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# Newsletter

incorporated in 2004 as Dunham/Singletary Family Connections

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Issue 3

15 July 2021

Volume 18

## From the President:

Here in the northwest U.S. surviving the heat – seeing 120-degree temps when 90s are usually considered “way too hot”. Writing this, I think of my ancestors who didn’t have the luxury of air conditioning. It’s only mid-July and August is usually the hottest month here, so I am not sure what to expect next month. I hope all of you make it through this summer – happy and comfortably cool!

To add to our body of knowledge this quarter, we have an article contributed by James George Dunham that is a very interesting read indeed – a DNA Detective Story! Gratia was able to visit the Trinity Church in Woodbridge founded by Jonathan Dunham and has added a history of the home there to her body of work. And James Streeter has contributed more time and effort on the website as well.

We encourage all here to contribute their family stories and to preserve it for others who will come after us. Please contact us for more information.

Please encourage your Dunham family members to join our organization. Information on joining is on our website. And donations to help support our organization can be made there as well.

Until we speak again next quarter – I wish you all health and happiness

With Best Regards,

Jeffrey M. Dunham  
President  
Dunham Genealogy Research Assn.

## Editor's Corner

Now that covid has released its strangle hold on the American public, and enough people are vaccinated that it is possible to travel, I am on a summer trip. I have visited Plymouth, MA and seen the parcel of land given to John Dunham. See the recent article about the location of that land. I have also visited the Jonathan Dunham house in Woodbridge, New Jersey where I met Church warden David Wilson. He kindly gave me a tour of the house and Trinity Church. Please see the article in this newsletter [Dating the Jonathan Dunham House](#), see page 20.



On occasion we put a book review in the newsletter if a book is of particular interest to Dunham readers. A new book by Libby Copeland merits this attention. James George Dunham has written an article about Howard Lincoln Dunham, and shows the method he used to show that the man who called himself Edgar Ernest Egan was actually born Howard Lincoln Dunham, see p. 3.

Gratia Dunham Mahony, Editor

## Howard Lincoln DUNHAM (alias Edgar Ernest EGAN)

Research by James George Dunham  
9631 Moss Haven Drive, Dallas, TX 75231  
June, 2021

Howard Lincoln<sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (Alfred Gordon<sup>8</sup> Luther W<sup>7</sup> Joseph<sup>6,5</sup> Micajah<sup>4,3</sup> Joseph<sup>2</sup> Deacon John<sup>1</sup> DUNHAM) was born 31 January 1884 in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa [1], [2], [3], [4], [5] and [6] as the youngest son of Alfred Gordon<sup>8</sup> DUNHAM (1840-1910) and Fanny May<sup>4</sup> HEALAS (1844-1930). In the 1885 Iowa State Census, he appears in the household of Alfred Gordon in Buchanan County, Iowa [2] and in the 1895 Iowa State Census in the household of Alfred Gordon in both Buchanan County, Iowa [3] and Black Hawk County, Iowa [4]. On 1 June 1900 he appears in the 1900 Federal Census in the household of Alfred Gordon in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa [5] and on 13 June 1900 in the household of his brother Harry William<sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (1866-1938) in Dempster Twp, Hamlin County, South Dakota [6].

Howard married Bertha Emma BANIK (1885-1971) in Aberdeen, Brown County, South Dakota as reported in the Aberdeen Daily News [7] on or before 1 October 1904. Bertha was born in Odes'ka, Russia on 5 January 1885 and died on 4 December 1971 in Poucé Coupe, British Columbia, Dominion of Canada [8].

Howard and Bertha had three children. The first child was born after 1 June 1905 [9] and before 30 July 1907 [10] when the second child, Mabel Fannie<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM, was born in Bowdle, Edmunds County, South Dakota [10]. The name of the first-born child is unknown and died before 18 April 1910 [11] while Mabel died 25 February 1934 in Groundbirch (aka Stewart Flats), British Columbia, Dominion of Canada [12] and [13]. The third child is James Jasper<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM who was born on 27 Dec 1910 in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota [14] and died on 24 December 1973 in Salmon Arm, British Columbia, Dominion of Canada [15]. Summarizing,

1. Child<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM b. ca 1906 – d. ca 1909
2. Mabel Fannie<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM b. 30 July 1907 – d. 25 February 1934
3. James Jasper<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM b. 27 Dec 1910 – d. 24 December 1973

The last known historic record mentioning Howard is likely the 1910 Federal Census that shows Howard L. DUNHAM living with his mother on 25 April 1910 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma [16]. It is interesting to note that Howard is reported as being single while Bertha in the 1910 Federal Census is living with Karl BANIK, her father, on 18 April 1910 in Bowdle, Edmunds County, South Dakota [11] and is shown as married with Mabel Fannie<sup>10</sup> DUNHAM living with her.

On 7 May 1915 Howard married Edna Lillian MICK in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas under the alias Edgar E. EGAN [17]. Thus, sometime between 18 April 1910 and 7 May 1915 Howard Lincoln<sup>9</sup> DUNHAM assumed the alias Edgar Ernest EGAN that he used for the remainder of his life. Edna Lillian MICK was the daughter of James Edmund MICK (1857-1893) and Margaret Ann SMITH (1861-1925), born on 14 April 1889 in Orillia, Ontario, Dominion of Canada [18] and died on 7 November 1966 in Eloise, Wayne

County, Michigan [19]. Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (alias Edgar Ernest EGAN) died on 11 Jul 1967 in West Branch, Ogemaw County, Michigan [20] and is buried in the Churchill Township Cemetery at the corner of State Road and Miller Road in Selkirk, Ogemaw County, Michigan [21].

Edgar and Edna had two children. The first child was June Lillian <sup>10</sup> EGAN, born 19 Jul 1916 in Palmyra, Marion County, Missouri [22] and died 23 Dec 1992 in Garden City, Wayne County, Michigan [23]. The second and last child is Daniel Henry <sup>10</sup> EGAN, born 4 Jul 1920 in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas [24] and [25], and died 3 Mar 1975 in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan [26]. Summarizing,

4. June Lillian <sup>10</sup> EGAN b. 19 Jul 1916 – d. 23 Dec 1992
5. Daniel Henry <sup>10</sup> EGAN b. 4 Jul 1920 – d. 3 Mar 1975

I will now discuss how it was discovered that Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM and Edgar Ernest EGAN were likely the same person. In March of 2016 I received my FamilyTreeDNA kit results. The first kit appearing on the list of Family Finder matches was the “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit with 192 cM of shared DNA. DNA Painter (<https://dnainter.com/tools/sharedcmv4>) shows that these are the various cousin relationships compatible with 192 cM of shared DNA:

- 1C1R, 1C2R, 1C3R
- 2C, 2C1R, 2C2R
- 3C, 3C1R
- H1C, H1C1R, H1C2R, H1C3R
- H2C, H2C1R

A well-researched family tree was provided at that time and so I thought finding our common ancestor would literally be a “cake walk.” But no common ancestors were found which puzzled me. I looked at the family tree associated with this kit several times over the next couple of years and again found no common ancestor. However, as I gained experience in finding and interpreting matches in common with a selected match, I was able to determine that this was a DUNHAM family connection.

In the summer of 2018, I decided that something strange and unexpected was occurring and took particular notice of the H1C chain of possible relationships. My paternal grandfather James Fountain <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM Sr. had three marriages and all that is known of the second marriage is the first name of this spouse and the date and location of their divorce. The chain of H1C relationships could be a child from this second marriage. I discussed this possibility with my half-aunt Doris Lone <sup>10</sup> (DUNHAM) BRYANT (1917-2020) several times over that summer. In September I asked Doris if she would consent to moving a copy of her AncestryDNA kit data to FamilyTreeDNA so we would have a better idea of how our DUNHAM family is related to the “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit. Doris gave me her consent and the results of her FamilyTreeDNA became available on 21 September 2018 and we saw that there was 430 cM of shared DNA.

This was a major step forward as DNA Painter shows that the various cousin relationships compatible with 430 cM of shared DNA are:

- 1C1R, 1C2R
- 2C
- H1C

a substantially reduced number of possibilities. The H1C relationship was discarded as the most recent common ancestor would have to be Alfred Gordon <sup>8</sup> DUNHAM which is a (full) 1C relationship. Additionally, the 1C1R relationship occurs with an 81% probability and would be the most likely case.

