).

The reference to Westminster School brought to mind that the John Bathurst of Canada's Genealogy indicated that Sir Lawrence Bathurst of Pennsylvania (Verne's Great, Great, Great, Great, Great Grandfather) had been a student at Westminster School.

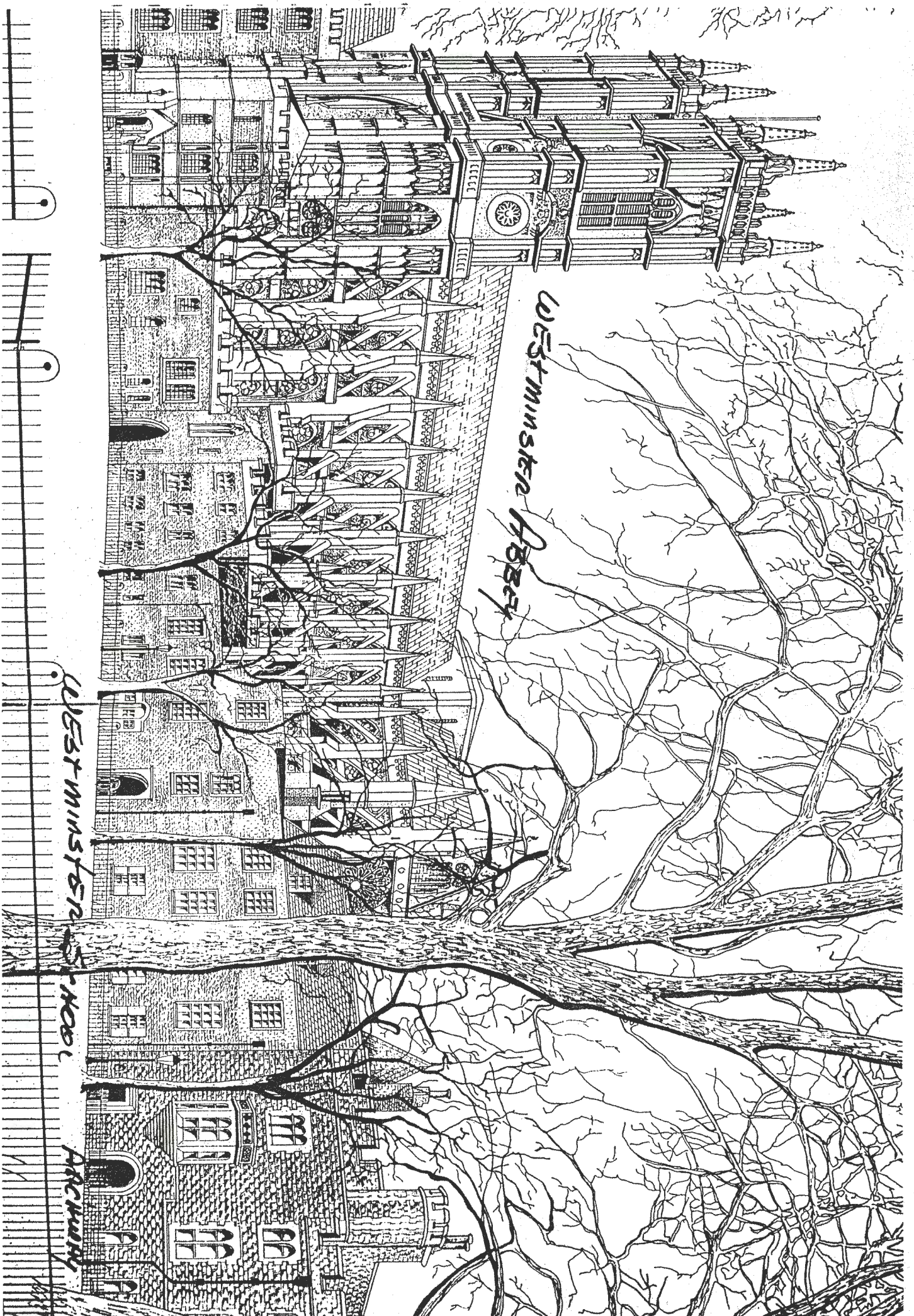
The Information Center at the Abbey told us that the Westminster School adjoined the Westminster Abbey Cloisters, right alongside the Abbey. An old archway, constructed in the 1500's, led into an inner courtyard where a sign indicated that there was no public admittance. I asked for a brochure describing the Westminster School and we were escorted through the Archway into the Little Dean's Yard where the School Store located. It was interesting to realize that 274 years ago Lawrence Bathurst walked through that archway into the Dean's Yard each day for classes as do today's students dressed in their black suits, white shirts, black ties, and carrying black book bags.

When I said that my ancestor, Lawrence Bathurst had been a student at Westminster School in the early 1700's, those in the School Store became very interested and enthusiastic. They brought out a book containing the names of students, who had attended Westminster School at that time - one of which was Lawrence Bathurst. He was admitted to Westminster School in 1721 and was listed as a student there until about 1727. We now know that, at that time, he was kidnapped and was taken to the American colonies and apparently sold as a indentured servant to the Walker Family. Because of his 8 years of education he also became a tutor to the children of the prominent Roberts family in Philadelphia. When I asked if the Westminster School records gave any indication if Lawrence Bathurst was a good student, I was told rather emphatically that he was a King's Scholar - which was the School's highest honor!

The Westminster School history book which we purchased at the School Store states in part: "Westminster School, which dates back to 1339, is unique among major English public schools in that it remains in the heart of London on the site of its medieval beginnings as a monastic school and was later refounded by Elizabeth I in 1560.

This unexpected visit to Westminster School provided a fitting end to a interesting and educational 6 weeks European trip.

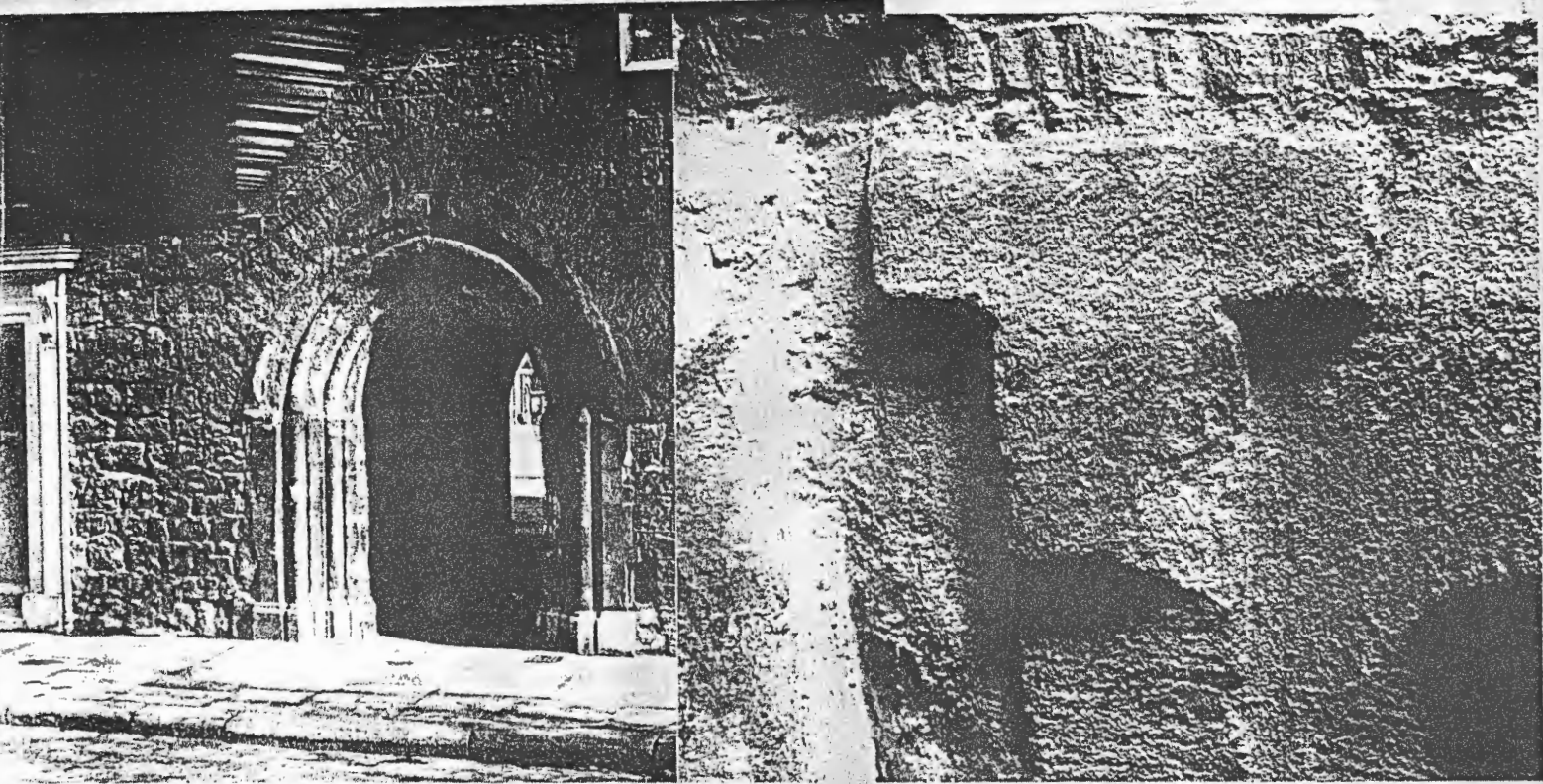
Verne M. Bathurst
11/24/1995



Westminster Abbey

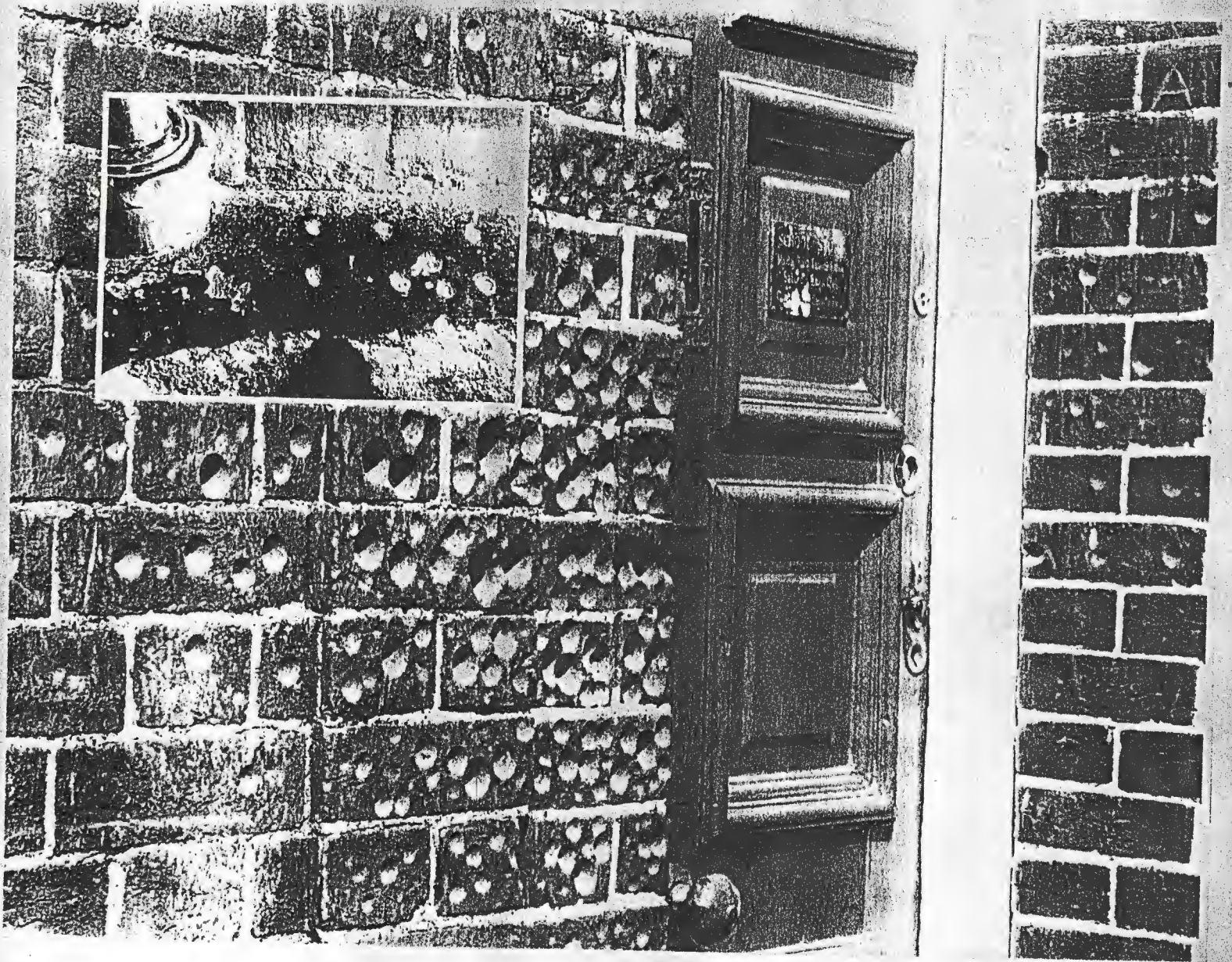
WESTMINSTER

ARCHWAY



It doesn't look like a school: (left) the battered and grimy archway from Dean's Yard which has been the School's main thoroughfare since 1599 when the monastic dormitory became the Schoolroom. An eleventh century capital (right), formerly an external window of the monks' dormitory, now hidden beneath the floorboards of a modern classroom.

The unchanging schoolboy:
holes scored by combs in the
modern brick work of the School
Store by boys waiting in the
queue; (inset) holes scored in the
stone benches of the Cloister by
monastic novices for the
medieval game of Nine Men's
Morris.



- Bateman, Gregory, son of Gregory Bateman, of London; *b.* ; *adm.* June 18, 1783; K.S. (aged 14) 1787; elected to Trin. Coll. Camb. 1791 (*adm. pensr.* June 21, 1791, scholar April 20, 1792); B.A. 1795; Rector of Pilton, Rutland, Feb. 28, 1800-1848, of Easton All Saints, Northants, from Nov. 9, 1805; *d.* April 21, 1848.
- Bateman, John; *b.* ; *adm.* (aged 13) Nov. 1720.
- Bateman, Thomas; *b.* ; *adm.* March 1717.
- Bates, Charles Chester, fourth son of John Henry Bates [q. v.]; *b.* March 1, 1816; *adm.* Jan. 15, 1827; Trin. Coll. Camb. (*adm. pensr.* June 15, 1837); B.A. 1841; *d.* June 1, 1847.
- Bates, Francis Edward, third son of John Henry Bates [q. v.]; *b.* May 5, 1811; *adm.* April 5, 1820; entered the navy and became a Midshipman on board H.M.S. Regent; *d.* Nov. 13, 1824.
- Bates, Henry William, eldest son of John Henry Bates [q. v.]; *b.* Jan. 2, 1807; *adm.* March 30, 1818; Peterhouse, Camb. (*adm. pensr.* Dec. 14, 1827); B.A. 1832; of Denton, Sussex; *d. unm.* Dec. 12, 1863.
- Bates, Joah Furey, son of Edward Bates, of London; *b.* July 28, 1811; *adm.* May 30, 1823; Trin. Coll. Camb. (*adm. pensr.* May 30, 1829); entered the Custom House and became Committee Clerk to the Board; retired May 5, 1881; *m.*
- Bates, John Ellison, second son of John Henry Bates [q. v.]; *b.* Dec. 12, 1808; *adm.* March 30, 1818; K.S. 1823; elected to Ch. Ch. Oxon. 1827, *matrio.* May 30, 1827; rowed No. 3 in the first race against Cambridge 1829; Perpetual Curate of Stratton Audley, co. Oxon., 1835-6; Curate to the Rev. T. Haldane Stewart at Liverpool; Incumbent of Christ Church, Waterloo, Liverpool, 1842, of Christ Church, Hougham, Kent, from 1844; *m.* 1836 Ellen, daughter of John Carleton, of Dublin; *d.* Feb. 17, 1856.
- Bates, John Henry, only son of Henry Bates, of Denton, Sussex, by Sarah, only daughter of Jonathan Ellison, of Cheshire; *b.* 1775; *adm.* July 8, 1785; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. 2nd Life Guards Dec. 3, 1794; Lieut. April 8, 1796; Capt. Jan. 17, 1799; retired Feb. 15, 1808; *m.* March 15, 1806, Harriet Eliza, third daughter of William Smith, of Chiswick, Middlesex; *d.* March 21, 1828.
- Bates, Nathaniel, second son of Ralph Bates, of Milbourne, Northumberland, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *b.* June 16, 1805; *adm.* Jan. 24, 1820; Ch. Ch. Oxon., *matrio.* June 4, 1824; *d.* 1855.
- Bateson, George; *b.* ; *adm.* July 20, 1772.
- Bateson, Robert, son of Robert Devereux Bateson, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucs, by Anne, second daughter of Allen Cliffe, of Mathern, Worcs; *b.* ; *adm.* (aged 16) Oct. 1749; *left* 1752; Univ. Coll. Oxon., *matrio.* May 12, 1752, migrated to St. John's Coll. Camb., where he was *adm. pensr.* Nov. 25, 1754; B.A. 1758.
- Bath, —; *b.* ; *adm.* Sept. 23, 1765.
- Bathurst, Edward, son of Sir Edward Bathurst, Bart., of Lechlade, Gloucs, by his second wife Susan, widow of Thomas Cook, of Stanton, and daughter of Thomas Rich, of North Corney, Gloucs; *b.* ; *adm.* ; K.S. ; elected to Trin. Coll. Camb. 1666 (*adm. pensr.* June 26, 1666, scholar 1667, fellow 1673), *matrio.* 1666/7; B.A. 1669/70; M.A. 1673 (*incorp.* at Oxford July 12, 1681); Tutor of Trinity 1675-84; Junior Dean 1689-91, Junior Bursar 1701-4, Senior Bursar 1710-6; signed the petition to the Bishop of Ely against Bentley Feb. 6, 1709/10; ordained (London) priest Dec. 23, 1677; Vicar of Arrington 1687, of Chesterton 1694, of Trumpington from 1695, and of Bottisham, all in Cambs, 1708-16; *d. unm.* Feb. 1719; buried in Trinity College Chapel.
- Bathurst, Lancelot, brother of Edward Bathurst [q. v.]; *b.* ; *adm.* ; K.S. 1663; emigrated to Virginia; his descendants are said to have settled in Jamaica.
- Bathurst, Sir Lawrence, Bart., elder son of Sir Francis Bathurst, Bart., by Frances, daughter of the Rev. — Peacock; *bapt.* March 3, 1712/3; *adm.* (aged 8) June 1721; K.S. 1727; emigrated with his father to the new settlement of Georgia, succ. as 8th baronet in 1738; was tutor in the family of Roberts, of Montgomery Co.; *m.* in 1741 Anne Roberts; *d.* in Pennsylvania 1782.
- Bathurst, Thomas, eldest son of Benjamin Bathurst, M.P., of Lydney, Gloucs, by his first wife, Finetta, daughter of Henry Poole, of Kemble, Wilts; *b.* ; *adm.* (aged 8) Feb. 1733/4; *left* 1742; Ball. Coll. Oxon., *matrio.* May 25, 1742; *d. unm.* Nov. 9, 1791.
- Batley, Charles Gurson, son of Henry Gurson Batley, of Fellows Road, Hampstead, Middlesex; *b.* May 17, 1888; *adm.* April 23, 1902; *left* July 1905; *adm.* a solicitor Nov. 1912; in practice in London.
- Batley, John Armytage, elder son of John Batley, of Seaborough Court, Crewkerne, Somerset, by Louise Marie, daughter of James Bonsor, of Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Lille, France; *b.* May 1, 1856; *adm.* Jan. 21, 1870; *left* Aug. 1875; Trin. Coll. Camb. (*adm. pensr.* May 25, 1875); LL.B. 1879; B.A. 1880; M.A. 1887; *adm.* to Lincoln's Inn Nov. 17, 1876, called to the bar Nov. 17, 1881; mechanical engineer; served during

NOT CORRECT

1995 European Trip Summary

We left Scottsdale on 9/5/95 for 6 weeks and flew standby on United Airlines to Washington Dulles and then on to Brussels, Belgium. At Brussels we started travelling on an unlimited [any train to any place at any time] First Class Eurail Pass. Since we had no travel or lodging reservations for the entire trip, we had maximum flexibility to set our schedule as we wished. From Brussels we went to Zurich, Switzerland and from there through the Alps to Rome, Italy.

Rome, "The Eternal City" is interesting. We got a small hotel near the Pantheon and just a 10 minute walk from the Roman Forum and Coliseum, a most impressive structure, and 20 minutes from the Vatican. The Vatican, its Tomb of St. Peter, the Cathedral Basilica, Michelangelo's Pieta, and his Sistine Chapel ceiling are unique. After having lived for 15 years in the Washington D.C. area we thought that we knew what traffic congestion was but it does not compare with Rome's tens of thousands cars and Mopeds.

From Rome we went on to Athens, Greece. The Greek culture, mythology, and architecture was more interesting than we had ever imagined. The 438 BC Parthenon sitting on Athens' Acropolis is awe inspiring. The ancient Roman Agora market place and the ancient Plaka District plus the artifacts in Athen's Museums reflect their origins in antiquity.

On trips out of Athens we visited the ancient Temples of Posidon, Apollo, and Athena plus the Corinth Canal. To stand among the ruins of Mycenae (constructed nearly 2000 years before the birth of Christ) and realize that it was once the center of a Greek civilization from which the basis of our language originated, makes one realize its historic significance. Palamidi, the mountain top fortress at Nafplion on the gulf of Argolis, is one of the best preserved forts in Europe. The Roman theater at Epidavros, built in the 3rd Century BC is still in remarkable condition. We took a boat trip to the island of Aegina in the Saronic Gulf to visit the Temple of Aphaia (AD 510) and then on to the Islands of Hydra and Poros.

From Athens we went to Florence, Italy - one of the world's greatest art centers. Among the most famous is Michelangelo's statue of David. We visited the Leaning Tower of Pisa and the old hilltop city of Siena and then moved on to Venice, Italy. Venice is by far the most unusual city that we have ever visited. All travel within the central city is by gondola and vaporretti boats on the Venetian canals. Only hand carts are used for the delivery of goods and supplies. The architecture of the Basilica di San Marco and the Palazzo Ducale is interesting.

The cosmopolitan city of Vienna, Austria was next on our trip. It is modern and clean with excellent restorations of ancient buildings. The most interesting was our tour of the ornate public rooms in the 1,441 room Schonbrunn Palace which was completed in 1713.

We were pleasantly surprised by the very rich gold interior of the basilica at the Benedictine Monastery in Melk, Austria on the Danube River.

Salzburg, Austria lies in a beautiful valley which is overlooked by the mountain-top Hohensalzburg fortress from which you can see Hitler's Eagle's Nest at Berchtesgaden, Germany, a few miles away. We were impressed with the Sunday morning Mass in the Salzburg Dom (Cathedral) where the vocal and instrumental music was by Mozart, a native of Salzburg. We enjoyed Innsbruck with its Alpine setting and our cog railway and gondola rides to the top of the Olympic ski slopes. Innsbruck would be the location, from among all of those which we visited on this trip, where we would like to return and just sit for a couple of months enjoying the beautiful scenery, the food, and architecture.

We visited Rottenburg, Germany, a beautiful small medieval town with well preserved buildings, protective walls, and gates. As we were walking across the town square, we unexpectedly met Scottsdale friends who happened to be there at the same time - it's a small world!

Our next stop was to visit a first cousin Milton and Peggy Bathurst at their home at Feneur, a small rural pastoral town, near Leige, Belgium. Milton's father was Harry Bathurst, a brother of Milo. Milton was with the US Air Force in Belgium in the 1960's where he met and married Peggy. Milton is a computer and data processing specialist and Peggy is an accomplished artist having sold some of her works to museums. They live in an area where some buildings date as far back as the 1500s. We enjoyed the scenery, the culture, the architecture, and the food (both Milton and Peggy are gourmet cooks).

One of their neighbors made a special effort to acquaint us with the contributions which the American GIs made during WWII. His family hid downed US airmen until they could be moved out through the underground toward freedom. They also provided food and lodging for as many as 25 GIs at a time who came back there on R&R from the German Front. They took us to the nearby Henri-Chapelle American Military Cemetery where over 7000 Americans are buried; an impressive and sobering experience. From there you can see the tower marking the common border point of Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands.

We rode the EuroStar "Chunnel" train from Brussels under the English Channel to London, England. At times we were travelling at 186 mph - that's moving right along!

In London we visited, among other things, the Westminster School which adjoins London's famous Westminster Abbey. This was interesting since an ancestor, Lawrence Bathurst, was a student there from 1721 until about 1727 when he was taken to the American Colonies.

After spending time at the Greek Parthenon, atop the Athens Acropolis, we wanted to again visit London's British Museum for another look at the statues and frieze which Lord Elgin had removed from the Greek Parthenon in the 1800's.

This trip allowed us to see and learn more about European history, culture, foods, and scenery. Depending on the particular country we were in we had to deal in Belgium francs, Italian liras, Greek drachmas, Austrian schillings, Swiss francs, German deutschmarks, and British pounds, each of which has a different daily US dollar exchange rate. We arrived home in Scottsdale on October 11.

Verne M. Bathurst
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September 9, 1994

Dear Elmore and Charlene,

This is a copy a notebook which I have assembled containing Genealogical Information of our branch of the Bathurst Family. It is for the personal use of you and your immediate family. It documents much of what we presently know about our ancestors during the 544 years between 1400 to 1944. Hopefully it will be of value to you and your descendents.

Tab Number 1 in the Notebook is a summary of information which I have collected over the past 30+ years, including yourself.

- Pages 1-6 summarize our ancestors from Richard Bathurst of Bodehurst [born about 1390] to Samuel Bathurst of Pennsylvania [1800-1845]. The information on those pages is documented in John Bathurst's files in Canada.
- Pages 7-19 summarize our ancestors from my Great Grandfather, William McKindrey Bathurst, to the present. The information on these pages is documented in my files here in Scottsdale, AZ.

Tab # 1 replaces similar information which I may have furnished you in the past. The older material should be destroyed. The large chart which I also may have given you contains some incorrect names and birth dates and should be corrected to coincide with this data. That is especially true of our great great Grandfather whose name is Samuel and not Lawrence Samuel.

Tab Numbers 2 through 17 in the Notebook are copies of some of the information which John sent me. His background information is for your personal use and should not be copied nor distributed beyond your immediate family. I think that you will find it to be very interesting reading; especially the information under Tabs # 4 & 17.

Some of John's information about William McKindrey Bathurst and those of use who are his descendents, comes from material which I have furnished him in the past. I will continue to supply him as additional information becomes available.

I first learned of John Bathurst and his work in Bathurst Family genealogy through Dr. Effie Bathurst [listed on page # 18 under Tab # 1] when we met her in Washington D.C. in the early 1960's. I later had contact with John in 1969 under the circumstances described in his footnote on page 51.50 under Tab # 12.

I have also included, [under Tab # 7], some of John's reference material about Bathursts who are not a part of our direct Midwest lineage. We may be able to establish linkage with them, especially those who are or have lived in Kansas. I am especially interested in learning more about the descendents of William McKindrey's brother, Roland Curtin Bathurst, who spent a part of his life in Kansas.

I would appreciate any additional data which you might have on Iva Cloyd's father's participation in the Oklahoma Cherokee Strip race - where and when he started and how he made the trip. I've always been interested in how the participants decided where to go and how. I realize that much of that information was never recorded.

There are undoubtedly minor and inadvertent errors in the notebook since it is not possible to display all dates or write narratives with absolute precision. Let me know of any such errors which you find.

I will continue to look for further information on:

- Mary Elizabeth Bathurst Vance [John Lincoln's older sister]
- Robert T. & Mary Ann Waters Foster who were the parents of Gussie May Foster Bathurst [Milo Robert's Mother]

I hope that you and your descendents find the material worthwhile.

Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dane".

8/28/1994

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by Verne M. Bathurst

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[Pages 7-19 are excerpts from my files here in Scottsdale.]
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- with page numbers for each listed Bathurst
- 4 Origins of the Bathurst Family name [page 00.01]
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8/28/1994

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A Summary of the
BATHURST FAMILY LINEAGE FROM 1433 TO PRESENT

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This document deals covers primarily the ancestors and descendents of William McKindrey Bathurst [b.1828 d.1873]. He is the son of Samuel Bathurst [b.1800 d.1847] of Pennsylvania and the father of John Lincoln Bathurst [b.1860 d.1933], my grandfather. The information contained herein reflects a compilation of the best data available from many Bathurst sources. Pages 1-6 draw exclusively on the extensive research and detailed information developed, and graciously made available to me, by John Bathurst of Canada. Pages 7-19 are primarily based data from my files here in Scottsdale.

Origins Of The Bathurst Family Name

John Bathurst's data reflects that our ancestors were probably living in the Sussex, England area when the Saxon era came to an end in 1066 with the invasion William, Duke of Normandy. He landed his French army on the English south coast and in the famous Battle of Hastings defeated King Harold and his men. The battle was fought 5 miles inland from Hastings and to commemorate his victory, William built a Great Abbey - known today as Battle Abbey. The town of Battle grew up around the Abbey. Our ancestor's settlement was in a small wooded area only about a mile away. Such an area was called a "hurst". One of the early landowners was a Boda so it became known as Boda's Hurst. Later the name became Bodehurst and over the centuries changed from Bodehurst to Botehurst to Batehurst and perhaps other spellings but eventually evolved to the present spelling of Bathurst.

A Lawrence Bathurst [b. c1457 d. c1549] lived at Staplehurst 16 miles from Battle. A great great great grandson of his, Sir Edward [1614-1674] was Knighted for his loyalty to King Charles I in the English Civil War. He became the first Baronet of Lechlade, an English title which was carried by Bathurst heirs to the American Colonies in Georgia and Pennsylvania. The title of Baronet of Lechlade apparently ended with Sir Lawrence of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [1714-(?)1792] when the American Colonies defeated England in the Revolutionary War.

Another line of the Bathurst Family, who also descended from Thomas Bathurst of Canterbury [d. 1542] were also Knighted. The present Lord Bathurst of that lineage resides at Cirencester Park, the historic estate of the Earls of Bathurst. Cirencester is only 12 miles from Lechlade and 130 miles from Battle. Therefore, for over 5 centuries the name Bathurst has been in evidence in Southern England. In 1990, we visited Cirencester Park in the Cotswold area of Gloucestershire - a beautiful part of England.

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The Bathurst Lineage of William McKindrey Bathurst

The "c" (circa) in this document means " on or about this date".

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ENGLISH BATHURST ANCESTORS

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Richard Bathurst [page 01.01]
of Bodehurst

Estimated year of birth c 1390
Known to be living in England c1423
He is the earliest reputed direct lineal ancestor
of our branch of the Bathurst family

Lawrence Bathurst [page 01.01]
of Bodehurst

Estimated year of birth c 1415
Inherited Bodehurst estate near Battle, Sussex, England
Supporter of King Henry VI in Wars of the Roses.
Upon the dethronement of the defeated King in 1461, the Bodehurst
Estate was confiscated by the Crown and given to the Battle Abbey.
Lawrence was executed, probably in 1464

Lawrence Bathurst [page 01.01]
of Cranbrook & Canterbury in Kent

Estimated year of his birth c 1435
Held lands in Canterbury & Cranbrook

Lawrence Bathurst [page 01.01]
of Canterbury & Staplehurst in Kent, England

Clothier of Canterbury
b. c 1457 d.4/22/1549 - buried in Staplehurst
Inherited lands in Cranbrook
and also held lands in Staplehurst
Believed to be the father of Thomas Bathurst
m. Godleve - daughter of Robert Chapman
d.11/30/1547 - buried in Staplehurst

Thomas Bathurst [page 01.04]
of Canterbury, Kent, England

Believed to be the son of Lawrence Bathurst
Estimated year of birth c 1480 d. 1542 in Canterbury
Is the earliest proven direct lineal ancestor
of our branch of the Bathurst family.
He and his brother John were encouraged by King Henry VIII
in the late 1530s to establish a cloth making industry in Canterbury.

Robert Bathurst [page 01.68]
Clothier of Horsmonden, Kent, England

Probably born c 1510 Buried on 9/22/ in either 1576 or 1577
Owner of Sprivers Manor - still standing 0.5 mi SW Horsemonden

m. 1st a daughter of William Saunders
Mother of John Bathurst plus 6 other children

m. 2nd Alice with whom Robert had 8 additional children

John Bathurst [page 01.77]
of Horsmonden, County of Kent, England

Apparently born in the mid 1530s
Buried in Horsemonden on 3/22/1563
John married Mary Dodge of Wretham, heiress of the
Estate of Lechlade in the County of Gloucestershire

Robert Bathurst [page 09.01]
of Horsmonden, Kent and Lechlade in Gloucestershire, England

Baptized in Horsmonden in 1563 d. in late 1623
His will was dated in 9/1623 and was in probate in 11/1623
He acquired the Lechlade Estate in 1607
and was High Sheriff of Gloucestershire and J.P. in 1611
m. Benetta, daughter of Roger Twysden, High Sheriff of Kent
she died without issue

m. Elizabeth who was born c 1569
She was the widow of Sir Lawrence, Knight of St. Ives
Robert and Elizabeth were thus the founders of the Lechlade branch

Sir Edward Bathurst [page 09.03]
of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England

Born in 1614, died in 1674 at age 60 and buried at Lechlade
Knighted in 1643 and made 1st Baronet of Lechlade in recognition of
his loyalty to King Charles I during the Civil War (1642-1645)

m. Anne daughter of Thomas Morris in 1634
d. & bur. in Lechlade in 1640
Anne was the Mother of Lawrence and Edward

Note: Edward and Anne's eldest son Lawrence died in 1671, before the
death of his father. Lawrence's oldest son then became the 2nd
Baronet. He died in 1677 at age 12 so the title then moved to
his Uncle Edward who became the 3rd Baronet.

Sir Edward Bathurst [page 09.06]
of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England

Baptized at Great Coxwell in 1635
Died and buried at Lechlade in May 1688
Became the 3rd Baronet of Lechlade in 1677 at age 47.

m. Mary, daughter of Francis Peacock She d.1713

Note: Sir Edward Bathurst, the eldest son born in 1672 became the 4th Baronet of Lechlade upon the death of his father in 1688. He died in 1719 with no issue. The title of Baronet then went to his brother Francis.

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COLONIAL AMERICAN ANCESTORS

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Sir Francis Bathurst [page 09.02]
of Lechlade, England and Bathurst Bluff, Georgia Colony

b. 1675 in Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England
Became the 5th Baronet c 1719
d. 12/19/1736 at age 61 in Savannah, Georgia,
in the British American Colonies

m. Frances Peacock, a cousin, c 1713
d. April 1736 (fever) in Savannah, GA

m. Mary Pember in July 1736 who died in Oct. 1736
Sir Francis then died (fever) in December 1736

By 1719 Sir Francis had lost control of The Lechlade Estate as the result of litigation. He was also disowned by his family for other indiscretions.

On 10/7/1734 he obtained a grant of 200 acres near Savannah Georgia from the Georgia Trustees and emigrated to Georgia later that year with his wife and 3 of his children. The Georgia settlement was under the leadership of Gen. James Oglethorpe. Sir Francis established the Bathurst Bluff Plantation on the west bank of the Savannah River 10 miles upstream from Savannah, GA. Sir Francis was impoverished but Allen, Lord Bathurst, a Baron, paid his passage, provided servants, and promised 10 years of financial support to Francis. Sir Francis died in 1736, having lost Bathurst Bluff and leaving large debts. His younger son, Robert, was killed by rioting slaves in 1739.

When Sir Francis died, the Baronetcy passed to his eldest son, Lawrence. Lawrence had disappeared from his London school and his whereabouts at that time were not known.

Sir Lawrence Bathurst [page 26.01]
of Lechlade, England and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Baptized 3/3/1713 or 1714 in Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England

At age 8 he was admitted to London's famous Westminster School associated with Westminster Abbey in 1721 at age 8 apparently under the guidance of Allen, Lord Bathurst of Cirencester. At Cirencester Park, 12 miles from Lechlade, is Cirencester House, the residence of present day Lord Bathurst.

The records show that Lawrence Bathurst was a King's Scholar in 1727. He then seems to have simply vanished. Later information indicates the likely possibility that Lawrence in c 1728 was kidnapped or lured on board a vessel bound for the American Colonies. He was later apparently sold to pay for profit and his passage to the American Colonies to the Walker family of Montgomery County Pennsylvania. It seems likely that he spent his first seven years, 1728-1735, as an indentured servant in the Walker household where he was became a tutor to their children.

By 1736 he had become a tutor of two generations of children in the Jonathan Roberts Family, a distinguished Quaker family. At this time Sir Lawrence had settled in Germantown, in Montgomery County, PA. He married Anne Roberts, a maid in the household, on 4/21/1741 in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Sir Lawrence and Anne Separated in 1770.

Sir Lawrence was living in Montgomery County at least until 1781. He was a Tory born and raised in England but, even after living a half century in Pennsylvania, he had some loyalty to England. He visited England in 1771 and moved to what later became Centre County in central Pennsylvania c 1781 or 1782. There where he became a teacher at the Antes School.

Conflicting loyalties divided Sir Lawrence and his children in the political struggle between England and the American Colonies in the events leading up to and during the 1775-1783 Revolutionary War for American Independence.

There are two differing versions concerning where and when Sir Lawrence died. One is that he eventually returned to England and died there, possibly around 1792. The other versions is that he was with his son, Lawrence Jr. at Antes Mill, Boggs Twp., Centre County, Pennsylvania when he died. That mystery remains unsolved.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ANCESTORS

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Lawrence Bathurst [page 26.06]

b. at or near Germantown, PA. on 8/22/1757

d. 2/17/1845 at age 87

Buried in old Curtin Cemetery, Boggs Twp. in Centre County, PA.

Lawrence was an American Revolutionary, enlisting in a Pennsylvania Regiment in August 1776. He saw service at Amboy, Newton, Trenton, Taneytown, and Philadelphia and He was discharged from the Revolutionary Army sometime around November 1777.

m.Rebecca Archibald born in 1762 on 4/7/1782 in Germantown, PA.
In 1787, they moved to what was to become Center County, PA.

Samuel Bathurst [page 51.01]

of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa

b. 1800 in Centre Co., Pennsylvania

d. 1/2/1847 in Washington Co., IA Age 46

In 1824 married Elizabeth "Betsy" Barnhart

b. 1793 in Philadelphia County, PA

She was a Daughter of Philip Barnhart who fought with the Revolutionary Forces in the War of Independence

The 1830 census of Howard Twp, Center Co, PA shows that Samuel and Betsy Bathurst had living with them, 2 daughters and one son all under 5 years of age [names not known]; in addition to son William McKindrey who, having been born in 1828, was 4 years of age.

In 1833, Samuel and Betsy moved to Ross County, Ohio

In c 1840, they moved to Washington County, Iowa

William McKindrey Bathurst [page 51.02]
Son of Samuel and Elizabeth "Betsy" Bathurst
b.1828 in Centre Co, PA.

He farmed land which he purchased
10 miles straight west of Olathe in Johnson County, KS
d.10/12/1873 in Lexington Twp., Johnson Co, KS Age 45

William McKindrey was a Civil War Veteran in Co. E of the 10th Kansas Regiment. Military Records indicate that when he enlisted on 10/1/1861, he was 33 years of age, married, was 5'8" tall, blue eyes and sandy hair. His nativity was listed as Paris, KS a townsite (6 miles north of Mound City) no longer in existence in Linn Co, KS. He entered on active duty on 2/2/1862 and was mustered out 9/30/1864. On 6/11/1871 he was listed on the title of the land which he was purchasing in west of Olathe in Johnson County that he was, at that time, a resident of Hesper in Douglas County, Kansas.

He died in Johnson County, Kansas in 10/12/1873 and was buried in Prairie Center Cemetery in Johnson County, KS. In 1941, nearly 70 years after he was buried, all of the identifiable graves in the Prairie Center Cemetery were moved to the DeSoto Cemetery to make way for the establishment of the U.S. Army Sunflower Ordinance Works. His grave site, probably unmarked by that time, was not among those identified for removal.

m. Margaret Ann Waters on 10/12/1849 in Washington County, Iowa
b. in 1831 at ?

After William McKindrey's death she married James White on 4/20/1876 whom she later divorced in December 1884.

d. 6/10/1896 Buried Elmwood Cemetery in K.C., MO Age 65

We have located her grave there.

Children of William McKindrey and Margaret Ann Bathurst

- Mary E. m. John W. Vance on 6/30/1870
b. on / /1856 at her parents home
d. on / / at?

Children ?

On 11/8/1873, Mary E. Vance, an older sister, deeded her undivided interest in the family farm for \$200 to her Mother, Margaret Ann Bathurst. [As of this date we do not have further facts about Mary E., but the search will continue]

- John Lincoln [see page 8]
- William Henry [see page 13]
- George Grant [see page 15]

John Lincoln Bathurst [page 51.02]
[Eldest son of William McKindrey and Mary Ann Bathurst]
b. 6/10/1860 at Edgerton in Johnson Co., KS
d. 2/14/1933 at Admire in Lyon Co., KS at age 73
Moved from Johnson County, KS to
near Admire in Lyon County on 12/2/1887

John Lincoln came from Johnson Co. to Emporia, KS by train then walked to inspect the 80 acres of land which he later purchased. He stated that he walked back to Emporia the same day [at least a 30 mile round trip walk] the same day. He moved to the original 80 acres which he had purchased in 1887. The land was owned by the State of Kansas, then in it's 26th year. The deed was signed by the Governor of Kansas. Section 36 in which the 80 acres was located, was designated as "school land"; therefore the \$400 which John Lincoln paid for the land went into the Kansas public school fund. It has since that time remained in Bathurst ownership [with only 3 recorded owners: -John & Gussie Bathurst - Milo & Hazel Bathurst - and Verle & Marilee Bathurst]. It was designated a Kansas Century farm in 1987.

