

Dunham Singletary

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

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President's Letter

This month is an exciting time for genealogists waiting for the 1940 census to become public. Many of us will be looking to see if we appear on this census as young children.

There are several web sites where you can view the 1940 census but Ancestry.com may be the most helpful one to use. They have created a system by which you can browse the census, or you can locate your family more easily by entering information by State, County and City or Town. Stephan Morse and Joel Weintraub have created a system to help locate the address where your family lived. See the introductory information on the Ancestry.com page to learn more.

Only two states have been indexed by family surname so far, Delaware and Nevada. The rest of the states will be indexed for a surname search over the next few months.

And don't forget the NBC special currently running the popular program Who Do You Think You Are? Missed an episode? Go to <http://www.nbc./who-do-you-think-you-are/> where the past episodes will be running for a few months longer.

David Lee Dunham, President

Editor's Corner

Two articles will be of interest to readers of this issue of the DSFC newsletter. The first, by Bruce W. Dunham, contributor at large, tells the story of "The Sword of General Warren" which was once owned by **Cornelius Dunham**.

This man was Cornelius⁶ Dunham, (1748-1835). His line back was Cornelius⁵, Israel⁴, Eleazer³, Joseph², Deacon John¹ Dunham. Cornelius was born in that part of Carver, MA which was once part of Plympton, MA. He lived in Belfast, Maine, but in later life he moved back to Abington, MA. Some records say that Cornelius died and is buried in the small Curtis Cemetery at Pemaquid Point, Maine. Cornelius' son Isaac was the lighthouse keeper at Pemaquid Point, and it may be that there is a memorial stone for Cornelius there. However, Vital Records of Abington, MA show Cornelius and his wife Lydia (Atwood) Dunham buried there.

The Summary of DNA Relationships of men descended from Deacon John Dunham will be of interest to anyone interested in the meaning of the DNA test results and the relationship shown by the DYS markers.

Gratia Dunham Mahony, Editor

Member's Corner



Gratia Dunham Mahony with
Great-granddaughter Payton Sieja
Easter Sunday 8 April 2012

Here is a picture of Gratia and her great-Granddaughter Payton Sieja. Perhaps Payton's children or grandchildren will want to do some family searching and will check the Federal Census to look for Gratia in the 1940 census.

They may be very surprised by what they find!

(See the article below.)

1940 Census

The 1940 Federal Census is now available for viewing! There are several web sites where you can see the original images of this long awaited census. They are:

www.Ancestry.com
<http://1940census.archives.gov/>
www.FamilySearch.org/1940census
www.myheritage.com/research

The index by surname will be compiled over the next few months so you must now search by the address where your family lived in 1940. There is a search engine which will help you locate the page where a particular street can be found. You can browse the collection by township, but if you already know the cross streets (in the State, County and City) of interest to you, you can enter that information to narrow down your search.

There is some valuable information on the 1940 census which shows the occupation of the head of household, and where the family lived in 1935.

I easily found my family including myself at age 2 years. However, one can't believe everything you see on the 1940 census page—case in point-- I WAS LISTED AS A SON.

The Sword of General Warren

By: Bruce W. Dunham



The Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. By John Trumbull
Boston Museum of Fine Arts

On prominent display in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a painting by John Trumbull that depicts "The Death of General Joseph Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775". The painting depicts the culmination of the battle as the British troops overrun the American position. Even though the British were repulsed twice with heavy losses the conclusion was almost inevitable as the American soldiers ran out of gunpowder and shot needed to hold the position.

The focus of the painting as betrayed by the title is the death of Dr. Joseph Warren. I say Dr.

Warren instead of General Warren because he had only been offered the rank of Major General 3 days before the battle and had refused the offer. He chose to serve as a Private under General Israel Putnam who had more military experience. Doctor Warren at that time was as well known as Paul Revere or John Adams. He had served as president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, had enlisted Paul Revere and William Dawes to spread word of the British advance toward Lexington and Concord and had himself led militia against the British as they retreated from Concord and was nearly killed in that engagement. At Bunker Hill he was among those inspiring the men to hold rank against superior numbers. Taunting the British, Warren reportedly declared: "These fellows say we won't fight! By Heaven, I hope I shall die up to my knees in blood!" (From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Warren)

The painting is as inspirational as Trumbull's later painting of The Surrender of Cornwallis because here we have the beginning of the revolution and Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown is essentially the end of the conflict. The painting shows Dr. Warren in a beam of light as he lies dying and next to his body lays the sword that has fallen from his grasp. In many ways the death of Doctor Warren is a premonition of all those who will take up swords and muskets and lay down their lives to achieve the ultimate goal of victory and freedom.



