Addendum 1. Analysis of Y-DNA Markers Relevant to *Thomas Terry of Bucks b 1653*

By Richard L. Tolman, Ph. D.

This article appeared in the Utah Genealogical Association journal '*Crossroads*', Winter 2019 issue, pp. 18-25

Y-DNA is far and away the most useful type of DNA sequencing for tracing your ancestors back through the ages. The 59 million base-pairs that constitute the male component of our DNA heritage can be traced back *thousands of years* through the patriarchal line, although the surname may change. All sons inherit their Y-DNA heritage from their fathers. Women, although they have no Y-DNA (they have two X-chromosomes), can investigate their ancestry by sequencing their brother's or father's Y-DNA. Although there may be alternative descendencies for this Terry family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Occam's razor[1] maintains that this is the best explanation of the data in hand.

As part of the *Surname DNA project*[2] at www.familytreedna.com a data table for many surnames is maintained on this website which contains all the Y-DNA data available to date for that particular surname. The 'Terry DNA project' table has the data for all Terrys who have had their Y-DNA sequenced (currently about 300). The Y-DNA sequence has been passed down from father to son for millennia hence the sequence is linked to surname. The data are arranged in groups (called **haplogroups**). Roughly 2 random mutations occur in Y-DNA every generation and over these thousands of years distinctive patterns have arisen among these mutations that allow the haplogroups to be created for groups of closely-related individuals.[3]

Briefly, Y-DNA data is made up of characteristic numbers called STRs (STR = short tandem repeats)[4] associated with each of 37 highly variable sequences (called **loci**).[5] This list of loci can be expanded to 67 or 111 sites, if you want to spend the money. The degree of sameness between two Y-DNA sequences is measured in **genetic distance**, the number of loci (within 37 sites) *that are different*. A genetic distance of 2 or 3 indicates the individuals are very closely related with a common ancestor within a few centuries. Because DNA may have a complicated tertiary structure[6] (how the double helix is folded in storage), some loci are more exposed and more easily mutated than others.

Of interest here is the small group of Terrys (currently 13) that have been assigned to **Haplogroup I-P37 lineage 2**. Because they are grouped together and have a maximum genetic distance of 6, IT IS A GIVEN that they are closely related and have a common ancestor within

the past 4 to 5 centuries. Just how they are related and the identity of the Common Ancestor is the big puzzle that will be attempted to be addressed in this essay.

One other concept: ALL the currently available Terrys in **Haplogroup I-P37** plus many in the other **I Haplogroups** plus some in the **R** and **G Haplogroups** are likely descended from the same 16th century Hampshire, England origins.[7] The ancient Terry Y-DNA sequence from the 16th Century will be referred to here as ***ur*-Terry Y-DNA**.

Table 1. Y-DNA Markers at 67 Loci for All Terrys of **Haplogroup I-P37, lineage 2**
[Boxed Numerals have an STR Value that differs from Terry (1)]

Genetic Distance [37 loci]		**loci #1-15**														
to 1	**to 6**	**Terry**	**Kit #**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5–6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14-15**
-	**6**	(1)	Kit 439985	13	24	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
2	**5**	(2)	Kit 74797	13	24	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
2	**6**	(3)	Kit 133275	13	24	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
3	**3**	(4)	Kit B341627	13	24	17	**10**	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
2	**3**	(5)	Kit 862875	13	24	17	**10**	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
2	**3**	(6)	Kit 863018	13	24	17	**10**	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
5	-	(7)	Kit 162416	13	24	**16**	**10**	13-16	11	13	**11**	13	11	29	17	8-10
3	**2**	(8)	Kit 39319	13	24	**16**	**10**	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
4	**3**	(9)	Kit 188345	13	24	**16**	**10**	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
5	**1**	(10)	Kit 109454	13	24	**16**	**10**	13-16	11	13	**13**	13	11	29	17	8-10
1	**5**	(11)	Kit 90695	13	**25**	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
2	**7**	(12)	Kit 372182	13	**25**	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10
3	**6**	(13)	Kit 90918	13	**25**	17	11	13-16	11	13	12	13	11	29	17	8-10