His Mother, Margaret Ann waters Bathurst, came to live with him for a period of time between 1887 and before his was married

He married Gussie May Foster on 4/20/1898
b. 4/2/1875 near Lawn Ridge in Scotland Co., MO
She came to Kansas in 9/1897
d. 11/16/1922 at Admire, Ks at age 47
Parents: Robert T. and Mary Ann Waters Foster

Milo Robert Bathurst [Page 51.40]
b. 4/2/1899 near Admire, KS
d. 1/24/1974 Emporia, KS
Age 75
Buried Admire Cemetery

m. Hazel Ivy Edmunds 3/19/1918
b. 5/2/1901 north of Allen, KS
d. 6/21/1944 Emporia. KS at age 93
Parents: James E. and Lulu
Viola Rowley Edmunds

Milo was born 2 miles south , 2 miles west, and 1/4 mile north of Admire, KS on the land which his father, John Lincoln, purchased on 12/2/1887. Milo spent his entire life on 4 other farms within 10 miles of his birthplace; except for the years of 1927-1928 when the family lived on a farm near Lander, Wyoming and then returned to Kansas. In 1939, the family moved back to the farm on which Milo was born and where he lived until his death 36 years later. Hazel continued to live there for another 20 years, until 6 mo. before her death at age 93.

(Milo Robert and Hazel Ivy Bathurst's Descendents)

 - Viola Maxine m. John Harvey Rowland on 7/14/1940
 b.2/18/1918 b.3/2/1907 at?
 At Allen, KS d.12/13/1962 Buried in
 Council Grove, KS
 Parents : M/M Frank Rowland

Ricky Jan m. Karla Dalene McDaniel 10/18/1975
 b.11/11/1954 at? b.10/12/1957 at?
 adopted Parents: M/M Dale McDaniel

Brady Jad b.9/8/1986 at Emporia KS
 Ty Janson b.10/25/1989 at Emporia KS

Viola Maxine m. 2nd Johnnie Samuel Miller 6/5/1965
 b. 3/23/1916 at?
 Parents :
 Edgar & Sarah Miller

Nancy Carol Miller m. David Lee Gardner 8/6/1983
 b.12/8/1958 at? b.7/28/1957 at?
 Parents :
 Dan & Virginia Gardner

Jennifer Lee b.9/28/1985 at?
 Scott David b.1/6/1989 at?
 Sarah Elizabeth b.6/5/1992 at?

 - Velma Irene m. Dwight Roscoe Decker 6/1/1947
 b.4/19/1921 b.8/2/1918 at?
 Admire, KS Parents : M/M Jake Decker
 Deborah Ann m. Laban William Moon 9/1/1973
 b. 5/14/1952 at? b.7/22/1951 at?
 Divorced Parents :
 James and Nancy Moon
 Rory Christopher b.9/30/1978 at?
 Kelly Jane b.11/15/1982 at?

Janis Lee m. William Curtis Elliott 8/9/1979
 b.6/5/1954 at? b.4/19/1954 at?
 Parents :
 William and Rebecca Elliott
 Jennifer Rebecca b.6/12/1988 at?

Rebecca Sue m. Dennis Allen Kaufman 5/27/1979
 b.7/3/1956 at? b.12/12/1956 at?
 Parents :
 Willard and Lorraine Kaufman
 Chelsea Marie b.12/2/1988
 Bria Suzanne b.7/8/1991

(Continuation of Milo Robert and Hazel Ivy Bathurst's Descendents)

[Page 51.50]

- Verne Milo Bathurst m. Carolyn Ilene Anderson 7/30/1949
b.6/6/1925 b.5/27/1927 Osage City, KS
Admire, KS Parents :
Bernard and Alta Anderson

Mark Alan Bathurst m. Cathy Rasher 7/1/1973
b.9/4/1950 b.6/12/1951 Divorced
Concordia, KS Parents:
Charles and Alice Rasher

Craig Michael b.1/13/1976 San Bernardino CA
Kevin Matthew b.7/8/1978 San Bernardino CA
Lindsay Michelle b.2/18/1982 Miami FL

Mark Alan m. Nancey Kimmelman 5/15/1988
b.3/14/1953 at?
Parents :
Ted and Lynn Kimmelman

Kent Arnold Bathurst m. Rosemary Alice Price 4/23/1978
b.9/24/1953 b.3/14/1952 at?
McPherson, K Parents :
John and Marian Price

Camille Ann Bathurst m. Gregory Allan Bolzle 5/19/1979
b.9/20/1956 b.8/13/55 at?
Atchison, KS Parents :
Glenn and Rita Bolzle

Alexandra Giselle b.8/18/1993 at Louisville, KY

(Continuation of Milo Robert and Hazel Ivy Bathurst's Descendents)

- Verle Irwin Bathurst m. Marilee Rose Lowe 1/30/1947
b.7/26/1927 b.12/4/1927 at Allen, KS
Lander, WY Parents :
 Roscoe and Elma Lowe

David Leland Bathurst b.& d. 3/2/1950
Buried in Admire, KS Cemetery
Kathy Lynn Bathurst m. Brian J. Powers 8/21/1971
b.6/9/1951 b.10/27/1951 at?
at Allen KS Parents : M/M Bill Powers

Brian J. Jr. b.6/29/1978 at ? NY
Daniel Patrick b.1/21/1983 at? NY

Ronald Irwin Bathurst m. Janet Marie McGinnis 5/29/1977
b.5/22/1955 b.9/11/1957 at?
Allen, KS Parents : M/M McGinnis

Brent Irwin Bathurst b.4/4/1980
Russell James Bathurst b.7/4/1984

- Varlene June Bathurst m. Billy Bob Best 2/6/1954
b. June 23, 1935 b.4/29/1929 Divorced
at Admire, KS Parents :
 Warren and Alta Best

Kevin Lee Best Now living in
b.9/12/1954 Brisbane, Australia
b.9/12/1954 at?

Cynthia Louise Best m. Danny Gough 6/22/1975
b.11/4/1955 at? b.4/20/1954 Divorced
 Parents :
 Charles and Susie Gough

Denice Lynnette Best
b.12/31/1956 at?
d.8/16/1987 Detroit, MI
Buried in Admire, KS Cemetery

- Vona Marie Bathurst
b.3/15/1937 Near Admire, KS d.3/15/1937
Buried at the Admire, KS Cemetery

(Continuation of John Lincoln and Gussie May Bathurst's Descendents)

Lewis Edwin Bathurst [no issue]
b.9/17/1901 near Allen, KS
d.7/30/1977 Denver, CO Buried Ft. Logan National Cemeteray, CO

Harry Roosevelt Bathurst m. Eva Aurelia Brewster 6/1/1927
b.4/12/1904 near Admire, KS b.10/26/1908 Redalnds CA
d.2/23/1981 San Bernardino, CA d. / /1955 at?
Buried: Mt. View Cemetery, San Bernardino, CA

- Arleta Ann Bathurst
b.4/14/1933 San Bernardino, CA
m. Carlos Gama Divorced

Carlos b.12/24/1958 at Hawthorne, CA
Vincent b.12/6/1960 at Oxnard, CA
Mona b.4/10/1963 at Oxnard, CA

m. Pedro A. Magellanes b.1/31/1938 at Oxnard ,CA

Bobby b.8/13/1969 at Oxnard, CA

- Milton Brewster Bathurst Now living near Leige, Belgium
b.10/9/1944 San Bernardino, CA
m. Peggy on 12/24/1965 in Brussels, Belgium
b. on at? Belgium

Harry married: 2nd Florence Coulter [no issue]
3rd Catherine ?? [no issue]

Opal Jane Bathurst
b. 3/9/1907 near Admire KS
d. 4/9 /1911 Buried Admire,KS Cemetery

Lawrence William Bathurst [no issue]
b.6/14/1911 near Allen, KS m. 1st Helen Bartlett Divorced
2nd Simone ?
d.12/22/1972 San Bernardino, CA [no issue]

Delsia Marie Bathurst m. Arthur Blomgren 1944
b.11/2/1913 near Allen, KS b. on at?
d. /9/1990 Topeka, KS d. on at?
[no issue]

Clara May Bathurst [no issue]
b.8/23/1917 near Allen, KS d.4/24/1940 Topeka, KS
Buried Admire Cemetery

William Henry Bathurst [page 51.21]
[Second son of William McKindrey and Margaret Ann Bathurst]

b. 3/7/1862 at?
d. 7/19/1934 McPherson, KS
Buried at -
m. Clara A. Smith in 1886
b. on 11/20/1865 at?
d. on 6/17/1931 at?
Parents: Ferdinand and Sally Smith
Buried in Wilson, KS

- Myrtle Bathurst m. Frank Sykes in 1906
b.5/30/1887 at? b. 11/30/1873
d.4/9/1971 at? d. 12/31/1944
Buried at -
Orville b.2/24/1906 at?
Grace b.6/21/1909 at?
Helen b.10/18/1912 at?
Thelma b. 1/26/1918 at?
- Mayme Mary Bathurst m. Marshall Coppock 9/28/1907
b. 6/21/1889 at?
d.11/21/1973 at?
Buried at -
Ira b.8/7/1908 at?
William b.2/28/1911 at?
Zelma b.10/15/1914 at?
Arthur b.12/30/1916 at?
Joe b.9/23/1920 at?
Clara b.6/27/1922 at?
- Clara Elizabeth Bathurst m.? Children?
b.9/20/1891 at Norton, KS
d.4/8/1988 at?
Buried at -
- William McKindrey Bathurst m.? Children?
b.11/26/1893 at Norton, KS
d. 4/17/1971 at?
Buried at -
- John Wesley Bathurst m.Mary Henrietta Thornburg
b. 1/9/1896 at Norton, KS b. 1/23/1886
d.11/20/1975 at?
Buried at -

Naomi H. Bathurst m.Lawrence Ruthi on 8/14/1947
b. 6/30/1919 at? b. 4/21/1910

Mary Ella Ruthi b. 6/14/1950 at?
Larry John Ruthi b. 9/28/1954 at?
- Alberta C. Bathurst m.John W. Bergman on 8/14/1949
b. 10/4/1928 at? b. 7/2/1926

Janette Sue Bergman b. 6/1/56 at?
Judy Mae Bergman b. 11/14/1958 at?

(Continuation of William Henry and Clara A. Bathurst's descendents)

- James Elmer Bathurst m. Ora Belle Cooper on 8/21/1919
b. 6/10/1898 at Alton, KS
d. 4/14/1979 Buried at -

Lynn Leroy b. 11/28/1924 at Mitchell, SD
m. ? Children?

Diana Lalita b. 6/25/1928 at Washington D.C.
m. H.R. Summers

- Lillie May Bathurst m. Elmer Thornburg on 8/14/1920
b. 11/11/1900 at? b. 11/18/1920
d. 10/2/1971 at? d. 5/10/1984

Zelpha Irene b. 8/21/1921 at?

Viola May b. 12/29/1923 at?

Marjorie Lucille b. 6/7/1926 at?
d. 11/16/1944 at?

Eldon Alonzo b. 8/13/1928 at?

Marilyn Ruth b. 11/17/1936 at?

- Pearl Francis Bathurst m. Clarence Duryea on 11/27/1927
b. 3/29/1903 b. 8/22/1899
d. 5/4/1984 d. 6/28/1977
Buried at -

Franklin Eugene b. 5/5/1929 at McPherson, KS
Rita Lou b. 11/7/1931 at Osborne, KS

- Ethel Gladys m. John Miller 11/12/40
b. 8/27/1905 at? b. 10/5/1877
d. 3/23/1979 at? d. 1946

Ethel Ann Miller b. 5/14/1942

George Grant Bathurst [page 51.22]
[Third son of William McKindrey and Margaret Ann Bathurst]
b. 8/22/1864 at Lane in Franklin Co., KS
He moved to Aline, OK to Edna, TX to
Ingersoll, OK just east of Cherokee in Alfalfa Co., OK
d.2/6/1925 at Cherokee, OK
Buried at Burlington Cemetery, OK

m.Christine Bitterly
b.3/8/1869 at?
d.7/29/1936 at?

- Margaret Jennie Bathurst m. James Monroe Easterling
b.8/15/1889 Osborn Co.,KS
d.on ? Buried at Aline, OK

Viola m. ? Hadwiger
b. on at

Hazel m. ? Lohmann
b. on at

Vera m. ? Halton
b. on at

George m. ?
b. on at

Grace m. Harold McNees
b. on at

Irene m. ? Bendiksen
b. on at

- Teresa Belle Bathurst m. Lloyd Merithew
b. 4/24/1891
d. 2/3/1969 Perry, OK & buried in Kansas City, KS

adopted a daughter

(Continuation of George Grant and Christene Bathurst's Descendents)

- Harry Alvin Bathurst

b.5/11/1896 at Osborne, KS

He lived near Ingersol, Burlington, Driftwood,
and in 1946 moved to Blackwell

d.6/15/1976 buried in Keith Cemetery, Burlington, OK

m. Iva B. Cloyd

b.12/4/1896 at Driftwood, OK

d.3/25/1944 at Driftwood, OK

Iva was born and died on the farm which her father
acquired when he participated in the Oklahoma Cherokee
Strip race on / / . The farm is still in the family.

[Harry m. Florence Durham in 1948 -no issue]

Verlan b.11/17/1921

d.3/10/1945 in Germany in WW II

Died 3/19/1945

Buried at Margraten, Holland

Rank: First Lieutenant

- Harry Elmore

b.9/20/1925

m. Charlene Castle on 12/26/1950

b.1/26/1931 at Jet, OK

Sherrie Ann b.11/7/1951

at Burlington, OK
Cherokee

m. Rex ^{*Ishmael*} on 5/19/1973

b.9/4/1951 - *Enid, Ok*

Blackwell, Ok

Amy Melissa b.4/14/1977 at La Junta, CO

Ryan Harrison b.9/17/1980 at Lamar, CO

Ruth Elaine b.1/23/1953 at Cherokee, OK

m. W.Craig Smith [Divorced]

Stillwater, Ok.

Jason Mathew b.9/11/1972 at Blackwell, OK

Shannon Kay b.5/15/1978 at Powell, WY

Brady Donovan b.1/14/1982 at Enid, OK

m. Douglas McKinney

b. 11/24/1952

m. on 11/5/1992 - *Blackwell, Ok.*

Daniel Alvin b. 7/14/1955 at Blackwell, OK

- Marshall Loyd

b. on?

m. Rose Mary Green

10/4/1952

at?

Verlan Douglas
Doug b. 1954 at?

m. ?

Anita Coleman?

Debbie

Annissa b. on

at?

Nathan b. on

at?

She
Kara b. on 2/6/1958 - Cherokee, Ok at?

m.?

d. 7/20/91 at Blackwell, Ok.

buried in I.O.O.F.

Cemetery, Blackwell, Ok.

(Continuation of George Grant and Christine Bathurst's Descendents)

- Bertha Elizabeth Bathurst m. Leland States 9/16/1919
b. 9/11/1898 at Osborn, KS
At age 2 she moved with her parents by covered wagons
to a sod house 14 miles south of Aline, OK
Both she and her husband were teachers
in rural Oklahoma schools

- Bertha LoVelle m. James Patsy Butler on 5/31/1941
b. 11/7/1920 at Nash, Grant Co., OK

Ronda Dale m. Danny Gene Holt 9/9/1969 (Div)
3/29/1949 at Bartlesville, Washington Co., OK

Arvella Gayle m. Lowry Gene Perry 7/30/1977
b. 2/17/1953 At Bartlesville, OK

- Teresa LaVera m. Albin Mortensen 9/11/1943 (Div)
b. 5/15/1922 at Nash, Grant Co., OK

Monte Leland m. Sue ?
b. 5/21/1945 Wichita, KS

Ronde Marie m. Lawrence Temple 4/25/1970 (Div)
b. 9/6/1948 Wichita, KS

- Leland LaVern b. 7/8/1923 at Nash in Grant Co., OK
d. as an infant

- Donice Roberta b. 1/7/1925 at Cherokee in Alfalfa Co., OK
d. at age 21 months

- Iona Joyce m. Donald F. Jenkins 6/2/1946
b. 3/6/1927 at Lambert, Alfalfa Co., OK

Brenda Daine m. Martin J. Nielson 4/24/1976
b. 10/16/1948 at Ventura, CA

Pamela Lynn m. Jack Dempsey Houpe 8/10/1974 (Div)
b. 1/10/1952 at Santa Rosa, CA

Kathryn Dawn m. Harold W. Stone 11/4/1972
b. 5/16/1953

Lucinda Joyce m. Ricky Lee Carley 6/21/1975
b. 12/18/1955 at Hollister, CA

Kerri Elizabeth m. Jeffrey J. Twomey 6/26/1982
b. 3/9/1959 at Hollister, CA

- Bruce b. 1/21/1935 at Lambert, Alfalfa Co., OK
died as an adult

(Continuation of Samuel and Betsy Bathurst's descendents)

Roland Curtin Bathurst

[page 51.10]

b. 1831 in Centre Co., PA d. 1900 at?

Buried at:

Living in Brown County, Kansas in 1880 [at Horton?]

Was a farmer, carpenter, and teacher.

m. Emily Susan Harvey b.1833 d.1869

- Martha Ann Bathurst m. Nathan Britton in 1870

b. 1851 at? b. 1848

d. 1942 at? d. 1919

They lived at Stuart, Guthrie Co.,

She also lived in Washington Co. Iowa

- Samuel Harvey Bathurst farmer of Greenfield, IA.

b. 1853 at? d. 1937 at?

m. Matilda Schultze in 1885

Dr. Effie Geneva Bathurst

b. 1886 at Greenfield, IA

d. 1970 at Washington, D.C.

Guy Fredrick Bathurst

b. 1889 Greenfield, IA d. 1967

Jay Curtin Bathurst Farmer & Chiropractor

b. 1891 at Greenfield, IA d.1939

m. Elsie Hager

David Bathurst

b. c 1924 farmer

Rachel Bathurst

b. 1926 Greenfield, IA

m. Earl Caviness 1951

Eunice Bathurst

b. 1928, Greenfield, IA

m. Joe Pullman of Des Moines, IA

Doris Bathurst Teacher in Omaha, NE

b. Greenfield, IA

Pauline Bathurst Sec. US Govt in Chicago

b. 1933 Greenfield, IA

James Bathurst

b. 1935 Greenfield, IA Mechanic

Boyd Harvey Bathurst Greenfield, IA

b. 1894 Greenfield, IA

d. 1968 Greenfield, IA age 73 unmarried

(Continuation of Roland Curtin Bathurst's Descendents)

-
- Elizabeth Ann Bathurst
 b. 1856 at? d. 1893 at?
 m. Samuel Davis Blakely
 dairy farmer & teacher in KS

 Laura Blakely daughter m. ? Coe
 b. on at?
 d. on at?
 Paul Coe [son] m. ?
 b. on at Horton, KS
 Currently residing in Arlington, VA
 - Loman Bathurst m. ? Children ?
 A dairy farmer
 b. 1857 at? d. 1893 at? Kansas
 Buried at -
 - Jesse Bathurst m. Lottie Swartz
 of Ness City, KS before moving to Iowa.
 b. 1859 at? d. 1845 at? Buried at?
 Children ?
 - Henry Bathurst Lived in Atlantic, Cass Co. IA.
 b. 1861 at? d. 1936 at?
 m. Jennie Carter Children ?
 - Josiah Sherman Bathurst Farmer Casey, Adair Co., IA
 b. 1863 at? d. 1943 at?
 m. Fannie Cook

 Hazel Bathurst m. Elmer Floyd
 b. c 1891 at Casey, IA was a Teacher
 Living in Hibbing, MN in 1959
 Earl Bathurst
 b. 1893 at Casey, IA d. c 1906
 - Olive Bathurst m. Christian Larson of Chicago, IL
 b. 1865 at?
 d. Not later than 1959 at?

[Roland Curtin Bathurst next married Keziah North]

- Roland A. Bathurst m. Nellie Lived in Sioux City, IA
 b.c 1890 at? d. on at?
- Pearl Bathurst m. Luther Duggins of Fort Smith, AR
 b. probably at Horton, KS d.on at?
- Gay Bathurst m. Harry Moore of KS Children ?
 b.probably at Horton, KS d.on at?
 Children ?

Extracts from

The JOHN BATHURST Collection

of

Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Records

of the

FAMILY of BATHURST

The John Bathurst Collection
of
Genealogical, Biographical and Historical Records
of the
Family of Bathurst

A PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

.o00o.

This collection most probably would never have come to exist if, when I asked him in 1949, my grandfather Bathurst had been able to tell me who his own grandfather was. But he knew nothing whatever about his grandparents or where they came from. Hindsight has yielded an explanation, but at the time it seemed extraordinary to be able to chat with a grandfather who could not even name his own. Coupled to this mystery was my awareness that our surname is not a very common one. Thus was my curiosity aroused. As so many people do at some time or other in their lives, I started pondering the question: Who were my ancestors?

Later that year I went out to Africa in search of career adventure - to Southern Rhodesia, or Zimbabwe as it is now known. There I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with two elderly Bathurst gentlemen - Charles Peter of Salisbury and William of Bulawayo. They called each other "cousins", but since one was descended from the Bishop of Norwich and the other from the Finchcocks branch, their common ancestor was to be found about four centuries back on the family tree. For me, though, this was all very fortunate. Charles lent me some valuable material, including a two-volume biography of Bishop Henry, and, among other things, William let me copy from a transcription of the famous and most historically important document in the Bathurst family: the Vellum Pedigree of 1636. Spurred on by both of them, aided by their combined wealth of information on our family history, and further enlightened by consulting Burke, Debrett and other basic texts at the local public library, I quickly found myself immersed in the fascinating world of genealogy and embarked on a quest for my ancestors.

By the time I returned from Africa in 1952 I had compiled a core family tree comprising about six of our principal branches. More importantly, I had created a records management system which would allow me to effectively cope with all the data I was gathering. The system has worked well ever since. It is interesting to recall that I then had knowledge of only about 200 Bathursts. In London, before continuing on to Canada in June that year, I joined the Society of Genealogists and undertook some intensive research. Although I discovered the identity of grandfather's grandfather, further ancestral exploration was blocked by not knowing where he had been born. Accordingly I realised that the only viable procedure would be to take advantage of the comparatively small size of the Bathurst clan, assemble every scrap of genealogical information I could find, and gradually expand my picture of the family tree until I could eventually find thereon a branch which included my gt.gt.grandfather. If this approach to the problem had not been necessary, or I had not been enthusiastic about pursuing it, these family archives would certainly not exist today.

The technique worked. In 1960 I found gt.gt.grandfather's baptismal record in the Horsmonden parish registers, thereby establishing our descent from that Kentish branch; in the following year I linked the Horsmonden branch into the mainstream family tree. And grandfather Bathurst, then well into his nineties, had lived long enough for me to tell him all about it ...

The result of those twelve years of ancestry research was two-fold. For one thing I had discovered a very satisfying life-time hobby; I was thoroughly "hooked". More significantly, though, I had by then acquired a collection of Bathurst genealogical records the scope of which clearly surpassed anything previously known. At that stage it contained data on about 2,000 Bathursts. It included the genealogy of some branches never traced or documented before. The unanticipated product of personal ancestor hunting had thus become far more important than the successful attainment of my original objective. And, as the saying goes, the rest is history. I have simply kept going, gradually building up the collection into what it is today. This has involved continued first-hand research and extensive correspondence with kinsmen, genealogists, librarians and institutional officials; it has given me reason to explore interesting places I would never otherwise have visited; it has been quite an educational experience; and among its multiple pleasures have been opportunities to meet a considerable number of Bathursts in various parts of the world. Of all the many who, in varying degree, have contributed to the wealth of material now stored in these archives, I feel compelled to mention two who have done the most. In the years 1973-77, John Clement Bathurst, then of Basildon, accomplished some monumental work that included pioneering investigations of the Herefordshire branch from which he was himself descended. Even more outstanding, however, has been the enormous and sustained efforts of Sir Maurice Edward Bathurst, with whom I have had the great pleasure of collaborating since 1963. While his prime objective has been to solve some stubborn problems encountered in tracing the origin of his own Rochester branch, he has also uncovered valuable information concerning other areas of the family. I am greatly indebted to both men.

The records management system I developed in the early 1950s included a method of graphically portraying my genealogical data. Card indexes and files can retain factual material in an orderly and readily accessible manner but are useless when visual comprehension of family relationships is required. Bearing in mind that large "family tree" charts are not only difficult to draw but even harder to subsequently amend, I decided to break down the genealogy into its basic components, i.e. by preparing a separate chart for each individual family unit of father, mother and children. Bound together they presented the family tree in book form. To overcome the problems involved in periodically revising these charts to reflect both the ever-expanding size of the clan and the fruits of ongoing research, I drew them up with pen and black indian ink on what was called linen drafting paper. (Engineers, architects and other technical people of my generation will remember what that was). Errors could be erased and then corrected without damaging the paper; when reprinted, the revisions would not show. By about 1970 I had produced, and kept up to date, several hundred of these manuscript charts - or Tables, as they were known. Together with a thick volume of prints, they still exist. For two reasons, however, I had to abandon this graphical work at about that time. For one thing, it was a laborious task which was becoming ever more time consuming as my collection steadily grew. But the second and decisive factor, quite unforeseen twenty years earlier, was the demise of old drafting office techniques. Linen paper became unavailable; the printing machines went off to museums. Overtaken by modern technology, I was trapped with an obsolete method. Over the next two decades I added temporarily pencilled Tables (over 250 of them) just for working purposes, shelving the problem until I could see a practical method of creating a complete series of new ones; I concentrated my efforts on further expansion of the collection and kept the still very workable filing and indexing system fully functional and up to date; and I constantly thought about various conceptual alternatives for bringing the collection into the 20th century - before reaching the 21st.

By the time of retirement at the end of 1987, I had resolved the problem and was ready to devote virtually full time to my genealogical interests. Early in 1990 I embarked on the task of computerizing this collection.

Having thus broadly reviewed its historical development, a few words of explanation about its present format and content will now make more sense. The availability of personal computers, which I certainly could not have visualised four decades ago, not only provides a means of replacing my obsolete hand-drawn genealogical Tables but at the same time settles a related question that had long been worrying me: In what more durable form could I leave this collection to posterity? Over the years many kinsmen have urged me to write and privately publish a definitive Family History, but this has always been a quite daunting proposition. Moreover, publication would in effect freeze the family story, and my records of it, at that point in time. There would be no practical means by which I could subsequently add to, amend or otherwise improve it. The computer, on the other hand, will allow me to continue such work for as long as possible. Printouts from its electronic memory of all or selected parts of the archives can thus be made at any time, for anyone who wants it, now or in the future.

In considering alternative approaches to this huge task, I rejected the idea of using one of the several genealogical computer software programs which have become available in recent years. Those I have seen do not impress me, and I could list reasons why they would not best serve my needs. The most important governing factor, though, was the impracticality of first re-structuring such a huge existing collection in order to meet the requirements of software logic. It had to be the other way round; the computer system would have to accommodate the long-established organisational arrangement of my records. In particular, three fundamental features of this organisation had to be preserved: the break-down of the family into separate branches, the depiction of the genealogy by a series of parents-and-children units as was done with the former Tables, and the individual reference numbering of all Bathursts recorded in the archives. I have only introduced one significant change during this process of transferring the collection to the computer. Instead of presenting the genealogy of those parents-and-children units in the generally familiar diagrammatic form, I have adopted the narrative style which is often used in published texts. This has a number of advantages, not least of which are flexibility of content (varying size of families; less biographical data available on some people than others), the ability to convey more information more concisely, and the ease with which additions and corrections can be edited in. Only one other change needs to be mentioned: I have taken the opportunity to improve the break-down of the family tree into recognizable component branches. In doing so I have modified their numerical identification system so as to better conform with computer needs and also yield a more sensible page numbering of printouts of genealogical text.

It is important to understand that the computerized version of these archives represents a consolidation of the information recorded in the original collection. Biographical statements, for example, are often a distillation of details gleaned from a variety of sources, some of which corroborate each other while others can be contradictory. Except in a few special cases, sources are not indicated in this computer record (although some, such as parish registers and census enumerations, can be readily and correctly inferred). I appreciate, of course, that this will horrify professional historians, but the intention is to present a clear story, as uncluttered as possible by voluminous source references, primarily for the benefit of present and future kinsmen who simply want to learn about their ancestry. For those who want to dig further - as well as horrified scholarly historians! - I suggest these computerized records ought to be regarded as just a basic road map to guide their own explorations.

I have also employed several other techniques in order to keep the main genealogical text as concise as possible. These include the liberal use of a standard set of abbreviations, the presentation of facts in tersely expressed phrases instead of full grammatically-coherent sentences and, except in certain special instances, stating only the year - not the month and day - in which any given event occurred. Nevertheless, the computerized archives comprehensively contain all the genealogical and biographical data held in my original manually-operated collection; nothing was discarded during the transfer process (a task which, incidentally, took more than three years to complete).

But there is a disadvantage to this comprehensive, concise and logically arranged presentation of masses of information on family history. Kinsmen who simply want to know something about their ancestry - especially those who have not dabbled in genealogy before - may be disappointed to find that my computer printouts of it are too detailed and, at first glance, bewildering and rather difficult to follow. Some would have preferred to see it recounted as an easily read story. To anyone with this initial reaction, I offer two pieces of advice. Firstly, starting at the page which portrays his/her own immediate family, and with the list of abbreviations conveniently at hand, take the time to carefully study the nature and layout of these records and to understand how successive generations can be traced from page to page. It is really not very complicated. Secondly, a challenge: Why not prepare a simplified summary by abstracting from this computerized information base whatever amount of detail is desired? Such a digest could be set out in any format and style, according to personal taste. Those with artistic or calligraphic skills could draw up a traditional Family Tree, something which others can admire and easily comprehend. I recommend it - with a plea that extracted data be correctly interpreted and accurately copied.

For most kinsmen and other concerned persons, only three of the primary components of these archives will be of much interest. The first is obviously the genealogy that I have discussed above. Of almost equal importance, though, is the nominal index. This is essentially a "Who's Who" of the family and it contains entries for every Bathurst of whom I have some record - world wide and spanning a period of many centuries. Any Bathurst having a known position on some part of the family tree has a brief entry, sufficient for identification, which directs the reader to the page of genealogy on which his or her biography is to be found. In the case of "stray" or otherwise still unidentifiable Bathursts, however, their listed entries contain whatever biographical detail is available - this being the only place where it appears. (At any given time, roughly one third of all the recorded Bathursts remain in this latter category awaiting further clues that could establish their identities). The third major element of the collection which may command potentially wider general interest is a miscellany of my essays and articles dealing with a variety of different and often fascinating family history subjects. Unfortunately the transcription of these documents into the computer warrants a much lower priority than the basic genealogy and its extensive accompanying indexes; it may therefore be some time before all of them will become readily available.

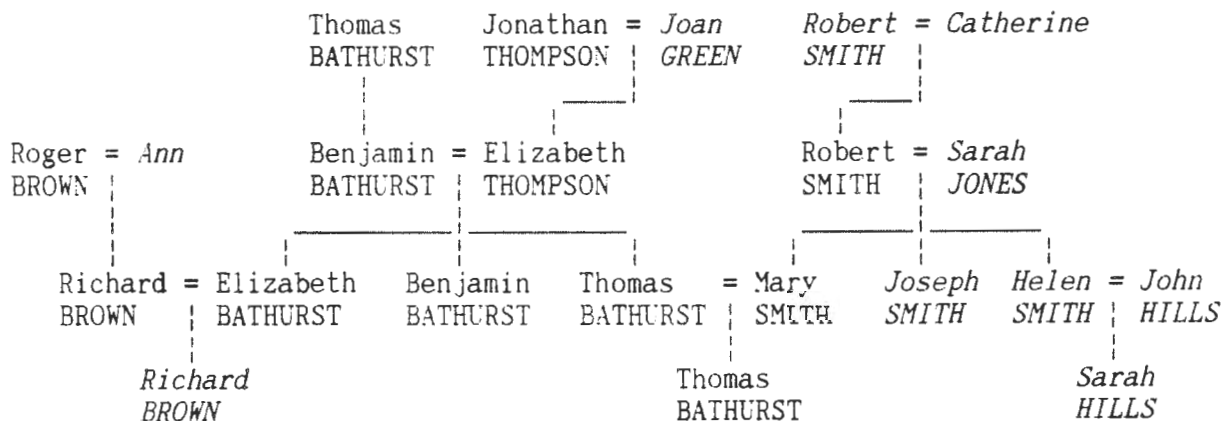
As the foregoing notes have explained, it was a desire to learn about my ancestry that led to the creation of this genealogical collection. Through the years the collection has enabled numerous kinsmen to learn about theirs. It is my hope that, long after I have become an historical ancestor myself, future descendants of the Bathurst family will still be able to consult my work and find in it their answer to that same eternal question: Who were my ancestors?

The miscellaneous information set out below is intended to assist those who have had little experience with genealogy and, more specifically, no prior acquaintance with these particular family records, their substance and scope.

1. Nature of the Collection

The genealogical, biographical, historical and heraldic records which comprise this privately assembled collection are the fruits of what is known to genealogists as a One Name Study - in this case, a study of the Bathurst family throughout the world and going back to its very earliest traceable roots.

Concentration on people with this surname requires a general procedural rule with regard to members of other families related to Bathursts by marriage. In this Collection - indeed, as is commonly the practice - the general rule is that neither the ancestors of a female who marries into the Bathurst family nor the descendants of a female Bathurst who marries out into another family are traced. A moment of reflection will suffice to show that, unless the subject "family tree" is kept "pruned" in this manner, the genealogical scope would be so boundlessly immense as to render any study quite impractical. The convention is therefore adopted that information recorded about a Bathurst's wife will, where possible, include basic biographical details about her father such as his name, occupation and place of domicile; likewise with respect to the father of a man who marries a Bathurst girl. In this way, anyone interested in tracing non-Bathurst ancestors and descendants of this family is assisted in correctly identifying its marital links with others. The following fictitious family tree illustrates this "pruning" principle; those shown in italics would not normally be recorded in these pages unless there was an interesting special reason.



Without an appreciation of this customary convention, some contributors to these family records can be surprised and dismayed to discover that details they had kindly provided about very close kinsfolk - nieces, nephews, aunts and uncles, etc - who are not surnamed Bathurst, have failed to find their way into these pages. Unfortunately, it is an unavoidable consequence of this necessary control on the scope of One Name Studies; even the children and grandchildren of the author's own sister are not recorded herein.

There are, however, two exceptions to the foregoing rule. In addition to the One Name Study of the Bathurst clan, the author has for many years carried out genealogical research to trace as many of his own personal direct ancestors as possible. This is a different type of study. Its product is a Pedigree - a chart showing the subject's 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents and so on, in a wide array of families. The biographical records of these ancestors and their associated genealogy, that have been gathered in the course of this separate enterprise, are nevertheless incorporated herein and follow the same presentation format. Secondly, there are instances where for special reasons - such as an interesting but sometimes complex multiple inter-relationship among several families including Bathurst, or a descent from some notable historical figure - the relevant genealogy has been documented and is presented herein. The same format is again used.

2. Format

In the computerized presentation of this Collection, a compromise has been struck between two alternative objectives. The first would be to provide a methodically arranged genealogical data base containing every detail that the author has gleaned during a life-time of research and study of the Bathurst family story. It is essential that this enormous informational resource should be readily available in its entirety to kinsmen and genealogists, now and in the future. The second objective would be to write a colourful Family History, an easy-to-read book that would describe the genealogy in more general terms; it would place greater emphasis on the many outstanding and fascinating stories that can be told about individual Bathursts and the branches to which they belong. In other words, on the one hand there could be dry-as-dust tabulations of names, dates, places and other biographical data - an invaluable resource to the professional genealogist but virtually useless for anyone who simply wants to know something about his ancestors; on the other hand, an exciting story book that would satisfy the latter but would tantalize serious researchers and leave them bemoaning their inability to see the original detailed material.

The author considers the first objective to be of paramount importance. The entire data resource is therefore set out on these pages but in a processed form which is close to being a narrative account of the family tree and of its thousands of individual Bathursts.

3. The Double Calendar

The calendar year used to begin on Annunciation Day, March 25th. In 1752 it was changed to January 1st. As a result, when looking back on history prior to that changeover, events which took place between January 1st and March 24th were dated in one year by the old calendar but in the following year by the new one. To put it another way: February used to be the 11th month of the calendar year; since 1752 it has been the 2nd month. This explains why, for instance, a child who was born in January 1694, of parents who were married in April of the same year, was not illegitimate: the birth was nine months after the wedding.

To avoid such confusion when treating events which occurred during this overlap period of almost three months, historians developed the practice of showing the year by both calendar reckonings. In the above example, the child's date of birth would be recorded as January 1694/5. Where a pre-1752 date is not shown in this style it must be assumed to refer to the prevailing old calendar.

4. Personal Names

In olden times, names were written according to the way in which the writer heard them spoken. Consistent "proper" spelling only began to gradually appear in about the 19th century. It must also be remembered that in those days the proportion of the population that was capable of writing was very small. Generally speaking, this skill used to be limited to the clergy, politicians, academics, lawyers, scribes, notaries and the like. As a result, in examining historical records one finds surnames and other names spelled in countless different ways. It may surprise many Bathursts to know that literally hundreds of renditions of the spelling of their name can be found in old parish registers, deeds, Wills, genealogical records and other historical documents. To illustrate this with a random sample: Battars, Bathwist, Bathus, Bathherste, Battes, Bythirste, Bathews, Battist, Bathoes, Bathcost, Bottherst and Batherth - the last clearly due to the writer having heard the name spoken with a lisp.

In this Collection, where parish register entries and other source material have been transcribed into the computer, such original spellings have been duly copied. Throughout the pages of genealogy and biography, however, the correct present-day spelling of Bathurst is used for the purpose of clarity. It would needlessly clutter these pages if every variant spelling were quoted. For the same reason, forenames are consistently spelled in their modern form; where the names "Alys" or "Jaymes" might occur in an old document, for example, they would be rendered as Alice or James.

5. Place Names

Variations in spelling, for reasons described above, and occasionally an official alteration in the name of a parish or other community, can confuse the historian. Manuscript that is poorly written, perhaps faded with time or otherwise difficult to decipher, can also cause problems. Compounding all this is the unfortunate fact that too many genealogists, past and present, can be faulted for paying inadequate attention to the geographical aspects of their studies. The author has been constantly appalled at the prevalence of such pure carelessness, particularly the manner in which researchers so often blindly copy an incorrectly spelled place name without attempting to locate it on a map and thus verify it. Accurate geography can offer the genealogist good clues; inaccurate geography will mislead. To cite a typical example: one Bathurst girl is always stated as having married a man from Camberwell (in London) - but the place was actually Cumberwell, a small hamlet about 100 miles away ... an error made maybe two centuries ago, copied and re-copied ever since. The Bathurst estate at Lydney is often wrongly called Sydney Park. Slovenly handwriting will usually explain confusion between Hertfordshire and Herefordshire. And then we encounter genealogists who, in cases of common place-names, fail to identify which they are referring to. Salem, Oregon, or Salem, Massachusetts? Or Sutton, in England - which one, in which county? There are dozens of them.

Contemporary spelling of place names is used herein. The Canadian and UK sections of the Geographical Index provide exact place locations. In the latter section, places are listed by counties as they existed prior to 1974. The index will be later augmented to reflect county boundary changes which were made in that year. To simplify the genealogical text, counties are not stated (except in ambiguous cases such as Sutton) because any place mentioned therein can be found in the appropriate section of the Geographical Index.

These notes are intended to briefly explain the three simple numbering systems used in the management of this collection of family historical records.

Numerals provide short, precise and positive identification "labels". It is necessary, however, not only to understand a numbering system but to be very careful when quoting a number from it. The simplicity of such numerical labels makes them vulnerable to errors due to mis-reading. Only one incorrectly copied digit will destroy the meaning of the full number - just as the year labelled 1762 is totally different from 1792. Please - handle all numbers with care!

1. Reference Numbers.

Each Bathurst-by-birth has been assigned a unique personal Reference Number - just as armed forces personnel have their own regimental or service numbers. These numbers have no genealogical, sequential or other significance. Their main purpose is to ensure positive individual identification - to clearly differentiate among many Bathursts having the same forenames and often similar biographies, and thereby to avoid confusion in their personal records. They are also essential to the simplicity of the extensive indexes required to use and control these archives. The only exception to their numerical individuality is that each Bathurst-by-marriage shares her husband's Reference Number - because, obviously, their biographies are interlocked.

Reference Numbers have four digits and are always immediately preceded by an octothorte - the symbol "#". For example, the author's own Number (which happened to be the 120th in the process of originally setting up the system) is #0120. The octothorte is important because it ensures that a Reference Number is never mistaken for an item of numerical information, or *vice versa*. This is true not only for readers of these records but also the computer. A computer search of the genealogy - or some of its indexes - for #1939 would locate any reference to the Bathurst assigned this identification, whereas with omission of the # symbol it would locate references to the year 1939.

2. Numbering of the Pages of Genealogical Text.

As a general rule, one page of genealogy is devoted to one family unit of husband, wife and their children. Against the husband's name is given the number of an earlier page that gives his parent's family unit, into which he was born. Likewise, against the name of any son who married and created another family unit is given a later page number on which it will be found. In this way it is simple to follow an ancestral line either forwards or backwards in time. The paging "increases" numerically as any line of descent is traced forward in time, and *vice versa*.

This page numbering is linked to the system whereby the Family Tree is sub-divided into branches - as illustrated on introductory page 00.02. It will be seen that each of these branches has a label (for computer purposes). For example, the Pennsylvania branch is GB.26, meaning Genealogy of Branched 26. The section of genealogy dealing with the Pennsylvania branch is accordingly set out on pages numbered in the series 26.00 to 26.99.

The page numbering of the genealogy of non-Bathurst families follows the same principle. In the computer, each such family also has a coded label. As a typical example, the family of Perriman is GF.PM, where GF means Genealogy of some Other Family and its adopted abbreviation is PM. The genealogy of this Perriman family is then set out on pages numbered in the series PM.00 to PM.99.