So, I began looking into the associated family tree to see how a 1C1R relationship would appear. Since Doris was born in 1917 and “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit owner was born in 1935, the 1R (once removed) would most likely be on “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit’s side. On Doris’ side, a first cousin relationship meant that the common ancestors were Alfred Gordon <sup>8</sup> DUNHAM (1840-1910) and Fanny May <sup>4</sup> HEALAS (1844-1930) and so we are looking for one of their children. This led to two cases on “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit’s side. The first case was that Doris and Jonah Everett SIBOLE (1903-1984) were first cousins which implied that either John Elijah SIBOLE (1871-1939) or Anna Catherine NOVINGER (1872-1930) was a DUNHAM. The second case was that Doris and June Lillian EGAN (1916-1992) were first cousins which implied that either Edgar Ernest EGAN (1884-1967) or Edna Lillian MICK (1889-1966) was a DUNHAM. Thus, one of John Elijah SIBOLE (1871-1939), Anna Catherine NOVINGER (1872-1930), Edgar Ernest EGAN (1884-1967) or Edna Lillian MICK (1889-1966) was a DUNHAM if this was a 1C1R relationship.

Edna Lillian MICK (1889-1966) could not have been Bessie Blomcki <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (1888-1905) as Bessie died in 1905. John Elijah SIBOLE (1871-1939) could not be Clara “Carrie” May <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (1871-1960). Anna Catherine NOVINGER (1872-1930) could possibly have been Clara “Carrie” May <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM (1871-1960) who had multiple marriages but this is highly unlikely as the children of John Elijah SIBOLE and Anna Catherine NOVINGER were well documented. The birth date of Edgar Ernest EGAN was 31 January 1884 which also is the birth date for Howard – a major revelation that pointed to Howard and Edgar being the same person.

My next step was to see if I could move the research from FamilyTreeDNA to AncestryDNA as AncestryDNA allows one to search matches restricted to a particular surname and location. I searched for the surname SIBOLE, an uncommon surname, on AncestryDNA and two matches appeared – a kit with display name “debbie\_kays” and another kit with display name “J.M. managed by debbie\_kays.” When I examined the family tree for the “debbie\_kays” kit, I quickly realized that this was a daughter of the “Anna Mae ‘Ann’ Sibole” kit.

On 16 December 2018, I sent an Ancestry message to user “debbie\_kays” asking for her help in confirming that my great-uncle Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM and her great-grandfather Edgar Ernest EGAN were the same person for the following four reasons:

1. There was 430 cM of shared DNA between my half-aunt Doris Ione <sup>10</sup> (DUNHAM) BRYANT and her mother Anna Mae “Ann” SIBOLE on FamilyTreeDNA that supported a 1C1R relationship between them with over 80% probability.
2. The birth dates for Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM and Edgar Ernest EGAN were identical – 31 January 1884.
3. June Lillian <sup>10</sup> (EGAN) SIBOLE was the informant for Edgar Ernest EGAN’s death certificate and his daughter. She indicated that she did not know Edgar’s parents, which is to say, she did not know her paternal grandparents.
4. Edgar Ernest EGAN’s application for a Social Security account number (SS-5) [27] lists his mother as Fannie WILSON. This was interesting as Fannie is the name of Howard’s mother and

WILSON is the surname of Fannie's mother and Howard's maternal grandmother and appears to be an amalgamation of their names.

Deborah "Debbie" Ann (Kays) Wessel was the user "Debbie kays" and sent me contact information and we discussed this a few days later. Debbie was shocked and skeptical of Howard and Edgar being the same person, but said that she knew nothing about Edgar's family growing up and was willing to pursue the research. Debbie graciously granted me view access to her and her first cousin Joshua Leroy Moore's AncestryDNA kits as well as her mother Anna Mae "Ann" SIBOLE's FamilyTreeDNA kit. I tried several ways to show Debbie that she had a significant amount of DUNHAM family DNA over the next couple years and thus confirming that Howard and Edgar were the same person.

Finally on 8 August 2020, Debbie stated that she would like see a proof that they are the same person. I suggested that we follow the proof methodology used to prove the parents of Luther W<sup>7</sup> DUNHAM [28], [29] and [30] that is based upon an apparently new technique using a couple/parents pedigree chart that is populated with short length autosomal DNA shared matches. These matches were positioned into the pedigree chart at the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) in the pedigree chart using information in the family tree provided by the kit's owner. It is like throwing darts (matches) and seeing how they begin to flesh out the pedigree chart. With hundreds of thrown darts, one begins to see that the person of interest really does have this pedigree and thus the root couple/parents are ancestors of the person of interest. This couple/parents pedigree chart acts like the Rosetta Stone by taking hundreds of disjoint and independent pieces of autosomal DNA derived information and organizes them so they make genealogical sense.

Because the HEALAS family immigrated from England in the mid-1800's, I thought there may be some problems in proving the HEALAS maternal family line. I suggested to Debbie that it would helpful to get two other close family members to submit AncestryDNA kits. Her half-brother Leland Leroy Sibole and her sister Linda Lou (Kays) Dalton provided AncestryDNA kits and granted me view access to them.

The methodology discussed in [28], [29] and [30] was used with the root couple/parents Alfred Gordon 8 DUNHAM and Fanny May<sup>4</sup> HEALAS and the AncestryDNA kits of the four descendants of Edgar Ernest EGAN named above. The resultant couple/parents pedigree chart is shown in Figure 1. Additional generations are shown in continuation Charts. For example, the ancestors of Amos 5 GARDNER and Phebe<sup>5</sup> TIRRELL are continued on Chart 5 where Amos and Phebe appear as the root couple. The top number for each couple/parents cell indicates the number of AncestryDNA kits found with a shared DNA match whose MRCA is this couple. Equivalently, the family tree for this kit descends from a different child of that couple/parents. The second number indicates how many of the four test kits have this shared match. Hence the number of matches will be greater than or equal to the number of kits. I note that a kit may have connections to multiple couple/parents in the Chart and each connection is reflected in the Chart. Thus, the total number of kits will be greater than or equal to the number of distinct or unique kits. Cells shaded a light yellow indicate that only one descendant of the couple is known to have had children and so the number of kits and matches must be zero. For example, Deacon Joseph 4 HITCHCOCK Sr and Abigail 3 KING had only one child before Abigail died as shown in Chart 3. Joseph's later marriages are shown below the cell for him and Abigail in Chart 3. Finally, I note that the pedigree number 18 is associated with the cell for Joseph and Abigail.

The total number of kits and matches associated with a particular couple/parents in the Chart is obtained by adding up all the kits and matches for the cells in the ancestral lines in the Chart. For example, there are 21 kits and 37 matches for Robert<sup>3</sup> HEALAS and Mary<sup>2</sup> WILSON. This can be verified

by examination of Chart 1 as there are no continuation Charts for the HEALAS family. I also note that the couple/parent cell of George <sup>1</sup> WILSON is left blank as there are conflicting parentages in the literature. A total of 475 kits and 656 DNA shared matches were found of which 43 kits and 104 matches are for Alfred Gordon <sup>8</sup> DUNHAM and Fanny May <sup>4</sup> HEALAS, 401 kits and 505 matches were on the paternal (DUNHAM) family and 31 kits and 47 matches were on the maternal (HEALAS) family. If we just consider the DUNHAM and HEALAS family lines, there are 444 kits and 609 matches for the DUNHAM family and 74 kits and 151 matches for the HEALAS family. There is excellent coverage of the paternal family line on the root Chart and reasonable coverage of the maternal family line. This is too many kits and matches to be random events. Thus, Edgar Ernest EGAN is a descendant of Alfred Gordon <sup>8</sup> DUNHAM and Fanny May <sup>4</sup> HEALAS. From Edgar's birth date, we conclude that Edgar Ernest EGAN must be Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM, resolving long standing questions of what happened to Howard Lincoln <sup>9</sup> DUNHAM.

### DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree

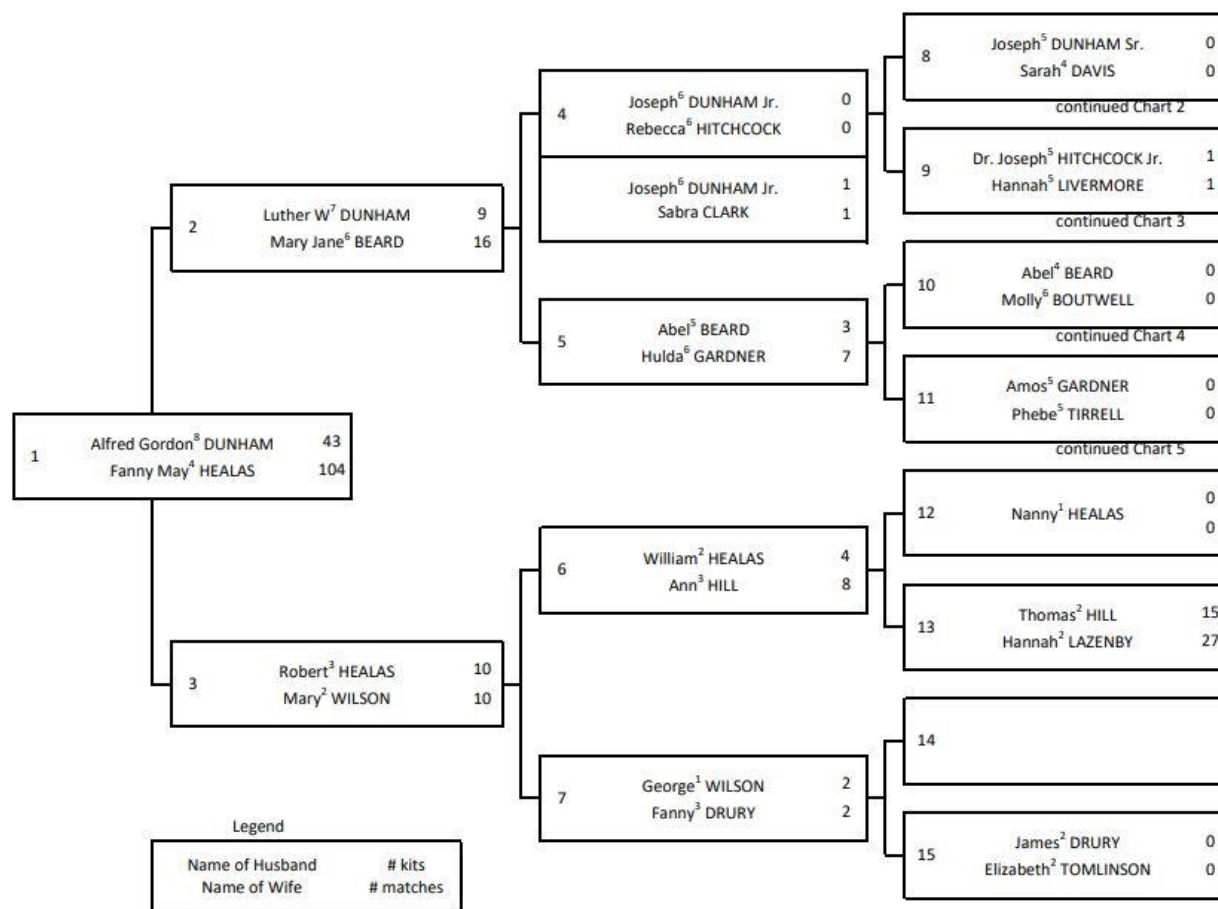


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 1

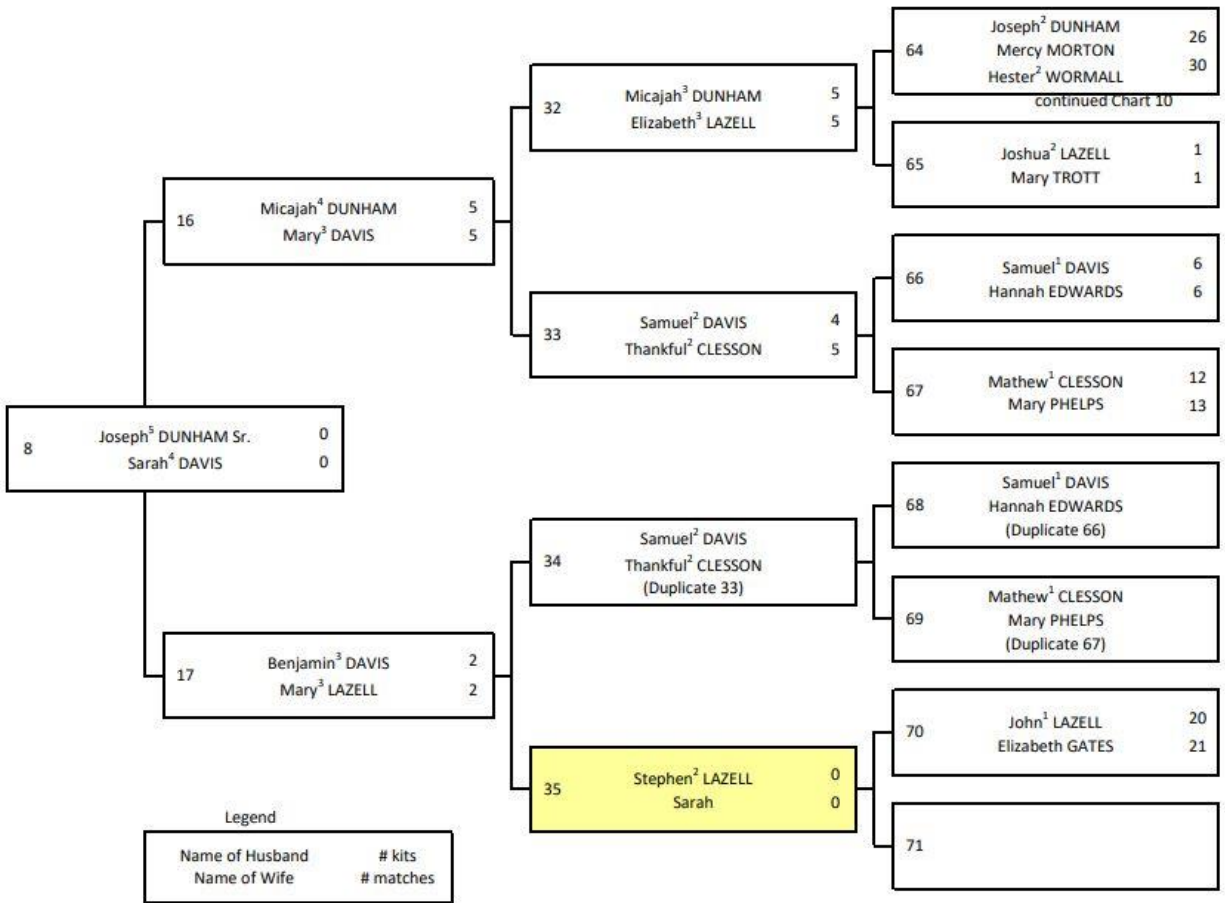


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 2



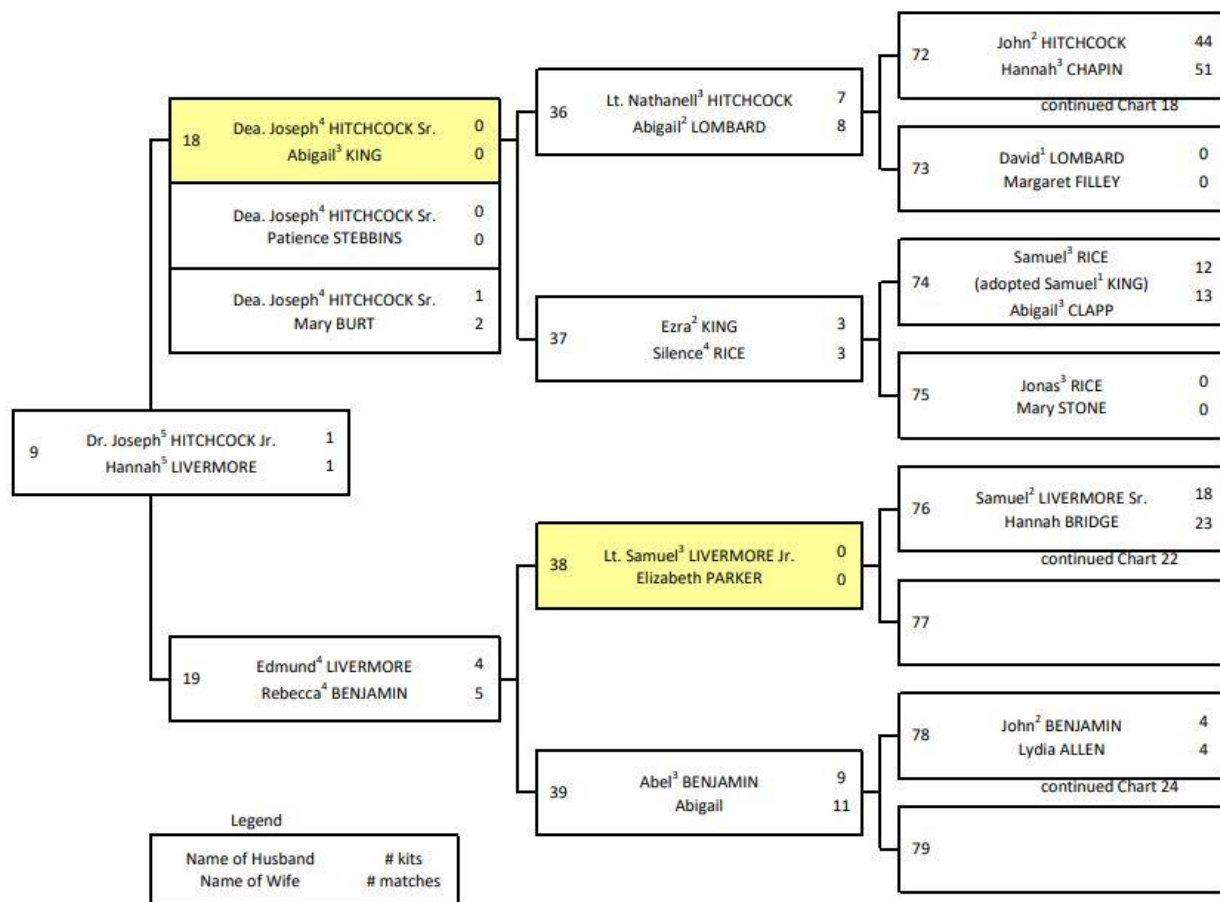


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 3

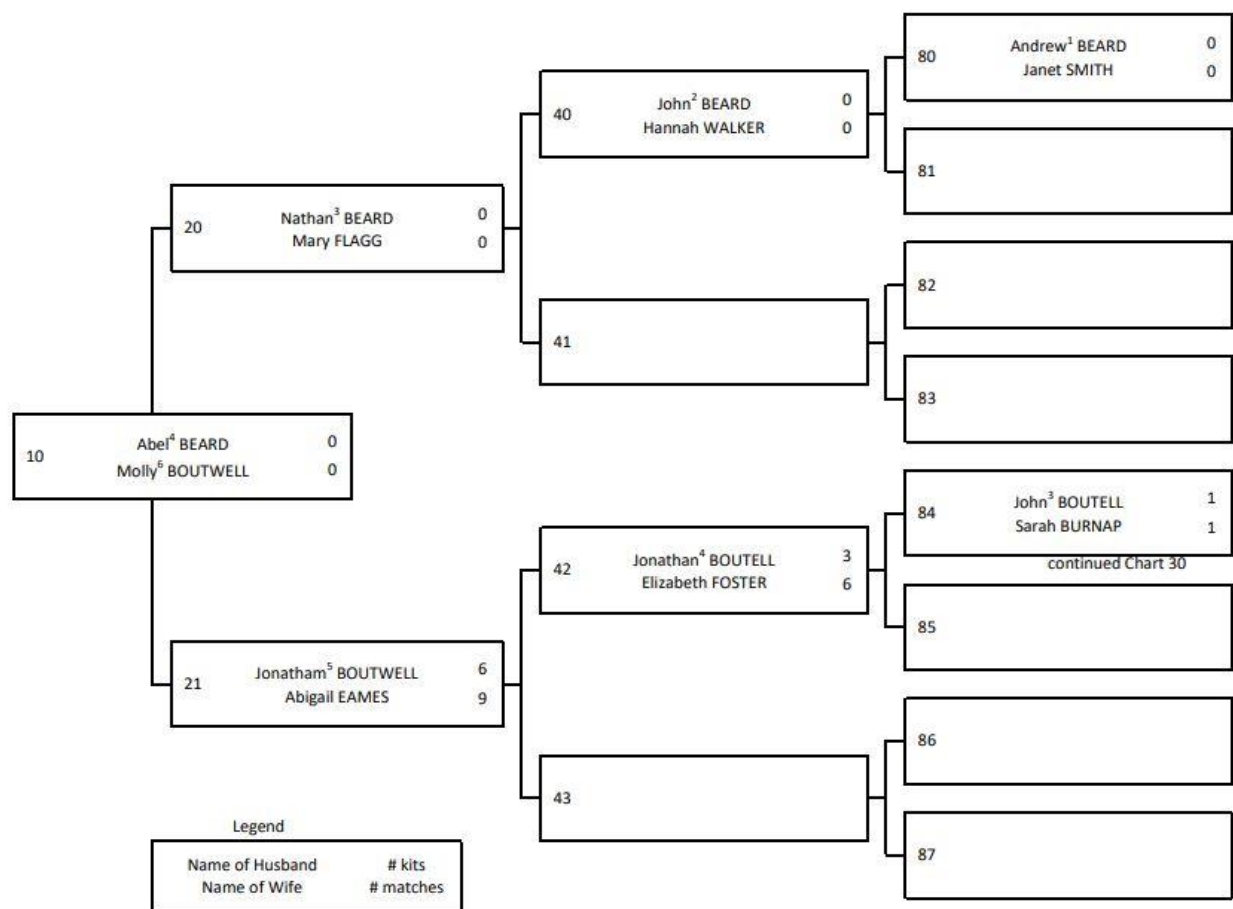