loci #16-36																
Terry	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22-23-24-25**	**26**	**27**	**28-29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34-35**	**36**
(1)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-37	11
(2)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14	10	**10**	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-**36**	11
(3)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	**19**	35-**36**	11
(4)	11	11	24	16	20	**30**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	**34-36**	11
(5)	11	11	24	16	20	**30**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-**36**	11
(6)	11	11	24	16	20	**30**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-**36**	11
(7)	11	11	24	16	20	**32**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	**36-36**	11
(8)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-**36**	11
(9)	11	11	24	16	20	**33**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	35-**42**	11
(10)	11	11	24	16	20	**32**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	36-**36**	11
(11)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14									
(12)	11	11	24	16	20	31	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	**15**	13	17	20	**34**-37	11
(13)	11	11	24	16	20	**32**	12-12-14-14	10	11	20-20	16	13	17	20	**34**-37	11

loci #37-57																			
Terry	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40-41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49-50**	**51**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**
(1)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	13
(2)	10																		
(3)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	13
(4)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	13
(5)	10																		
(6)	10																		
(7)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	**12**
(8)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	**11**	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	**12**
(9)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	**12**
(10)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	**12**
(11)																			
(12)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	13
(13)	10	11	8	15-16	7	11	10	8	12	11	12	22-22	16	10	12	12	15	8	13

loci #58-67											
Terry	**58**	**59**	**60**	**61**	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**Deduced Lineage: Common ancestor with (1)**
(1)	25	19	12	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Bucks line (PA): --
(2)											Bucks line (Can): Thomas Terry (1711-1792)
(3)	25	19	**13**	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Bucks line (NC): Thomas Terry (1711-1792)
(4)	25	19	13	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Bucks line (PA): Thomas Terry (1711-1792)
(5)											Bucks line (PA): Thomas Terry (1711-1792)
(6)											Bucks line (PA): Thomas Terry (1711-1792)
(7)	25	19	12	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Southold line: a Terry of Hampshire, England
(8)	25	19	12	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Southold line: a Terry of Hampshire, England
(9)	25	19	12	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Southold line: a Terry of Hampshire, England
(10)	**26**	19	12	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Southold line: a Terry of Hampshire, England
(11)											Bucks line (VA): Thomas Terry (ca1653-1704)
(12)	25	19	**13**	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Bucks line (VA): Thomas Terry (ca1653-1704)
(13)	25	19	**13**	12	10	13	10	11	12	11	Bucks line (VA): Thomas Terry (ca1653-1704)

Notes: Bucks is *Bucks County, Pennsylvania*; Southold is *Southold, Suffolk County (Long Island), New York*.

The names of Terrys (*1*), (4), and (5) are used with permission; other DNA donor entries and lineages are used as published without verification at www.familytreedna.com/groups/terry/about/results.

For the sourced lineage of the Common Ancestor: Thomas Terry (1711-1792) see 'Addendum 2. Descendants of Thomas Terry (1711-1792) of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania' online at www.29deadpeople.com.

For the sourced lineage of the Common Ancestor: Thomas Terry (ca 1653-1704) see 'Five Generations of the Terry Family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania' online at www.29deadpeople.com.

Terry Pedigrees

(1) Y-DNA of Richard Terry, an 8th ggson of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b.1653. LINEAGE: **Richard Terry (**private^{10} private^{9} **Zera Pulsipher^{8} Thomas Sirls^{7} Thomas Searles Sr.^{6} John^{5} David^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1})**.