In addition to the basic genealogy, there are a few special pages which present related information. Of these there are two types. Firstly, for some kinsmen a chronological list of direct lineal Bathurst ancestors has been prepared. The number of the page on which such a listing is set out will be of the form **.L*, where the L (for Lineage) is preceded by the two-digit code of the Bathurst branch (or the two-letter abbreviation of the Other Family) to which the individual belongs. The second type of special page is one that gives an explanatory diagram depicting the genealogical connections among a number of different Bathurst branches (or different families) which may be too complex to be readily followed in the basic genealogical text. The number of such a page will be of the form **.X*, where the X (for Cross connections) is preceded by the two-digit or -letter code for the Bathurst branch or Other Family primarily concerned.

It will thus be seen that all pages of genealogy are numbered in the same basic manner: four digits and/or letters arranged in two pairs separated by a decimal dot.

3. Numbering of Documents.

The thousands of documents in these archives, both "hard copy" and computerized material, are all catalogued and indexed. The system of numbering necessary for this purpose is described in detail in the Catalogue itself; a full understanding of it is not required when perusing the genealogy. However, an awareness of it will avoid confusion between a page number, described above, and a document number, both of which are alpha-numerical in form.

Some typical examples of Catalogue Numbers are CM164, L143, PYC4, ND73, MC43, W103, IGI23, F19, AC107, P81 and OC25. The letters indicate the category of document concerned (e.g. CM is a Certificate of Marriage; OC is an Obituary that has been transcribed into the Computer). The only points to be noted here, though, are that (a) Catalogue Numbers comprise a combination of one, two or three letters with one, two or three numerical digits, and (b) there is neither a space nor a decimal dot separating them. Thus, as an illustration of the difference between these and page numbers: HY10 is a document in the History category (an essay on a subject concerning American Bathursts), while HY.10 is page 10 of the section of genealogical text dealing with the Hervey family. Close similarities like this, however, are rare.

The following is a list of standard abbreviations used throughout these computerized archives as one of the means of keeping the genealogical records as concise as possible. Many are familiar and widely used (e.g. c; dsp; MI; sp) but others are not (e.g. hrs; nlt; lwp; pnp). Care should therefore be taken to avoid misinterpretations (e.g. possible confusion between b and bapt).

acc	according (to)
adm	admitted
Adm'on	Administration (of an estate)
aet; aetat	(Latin) aetatis = of his/her age [eg: aet sua 60 = in 60th year of his age = aged 59]
ag lab	agricultural labourer
AIF	Australian Imperial Force (World War I)
appar	apparent/ly
apptd	appointed
b	born
bach	bachelor
bapt	baptised (and/or christened)
Bart	Baronet
bef	before
BIW	buried in woollen
BL Lic	Bishop of London marriage licence
bro	brother
BTEC	Business & Technical Examination Council (UK)
bur	buried
c	circa
C	century
cert	certificate
ch	church
chmn	chairman
C Lic	Archbishop of Canterbury marriage licence
cns	census
Coll	College
comm	commissioned
cr	created
crem	cremated
Cy	County
d	died/death/deceased
dau	daughter
dd	dated
dec'd	deceased
Dept	Department
d inf	died in infancy
div	divorce/d
doc/s	document/s
dsp	(Latin) decessit sine prole = died without issue.
d yg	died young
educ	educated/education
eld	elder/eldest

emig	emigrant/emigrated
empl	employed/ee/er
enum	(census) enumeration
est	estimated
estab	establish/ed
exec	executor/executrix
f	father
fam	family
gdau	grand-daughter
gent	gentleman
gf	grand-father
gm	grand-mother
Govt	Government
gr	grant/ed
gs	grand-son
gt	great
GRO	General Register Office (London, England)
HNC	Higher National Certificate
HND	Higher National Diploma
Hon	Honourable
hr	heir
hrs	heiress
husb	husband
illeg	illegitimate
incl	including
incorp	incorporated
incorr	incorrect/ly
inher	inherited
inst	installed
K	King
Knt	Knight
kwn	known
lab	labourer
lic	licence
lvg	living
lwf	living with father
lwm	living with mother
lwp	living with parents
m	mother
marr	marriage/married
matric	matriculation
ment	mentioned
MI	monumental inscription
NC	National Certificate
ND	National Diploma
nlt	not later than
o	only
obit	obituary
ord	ordained
otp	of the parish (concerned)
p	page
par	parish
PCC	Prerogative Court of Canterbury
pd	proved (eg in Will probaton)

pnp	parentage not (satisfactorily) proven
pnt	parentage not (yet) traced
poss	possible/possibly
posth	posthumous/ly
pp	pages
PPR	Principal Probate Registry
Pr	Prince
Pres	President
presum	presumed/presumably
prev	previous/ly
prob	probable/probably
Prob	Probate/d
Prof	Professor
prom	promoted/promotion
Q	Queen
qtr	quarter (of the year, ending in month given)
R	Royal
RC	Roman Catholic
RD	Registration District (GRO, England)
reg	register
regd	registered
retd	retired
Revd	Reverend
s	son
sch	school
sep	separated
serv	served/servant/service
sist	sister
sp	spinster
SRN	State Registered Nurse
subseq	subsequent/ly
succ	succeeded
Tn	Town
Twp	Township
Univ	University
unkwn	unknown
unm	unmarried
Ven	Venerable
VG Lic	Vicar General marriage licence
vill	village
Visc	Viscount
w	wife
wid	widow
widr	widower
wit	witness/ed/es
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II
(X)	indicates person signed with this mark due to inability to write his/her name
yg	young
ygr	younger
ygst	youngest
yr	year

The following is a list of genealogical, heraldic and related terms that appear in these archives. While far from exhaustive in scope, it is intended to assist readers with words with which they may not be very familiar. Appropriate text-books should be consulted for more precise or detailed explanations.

armiger	- a person entitled to bear heraldic arms.
armigerous	- qualified to bear heraldic arms.
armorial	- of heraldic arms.
arms	- an heraldic device (of patterns, emblems <i>etc</i>), normally displayed on an escutcheon, which graphically identifies the person, family or entity to whom it legally pertains by grant or inheritance.
baptism	- religious sacrament involving sprinkling with, or immersion in, water; normally associated with christening. In these archives, unless a parish register indicates otherwise, no distinction is made between the two rites.
blazon	- the formal description of heraldic arms, written in archaic technical language and in accordance with certain conventional rules.
chrisomer	- (or chrisom child): a child that dies within a month after christening.
christening	- see: baptism.
clerk	- (in former usage) a clergyman.
coat of arms	- an assemblage of the arms, on an escutcheon, with associated accoutrements such as a crest, above; supporters (human, animal or mythical figures) or a mantling (of leafery), on either side; and the family or other motto, below.
escutcheon	- a shield on which heraldic arms are displayed.
family tree	- a genealogical diagram or table showing the relationships among members of the family or families being described.
gossip	- a godparent.
herald	- an officer of the College of Arms (London, England) concerned with armorial bearings, pedigrees, genealogy and certain ceremonial State functions, <i>etc</i> .
heraldry	- the art or office of a herald; the science of heraldic bearings <i>i.e.</i> personal and family devices portrayed on shields.
hundred	- in England: a division of a county, comprising a group of parishes; originally supposed to have contained a hundred families or freemen; now a virtually obsolete land entity.
informant	- on a birth or death certificate issued by GRO (United Kingdom): the person reporting the event so registered.

messuage	- a manor or dwelling house, with outbuildings and land.
pedigree	- a table of ancestors from whom the subject individual is descended.
peer	- in the United Kingdom: a Lord, member of the upper house in Parliament. (See Doc: HY2).
pensioner	- at Cambridge University: an ordinary undergraduate student, not a sizar or scholar.
pish	- abbreviation, commonly found in old parish registers, of the word parish.
primogeniture	- the custom whereby an eldest son inherited to the exclusion of other issue.
recusant	- one who refused to attend Anglican services.
sizar	- at Cambridge University: a student who gets his/her commons or food free, and receives certain emoluments; ranks below an ordinary student.
sojourner	- a temporary resident in a parish.
tory	- a conservative politician.
virgate	- an area of about 30 acres.
weald	- a topographical area in Kent and Sussex in southern England. (See Doc: HY1).
whig	- former English politician, predecessor of the modern liberal; opposed to tory.
yeoman	- countryman who owns and farms a small estate of land.

THE BATHURST LINEAGE OF CRAIG MICHAEL BATHURST

England

1	#0445	Richard of Bodehurst, Sussex, prob born c1390, living 1433	01.01
2	#0027	Lawrence of Bodehurst & Cranbrook, Kent, executed c1464	01.01
3	#0164	Lawrence of Cranbrook & Canterbury, Kent	01.01
4	#0123	Lawrence of Canterbury & Staplehurst, Kent, 1457-1549	01.01
5	#2033	Thomas of Canterbury, died 1542	01.04
6	#0165	Robert of Horsmonden, Kent, died 1577	01.68
7	#0254	John of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, died 1563	01.77
8	#0031	Robert of Lechlade, 1563-1623	09.01
9	#0137	Sir Edward of Lechlade, 1614-1674	09.03
10	#0150	Sir Edward of Lechlade, 1635-1688	09.06

Colonial America

11	#0435	Sir Francis of Bathurst Bluff, Georgia, 1675-1736	09.12
12	#0436	Sir Lawrence of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1714-(?)1792	26.01

United States of America

13	#0979	Lawrence of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1757-1845	26.06
14	#2108	Samuel of Pennsylvania, Ohio & Iowa, 1800-1847	51.01
15	#2603	William McKindrey of Kansas, 1828-1873	51.02
16	#2604	John Lincoln of Kansas, 1860-1933	51.20
17	#2606	Milo Robert of Kansas, 1899-1974	51.40
18	#2617	Verne Milo of Scottsdale, Arizona, born 1925	51.50
19	#2622	Mark Alan, born 1950	51.50
20	#2387	Craig Michael, born 1976	51.50

It is traditionally asserted that the forebears of the Bathurst family arrived in England in Saxon times from the Duchy of Luneburg where, supposedly, they had been seated at a place called Batters. These ancestors are stated to have settled in Sussex at a place which they called Batters-hurst, a name that subsequently developed into its present form.

Modern research has shown, however, that this story has almost no basis in historical truth. It seems to have been fabricated no earlier than the 18th century. Unfortunately it is still being constantly repeated. Legends die hard.

While it is likely that our remote roots lie in Saxony, it is impossible to believe that family memory could have spanned nearly 1,500 years to recall this as a definite fact. On the other hand, it does appear that our ancestors were already living in Sussex when the Saxon era came to an end with the Norman invasion in the 11th century. It will be remembered that in 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, landed with his French army on the English south coast and, at the famous Battle of Hastings, defeated King Harold and his men. Known thereafter as William the Conqueror, he went on to become the new King. But the battle was actually fought about five miles inland from Hastings, at a spot called Senlac. There, to commemorate his victory, William built a great Abbey - known to this day as Battle Abbey. The town which later grew up around it is called Battle.

Our ancestors' Saxon settlement was located just one mile to the east of Battle (indeed, it has been said that they virtually had a ringside seat at the historic military engagement). The area was wooded. About 500 acres of it still exist, being known as Bathurst Wood until early in this century; the name now applies only to its central part. It is protected by the Forestry Commission. The old word "hurst" means a small wood - and this is the particular hurst from which the family gets the second syllable of its surname.

In 1086 William had a national census carried out. Details of all lands, properties, people and cattle were recorded in his Domesday Book. Our ancestral settlement was listed therein as Wasingate, then under the fiefdom of the Abbot of Battle. At about the end of the 11th century it seems to have been acquired by Boda, apparently a wealthy landowner, and thus became known as Boda's Hurst. Within about another 20 years or so this had become abbreviated into Bodehurst. Over the next three or four centuries the name continued to evolve, its first syllable gradually changing from Bode- to Bote- and then Bate- until ultimately it attained the familiar present spelling.

We have only tantalising bits of information about our early forebears, not enough to reconstruct the genealogy. Moreover it must be borne in mind that surnames, as we know them, only came into existence in the mid-1300s. Prior to that we thus find records of people identified as being residents of Bodehurst - such as Alan de Bodehurst in 1291, or Godfrey and Agatha de Bodherst shortly after. Then gradually the "de" was dropped - and we read of a John Bodhurst in 1380 and another John Botherst in 1429, to cite a couple of random examples.

Instead of the modern surname being derived from Batters, as related in the old legend, the converse is true. Batters is one of several names which are later corruptions of Bathurst; others include Bathers, Bathus and Bathews.

The ancient Bodehurst estate remained in the family until 1461 - which is at about the point in time where the continuous genealogy begins.

The foregoing story is discussed in much greater detail in the author's 30-page essay entitled *A Critical Examination of the Origin and Early History of the Family of Bathurst* (Doc: HY3).

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History
Doc: HY1
Latest revision: 22.07.1991

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Subject: The Weald of Kent

As a result of its partisanship in the Wars of the Roses in the mid-15th century, the family lost its ancient Sussex estate at Bodehurst (from which the surname evolved) and, moving northward over the county border, settled in Kent. Although its very oldest traces lie in Sussex, the family's roots are therefore often considered to be Kentish. It was in the Weald of Kent that the Bathursts prospered and rapidly grew in numbers - for which reason the early generations on the family tree have been collectively dubbed the Weald branch.

The story of the family's establishment in Kent is discussed in detail in the author's essay entitled *A Critical Examination of the Origin and Early History of the Bathurst Family* (30 pp - Doc: HY3). But just what is the Weald? Because of its historical significance for Bathursts - truly the Land of their Forefathers - it deserves more than a passing reference. Contemporary members of some branches have to count back ten generations or more to their Kentish ancestors - for example, all descendants of George Bathurst (#0039), 1589-1656, who moved out to Northamptonshire. On the other hand, there are in Kent today Bathursts whose ancestors, in an unbroken succession of twenty generations, spent their entire lives within the county. However, regardless of how far back in the lineage one has to look, Bathursts have Kentish blood flowing in their veins. Our forebears were Men of the Weald.

The Weald is not a legally defined geographic area. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "wald", meaning forest. In primeval times the thick forest land of Anderida stretched from near Winchester, Hampshire, in the west, to the edge of Romney Marsh, Kent, in the east - a distance of about 100 miles. Being about 30 miles in width, it also encroached on the counties of Sussex and Surrey. The Kentish Weald was originally that part of the forest which occupied the lower ground - the Vale - between the North and South Downs. On a map this can be roughly outlined as a swath, some 10 miles wide, bounded by the Sussex border on the south and thus extending close to (but not including) Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Ashford, all on the edge of the North Downs. Within this area lie the many towns and villages which are so prominently featured in the Bathurst family's history: Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Yalding, Brenchley, Staplehurst, Goudhurst, Headcorn, Horsmonden, Cranbrook and Tenterden, to name a few. In the ancient forest were deer and wild boar. Stream crossings in the Vale would then have been very marshy; even to this day, people living on the higher ridges say that Weald men must have speckled bellies and webbed feet

In this primeval forest of oak and beech, strewn with fallen timber and an underbrush of bramble and holly, there were occasional open glades - such as at Cranbrook and Brenchley - but it was so dense as to be a major obstacle to Caesar when he tried to invade England in 55 B.C. Eleven centuries later, it was a logistical factor in the invasion by William the Conqueror. Although King Harold marched his defending army through the Weald to face him at the historic so-called Battle of Hastings, the victorious William wisely detoured around the forest, through Dover, in order to reach London.

The Romans successfully invaded England about 100 years after Caesar's initial attempt, and their occupation lasted until early in the 5th century. Except for a road which they built between Hastings and Rochester, which passed

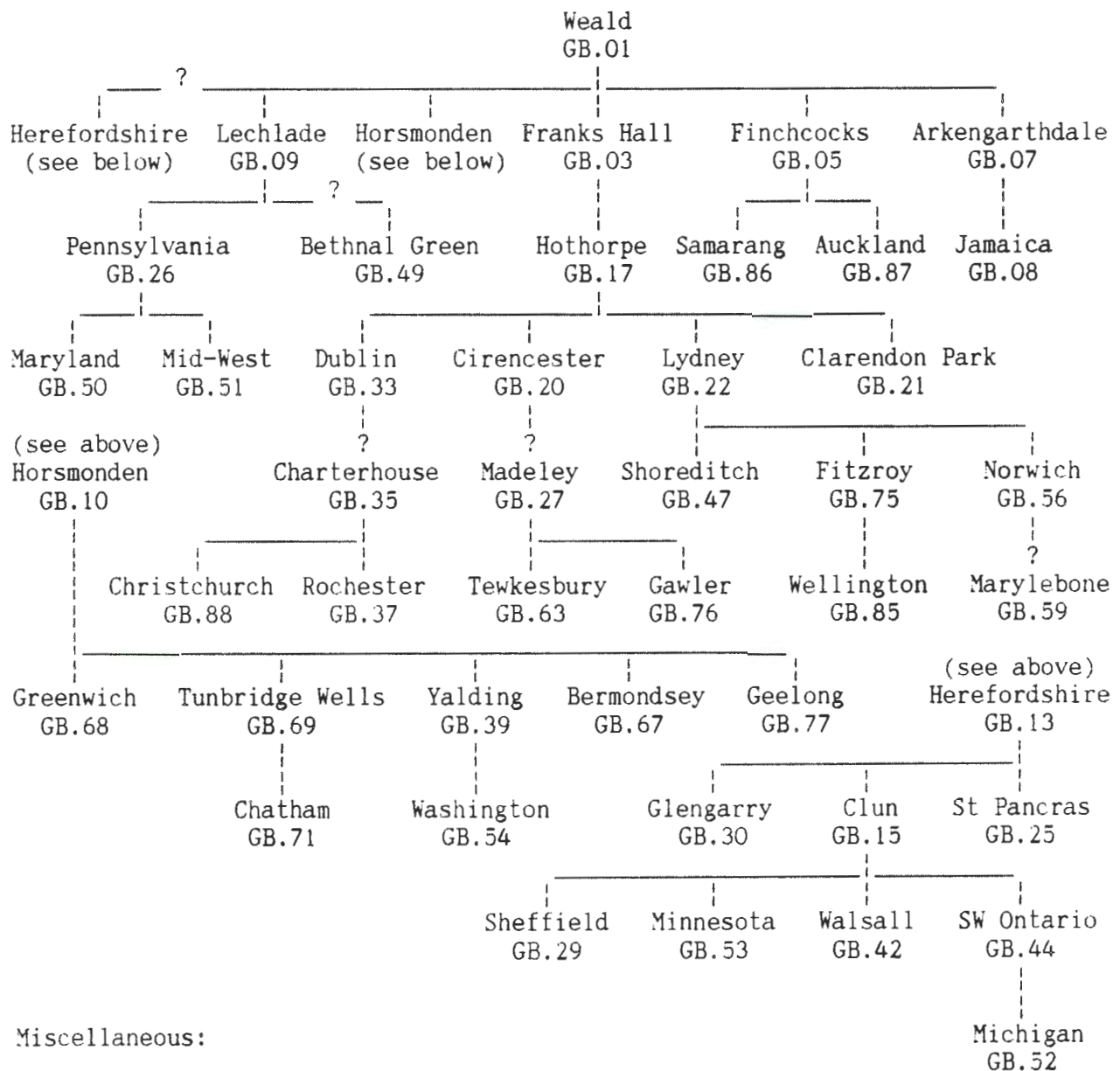
through the forest *via* Benenden and Staplehurst (only a few traces of it still exist), the Weald remained virtually untouched until after they had abandoned the country. Changes began with "pannage" - the practice, by farmers dwelling in open areas to the north and east of the Weald, of fattening their domestic swine on acorns and beech mast in the forest in the early autumn months. This was unorganised and involved no settlement or right of tenure. Gradually during the Anglo-Saxon period, however, huts were built in favorite spots, open spaces were fenced in, and some were given names - for instance, Tenetwarabrocas (now Tenterden). The name ending "-den", which is so prevalent in the region, meant a clearing in the wood; "-ham", a small homestead or hamlet; "-ley", a meadow; and "-hurst", a small wood or copse, typically on a knoll. Thus we find names such as Biddenden, meaning Bidda's clearing, and Peshurst, meaning Pen's wood - the latter construction being the same as for our Sussex Bodehurst, meaning Boda's wood. Those hog pastures gradually came to be occupied more permanently during the 6th to 8th centuries, and were thus the origins of today's villages. At the time of the Domesday census in 1086, there were about 50 "dens" in the Weald, although only two were substantial enough to be recorded in the survey.

During the next three centuries, these small habitations resulted in the felling of surrounding trees for fuel and also for domestic and farm buildings. There was also development of arable land where formerly there had been only pannage. It is said that by the mid-1300s the Weald had begun to show something of its present appearance, cultivated and hedged, with small shaws (woods) left as reminders of what had been achieved. At about this time there was a revival in iron mining, and consequently wood fuel for the furnaces became another tax on the forest resource in the areas immediately surrounding them. However, they were never very numerous. In 1573 there were only eight furnaces and six forges in the Kentish Weald, but their products were much in demand for ornamental ironwork, cannons, tools, firebacks and even iron grave slabs. The railings around St Pauls Cathedral came from the Lamberhurst forge. Ironworking on the Weald continued until the introduction of coal as fuel in the 18th century.

Depletion of the forest had become so serious by the 16th century that King Henry VIII, and subsequently Queen Elizabeth, brought in legislation to control the problem. The felling of trees was restricted by law, mainly in order to save the timber for the navy. It took two thousand prime oaks to build one large ship. This major use of the forest also lasted into the 18th century. By that time the cumulative effect of all the foregoing influences had left the Weald virtually as it is today: a beautiful land of orchards, woods, sheepfarms and hopfields (as well as quaint oast-houses formerly used to cure the hops).

Historically, however, another notable Wealden industry was clothmaking. first introduced by King Edward III (who reigned from 1327 to 1377). Raw wool had until then been England's principal export, but the King realised it would be much more sensible to export cloth manufactured from it. For that purpose he brought in expert Flemish weavers; they settled in the area around Goudhurst, Cranbrook and Hawkhurst. It was a brilliant strategy, resulting in a more than doubling of the national income. Together with the revival of ironmaking, it made Kent the industrial heartland of the country. The newcomers, with their greater wealth and civilized manners, also promptly had a beneficial influence on the local life and culture. For the next four centuries the Weald produced England's finest broadcloth - and prominent among those clothiers (clothmakers) were the Bathursts. It was in this activity that they flourished, establishing a strong family, political influence and wealth. Clothmaking on the Weald was unquestionably the family's springboard to the future.

This chart portrays the overall structure of the "family tree" in terms of its component branches. It must be noted that certain connections - marked "?" - are still speculative, based only on family lore or otherwise unproven. Each branch is identified by a descriptive name and a GB computer code. The page numbering of the genealogy is keyed to these codes. For example, the genealogy of the Bermondsey branch (GB.67) is set out on pages 67.00 to 67.99.



Miscellaneous:

- GB.95 England - London
- GB.96 England - elsewhere than London
- GB.97 Elsewhere than England

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The Weald is the topographical name given to an area of southern England which stretches eastward from the Hampshire border, through parts of Surrey and Sussex and on into Kent, the county with which it is most usually associated. Although it does not precisely correspond to the geographical area in which the early Bathurst family flourished, it nevertheless makes a distinctive and quite reasonably appropriate name for this primal, or root, Kentish branch. For an historical description of the area, see *The Weald of Kent* (Doc: HY1).

The Weald branch was the progenitor of five others; from these, most of the remainder were in turn descended. The five are Franks Hall, Kent (GB.03), Finchcocks, Kent (GB.05), Arkengarthdale, Yorks (GB.07), Lechlade, Glos (GB.09) and Horsmonden, Kent (GB.10).

The founding patriarch of the Weald branch - and therefore of the family - was Richard Bathurst #0445, who was living in the early 1400s. He can only be considered the patriarch, however, in the sense that he is the earliest reputed direct lineal ancestor of whom we have any knowledge. In fact, he is no less noteworthy for having been a member of one of the last generations that owned the Saxon estate called Bodehurst, from which our surname is derived.

The circumstances surrounding our ancestors' loss of that ancient family heritage, as well as some fragmentary genealogy spanning a period of several preceding centuries, are discussed in an essay entitled *A Critical Examination of the Origin and Early History of the Bathurst Family*. This also carries the historical story forward to about the middle of the 16th century, thereby overlapping the first six or seven generations covered in the narrative text of the genealogy of the Weald branch. The latter should therefore be regarded as just a general guide, with the essay providing more details and serving, in effect, as the opening chapter of the Bathurst family history. (Doc: HY3)

In this section, the following abbreviations are used:

Cnbk	Cranbrook
Ctby	Canterbury
Ftdn	Frittenden
Gdht	Goudhurst
Hsdn	Horsmonden
Spht	Staplehurst

RICHARD BATHURST #0445 was the earliest reputed direct lineal ancestor of this family of whom there is record. Est yr of b c1390. Living 1423/33. Father of:

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0027, appar 2nd s. Est yr of b c1415. Inher Bodehurst estate, near Battle, Sussex. Supporter of K Henry VI in Wars of the Roses. Upon dethronement of the defeated King, by the *Act of Attainder* of 1461, Bodehurst confiscated by the Crown and given to Battle Abbey. Lawrence retired to Cnbk. For his allegiance to the Lancastrian cause, executed by the Yorkists, prob in 1464 following the (15 May) Battle of Hexham. His wife was poss AGNES - see footnote. Father of:

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0164 of Ctby, o s, est yr of b c1435. Held lands in Ctby and Cnbk. Father of:

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0123 of Ctby, o kwn s, b c1457. Inher lands in Cnbk from f and also held lands at Spht. Marr GODLEVE, dau of Robert CHAPMAN. Both bur Spht - she on 30 Nov 1547, Lawrence on 22 April 1549 - when par reg described him as "a virtuous olde man of the age of foure skore and twelve yeares". Believed to be parents of:

- JOHN BATHURST #2034, est yr of b c1480. Clothier. Obtained 21 yr lease (at annual rent of 40s) of Blackfriars Priory, Ctby, immediately after it was suppressed by K Henry VIII in Dec 1538, for purpose of clothmaking - an industry that the K wished to promote in that city. Appar d 1542.

- THOMAS BATHURST #2033 - see p 01.04

Note:

Agnes Bathurst #1012 of Cranbrook, Will dd 1483, pd Canterbury Consistory Court 1484, willed to be buried at St Dunstan, Canterbury (Docs: WP46). She was quite probably the widow of Lawrence #0027. One of the two executors of her Will was a John Bathurst #1421; he was also mentioned in the Will of John POSSE the Younger, of Cranbrook, pd Canterbury Archdeaconry Court 1494. Other Bathursts of Cranbrook in this period include Thomas #1390 and his daughter Catherine #1395, mentioned in the Will of Dionese MUNDE, pd Canterbury Archdeaconry Court 1473. It seems likely that John and Thomas were of the same generation as Lawrence #0164 - and possibly brothers.

THOMAS BATHURST #2033 - see p 01.01 - was the earliest proven direct lineal ancestor of this family (because no evidence yet found to establish that he was indeed s of Lawrence III as believed). Est yr of b c1480. Clothier, appar among those, incl bro John, who were encouraged by K Henry VIII in the late 1530s to move to Ctby and establish the clothmaking industry there. Clothier of Cnbk when he obtained the lease of Bapchild rectory, 1537; clothier of Ctby when Will pd, 1542. He was f of:

- THOMAS BATHURST #0446 - see p 01.05
- EDWARD BATHURST #0028 - see p 01.12
- ROBERT BATHURST #0165 - see p 01.68
- ALICE BATHURST #0447 who marr Mr. BLADWINE bef 1555. Of Smarden when ment in Will of bro Thomas, pd 1555.
- ANNA BATHURST #0448 who marr Spht 1539, THOMAS BRAYRICKE - see footnote 1. Ment in Wills of bros Thomas, pd 1555, Edward, dd 1559, & Robert, dd 1577.
- Another dau #0940 who marr THOMAS DAYE bef 1555. Both lvg when she ment in Will of bro Thomas, pd 1555. See footnote 2.

Notes:

1. The Staplehurst par reg entry, 14 Sept 1539, names her as Anna, daughter of Thomas Bathurst "the elder", thus distinguishing between her father and brother Thomas. Since her three brothers all mention her in their Wills as their sister Brayricke, this marriage record constitutes the vital proof that Thomas #2033 - not Lawrence #0123 - was the father of this family of six. As discussed more fully in document HY3, *A Critical Examination of the Origin and Early History of the Bathurst Family*, it follows that the traditionally accepted lineage prior to Thomas #2033 remains to be proven.

2. He was probably the Thomas DAYE who was buried at Staplehurst, 28 Aug 1558.

THOMAS BATHURST #0446 - see p 01.04 - prob the eld s. Clothier of Spht, where he owned a house, & of St Alphage, Ctby. Blackfriars Priory lease passed to him in 1542, appar following d of uncle John, for same rent & term of yrs. Yeoman of the Guard, of Ctby, 1542, when he made a financial loan to the King - see footnote 1. Alderman of Ctby, 1542-43; Mayor of Ctby, 1546. Ment in Will of a George COLYAR of Ctby, pd 3 K Edw VI (c1549). See footnote 2. Thomas marr 1stly JOAN (fam name not kwn) and had at least the following issue:

- THOMAS BATHURST #0451 - see p 01.07.
- MARGARET BATHURST #0450 who marr ROBERT STREETER of Hythe bef 1555. Ment in f's Will, pd 1555 (as w, not wid). See footnote 3.
- JULIANNE BATHURST #0449 who marr Spht 1543, THOMAS SCRANTON of Spht. She was ment in f's Will, pd 1555 (as w, not wid). Julianne was bur Spht, Jan 1559/60. Thomas, "householder", bur Spht 1565 - see footnote 4.
- BENNETTE BATHURST #2731, pnp, who was god-m at the baptism of a Martin OSBORNE at Spht, 1557 - see footnote 5. Bur Hsdn 1562.
- JOAN BATHURST #5309, pnp, bur Spht 24 May 1549. She was the m of:
 - BENNETTE BATHURST #5310, baptd Spht 25 Mar & bur there 5 May 1549, who was appar illeg. See footnote 6.

Mrs Joan Bathurst was bur Spht 1552. Thomas marr 2ndly wid ELIZABETH (surnames not kwn). His Will pd, Consistory Court of Ctby, 1555. Willed to be bur at St Alphage. She marr 2ndly St Alphage 1559, EDWARD CARPENTER, Alderman of Ctby, who had been Mayor of Ctby in 1555. (Docs: AM3; WC62).

Issue of THOMAS BATHURST #0446 continued - see p 01.05 (a)

Notes:

1. A 1542 *List of Kent Contributors* to a loan to K Henry VIII includes Thomas Batehurst of Canterbury, "yoman of the garde", who subscribed 10 markes. One marke was worth 2/3 of a pound. His contribution was thus equivalent to more than 3 years of rental of Blackfriars Priory as premises for his clothmaking business.
2. *Hist MSS Comm Ninth Report* 1883, p 153, includes among the Canterbury papers a receipt "for xl shillings recd. of Maister Batherst for the hole stage of the play to hym sold", 1542. This unidentified Bathurst (#3140) was most probably Thomas #0446.
3. He may have been the Robert who was buried at Cranbrook, 15 June 1562.
4. Thomas may have been either once or twice re-married during the years after Julianne's death. Staplehurst registers give the burials of Joan, 10 May 1561, and Alice, 18 Nov 1562, both being described as "wife of Thomas".
5. Staplehurst parish register 2 Aug 1557: "Was chrystenyd Martin OSBORNE - Martin OWTEIDE and James BUCKHERST godfathers; Benet Batherst godmother". In July the following year, in the same parish, this James BUCKHURST and a Thomas OSBORNE were godfathers at the baptism of Thomas, son of Thomas #0451 above. These two Buckhurst/Osborne connections represent circumstantial evidence that supports the genealogical placement of Bennete as shown here, ie as an aunt of baby Thomas. Note also that James BUCKHURST was an executor of the Will of Edward, the brother of Thomas #0446, which was dd 1559 & pd 1560 (Doc: WC61).
6. This rare name also appears variously in the parish registers as Benete, Bennete, Bennet and Bennett - the contemporary spelling being Benetta.

EDWARD BATHURST #0028 - see p 01.04 - was appar the 2nd s. Yeoman, of Spht. He bought property in Ftdn from a William WEBBE in 1559. This was prob the Bewper estate in Ftdn, which he is kwn to have bought. The property included oaks in Ftdn Wood and a house. By his w MARGARET (family name unkwn - see footnote 1) he had issue:

- THOMAS BATHURST #0453 - see p 01.14
- JOHN BATHURST #0166 - see p 01.45
- LANCELOT BATHURST #0029 - see p 03.01 (Franks Hall branch)
- PAUL BATHURST #0457 of Rodmersham, 4th s. Ment in father's Will, dd 1559, as under 22 yrs of age. Ment in Wills of bro Lancelot, dd 1596, & nephew Henry #0472, dd 1619. Defendant in court case brought about by dau-in-law Elizabeth, 1615. Father of:
 - ROBERT BATHURST #0641 of Bapchild and Rodmersham. Marr Rodmersham 1611, Ctby lic, ELIZABETH of Rodmersham, wid of Arthur SEATH. Robert d 1614. See footnote 2.
- TIMOTHY BATHURST #0458 - see p 01.62
- RICHARD BATHURST #5304 who was bur Spht 1558.
- EDWARD BATHURST #5305, pnp, who was bur Spht 1558.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0459, the ygst s, bap Spht 1557 - see footnote 3. Aged 2 when Ftdn house willed to him by f but it was claimed "in his name" by bro Thomas. Ment in Wills of bros John & Lancelot, both dd 1596; mother, dd 1595; nephew Henry #0472, dd 1619; gf Robert #0165, dd 1577; John BROWNE, husb of niece Elizabeth #0169, dd 1595. He d "in the house of Venables" (husb of niece Marie #0460), & bur St Mary le Bow, 1624.
- MARGARET BATHURST #0462, ment in mother's Will, dd 1595
- PATIENCE BATHURST #0461, bap Spht 1553/4. Ment in father's Will, dd 1559, as unnm. Not ment in mother's Will, dd 1595. Bur Spht 1560. See footnote 4.
- MARY BATHURST #0463, ment in m's Will, dd 1595. Marr (WILLIAM ?) SANDERS. In his Will, dd 1559 & pd PCC May 1560, Edward asked to be bur Spht. He was bur there 20 Dec 1559 - "clothier, a very honest and godly man" (par reg). Wid Margaret marr 2ndly, Cnbk 1564, THOMAS PORTRIFFE of Cnbk. His Will pd 1580. She ment as wid in Will of s Lancelot, dd 1596. As wid of Cnbk, her Will dd 1595 & pd Consistory Court of Ctby 1602. Willed to be bur in par ch at Cnbk. (Docs: WC60; WC61)

Issue of EDWARD & MARGARET BATHURST #0028 continued - see p 01.12 (a)

Notes:

1. Margaret may have been a WEBBE because her sons Lancelot and John mention "cousin William Webbe" in their Wills, both dd 1596.
2. *Genealogists' Magazine* Dec 1963, p 235, ment (in an article about Kent in 1640) that "a large Downland farmer, Arthur Seath of Rodmersham, kept nearly 200 acres under crops, including 108 acres of wheat". By chronological context, this was probably a son of the Arthur shown above.
3. Staplehurst par reg extract: 18 May 1557 "tingebatur sacro fonte Robertus filius Edwardi Bapterst cop(at)ri(bus) ejus Roberto Batterst ac Thoma Bapterst, com(at)re Maria Bucherst". Translation: "dipped in the sacred font Robert, son of Edward Bathurst, in the presence of godfathers Robert Bathurst and Thomas Bathurst and godmother Maria Buckhurst". Godfathers were apparently the child's uncle Robert #0165 (for whom named) and cousin Thomas #0451.
4. A manuscript notation on p 10 of document GP60 alleges that Patience was "bapt '39" (parish not stated). This suggests there was an earlier daughter Patience who had died not later than 1553.

ROBERT BATHURST #0165 - see p 01.04 - 3rd s. Clothier, of Hsdn, where he owned Sprivers manor - see footnote 1. Of Hsdn 1542, when he made a financial loan of 5 pounds to the King - see footnote on p 01.05. Of Ctby, 1549. Ment in Will of a George COLLIER ("Colyar") of Ctby, pd 3 K Edw VI (c1549). Ment in Will of bro Thomas, pd 1555. Godfather at bapt of nephew Robert #0459. Exec of Will of bro Edward, dd 1559. Marr 1stly a dau of William SAUNDERS and had kwn issue:

- JOHN BATHURST #0254 - see p 01.77.
- Revd STEPHEN BATHURST #0255, 2nd s, appar b c1540. Educ Queens Coll, Camb - matric (sizar) Sept 1556, BA 1569/70. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577. Rector of Ewhurst. Ecclesiastical Returns for 81 Parishes in E Sussex, 1603, give entry for Ewhurst, signed by the rector, Stephen: "About foure score communicants. No recusant. Patron is the Lord Montague" - see footnote 2. He marr Ewhurst 1580/1, ELEANOR BISHOP. Will, 1604, at Lewes, Deanery of Battle (see RC115). No issue.
- PAUL BATHURST #0030 - see p 05.01 (Finchcocks branch).
- ROBERT BATHURST #0403 - see p 01.70.
- THOMAS BATHURST #0632, ment in Will of uncle Thomas, pd 1555.
- MARY BATHURST #0464 who marr Hsdn, 1563, BARNABY NEPEKAR. Both ment in her f's Will, dd 1577. Barnaby bur Gdht, "poor", 1610. She was still lvg in Feb 1593/4 (a still-born child bur Gdht) & prob in 1600.
- JANE BATHURST #0256 who marr Chart Sutton, 1559/60, GILES FRANKLIN. Both ment in her f's Will dd 1577.
- Another dau #0942 who marr THOMAS BISHOP ("Byssshop") bef 1577 because he was ment in her f's Will as son-in-law.

Robert marr 2ndly ALICE (family name unkwn). He was bur Hsdn 22 Sept 1576. Will dd 10 Aug 1577, pd PCC 1577 - see footnote on Doc: WC64 concerning conflict in these dates. Wid Alice bur Hsdn 1596. (Docs: WC64). Parents of:

- TIMOTHY BATHURST #5177, eld s. Appar b nlt 1558. Not ment in f's Will, dd 1577. See footnote 3.
- EDWARD BATHURST #0469 - see p 01.82.
- PATIENCE BATHURST #0467, bapt Hsdn, 1561. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577. Marr Gdht 1582, PETER COLMAN. She was bur Gdht 1591. Peter prob still lvg 1600.
- CATHERINE BATHURST #0466, bapt Hsdn, 1564. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577. Marr Hsdn 1580, WILLIAM, of Cnbk, s of Christopher BAKER of Tenterden. She "lived to be very olde".
- GRACE BATHURST #0465, bur Hsdn, 1566 - appar d inf.
- GRACE BATHURST #0604, bapt Hsdn, 1567. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577.
- SUSANNA BATHURST #0468, ment in f's Will, dd 1577.
- JOHN BATHURST #0163 - see p 07.01 (Arkengarthdale branch).

Issue of ROBERT BATHURST #0165 continued - see p 01.68 (a)

Notes:

1. The manor of Sprivers, located 0.5 m SW of the Horsmonden crossroads, was owned originally by the family of that name and later by the VANE family. At some time after Robert's tenure, it passed to the MALBERT family. It was still in superb condition, inside and out, at the time of the author's visit in 1960.
2. Anthony, 2nd Viscount Montague.
3. Only known reference to him is in William Berry's *Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Kent*, 1829. Baptism not in Horsmonden registers starting 1558.

Family: BATHURST
Wills
Doc: WC64 - 0165
Latest revision: 20.06.1992

Subject: The Will of Robert Bathurst

The following is summary information extracted from the Will of Robert Bathurst #0165. It has been copied exactly from a reprint of *Misc.Gen.et Her.*, 1917 (Doc: WP53).

This document WC64 supersedes WM16 which, although having essentially the same content, was previously drawn from manuscript material at the library of the Society of Genealogists, London.

"Robert Bathurst of Horsemonden, Clothier. Dated 10 August 1577. Wife Alice; sons by first wife Paul, Stephen and Robert; sons by second wife Edward and John; daughters Susanna, Patience, Catherine and Grace, sons-in-law Thomas Busshop, Robert Clampard, Giles Francklin, Barnaby Nepekar, daughters Jane Franklyn and Mary Nepekar by first wife; godson Robert Bathurst, sister Anne Breericke. Proved 1577 (P.C.C., 38, Daughtry.)"

In the same sequence, those mentioned are identified as follows:

Alice #0165, his 2nd wife
Paul #0030, Stephen #0255 & Robert #0403
Edward #0469 & John #0163
Susanna #0468, Patience #0467, Catherine #0466 & Grace #0604
Thomas Busshop (elsewhere interpreted as Bysshop), husb of --- #0942
Robert Clampard, husb of Mary, wid of John #0254
Giles Francklin, husb of Jane #0256
Barnaby Nepekar, husb of Mary #0464
Jane #0256
Mary #0464
Robert #0459
Anne (elsewhere interpreted as Anna) #0448

Note:

Horsmonden parish registers give Robert's burial there 22 Sept 1576 - according to information abstracted in 1890 by the noted genealogist W P Haskett-Smith. The summary of the Will given above, showing it dated 10 Aug 1577, was probably either prepared by the Revd Raymond Bathurst-Ravenscroft, or copied by him from another source. It would appear likely that Robert wrote his Will in August and died the following month, but in which year? One of the two is clearly wrong.