The question I have for the readers is how many of you knew that Dr Warren's sword was once in the possession of Capt. Cornelius Dunham **of Plympton, Massachusetts and Belfast, Maine?**

The following excerpt is from Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 9 (pp348-350) dated Sept. 14, 1822, 47 years after the battle:

“At the request of Captain Cornelius Dunham of this town, the proprietor of the sword, we this day publish a copy of the declaration establishing its identity. The original declaration, and the sword, are now in the possession of the Hon. William Davis of Plymouth, Massachusetts. With those who have long known Capt. Dunham, no doubt can exist of the correctness of his statement, according to his best recollections; nor of his sincere and firm belief that the sword he possesses is unequivocally the identical sword used by Warren, at the memorable battle in which he fell.

(Copy)

I, Cornelius Dunham, gentleman, of the age seventy-four years, born in that part of the town of Plympton, now called Carver, in the county of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts; now an inhabitant of the town of Belfast, in the county of Hancock, State of Maine; being, by the mercy of God, of sound mind and memory, do declare, testify and say — that in the year 1775 I was in the capacity of seaman on board the schr. Priscilla of Plymouth, John Foster Williams, master, returning from the West Indies, via Philadelphia, being off Nantucket shoals about six or eight weeks after the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, we were captured by the British squadron which was then proceeding to take the neat stock from Gardener's Island, near New London.

A prize-master and crew were put on board said schooner, and ordered to Boston. Myself, my brother James, and Samuel Rider of Plymouth, being sick, were permitted to remain on board the schooner, which soon after arrived in Boston. We remained on board some weeks, and were then all taken to Halifax, in a schooner belonging to Samuel Jackson of Plymouth, which had been commanded by Capt. Cornelius White; but was then under the command of Lemuel Goddard.

After we recovered from our sickness we found some friends at Halifax; and I was there employed in the store of Mr. William Lambert, who may be now living in the city of Boston. While employed in Mr. Lambert's store, the servant of a British officer wished me to purchase of him a sword; and ascertaining by a certificate that he was authorized to sell it, I accordingly did purchase it. — After the purchase, he informed me it was the sword taken from " Doctor Warren immediately after he fell at the battle of Bunker Hill." I had no suspicion of this fact till after I had paid him for it. I asked him if his master would vouch for the truth of what he had alleged. He answered me " he would." I then went with him to his master, whom I found to be a nofficer and a gentleman; who, according to my best recollection was a colonel, and about thirty years of age. The officer told me that he had taken the same sword from Gen. Warren, when lying dead on the battle ground; and that he gave it to his servant. The officer also informed me that " General Warren fell not far from the Redoubt" — these being the words he used, as I particularly remember ; and that after the British entered the redoubt he saw Warren before he fell. The officer remarked that he endeavored to prevent his men from firing, but could not; and that Warren, remaining too long on the ground he had defended, was shot dead in his view. The officer likewise informed me that "Warren was buried in common with the rest of the dead. I had not been in possession of the sword an hour when I was offered a great price for it by a Mr. Robinson, of Philadelphia, who was very desirous to possess it; but I was not willing to part with it for any price. Mr. Lambert, seeing me so much attached to the sword, gave me a gun, and a French gentleman gave me, at the same time, a cartouch box. — On my return to Plymouth in 1777 I gave general information that I had purchased at Halifax the sword which the late Gen. Warren wore at the battle of Bunker Hill; and hundreds had

knowledge of it as such, and frequently saw it. I never took the sword to sea with me, but left it at home as a precious relic. I once equipped myself with it and my gun, on the alarm of a descent of the British at Fairhaven ; but before I reached that place, they had reembarked. The time of my purchasing the sword was after the British evacuated Boston, and before the fleet sailed from Halifax for New York.

From the information given by the British officer, I then had not, nor have I since had, the least doubt of this being the sword of the late Gen. Joseph Warren; and which is the same sword which I delivered to the Hon. William Davis and William Jackson, Esq. at Plymouth on the 15th August last, at the moment of my departure for this place. — During the period of forty-seven years that this sword has been in my possession, and proclaimed as being the sword of the late Gen. Joseph Warren, it has never been denied as such, and no claims have been made to any other sword as appertaining to him. — When I purchased the sword it was in good order; but during my long absence at sea, it has lost many of its ornaments.

Done at Belfast, in the State of Maine this fourteenth of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

(Signed) Cornelius Dunham.