(2) Y-DNA of a gson of Jonathan Terry b.1818, who in turn is a 3rd ggson of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Walter Cecil Terry (Alexander^{7} Jonathan^{6} David^{5} Benjamin^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(3) Y-DNA of a ggson of John Thomas Terry b.1800 of North Carolina. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Richard Taylor Terry (Lawrence Hiba^{8} Zachary Taylor^{7} John Thomas^{6} David^{5} Thomas^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(4) Y-DNA of Ronald Lee Terry, a gson of Lyle Ralph Terry b.1890. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Lyle Ralph Terry (Archibald Mead^{7} Andrew^{6} William^{5} David^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(5) Y-DNA of Kenneth Neil Terry, a gson of Archibald Mead Terry b.1854. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Archibald Mead Terry (Andrew^{6} William^{5} David^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(6) Y-DNA of a gson of William Nields Terry b.1854. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **William Nields Terry (Edwin F.^{7} Andrew^{6} William^{5} David^{4} Thomas^{3} Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(7) Y-DNA of a gson of Richard C. Terry b. 1872. LINEAGE: **Richard C. Terry (Columbus Franklin^{6} Richard^{5} Daniel^{4} James^{3} Daniel^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

(8) Y-DNA of a gson of Clarence William Terry, Jr. b. 1902 NJ. LINEAGE: **Clarence William Terry, Jr. (Clarence William^{9} William E.^{8} William^{7} Lewis^{6} Jonathan^{5} William^{4} Thomas^{3} Thomas^{2} Thomas^{1}).**

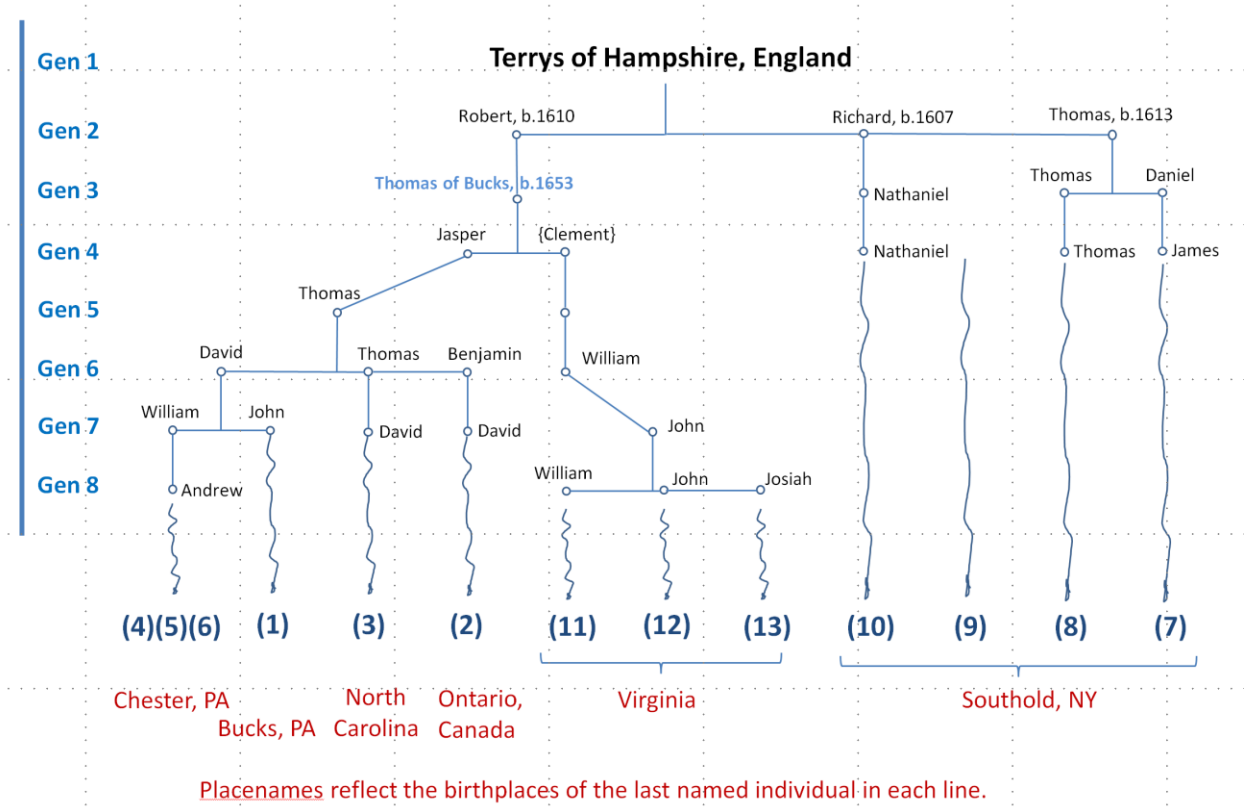
(9) Y-DNA of a descendant of Robert Terry d. 1567. LINEAGE: No further information