ROBERT BATHURST #0403 - see p 01.68 - 4th s, appar b c1551. Educ Queens Coll, Camb - matric (pensioner) 1567. Ment in f's Will dd 1577. He marr Cnbk 1573/4, ANNE KINGE. Sold lands in Romney Marsh, in par of Newchurch, to cousin Lancelot #0029 - see footnote 5 on p 03.01. Will, 1606, Deanery of Battle - "Robert Batherst of Hollington" - see footnote 1. Anne bur Cnbk, a wid, 1615. They were parents of:

- ROBERT BATHURST #2240, bapt & bur Cnbk 1574.
- ANN BATHURST #5315, bapt Cnbk 1575. She marr Hollington, 1606/7, EDMUND GOWER. Ann's year of d not yet traced, but he re-marr, Hollington, 1 Dec 1614, Elizabeth DELVES.
- ALICE BATHURST #2241, bapt Cnbk 1576/7.
- MARGARET BATHURST #5316, pnp, bapt Cnbk 1578 - see footnote 2.
- EDWARD BATHURST #5317, pnp, bapt Cnbk 1580.
- JOHN BATHURST #5318, pnp, bapt Cnbk 1581.
- MARY BATHURST #5319, pnp, bapt Cnbk 1582.
- GRACE BATHURST #2233, bapt Cnbk 1585. Sp when marr Cnbk 1606, JOHN DEEKER of Cnbk, clothier - Ctby lic. See footnote 3.

Notes:

1. Index of Wills & Adm'ons, Deanery of Battle, Lewes, Book B3, cs25, lists his Will in Oct 1606. This may be the date of the Will or of its probate.
2. Entries in the Cranbrook baptismal registers during the period 1574-89 do not identify the infants' fathers. (It is possible that Margaret, as well as her siblings Edward, John and Mary, were actually children of Richard #1056).
3. The parish register entry gives his name as RICARDE DYKER.

JOHN BATHURST #0254 - see p 01.68 - of Hsdn, eld s, appar b in mid-1530s. Ment in Will of uncle Thomas Bathurst, dd 1555. He marr MARY, dau of Edward DODGE of Wrotham. She was heiress to Lechlade, Gloucestershire - see footnote 1. John bur Hsdn, 22 Mar 1563 - see footnote 2. Wid Mary marr, 2ndly, Robert CLAMPARD, who was ment in the Will of his f-in-law Robert Bathurst #0165, pd 1577. See footnote 3. They were parents of:

- KATHERINE BATHURST #2740, who was ment in Will of bro Robert, dd 1623, as "my sister Katherine SPENCER".
- Another daughter #2741, who was ment in Will of bro Robert, dd 1623, as "my late sister HEYLYN" - see footnote 4.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0031 - see p 09.01 (Lechlade branch).

Notes:

1. John is said to have acquired the Lechlade estate by his marriage to Mary or to have "been possessed of it" at that time. However, his ownership of it under such circumstances seems doubtful. He may have had occupancy under lease, but apparently the first Bathurst to own the property was his son Robert, many years later - see p 09.01 (Lechlade branch). Edward Dodge died in 1597. If he had been the previous owner, Mary would have inherited Lechlade long after the death of her husband John.

2. In those days the calendar year ended on March 24th. John thus died nine months after his only son Robert was baptised (on 19 May 1563).

3. In his *Peerage of England* (London, 1779), Arthur Collins says, at p 443, that she "was afterwards married to Francis Champneys, Esq" - making no mention of Robert Clampard. If this were so, it would suggest she married three times.

4. The name appears in the Will spelled variously as Heylyn, Heylin & Heyling.

Family: BATHURST
Branch: Weald

Page: 01.82
Latest revision: 16.03.1991

EDWARD BATHURST #0469 - see p 01.68 - was bapt Hsdn, 1559/60. Prob spent his life at Hsdn - see footnote. Marriage record & wife's identity not yet traced.

Father of:

- ELIZABETH BATHURST #2230, bapt Hsdn, 1581/2.
- PATIENCE BATHURST #2231, bapt Hsdn, 1583.
- MARY BATHURST #2232, bapt Hsdn, Feb 1584/5; bur Hsdn, May 1585.

Note:

Horsmonden burial registers before 1608 and after 1661 have not been searched (they may no longer exist). Edward almost certainly died during this period.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The manor of Finchcocks is in the parish of Goudhurst, in the County of Kent, England. More specifically, it is located 1.7 miles SW of the parish church. Goudhurst is about 40 miles SE of the centre of London. A picture of its parish church of St Mary is catalogued as Doc: P27.

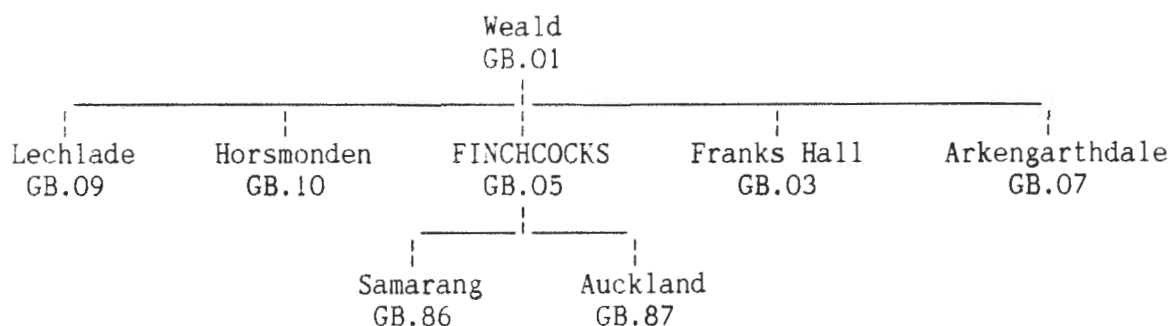
Its name comes from the Finchcocks family which owned it in 1256. It was purchased by the Horden family of Horden during the reign of K Henry VI (in the 15th century). The manor was passed down to Edward Horden who died, probably in the 1560s, without male issue. One of his daughters, Marie, thus inherited the Horden estate while the other, Elizabeth, got Finchcocks. See p HD.02.

Finchcocks was acquired by Paul Bathurst #0030 of Horsmonden when he married Elizabeth in 1568 - see p 05.01. It remained in the Bathurst family for about 230 years. Paul's great-great-grandson Edward Bathurst #0051, a wealthy lawyer, carried out a thorough and very expensive restoration of the manor in 1725. It was sold out of the family to a Robert Springett near the end of the 18th century. See *Finchcocks Manor: the Final Years* (Doc: HY12).

In 1860, Springett's grand-daughter sold the estate to Edward Hussey of nearby Scotney Castle. It was bought by Capt A W J Cecil in 1918 and then, from him, by Mr F D L Green in 1935. He was the owner at the time of publication, in the 12th & 19th April 1946 editions of *Country Life*, of a detailed, illustrated article on the house, its architecture and art (Doc: L107/7 attachment). At the time of the author's visit in 1960, the manor was occupied by the Legat Ballet School. (A snapshot of it, taken at that time, is filed as Doc: P80). Ten years later it was owned by pianist Richard Burnett and, in 1993, he and his wife were running a musical museum there.

The Bathurst family pictures at Finchcocks were purchased in 1870 by William Lennox, 5th Earl Bathurst, and since then have been at Cirencester.

The name Finchcocks has been traditionally applied to the branch of the family which descends from its first owner of the manor, Paul Bathurst. Its position on the "family tree" is illustrated by the following diagram which shows both its antecedent and descendant branches:



In this section, the abbreviation "Gdht" is used for Goudhurst.

PAUL BATHURST #0030 - see p 01.68 (Weald branch) - 3rd s, b c1543. Educ Queens Coll, Camb - matric (sizar) Sept 1555, aged 12. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577. Clothier of Horsmonden, Sutton Valence & Bathurst St, Northiam. Churchwarden, Chart Sutton, 1600/1 & later. He marr Horsmonden 1568, ELIZABETH, dau of Edward HORDEN of Horden & Finchcocks, Knt of the Green Cloth in reigns of Edward VI, Mary & Elizabeth - see footnote 1. Elizabeth allegedly a descendant of the kin of Archbishop Henry CHICHELE (1364-1443) - see footnote 2. She inher Finchcocks from her f, & Paul acquired it by marr. He used Horden crest with the Bathurst arms (heraldrically "an unusual thing to do"). Paul was wit to Will dd 1577 of Sir Percival HARTE, Knt, of Lullingstone. Elizabeth bur Gdht 1594. Paul appar d c1626 when Will pd - see footnote 3. (Docs: WC85). They were parents of:

- MARY BATHURST #0475, bapt Horsmonden 1568/9. She marr ROBERT COLGATE. Both ment in her f's Will.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0476, bapt Horsmonden, 1570/1. She marr GEORGE RAMESDEN. Described as wid in her f's Will, pd 1626.
- EDWARD BATHURST #0034 - see p 05.07.
- JOAN BATHURST #0477, bapt Horsmonden 1574 & bur there 1580.
- RICHARD BATHURST #0032 - see p 05.02.
- THOMAS BATHURST #0204, b c1577. Living 1619 & ment in f's Will. He dsp.
- ROBERT BATHURST #2237 - see p 05.05.
- ALEXANDER BATHURST #2238, bapt Horsmonden 1582.
- PATIENCE BATHURST #0633, bapt Horsmonden 1585. She marr 1stly Staplehurst, 1598/9, JOHN MASCALL, "Gent", Canterbury lic, 1598. (4 of their children ment in her f's Will); 2ndly STEPHEN AUSTEN (deceased, in her f's Will); & 3rdly Staplehurst 1628, GYLES CACKET. Ment in f's Will as Patience Austen.
- WILLIAM BATHURST #0473, bapt Horsmonden, 1586; bur Gdht, 1592.
- JOHN BATHURST #5320, bapt Cranbrook 1589; bur Chart Sutton, 1589.
- GEORGE BATHURST #0474, bapt East Sutton, 1590; bur Gdht, 1592.

Notes:

1. Their reigns spanned from 1547-1603.
2. This matter is discussed in the Introductory Notes to Chichele genealogy on p CC.00. Elizabeth's true (but indirect) connection to the Chichele family is illustrated on p 05.X2. The Horden family is shown on p HD.02.
3. It is customarily stated that Paul died - at Goudhurst - on 8 Dec 1599 (Doc: GP60 and elsewhere) but this is refuted by other evidence. His Will, for example, mentions grand-children who were not born until after 1599; it could have been written no earlier than 1616 - probably after 1619 - and was proved in 1626. As for the source of the 1599 date, it is possible that Paul had a son named Paul who was buried at Goudhurst in December that year. (An unidentified Paul #1011 is said to have died at Goudhurst in December 1590; the author suspects that this is the same Paul, the last digit in the date being due to mis-reading of a poorly written manuscript note of unknown origin). It appears that after about 1589 Paul senior may have spent more of his time at Sutton Valence. He was described thereof in his Will. It is thus probable that he was buried either there or at nearby Chart Sutton or East Sutton.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

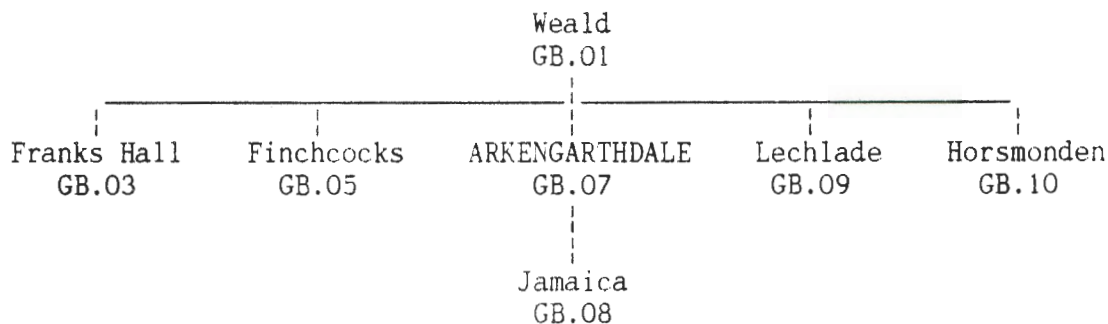
Arkengarthdale is one of the famous Yorkshire Dales in England - valleys down through which flow the rivers which drain the slopes of the Pennines. This valley estate was owned by Arkil, the son of Gospatrick, in pre-Conquest times. He called it "Arkil's garth", meaning the valley of Arkil's enclosure.

The Arkengarthdale branch of the family is generally considered to have been founded by Dr John Bathurst #0138 - see p 07.05. He is said to have bought the estate in 1628, at which time he was teaching at the Grammar School in nearby Richmond. However, the possibility exists of an historical error here because his father was also a Dr John Bathurst, and confusion between the two men is sometimes found. The author believes that Dr John junior was a teacher before he studied medicine and became a physician, but alternatively it might have been Dr John senior who first went north to Yorkshire, taught at Richmond and, if so, originally acquired Arkengarthdale. To allow for that possibility - weak though it may be - the genealogy of this branch is herein presented as commencing with Dr John Bathurst senior.

Further information on the topography and history of Arkengarthdale is given in Doc: HY14 - *Arkengarthdale*.

This part of the Bathurst family is sometimes alternatively known as the Skutterskelf branch. Here the reference is to another part of Yorkshire - about 27 miles east of Arkengarthdale and 8 miles south of Middlesbrough. It includes Hutton Rudby and the villages of Skutterskelf, nearby, and Crathorne, 2 miles to the northwest.

The position of the branch on the "family tree" is illustrated by the following diagram which shows its antecedent, parallel and descendant branches:



Dr JOHN BATHURST #0163 - see p 01.68 (Weald branch) - was bapt Horsmonden 1572 (after the death of his older half-bro of the same name). Of Goudhurst. Ment in f's Will, dd 1577. He marr Horsmonden 1594, DOROTHY, dau of Capt Edward MAPLESDEN, RN, of Marden. She was bur Rotherhithe, 1649. See footnote. They were parents of at least the following:

- EDWARD BATHURST #0733 - see p 07.03.
- JOHN BATHURST #0138 - see p 07.05.
- DOROTHY BATHURST #2234, bapt Horsmonden 1602. She marr Rotherhithe, 1627, HENRY SMITH.
- GEORGE BATHURST #0599, bapt Horsmonden 1604/5 & bur there 1608.
- JANE BATHURST #2236, bapt Horsmonden 1607. She marr Goudhurst 1634, JOHN SPRINGETT.
- GEORGE BATHURST #2235, bapt Horsmonden 1610/1. He d 1644 (acc to Goudhurst par reg).
- FRANCES BATHURST #5024, bapt Lamberhurst 1612/3.

Note:

John's death and burial have not yet been traced. Note also that confusion exists, in some biographies, between father and son - due to them being of the same name and both having doctorates. For that reason there is a very slight possibility of an historical error here: this John, instead of his son, might have been the teacher at Richmond and thus the original purchaser of the rights to Arkengarthdale in 1628.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

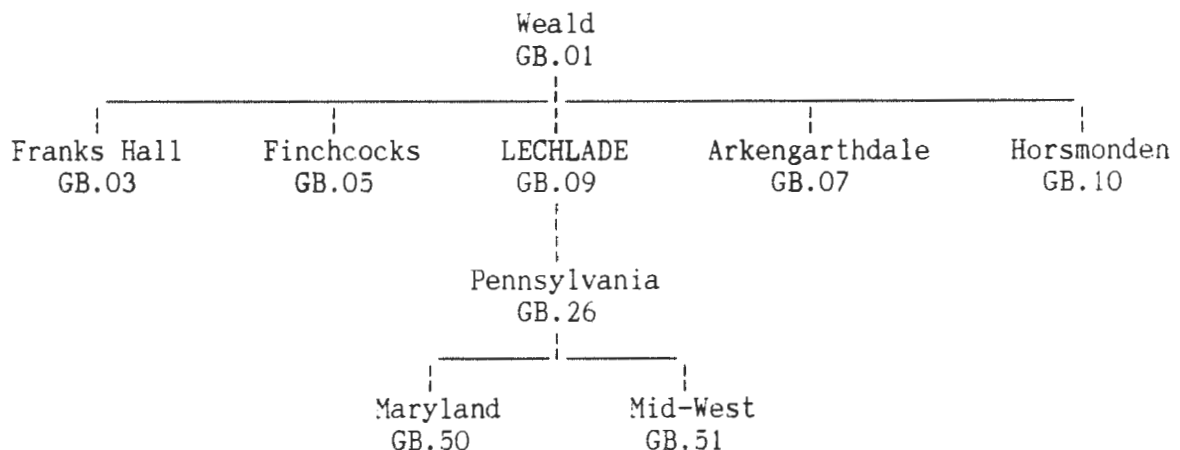
Lechlade is a small country town in Gloucestershire, England. It is located at the tri-boundary point of the Counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Berkshire, while the border with Oxfordshire is only about a mile distant. Here the River Thames, which flows eastward to London, is just a wide stream which forms the boundary between Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the north and the other two Counties on the south. Lechlade is about 26 miles ESE of the City of Gloucester. Topographically it lies on the south-east side of the Cotswold Hills, a well-known scenic area.

The Manor and Town of Lechlade were apparently owned by Edward Dodge of Wrotham in the mid-16th century and inherited by his daughter Mary, wife of John Bathurst #0254 - see p 01.77 (Weald branch). However, by the time Edward died in 1597, Mary had been widowed and re-married to a Robert Clampard. It is thought that she may have died *circa* 1606, because the estate was acquired by her son Robert Bathurst #0031 in the following year - see p 09.01. The property remained in the Bathurst family for nearly a century. (Docs: AM12; AM18; GM15; RM14).

The Lechlade estate is believed to have also included some property in the village of Little Faringdon, Oxfordshire, about 1.5 miles N of Lechlade.

A 1991 photograph of Lechlade parish church is archived as Doc: P125.

The position of this branch on the "family tree" is illustrated by the following diagram which shows both its antecedent and descendant branches:



In this section, the abbreviation "Lech" is used for Lechlade.

ROBERT BATHURST #0031 - see p 01.77 (Weald branch) - was bapt Horsmonden, 1563. Only son, aged about 9 months when father d. High Sheriff of Gloucestershire (1611) and JP. He bought Lechlade in 1607 after a Bill granting him the town & manor had come before the House of Lords in 1606. Applied for & obtained an alteration in coat-of-arms at the Herald's Visitation, 1623 - see footnote 1. Robert marr 1stly St Giles Cripplegate, Feb 1598/9, BENETTA, dau of Capt Roger TWYSDEN of Royden Hall, East Peckham, High Sheriff of Kent (1599), & sist of Sir William TWYSDEN, 1st Bart. She was bapt, Wye, 1573. Benetta d shortly after the marriage, without issue. Robert marr 2ndly ELIZABETH, b c1569, o dau & hrs of Ralph WALLER of South Mimms & Clerkenwell - see p WL.09. She was the wid of Sir John LAWRENCE, Knt, of St Ives (Knighted 1603; d & bur St Ives, 1604) - see footnote 2. Robert's Will dd Sept 1623 & pd Nov 1623; it included bequests to the poor of both Horsmonden & Lechlade. (Docs: GM15; WC91). Robert & Elizabeth were founders of the Lechlade branch, being the parents of:

- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0226, who d young.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0227, b 1613. Ment in f's Will, dd 1623 - by which he inher Lechlade (it being held in trust until he was of full age). Robert d unnm, 1628.
- EDWARD BATHURST #0137 - see p 09.03.
- MARIE BATHURST #0228, ment in f's Will, dd 1623. She d unnm bef 1681.

Notes:

1. The blazonry of the arms and crest of the Bathurst Baronets of Lechlade is as follows - "Arms: Azure, two bars and in chief, three crosses pattee, or; Crest: On a wreath, a bay horse standing on a mount vert". In common language, this means that the black shield of the usual Bathurst arms was replaced by a blue one, and the two bars of ermine fur across it were substituted by two bars of gold. On the wreath, the traditional chain-mailed arm grasping a club was replaced by the depiction of a horse standing on a green hillock. Although not conclusively established, it seems likely that this heraldic variation was originally obtained by Robert. See Doc: HC1 - *A Review of Bathurst Heraldry*.

2. Some genealogies confuse him with his namesake, Sir John Lawrence, Knt, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1665.

Family: BATHURST
Wills
Doc: WC91 - 0031
Latest revision: 02.12.1992

Subject: The Will of Robert Bathurst

The following is summary information from the Will of Robert Bathurst, transcribed from Doc: WT35 - which it supersedes.

"Robert Bathurst of Lechlade, county Gloucester Esqre - Will 11 September 1623; proved 20 November 1623. To poor of Lechlade, and poor of Horsmondine, county Kent, a pound apeece. The Lady Elizabeth my wife shall have my household goods. To the Lady Laurance my wife, my coach horses. To my servants, one years wages. To Bridget Bathurst my servant, a 4 pound annuity and 40 pounds at 18 years of age. For payment of my debts and legacies my executor to take profits of leases etc. According to deed dated 22nd June 6 James I and my executor to be in trust till Robert Bathurst my eldest son come to full age. To children of my late sister Heylyn, 100 pounds viz: to Peter Heylyn, 20 pounds, to Jane wife of Charles Trinder, 15 pounds, Edward Heylyn, Mary Polhill widow, Mercy, Joyce Heylin and Elizabeth wife of John Gearinge, 10 pounds apeece. To Francis and Grace Heyling, 15 pounds 10 shillings apeece. To children of my sister Katherine Spencer, 40 pounds divided. The rest for use of my youngest son Edward Bathurst and Mary Bathurst my daughter. Furthermore from other leases said Edward and Mary 20 pounds apeece yearly. My brother in Law Mr William Rainton sole executor. To him 100 pounds and charges. Henry Laurance Esq owes me 300 pounds which I give to my loving wife aforesaid Lady Laurance. Witnesses: Wm Phipes, John Hucks, Chas Trinder, Wm Hall".

Notes:

1. The foregoing extracts clearly suffer from errors in repeated copying from earlier transcripts, including the typewritten version (Doc: WT35) - prepared by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, for the author, 1956 - from p 294 of Vol 23 of the *Virginia Historical Magazine*. The phrase beginning with the word "According" is a good example; another is the fact that the bequests to the Heylin children total to 101 pounds, not 100 as stated.
2. The references to his wife Elizabeth as "Lady Laurance" reflect that she was the widow of Sir John Lawrence, Knight.
3. The date of the unexplained deed is 22 June of the 6th year of the reign of K James I - which is 1609. That document probably dealt with the disposition of the Lechlade estate, which he had acquired two years previously.
4. Bridget Bathurst #5485 was a daughter of his cousin Robert #2237 of the Finchcocks branch. It was not uncommon for a servant to be employed by a kinsman in another branch of his/her family.

Sir EDWARD BATHURST, Knt & 1st Bart, #0137 - see p 09.01 - b 1614. Ment in f's Will, dd 1623. "Aged 13" when inher Lech from bro Robert 1628 - see footnote 1. He was a Royalist. During Civil War (1642-45), the Lech estate was sequestered in the huge sum of 720 pounds; for this demonstration of "his known loyalty and signal service to King Charles 1" he was cr a Baronet by him, 15 Dec 1643, and subseq in the same year, Knighted. See footnote 2. Edward marr 1stly, 1634, ANNE, dau of Thomas MORRIS of Great Coxwell - see footnote 3. She was bur Lech, 1640. They were parents of:

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0229 - see p 09.05.
- MARY BATHURST #0421, bapt Great Coxwell, 1633. She marr JOHN COOKE of Whitechapel, merchant, & a Surveyor of the Custom House, London - see footnote 4. Mrs Mary Cooke (& a s Edward) ment in Will, dd 1685, of her half-sist Maria #0430.
- EDWARD BATHURST #0150 - see p 09.06.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0422, b c1638. She marr (Glos marr lic) Lech, 1665/6, Capt EDWARD GIBBS, b c1630, both then of (Great) Badminton. He was Deputy Governor of Chepstow Castle; of Gloucester, & an officer in the Custom House there, 1682. "Mrs Elizabeth Gibbs" ment in Will, dd 1685, of half-sist Maria #0430. See footnote 5.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0420, bapt Lech 1638/9. He d young, under 8 years of age.
- ANN BATHURST #0423, bapt Lech 1639. She emig to Virginia with half-bro Lancelot, c1670, & marr there JOHN GILLIAM of Prince George County, Va. See footnote 6.

Edward marr 2ndly, prob c1642, SUSAN, dau of Thomas RICH of North Cerney & wid of Thomas COOKE of Staunton, Great Witley & Claines, lawyer of the Inner Temple - see footnote 7. Their dau Susanna COOKE married her cousin Lawrence Bathurst #0229 - see above and pp 09.05 & 09.X1. Thomas RICH was a Master in the Court of Chancery. They were parents of:

- SUSAN BATHURST #0427, prob b c1643. She marr 1stly, Lech, 1674, ROBERT JORDAN of Lech, who was still lvg 1682; 2ndly, nlt 1685, Revd JOHN ORCHARD who was ment in Will, dd 1685, of sist-in-law Maria #0430; & 3rdly, Revd Dr RICHARD, s of Revd Dr William PARSONS, DCL, Rector of Birchanger. Revd Richard Parsons was b Birchanger, 1643; educ New Coll, Oxon - Fellow 1659, BCL 1665, DCL 1687; an antiquary; Vicar of Driffield, 1674; Chancellor of Gloucester, 1677; he d & was bur Gloucester Cathedral, 1711.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0424 - see p 09.07.
- LANCELOT BATHURST #0232 - see p 09.08.
- Revd EDWARD BATHURST #0425, b c1647 - see footnote 8. Educ Westminster Sch & Trinity Coll, Camb - adm pensioner 1666, matric 1666/7, BA 1669/70, MA & Fellow 1673; MA incorp at Oxford, 1681. Aged 35, 1682. Ordained, London (Commissary Court), 1677. "At Cambridge" when ment in Will, dd 1685, of sist Maria. Vicar of Arrington, 1687; Chesterton, 1694; Trumpington, 1695-1719; Bottisham, 1708-16. He d unm & bur Trinity Coll, Camb, 1718/9 - see footnote 9.

Issue of Sir EDWARD BATHURST #0137 continued - see p 09.03 (a)

- CHARLES BATHURST #0426, a draper, of St Pauls Churchyard, London, 1682. He died without issue.
- ANNABELLA BATHURST #0428. She marr 1stly Lech, 1671, WILLIAM GOODENOUGH of Broughton-Poggs, & 2ndly, c1675, Revd THOMAS KINGSTON of Shrivenham & Buscot. See footnote 10.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0429, who marr, bef 1682, HENRY WILLETT of Lech. They were lvg Bradwell, 1685, when she was wit to Will of sist Maria & he was apptd co-exec of it.
- MARIA BATHURST #0430, b c1656. Lvg, unnm, 1682. Sp, of Lech, when Will dd 1685 - wits: Mercy TURNER, her sist Elizabeth WILLETT #0429; execs: her bro Robert #0424 & bro-in-law Henry WILLETT. Willed to be bur Bradwell. Will pd 1685. See footnote 11. (Docs: WC135)

Sir Edward marr 3rdly, St Mary, St Marylebone Rd, London, 1669/70, DOROTHY NASH of Worcestershire. There was no issue. He d & bur Lech (MI), aged 60, 1674 - see footnote 12. Dame Dorothy d 1683/4 & bur Lichfield (MI) - see footnote 13. Her Will pd 1684. (Docs: MC54; MM4; MM16; P126).

Notes:

1. The inheritance also included "Farrington, Co Oxon". This is presumed to have been Little Faringdon, Oxfordshire. (Faringdon is in Berkshire).
2. For background information on the title of Baronet, see Doc: HY2 - *Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage in the Bathurst Family*.
3. The marriage has yet to be traced and the alleged date of 1634 is subject to doubt. Two of their children were baptised prior to that year.
4. They were parents of Sir John COOKE, Knt, 1666-1710, Advocate-General to K William III. See footnote on p 09.X1.
5. (a) The Lechlade parish register apparently gives his surname, wrongly, as GYLES and the Bishop's Transcript of it also states "Edward Gyles, gentleman". The marriage licence, however, says "5 Jan 1665/6 - Edward Gibbes of Badmington Magna, gent, aged 35, and Elizabeth Bathurst of Badmington Magna, aged 27". Herald's College pedigree C.17.79B, dated 1682, (Docs: GM15), gives the name as Gibbes, and various other records also show it as Gybbes or Gibbs. It would seem that the Lechlade incumbent's original entry (16 Jan) was written as Gybes or Gybbes but carelessly enough to be interpreted by the Bishop's transcriber as Gyles - this then being the origin of subsequent confusion about the name.
(b) There is a floor stone memorial in the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral which reads: "In memory of Anne the daughter of Elizabeth who was the daughter of Edward Bathurst, Knight. She died in November 1695, aged 16". It is curious that this Anne's surname - Gibbs - is not stated.

Continued on p 09.03 (c)

Notes - continued:

6. The Herald's College pedigree wrongly states that she died unmarried.
7. Great Witley and Claines are in Worcestershire. The Herald's College pedigree says "Stanton, Co Worcs" and the COXETER memorial (Doc: MC42) says "Staunton Court, Co Worcester", but no such place has yet been located in the county. It may have been the name of an estate, not of a parish.
8. It will be noted that this Edward was born and lived during the life-time of his half-brother of the same name. Likewise there were two Elizabeths and, furthermore, a Mary among the children of Sir Edward's first marriage and a Maria among those of his second. (Robert senior probably, but not necessarily, died before Robert junior was born). Cases of two contemporaneously surviving, identically named, siblings in a family are very rare. (An example is found in the 16th century BROOKER family - see p BK.05 - of brothers Great John and Little John Brooker). This trio of pairs among the issue of Sir Edward Bathurst is therefore all the more remarkable.
9. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1719, quoted the 1 Mar 1718/9 entry in the parish registers of St Michaels, Cambridge: "Edward Bathurst, senior, fellow of Trinity College, was buried in the Chappel of the said College".
10. Thomas and Annabella were the parents of at least 4 children baptised at Shrivvenham - Susanna (1677), Grace (1678), Robert (1679) and John (1682) - and a son William Goodenough KINGSTON baptised at Buscot (1691). Susanna KINGSTON was mentioned, as aged under 18, in the 1685 Will of her aunt Maria #0430. In addition to these children, Thomas and Annabella are believed to have been the parents of Edward Bathurst KINGSTON, who was imprisoned, as a debtor, in the Queens Bench Prison, Southwark. He petitioned against that imprisonment in Sept 1712 (listed in the *London Gazette*, Sept 2nd & 6th). The latter was probably the father of Daniel Bathurst KINGSTON who, by his wife Ann, was the father of of Daniel Bathurst KINGSTON, baptised at St Giles in the Fields, Aug 1735.
11. Some genealogies say she emigrated to Virginia and married James SKELTON there - which is totally incorrect. The latter married Jane, a daughter of Mary #0704 and her husband Francis MERIWETHER - see p 09.08 & also *The Virginians* (Doc: HY7).
12. Sir Edward died on 6 August and the Lechlade registers record his burial the next day. Several months later, on March 23 1675, he was re-buried in a permanent tomb inside the church, near the West door. See Doc: MC54 for the inscription on the marble floor slab and associated heraldry notes.
13. According to G.E.C.'s *Complete Baronetage*, she was buried at Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, roughly 15 miles NE of Lechlade, where there is apparently an MI. If so, it was not a permanent burial because there is a monument in the chancel at Lichfield, Staffordshire, which is inscribed: "Dame Dorothy Bathurst, late wife of Sir Edward Bathurst, of Lechlade, in ye County of Gloucester, Baronet, died the 18th day of March, 1683, and lyeth here buried, waiting for a blessed and joyfull resurrection".

LAWRENCE BATHURST #0229 - see p 09.03 - bapt Great Coxwell, 1631. Of Lech. Adm Grays Inn 1657/8. Lawyer; JP (1671) - see footnote 1. He marr St Benet, Pauls Wharf, 1657/8, SUSANNA, dau of Thomas COOKE of Staunton, Gt Witley & Claines, by his w Susan, who as wid subseq marr Lawrence's f - see pp 09.03 & 09.X1. See footnote 2. Lawrence d 15 July 1671. Wid Susanna marr 2ndly St Cross (Holycross), Oxford, 1672, Sir JOHN FETTYPLACE, 1st Bart, of Swinbrook & Childrey, & 3rdly, nlt 1682, Sir THOMAS, Knt, JP, of Lech, s of Sir Gervase CUTLER, Knt, of Stainborough. Sir Thomas, aged 40 in 1682, was Capt in Duke of York's Regt. Both ment in Will, dd 1685, of his half-sist Maria #0430. He d 1711; she d 1687; both bur in the chancel, Lech. See Doc: MC42 - Lech MI to George COXETER (1687-99). They were parents of:

- SUSANNAH BATHURST #0419, bapt Lech 1660. She pre-deceased her bro, d unm.
- ANNE BATHURST #0230, b c1663. Jointly inher Lech estate with sist Mary, 1677. Aged "over 21", of Lech, when gr Vic Gen lic, 9 Feb 1685/6, for marr at Lech to JOHN GREENING, aged 35, of Lech. Anne d 1693. See footnote 3.
- Sir EDWARD BATHURST, 2nd Bart, #0149, b 1665. Succ gf as 2nd Baronet, & inher Lech estate from him, 1674. He d 21 Mar 1677, aged 12.
- MARY BATHURST #0231, b c1666. Jointly inher Lech estate with sist Anne, 1677 - see footnote 4. Sp, aged c19, of Lech, when gr Vic Gen lic, 23 Jan 1685/6, with consent of m Dame Susanna Cutler, for marr at Lech to GEORGE COXETER, bach, aged c26 - see footnote 5. He was of Kennington, Berks, & the Middle Temple; b 1659; & d Jan 1701, aged 41 - MI Lech (Doc: MC42). See footnotes 3 & 6.

Notes:

1. (a) A *History of the British Iron & Steel Industry* by H R Schubert (London, 1957) relates, at p 381, the affairs of the Lydney Furnace & Forge (which was bought by Benjamin Bathurst #0080 in 1723) involving the WINTER family. Mention is made of Lawrence Bathurst and two others acting on a warrant, March 1668, against Sir John WINTER concerning his alleged excess use of timber in the Forest of Dean. Lawrence was apparently then still practising as a lawyer.

(b) He was a Justice of the Peace, of Lechlade, in 1671 when he was concerned with the committal of an attorney, Walter CLEMENT, "to ye Gaole of Gloucester" for refusal to take the Oath of Allegiance (as Sir Maurice Bathurst observed: logically, since as an attorney he had taken it before). Clement was said to have given encouragement to Quakers. He was later discharged.

2. Married at St Clement Danes, 9 Feb, & St Benet, Pauls Wharf, 11 Feb 1657/8.

3. Maria Bathurst #0430, in her Will dd 1685, referred to Sir Thomas Cutler and his Lady and "her" two daughters and "their" son. This wording suggests the testatrix was referring to Anne #0230 and Mary #0231 - above - Lady Bathurst's two surviving daughters by her husband Lawrence, and a son by Sir Thomas. This interpretation assumes she had no daughters by her second husband, Sir John.

4. When the young Sir Edward died, the baronetcy passed to his uncle Edward - see p 09.06 - but the Lechlade manor and estate devolved upon his two surviving sisters, Anne GREENING and Mary COXETER. It was subsequently inherited by their descendants - including Mary's son Thomas COXETER (a literary antiquary; born Lechlade 1689; died 1747) - who in turn later sold the property in moieties to different persons. It passed, still so divided, to Sir Jacob WHEATE, Bart, and a Mr PULLEN, who were Lords of the Manor in 1774. In that year Sir Jacob bought out his partner's moiety and thus became the sole owner. (Docs: AM12; AM18).

5. The Lechlade parish register records the marriage on 20 Jan 1685/6. Unless there is an error in the transcription of either the Vicar General marriage licence or the Lechlade register, this meant that the wedding took place three days before the licence was granted.

6. There are contemporary descendants of the marriage of Mary Bathurst and George Coxeter. A Bertram Maxwell Bathurst COXETER of Oxford died in 1976; he left a son John.

Sir EDWARD BATHURST, 3rd Bart, #0150 - see p 09.03 - bapt Great Coxwell, 1635. Succ nephew as 3rd Bart, 1677. Of Lech, aged 47, in 1682, when he entered his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of Gloucester County - see footnote 1. He marr MARY, dau of Francis PEACOCK of Crawley, Oxon. Sir Edward is said to have been drawn into several lawsuits which, after his death, were continued by his s Francis. Ment in Will, dd 1685, of half-sist Maria #0430. Of Lech when he d & bur there May 1688. Will pd Glos, 1688. Dame Mary ment as wid in Will, dd 1702, of sist Susanna PEACOCK - see p 09.12, footnote 1. She d July 1712 & bur Lech. They were parents of:

- Sir EDWARD BATHURST, 4th Bart, #0431, who was aged 10 in 1682. Of Lech. Educ Winchester Sch, 1686-88, becoming a commoner there (kwn as "Dominus Bathurst") in 1688 when he succ f as 4th Bart. Plaintiff in a lawsuit in Court of Chancery, c1715. He died, unkm, bef 1719 - see footnote 2.
- WALTER BATHURST #0432, bapt Lech, 1674, & bur there, 1678.
- FRANCIS BATHURST #0435 - see p 09.12.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0433, who was aged 5 in 1682. He marr and had issue:
 - ROBERT BATHURST #0974 - see footnote 3.
 - An only dau, #0975.
- CHARLES BATHURST #0434, bapt Lech, 1679. Educ Gloucester Hall, Oxon - matric, 1699/70 aged 20; BA, 1703. He is said to have married, left no male issue but been the f of:
 - An only dau, #2049.
- MARY BATHURST #0518, bapt Lech, 1681. Ment in Wills of aunt Maria #0430, dd 1685, & aunt Susanna PEACOCK, dd 1702. Of Lech where she d unkm & bur 1706. Index to Glos Wills - 1706, Mary Bathurst, Lech.

Notes:

1. Doc: GM15 is an original Herald's College manuscript copy of this pedigree and bears the College's pedigree number C.17.79B. It was donated to the author by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in 1952.
2. The *Index to Chancery Proceedings* (Division: Zincke) lists "Bathurst, Dom" v Edwards, 1715. The date is approximate. It may refer to the year in which the case was finalised but it suggests that Sir Edward was then still living. The court records have not been examined by the author; neither the identity of the defendant EDWARDS nor the subject of litigation have therefore been determined. Some records say he died in 1690, but this date is considered too early.
3. Little is yet known about this Robert, his parents or siblings. In England, after it began to be presumed that the 6th Baronet had died without issue in America, there was increasing speculation as to who among surviving Bathursts of the Lechlade branch was the *de jure* 7th Baronet. Robert #0974 was one of several who, at various times, were thought to have succeeded to the title. For instance, a correspondent in the *Genealogist*, vol iv, p 58, stated that he was "credibly informed" that this Robert was the 7th and last Baronet. Since the gentleman's basic assertion was wrong, the implication that Robert had no male heirs may also be erroneous. The possibility thus exists that he could have married and left a line of descendants.

ROBERT BATHURST #0424 - see p 09.03 - was aged 38 in 1682. Of Lech, where he marr 1665, MARGARET, dau of Robert OATRIDGE of Butler's Court, Lech. (She was sometimes called Miriam). Gent, of Lech, when apptd co-exec of Will dd 1685 of sist Maria #0430. Robert d 1692, aged 48; Margaret d 1718/9, aged 69; both bur Lech (MI). (Docs: MC54). They were parents of:

- EDWARD BATHURST #0686, b c1666, who d young.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0687 - see p 09.15.
- ROBERT BATHURST #0513, bapt Lech, Mar 1670/1 & bur there 2 months later, May 1671 - see footnote 1.
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0516, bapt Lech, 1671/2. He d bef 1682.
- CHARLES BATHURST #0517, bapt Lech, 1674. Lvg 1682, aged 8.
- MARGARET BATHURST #0621, bapt Lech, 1675/6, & bur there 1678.
- MARY BATHURST #0622, bapt Lech, 1676. Bur ("Miriam") Lech, 1679/80.
- SUSANNA BATHURST #0623, bapt Lech, 1678. Ment in Will dd 1685 of aunt Maria #0430.
- HANNAH BATHURST #0624, bapt Lech, Jan 1679/80. Lvg 1682, aged 3.
- EDMUND BATHURST #0514 - see p 09.25.
- MARGARET BATHURST #0688, b c1681; d bef 1682.
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0626, bapt Lech, 1682, & bur there, 1683.
- JOHN BATHURST #0515 - see p 09.17.
- DANIEL BATHURST #0689, b 1687, & bapt Lechlade June 1687. Of Fetter Lane when bur St Dunstan-in-the-West, June 1705 - see footnote 2.
- Two other children, names not kwn, #5510 & #5511 - see footnote 3.

Notes:

1. Being given the same name as a surviving older brother is most unusual. It may be speculated that, at the time of his birth, there was some doubt whether his 2-year-old brother Robert was going to survive childhood, especially as the first infant had not. His parents may have been very keen to perpetuate this ancestral family name. See also comments in footnote 7 on p 09.03.

2. At that time, the parish register was showing that most burials were in either the "Upper Ground", the "Lower Ground" or the "New Vault". Daniel was buried in the first of these.

3. The memorial to Robert and Margaret - see Doc: MC54 - states that they had 16 children, of whom 8 died in infancy and were buried at Lechlade. According to what is known of this family, as shown above, it therefore appears that at least one (if not both) of these two remaining unidentified children must have survived infancy, possibly into adulthood.