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 4

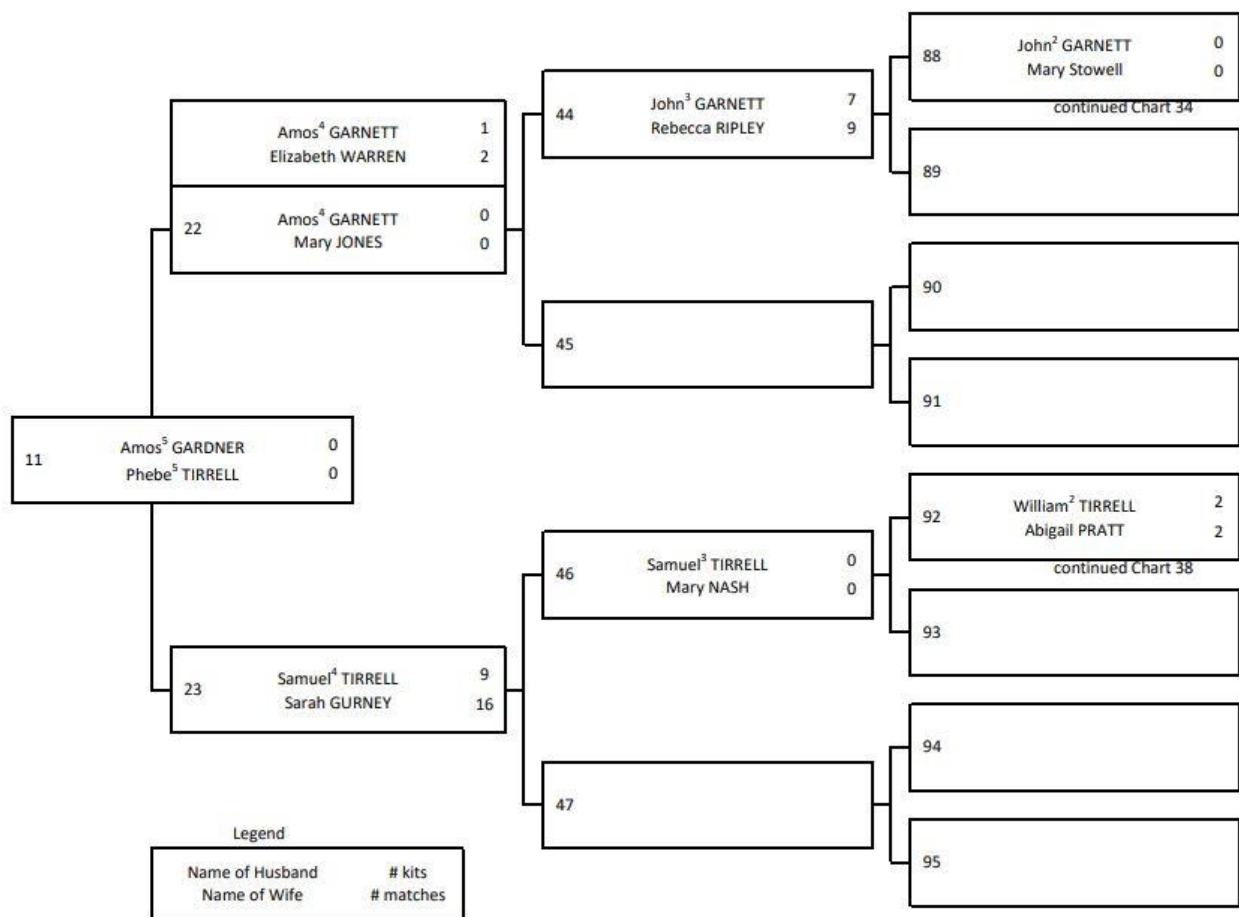


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 5

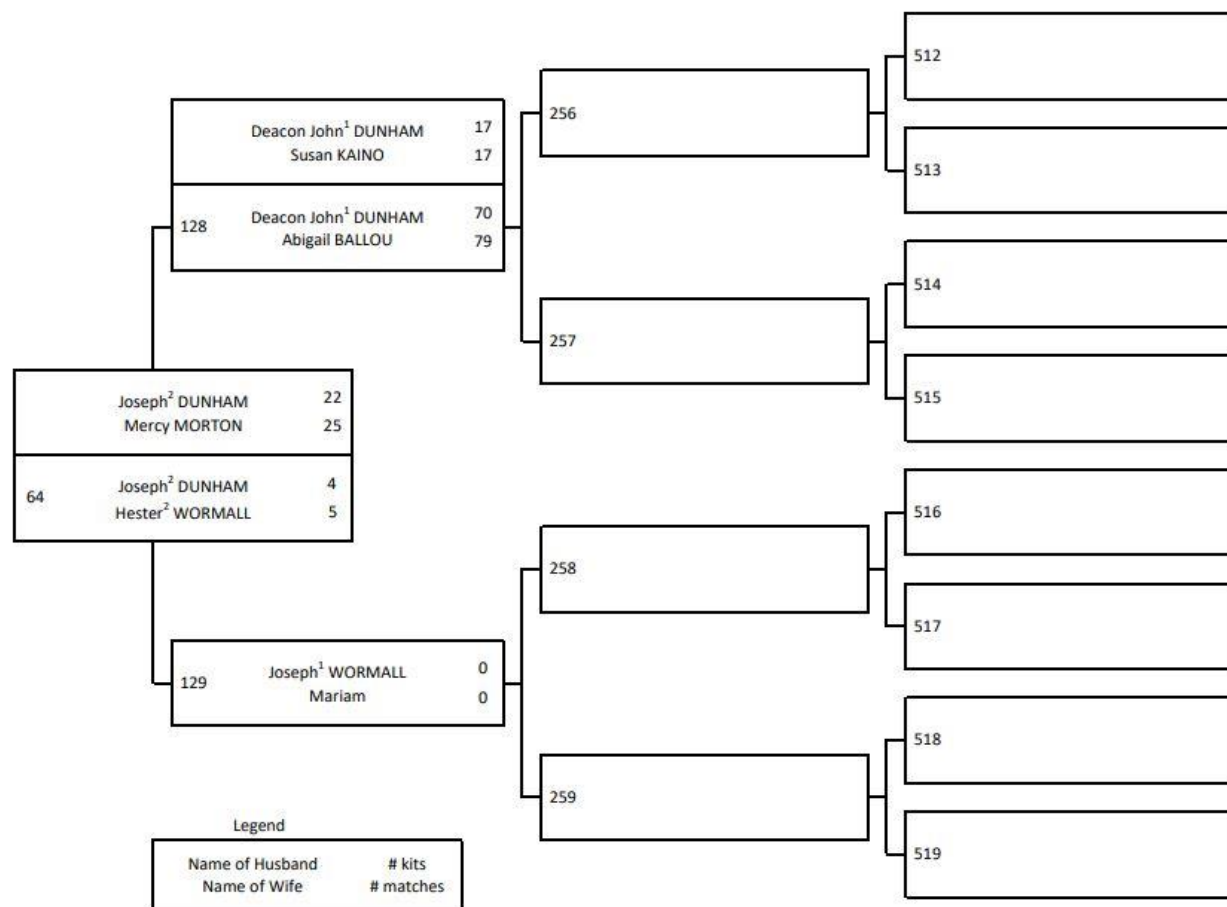


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 10

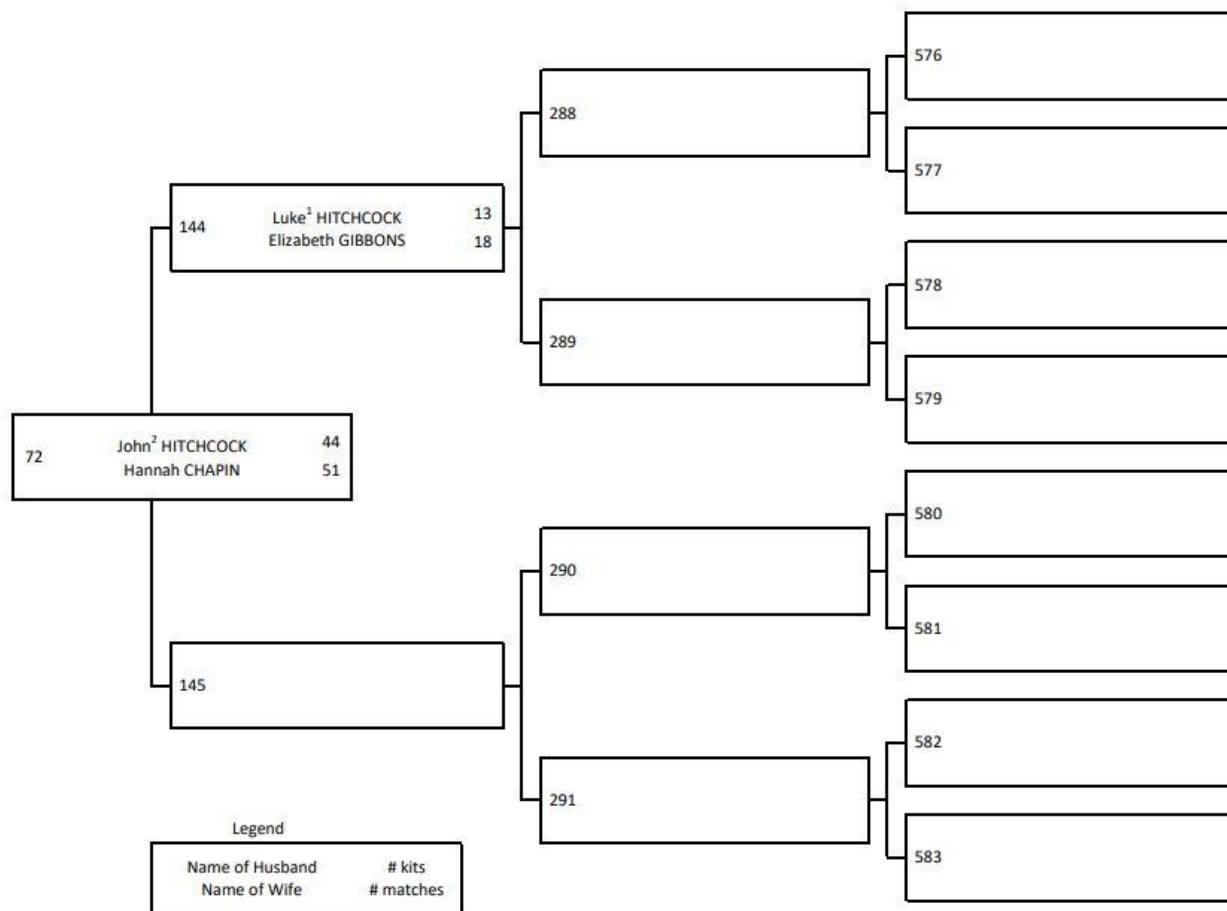


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 18