(10) Y-DNA of a gson of LaGrand Redell Terry b.1899 UT. LINEAGE: **LaGrand Redell Terry (Joshua Parshall^{9} Joshua^{8} Parshall III^{7} Parshall^{6} Parshall^{5} Jonathan^{4} Nathaniel^{3} Nathaniel^{2} Richard^{1}).**

(11) Y-DNA of a gson of Harvey William Terry b. 1897. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Harvey William Terry (Charles Edward^{9} William^{8} John^{7} William^{6} John^{5} William^{4} *Clement^{3} Clement^{2}* Thomas^{1}).**

(12) Y-DNA of a gson of Milburn Luster Terry b. 1912 Arkansas. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **Milburn Luster Terry (James Noah^{8} Clark Henderson^{7} John^{6} John^{5} William^{4} *Clement^{3} Clement^{2}* Thomas^{1}).**

(13) Y-DNA of a son/gson of Wm H. Terry b. 1908 Tennessee. PROPOSED LINEAGE: **William H. Terry (John Marion^{8} Milton^{7} Josiah^{6} John^{5} William^{4} *Clement^{3} Clement^{2}* Thomas^{1}).**



Descendants of *Thomas Terry of Bucks b. 1653* (2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(11),(12),(13)

Mismatches of donor Terrys with Terry (1) are boxed. These individuals (1), (2) and (3) of Haplogroup: I-P37 lineage 2 (Table 1) above are very closely related with a genetic distance of 2. They are therefore unquestionably descendants of *Thomas Terry of Bucks b. 1653*, since (1)

is a gggson of Thomas Searles Terry (**48** in 'Addendum 2'), and conventional genealogical proofs are available showing Thomas Searles Terry is a descendant of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653.[8] The evidence shown below supports the identity of (2) and (3) as ggsons of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* as well.

Considering all the Terrys in the Y-DNA data table, the common value at locus4 is STR10 while the Bucks Terrys have an unusual locus 4/STR11 value. It is likely given the low frequency of a mutation at locus4 in this Haplogroup that the *ur*-Terry Y-DNA value at locus4 is STR10.

Terry (2) Jonathan Terry (1818-1879)

This DNA donor describes his descent from Jonathan Terry, b. 31 Mar 1818(5) at PA. From 'Terry Addendum 2',[9] Jonathan Terry is a son of David (b. 1784) and Mrs. Terry and a gson of Benjamin (Thomas^3 Jasper^2 Thomas^1) and Esther Terry. Therefore Jonathan is a 3rd ggson of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653. In Mulvany's *History of Toronto and King County*[10] the biography of Jonathan's older brother Benjamin (names father David) discloses that the family moved to Canada in 1822; they lived in King Township and were the only Terrys in King township, Ontario (names: Benjamin, Joseph, David and John).[11] David Terry and sons are also found in the 1851 Canadian census records[12] of King, York County, Ontario and establish the family structure of David Terry and his sons including Jonathan and his wife Sarah Jane Anderson and their children.[13] Jonathan died[14] 22 Dec 1886 at Aurora, York, Ontario, Canada and is buried[15] at Religious Society of Friends Burial Ground, Newmarket, Ontario. Susanna Terry's will[16] mentions her brother David Terry (wife: Grace Davis) and other data cited in 'Five Generations' proves him to be a gson of *Thomas Terry of Bucks*.