Col LANCELOT BATHURST #0232 - see p 09.03 - was b Lech 1646. Educ Westminster Sch. He emig to Virginia c1670 and marr there shortly after, bef 1674, SUSANNA (fam name not kwn) - see footnotes 1 & 2. Entered on list of attorneys licensed by the Governor, 1680. Lvg Virginia, 1682, aged 36. Held patents for extensive lands in New Kent County - see footnote 3. Clerk of several Committees in the House of Burgesses - Private Claims (apptd 1682), Inspection of the Journals (apptd 1684), Private Causes (1688), & Examination of the Records (1689). Apptd by Attorney-General of Virginia (Edmund JENNINGS), 1 Aug 1684, as his Deputy for Henrico County. High Sheriff, 1698, & JP, 1699 & 1702, of New Kent County - see footnote 4. Colonel, not lvg in the County, 1704 - see footnote 5. Prob returned to England (as did many of the early immigrants) & d there. He d nlt Nov 1703 - see footnote 6. Lancelot & Susanna were ancestors of several distinguished Virginian families - see *The Virginians* (Doc: HY7). See footnote 7 concerning heraldry. They were parents of:

- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0703, who marr 1stly, bef 1704, WILLIAM TOMLIN. He was a co-heir of the estate of bro-in-law Lawrence Bathurst, & an exec of his Will, dd 1704. William d 1708 & she was gr Adm'on of his Will. Elizabeth marr 2ndly, 1709, WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD. He was wit to Will of (future) bro-in-law Lawrence Bathurst, Dec 1704, & defendant in lawsuit brought by William STANNARD, Oct 1713.
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0702, of Essex County when Will dd 29 Dec 1704 - wit: William GRINELL (X) & William DAINGERFIELD. He d unm, prob Jan 1705/6, & Will pd by the 2 witnesses, Essex County, 11 Feb 1705. (Docs: WC90).
- MARY BATHURST #0704, of Essex County. She marr 1stly - see footnote 8 - Capt FRANCIS, s of Nicholas MERIWETHER, JP & Clerk of Surry County Court. Francis, a major landowner in Essex County, was Clerk of that county, 1692-1703, its Member in the House of Burgesses, 1705-6 & 1712, & a JP until 1713; exec of Will of f-in-law Lancelot Bathurst, 1703; co-heir of estate of bro-in-law Lawrence Bathurst & an exec of his Will, pd 1705/6; & built the Bathurst estate in Essex Cy, c1692 - see *The Virginians*. He d (Adm'on bond) 1713. Mary marr 2ndly, REUBEN WELCH, & 3rdly (marr settlement, 1731) Hon JOHN, of Urbanna, Middlesex County, b Virginia 1683, s of Christopher ROBINSON of Cleasby, Yorkshire, who emig to Virginia & became Secretary of the Colony. John was a Member, & later President, of the (King's) Council of Virginia; also once Acting Governor of Virginia; prev the husb of Catherine BEVERLEY of Middlesex County. He d 1749. Mary d 1740.
- SUSANNA BATHURST #0705, of New Kent County, b 1674. She marr c1694, Col DRURY, s of Maj John STITH of Charles City County. Col Drury was JP, 1714, & High Sheriff, 1719 & 1724-5, of Charles City County; co-heir of estate of bro-in-law Lawrence Bathurst, 1704. He d 1741 - Will pd, County Court, Charles City, Jan 1741, by wid Susanna & s William STITH, co-execs. See footnote 9. Susanna ment in Will of uncle Thomas LANE, dd 1710.

Notes:

1. Virkus' *Immigrant Ancestors* says he arrived in Virginia in 1680, but this date was probably based on the year of issuance of his attorney's licence.

2. (a) She was the sister of Mary, wife of Thomas LANE, "a great merchant" of London and partner of Micajah PERRY. They had extensive dealings with Virginia under the firm name of Perry & Lane. In Lane's Will, dated 17 July and proved 10 November, 1710, is the sentence: "If my wife marry again, I give her sister Susanna Bathurst and her daughter Susanna 200 pounds apiece".

(b) Some genealogies state that they were married in 1682. This error can be traced to a misinterpretation of the Heralds' Visitation of Gloucestershire which reads: "Lawrence Bathurst of Virginia, married there and is now living 1682 aet 36".

3. Virginia Land Office records (Book VII) show the following grants of land, all in New Kent County, in 1683:

Page 269 - To Lance Bathurst - 1200 acres - April 16th.

Page 349 - To same (and Edward Chilton) - 850 acres - November 16th.

Page 349 - To Lancelot Bathurst - 600 acres - November 16th.

He received a further grant of 5000 acres on October 20th 1687.

New Kent County lies on the west side of the York River estuary, with its western extremity abutting Henrico County at a point 10 miles from the centre of Richmond, the State Capital.

4. The Vestry Book of St Peter's parish, New Kent County, contains the entry: "Captain Lancelot Bathurst, high Sheriff of this County, is ordered to collect from each tithable inhabitent forty fower pounds of tobacco to defray the parish charges. Oct 3d 1698".

5. In the Rent Roll of the Lands in the parishes of St Peter and St Paul, in 1704, "Col Lemuell Bathurst" is listed - as having 800 acres - among persons "living out of the County".

6. Essex County Court records show that Jane WILSON, a co-executrix of Willis WILSON, had "a case depending against" Micajah PERRY (see footnote 2 above) and Francis MERIWETHER, "executor of Capt Lancelott Bathurst deced", according to a document dated 6 Nov 1703. She and other co-executors were represented by Capt William JONES of King & Queen County, Virginia. She had filed a claim against "Col Lancelott Batthurst Debtor" in respect of an account, dated 27 May 1701, for 4 casks of rum (245 gallons @ 4 shillings = 49 pounds) and 2 casks of sugar (10 pounds 6 shillings & sixpence).

7. Lancelot's heraldic arms were supposedly: "Quarterly: 1st & 4th, sable, two bars ermine, in chief three crosses pattee or; 2nd & 3rd, gules, a chevron between three lances argent". The family represented by the latter quarters has not yet been identified. The other quarters show the customary Bathurst family arms whereas one would have expected the Lechlade branch variation. Further discussion is given in Doc: HCl - *A Review of Bathurst Heraldry*.

8. They were married not later than 10 Aug 1696 - on which date she granted power of attorney to John BATTLE to acknowledge a deed of her husband.

9. The County of Charles City borders the south side of New Kent County. (The locations of other counties mentioned above - Surry, on the south side of the James River, opposite Charles City County; Essex and Middlesex, along the west shore of the Rappahannock River).

Sir FRANCIS BATHURST, 5th Bart, #0435 - see p 09.06 - b Lech 1675 & bapt there Mar 1675/6. Succ bro as 5th Bart nlt 1719. Continued some of his f's lawsuits & in 1719 sued to recover Lech estate - unsuccessfully. Sir Francis marr 1stly, appar c1713, his cousin FRANCES, dau of Revd PEACOCK - see footnote 1. Obtained from the Georgia Trustees a grant of 200 acres near Savannah & emig there with wife & 3 children, 1734, establishing a plantation called Bathurst Bluff - see footnote 2. Lady Frances d (fever), Savannah, April 1736. He marr 2ndly, July 1736, MARY PEMBER, wid - marr officiated by Revd John WESLEY. She d Oct 1736. Sir Francis d (fever), aged 61, Savannah, Dec 1736. For further biog & detailed story of his family's tragic few years in America see: *Misfortunes in Georgia* (Doc: HY8). Sir Francis and Lady Frances were parents of:

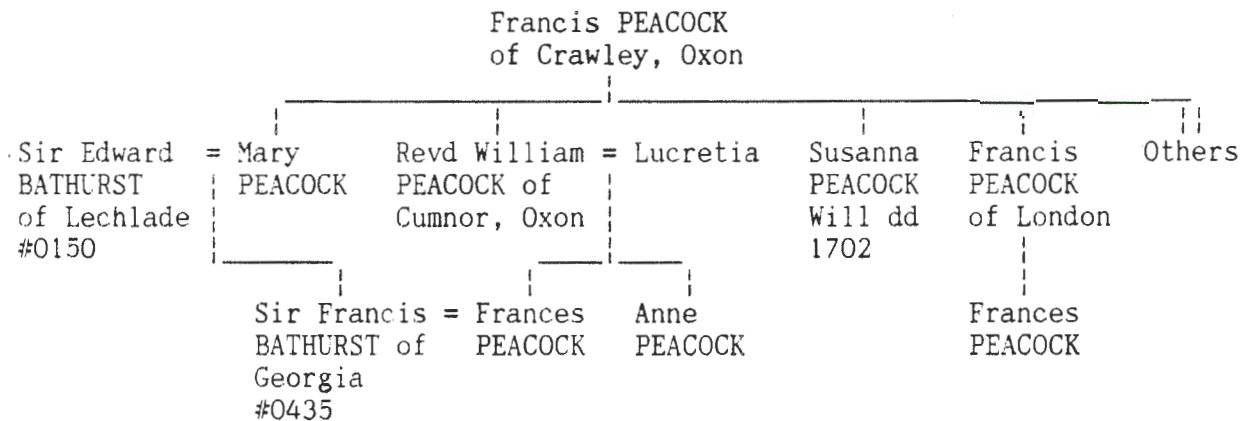
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0436 - see p 26.01 (Pennsylvania branch).
- EDMUND BATHURST #0619, d young & bur Lech, Oct 1719 - see footnote 3.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #0620, eld dau, bapt Lech, Oct 1723 - see footnote 4. She marr, 1 Feb 1734/5, WILLIAM BAKER, & remained in England when parents emig. He d 1736. Lvg, wid, Apr 1736.
- MARY BATHURST #0141, 2nd dau, who emig to Georgia with parents. She marr there, one month after arrival, 9 Feb 1734/5, FRANCIS PIERCY, gardener. Lvg Savannah, April 1736. With husb, accompanied bro Robert to Charleston, S Carolina, Sept 1737. Francis Piercy fled to England, 1738, "being concerned in a fraudulent secreting of Robert Bathurst's goods".
- ROBERT BATHURST #0437, b & bapt Lech, Mar 1719. Emig to Georgia with parents. After f's death, unsuccessfully attempted to keep Bathurst Bluff plantation going - despite financial difficulties & conflict with Georgia Trustees. Abandoned the estate & moved to Charleston, S Carolina, Sept 1737. Murdered by rioting negro slaves at Stonehow, Charleston, Sept 1739, aged 20, unnm & without issue.
- MARTHA BATHURST #0706 (kwn as "Patty"), ygst dau. Emig to Georgia with parents. Accidentally drowned in the Savannah River, Nov 1736.

Issue of Sir FRANCIS & Lady FRANCES BATHURST #0435 continued - see p 09.12 (a)

Notes:

1. Frances had been living with her aunt, Francis' widowed mother, Lady Mary Bathurst. Prior to their marriage, they had two illegitimate children: their identities have yet to be determined and it is not known whether they survived.

Frances' parentage remains to be established, but she was probably a daughter of the Revd William Peacock by his wife Lucretia. He was a brother of Lady Mary Bathurst and Susanna Peacock. The latter was a spinster, of Church Hagbourne, whose Will was dated July 1702 and proved Feb 1702/3. (See extracts in *The Snell Collection*, reference No.6591 - copy with L205/67). In that Will she mentioned *inter alia* her sisters Mary, widow of Sir Edward Bathurst, Bart, (Mrs) Elizabeth Gregory, & Frances, deceased, wife of George Cuthbert, clerk; niece Mary Bathurst #0518; niece Frances, daughter of brother Francis Peacock of London, broker; and Anne, daughter of brother Revd William Peacock, Vicar of Cumnor. The testatrix willed to be buried at Cumnor. (Not mentioned was Henry Peacock - or his wife Judith - who may have been another member of this family - see para 2 of Doc: HY8). If the foregoing conjecture is correct, the Peacock/Bathurst relationships can be illustrated thus:



2. The estate was located on the west bank of the Savannah River, 10 miles upstream from Savannah, in what is now Effingham County.

One of the motives for the foundation of Georgia, under the leadership of Gen James Oglethorpe, in 1732, was to relieve domestic unemployment in England. The Georgia Trustees could provide assisted passages to settlers who lacked the necessary resources. Sir Francis was impoverished, but Allen (then 1st Baron) Bathurst #0056 enabled him to be independent and avoid such indebtedness to the Trustees: his Lordship paid for the voyage, provided some servants and promised to continue financial support through the first ten years of the venture.

3. Since his baptism does not appear in the Lechlade parish registers, it is possible that he was one of the illegitimate children mentioned in footnote 1.

4. This was clearly a "late" baptism because it was only 11 years before she married, which suggests she may have been one of the two illegitimate children.

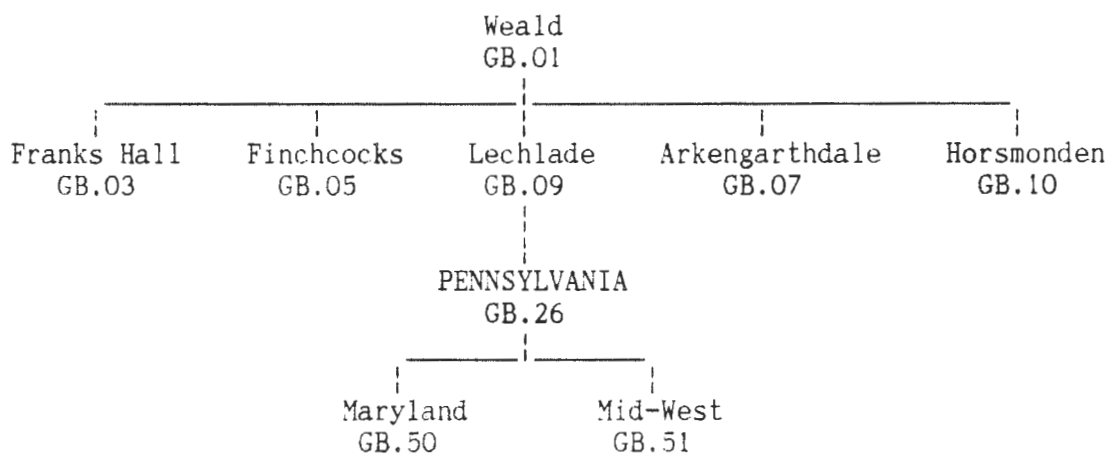
INTRODUCTORY NOTES

So far as is known, this is the first branch of the Bathurst family to have become successfully established anywhere in North America. The Bathursts of Virginia and Georgia failed to permanently take root and the first Canadian branch was not founded until 1815. Not only is it the oldest branch in the United States but it is also numerically the strongest.

The branch was founded in the Philadelphia area by Sir Lawrence Bathurst #0436 who apparently arrived there from England in 1728. Near the end of the War of Independence, when he was about seventy years old, he moved to Centre County - a remote pioneer region in the Allegheny Mountains. His youngest son, Lawrence Jr, who had fought with the Revolutionary forces during the war, also went there. He was the first American-born ancestor of the branch and Centre County became its post-colonial birthplace. This fascinating story is recounted and discussed in an essay entitled *The Family's American Roots* (Doc: HY9).

The descendants of Sir Lawrence actually include Bathursts not only of the Pennsylvania branch but also its offshoots, the Maryland and Mid-West branches.

The position of the Pennsylvania branch on the "family tree" is illustrated by the following diagram:



Sir LAWRENCE BATHURST, 6th Bart, #0436 - see p 09.12 (Lechlade branch) - bapt Lechlade, 3 Mar 1713/4. Adm Westminster Sch 1721, aged 8; King's Scholar, 1727. Kidnapped from London, c1728, & transported to Philadelphia, in (then) colony of Pennsylvania, where sold as servant to the WALKER family - see footnote 1. Empl by that family until 1735. Private tutor to the ROBERTS family of Norristown, Montgomery Cy, 1736-81. Schoolteacher & notary of Germantown, Montgomery Cy. Succ f as 6th Bart, 1736 - see footnote 2. Said to have purchased a farm near Philadelphia, c1749. Sir Lawrence marr, First Presbyterian Ch, Philadelphia, 21 April 1741, ANNE ROBERTS, maidservant in the ROBERTS family residence - see footnote 3. They sep c1770. Visited England, 1771. Moved to (what later became) Centre Cy, in the Allegheny Mountains in central Pennsylvania, c1781-82. One of the first teachers at Antes Sch, Boggs Twp. Traditionally believed to have eventually returned to England & d there, prob (but not substantiated) 1792. A detailed biography is given in the essay entitled *The Family's American Roots* (Doc: HY9). Lawrence & his children were divided by conflicting loyalties in the political struggle, & 1775-83 war, for American independence. He & Anne were parents of the following known children:

- ALLEN BATHURST #2380, b 5 Aug 1742. He marr, Swede's Ch Gloria Dei, Philadelphia, 27 Feb 1767, JEANE KANE. See footnote 4.
- JOHN BATHURST #2381, b 12 June 1744. Pte, in 8th Coy, Pennsylvania Militia (from Lower New Providence Twp) during Revolutionary War - see footnote 5. Listed (John "Barthurst") as taxpayer in Philadelphia Cy, 1769 (no tax) & 1774 (taxed). He marr, Swede's Ch Gloria Dei, Philadelphia, 7 April 1771, ELIZABETH STYAR. Lvg, Liberties Twp, Philadelphia Cy, 1st US cns, 1790. They had issue at least:
 - A son #2466, lwf, aged under 16, 1790.
- HENRY BATHURST #2382, b 25 April 1746.
- BENJAMIN BATHURST #2383, b 23 Nov 1749. See footnote 6.
- MARY BATHURST #2384, b 18 April 1752. Lic gr 26 April 1770 to marr THOMAS STEELE, but did not proceed. Instead she marr Swede's Ch Gloria Dei, Philadelphia, 23 Sept 1770, ISAAC CANNON. They moved from Philadelphia after 1779; believed to have lived temporarily in England; then settled at "the mouth of Hogan's Creek, Indiana", 1813. Both d in Dearborn Cy, Indiana - she bef 1820, he in 1839. See footnote 7.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #2385, b 1755. She marr First Presbyterian Ch, Philadelphia, 1773, JAMES ROLAND - marr lic 1 Oct 1773 (Elizabeth "Barthurst" & James "Rowland").
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #0979 - see p 26.06.

Issue of Sir LAWRENCE & Lady ANNE BATHURST #0436 continued - see p 26.01 (a)

Notes:

1. Most accounts say that he either emigrated to Georgia with his father or, conversely, remained behind in England, in 1734. Both are incorrect: although neither his father nor anyone else in England was aware of it, by then he had been living in America for several years.
2. For background information on the hereditary title of Baronet, see Doc: HY2 - *Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage in the Bathurst Family*.
3. His life in the Philadelphia area is described in the *Memoirs of a Senator from Pennsylvania, Jonathan Roberts, 1771-1854* (publisher and date not known). Information derived from those memoirs for use in this genealogy was abstracted from a reproduction in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol LXII, 1938. The ROBERTS were prominent Quakers in Montgomery County.
Anne was a maid in the household of Senator ROBERTS' grandparents. It is probable that she was related to the family, but the Senator neither mentions her name nor explains it when referring to her. The Senator and his father, among others in the family, both received tuition from Sir Lawrence during his 45-year tenure as a schoolteacher there.
4. As the eldest son, he was heir to the Baronetcy. If he outlived his father he would have become the 7th Baronet. Obviously, though, the point is academic. He would never have chosen to use a British title that was meaningless from the point of view of newly independent America and certainly of no practical value.
5. This company was commanded by Capt FRANCIS. It was the same one in which his brother Lawrence served.
6. It will be noted that Lawrence Jr - through whom the descent of this branch continues - had four known older brothers. It appears that some of them must also have left descendants, although none have yet been traced. For example, there was John Bathurst #1136 of Chester County (adjacent to Montgomery County) who was probably born c1795, served in the War of 1812, died 1852, and was the father of Benjamin Mason Bathurst #1182, 1835-63, a soldier who was killed in the US Civil War. John was obviously a grandson of one of the four brothers, but the link remains to be traced.
Sir Lawrence's choice of names for his sons is interesting. The combination of Allen, John, Henry and Benjamin distinctly and intentionally imitates Lord Bathurst's family and is not found elsewhere in the genealogy, while Lawrence is one of the oldest of Bathurst ancestral names.
7. Dearborn County is in the south-east corner of the State, a few miles W of Cincinnati, Ohio. Hogan's Creek has not yet been located but may be a stream, in that county, flowing into the Ohio River.

LAWRENCE BATHURST #0979 - see p 26.01 - b at or near Germantown, 22 Aug 1757. Lvg Providence Twp, Montgomery Cy, until Aug 1776 when first volunteered for serv with revolutionary forces in War of Independence; enlisted with 8th Coy, Col BULL's Regt, Pennsylvania Militia (Lower New Providence) - see footnote 1. Subseq in Militia Regts of Col HEISTER & Col MOORE. Saw serv at Amboy, Newtown, Trenton, Taneytown & Philadelphia. Further details of his war service given in his pension application affidavits - see pp 8-10 of Doc: HY9. Discharged *circa* Nov 1777. Taxed in Philadelphia Cy 1777/79/82 & 83 - see footnote 2. Lawrence marr Barren Hill Ch, Germantown, 7 Apr 1782, REBECCA ARCHIBALD, b 1762 - see footnote 3. They moved to Upper Bald Eagle Twp, 1783 - see footnote 4 - where he was on tax assessment lists in 1787/89 & 90 for 50 acres, a horse & a cow. Resident of Mifflin, 1st US cns, 1790. Said to have been lvg "near Curtin's Iron Works". Lvg with w (both aged over 45) & 9 children in Centre Twp, US cns, 1800. Philip ANTES & w Susannah made a trust deed to Lawrence & others for 1/4 acre on which to build the Methodist Episcopal Ch (the first ch in Boggs Twp), 21 Jan 1806. Of Centre Twp in 1810 (when Howard Twp was created from it), where he had a cabin and had cleared 30 acres. Visited England, 1816. Reputedly given land gr of 900 acres in Canada, 1817, but, if so, did not settle on & cultivate it, & it would have been cancelled; for more details see pp 10-12 of Doc: HY9. Lawrence & Rebecca lvg with s Samuel in Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in Pennsylvania cns, 1830 - see footnote 5. Of Howard Twp, aged 75, 1 Oct 1832, when applied for war service pension - which was gr 9 Oct 1833, retroactive from 4 Mar 1831. Lawrence d aged 87, 17 Feb 1845, & bur in the old Curtin Cemetery, Boggs Twp - see footnote 6. Rebecca, aged 81, of Centre Cy, applied for widow's pension, 12 May 1845. She was lvg, & receiving the pension, 1846. Year of death not kwn but said to be bur in the old Curtin Cemetery. (Docs: AM128; AT95; GT49; HY9). They were parents of:

- ARCHIBALD BATHURST #0988 - see p 26.08.
- HENRY A BATHURST #0984 - see p 26.10.
- NANCY BATHURST #0987, b 1787. Lwp, in 10-16 age bracket, Centre Twp, 1800 cns. She marr Centre Co, c1815, JONATHAN, s of James MIDDLETON of Boggs Twp. He was bro of Jacob who marr her sist Rebecca. They migrated to Paint Twp, Ross Cy, Ohio, in 1830s. She d 1852 & bur Highmiller Cemetery, Paint Twp - see footnote 7.
- THOMAS BATHURST #0982 - see p 26.11.
- JOHN BATHURST #0981 - see p 26.12.
- REBECCA BATHURST #0986, b Centre Cy, 1794. Lwp, in under-10 age bracket, Centre Twp, 1800 cns. She marr 1816, JACOB, s of James MIDDLETON of Boggs Twp. He was bro of Jonathan who marr her sist Nancy. Jacob b Philadelphia 1794. They migrated to Ohio, 1821. He d Bloomingburg, Fayette Cy, 1875. Rebecca d Saybrook & bur Bellflower, McLean Cy, Illinois, 1892, aged 98. See footnote 7.
- POLLY BATHURST #2050, who was b 1795 but appar d bef the 1800 cns.
- ANTES BATHURST #0985 - see p 26.14.

Issue of LAWRENCE & REBECCA BATHURST #0979 continued - see p 26.06 (a)

- ISABEL BATHURST #2051, b 1799. Lwp, in under-10 age bracket, Centre Cy, 1800 cns. She marr EDWARD McINTYRE.
- SAMUEL BATHURST #2108 - see p 51.01 (Mid-West branch).
- ELIZA BATHURST #2386, b Centre Cy, 1801. She marr JOSEPH CARTER, who was b Centre Cy & d there "at a ripe old age". Their o kwn child was Catherine CARTER - see footnote 8. Eliza d & bur Pine Grove Mills, Centre Cy.
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #4796, b 1803. He marr c1825. Lvg with w, both in 30-40 age bracket, with 2 children, Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in Pennsylvania 1830 cns - see footnote 9. He d 23 Mar 1856, aged 53, & bur old Curtin Cemetery (beside his f's grave). Parents of at least:
 - A son #4826, lwp, aged under 5, Howard Twp, 1830 cns.
 - A dau #4827, lwp, aged under 5, Howard Twp, 1830 cns.

Notes:

1. This was the same company in which his older brother John served. It was commanded by Capt FRANCIS. He served two periods with this unit, eventually with the rank of Sergeant. His gravestone records that he was a Drummer in the 5th Battalion of the Pennsylvania Militia.
2. In 1783 he was taxed in Providence Township. Since this was in Philadelphia County, he was probably being taxed there in each of these years.
3. There is doubt concerning her year of birth. In her pension application of 12 May 1845 she gave her age as 81.
4. Upper Bald Eagle Township became part of Mifflin County in 1789; its name was changed to Spring Township in 1801. The area became part of Centre County when it was created in 1800. To the northeast of Upper Bald Eagle Township was Bald Eagle Township, with Centre Township located between them. In 1810, Centre Township was abolished, being divided into Howard and Walker Townships. Centre County lies about 150 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Bellefonte is the county seat. Note that the name is not spelled Center.

Lawrence apparently settled at the Antes Mill, in Boggs Township, which was founded by two ANTES brothers. Sir Lawrence was one of the first teachers at the oldest school there, which may be the reason why his son moved to the area. Frederick ANTES, in an affidavit in 1846, said that as a boy he had accompanied his father to Bald Eagle Valley, where Lawrence Bathurst was then (1787) living - see discussion on p 7 of Doc: HY9.

Continued on p 26.06 (c)

Notes - continued:

5. His age was listed (correctly) in the 70-80 bracket and hers (incorrectly) in the 50-60 bracket.

6. An item in the *Historical Journal of Northern Pennsylvania*, 1888, wrongly gives his age and year of death but says he died at Curtin's Works "upon the farm that had been his home during his entire life in the Bald Eagle Valley".

7. Nancy and Rebecca and their husbands moved to Ohio where other MIDDLETONs were living. Ross and Fayette are adjoining counties about 40 miles south and southwest of Columbus. McLean County in Illinois is about 40 miles to the east of Peoria. Rebecca's MIDDLETON descendants, who established themselves in this general area (including Decatur in Macon County), played a key role in calling together the family convention at Bloomington, in McLean County, in 1906 - see *The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth* (Doc: HY10).

8. Catherine CARTER was born in Centre County, 22 May 1838. According to John W Jordan's *History of the Juniata Valley and its People* (1913), pp 1133/4, she was twice married: 1stly, to Reuben Bathurst, by whom she had two children, and 2ndly, as a widow, to John JAMISON, widower, by whom she had 9 children. (He is said to have also had 9 children by his 1st wife, Elizabeth MARKLE). The eldest of John and Catherine's children was Lillie May JAMISON, born Centre County, 2 Dec 1865, who married 19 Feb 1885, Oliver Wilson STEVENS. They had 7 children, the 2nd of whom was Lula Catherine STEVENS, born 1 Aug 1888, who married Harry Bathurst #5380 and lived at Birmingham, Pennsylvania.

Some genealogists identify Reuben Bathurst as #2057 (p 26.17) but, if so, she could not be the Catherine who married JAMISON because this Reuben's wife was not widowed until 1897 and was living in Missouri in 1908. Alternatively, if the *History* is correct, then her 1st husband was some other Reuben, not yet known. Until this problem is resolved, Catherine's husband Reuben is referenced herein as #1018 and their two children as #1872 & #1873.

These alleged genealogical relationships are set out on p 26.X1.

9. In old census enumerations, the ages of adults were often incorrectly recorded (by guesswork, instead of questioning). This is another example.

ARCHIBALD BATHURST #0988 - see p 26.06 - b Germantown, 4 July 1783. Moved to Upper Bald Eagle Twp with parents, 1783. Lwp, in 16-26 age bracket, Centre Twp, Centre Cy, US cns, 1800. He marr 1802, HANNAH BAITMAN. Lvg Boggs Twp 1815. A supervisor in Howard Twp 1828. Lvg Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in 40-50 age bracket, with w. in 50-60 age bracket, Pennsylvania cns, 1830. Served as a class leader in Milesburg Methodist Episcopal Ch, Milesburg Borough - see footnote 1. Lvg Centre Cy, 1845, aged 62. Archibald d 6 Mar 1856, aged 72, & bur in the old Curtin Cemetery, Boggs Twp (beside his f's grave). Hannah d 7 Dec 1863, aged 86 & bur with husb in the old Curtin Cemetery. Only issue presently known (see footnote 2):

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #2129 - see p 26.17.

Notes:

1. The church was founded in 1840. Prior to that date the church members had met with the Baptists. Milesburg is 3 miles north of Bellefonte in Upper Bald Eagle (now Spring) Township.
2. Their children had either died or moved from home before the 1830 census.

HENRY A BATHURST #0984 - see p 26.06 - b 16 Nov 1784. Lwp, Centre Twp, Centre Cy, in 10-16 age bracket, US cns 1800. Marr Penns Valley, 16 Oct 1810, MARGARET TATE, b Nov 1793 - see footnote 1. They lived "near Curtin's iron works, Boggs Twp, Centre Cy", bef & after War of 1812. Enlisted at Bellefonte, 14 Apr 1813, as Corporal in Capt George RECORD's Coy, Centre County Volunteers, Col Rees HILL's Regt, Pennsylvania Militia; honourably discharged, Pittsburg, 8 Nov 1813 - see footnote 2. Lvg Boggs Twp, 1833/4/5. Laborer, aged 66, & w Margaret, aged 56, with 5 children, lvg Boggs Twp, US cns, 1850. Applied for bounty land grant (under Act of Congress, 28 Sept 1850 - for soldiers who had been in US military service), 17 Dec 1850; received Warrant (#36061) for 80 acres but it was appar sold; "aged 71", of Boggs Twp, when re-applied for a grant (under Act of 3 Mar 1855), 18 May 1855, but he d shortly after, at Eagle Iron Works, Boggs Twp, 26 Aug 1855, aged 70, & bur Eagle Cemetery, Curtin. Wid Margaret, aged 63, applied for the grant (under the 1855 Act), 31 Oct 1857 - signed "Maregeret Barthurst" - & Warrant (#20386) was then issued. "Aged 78", of Milesburg, Boggs Twp, when she applied for widow's pension (under Act of 14 Feb 1871), 27 May 1871. Then received pension of \$8 per month from date of the Act until she d 28 May 1874, aged 80, & bur with husb, Eagle Cemetery, Curtin - see footnote 3. Photocopies of various papers, affidavits etc (18 pp) concerning his army service & their land grant & pension applications, comprise Doc: AM76. They were parents of:

- JAMES R BATHURST #2116 - see p 26.20.
- MARY A BATHURST #2122, aged 35, lwp, Boggs Twp, 1850 cns. She d nlt 1891.
- HANNAH BATHURST #2118 of Centre Cy. She marr JONATHAN, s of John FOLK (a native of Germany). Jonathan, b Dauphin Cy, was a blacksmith of Centre Cy. Appar marr nlt 1844 (when s John b at Curtin Furnace). Jonathan d, aged 81, Altoona. Hannah d, aged over 60, nlt 1891, Milesburg - see footnote 4.
- JANE BATHURST #2121, b 1823. Lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 10 in 1833, & aged 11 in 1834. She marr (appar nlt 1850) a Mr GALBRAITH. Jane d nlt 1891.
- MARGARET BATHURST #2123 ("Becky"), b 1824. She marr WILLIAM H LUCAS - prob c1841 (their eld child being b Sept 1842 at Eagle Iron Works). Margaret d 1852, aged 28. He marr 2ndly, Mrs Elizabeth (Price) WATSON, who was a wid, lvg Milesburg, after he d 1876, aged 59.
- DAVID T BATHURST #2115, b 1825. Lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 9 in 1834, & aged 10 in 1835. He d 12 Mar 1850, aged 25, & bur with parents at Eagle Cemetery, Curtin - see footnote 5.
- ARCHIBALD BATHURST #2120, b 1827. Lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 8 in 1835 - see footnotes 6 & 7. Not lwp, 1850 cns. He d nlt 1913.
- HENRY A BATHURST #2117, b 1829. Lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 5 in 1834, & aged 6 in 1835. Lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 22, 1850 cns. He marr MARY SHULTZ. Lvg at Lexington, Dawson Cy, Nebraska, 1891/2. He d nlt 1913.
- JOHN LAWRENCE BATHURST #2119 - see p 26.22.
- MARTHA C BATHURST #2125, who was lwp, Boggs Twp, aged 18, 1850 cns. She marr Mr WELCH. Last surviving dau, 1891, when she tried to obtain bounty land allegedly due to her late f - see footnote 8. She d nlt 1913. (Docs: AM72; AM76).
- SIMEON BATHURST #4797 - see p 26.24.

Issue of HENRY A & MARGARET BATHURST #0984 continued - see p 26.10 (a)

- ELIZA BATHURST #2124, who marr a Mr SHULTZ. She d nlt 1891.
- ELMIRA BATHURST #2126, who marr a Mr BATTIE. She d nlt 1891.

Notes:

1. They were married by the Revd William STUART, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Spring Mills, Centre County.
2. (a) His was "one of the Regiments that took charge of and guarded prisoners taken in Perrys Victory on Lake Erie" (from Margaret's 1871 affidavit). This refers to the naval Battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept 1813, in which the American fleet under Capt Oliver H PERRY defeated the British fleet and thereby gained US supremacy on Lake Erie. Perry's dispatch, after the battle, is famous for its phrase: "We have met the enemy and they are ours".
(b) His discharge certificate uses the above spelling of "honourably". He had enlisted for a term of 6 months but, as the certificate shows, he actually served almost 7 months.
3. Their gravestone gives her age as 80y 6m 9d and says "Our Mother". It also indicates that Henry A was the "Father of Simeon Bathurst of Milesburg" - who probably erected the monument.
4. (a) In neither case does the source (Doc: AT77) give the year of death. It is therefore not possible to be sure of her sequential position in the family.
(b) There may have been other older children who had grown up and left home prior to 1833. If so, they could have included Eliza and Elmira, about whom no dates have been found which might help to establish their sequential positions.
5. Either the gravestone is in error, in giving his age as 27 yrs & 1 day, or else the transcription of it must be.
6. The 1833/34/35 data are taken from the Boggs Township Assessment Book for the period 1830-36. As with census enumerations, ages are not always correctly given. In this instance, Archibald was also listed as "aged 9" in 1833 but only "aged 8" in 1834! Other information indicates that the 1835 listing is correct.
7. At the old Curtin Cemetery there is the grave of A C Bathurst #3455 who has yet to be identified. The gravestone gives no dates but indicates he was in Coy E of the 49th Pennsylvania Infantry Regt. That service was probably during the US Civil War of 1861-65. It is possible that this soldier was Archibald.
8. On 22 Dec 1891 she gave power-of-attorney to her brother Henry A Bathurst to "ask, demand and receive, from the proper officer of the United States, 80 acres of land called for by the bounty land Warrant #20386 issued to (her father)". It was witnessed by L M WELCH, possibly her husband. On 15 Jan 1892 Henry wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions saying, *inter alia*, his father had received a warrant for 80 acres and sold it to a John GREGG. A Dept of Interior letter of 19 Oct 1870, however, shows that Warrant #20386 was cancelled by the Commissioner "for forgery in the assignment" and \$100 substituted *in lieu*.

THOMAS BATHURST #0982 - see p 26.06 - b 18 May 1789. Lwp, in 10-16 age bracket, Centre Twp, US cns, 1800. He marr 1808, JANE FAUCET, b 1790. Lvg Howard Twp, Centre Cy, with w, both in 30-40 age bracket, & 8 children, Pennsylvania cns, 1830. Thomas d aged 42, 10 Aug 1831, & bur Eagle Cemetery, Curtin. Wid Jane lvg Boggs Twp, 1834, with 3 daus, & 1835, with 2 daus. She d aged 75, 4 July 1867, & bur with husb at Eagle Cemetery - see footnote 1. They were parents of:

- WILLIAM FAUCETT BATHURST #2642 - see p 26.35.
- NANCY BATHURST #4822, b 12 June 1815. Lwp, in 10-15 age bracket, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. She marr 1830, CALVIN SANDERS, b 1809. Lvg Curtin, 1838 (when a dau Mary Jane b there). Nancy d 27 Mar 1878. Calvin d 1891.
- JANE BATHURST #4819, who was lwp, in 10-15 age bracket, Howard Twp, 1830. She marr (by Joseph MONTGOMERY, JP), Howard Twp, 1838, JACOB WHITEMAN.
- A dau #4823, who was lwp, in 10-15 age bracket, Howard Twp, 1830 cns.
- THOMAS B BATHURST #4824, prob b c1822. Lwp, in 5-10 age bracket, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. Sgt, Coy A, 45th Regt, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during US Civil War of 1861-5; discharged 17 Jun 1865. He marr CHARLOTTE A (fam name not kwn), b 1830. She d aged 46, 11 May 1876 & bur Eagle Cemetery, Curtin. He d 1 Jan 1893 & bur with w at Eagle Cemetery. They had issue - see footnote 2.
- RACHEL BATHURST #4815, b c1824. Lwp, in 5-10 age bracket, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. Lwm, Boggs Twp, aged 10, 1834 (but not in 1835).
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #4816, b c1827. Lwp, aged under 5, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. Lwm, Boggs Twp, aged 7, 1834, & aged 9, 1835.
- MARTHA BATHURST #4817, b c1829. Lwp, aged under 5, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. Lwm, Boggs Twp, aged 5, 1834, & aged 6, 1835.

Notes:

1. Her age, as stated on their gravestone, is not given exactly in terms of years, months and days, as was customary. This suggests it was not reliably known, and would explain the slight discrepancy with her reputed year of birth.
2. Under her name on their gravestone is the word "Mother". It is possible that they were the parents of #4831 - see p 97.05.

JOHN BATHURST #0981 - see p 26.06 - b 30 Dec 1791. Lwp, aged under 10, Centre Twp, US cns, 1800. He marr (by Revd James LINN), 11 Mar 1813, ANNE HARRISON, b 16 Mar 1792. Lvg Howard Twp, with w, both in 30-40 age bracket, & 9 children, Pennsylvania cns, 1830. They subseq lived in Boggs Twp. John d aged 49, 16 Sept 1841, & bur Eagle Cemetery, Curtin. Anne d aged 72, 19 Sept 1864, & bur with husb in Eagle Cemetery. They were parents of:

- LAWRENCE BATHURST #4857, lwp, Howard Twp, in 10-15 age bracket, 1830 cns. Co-administrator of f's estate, 1841.
- JAMES BATHURST #2659 - see p 26.58.
- SAMUEL BATHURST #2660 - see p 26.59.
- JOHN SIMPSON BATHURST #2658 - see p 26.60.
- NORA C BATHURST #4794, b July 1827. Lwp, aged under 5, Howard Twp, 1830 cns. She d unm, aged 16, 3 Apr 1844, & bur with parents in Eagle Cemetery.
- BECKY BATHURST #2657, who marr a Mr CURTIN. See footnote 1.
- LIZA BATHURST #2656, who marr a Mr WHITE.
- Two daus #4863 & #4864 - see footnote 2.

Notes:

1. (a) He is reputed to have been closely related to Governor Andrew Gregg CURTIN, 1815-94 (who married Catherine WILSON in 1844).
(b) Her name may have been Rebecca, of which Becky is a common nickname.
2. Living at home at the time of the 1830 census there were - in addition to Nora - 2 daughters in the 15-20 age bracket (hence the eldest children and born c1814 & c1815), one daughter in the 10-15 age bracket, and another under 5. It is not yet known which of these four were Becky and Liza.

ANTES BATHURST #0985 - see p 26.06 - b 11 Jan 1797. Lwp, aged under 10, Centre Twp, Centre Cy, US cns, 1800. Marr, prob c1818, MARIA (fam name not kwn), b 3 Aug 1797. Lvg, Morris Twp, Huntingdon Cy, with w, both in 30-40 age bracket, & 4 children, Pennsylvania cns, 1830. Lvg (prob Huntingdon Cy) aged 54, with w Maria aged 53, 2 children & JONES fam, US cns, 1850. Antes d Julian Furnace, aged 82, 9 Sept 1879, & bur Graysville, Huntingdon Cy - see footnote 1. She d & bur Graysville, 2 Nov 1880, aged 83 - obituary, *Huntingdon Journal*, 9 Nov 1880. They were parents of:

- HENRY A BATHURST #4837 - see p 26.30.
- MARY BATHURST #4820, prob b c1822. Lwp, in 5-10 age bracket, Morris Twp, 1830 cns. Not lvg with them 1850, presum having by then married. Lvg, then Mrs Mary FOREST, at Julian Furnace, 1906.
- JANE C BATHURST #4818, b Oct 1824. Lwp, 5-10 age bracket, Morris Twp, 1830 cns. She marr (by Revd BRADY) Franklins Forge, 2 Nov 1843, DANIEL K JONES, b 1821. He enlisted as Pte in Coy A (Capt Francis M BELL), 125th Infantry Regt, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col HAGEN), at Tyrone, 2 Aug 1862. Given honorable discharge, on surgeon's certificate, at London Valley, Virginia, 10 Dec 1862. Aged 42, forgerman, of Antestown, Blair Cy, 12 Dec 1862, when he signed (X) a declaration for an invalid pension. Of Colinsville, Blair Cy, 1886/7, when he made (successful) applications for invalid pension - see footnote 2. He was a laborer until physically disabled & dependent on his family. Daniel aged 29, Jane C, aged 24, & 3 children, lvg with her parents, US cns, 1850. They were lvg at Mudtown, Altoona, he aged 60, she "aged 56", when they provided an affidavit, dd 11 Mar 1882, in support of application by sist-in-law Susan, wife of Henry A Bathurst #4837, for a mother's pension. He d Colinsville, 16 May 1894. On 25 May 1894, Jane, of Colinsville, aged 69, applied for widow's pension (under Act of Congress of 27 June 1890) - see footnote 3. Received pension of \$8 per month for rest of her life. Lvg 124 Walnut Ave, Altoona, 1896. She d aged 76 ("of ailments incident to old age") at her Colinsville home, 29 Dec 1900, & bur Oak Ridge Cemetery - see footnote 4. (Docs: AM74; AM75; L193).
- A dau #4842, lwp, aged under 5, Morris Twp, 1830 cns.
- ANTES BATHURST #4798, b after 1830. Pennsylvania Army Service Lists show he served in US Civil War of 1861-5.
- LAWRENCE BATHURST #4795, b c1834. Lwp, aged 16, 1850 cns. Of Unionville.
- BRIDGET BATHURST #4813, b c1841. Lwp, aged 9, 1850 cns (as "Bidly"). Lvg, then Mrs Bridget GREEN, at Pinecroft, Blair Cy, 1906.