State of Maine, Hancock, ss. Belfast, Sept. 14, 1822.

Then the above named Cornelius Dunham made solemn oath that the facts related by him in the foregoing declaration, by him subscribed, are true according to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, (Signed) William White, Justice of Peace."

Cornelius Dunham went on to serve on the Brig. Defense and command of the schooner Hopewell which was commissioned on July 26, 1782. He died a few months shy of his 87th year on July 15, 1835 and has been listed as buried near the lighthouse at Pemaquid Point, ME where his son Isaac was the lighthouse keeper or at the more likely location of Hillside Cemetery in Abington, Massachusetts. Any update on the correct location would be appreciated.

Whatever happened to the sword? The sword was reported to be in the possession of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which Capt. Dunham was honorary member but this has not been verified. This is now part of the National Park Service.

(From: <http://westinnewengland.blogspot.com/search?q=cornelius>).

Summary of DNA Relationships

by Gratia Dunham Mahony

The chart below is designed to show the relationships of twenty-three Dunham men who have participated in the Dunham DNA project. Please note, this is only for descendants of the Deacon John Dunham line. A similar chart is being developed for descendants of the Dunham-Singletary line and will appear in the next newsletter.

A number of people have asked if they are descendants of Deacon John Dunham if their test results at the 25 marker level do not exactly match the control person who is George Dunham, DNA test kit #1785. George Dunham is a proven descendant of Deacon John Dunham through standard genealogical research. He was the first Dunham man tested in this line and is therefore called the “control person.”

I have shown the 15 men whose first 25 markers match exactly and are thus descendants of Deacon John Dunham. Following are 7 men whose markers match 24 out of 25 markers, and 1 man whose markers match 23 out of 25 markers. Following each category you will see the explanation given by Family Tree DNA of the probability of a match. Family Tree DNA has also given the markers which tend to move (or mutate) most rapidly. The markers which are mismatched in all of the men tested at the 24/25 or the 23/25 level fall into the category of markers which move most rapidly.

Sixteen of the twenty-three Dunham men participated in the 37 marker DNA analysis. The chart below shows the results of these sixteen Dunham, plus a result for George E. Doty which demonstrates a probably relationship to descendants of Deacon John Dunham. It should also be noted that George E. Doty was tested at the 67 marker level and matched descendants of the Deacon John Dunham line 64/67.

NOTE: TO MAKE IT EASIER TO READ THE CHART IT WILL BEGIN ON THE NEXT PAGE. (please turn to page 8)

DNA Relationships of Dunham men at the 25 Y-chromosome STR marker level.

25/25

#1785 George Dunham
#2135 Paul Dunham
#3012 John L. Dunham
#5791 Russell H. Dunham, III
#6101 William C. Dunham
#6219 A. Neil Dunham
#7744 Carl A. Dunham
#45245 Robert E. Dunham
#83286 Norwood Dunham
#101630 F. Michael Dunham
#129764 Ron R. Dunham
#182261 Steven M. Dunham
#187802 Jeffrey M. Dunham
#202392 Bruce W. Dunham
#206541 Howard P. Dolan (birth father was a Dunham)

Likely share a common ancestor within genealogical time frame. The probability of a close relationship is **very high**.

24/25

#2967	Russell Howard Dunham	DYS 389-2
#50227	Peter C. Dunham	DYS 385a
#77883	Franklin E. Dunham	DYS 449
#149257	Lloyd Ray Dunham	DYS 385a
#205213	John M. Dunham of Australia	DYS 449
#213573	Myrl Grant Dunham	DYS 449
#213189	Frederick H. Dunham	DYS 389-2

Likely share a common ancestor within genealogical time frame. The mismatched markers (which have shown themselves to move most rapidly) are often:
DYS 439; DYS 385; DYS 389-1; DYS 389-2; DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464

23/25

#10458	Edward Lee Dunham	DYS 391	DYS 458
#127955	Charles Edward Dunham, Jr.	DYS 388	DYS 449

May share a common ancestor within genealogical time frame. The probability of a relationship is good. However, results show 2 mutations therefore there may be more time between you and the other surnamed person. The mismatched markers (which have shown themselves to move most rapidly) are often:
DYS 439; DYS 385; DYS 389-1; DYS 389-2; DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464

Gratia's note: DYS 391 is a one step mutation from all of the above Dunham men. DYS 458 is a marker shown to move most rapidly.

DNA Relationships of Dunham men at the 37 Y-chromosome STR marker level.