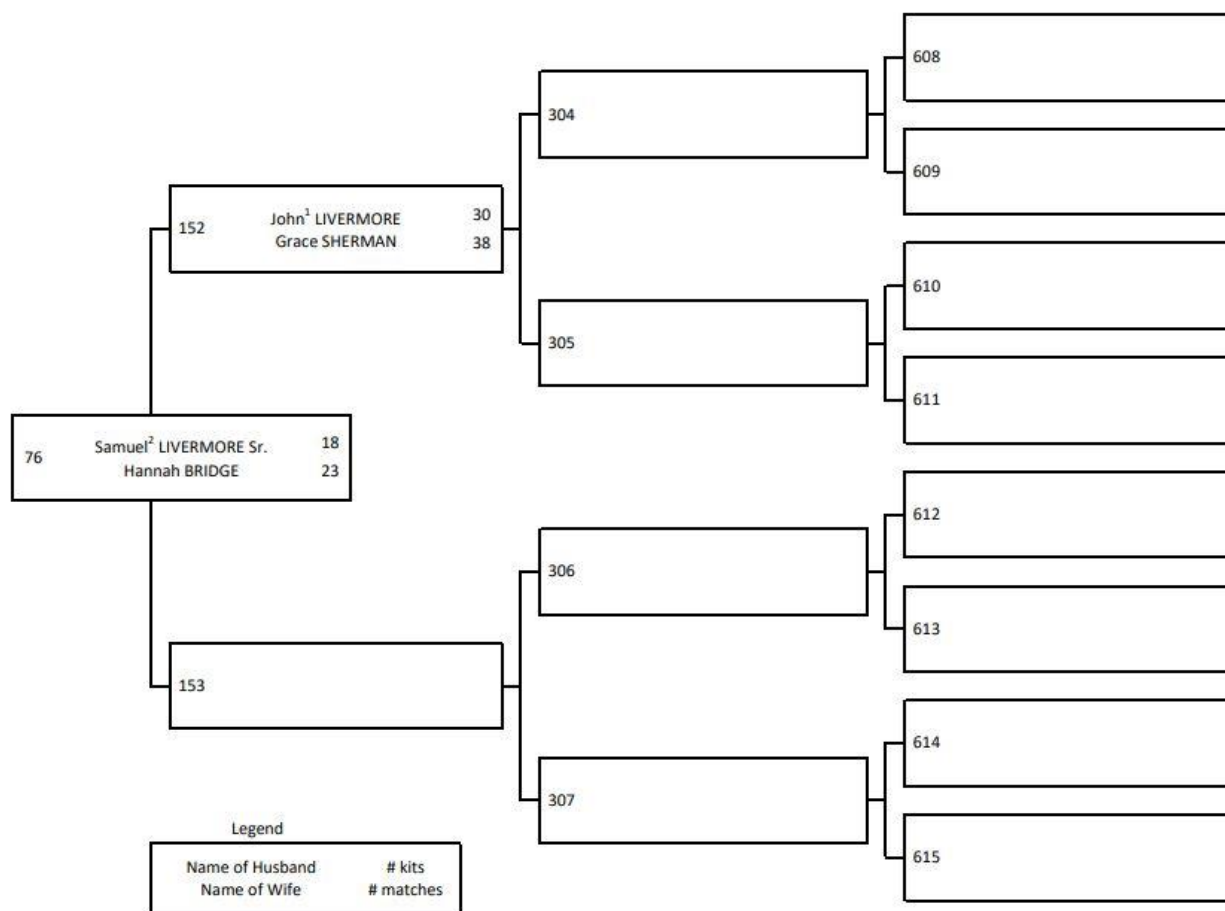


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 22

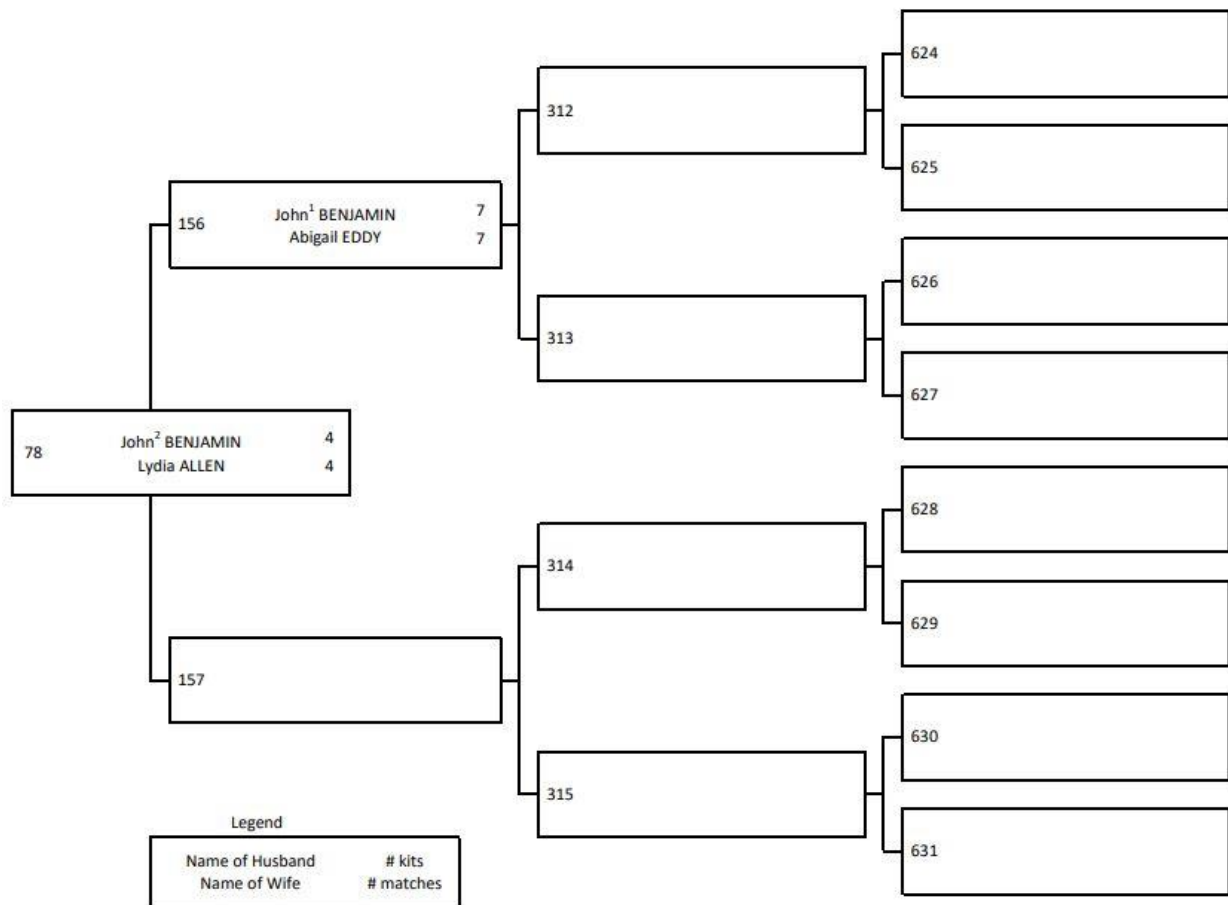


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 24

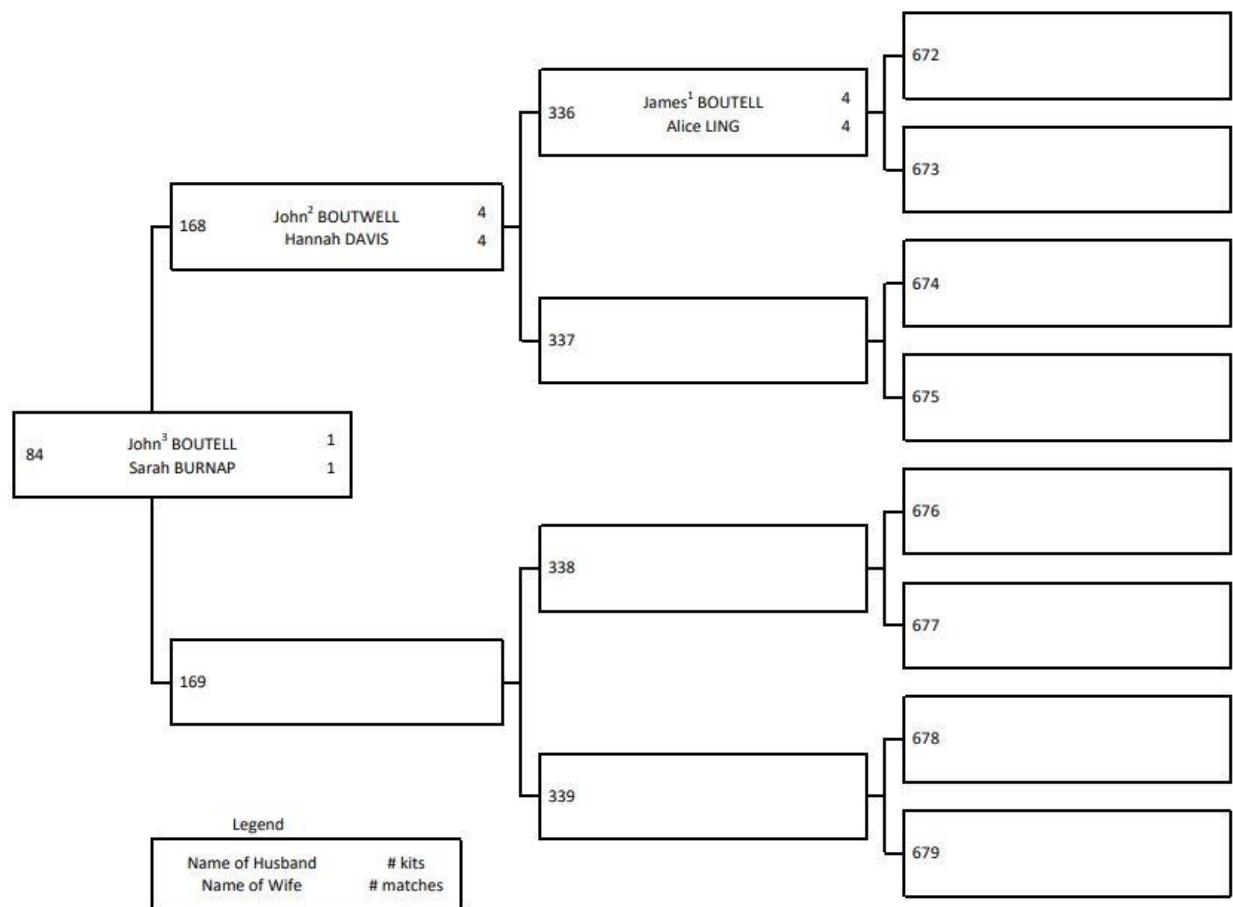


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 30



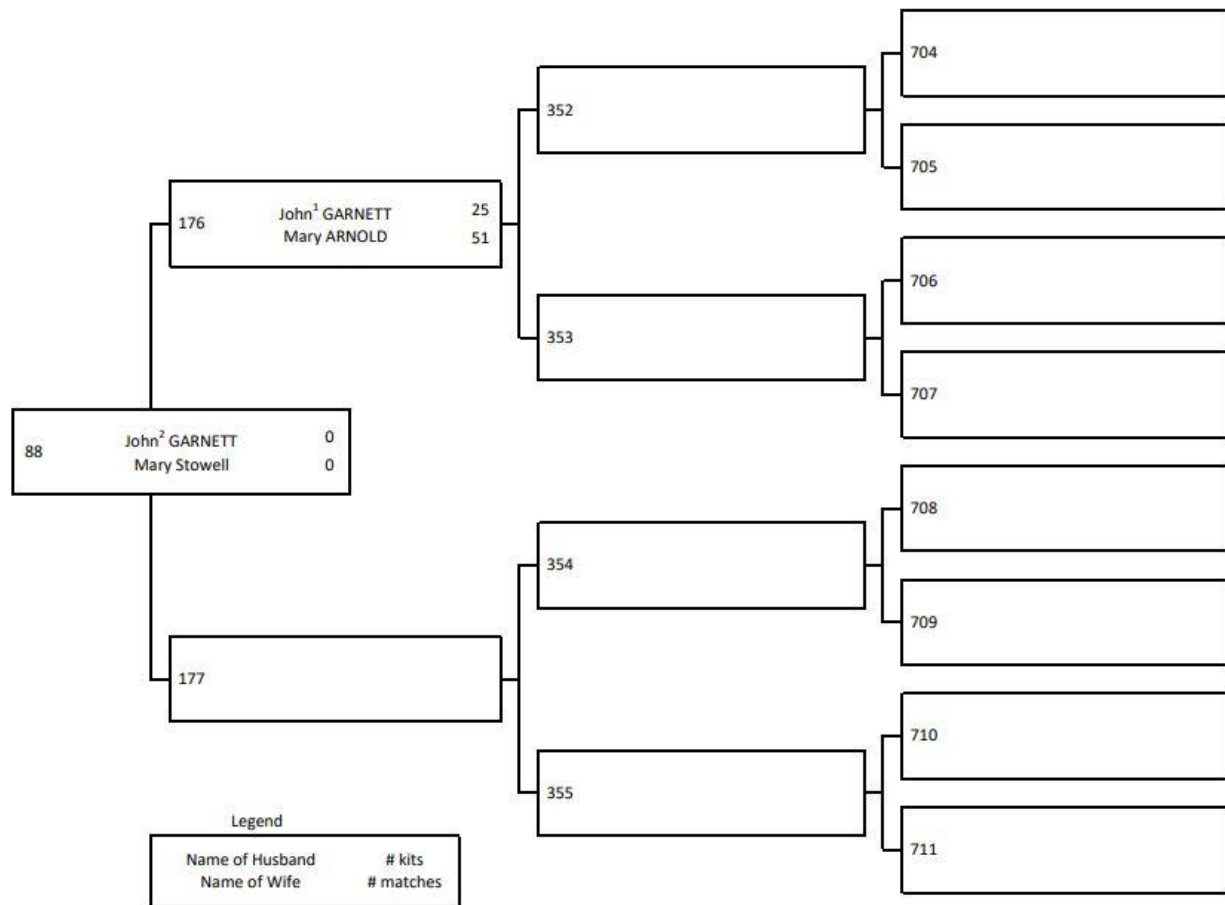


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 34