Issue of ANTES & MARIA BATHURST #0985 continued - see p 26.14 (a)

Notes:

1. Julian Furnace (now Julian) and Graysville are 7 miles NW and 9 miles SW of State College, respectively.
2. Daniel filed affidavits on 22 June & 25 Aug 1886 (both when aged 64) and 27 Dec 1886 & 24 Mar 1887 (both when aged 65). From these and related documents it is learned that his discharge was based on the regimental surgeon's certificate of "chronic rheumatism and general debility"; at the same time he first noticed a failing of his left eye and had palpitation of the heart. In his 22 June 1886 declaration he said that his medical condition was contracted "while on a march from Arlington Heights (*sic*) Va to the Battle of Antietam Va" as a result of "overheating myself on the march and then laying out in the open field without tents and on the damp ground". (The Battle of Antietam, 17 Sept 1862, resulted in the repulse of Gen Robert E LEE's first attempt to invade the North during the Civil War). By 1886 he was completely blind in one eye and certified as totally disabled. "I am very poor. I am unable to earn one cent by manel labor for the suport of myself and wife and have not been so able for a number of years past. I have and still must depend upon my son for my suport and famileys. if it was not for my son I would be compeled to go with my family to the Alms House. and I suffer (continually?) with Rheumatism. and I do not know but what every day may be my last for I have serious heart trouble". The son upon whom he was depending was Henry A. He finally received an invalid pension (under certificate #367469). Other information: (1) while living at Colinsville, their actual postal address was 907 8th Ave, Altoona; (11) at age 64, Daniel was described as 5' 9" in height, of light complexion, with light hair and blue eyes.
3. Her affidavits were supported by one submitted by her brother Henry and his wife Susan, bearing the same datè, testifying to her marital history *etc.*
4. Brief obituaries appeared in the *Altoona Mirror*, 31 Dec 1900, & *Altoona Tribune*, Jan 3 1901.

LAWRENCE BATHURST #2129 - see p 26.08 - b 1802. He marr 1stly, prob c1822, but wife's name not kwn. She d bef 1830 cns. Issue:

- A dau #4830, in 5-10 age bracket, lwf, 1830.
- Two daus #4828 & #4829, both under 5 years of age, lwf, 1830.

Lawrence lvg Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in 20-30 age bracket, with above 3 daus, Pennsylvania cns, 1830. He marr 2ndly, 1830, CATHERINE McMULLEN, b 1814; She d 1897. See footnote 1. They were parents of at least:

- REUBEN BATHURST #2057, b Pennsylvania, 1832. Nothing is definitely known about his wife or their marriage - see footnote 2. Reuben d in Missouri, 1897. His wid was lvg Lone Tree, Cass Cy, Missouri, 1908. See footnote 3. Parents of at least:

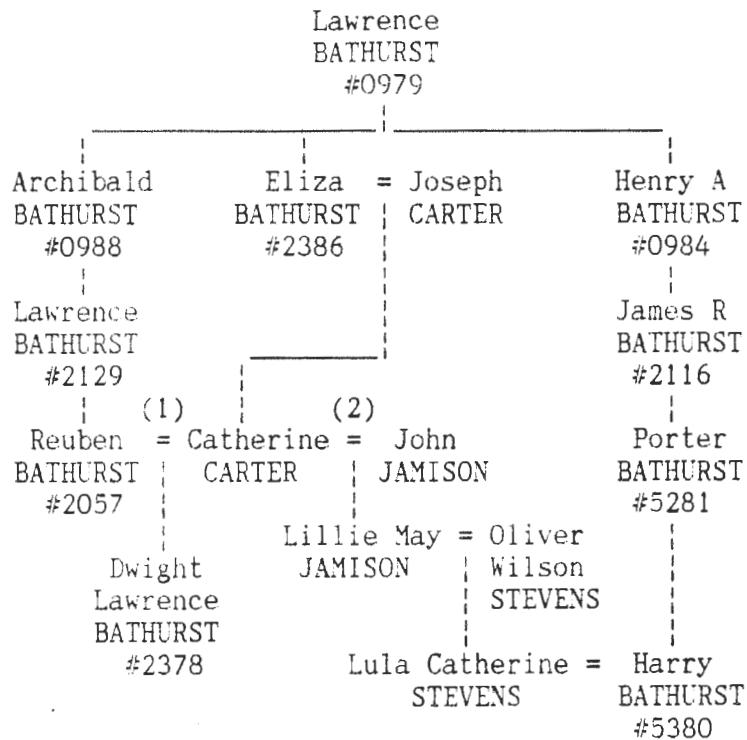
- BERTHA B BATHURST #2519, pnp, who marr Cass Cy, Missouri, May 1884, GEORGE M SCOTT.
- KATE A BATHURST #2521, pnp, who marr Cass Cy, Missouri, Christmas Day 1884, JOHN R SCOTT.
- DWIGHT LAWRENCE BATHURST #2378, b 1868. Newspaperman, of Long Beach, California (period unkwn); Post Office stamp clerk, Pueblo, Colorado, 1905/6. Amateur genealogist; worked on tracing the English part of the Pennsylvania branch ancestry, c1895 to c1909 - see footnote 4. He marr ALICE (fam name not kwn). Lvg at 1149 Lewellen Ave, Wichita, Kansas, 1909; lvg 1911. (Docs: AM78; AP50; AP79; AT80; HY10; NN30). They were parents of at least:

- EARL BATHURST #2379 - see footnote 5.
- HANNAH ANTES BATHURST #2131, who marr NICHOLAS FOY (as his 2nd wife). Prob of Princeton, Illinois, where one of their daus was b.
- JULIA BATHURST #2130, b 1840. She marr 1857, JOHN HENRY E HUGHEY, b 1829. Prob of Oak Hall, Pennsylvania, where one of their daus was born. Julia d 1864. He d 1900.

Issue of LAWRENCE BATHURST #2129 continued - see p 26.17 (a)

Notes:

1. It is not known when Lawrence died. His grandson Dwight Lawrence wrongly gives the date 23 Mar 1856 - this actually being the date of death of Lawrence #4796, taken from his gravestone. As a result, 1856 is often quoted by others.
2. Some genealogies state that (i) Reuben was the first husband of Catherine, daughter of Joseph CARTER by his wife Eliza Bathurst #2386, and that (ii), as a widow, she re-married not later than 1865. One or other, but not both, of these statements is probably true. See p 26.X1 and footnote 8 on p 26.06.
3. Ruth M Coleman, in her 1981 compilation *Lawrence Bathurst, 1757-1845, of Centre County* (Doc: AT95), says of their son Dwight Lawrence: "His obsession with the English ancestry was so great that he never identified any of the female lines, not even the surname of his wife". His grandmother's name has been found from other sources. It is probable that, because of his particular interest in his own personal line of descent, he never bothered to record any other members of the generations covered by the above text; in other words, he may have had several great-aunts & great-uncles, aunts & uncles, sisters & brothers, daughters & sons, and cousins, who are not recorded here.
4. For a detailed account of this story, see Doc: HY10 - *The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth*. By 1906 he was convinced that he was the rightful heir to the titles and property of the Earl Bathurst. On 2 Aug that year, the following item appeared in newspapers, datelined Pueblo: "CLERK PROVES RIGHT TO BE EARL - Dwight Lawrence Bathurst, formerly stamp clerk in the post office here, who has been working years to establish his claims to the estates and title of the Earl of Bathurst, has proved his case. He has gone to England to secure his patrimony". The excitement was premature. He found that his claim had no basis in fact whatsoever. Subsequently he correctly traced his line back to the Lechlade branch of the family - but then incorrectly concluded that he was the 11th Baronet.
5. Correspondent Edmund B MIDDLETON, writing about Mabel EASTERBROOK (one of his relatives), said: "She told me that she remembers Dwight Lawrence Bathurst, who visited them with his wife and son. The wife's name was Alice and the son was Earl. The son, Earl, was very delicate and sickly, and probably did not survive. According to Mabel, this was D L's only child (I seem to remember hearing that he had several children but perhaps my memory is faulty) ... Mabel told me that her father, Carey Easterbrook had a large amount of correspondence with D L Bathurst ...". (Letter to the author, 8 Nov 1959 - L94/7).



Detailed Bathurst genealogy is
given on the following pages:

26.06
26.08
26.10
26.17
26.20
26.32
26.48

Note:

The above diagram shows the genealogy as usually recorded, but either the first or second marriages of Catherine CARTER must be in error. For explanation, see footnote 8 on p 26.06.

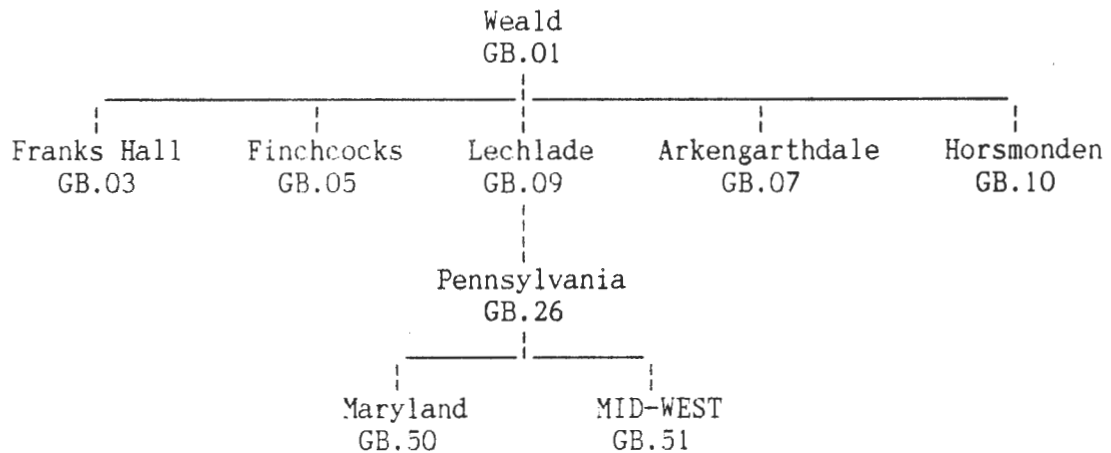
INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The American Mid-West branch is an offshoot of the Pennsylvania branch. Together they account for the vast majority of contemporary American Bathursts.

The Mid-West branch dates from 1833 when its founder, Samuel, a son of Lawrence Bathurst #0979 who fought with the Revolutionary forces in the War of Independence, left his Centre County home and moved out west. Although other Pennsylvania branch Bathursts have migrated westward, Samuel's descendants represent a more numerically significant part of the family.

The majority of these Bathursts lived in a group of four neighbouring states: Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Many were farmers, some of whom simultaneously pursued other unrelated occupations.

The position of this branch on the family tree is illustrated by the following diagram:



SAMUEL BATHURST #2108 - see p 26.06 (Pennsylvania branch) - was b Centre Cy, Pennsylvania, 1800. Aged under 10, lwp, Centre Twp, Centre Cy, in US cns, 1800. He marr 1824, ELIZABETH ("Betsy"), dau of Philip BARNHART who fought with the Revolutionary forces in the War of Independence - see footnote 1. Elizabeth was b Philadelphia Cy, Pennsylvania, 1793. Samuel, in 30-40 age bracket, with w, in 20-30 age bracket (error), 4 children, his parents, & one female in 10-15 age bracket (not identified), lvg in Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in Pennsylvania cns, 1830. They moved to Ross Cy, Ohio, 1833, & subseq went on to Iowa, c1840 - see footnote 2. Samuel d Washington Cy, Iowa, 2 Jan 1847, aged 46. Parents of at least the following:

- Two daus, #2388 & #2389, names not kwn, both lwp in Centre Twp, aged under 5 years, 1830.
- A son, #0983, name not kwn, lwp in Centre Twp, aged under 5 years, 1830.
- WILLIAM McKINDREY BATHURST #2603 - see p 51.02. b. 1828
- ROLAND CURTIN BATHURST #2070 - see p 51.10. b. 1831

Notes:

1. Philip BARNHART of Pennsylvania married Elizabeth ANTES, b 1761. She was probably a daughter of Col William ANTES, JP, 1731-1810, and if so, a sister of the Revd Frederick ANTES. Philip was one of the signatories on a character reference prepared for Samuel's father in 1816; Frederick ANTES was another. For further information on the ANTES family, see pp 7-11 (& relevant footnotes) of Doc: HY9 - *The Family's American Roots*. Details of Philip BARNHART's service in the American Revolution, including in Col Frederick ANTES' Regiment, is given in Doc: AP45.

2. Two of Samuel's married sisters also migrated to Ohio. Nancy #0987 and her husband Jonathan MIDDLETON went to Ross County in the 1830s; she died there.

WILLIAM McKINDREY BATHURST #2603 - see p 51.01 - was b 1828 - see footnote 1. Aged under 5, 1wp, Howard Twp, Centre Cy, in Pennsylvania cns, 1830. Pte, E Company, 10th Regt, Kansas Volunteers, 1861-64, during US Civil War - see footnote 2. Farmer, on land he purchased 10 miles west of Olathe, Johnson Cy, Kansas - see footnote 3. He marr Washington Cy, Iowa, 1849, MARGARET ANN WATERS who was b 1831. William McKindrey d 1873 - see footnote 4. His wid, who was lvg 1890, marr 2ndly Mr WHITE. She d 1896 & bur Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri. William McKindrey & Margaret Ann were parents of:

- MARY E BATHURST #5538, pnp, who marr Mr VANCE. See footnote 5.
- JOHN LINCOLN BATHURST #2604 - see p 51.20.
- WILLIAM HENRY BATHURST #0722 - see p 51.21.
- GEORGE GRANT BATHURST #2605 - see p 51.22.

Notes:

1. According to military records he ~~was born~~ ^{HAD LIVED} at Paris, Linn Cy, Kansas, which no longer exists. Linn county is roughly 50 miles south of Kansas City.

2. He enlisted on 1 Oct 1861, being described as aged 33, married, 5' 8" tall, with blue eyes and sandy hair; entered on active duty 2 Feb 1862; and mustered out on 30 Sept 1864, having completed 3 years service.

3. He is also said to have farmed at Admire in Lyon Cy, Kansas, but this is doubtful. The possibility exists, however, that he might have bought the land at Admire on which his eldest son became a farmer. Admire is located near the NE corner of Lyon County, the principal town of which is Emporia, roughly midway between Kansas City and Wichita.

4. "He was buried in Prairie Center in Johnson County, Kansas. In 1941, nearly 70 years after he was buried, all of the identifiable graves in the Prairie Center Cemetery were moved to make way for the establishment of the Sunflower Ordnance Works. His grave site, probably unmarked by that time, was not among those identified for removal to the DeSoto, Kansas, Cemetery". (Ex inform - Verne Milo Bathurst #2617 in 1994). Johnson County lies on the SW side of Kansas City, Missouri.

5. She deeded her interest in the family farm to her mother about the same time that the latter was named the legal guardian of her three sons, then listed as minors. This suggests that (i) Mary was born in the very early 1850s, (ii) the deed was drawn up soon after her father's death in 1873, and (iii) she was then already married. No further trace of Mary, or of any other possible daughters of this family, has yet been found.

HE
NEVER
LIVED HER
OWNED

JOHN LINCOLN BATHURST #2604 - see p 51.02 - was b Edgerton, Johnson Cy, Kansas, 1860. Farmer, of Kansas; moved from Johnson Cy to Admire, Lyon Cy, 1887 - see footnotes 3 & 4 on p 51.02. He marr 1898, GUSSIE MAE FOSTER, who was b Arbela, Scotland Cy, Missouri, 1875. See footnote 1. She d Admire 1922, aged 47, & he d there 1933, aged 72. They were parents of:

- MILO ROBERT BATHURST #2606 - see p 51.40.
- LEWIS EDWIN BATHURST #2607, b nr Allen, Kansas, 1901 - see footnote 2. Of Denver, Colorado - 825 12th Street, 1953-54, & 719 12th Street, 1975. He dsp Denver, 1978.
- HARRY ROOSEVELT BATHURST #2608, b nr Admire, 1904. He marr 1stly 1927, EVA AURELIA BREWSTER, who was b Redlands, San Bernardino Cy, California, 1908 - see footnote 3. She d 1955. They were parents of:
 - ARLETA ANN BATHURST #5539, b San Bernardino 1933. She marr 1stly, prob c1956, CARLOS GAMA, but marr diss by div; & 2ndly, prob c1967, PEDRO A MAGELLANES, who was b Oxnard, Ventura Cy, California, 1938.
 - MILTON BREWSTER BATHURST #2612, b San Bernardino 1944. He marr, in Brussels, PEGGY (fam name not kwn) of Belgium.Harry Roosevelt is believed to have marr 2ndly FLORENCE (fam name not kwn) & 3rdly CATHERINE (fam name not kwn). He d San Bernardino 1981.
- OPAL JANE BATHURST #2628, b nr Admire. She d yg c1906.
- LAWRENCE WILLIAM BATHURST #2609, b nr Allen, Kansas, 1911. He marr 1stly HELEN BARTLETT, but marr diss by div. Believed to have marr 2ndly SIMONE (fam name not kwn). He dsp at San Bernardino.
- DELSA MARIE BATHURST #2610, b nr Allen, 1913. She marr 1944, ARTHUR BLOMGREN. She d Topeka, Kansas, 1990.
- CLARA MAY BATHURST #2611, b nr Allen, 1917. She d Topeka, Kansas, 1940.

Notes:

1. Scotland County is in the NE corner of Missouri. Arbela is located 8 miles east of its principal town, Memphis.
2. Allen is located about 5 miles WNW of Admire.
3. Redlands is about 10 miles SE of San Bernardino.

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MILO ROBERT BATHURST #2606 - see p 51.20 - of Admire, Lyon Cy, Kansas, where he was b 1899. He marr 1918, HAZEL IVY, b nr Allen, Lyon Cy, 1901, dau of James E EDMUNDS. Milo Robert d 1974 & bur Admire. Hazel Ivy d June 1994, aged 93, having spent all but last 6 months of her life on farms in Lyon Cy. Parents of:

- VIOLA MAXINE BATHURST #2619, b Allen, 1918. She marr 1stly 1940, JOHN HARVEY, b 1907, s of Frank ROWLAND. He d Admire, 1962, & she marr 2ndly, 1965, JOHNNIE SAMUEL, b 1916, s of Edgar MILLER.
- VELMA IRENE BATHURST #2620, b Admire, 1921. She marr 1947, DWIGHT ROSCOE, b 1918, s of Jake DECKER.
- VERNE MILO BATHURST #2617 - see p 51.50.
- VERLE IRWIN BATHURST #2618 - see p 51.51.
- VARLENE JUNE BATHURST #2621, b Admire 1935. She marr 1954, BILLY BOB, b 1929, s of Warren BEST. Marr diss by div.
- VONA MARIE BATHURST #5549, b & d Admire, 1937, aged 1 day.

VERNE MILO BATHURST #2617 - see p 51.40 - was b Admire, Kansas, 1925. Empl with Soil Conservation Service, US Dept of Agriculture - SCS State Conservationist, Michigan, in late 1960s; at National Office, Washington, in 1970s; & SCS State Conservationist, Arizona, 1981 until retd. Member & Acting Chairman, US Great Lakes Basin Commission, in late 1960s - see footnote. Of 2521 Illinois St, Topeka, Kansas, 1952; Alexandria, Virginia, 1965-66; 205 Ridge Rd, E Lansing, Michigan, 1967; 318a Richards Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970; 8704 Duvall St, Fairfax, Virginia, 1977; & 7026 Via de la Campana, Scottsdale, Arizona, 1994. He marr 1949, CAROLYN ILENE, b Osage City, Osage Cy, Kansas, 1927, dau of Bernard ANDERSON. (Docs: L247; V3). They are parents of:

- MARK ALAN BATHURST #2622, b Concordia, Cloud Cy, Kansas, 1950. He marr 1stly 1973, CATHY SUE, b 1951, dau of Charles RASHER. Of 14832 SW 67th Line, Miami, 1987. Parents of:

- CRAIG MICHAEL BATHURST #2387, b San Bernardino, California, 1976.
See p 51.L1.

- KEVIN MATTHEW BATHURST #5174, b San Bernardino, 1978.

- LINDSAY MICHELLE BATHURST #5555, b Miami, Florida, 1982.

Marr diss by div. Mark Alan marr 2ndly 1988, NANCEY, b 1953, dau of Ted KIMMELMAN.

- KENT ARNOLD BATHURST #2623, b McPherson, McPherson Cy, Kansas, 1953. Of 7708 E Jefferson St, Detroit, Michigan, 1981. He marr 1978, ROSEMARY ALICE, b 1952, dau of John PRICE.

- CAMILLE ANN BATHURST #2624, b Atchison, Atchison Cy, Kansas, 1956. She marr 1979, GREGORY ALLAN, b 1955, s of Glenn BOLZLE.

Note:

His professional activities with this Commission occasionally overlapped with those of the author who, at that time, was engaged in the Great Lakes Levels study being carried out by Canadian and US experts for the International Joint Commission. This resulted in a personal meeting in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1969.

VERLE IRWIN BATHURST #2618 - see p 51.40 - was b Lander, Fremont Cy, Wyoming, 1927 - see footnote. Dragline operator, empl by Lyon County Highway Dept, & lvg Allen, Lyon Cy, 1965. He marr 1947, MARILEE ROSE, b 1927, dau of Roscoe LOWE. They are parents of:

- DAVID BATHURST #5550.
- KATHY LYNN BATHURST #5551, b Allen, 1951. She marr 1971, BRIAN J, b 1951, s of Bill POWERS.
- RONALD IRWIN BATHURST #5552, b Allen, 1955. He marr 1977, JANET MARIE McGINNIS, b 1957. They are parents of:
 - BRENT IRWIN BATHURST #5553, b 1980.
 - RUSSELL JAMES BATHURST #5554, b 1984

Note:

Fremont County is in the center of Wyoming.

WILLIAM HENRY BATHURST #0722 - see p 51.02 - was b 1862. Farmer, of Osborne, Kansas - see footnote 1. He marr 1886, CLARA A SMITH. He d McPherson, Kansas, 1934. See footnote 2. Parents of:

- MYRTLE BATHURST #2631, b 1887, who marr 1906, FRANK SYKES. She d 1971.
- MAYME MARY BATHURST #2632, b 1889, who marr 1907, MARSHALL COPPOCK. She d 1973.
- CLARA ELIZABETH BATHURST #2633, b Norton, Kansas, 1891 - see footnote 3. She d 1988.
- WILLIAM McKINDREY BATHURST #2630, b Norton, 1893. He d 1971.
- JOHN WESLEY BATHURST #2629, b Norton, 1896. He marr MARY HENRIETTA THORNBURG. Lvg Osborne, 1965. He d 1975. Parents of:
 - NAOMI H BATHURST #5540, b 1919, who marr 1947, LAWRENCE RUTHI.
 - ALBERTA C BATHURST #5541, b 1928, who marr 1949, JOHN W BERGMAN.
- LILLIE MAY BATHURST #2634, b 1900. She marr 1920, ELMER THORNBURG (prob bro of Mary Henrietta, above). Lillie May d 1971.
- PEARL FRANCES BATHURST #2635, b 1903. She marr 1927, CLARENCE DURYEA, & d 1984.
- ETHEL GLADYS BATHURST #2636, b 1905. She marr 1940, JOHN MILLER, & d 1979.
- Dr JAMES ELMER BATHURST #0723, b Alton, Kansas, 1898 - see footnote 4. PhD 1926. Psychologist. Author of *And Now I Know* (published by Bathurst House, Box 15, College Park, Georgia). Executive Vice Pres, National Assoc of Foremen, Dayton, Ohio, 1952-3. He marr 1919, ORA BELLE COOPER. Dr Bathurst d 1978. (Docs: L23). Parents of:
 - LYNN LEROY BATHURST #0724, b Mitchell, Davison Cy, S Dakota, 1924.
 - DIANA LOLITA BATHURST #0725, b Washington DC, 1928. She marr H R SUMMERS.

Notes:

1. Osborne. in Osborne County, is located on the Solomon River, in north central Kansas.
2. McPherson, in McPherson County, is 50 miles NNW of Wichita.
3. Norton, in Norton County, is close to the Nebraska border.
4. Alton is 13 miles W of Osborne.

GEORGE GRANT BATHURST #2605 - see p 51.02 - was b Olathe, Johnson Cy, Kansas, 1864 - see footnote 1. Farmer. He marr Lawrence, Douglas Cy, 12 Sept 1887, CHRISTINE BITTERLY - see footnote 2. They appar lived at or near Osborne, Osborne Cy, Kansas (prob near his bro William Henry). She was b 1869 & d 1936. He d 1925. They were parents of:

- MARGARET JENNIE BATHURST #2625, b Osborne Cy, Kansas, 1889, who marr JAMES MONROE EASTERLING. She d at Aline, Alfalfa Cy, Oklahoma.
- TERESSA BELLE BATHURST #2626, b 1891, who marr LLOYD MERITHEW. She d 1969 at Perry, Noble Cy, Oklahoma, & bur Kansas City, Kansas.
- HARRY ALVIN BATHURST #2613 - see p 51.45
- BERTHA ELIZABETH BATHURST #2627, b Osborne, 1898. She marr 1919, LELAND STATES

Notes:

1. The IGI listing says he was born at Lane, in Franklin County, 34 miles SSW of Olathe.
2. Lawrence, on the Kansas River, is about 35 miles W of Kansas City.

HARRY ALVIN BATHURST #2613 - see p 51.22 - the o s, was b 1896. Initially a schoolteacher in Oklahoma for 15 years. After 1948, farmer of Blackwell, Kay Cy, Oklahoma - see footnote. Secretary treasurer, Kay County Farm Bureau, & lvg at 905 S 13th St, R2 Blackwell, in 1965. He marr 1stly, IVA B CLOYD. They were parents of:

- VERLAN E BATHURST #2614, eld s. Killed in WWII, a fighter pilot.
- HARRY ELMORE BATHURST #2615. Educ Oklahoma State Univ. Owner/manager of large combine farm, Blackwell, & Pres, Kay County Farm Bureau, 1965. He marr 1950, CHARLENE CASTLE. Parents of:
 - SHERRY ANN BATHURST #5542, b 1951. She marr REX ISHMEL.
 - RUTH ELAINE BATHURST #5543, b 1953. She marr W CRAIG SMITH, but marr diss by div.
 - DANIEL ALVIN BATHURST #5544
- MARSHALL LOYD BATHURST #2616. Educ Oklahoma State Univ. Owner/manager of large combine farm, Blackwell, 1965. He marr 1952, ROSE MARY GREEN. They are parents of:
 - DOUGLAS BATHURST #5545, b 1954. He marr & is the f of:
 - ANNISSA BATHURST #5547
 - NATHAN BATHURST #5548
 - KARA BATHURST #5546

Iva B d 1944. Harry Alvin marr 2ndly 1948, FLORENCE DURHAM, MA. She was the librarian, Wichita schools, Kansas, 1955-64. No issue. He d 1976 & bur at Burlington, Alfalfa Cy, Oklahoma.

Note:

Blackwell is close to the State's northern border with Kansas. It is 60 miles S of Wichita, Kansas. Burlington is about 60 miles W of Blackwell.

ROLAND CURTIN BATHURST #2070 - see p 51.01 - the 3rd s, was b 1831. Farmer, carpenter & teacher, of Kansas. Lvg Brown Cy, Kansas, 1880 - see footnote 1. He marr 1stly, EMILY SUSAN HARVEY, b 1833, d 1869. They were parents of:

- MARTHA ANN BATHURST #2071, b 1851. She marr 1870, NATHAN MARSHALL BRINTON, b 1848, d 1919, farmer of Stuart, Guthrie Cy, Iowa. See footnote 2. She also lived in Washington Cy, Iowa (prob as a wid) - see footnote 3. Martha Ann d 1942.
- SAMUEL HARVEY BATHURST #2072 - see p 51.15.
- ELIZABETH BATHURST #2073, b 1856. She marr SAMUEL DAVIS BLAKELY, teacher & dairy farmer of Kansas. She d 1893 & he marr 2ndly 1893, MAY M RICHARDSON, & moved to Horton, Brown Cy, Kansas.
- LOMAN BATHURST #2074, b 1857, dairy farmer of Kansas. He d 1893.
- JESSE BATHURST #2075, b 1859. Of Ness City, Ness Cy, Kansas, bef moving to Iowa - see footnote 4. Teacher & dairy farmer. M E Church trustee. Jesse marr LOTTIE SWARTZ. He d 1945.
- HENRY BATHURST #2078, b 1861. Hotel employee of Atlantic, Cass Cy, Iowa - see footnote 5. He marr JENNIE HAXTON CARTER. Henry d 1936.
- JOSIAH SHERMAN BATHURST #2077 - see p 51.17.
- OLIVE BATHURST #2076, b 1865. She marr CHRISTIAN LARSON of Chicago, Illinois. Olive d nlt 1959.

Roland Curtin marr 2ndly, KEZIAH NORTH. He d 1900. They were parents of:

- ROLAND A BATHURST #2079, o s, b c1890. Entertainer, of Sioux City, Iowa. He marr NELLIE (fam name not kwn), who was lvg, a wid, 211 Main Street, Sioux City, 1965. They had issue - no details traced.
- PEARL BATHURST #2080, eld dau, prob b at Horton, Kansas, who marr LUTHER DUGGINS of Fort Smith, Sebastian Cy, Arkansas.
- GAY BATHURST #2081, 2nd dau, prob b at Horton, Kansas, who marr HARRY MOORE of Kansas.

Notes:

1. Brown County is located in the northeast corner of Kansas. They were probably living at or near Horton.
2. Nathan Marshall BRINTON was of Stuart in 1906 when he was one of the "Bathurst Heirs" who attended the famous Bloomington Convention. By resolution of that meeting he was appointed the Treasurer of the Executive Committee which was established to supervise the research enterprise. For details of this story see - *The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth* (Doc: HY10).
3. Guthrie County lies roughly 50 miles W of Des Moines. Washington County is in the southeast corner of Iowa, roughly 100 miles E of Des Moines.
4. Ness City is in west central Kansas.
5. Atlantic is roughly 50 miles E of Omaha.

SAMUEL HARVEY BATHURST #2072 - see p 51.10 - was b 1853. Farmer, of Greenfield, Adair Cy, Iowa - see footnote 1. He marr 1885, MATILDA AMELIA SCHUTZE. She was b Rock Island, Illinois, 1862, & d aged 96, Greenfield, 1959. Samuel Harvey was urged to attend the Bloomington Convention of "Bathurst Heirs" in 1906 - see footnote 2. He d 1937. They were parents of:

- Dr EFFIE GENEVA BATHURST #2082, b Greenfield, 1886. BA, Iowa S T C, 1921, & PhD, Columbia Univ, 1931. Teacher & educationalist; author of several books on children's education; empl in Research, Elementary Schools Section, Office of Education, US Dept of Health, Education & Welfare, 1943-58. Genealogist. Of Apt 310, 2022 Columbia Rd NW, Washington 9 DC, 1958-61, & Apt 1010, 3133 Connecticut Ave NW, Washington 8 DC, 1961-70. She d unm at Washington & bur Greenfield, 1970. (Docs: L92).
- GUY FREDERICK BATHURST #2083 - see p 51.30.
- JAY CURTIN BATHURST #2084 - see p 51.33.
- BOYD HARVEY BATHURST #2085, b Greenfield, 1894. Farmer, of RR1 Greenfield. He d & bur Greenfield, 1968, aged 73, unm. (Docs: F19).

Notes:

1. Greenfield is located 45 miles WSW of Des Moines.
2. The organisers solicited his support, and that of his immediate relatives. Since his brother-in-law Nathan Marshall BRINTON attended the gathering, it is probable that Samuel accompanied him. See *The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth* (Doc: HY10).

GUY FREDERICK BATHURST #2083 - see p 51.15 - was b Greenfield, Iowa, 1889. Farmer, of Greenfield. He marr c1917, MARY CHRISTINA THOMPSON. Guy Frederick d 1967. They were parents of:

- EILEEN EFFIE BATHURST #2088, b 1918. She marr PAUL LAMBERT SCHRODER, farmer, of Seymour, Webster Cy, Missouri. Marr diss by div nlt 1968 when she was lvg at Aurora, Lawrence Cy, Missouri - see footnote 1.
- JOSEPH GUY BATHURST #2089, b 1920. Farmer, of Greenfield, where he d 1940, unm.
- BILLY LEWIS BATHURST #2090, b Greenfield, 1922. Farmer, of Guthrie Center, Guthrie Cy, Iowa - see footnote 2. Lvg, unm, 1967.
- SAMUEL SHERMAN BATHURST #2091 - see p 51.36.

Notes:

1. Seymour and Aurora are 30 miles E and 30 miles SW of Springfield, respectively, in the southwest corner of Missouri.
2. Guthrie Center is 45 miles W of Des Moines.

JAY CURTIN BATHURST #2084 - see p 51.15 - b Greenfield, Iowa, 1891. Farmer of Greenfield, & also chiropractor of Lamoni, Decatur Cy, Iowa - see footnote 1. He marr c1923, ELSIE HAGER. Jay Curtin d 1939. Elsie lvg at 308 E Maple St, Sleepy Eye, Brown Cy, Minnesota, 1959 - see footnote 2. They were parents of:

- DAVID BATHURST #2092, b Greenfield, c1924. Farmer.
- RACHEL BATHURST #2093, b Greenfield, c1926. She marr c1951, EARL CAVINESS. Of Orient, Adair Cy, Iowa, 1959 - see footnote 3.
- EUNICE BATHURST #2094, b Greenfield, c1928. She marr JOE PULLMAN of Des Moines, Iowa.
- DORIS BATHURST #2095, b Greenfield, c1930. Teacher & stenographer; of 4111 Wirt St, Omaha, Nebraska, 1959.
- PAULINE BATHURST #2096, b Greenfield, 1933. Secretary, in US Government service. Of 1528 Pratt Blvd, Chicago, Illinois, 1958.
- JAMES BATHURST #2097, b Greenfield, c1935. Mechanic.

Notes:

1. Lamoni is on Iowa's southern border with Missouri, about 55 miles SE of Greenfield.
2. Sleepy Eye is approximately 90 miles SW of Minneapolis.
3. Orient is 7 miles S of Greenfield.

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JOSIAH SHERMAN BATHURST #2077 - see p 51.10 - was b 1863. Farmer of Casey, Adair Cy, Iowa - see footnote 1. He marr FANNIE COOK. Josiah Sherman d 1943. They were parents of:

- HAZEL BATHURST #2086, o dau, b Casey, c1891. She marr ELMER LEROY FLOYD, teacher. Of 2709 4th Ave E, Hibbing, St Louis Cy, Minnesota, 1959 - see footnote 2.
- EARL BATHURST #2087, o s, b Casey, 1893. He d c1906.

Notes:

1. Casey is located 45 miles W of Des Moines.
2. Hibbing is 60 miles NW of Duluth.

Family: BATHURST
Branch: Mid-West

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SAMUEL SHERMAN BATHURST #2091 - see p 51.30 - was b Greenfield, Iowa, 1925.
Mechanic, of Clearfield, Taylor Cy, Iowa - see footnote. He marr PHYLLIS LAVON
GAULE. Lvg, 1967. Parents of:
- SHERMAN SAMUEL BATHURST #2591, b 1954.
- MICHELLE RANAE BATHURST #2602, b 1956.

Note:

Clearfield is 70 miles SW of Des Moines, close to the Missouri border.

Family: BATHURST
History
Doc: HY9
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Subject: The Family's American Roots

"Third time lucky" is an old adage that can be regarded as aptly fitting the story of how the Bathurst family first established itself in North America. There were three attempts, all by members of the Lechlade branch in England - see p 09.00 *et seq.* The earliest was in about 1670 when Lancelot Bathurst #0232 emigrated to Virginia. Although, through his daughters, he was the ancestor of many distinguished Americans, his only son had no children and thus he left no Bathurst descendants. That chapter is recounted in Doc: HY7 - *The Virginians*. The second attempt was made by Sir Francis, the 5th Baronet Bathurst, #0435. Accompanied by his wife and three of their children, he emigrated to Georgia in 1734, just two years after it had been founded by Gen Oglethorpe. The venture was a tragic disaster, culminating in the murder of his 20-year-old son Robert in South Carolina in 1739. It is related in Doc: HY8 - *Misfortunes in Georgia*. Sir Francis left no Georgian Bathurst descendants. The only male survivor of this unlucky family was his eldest son Lawrence #0436, who had not accompanied him to Georgia - and it was he who founded the Pennsylvania branch and thus became the patriarchal forefather of the vast majority of American Bathursts.

This chapter really begins with the death of Sir Francis in Georgia in December 1736 - whereupon Lawrence inherited the title as 6th Baronet. At that time, however, no one in the Old Country knew where he was. Until at least 1727 he had been a pupil at the famous Westminster School in London - see footnote 1 - but then he just seemed to have vanished. Sir Francis died without knowing whether his son was still alive and, if so, where. His disappearance might have been of quickly fading interest, and soon forgotten, if he had not succeeded to the baronetcy. In England the ensuing speculation concerning his fate was to last nearly two centuries - primarily sparked by family and official curiosity about what had happened to the title. As time went by, making it increasingly certain that he must have died under unknown circumstances, various theories were advanced and many of them found their way into the reference literature. Several members of the surviving Lechlade branch were alternatively considered to have been the *de jure* 7th Baronet but, lacking firm evidence that Lawrence had died without leaving legitimate male issue, no one could claim the title - see footnote 2. Its status thus eventually became described as either "dormant" or "extinct". Conjecture about the mystery gradually crystallized into a belief that, being the eldest son, Lawrence had inherited liability for the debts his father had accumulated in America the Georgia Trustees were trying to find him in order to obtain reimbursement and so he quietly and prudently fled from the country. With historical hindsight, though, we now know that this was not the motivation for his emigration: he was already settled in the New World by the time of Sir Francis' death. The various legends which became engraved in text books generally asserted that he had gone to America but disagreed as to where. Most wrongly pointed to either Virginia or Georgia. Westminster School records, for instance, state that he emigrated to Georgia with his father. Some currency also seems to have been given to rumours that he had run away from the school in about 1728. In short, from England's perspective, Lawrence had simply disappeared into a great void - probably having gone to somewhere in America.

But what of the obverse of the coin? Viewed from America's perspective, it was from this same void that Lawrence had emerged - probably having arrived from somewhere in England. Among those of his descendants who tried to unravel their ancestry, few succeeded in tracing it back to Lawrence. Even to them he was only glimpsed as a shadowy figure of unknown origins. It is interesting to note that while his English kin mistakenly felt he must have gone to Virginia or Georgia, it was in those two States that his American kin vainly sought to find their link to the Bathurst family tree. It was not until the first decade of the 20th century that one of his descendants, Dwight Lawrence Bathurst #2378 (p 26.17), discovered Sir Lawrence's identity and roots. Unfortunately, though, this achievement - bridging the void, after nearly 200 years, in an era when historical records were not as accessible to amateur genealogists as they are today - hardly registered in England. Moreover, in the United States, interest in his discovery soon began to wane; by mid-century it was largely forgotten, his papers slowly gathering historical dust on obscure shelves. A more detailed account of the story surrounding this (then) important piece of research into the genealogy of the Bathurst clan is presented in Doc: HY10 - *The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth*.

Five decades later, but before learning of Dwight Lawrence's research, the author independently re-discovered the connection between the Pennsylvania Bathursts and their Lechlade forebears. In more recent years, several American descendants of Sir Lawrence have gathered more information on the early part of the Pennsylvania history (while also, unwittingly yet inevitably, scooping up and reiterating many of the seriously flawed published genealogies of preceding generations in England). Our combined research efforts have yielded a now quite substantial volume of data - predictably, historical facts liberally sprinkled with errors and contradictions - and it is from this material that today we can distill the following story. It remains incomplete; it leaves still unanswered questions; and no doubt it contains some undetected residual inaccuracies. At the present time, though, it is the best picture that can be painted of the founding of the oldest and largest American branch of the Bathurst family.

The most credible information on Sir Lawrence's bachelorhood is found in the *Memoirs of a Senator from Pennsylvania, Jonathan Roberts, 1771-1854*. He was of Welsh stock; grandson of Mathew ROBERTS, a blacksmith; 4th child of Jonathan ROBERTS Sr, a farmer with a flair for politics. The latter was a member of the provincial Assembly from 1771 until it ceased to exist, and in 1784 was one of the commissioners in charge of the erection of Montgomery County. Jonathan Jr was elected, in 1812, to represent Pennsylvania in the US Senate. He was born on the family farm in Upper Merion Township and started his schooling in 1776 under a semi-private tutor: Sir Lawrence, then in his sixties. It is from the Senator's memories of him, and of the things he had heard said about him, that we glean an insight into his life. Such childhood recollections must obviously be treated with caution, but nevertheless they carry a ring of essential truth.

The Senator's understanding of Sir Lawrence's background casts it in a new light: "His father's habits had been dissolute, he had dissipated his property, & left his son a charge on his Uncle's bounty. His uncle intended to have given him a genteel education. He was enter'd at westminster, where he got some elementary classical instruction". These observations warrant a careful evaluation, but first of all it must be clarified that the "uncle" referred to

was in fact Allen, Lord Bathurst. The Senator had the impression, no doubt like others who knew the old baronet, that he was "a nephew of the first Allen Lord Bathurst (*sic*) "about whom the Popes & Swifts had sung so much"." - see footnote 3. There is nothing to refute the description of Sir Francis' habits, but it was inaccurate to say that he had dissipated his property. In fact he had unsuccessfully fought costly legal battles to obtain the valuable Lechlade estate that he had never inherited but claimed should rightfully have been his. Also unfair to Sir Francis is the allegation that he allowed his son to become a charge against his Lordship's generosity. It now emerges that the latter's financial support of the impoverished baronet's venture into Georgia was but a continuation of voluntary generosity going back at least 13 years - to 1721, when he began funding young Lawrence's education at Westminster, an expensive private school.