37/37

- #1785 George Dunham
- #2135 Paul C. Dunham
- #5791 Russell H. Dunham, III
- #7744 Carl A. Dunham

Very tightly related. Relationship extremely close with the common ancestor; over 95% probability within 8 generations. Very few people achieve this close level of a match.

36/37

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| #6219 | A. Neil Dunham | DYS 570 |
| #45245 | Robert E. Dunham | DYS 607 |
| #182261 | Steven M. Dunham | DYS 570 |
| #202392 | Bruce W. Dunham | DYS 570 |
| #187802 | Jeffrey M. Dunham | DYS 570 |

Tightly related. Very few people achieve this close level of a match. Most likely they matched 24/25 or 25/25 . The mismatch will be found within DYS 576; DYS 570; or DYS CDY

35/37

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| #129764 | Ron R. Dunham | DYS 460 | DYS 570 |
| #213573 | Myrl Grant Dunham | DYS 449 | DYS 570 |
| #2967 | Russell Howard Dunham | DYS 389-2 | DYS 570 |
| #149251 | Lloyd R. Dunham | DYS 385a | DYS 442 |

Related. The mismatch is within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe. It is likely that this person matched exactly or closely at the 25 marker level. The mismatch is within DYS 439; DYS 385; DYS 389i; DYS 389ii; DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464; DYS 576; DYS 570; DYS CDY.

34/37

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| #205213 | John M. Dunham of Australia | DYS 449 | DYS 570 | DYS 442 |
| #50227 | Peter C. Dunham | DYS 385a | DYS 570 | DYS CDYb |
| #213189 | Frederick H. Dunham | DYS 389-2 | DYS 570 | DYS 456 |

Related. The relationship is likely within the range of most well-established surname lineages in Western Europe. Most likely they matched exactly or closely on previous Y-DNA tests. The mismatch is within DYS 439; DYS 385; DYS 389i; DYS 389ii; DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464; DYS 576; DYS 570; DYS CDY.

(continued on page 10)

In addition George E. Doty has participated in DNA analysis. His results do not match the Doty descendants and George is fairly certain that he may descend from one of the Dunham men who lived in Sharon, CT or Amenia, NY. (see article in DSFC newsletter Vol. 9, Issue 1, p. 5-8). The DNA results for George E. Doty match 34/37 to the descendants of Deacon John Dunham.

#43947 George E. Doty DYS 385a DYS 570 DYS 576

DNA Relationships of Dunham men at the 67 Y-chromosome STR marker level.

67/67

#1785 George Dunham

#2135 Paul C. Dunham

#7744 Carl A. Dunham

Very tightly related. Very few people achieve this close level of a match.

66/67

#187802 Jeffrey M. Dunham DYS 570

Very tightly related.

65/67

#182261 Steven M. Dunham DYS 570 DYS 531

Tightly related. It is most likely that they matched 36/37 or 37/37. Very few people achieve this close level of a match.

NOTE: The above 5 men are the only ones to date (14 April, 2012) who have been tested at the 67 marker level. However, for future reference it should be noted that the higher the number of markers tested, the greater the number of mutations are possible while still indicating a relationship to a common ancestor.

For instance: Related. A match of 63/67 or 64/67 still indicated that the individual is related to the common ancestor. It is most likely that they matched 24/25, 36/37, 37/37. Mismatches are within DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464; DYS 576; DYS 570p; DYS CDY.

Related. A match 61/67 or 62/67 means that they may share a common ancestor within the genealogical time frame. The common ancestor is probably not recent, but may still be within the range of most well-established surname lineages in Western Europe. It is most likely that they matched 24/25, 36/37 or 37/37. Mismatches are within DYS 458; DYS 459; DYS 449; DYS 464; DYS 576; DYS 570p; DYS CDY.

Probably Related. A 60/67 match means that they may share a common ancestor within the genealogical time frame. If they test additional individuals they will most likely find that their

DNA falls in-between the persons who are 7 apart, demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype. If several or many generations have passed, it is likely that these two lines are related through distant family lines. The only way to confirm the relationship is to test additional family lines and to find where the mutations took place.

(end of article)

Civil War Death Toll Estimate Rises

An article by Guy Gugliotta, published in the New York Times 2 April 2012, tells of a much higher death toll resulting from the Civil War than previously thought. Previous estimates of the number of men who died in the Civil War were 618,222. Of these 360,222 were from the North and 258,000 from the South. Work by J. David Hacker, a demographic historian from Binghamton University in New York, shows that the death toll was more than 20 percent higher. This estimate would place the death toll at 750,000.