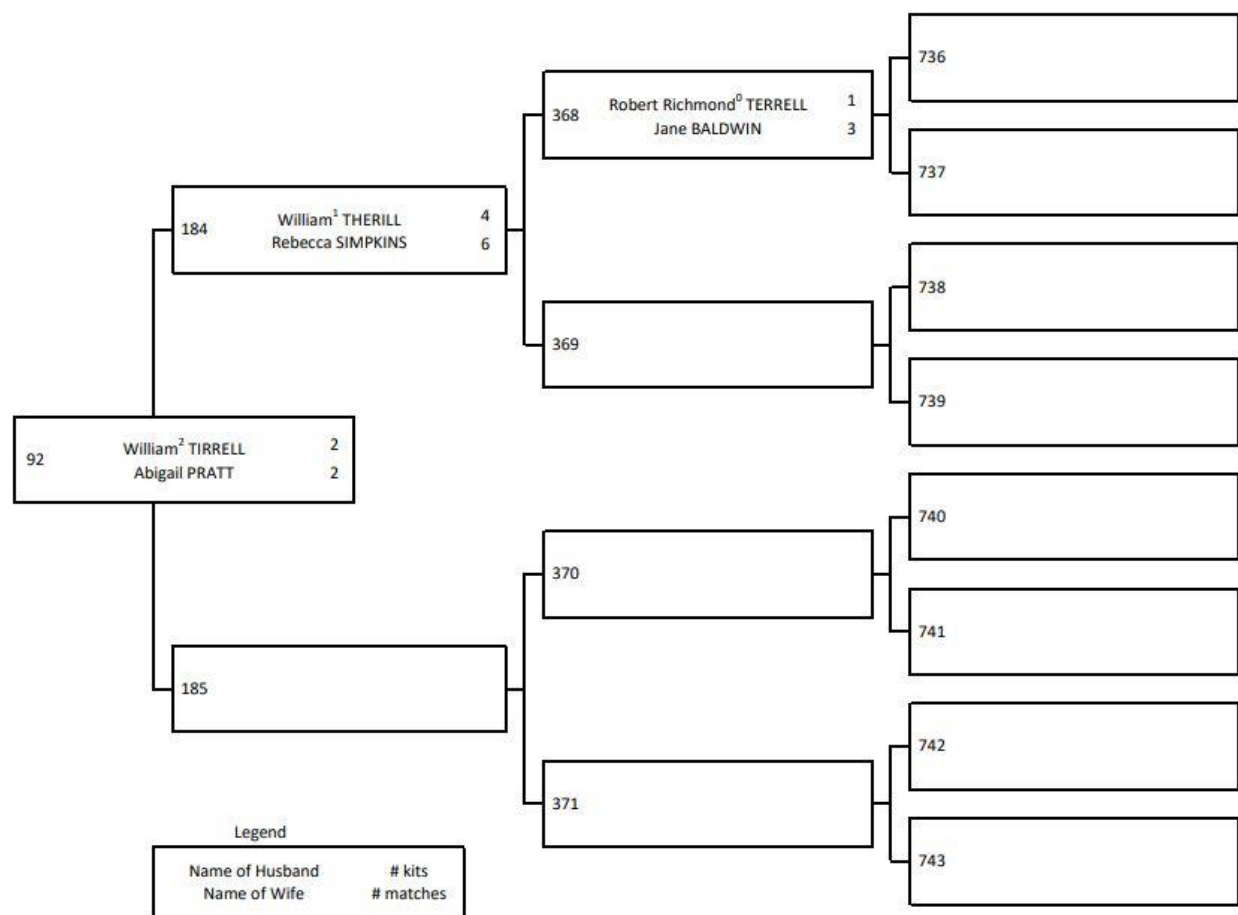


Figure 1. DNA Couple/Parent Pedigree Chart 38

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# Dating the Jonathan Dunham House in Woodbridge, New Jersey

by Gratia Dunham Mahony

The Jonathan Dunham house in Woodbridge, New Jersey long thought to have been built by the original settler Jonathan Dunham-alias Singletary is older than originally thought. This fact was verified by an archeologically study done in 2019 by the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnography. According to David Wilson, warden at Trinity Episcopal Church in Woodbridge where the Jonathan Dunham House is located, the house was actually constructed about 1709 eight years earlier than the previously estimated date of 1717.