The reference to Sir Francis' habits raises questions. If true, and they were of a seriously disreputable nature, would Lord Bathurst have supported him and his family so willingly? The strength of blood ties is not unlimited. And would the Revd John WESLEY - a fellow passenger on the voyage to Georgia, who later officiated at his wedding to Mary PEMBER - have become his close friend, as has been said? On the other hand, perhaps herein was one of the underlying causes of the antagonism displayed towards Sir Francis by the Georgia Trustees and their Mr CAUSTON. Moreover, the Roberts *Memoirs* portray Sir Lawrence as a bibulous man and imply that it was an inherited trait - a case of "like father, like son".

Having provided these insights concerning Sir Francis, the *Memoirs* immediately continue with an explanation of how his son went from Westminster School, London to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. "A business then existed, of importing servants to the colonies, which tempted the unprincipled & avaricious to kidnap young people & drive a trade of profit on them. Our baronet while thus a youth, indulging in his father's weak example, became a prey to this villainy. He was decoy'd on board a vessel, & stripped of his gentlemanly paraphernalia, & sold as a servant to the ancestor of the Walker family". The only other known version of this story is a single sentence in a 1908 report by Dwight Lawrence Bathurst: "He ran away to America, was sold for his passage to a family by the name of Walker and lived with them until 1735".

Assuming the tale to be true, when did it happen? He was apparently of an age to be still described as a youth and yet old enough to be indulging in his father's adult habits. In 1728, the year in which he was rumoured to have run away from the school, he would have been 15 - young enough to be vulnerable to kidnapping; not grown to manhood and able to defend himself against it. No research has been undertaken by the author to learn something about the WALKER family and their possible involvement in his migration. On the strength of this meagre evidence, however, it seems likely that he spent his first seven years in Pennsylvania, 1728-35, as an indentured servant in the Walker household.

At this point we have to resort to conjecture. Although at first he may have been employed as their servant, it soon must have become apparent to them that this was no ordinary menial labourer, an urchin snatched off the grimy streets of some London slum. Here was a King's Scholar from Westminster School, with some seven years of a superior education. His gentle upbringing in a good

(although no longer wealthy) Gloucestershire family must have showed through. The Senator's *Memoirs*, having mentioned his father's habits and his tendency to emulate them, put it this way: "Under all these circumstances, you could trace something he had imbib'd, while yet destin'd to have been a man of quality". It thus seems reasonable to believe that at some time during his years with the Walkers he was allowed to start using his talents by tutoring either their own or others' children. In any event, this certainly became his profession and it is also known that by 1736 he was employed as a private teacher to the ROBERTS family. Says the Senator: "He had been my father's teacher in his early career, & when father was a child". He thus eventually taught two generations of that distinguished Quaker family. Jonathan ROBERTS Sr lived at or near Norristown in Montgomery County. At about this time Sir Lawrence is said to have settled at Germantown, in the same County, as both a teacher and notary. See footnote 4. This double function serves as a reminder that, although he may have had only 7 known years of schooling, it was a quality education which - in the context of a rural Pennsylvanian community in the early 1700s - gave him the stature of a man of erudition. His name appears as witness on several Philadelphia Wills.

It was through the ROBERTS family that the baronet met his future wife. "A young woman liv'd with my Grandmother, who could not write but who punctur'd her arm with a pin, stained a piece of paper with her blood, & sent it by my father to his teacher. By the latter he was entrusted with a letter in return. This he had to read, & to become her amanuensis in reply The girl while preparing breakfast could unobserv'd dictate to him what to write. The epistle thus prepared, was entrusted to him to convey. I heard father once ask'd what sort of composition it was. He replied he had no distinct recollection, but supposed there was a good deal of love in it". Thus, in his late twenties, Sir Lawrence was exchanging love letters with a young girl who could neither read nor write with the assistance of Jonathan Sr, one of his pupils, acting as their clandestine go-between. "The amour with Grandmother's Maid ripen'd into marriage". The wedding took place on 21 April 1741 at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Her name was Anne ROBERTS - see footnote 5.

Sir Lawrence and Anne had seven known children during the period 1742 to 1757, but the marriage failed. "It was a misfortune for both. She was every way unequal to him, & unimprovable. It must have aggravated his weakness. In the end he became totally alienated from her, much no doubt by his own fault". That weakness was the one previously alleged to have been inherited from his father, Sir Francis - his dissolute habits, or more bluntly, a love of the bottle. In writing of the time when he was his pupil, the Senator says: "Master Bathurst, or Batters in vulgar speech, was then an old man, a father of a large family, but liv'd wholly seperated (*sic*) from his wife and children. At intervals he took what he call'd a frolic, pursuing a course of intemperance until he became surfeited & worn out. He would then return to duty, & preserve a regularity of abstinence of the most rigid kind".

As genealogists well know, it is often easier to construct a person's "family tree" and assemble some basic biography than to unearth any meaningful description of his or her physical appearance and social personality (except, of course, for those eminent people whose outstanding lives have been made the subject of detailed published studies by competent biographers). Ordinary men may leave a trail of official records - births, marriages, career milestones

and burials, for example - but seldom any written portrait of what they were like as human individuals. Sir Lawrence was not only an ordinary man but he led a rather obscure life. We are thus extremely fortunate that the Roberts *Memoirs* offer some rare glimpses of his character.

Here follows an assembly of extracts. "There was a school kept in front of my father's house, by a person nam'd Lawrence Bathurst better known to his pupils as "Batters" or the "Old Baronet". He was a Tory by principle and a martinet by profession - a typical old time schoolmaster who divided his time between leading his scholars down the strait (*sic*) and narrow lane of learning (reading, writing and ciphering) and investigating the primrose path on his own account by way of periodic "frolics".... The Old Baronet as father used to term him (& he really had the primogeniture of a knight) was a curious character. Mathew and I were early put under his tuition. We were not favorites. Our father had to try to restrain his propensities to frolic, & often disobliged him. We had to pay the penalty. He had been a teacher from early life, & knew how to make his pupils duly to value his smiles & to tremble at his frowns I was his pupil from very early years until I was about ten years old, when I could read and write, & had cyphered, to the Rules of proportion. These acquirements were imperfect. My father felt the necessity of a better qualified teacher. On the occasion of a frolic he withdrew his patronage He might when I knew him, have been from 60 to 70 years of age. He retained much of the levity of youth". He had the qualities of a gentleman but also "many of the characteristics of vulgar littleness. Much childish eccentricity & frivolity pervaded his actions ... He always had his favorites among the Young Ladies. He preferr'd the more intelligent. My eldest sister Sarah stood pre-eminent. She had been little if ever his pupil. Among his whims was one of assuming the name of Harry Careless. Sister Sarah he styled the fair sheperdess He wrote several tales" and had "some turn to weave up Rhymes, though I recollect not any considerable effort of this kind. Possibly in what he attempted, much was borrowed. He had at least a poetical ear. Of his own character as Harry Careless - He was neither high church, nor low church,

Nor tory, nor Whig,

Nor flirting young coxcomb,

Nor formal old Prigg.

.... He could cut Valentines & furnish the address. Many years later I picked one up in the road that had been design'd for the fair Sheperdess, but her admirer seem'd to have been satisfied to keep the toy himself, until it had been thrown by as a waste paper. The address ran -

Fair Sheperdess, think not amiss

That an unknown person, sends you this.

The Baronet had a gift for story telling, & he us'd sometimes to attend our family apple cuttings. On these occasions he would form a tale, partly shreds of recollection, with such connexion as would secure an attentive hearing. Sometimes the scene opened with an enigma. Sometimes it was a narrative, & sometimes it terminated in a brilliant point. It was a point with us youngers, how much of it could be true. An old Irish lady, a friend of mother's, drunk in every word as true. These tales no doubt I should now think stale. Still the Baronet possess'd some tact in the art". Elsewhere in the *Memoirs* it repeats the information that Roberts remained under Bathurst's tutelage until he was ten years old, and that many years later he remarked of his teacher: "drunk or sober, he was full of intelligence".

It is stated that Sir Lawrence made a trip to England in 1771. If so, it was probably the first and only such visit during his life in America. So far as is known he had made no effort to maintain contact with the family during the period of over four decades after his abduction. That event may well have been involuntary, but thereafter, for personal reasons that can only be guessed at, he seemingly preferred to leave his ties with the Old Country thus severed. So then why, when approaching 60 years of age, did he decide to make the trip? The Roberts *Memoirs* tell us that: "Many years after his marriage, his friends discover'd where he was & invited him home with a view to make him comfortable. His habits soon made them willing he should return to scenes more fitted for him". Some English records thereafter noted that he was still living in that particular year, 1771 (although, once again, erroneously stating that he was a resident of Georgia). He then returned to lasting obscurity in America. It is not surprising that he apparently took the opportunity to visit his old patron, benefactor and kinsman, Lord Bathurst, then a venerable and highly respected British statesman. One may imagine that he called on the 87-year-old gentleman at his Cirencester estate in Gloucestershire, about 12 miles from Lechlade. His Lordship, according to Jonathan Roberts, "among other inquiries, ask'd him if he had married a Woman of fortune. He replied, my lord where was my fortune?". In view of the story of how the Lechlade fortune had never been passed down to him, this response carried a poignancy that may not have been comprehended by the Senator in recounting it.

The *Memoirs* thus not only provide a very informative portrayal of Sir Lawrence's life and personality but they firmly establish that he was living in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, until at least 1781 - when his pupil, Jonathan Roberts Jr, was 10 years of age. As every American Bathurst can immediately appreciate - but other Bathursts are liable to forget - the last six of those years saw the War of Independence. Recalls the Senator: "My course of tuition run for the most part during the revolutionary war. My teacher was a firm tory, but I do not know he communicated his partialities to me. I recollect however the ill clad veterans of the Vally forge" (see footnote 6) "& the leaden edged axes, & imperfect implements of American manufacture. I was not a tory, brother Mathew was a good Whig. We used to listen to his English partialities in respectful silence". Of key significance to any understanding of the Bathurst history of this period is the fact that, like many other families, it was split by the war. The old baronet was a tory, born and raised in England, who after living in colonial Pennsylvania for half a century no doubt still retained some degree of loyalty to the Old Country. His American-born children, on the other hand, almost inevitably espoused the cause of independence. Perhaps, despite natural filial affection, they may have viewed their aging father as a relic of the past. His eccentricities and periodic intemperance may have only driven the wedge deeper. His marriage, having long since collapsed, afforded no glue that might have helped to keep the family together.

From a genealogical perspective, the dividing line between the Lechlade branch of the Bathurst family in England and its offshoot Pennsylvania branch is most logically drawn between Sir Francis and Sir Lawrence, simply because it was the latter who established the family in America. He was its first member. On the other hand, from a socio-political point of view, it can be argued that the line should be drawn between Sir Lawrence and his children. He was the last Englishman in the lineage; they were the first true Americans in it.

Sir Lawrence's last years are still clouded with conflicting and often dubious accounts from which the truth remains to be culled. According to the Roberts reminiscences, after he left the school in 1781 he was never again so comfortably settled. Before Jonathan Jr had "reached his manhood", the old teacher had "fallen on the poor establishment" - from which his youngest son, Lawrence #0979, later made arrangements to extricate him. "He died somewhere on the Susquehanna" - a major river that loops round from the Allegheny Mountains, through central Pennsylvania, and ultimately flows out into Chesapeake Bay. Another familiar story says that, being a Loyalist, at the outbreak of the war he fled to what later became Centre County. In this, 1775 is inaccurate but the geography agrees. Centre County (so spelt), 150 miles WNW of Philadelphia, lies in the Susquehanna headwaters. Shortly after the war ended in 1783, Lawrence Jr with his wife and first baby, settled at Antes Mill, in Boggs Township, Centre County. The question thus arises: Did they go there because his father, whom he had extricated from the humiliation of being a public charge, was living there already? Or vice versa, did father follow son, at the conclusion of the war? Or thirdly, did the young family take Sir Lawrence along with them? The first is the most usually quoted alternative, with the implication that he moved there *circa* 1781-82, when he was about 68 or 69 years of age. But did he go alone? And why choose that particular remote location? One possible theory involves the ANTES family, which came to Pennsylvania from Moravia in 1722. Col William ANTES, 1731-1810, who had been an innkeeper in Montgomery County, together with his brother, Lt Col John Henry, were two of the earliest settlers in what is now Centre County. There, among other enterprises, they established the Antes gristmill. If Sir Lawrence had formed a close friendship with the two Antes brothers during their years in Montgomery County, it would not only explain why the baronet went there too but also why the name Antes has subsequently been passed down in the family even though evidently not due to inter-marriage. One known fact is that Sir Lawrence, despite his age, was one of the first teachers in the earliest school in what is now Boggs Township - the Antes schoolhouse at the Antes Mill. See footnote 7. Consideration of the foregoing evidence seems to indicate that he went there no earlier than 1781 and most probably within the following two years.

There are two basic and differing legends concerning where and when he died. The first is Senator Robert's understanding that "he died somewhere on the Susquehanna". Although this is a very positive statement, and his other memories display acceptable credibility, it was probably only based on hearsay picked up some years after his teacher had left the Philadelphia area. Back in Montgomery County there may have been no more reliable news about his fate than there had been in England after he disappeared from London. There is no solid evidence yet to either disprove or independently corroborate this alternative. Westminster School records say that he died in Pennsylvania in 1783 but their reliability is rendered questionable by having also said that he had emigrated to Georgia. The tale would be more acceptable if it were not for the persistent contradictory legend that he eventually returned to England and died there. It is hard to see why he might have gone back, particularly since he was then in his seventies. In Centre County he would have had at least some family support, whereas it is rather doubtful whether any of his surviving cousins in England would have willingly cared for this virtual stranger. Three dates are usually associated with this belief that he died in England - 1780, the most commonly quoted but, with the Roberts testimony, obviously incorrect; 1782, which is not

much better, leaving little time in which to establish the recorded memory of being a teacher at the Antes School; and then, according to Dwight Lawrence, 1792, when he would have been almost eighty. Regrettably, Dwight did not say where in England he died or was buried, nor otherwise substantiate that date. It is said that, when he died in England, Sir Lawrence left instructions for his ring, seal and various papers to be sent to his son in America. These articles were received but then lost in a fire which burned the family home to the ground. To add to the confusion, there is the Canadian dimension to some versions of the legend - that he went to England *via* Canada; or that he sought a land grant in Canada. Hundreds of Loyalists did indeed flee north to escape the Revolution or its consequences. They were given grants of Crown land and settled in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. These known facts may have generated speculation that this was his intended or final destination. Loyalist claims and related records in England and Canada, however, yield no mention of Sir Lawrence. The question of where, when and how the old baronet "Batters" ended his days is a mystery that has yet to be solved. See footnote 8.

In the history of the family in America, the passing of Sir Lawrence Bathurst marked the end of an era - the colonial era - the Philadelphia years - a period that had spanned five or six decades. It was an era that overlapped the one which followed - under the flag of the new United States of America. Those overlapping years saw the gathering storm of political pressure for a severance of the colonies from Britain, the 1776 Declaration of Independence and the hard-fought battles of the Revolution. Sir Lawrence's family, already weakened by the marital breakup, was subjected to the additional stress imposed by these momentous events. Understandably, his American-born children, by that time in their twenties and thirties, were partisan supporters of - or at least sympathetic to - the cause of independence. Two of his five sons are known to have fought with the Revolutionary forces. The youngest, Lawrence - mentioned above - is today proudly honoured as a Revolutionary by his many descendants, Bathursts and others. It is worth observing that Lawrence senior's baronetcy was an inherited honour originally bestowed upon a great-grandfather for his proven loyalty during a civil war; Bathursts of the Pennsylvania branch have inherited the distinction of being descended from Lawrence junior, on whom the status of a hero was bestowed for proven loyalty during another. It is only human to reflect pride in ancestors who distinguished themselves. Their deeds may be commemorated in different ways - by careful preservation of medals they won in battle; by an old English hereditary title such as the baronetcy; or by enshrining them in a real or symbolic Hall of Fame. Lawrence junior may have fought for a cause involving rebellion against the land of his forefathers, yet by so doing he gave additional lustre to their history.

Bathursts of the Pennsylvania branch thus generally consider that the American part of the "family tree" begins with their revered Revolutionary soldier ancestor, Lawrence Bathurst Jr. He was born near Germantown on 22 Aug 1757 and was married there, at Barren Hill Church, on 7 April 1782, to Rebecca ARCHIBALD. Further biographical records are given on p 26.06 of the genealogy, but two significant items warrant discussion in this essay. The first is his own account of his war service, set out in a pension application. He was then aged 75 and living in Howard Township, Centre County. The record shows that he personally appeared in Centre County Court of Common Pleas, 1 Oct 1832, giving a declaration sworn under oath. (At inserted asterisks, refer to footnote 9):

"In August 1776, I lived at Providence Township, now Montgomery County; the militia (* - a) were drafted to go to Amboy. I volunteered in a company commanded by Captain Francis, 1st Lt John Edwards, 2nd Lt David Schrock, in the Reg't of Col John Bull, Lt Col Curry; marched to Amboy, the British then at Staten Island; remained there two months, was discharged and returned home. Was at home a short time and again volunteered and belonged to the company of Captain Francis and Lieutenant Edwards; marched to Newtown Square (* - b) in Bucks County; remained there a few weeks and marched, and with other militia and volunteers had the prisoners in care who were taken at Trenton (* - c). Returned to Newtown and was again discharged.

In June 1777, I was drafted in the Militia and attached to the company of Captain Hamilton in the Reg't of Colonel Heister; marched to the Jerseys, returned to Philadelphia and was discharged. I think in the same year I was again drafted and marched in the company of Captain Rinee, Reg't of Colonel Moore (* - d) to Tawnytown (* - e) to guard British prisoners; returned home and the company was discharged. In the same or next year there was a requisition for Waggons to go to the North River (* - f). I drove Thomas Ree's Wagon; when we arrived at Philadelphia the orders were countermanded. There we were employed in hauling Cannon Ball from the King of Prussia Tavern on the West Chester Road to Philadelphia; remained there two months and was discharged.

A short time after the Battle of Brandywine I was employed by Edw'd Roberts, who had a Wagon in the Government's service and went to the Great Swamp; hauled flour and other provisions for the regular army from Germantown and was discharged. This was the last service I was engaged in.

I am not on any pension roll of any State. I was born in Germantown in 1757; have a record of my birth but know not where it now is. I lived in Providence Township when called into service; lived there until I removed to what is now Centre County, and have lived there forty years and upwards. I know of no person now alive who was in service with me.

I recollect Colonel Stone of the Regular service (* - g), with whom our troops once served. That service generally was separate from the Regular troops. I never received a written discharge. (Signed) *Lawrence Bathurst*".

To that declaration was appended a Certificate dated 28 September 1832 and signed by James Crawford, local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church (* - h), Roland Curtin (* - i), Daniel Weemers, John Anderson, Robert Good-fellow, Henry Bonnhart (* - j) and Frederick Antes (* - k), who certified that they were personally acquainted with Lawrence Bathurst. They attested that he was long a respectable citizen of Centre County; many of them had known him thirty years and upwards; his character for morality and piety during that time was unimpeached and they thought unimpeachable. He was now aged and infirm, his circumstances were also very limited. Many had often heard him, years ago, recount his own and his fellows' sufferings in sundry campaigns in the militia in defence and establishment of the liberty of his beloved country.

On 18 May 1833 Lawrence personally appeared at the Court of Common Pleas at Bellefonte, Centre County, and gave a further signed declaration to amplify his first. He stated that the terms of his first service in August 1776, under Captain Francis, was ten months; the second term of service was two months; that the service which began in June 1777, under Captain Hamilton, was two months; that the service in the company of Captain Rinee was two months wanting

only a few days; that the time spent in driving Thomas Ree's waggon was two months; and he had driven Edward Roberts' waggon for about one month.

Thomas Burnside, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Centre County certified that Lawrence Bathurst was now infirm and lived two miles from Bellefonte; the additional declaration was made in his Chambers, Court not being in session.

A pension was granted 9 Oct 1833, at the rate of 26 dollars 66-2/3 cents per annum, to commence 4 March 1831, under the Act of Congress of 7 June 1832.

Lawrence died on 17 February 1845 in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre County. He was buried in the old Curtin Cemetery. On 12 May that year, his widow Rebecca, then aged 81 and living in Centre County, gave a sworn statement to William Smith, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of 7 July 1838 which granted "half-pay and pensions to certain widows". Since she was unable to read or write (like most rural women in those days), the statement was written on her behalf and she signed it, as usual in such circumstances, with an "X - her mark":

"She is the widow of Lawrence Bathurst, private in the Revolutionary War, who served in the militia of the State of Pennsylvania, and for his good conduct was pensioned under the Act of 7 June 1832. She was married to Lawrence Bathurst on 7 April 1782, her husband died 17 February 1845. She was married at Back Hill Church (* - l) near Germantown by the Rev'd Michael Slaughter (* - m) then Pastor of said Church, who gave them a Certificate of marriage which has been lost or mislaid (* - n), and she has no other record of said marriage".

To this application were attached affidavits by her eldest son Archibald and others including (again) Roland Curtin and the Revd Frederick Antes. Judge Smith certified that "Rebecca Bathurst cannot from bodily infirmity attend the Court to make her declaration". She died some time after 1846, in which year she was receiving the pension she had sought.

The foregoing records of pension claims are typical of the kind of evidence used by Americans to establish proof that an ancestor had served with the Revolutionary forces during the war and could rightfully be honoured for that fact. The purpose of these documents is perfectly self-evident. Not so, however, with another affidavit concerning Lawrence of which the text has also survived. It appears to have been Dwight Lawrence Bathurst who, during his genealogical researches in the early 1900s, first discovered that Lawrence had visited England in 1816. He would then have been 59 years of age. He took with him a "character reference", the text of which appears below. See footnote 10. It is not known to whom he presented it, but Lord Bathurst was apparently one.

"Know all men by these presents that Lawrence Bathurst, son of Sir Lawrence Bathurst, Baronet, son of Sir Francis Bathurst, Baronet, who was one of the first settlers in Georgia, is now a respectable citizen of Howard Township in Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, and has been for upwards of thirty years. Said Bathurst has raised a respectable family of children, eleven in number, six sons and five daughters. Six of said children are married and have decent families. A number of us whose names are annexed to this paper have

lived his neighbors for twenty years and some thirty years and know him to have supported the character of an honest man and industrious citizen. Witness of our hands this seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixteen:

Signers:	Philip Antes, 30 years	John Holt	James Holt
	Frederick Antes, 25 years	W Pettit	Jacob Lee
	Isaiah Goodfellow	Roland Curtin	P C Furney
	Philip Barnhart (see footnote 11)		Samuel Watkins"

This is an interesting but curious document. It raises the question: What was he seeking by going to England, bearing a character testimonial like this? It is strange that he should have even made such a trip at that time. The War of 1812 had only ended the previous year; not only had his country been Britain's foe in that conflict but, thirty years earlier, Lawrence had been a combatant soldier in the revolution against British colonial rule in America. Why then was he now going, apparently "cap in hand", to the enemy's territory, the land of his ancestors? Dwight Lawrence's explanation was that he went "to secure the property left by will to his father. He knew little or nothing of the conditions, and having but little money he did not press his case".

But what property? And whose Will? There appear to be two possibilities. He could have been under the impression that his father, as the eldest son of Sir Francis, must have been heir to the latter's estate in Georgia. If so, any attempt to recover it could hardly have succeeded. About 80 years had elapsed since the Bathurst Bluff plantation was abandoned by Sir Francis' son Robert; the Georgia Trustees had no doubt re-possessed it (their agent Causton would have promptly seen to that); and, in any event, Georgia was no longer a British colony but part of the USA. The second possibility is that Lawrence could have been pursuing an old tale he remembered hearing from his father probably a factually-distorted version of how his father, Sir Francis, had been supposedly deprived of his rightful inheritance, a valuable estate somewhere in England - a story in which the name Lechlade may have been already forgotten. Any claim to that property, as we now know, would have had even less chance of success. The fact that Lawrence's affidavit makes the unusual point of attesting to his descent from Sir Francis would support either hypothesis.

Reviewing Dwight Lawrence's writings, it appears that he discovered an interesting sequel. According to him, the British government was at that time offering inducements to encourage settlers to go to Canada. Although Lawrence had not achieved his objective, he returned with the promise of a grant of 900 acres there, a promise allegedly made by Lord Bathurst whom he met in London. See footnote 12. Dwight's research took him to Canada's capital, Ottawa, where he claimed to have found Canadian records showing that this grant was indeed made. He did not state its location but had earlier said he felt sure that "the land granted to (him) by Lord Bathurst was a part of the Military Settlement now covered by the Counties of Lanark, Leeds and Grenville". These counties are situated in eastern Ontario, or Upper Canada as it was called in those days. Another version of this tale states that the land was in Quebec, then known as Lower Canada. As Dwight rightly noted, however, such a grant of Crown land was always conditional upon the grantee occupying and cultivating it - if not, it would be rescinded.

Notwithstanding Earl Bathurst's authority as Colonial Secretary, it is

highly improbable that he would have been either willing or empowered to grant land in Canada, or even to promise it. Nevertheless, he did act on Lawrence's behalf. On 14 April 1817 he wrote to the Governor General of Canada, Lt Gen Sir John C Sherbrooke, as follows: "I have the honor to acquaint you that I have granted permission to Mr Lawrence Bathurst to proceed with his family from Pennsylvania to settle in Lower Canada and I have to desire that he may receive a Grant of Land adequate to his means of cultivation under the usual conditions, and beg to recommend him for any assistance which you may be able to afford him in carrying his intentions into effect". See footnotes 13 & 14.

The author has not found any evidence of a land grant in either Upper or Lower Canada, notwithstanding Dwight's claim to have done so. We may speculate that the Governor General was not impressed by Lawrence's family connection to Lord Bathurst or, alternatively, he balked at the notion of granting Crown land to an enemy army veteran. Accordingly, it appears that he took no action in the matter. Lawrence decided to pursue it, however. In December 1817 he wrote to his Lordship with a request for further help. Dwight quoted from that letter: "Your compliance with the same will enable the offsprings of an unfortunate gentleman to become citizens in Canada". No response has been traced.

Lawrence never did move his family to Canada. As a consequence, Centre County in Pennsylvania was destined to be the cradle of the predominant branch of the Bathurst family in the United States of America.

(Docs: AM128; AP50; AP81; AT95; GP36; GT49; L193).

Notes:

1. Westminster School, which adjoins Westminster Abbey and is associated with it, has a history going back to at least 1339. Five Bathursts are known to have been pupils there.
2. For general background information on the title of Baronetcy, see Doc: HY2 - *Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage in the Bathurst family*. Robert Bathurst #0974 (p 09.06) was one of those thought to possibly have been the rightful heir to the title - on the assumption, of course, that Sir Lawrence had not left any sons. Another was Charles Bathurst #0976 (p 09.17) of whom it was said: "Generally reputed he was a baronet, though he did not choose to assert his title". As the continuing genealogy of the Lechlade branch shows.

however, there were other surviving males in the family - with some evidence to suggest that there may be descendants in England today.

3. Far from being an uncle, Lord Bathurst was genealogically a rather remote relative: Sir Francis' great-grandfather and his own were first cousins. Nevertheless the two aristocrats apparently maintained close contact, with the older and wealthy baron being the benefactor of the impoverished baronet.

Lord Bathurst had many friends among the literary giants of his day. They included the famous poet Alexander POPE, 1688-1744, and Dean Jonathan SWIFT, 1667-1744, perhaps best known as the author of *Gulliver's Travels*. See p 20.00.

4. Germantown, now a NW suburb of Philadelphia, is 10 miles from the center of that city. It lies roughly midway between Norristown, 5 miles to the NW, and Merion, 5 miles to the south. Sir Lawrence's residence in Germantown and the ROBERTS family Norristown home were probably in close proximity to each other. It is also said that the baronet purchased a farm near Philadelphia c1749. The ROBERTS family is "still the most prominent in the vicinity" (1959) - *ex inform* correspondent Edmund B Middleton.

5. Some genealogists have identified her as Jonathan's daughter Anna (*i.e.* a sister of the Senator) without pausing to realise that she was not born until more than 30 years after this marriage! There are three possibilities here, one being that this was just a coincidence of surnames. More likely are the other alternatives. In those days it was quite common for a wealthy man to employ as a servant someone from a more humble branch of his family - the "poor relative" situation. It was likewise not unusual for a man to raise an illegitimate child at home under the guise of a house-servant's role. It may be significant that the Senator never mentions Anne by name and thereby avoids having to explain why her surname was the same as his own. This suggests that she may have been illegitimate - perhaps a daughter of Mathew ROBERTS, the old blacksmith, or if not, some close kinsman.

6. Valley Forge is located 6 miles west of Norristown. Following the defeats suffered by his forces at Brandywine Creek (11 Sept 1777) and then Germantown (4 Oct), George Washington was forced out of Philadelphia by General Howe. Aware of the commanding position of the hills at Valley Forge, he chose to make his winter camp there. About 11,000 soldiers, nearly 3,000 of whom were unfit for duty for want of shoes and other reasons, reached the site on 11 December. In the course of an extremely rigorous winter, lacking adequate shelter, food, clothing and medical supplies, some 3,000 men are believed to have perished. It was those "ill clad veterans", survivors of that terrible winter, who were so clearly remembered by the six-year-old Jonathan Roberts.

7. One of the prime sources of our knowledge of the Bathurst family's roots in central Pennsylvania is James B Linn's *History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pennsylvania* (Lippincott, 1883). Centre County was created in 1800.

8. It is surprising how many Bathursts, past and present, in different parts of the world, have been familiarly called "Batters". It is also interesting to note that sometimes it actually became a variant spelling of the surname. One such example of a Batters family being descended from the Bathurst family is given on p 95.38.

9. These records were published in the *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*, 1968, Vol XXV, No 4, pp 266 & 267.

(a) Prior to the Militia Act of 17 March 1777, the so-called "militia" were actually the Associators who had voluntarily joined themselves into military companies for the defense of the country.

(b) Newtown, in Bucks County - 9 miles W of Trenton.

(c) Hessian prisoners, taken on 26 December 1776.

(d) Colonel Moore was in command of the 2nd Battalion, Philadelphia County militia, and Captain John Rayner the 2nd Company of the 5th Battalion. Colonel Daniel Heister Jr commanded the 1st Battalion of the same militia, and Captain John Hamilton the 1st Company of the 5th Battalion.

(e) Correctly - Taneytown, Maryland.

(f) The Hudson River.

(g) The Continental army.

(h) On 21 Jan 1806, Philip Antes and his wife Susanna made a trust deed to Lawrence, among others, for a 1/4 acre of ground on which to build the church.

(i) Close ties with the Curtin family have resulted in that surname being carried down as a forename among some of Lawrence's Bathurst descendants.

(j) Possibly a misreading of Henry Barnhart (2nd son of Philip Barnhart).

(k) Born 1780, a son of Col William Antes, JP - see p 7 above.

(l) Correctly - Barren Hill Church.

(m) Correctly - Revd Michael Schlatter.

(n) In the alleged house fire, perhaps? - see p 8 above.

10. In a 1906 letter, Dwight said that he found this "Certificate of Character" in Pennsylvania. He also stressed that "no Englishman or English record is my authority. What I secured in England on this particular point only confirmed or corroborated American proofs".

11. Philip BARNHART married Elizabeth ANTES; their daughter Elizabeth married Lawrence's son Samuel #2108.

12. "Lord Bathurst" was Henry, 3rd Earl Bathurst, #0064, 1762-1834, grandson of Allen, the first Lord Bathurst (who had financially aided Sir Francis' venture in Georgia). The 3rd Earl was an important British statesman who, at the time, held the double-portfolio cabinet post of Secretary of War and the Colonies. See p 20.03. In this capacity he so distinguished himself that almost all the many world places called Bathurst were named in his honour. These include - in Canada - the City of Bathurst, New Brunswick, and the small rural Township of Bathurst, Ontario. The latter is in Lanark County which, with Renfrew, used to be part of a much larger District of Bathurst. The naming of these communities commemorates the significant role played by the 3rd Earl in the development of British North America prior to the 1867 confederation of Canada.

13. Document in the National Archives of Canada - Governor General's Office: Despatches from the Colonial Office - ref: RG7 G1, Vol 9, p 248, reel C-126.

14. Dwight clearly refers to a grant of 900 acres but that does seem rather unusual. A British soldier, William Bathurst #0899, a veteran of the War of 1812, who founded the first and largest Canadian branch of the family, obtained a grant of 100 acres in Ontario - coincidentally, in 1816. See p 30.01. That was a more typical acreage.

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Latest revision: 09.06.1994

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Subject: Misfortunes in Georgia

The woeful story of Sir Francis Bathurst #0435 - see p 09.12 - really began before he and his family embarked on their ill-fated migration to Georgia - indeed it appears that his troubles in England were a primary incentive for leaving the country in search of a fresh start in life.

Francis inherited the Baronetcy upon the death of his older brother, but from their late father he inherited some legal problems. These involved several protracted lawsuits into which the 3rd Baronet had been originally drawn and which Francis continued to fight. In 1719 he launched a suit of his own, in the Court of Chancery, to recover possession of property which he claimed had been illegally withheld from his parents, and other property which should have gone to himself. In this action the prime defendants were his cousin Mary #0231 and her husband George COXETER, who owned a half share of the old Lechlade estate - see p 09.05. Also named were Nicholas HARDING and his wife, who were alleged to have been co-operating with the Coxeters; Edward CUTLER, executor of Susanna Bathurst, widow of his uncle Lawrence #0229 (Edward probably being a brother of her third husband, Sir Thomas CUTLER); Thomas TRIGG of London; and Judith, widow and executrix of Henry PEACOCK, who was no doubt quite closely related to his mother. He charged them with "wronging, injuring, defeating and defrauding" him out of lands and moneys and stated that they "and others threaten that if your complainant makes any demand in this Honourable Court against them that they will plead as they did before to your complainant's late mother's said bill - denying all". Clearly he was again challenging the way in which Lechlade had passed to the sisters of the young 2nd Baronet instead of being inherited - along with the title - by his father, the 3rd Baronet. The case remained on the docket for several years, until the Court eventually settled the matter once and for all - deciding against Sir Francis. See footnote 1.

All these legal battles presumably did little to enhance his popularity within the family. To compound his troubles, however, personal indiscretions further alienated him from friends and relatives. One of his cousins, Frances PEACOCK, was living for some time at the home of his widowed mother, Lady Mary (Peacock) Bathurst. She eventually became his wife, but not before they had had two illegitimate children. For this reason they had both been "disowned and disinherited". Judith PEACOCK, mentioned above, may have been his mother-in-law - which would further explain the enmities involved here. See footnote 2.

"Disheartened, disowned and dispossessed", Sir Francis and his wife decided to pack up and emigrate to the New World. He obviously saw no point in joining his kinfolk in Virginia; his father's half-brother, Col Lancelot, had left there some 30 years earlier and the Bathurst estate was securely in the hands of a married daughter - see *The Virginians*, Doc: HY7. Instead he chose the brand-new colony of Georgia.

On 9 June 1732, the English philanthropist, Gen James Edward OGLETHORPE, 1696-1785, had been granted a charter by Parliament and was one of twenty men

named therein as Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. He sailed from England with 120 settlers in October 1732, landed at Charleston in January, and within a year had negotiated with the Indians and secured a grant of the site of Savannah. He was Governor of Georgia from 1732 to 1743.

On 7 Oct 1734, Sir Francis obtained from the Trustees a grant of 200 acres. Allen, Lord Bathurst, generously provided financial aid to enable the impoverished family to pay its way, unassisted by the Trustees, and also some servants. Later that month, with his wife, three of their children and the servants, he sailed on the *Prince of Wales*. Also on board were Gen Oglethorpe, returning from several months spent in England; the Revd John WESLEY, 1703-91, (who later founded the Methodist Church); his brother Charles WESLEY; and the Revd INGRAM. The ship arrived in Georgia on 28 December 1734 and the Bathurst family disembarked six days later, 3 January 1734/5.

Sir Francis' acreage was located on the west bank of the Savannah River, about 10 miles upstream from the city of Savannah, in what is now Effingham County. See footnote 3. Here he established a plantation that he named Bathurst Bluff, and set his indentured servants to building a house. Right from the start, though, it was a disastrous enterprise. The servants, unaccustomed to the low swampy country, were fatally stricken with "fevers and fluxes". The hardships of colonization schemes like this were just too severe. Lady Frances, a delicate gentlewoman totally unsuited to the rigors of pioneering life, died of fever at Savannah on 2 April 1736. (Their son Robert wrote a letter to tell his sister in England. See footnote 4). Two crops in succession were lost and Sir Francis found himself in serious financial difficulties. However, he met an elderly widow, Mary PEMBER, who supposedly had been the wife of the Attorney-General of Antigua. She had sailed from Europe on 1 Aug 1735, and purchased a 50-acre town lot in Savannah from someone who had left the colony. Mrs Pember, apparently related to the Duke of Chandos, was reputedly a very wealthy woman, and Sir Francis saw in her an opportunity for resolving his financial problems. On 18 July 1736, three months after losing Frances, he married her. The wedding was conducted by his friend, Revd John WESLEY. But that awful year had yet to run its course. His new wife died in October - whereupon Sir Francis discovered that, instead of being wealthy, she had left some large debts for which he now became responsible. On 12 November his daughter Martha was accidentally drowned in the Savannah River. A few weeks later, on 19 December 1736, Sir Francis died of fever in Savannah at the age of 61.

This left only Robert, his sister Mary and her husband Francis PIERCY. The latter seemed to have been living in Savannah. Robert remained at Bathurst Bluff, struggling to keep the estate going; in 1737 he put in a third planting. The two men were not only faced with the combined debts of Sir Francis and his second wife, but they now encountered increasing harassment from a Mr CAUSTON, the Trustees' agent, apparently the local authority. See footnote 5. Harassment gradually escalated to gross injustices until finally they could take no more. On 30 September 1737 the trio left Georgia and went to Charleston. From there, in November, Robert wrote a long letter to Lord Bathurst describing events and explaining how the extortionate Causton had been abusing them. He also alleged that the Trustees were diverting the funds which his Lordship had been paying - as promised - to help support the family during its first ten years in Georgia. "We came to Charlestown in hopes to better our Selves," he wrote, "leaving a

good plantation behind me in Georgea, wth no body to take care of it". That sad letter provides vivid testimony to the final months of the short history of the family's life at Bathurst Bluff. It is reproduced in full in footnote 6 below.

But abandonment of the troubled, debt-ridden plantation, and escape from Causton's hostility, failed to stem the flow of misfortune. In 1738 Piercy fled to England, "being concern'd in a fraudulent secreting of Robert Bathurst's goods". He left behind a very young wife and their baby son, Francis Bathurst PIERCY, who had been baptised at St Philips, Charleston, shortly after they had arrived there. Fate struck the final blow on 9 September the following year. In a letter from Gen Oglethorpe addressed to the accountant, Mr Harmon VERELST, dated 9 October 1739, there was an enclosed report on various atrocities which had been committed during a slave insurrection in South Carolina. It included the following paragraph: "On the 9th day of September last, being Sunday, which is the day the planters allow them to work for themselves, some Angola negroes assembled to the number of twenty, and one who was called Jemmy was their captain; they surprised a warehouse belonging to Mr Hutchinson at a place called Stonehow. They there killed Mr Robert Bathurst and Mr Gibbes, plundered the house and took a pretty many small arms and powder....". The Angolans were apparently those who until this century have been known as "Gullah" negroes. Stonehow is thought to have been located on what is now called the Stono River, on the south-west side of Charleston.

There were only three Bathurst survivors of this tragic misadventure. Mary PIERCY, was left alone in Charleston, a widow with a two-year old infant, and her sister Elizabeth BAKER, also a widow, was in England; both were still very young (like Robert, about 20 years of age). Nothing is known concerning their fate. When Sir Francis died, the Baronetcy passed to his eldest son, Lawrence - but, having apparently run away from his London school, the youth's whereabouts at that time were not known which leads to the next chapter in this story. It is recounted in Doc: HY9 - *The Family's American Roots*.

Notes:

1. Some of all this litigation can be identified in the *Index to Chancery Proceedings*, although none of the court documents have been examined by the author. Sir Francis' suit, Bathurst v Coxeter, is listed in Division: Winter, 1720-21. Listed in the same Division, under date of 1739 (after Sir Francis had died), is Bathurst, Bart v Harding. One of the cases initiated by his father and pursued by Sir Francis was probably Bathurst v Sir Richard How, listed in Division: Woodford and dated during the reigns of K George I & II (the period 1714-60). The defendant Sir Richard HOWE was either the 3rd Bart or his father, the 2nd Bart. The latter was the eldest son of Sir John HOWE by Bridget, a daughter of Thomas RICH, father-in-law of Sir Edward Bathurst, 1st Bart - see p 09.03. However, since identification of this case has not yet been verified, the Bathurst plaintiff is treated herein as unknown and referenced as #1645.

2. His marriage has not yet been traced. The 1706-37 volume of the Lechlade parish marriage register, wherein it may have been recorded, is said to have been burnt by the Vicar in a fit of intoxication or despair. The Peacock family was associated with Oxford and, roughly 12 miles to the west, the village of Crawley - two other places where their wedding could possibly have been held. Likewise, the two children born out of wedlock have not been identified, nor is it known whether they survived. Since Lady Mary died in 1712, it would appear that the two were born no later than that date. One of them may have been Elizabeth, reputed to be their eldest daughter. Her baptism at Lechlade, only 11 years before being married, suggests that it was a late baptism - with the further inference that (as was not unusual in such cases) she may have been of illegitimate birth. Her sister Mary or brother Edmund could have been the other child. Alternatively, one or both children could have died in infancy without being recorded in the genealogy. It seems that Lady Mary and the Peacock family greatly disapproved of the liaison between the two cousins. It may therefore be conjectured that they waited until after his mother's death before getting married - circa 1712-13, prior to the birth of son Lawrence.

3. The Savannah River here forms Georgia's boundary with South Carolina, which lies on its east side. One of the motives for the founding of Georgia was to create a buffer state for the already well-established Carolina settlement. The city of Savannah is situated at the mouth of the river. Charleston, S Carolina, also on the coast, is about 85 miles to the north-east.

4. Letter from Robert Bathurst to his sister Elizabeth:

"Dear Sister

This is to acquaint you your dear mothers Death of the 2d Instant wch is a Great Grief and Loss to us all ave sent you a Lettr sometime ago wch If come safe to your hands I hope you will now come over we directed the Letter as you desired if you will go to the Trustees they will take care to send you over here we like the Countrey very well notwithstanding our Loss I hope & don't Doubt but that we shall do very well I think Dear Sister you have hard ffortune ffirst of your Husband and then of My Dear and tender Mother wch I shall ever more regret wch is all att pressent butt ffathers blessing to you & your Sisters Love hoping you'll except (sic) the same from

Your Ever Loveing Brother,

Bathurst Bluff
April 20th 1736

Robt Bathurst"

Comments: Elizabeth had just lost her husband, after two years of marriage. It is doubtful whether she accepted Robert's suggestion that, with the assistance of the Trustees, she might now emigrate and join the family in Georgia. His expressed optimism about the future contrasts sharply with ensuing events.

5. He was very probably the Thomas CAUSTON who was among those sent to Georgia on charity by the Trustees, sailing aboard the vessel *Anne* on 16 Nov 1732. On the Captain's list he was described as a calico printer, aged 40. He received Lot 24 in Savannah; was appointed 3rd Bailiff, then 2nd and lastly 1st Bailiff in 1735; and was also Public Store-keeper from 1733 until he was turned out of both offices in 1739 for abusing his trust. (Source: *A List of the First Ship-load of Georgia Settlers*, edited by E Merton Coulter - Doc: AP20)

6. Letter from Robert Bathurst to Allen, Lord Bathurst:

"Charles Town South Carolina America
12 Nov 1737

My Lord

I humbly acknowledge myself in a fault for not writing to your Lordship before: But being in Georgia, I was Sure that all my letters would a been Stopt, especially by reason that I am obliged to let your Lordship know of the ill treatment our family has received in that Colony; For when my dear Mother lay on her death bed, we had no boat to go down to Savannah to get necessarys for her, and I wrote to my Sister to go to Mr Causton to get Something for my Mother, but he would let her have nothing but One bottle of Medera wine, which your Lordship must think was poor comfort for a woman on her death bed.

After my Mothers death, my Father was persuaded to marry again, to an old Gentlewoman of kin to the Duke of Chandois, & was told She had a great deal of money and such other falsities, but on the contrary, She brought us much in debt, which after my fathers death I and my brother in law Piercy were obliged to pay.

After my Mothers death we very often wanted necessarys, and when my dear Father lay upon his death bed, we sent to Mr Causton, but he'd let us have nothing: But when he heard that my father was dying, he came to him to Sign the Bill that was Sent to your Lordship, and according to my fathers desire I Sign'd it, but against my Will, for there were several things charged in it that we never had of him, of which I made him give me a copy which is here enclosed to your Lordship, and then he desired we'd let my father want for nothing that he could help us to, when he knew it was too late.

After my Fathers death Causton would never let me have any thing, nor had I ever a farthings worth of him, by reason I had no money to pay for it, which I must lay to Caustons charge. For the 1. year we planted, the Trustees horses broke into the Plantation, and destroyed all our Corn, altho our Fence was judged by all that Saw it to be lawfull. And When I went to complain of it to Mr Causton (because there was no body else to complain to) he laugh'd at it and Said he'd not be troubled about it, which your Lordship must know was no honest part of a chief Magistrate, who ought to do every body justice. The 2d year we planted, were Served the Same, by the Post Man Mr Elberts horses, & Causton Served us the same; And the 3d & last year we were served the same again by the Indians, who Causton encouraged to do me all the mischief was possible, for they destroyed my corn & hoggs, and altho it was in Caustons power to Send them away, he would not.

My Lord, My Father died the 19 Decbr 1736: and on the 21st Causton sent and took from me a Maid Servant whom I had by my Mother in law, altho she had a long time to Serve to me; wch your Lordship may judge whether that was honesty or not by her Indentures which are here enclosed: So I finding that I was never likely to get any thing by staying in that place (to have every thing I had destroyed) by the persuasion of those friends I had there I resolved to leave it; in order to which I tryed to dispose of my household goods and Servants to buy me comon necessarys and carry me away from Georgia: which when Causton understood, he said that every thing we had belong'd to the Trustees. I told him that could not be, for your Lordsp gave us the Servants, and that you paid for every thing else: He Said it was no such thing, for every pennyworth we had belong'd to the Trustees, (but yr Lordsp very well knows the contrary) and he

bound my brother Piercy in a bond of 30 pounds Sterl to appear the next Court to answer for the selling the Trustees Servants (for so he termed mine) But my brother in law seeing before so many examples of Injustice done by Causton, By the persuasion of our Friends we left the place: For altho he could justly have answer'd that Offence (as Causton called it) yet he feared as he had reason, that Causton would contrive something or other to make him Stay in the Colony, which we can call no other than a prison: for Causton has stayed a great many people in that place, pretending they owed money, or had done Some great fault or other.

My Lord, I was told by a Gentleman in Georgia, that Mr Oglethorp told him, that yr Lordship had payd 50 pounds for us for the 1st year, 20 pounds for the 2d, and would pay 10 pounds for 7 years after: But if yr Lordship dos pay it I cant tell what it is for; for since my fathers death I do assure yr Lordship I never had any thing. I never heard from yr Lordship since I've been from England, but when yr Lordsp sent us the Other Servant which Causton also calls the Trustees.

However things may be mis-represented to yr Lordsp I cant tell, but I am sure I had just reason to leave it to Save my own life, for I really believe my Father and Mother both died for want of proper necessaries, and had I stay'd, perhaps my own had been the Same case, for when I lay ill the time my father marry'd, I had nothing to eat or drink or to take but bread & water. So after all this ill usage, as I think I may well call it, I left Georgea with my brother in law & Sister Piercy, and on the 30 Septbr 1737 We came to Charles-town in hopes to better our Selves, leaving a good plantation behind me in Georgea, wth no body to take care of it, for Causton said it belong'd to the Trustees, but I very well know to the contrary.

Had yr Lordsp knew the place to be such as I to my sorrow find it is, I am very well assured yr Lordsp would nere have sent us there, and the money that you spent upon us there, would have put me into a way whereby to get my living: and now I have nothing to depend upon to get my bread but the hard labour of my hands. I am sorry that what ever yr Lordsp has done for our family has had no success, and if yr Lordsp please ever to do any more for me (but I'm ashamed to ask it of yr Lordsp for I very well know those things you have done for us are too many & to no effect) But if it please yr Lordsp to bestow any thing upon me be it never so Small value, it will be most gratefully acknowledged by

My Lord,

Yr Lordships most obedt & dutifull humbe Servt
Robt Bathurst

P.S. If it be yr Lordp pleasure to write or send me any thing, yr Lordp may direct to R Bathurst to be left at Mr Eveleighs, Mercht on Charles town Bay South Carolina".

Comment: Robert's mention of having acquired a slave from his "mother-in-law" does not indicate he was married. He was actually referring to his step-mother, the former Mrs Pember.

Family: BATHURST
History
Doc: HY10
Latest revision: 21.04.1993

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Subject: The Bloomington Convention: Chasing a Myth

The ancestral line from the family's roots in the English county of Kent to contemporary Bathursts of the Pennsylvania and Mid-West branches now spans 600 years. It can be roughly broken down into three segments. During the first, a period of three centuries, the genealogy was always fairly well documented. During the last two centuries it has been relatively easily traced by ancestor-hunting enthusiasts. The period between, however - the 18th century - has until comparatively recent times been shrouded in historical fog. These segments also correspond to firstly the English part of the history, lastly the American part of it and, in the middle, the transitional phase between them.

So far as the Lechlade branch of the family in England could see, Sir Francis Bathurst's line had somehow evaporated in Georgia in the early 1700s. So far as American Bathursts could see, their ancestors sprang from a rural county in central Pennsylvania in the late 1700s. Neither branch realised there was a connection between them, being unable to penetrate the fog that concealed it. With hindsight, though, we can now understand how this came about. It was a confluence of various circumstances, all of which contributed to severing the umbilical cord between the maternal Lechlade branch and its American offspring ... a disastrous venture in Georgia; a murder in South Carolina; a kidnapping from London; a failed marriage and separation of the husband from his wife and children; a teacher who dissociated himself from his boyhood (but not from the bottle); and the US War of Independence. This very confusing trail of events is reviewed in detail in essays entitled *Misfortunes in Georgia* (Doc: HY8) and *The Family's American Roots* (Doc: HY9).

The tenuous thread leading through the fog from Lechlade to Pennsylvania is represented by the rather extraordinary life of Sir Lawrence Bathurst #0436. It seems clear that after arrival in the New World he virtually turned his back on his English origins. Nevertheless, during over a half century of living in Pennsylvania, he inevitably must have revealed occasional scraps of information about them to friends and relatives. Due to a marital breakdown and conflicting loyalties in the Revolutionary War, he apparently became alienated from all of his children except Lawrence Jr, his youngest son. The evidence suggests he was the only one who retained any strong filial affection - who helped his poor and lonely father in his final years. It would have been through him, therefore, that at least some of those scraps of the old man's recollections would have been preserved and thence passed on to his descendants.

Unfortunately, historical facts become filtered, diluted and distorted in the course of being orally handed down through successive generations. Given enough time, truths become either lost or gradually transmuted into legends and myths. In this case, only one story emerged from that process and it could be told in a single sentence: "Somewhere, perhaps in England, there is a valuable estate which was originally owned by the Bathurst family and should now legally belong to someone amongst us in the United States". This was the vague legend that existed about one hundred years after the death of Sir Lawrence.

Today we know that the first half of that statement is fact but the rest is fiction. At the turn of the 20th century, however, it was widely believed in its entirety among the Bathurst and other descendants of revolutionary soldier Lawrence Jr. The strength and pervasiveness of this belief eventually generated the feeling that "something should be done about it". The leading advocates of taking action in the matter included members of the MIDDLETON family who were descended from two of Lawrence Jr's daughters - see p 26.06. Correspondence began to circulate. The following excerpts from a handwritten letter addressed to Samuel Harvey Bathurst #2072 of Greenfield, Iowa, by Earl W MIDDLETON of Decatur, Illinois, dated 16 Feb 1906, are typical and they capture the story:

"After several years of talking, wondering and corresponding which has amounted to nothing, several of us "Bathurst Heirs" met in Decatur, Feb 3rd 1906, and after going over the facts in the case, decided to call a meeting of all the heirs at the Hills House in Bloomington, Ill, Sat. March 3rd 1906.

We have arranged with Mr D L Bathurst of Pueblo, Colorado, to be present and lay before us all his records. He has spent all his spare time for the past ten years, and several hundred dollars, searching for absolute proof of the authenticity of our claim. We believe he is now in a position to show us wherein we can lay claim to this fortune".-

The writer continued by explaining the objectives of the proposed meeting and then urging Samuel's support:

"Now, do you not think this plan worthy of your attention? And will not you or some member of your family come to the meeting and help agree to do something or agree to do nothing and quit for good and all?

Personally we are convinced that our claim is real and will be upheld before the English Courts. But it will take concerted action. This is the object of the meeting

This invitation is to you and to all the heirs you can reach and urge to come. Not knowing all, we feared overlooking some, so ask your assistance in "sending the word round""

It is not known whether or how Samuel responded to this solicitation; nor has any record been found of how many such letters went out.

The meeting took place as announced. A single-page printed document entitled BATHURST CONVENTION was subsequently distributed - in effect, serving as recorded Minutes of the proceedings. It began as follows:

"The meeting of the Bathurst heirs convened according to call. There were present over thirty heirs from six states.

Rev H M Middleton of Linden, Ind, grandson of Nancy Bathurst, was elected chairman, and E Middleton of Decatur, Ill, grandson of Rebecca Bathurst, secretary.

The social features were pleasant and profitable, but of this we will say but little as it is the business feature that interests you most".

The next few paragraphs briefly outlined the genealogical basis of their "claim". The Minutes then recorded that, to prove it, a committee was selected and given power to act: C P EASTERBROOK of Saybrook, Ill, as President; N M BRINTON of Stuart, Iowa, as Treasurer; and Earl MIDDLETON again as Secretary. Each was under a \$3,000 bond. It was agreed to raise \$2,000 to prove the claim. "Legal advice present advised this method".

The intention was that, having established their claim in Court and duly recovered title to the estate, they would sell it and divide the proceeds among those who had invested in the enterprise by contributing to its expense. The Minutes listed 14 people who, at the meeting, subscribed sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 and totalling \$420. They included 6 named Middleton, 3 Easterbrooks and one Bathurst. (At the bottom of the page was a tear-off pledge form for use by other investors). "This is no longer a one-man affair" it said, "but a business venture, in the hands of business men, and in the name of our ancestors and those of us who are not blessed with worldly riches, let us appeal to you for assistance".

After the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention, the text of its RESOLUTION was set out, thus:

"Whereas, There is a large fortune due to us, the lawful heirs of Lawrence Bathurst, and
 Whereas, After years of fruitless individual effort a goodly number of heirs by blood or marriage have assembled in reunion at this time and place, be it therefore
 Resolved, That we make a concerted and united effort to secure our heritage, and to this end be it further
 Resolved, That the chairman appoint an Executive committee, consisting of three heirs, into whose hands all matters relative to the said Bathurst fortune be placed, with power to act, and be it further
 Resolved, That we require this committee to give good and sufficient bonds to be held by the chairman of this reunion, for the faithful performance of their duty, and be it
 Resolved, That each heir be requested to respond to one of the following propositions:
 1st. To give their proportion towards this work, or if unable,
 2nd. To assign 25 per cent of their heritage to those who do give, or if indifferent
 3rd. To assign all their heritage to those who are not, and be it further
 Resolved, That the amount given be returned to the giver out of the first money collected, and be it further
 Resolved, That we meet again in Decatur, Ill, on or before one year from date, at the call of our chairman".

The stated genealogical basis of the claim was that Benjamin, the eldest son of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst, was the father of a son who in turn was the father of their revolutionary soldier ancestor, Lawrence; that because Benjamin

died before the old Earl, both the title and - more pertinently - his valuable Cirencester property should rightfully have been inherited first by Benjamin's son and in due course by Lawrence; and that, instead, everything had devolved improperly to Henry, the old Earl's second son. (By 1906 the title and estate had passed down through that branch of the family to Seymour Henry, 7th Earl Bathurst - see p 20.01 *et seq* of the genealogy).

That interpretation of Cirencester branch history was then the honestly held belief of amateur genealogist Dwight Lawrence Bathurst #2378 who presented it to the participants at the convention in Bloomington. This was the point he had reached in his studies of the matter. He was convinced that Benjamin's son had not died as an infant, as he had been told by the family. According to his theory, the boy had grown up and (to quote the convention's Minutes) "married beneath his station - which, in their eyes, was a crime - and that he came to this country and had one son of whose birth, life history and death we have ABSOLUTE proof from Government records of Revolutionary Soldiers".

Dwight Lawrence was descended, in a direct line of eldest sons, from soldier Lawrence. Having established that fact, in 1905 he had gone to England, met the 7th Earl and announced his claim to the title and the associated huge estate at Cirencester. It is said that he was received politely but coolly. The Earl obviously mentioned, during their conversation, a story that he is known to have told other Bathursts - about a younger son of the Earl, in the mid-18th century, who had married a servant in the house and consequently been cut out of the direct inheritance. Equally obviously, Dwight had assumed that the story referred to Benjamin's son. He felt confident he had unearthed the reason why his ancestor had been disinherited. He was certain that the family's assertion that Benjamin's boy had died in infancy was really a "cover-up" conspiracy.

Today it is easy to demolish - indeed, to unkindly ridicule - his claim. Benjamin's boy, #2945, whose name has yet to be traced, was born in 1739. What Dwight had still not discovered was that the father of soldier Lawrence had married in 1741; he and the boy could not possibly have been the same person.

On 15 June 1906 the executive committee set up by the Convention placed Dwight under contract to pursue the necessary research to obtain proof of the claim to the Earldom and its related fortune. He now enjoyed the moral support of his American kin. More importantly, they had raised the financial resources he needed to undertake further intensive investigations in England. He tackled that task with evident enthusiasm, worked hard at it and sent monthly progress reports to the committee. In turn, the committee issued periodic reports to the "Bathurst Heirs". He consulted several of the best professional genealogists of the day, including such distinguished men as Cokayne and Phillimore, and did a lot of routine "digging" through appropriate historical records. His efforts produced results - but not those he had anticipated. Within a few months he had discovered that he and his American relatives were not descended from Benjamin Bathurst's boy and that consequently they had no claim whatsoever to either the Earldom or Cirencester. It is likely that the 7th Earl, who had a keen interest in the family's history, could have asked Dwight whether he had considered the possibility of descent from Sir Francis Bathurst of Georgia. Such a suggestion could have pointed him towards the Lechlade branch (of which he then may have been still unaware) and thus enabled him to finally put the pieces together.

In a report TO THE BATHURST HEIRS dated at Saybrook, 15 January 1907, Executive Committee chairman Easterbrook broke the news. "We have repeatedly written to you soliciting contributions for carrying on our work" he began. "We wish now to say something that will be of vital interest to you. Lawrence Bathurst was son of Lawrence who was son of Sir Francis Bathurst, 5th Baronet. According to English law we are all descendants but there is only one heir, the eldest son of the eldest son etc. This is D L Bathurst, of Pueblo, who is Sir Dwight L Bathurst, eleventh Baronet of Lechlade, and sole heir to (the) title and estates of Sir Francis Bathurst. This leaves you entirely out of it, except through D L Bathurst's contract with the committee".

This lengthy report gave a brief recital of genealogy which, although riddled with errors, at least shut down the heirs' concern with the Earldom and properly re-directed it towards their previously-unheard-of Lechlade ancestry. It showed how the title had (supposedly) passed from Sir Francis down to Dwight Lawrence, a succession about which, at the time, there was no shred of doubt. Not until many years later was the truth discovered: that revolutionary soldier Lawrence was neither the only son of the 6th Baronet nor his eldest. He was the youngest of the presently known five - see p 26.01. Dwight would certainly have inherited the baronetcy *if*, in his lifetime, there no longer remained any male descendants of Sir Lawrence's four eldest sons. Such might have been the case but it is doubtful whether this will ever be determined, one way or the other. Restated in other words: Dwight was the true heir, by a line of eldest sons, of soldier Lawrence; he would have been the 11th Baronet if the latter had been the eldest (or only surviving) son of the 6th Baronet; but he was not.

Although Dwight was the first researcher to establish the link between the Pennsylvania branch and its English roots, the historical fog that he had thus successfully penetrated had not been completely dispelled. There was still the unresolved question of the nature and whereabouts of that legendary estate that everyone at Bloomington had heard about. As chairman Easterbrook put it: "Each and every descendant had his or her story to relate and in every instance these stories were the relicts of tales told by some departed relative who had received the story perhaps from some similar source which never knew the facts as they really existed Each descendant was sure that he was heir to a vast fortune by and in and through an ancestor but who he was, what he was, where or when his ancestor was born or where or when he died, or where or what this fortune was, were questions so deeply engulfed and so far buried in the chaos of the past that it seemed an impossibility to ever answer". The situation, therefore, was that at least they now knew the correct part of the family tree in which to continue the search. Until such time as the funds ran out, and the committee had to recall him, Dwight persevered. The details are unclear but he was working on the premise "that Sir Francis had much property at his death and that the facts in the case have been intentionally suppressed for years", an opinion that he had obtained from a noted genealogist who was "familiar with the case and a resident in the county of Gloucestershire". The opinion was ill-founded, though. Sir Francis had never inherited the valuable Lechlade estate; unsuccessful legal battles to recover it had impoverished him; his venture into Georgia had been financed by Lord Bathurst - and had failed, leaving no assets there that could have been inherited. All of which gradually came to light as Dwight continued his research. It finally became evident to him that he and his supporters were chasing a myth.

The Chairman's report of January 1907, an undated THIRD REPORT from him, and a FINAL REPORT, dated 17 August 1908, written by Dwight Lawrence himself, together record the ultimate collapse of the enterprise. From these we learn a few interesting details about its conduct. A total of \$1,877 was subscribed, of which \$1,385 reached the treasurer and \$492 was left in unpaid pledges. In the Third Report the chairman gave a summary of expenses showing a total of \$1,343, a balance in hand of \$42 and outstanding indebtedness of \$100. The listed items included 4 months' salary to Dwight Lawrence, at \$100 per month, and his travel expenses, \$755. He kept a meticulous log of his work. In a letter to chairman Easterbrook, dated 29 Oct 1906, he wrote: "To those not familiar with the work the result of my efforts may not be satisfactory. However, I feel I have been successful. I have successfully traced and established the pedigree of our family back to the year 1433 which meant patient, consistent work". He then supported that statement with a detailed breakdown of his efforts. Condensing his list, we learn that *inter alia* he interviewed 23 clergymen and 167 other persons; visited 31 parishes, 11 libraries, 37 cemeteries, 5 colleges and 3 historical societies; wrote 365 letters and sent 11 telegrams, 17 registered letters and 5 special letters; examined 746 books, wills and manuscripts; and travelled 13,910 miles.

The three last documents reflect discouragement and disillusionment by all concerned. The committee lauded Dwight for his "indomitable will and almost astonishing perseverance", saying that "by skill and strategy and unrelenting courage" he had found the answers being sought. Today, about a century after he first began his genealogical investigations, we can readily give credit for a solid achievement. Unfortunately it was clouded by the Bathurst Heirs' bitter disappointment that it had not resulted in recovery of the legendary fortune. From England's point of view, it was also marred by his earlier diplomatic blunder in brashly declaring his claim to the Earldom and the huge Cirencester estate before learning that there was absolutely nothing to substantiate it.

His 1908 Final Report was in part a rambling philosophical dissertation and in part a summarised history from the creation of the Baronetcy in 1643 to soldier Lawrence's visit to England in 1816. He expressed thanks to all who had extended him support, courtesy, kindness, encouragement, friendship and so on - and by this he meant "more than one hundred descendants of Lawrence Bathurst". The tenor of his profusely expressed sentiments is evident in this paragraph: "Eighteen months ago I resigned a good position in which I am unable to secure reinstatement. In middle life I find myself just where a man of one and twenty should start in life. However poignant these reflections, yet there are many pleasant recollections connected with my work. Ties of friendship have been formed with many that will never be severed". He freely admitted his own great disappointment in not having attained the objective envisaged by the convention at Bloomington.

Nevertheless the record must stand: Dwight accomplished two important things where documentation of Bathurst family history is concerned. He was the first to trace the ancestry of the Pennsylvania branch back to the early 1400s and, once and for all, he had laid an old myth to rest.

Family: BATHURST
Monumental Inscriptions (MI)
Doc: MC54
Latest revision: 29.01.1993

Page: 1

Subject: Bathurst memorials in the parish church at Lechlade.

The following are the inscriptions on memorials, in the parish church at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, to Sir Edward Bathurst, Knt & 1st Baronet, and some of his descendants.

.oOo.

Sir Edward Bathurst, Bart, #0137:

"Here lyeth in hopes of A Blessed
Resurrection, the Body of Sr
Edward Bathurst. Knt
& Baronett. Departed
this Life ye sixth day of August
Anno Dom. 1674.
Etatis Sua 61:"

This memorial is a grey marble floor slab. It bears the following arms: "Azure, two bars, in chief three crosses pattee, or, on an escutcheon, the arms of Ulster (Bathurst) - impaling a chevron between three talbots (Morris)". The superimposed arms of Ulster denotes his baronetcy. A talbot is a dog, the name being derived from the Talbot family. In some cases the blazonry of the Morris arms says, more specifically, three greyhounds courant. Two photographs of this tombstone are archived herein as Doc: P126. See also footnote 1 on p 09.01.

.oOo.

Robert and Margaret Bathurst #0424:

"Here lyeth
the Body of Robert Bathurst, eldest
Son of Sir Edward Bathurst, Bart.
by his second Lady, and
Margaret, his Wife, eldest
Daughter of Mr Robert Oatridge,
of Butler's Court in this Parish.
He died May 30, 1692, aged 48.
She died March 20, 1718, aged 69.
They had 16 Children, 8 died in
their Infancy, and lie near this Place".

This memorial carries the arms of the Lechlade branch of the Bathurst family, as above, impaling a cross. For a crest it shows a "horse passant", although elsewhere it is alternatively described as a "horse statant" or, more specifically, a "bay horse standing on a mount vert".

.oOo.

Robert and Elizabeth Bathurst #0687:

"Here lieth the body
of Robert Bathurst,
eldest son of Robert and
Margaret Bathurst, who
died Oct 6, 1726, aged 59.

Also

Elizabeth his wife,
daughter of George Small,
of Minchin Hampton, in
this County, Esquire, who
died Feb the 5th, 1748,
aged 81.

Also

James Small, brother of
Elizabeth Bathurst,
who died Feb 13th, 1749,
aged 86"

This memorial carries the arms of the Lechlade branch of the Bathurst family, as above, impaling on a bend, three roses, and in the dexter canton, a cheurook [?] (Small).

.oOo.

Robert and Elizabeth Bathurst #0691:

"Here lieth interred the Body
of Robert Bathurst, of Clayhill,
Gent, who departed this Life
February 28, 1765, aged 67.

Also

Mrs Elizabeth Bathurst,
died May the 7, 1788,
aged 77".

This memorial carries the arms of the Lechlade branch of the Bathurst family, as above, impaling a chevron between three cocks heads erased (Coxeter).

.oOo.

Edward and Barbara Bathurst #0694:

"Near this place lye the remains of Edward Bathurst Gent
born the 9th of Feby 1705 obit the 29th of August 1762.
Also in the same place Barbara his wife born the 3rd of
August 1701 obit the 12th of Feby 1785. She was the only
Daughter of Richard Coxeter Esq of Bampton in the County
of Oxford".

.oOo.

Susanna Bathurst (Mrs Henry Bampton) #4646:

"Henry, the Son
of Henry and
Susannah Bampton,
ob March 31, 1765
aet 35.

Ann, the Daughter
of Henry and
Susannah Bampton,
ob April 5, 1753,
aet 13.

Also Henry Bampton
their Father lies here,
who died Dec 3, 1769,
aged 67.

Susannah Bampton, Wife of
Henry Bampton, and Daughter of
Robert and Elizabeth Bathurst,
of Clay Hill,
died June 8, 1777,
aged 77"

.oOo.

Note:

Descriptions of the monuments to Susanna Bampton and the three Robert Bathursts have been copied from the Ralph Bigland collection in the Gloucester County Library. The original memorials, which Bigland indicates are flat stones found in the chancel, have not been independently examined by the author. The text of the memorial to Edward Bathurst, however, which apparently is not included in the Bigland collection, was copied from the monument by the author during a visit to Lechlade in 1960.

Family: BATHURST
Wills
Doc: WC62 - 0446
Latest revision: 12.04.1990

Subject: The Will of Thomas Bathurst

The following is summary information extracted from the Will of Thomas Bathurst #0446. It has been copied exactly from a reprint of *Misc.Gen.et Her.*, 1917 (Doc: WP53).

This document WC62 supersedes WM21 which, although having essentially the same content, was previously drawn from manuscript material at the library of the Society of Genealogists, London.

"Thomas Batherste of St Alphege, Canterbury, Alderman. To be buried in the Church or Churchyard there. Elizabeth his wife, her children Andrew, Charles and John. His daughter Margaret wife of Robert Streeter of Hythe. His daughter Julian wife of Thomas Scranton of Staplehurst. Thomas son of his brother Edward Batherste. His son Thomas. The children of his brother Robert Batherste. His sister Daye the wife of Thomas Daye. His sister Alice Bladwine of Smarden. His sister Anne Brayricke. Elizabeth his wife. His wife's former husband. His House at Staplehurst. John and Thomas, sons of his brother Robert. His Lease of the Black Friars in Cantby. Proved 6 May 1555. (Probate Registry, Canterbury Consistory Register, vol.26, fo.43.)"

It is probable that the Will was dated c1542/3, the years in which he is known to have been an Alderman. No record has been found of any subsequent re-election for another term. His acquisition of the Blackfriars lease in 1542 could certainly have made it an appropriate time to write a Will.

In the same sequence, those mentioned are identified as follows:

Elizabeth #0446 and children of her former marriage
Margaret #0450
Julianne #0449
Thomas #0453, son of Edward #0028
Thomas #0451
Children of Robert #0165
Sister #0940
Alice #0447
Anne #0448
Elizabeth #0446
John #0254 and Thomas #0632, sons of Robert #0165.

Family: BATHURST
History
Doc: HY7
Latest revision: 28.11.1991

Page: 1

Subject: The Virginians

Some historians have in the past speculated that Col Lancelot Bathurst #0232 of the Lechlade branch, who emigrated to Virginia c1670, left Bathurst descendants in Jamaica. Even Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* repeats the suggestion. The Jamaica branch of the family, however, was founded by John Bathurst #2598. The two men were close contemporaries and both were great-grandsons of Robert of Horsmonden. If Lancelot and his wife Susanna retired to England in the early 1700s as suspected, it is possible that they travelled via Jamaica - a commonly used route to and from the New World in those days - but that would have been his only connection with the island. The fact is that his only son, Lawrence, died unmarried and without leaving issue. Lancelot therefore had no Bathurst grandchildren or descendants - neither in Virginia, Jamaica, nor anywhere else.

Nevertheless he was the forefather of uncountable Americans, down to the present day, through his three married daughters, Elizabeth, Susanna and Mary. Numerous old families with Virginian roots find Lancelot in their ancestry - SKELTON, GILLIAM, MERIWETHER, JONES, DAINGERFIELD, STITH, BELFIELD, BLAND, to point out just a few. The name Bathurst has also been widely perpetuated among these descendants as a distaff forename. Although the author has not seriously explored the genealogies of these long-established families (which apparently have been well documented by competent historians), the following notes will indicate some of their connections to Lancelot Bathurst.

Several of the most important of these families trace their lines back to Lancelot's daughter Mary. As shown on p 09.08, she married three times. Her first husband was Capt Francis MERIWETHER, JP, Clerk of Essex County, Member of the House of Burgesses, who had large land holdings in the county. He built the Bathurst estate, *circa* 1692, naming it after her. It was situated, in Essex County, on the west bank of the Rappahannock River, at the mouth of Piscataway Creek - this being about 3 miles SE of Tappahannock and 65 miles due south of Washington DC. In the book entitled *Old Homes of Essex County*, (Woman's Club of Essex County; 1940, revised printing 1957; Williams Printing, Richmond, Va), it is stated that the "site of BATHURST on the Piscataway Creek is now marked by the remains of two crumbling chimneys. Once the home of some of Essex County's most distinguished sons of the Colonial period, it is now but a memory. About 17 years ago the house was purchased by a lady of Albemarle County who intended removing it to another section of the State. It was found, however, that the structure was in such an advanced state of decay that the idea was abandoned. It was pulled down and only the panelling, mantels and doors were taken away".

The short article later adds a tantalising glimpse of the past: "Perhaps no other place in Essex County has gathered so great a number of stories and traditions of romance and tragedy. The remembered "Ghost Story" is connected with the blood stains on the floor which bring back memories of the lovely daughter of the house and her two suitors, one of whom was shot and buried beneath an old pear tree in the garden. The novel "George Balcome" is said to have been inspired by the traditions of Bathurst and its people".

Capt Francis MERIWETHER's widow, Mary Bathurst #0704, and her third husband, the Hon John ROBINSON, lived on the Bathurst estate until her death in 1740. For about another 70 years it then remained in the hands of descendants

of the children of her marriage to Francis - of whom there were apparently six:

1. Elizabeth MERIWETHER, who married Drury BOLLING of Prince George County. Their daughter Frances BOLLING first inherited the Bathurst estate. She married Theodoric BLAND of Prince George County (said to be a great-uncle of Theodoric BLAND of the Revolution) who sold the property to Francis SMITH - see below.

2. Francis MERIWETHER.

3. Jane MERIWETHER, who married James SKELTON of Essex County. In 1750 he contracted to rebuild the State Capital in Williamsburg, which had burned in 1746. In the *Diary of John Blair* is a paragraph dated 31 Jan 1751: "Skelton set off to go up to bury his wife, having got a black coat for it". James died in 1754. They seem to have had five children:

(a) Reuben SKELTON, Clerk of St Pauls parish, Hanover County, and

(b) Bathurst SKELTON - two brothers to whom we shall return later.

(c) Sally SKELTON, who married Col Thomas JONES. Their son Maj Thomas Ap Thomas JONES bought the Bathurst estate from George William SMITH - see below - and later passed it to his only son, Thomas Ap Thomas JONES Jnr. He was the grandfather of Judge Lewis H JONES, author of *The Descendants of Captain Roger Jones of London & Virginia* (1891; Joel Mansell, Albany, NY). Accounts vary: some say that Thomas Ap Thomas JONES Jnr sold the estate in 1812 (to a Lawrence MUSE for 4,000 pounds in English bonds) and others that the Judge inherited it, sold it in 1800 (for 4,950 pounds) and then moved to Louisville, Kentucky. In either event, its sale by the JONES family marked the end of the Bathurst estate's ownership by Bathurst descendants.

(d) Meriwether SKELTON.

(e) Lucy SKELTON, wife of Robert GILLIAM. They were of Elk Island, Gooch-land County. Her Will was dd 1784 and proved, Prince George County, 1789. They had 8 children, with many descendants - among whom the family names Skelton, Bathurst and Meriwether were frequently perpetuated as forenames.

4. Mary MERIWETHER, who died in 1750. She married 1stly William COLSTON of Essex County, and 2ndly, 1723/4, Thomas Wright BELFIELD of Richmond County. Their son John, 1725-1805, documented the genealogy of this BELFIELD family.

5. Thomas MERIWETHER, who died unmarried.

6. Lucy MERIWETHER, who married Col Francis SMITH of Gloucester County. He bought the Bathurst estate from Theodoric BLAND - see above. They were the parents of Col Meriwether SMITH, the first Representative from his District in Congress, 1778-82. The Colonel inherited Bathurst from his father. He and his wife were buried there. It next passed to his son, the Hon George William SMITH, Governor of Virginia. The Governor was among the victims of the burning of the Richmond Theatre, 26 Dec 1811. In a letter to his son, Dr Edwin Bathurst SMITH of St Louis, Missouri, US President James MONROE wrote: "Your grd father Meriwether Smith was a revolutionary character of distinction - a bold fiery patriot - he was among the first to begin the struggle for independence and went right through to the end". Governor SMITH sold the Bathurst estate to Maj Thomas Ap Thomas JONES - see above.

Returning to the eldest sons of James and Jane (Meriwether) SKELTON, one final point of interest. Reuben married Elizabeth LOMAX but died before 1760. She then married John WAYLES of Charles City County who, by his first wife (Martha EPPES), had a daughter, Martha WAYLES. This Martha married 1stly, 1766, Reuben's brother Bathurst SKELTON, 1744-68, and 2ndly, 1772, Thomas JEFFERSON, 1743-1826, the famous Virginian who eventually became the third President of the United States.

(Docs: AP106; GP40; GP41; GP59; GT16)

Family: BATHURST
Wills
Doc: WC90 - 0702
Latest revision: 06.01.1992

Page: 1

Subject: The Will of Lawrence Bathurst

The following is the text of the Will of Lawrence Bathurst, transcribed from a photocopy of the Court record of it. This supersedes Doc: WT32 and also a version which appears in Doc: GT16.

"In the Name of God Amen I Lawrence Bathurst of Essex County in Virginia being sick & weak but of sound mind & memory doe make and ordaine this my Last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. And first I bequeath my Soul into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the merritts of my blessed Saviour Christ Jesus to obtaine Remission of my sins And my Body to the Earth from whence it was taken to be decently Interred at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named. Item I give unto my Cozn: Mary Meriwether my own Riding Horse. Item I give and bequeath unto my three Brothers in Law William Tomlin, Francis Meriwether and Drury Stith all the rest of my Estate to be equally divided betwixt them either in Virginia or Else where, And lastly I doe Constitute and Appoint two of my Brothers in Law aforesaid William Tomlin Francis Meriwether my Executors to this my last Will and Testament, As Witness my hand and Seale this Twenty ninth Day of December Seventeen hundred and four Signed Sealed and Published in the presence of us
Those words interlined before assigned.

Lawrence Bathurst (Seal)

his
William X Grinell
mark

Will Daingerfield

Proved by the Oaths of Wm Grinell & William
Daingerfield ye Witnesses hereto, In Essex
County Court ye 11th day of Febr'y 1705/6. And
is Recorded

Teste Richard Buckner Cl Cur"

Notes:

Mary Meriwether was his sister, not cousin - an error that was obviously made by the Clerk in copying the original document into the Court records. The final five-word phrase appears to have been his own explanatory notation, not a part of the text of the Will. This Court record lacks proper punctuation. William Daingerfield, one of the witnesses, subsequently married the testator's sister Elizabeth #0703.

Related information concerning Lawrence's estate is given on p 2.

Essex County Court records show that on 10 Sept 1706, Francis Meriwether - acting as one of the executors of Lawrence's Will - filed an inventory of his estate. The following is a transcript of this document:

"An Inventory of the Estate of Lawrence Bathurst Deced.

To 102 Ounces & 5 penny wt of Plate Troy wt at 5 s per Ounce	25: 11: 3
To 1 small silver seal	00: 01: 6
To 1 Old Crosshair Ring	00: 03: 6
To 1 gold Ring	00: 08: 0
To 2 Ounces & 15 penny wt of old plate buttons at 4 s per Ounce	00: 11: 0
To one Old Mare & 2 Year Old Filly	03: 10: 0
To one very small young Mare & Filly	02: 10: 0
To one small old Trunk	00: 04: 0

32: 19: 3

We the subscribers being first sworn have according to Order of Essex County Court Appraised the Estate above mentioned of Law: Bathurst Deced wch amounts to thirty two pounds Nineteen shillings & three pence Sterl. Witness our hands this 9th day of September 1706 & also one old unfired Gunn at 5 shillings.

Signed

Henry X Woodnot
his mark

September the 9th day 1706
The above sd Appraisers were sworn
per me James Boughan

Fran: Moore

Will: Young

Presented on Oath by Francis Meriwether one of ye Extrs of the last will & Testamt of Lawrence Bathurst deced to Essex County Court ye 10th day of Sptr 1706 and Wm Tomlin ye other of ye Extrs of ye sd deceds last Will made Oath that he had not in his possession nor knew of any more of ye sd Deceds Estate, whereupon the above Inventory and Appraismt was Ordered to be Recorded & is Recorded

Teste Richard Buckner Cl Cur"

Notes:

20 pennyweights = one troy ounce = approximately 1.097 ounces avoirdupois.
12 pennies (pence) = one shilling, and 20 shillings = one pound sterling.
Silver is currently (Jan 1991) worth \$4.70 US per troy ounce. The 102.25 ozs of silver plate would thus now have a metal value of \$480.58 US. However, it would obviously have a greater but undeterminable value as antique silverware.

(Photocopies of the Court records of the Will and Inventory are filed with Doc: L219/5 - correspondence with Robert Wayne Bathurst #5283, the donor).

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Track Family History Through Ellis Island

Web Site Database Not Ready Yet

NEW YORK, 2:03 p.m. EDT April 18, 2001 -- The Internet has made it easier for families to trace their history. And now there is a new way to get a blast from your past.

You can search for your ancestors who entered the United States through Ellis Island.

The Web site, ellislandrecords.org has records of 22 million immigrants who arrived at New York City's port between 1892 and 1924.



The site, organized by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is still updating information and links. Creators say that it will be about a month before searches are fully operational.

Access to ellislandrecords.org has been hit-or-miss Wednesday. The site is being bombarded by users.

The Web site is likely to attract millions of visitors. It's connected through the Family Immigration History Center at Ellis Island.

The searchable database will include immigrants' names, ages, nationalities, hometowns and other information.



The center offers anyone with ancestors who arrived at Ellis Island their own individual glimpse at the past.

More than 20 pieces of information about your ancestor's journey could be available. Some of the information you would never find out otherwise.

You can learn how old the person that you're tracing was, their physical characteristics, how much money they had with them, where they were coming from and where they were going, right down to the address.

The information is accessible from 41 computers at the center or from your own computer at www.ellislandrecords.org.

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March 24, 2001

Christina Bitterly

Life Events

Birth:	8 MAR 1869	NY
Christening:		
Death:	29 JUL 1936	Ingersol, Alfalfa, OK (Keith Cemetery)
Burial:		
Residence:		

Miscellaneous Information

Physical Description:
Occupation:
Religion:
Title:
Alias:
Gender: F

Notes

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March 24, 2001

George Grant Bathurst¹

Life Events

Birth: 22 AUG 1864

Lane, Franklin, KS

Christening:**Death:** BEF. 29 JUL 1936**Burial:****Residence:**

Miscellaneous Information

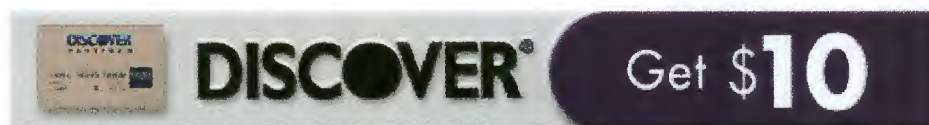
Physical Description:**Occupation:****Religion:****Title:****Alias:****Gender:** M

Notes

1 1920 Fed Census Alfalfa Co., OK

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March 24, 2001

August Bitterly¹

Life Events

Birth:	ABT. 1830	Switzerland/Germany
Christening:		
Death:	OCT 1897	Douglas Co., KS (Stony Point Cemetery, Palmyra Twp. Lot 20)
Burial:		
Residence:		

Miscellaneous Information

Physical
Description:
Occupation:
Religion:
Title:
Alias:
Gender: M

Notes

¹ 13 March 1865 discharged @@ Madison, IN desires to be addressed at Syracuse, Onandaga Co., NY.

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