Not only was the house built earlier than 1717 but it was not built by Jonathan Dunham. It would have been built by his son, Benjamin, on land willed to him by his father. The first clue that it was not Jonathan who built the house was the fact that the will of Jonathan <sup>3</sup> Dunham, Jr. was dated Sept. 6, 1706, and proved Oct. 30, 1706. [Ref. NJ Archives, Liber 10: Folio 69] We know that Jonathan <sup>2</sup> Dunham, Sr. was deceased by this time.

The surviving sons of the first Jonathan were:

David <sup>3</sup> Dunham b. 10 March 1673/4 who married Mary Illsley

Nathaniel <sup>3</sup> Dunham b. 10 April 1679 who married Joanna Thornall

Benjamin <sup>3</sup> Dunham b. 22 August 1681 who married Mary Rolph

We know that the youngest son, Benjamin <sup>3</sup> Dunham kept an inn in Woodbridge. We also know a little bit about Benjamin Dunham's religious affiliation. From the book Woodbridge and Vicinity by Rev. Dally, Benjamin became dissatisfied with the teachings of Rev. Samuel Wade, the Presbyterian minister and in 1711 he embraced the views of the Anglican Church. He gave the use of a house in Woodbridge for public worship. Quoting from Rev. Dally, p. 124, "From 1711 until about 1716 services were sometimes held by Rev. Vaughan in a house offered by Benjamin Dunham. . ."

## Benjamin Dunham's New House

The building we now see on the slight rise of land that holds the house, as well as Trinity Church and burial ground, includes a large addition added in 1873 which altered the looks of the original house considerably. The original house was only two stories with two rooms on the ground floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. There was a basement foundation below

the house. The exterior walls of the house were made of brick which was arranged in a Flemish checker bond pattern, mixing red and black bricks. There are a few existing houses in northern New Jersey which display this Flemish bond pattern, thought to have been very prestigious at the time. Only the west side of the house, facing the highway, and the south side of the house, facing the church and burial ground, are built with this checker bond pattern. The west side features an intriguing double diamond pattern. The brick itself, long thought to have been imported from the Netherlands and used as ships' ballast, was almost certainly made locally.

When the Dunham house and Trinity Church were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004, the nomination document dated the house construction to 1717. However, research done in connection with the archaeological dig done in 2019 proved that the house was actually built eight years earlier than that. Tree-ring dating of the house's first-floor joists indicated the floor was built in spring 1709.

Jonathan Dunham, Sr. died in Woodbridge in about 1704. He granted his four sons equal shares in his estate, with the exception of 10 additional acres granted to his son Jonathan, Jr. Following the death of Jonathan, <sup>2</sup> Sr. the oldest son, Jonathan <sup>3</sup>, Jr. conveyed the remainder of his father's estate to his three brothers. [Ref. Colonial Conveyances 1705a, K-Small:13; 1705b, AAA:216] On April 2, 1705, Jonathan, Jr.'s brother Benjamin Dunham received one nine-acre house lot on the east side of the meeting house green, north of Samuel Smith's lot, west of the Papiack Creek meadow, and south of a fresh brook that empties into Papiack Creek. Jonathan, Jr. also conveyed three acres of upland adjoining the north and west side of the aforesaid house lot. It is likely that this three-acre parcel contained the current Dunham house and the archaeological study area.

On July 8, 1706, Benjamin Dunham conveyed the parcels he received from his brother to his wife Mary (Rolph) Dunham. Both Benjamin and Mary sold the lots to John Fitz Randolph [Ref. Colonial Conveyances 1706a, K-Small:14; 1706b, AAA:217] The conveyance also consisted of 12 acres of upland south of Jonathan Dunham, Jr.'s dwelling house, a one-half acre lot that contained a mansion or dwelling house that was part of a house lot conveyed to Thomas Taylor, also with a fourth part of a freehold right. In return, Fitz Randolph conveyed as a gift the properties back to Benjamin and Mary Dunham the following day on July 9, 1706 [Ref. Colonial Conveyances 1706c, K-Small:20; 1706d; AAA:218]. The conveyance appears to have occurred to create a clean title of ownership for Benjamin and Mary Dunham of the parcels and freeholder rights. Upon receiving a clear title to the land, Benjamin Dunham wrote his will on July 29, 1706, in which the innholder named his wife Mary as his sole heiress and executrix of his real and personal estate.

Richard, the first child of Benjamin and Mary Dunham was born on 28 May 1707 but he died in infancy. A daughter, Katharine was born on 18 March 1708 followed by Jonathan b. 12 January 1710, and then a son Benjamin born on 12 March 1712.

The innholder, Benjamin<sup>3</sup> Dunham was a man of great wealth and influence. He was also one of the primary movers in creating the Episcopal church in Woodbridge. After the church's founding in 1711 Benjamin Dunham gave the use of his house to the Episcopal Church for a term of five years. It is likely that the house given to the church was the original home of Benjamin Dunham and that the Dunham's were then living in the newly constructed two story brick house. On 31 December 1715 Benjamin Dunham met an untimely death at the age of 35.



This computer rendering shows what the Jonathan Dunham House might have looked like when it was built. (Gordon Bond)

On 28 April, 1727 Mary Dunham, Benjamin's widow, conveyed the property to John Van Horne. By the 1750s Samuel Barron lived on the property and in 1752 the property was described as having a large brick house, a new barn and kitchen and a good orchard. In 1873 renovations dramatically modified the house and enlarged it to look like it does today. A large addition to the back of the house doubled its size. Roof alterations transformed it from a side-gable configuration into a cross-gable configuration. The house is now 2 ½ stories high and has a front-gable porch beneath the center bay above.

A full report of the archaeological dig may be seen at <http://jonathandunhamhouse.org/the-dig/>

**Book Review**  
**The Lost Family:**  
**How DNA Testing Is Upending Who We Are**  
**Book by Libby Copeland**  
**Review by Gratia D. Mahony**

DNA testing has produced some phenomenal and positive results for many people and unwelcome or not so good results for others. Great strides have recently been made that allow us to find ancestral ties and identify close or more distant cousins. We are learning more about the process of DNA testing and the information that the several testing companies provide.

A new book by journalist Libby Copeland is a “must read” for any genealogist. **How DNA Testing Is Upending Who We Are**, just published in 2021, explains how companies like Ancestry, 23 and Me, and Family Tree DNA operate and provide results. However, the book weaves this information into the story of a woman searching for her biological father. The effectiveness of DNA testing and the methodical use of matching test results and centimorgans that the searcher uses helps us understand the new aspects of genealogical testing.

The book is a well written and intriguing genealogical text that should be read by anyone contemplating taking a DNA test as well as searchers using the results produced by taking a DNA test.

The article by James George Dunham in this issue is a perfect illustration of the method he used to find and prove a conundrum in the Dunham family. This article, read together with the article James George Dunham wrote for publication in the newsletter Vol. 17, Issue 1 for 15 January 2020 allows us to appreciate the amount of work involved in matching centimorgans and researching genealogical family trees.

In reading this instructive but entertaining book you will soon realize that you have joined the detective process used by the characters in the book. You will be as eager for them to find their missing family members as they are. You will also learn a lot about the growth of the major DNA testing companies through Libby Copeland’s personal interviews with the founders of those companies.

## "What's New on the Dunham Website"

by James A. Streeter

All the Names found in the Dunham's in America Collection have been collected and are in the process of being merged into one master index that will be finished soon. The link to Descendants of Deacon John Dunham can be found on the Dunham Families in America page.

The New **"Researcher's Dunham/Donham Lines that Connect to Mayflower Passengers"** section has been added to the Dunham Families in America Collection. You can find the link to this page on the Dunham Families in America page. If you have a Mayflower Passenger that connects to your Dunham/Donham line that is not listed please let us know.

Suggestions for new Articles for the Newsletter and new sections for the Dunham Families in America Collections are always welcome. HELP NEEDED - We are looking for some help to review Dunham lines found in the DSFC Newsletters and prepare them to be added into the Dunham Families in America collection. If you have questions about what is involved or are able to help, please contact James A. Streeter - james8313@sti.net