Terry (3) John Thomas Terry (1800-1855)

John Thomas Terry, b. 22 Mar 1800 at New Bern, Craven, North Carolina and died 31 Oct 1855; buried[17] with his wife at Freeman Cemetery, Troup, Georgia. He married Julia Brooks abt 1824 as shown in the DNA donor's pedigree. John Thomas Terry's family situation is confirmed by the 1850 Census of District 800, Troup, Georgia[18] that shows John Thomas (age 50) with wife Julia and their eight children. John Terry was one of the first settlers of Troup County, Georgia.[19]

North Carolina is not a usual place to find a descendant of a Pennsylvania Terry. Ancestry trees has a whole gaggle of public trees all proclaiming John Thomas a son of Rowland and Henrietta Terry of North Carolina, but without sources. Many of these trees say Henrietta died in 1784, making it difficult for her to have a son in 1800; Rowland would have been 62 yrs in 1800 and Henrietta, if alive would have been 55 yrs, well beyond the usual child-bearing years. Additionally, the 1800 census of New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina,[20] where John

Thomas was born that same year, shows only one Terry family, a David Terry—but no Rowland Terry. The David Terry family in 1800 (or 1810) does not appear to embody any males less than 10 years (census). More evidence is required to accept Rowland Terry as John Thomas's father; also Rowland Terry's descendants are **Haplogroup I-P37 lineage 1,** genetic distance from (1) is abt 24.

The DNA evidence is very strong that John Thomas Terry is a descendant of *Thomas Terry of Bucks*. The best possibility for a descent from *Thomas Terry of Bucks* is that John Thomas is a son of David Terry (Thomas^4 Thomas^3 Jasper^2 Thomas^1), no. **30** in 'Addendum 2. Descendants of Thomas Terry (1711-1792) of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania'. John Thomas' father David was born abt 1775 of Moreland Twp, Montgomery, Pennsylvania but then clearly disappeared from Pennsylvania, perhaps showing up in the Carolinas. There was a David Terry resident in Craven County in the 1800 census *vide supra* that was the right age to be the son of Thomas (b.1749) and Olly (Davis) Terry.

Terrys (4), (5), (6) The Chester County/Philadelphia Terrys

These DNA donors all have well documented paper trails back to Andrew Terry b. 1802 of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These donors have genetic distances to (1) of **3**, **2**, and **2** indicating they are very closely related with a key mismatch at locus4/STR10 . They are only slightly less closely related to the Southold Terrys with a key mismatch at locus3/STR17. But look at locus57 which has STR13 identical to Bucks (1) and different from locus57/STR12 of the Southold Terrys. This is a strong indication that the relationship to the Bucks line is stronger/closer than the relationship to the Southold Terry family.

There exists anecdotal evidence[21] that Andrew Terry of Philadelphia was born in Chester County. Combining the facts that descendants of Andrew Terry b. 1802 and William T. Terry (b. 1816 at Chester County, Pennsylvania) are cousins (by **at-DNA**)[22] and Andrew is a descendant of the Bucks Terrys, the conclusion is inescapable that Andrew was also probably born in Chester County, the son of William Terry and a gson of David Terry b. 1739,[23] their common ancestor. They are then both descendants of this gson (David Terry b. 1739) of *Thomas Terry of Bucks b. 1653*.

Terrys (11), (12), (13) The Virginia Terrys

The Virginia Terrys (11), (12), and (13) have the locus3/STR17 and locus4/STR11—distinguishing features of the Bucks Terry and they all have unique new mutations at locus2/STR25 and locus 60/STR13 that are different from the Bucks Terrys locus2/STR24 and locus60/STR12. Genetic distances to the Bucks group are 1-3 indicating a very close relationship.

There are many Terrys in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee and other southern states. Most of them cannot easily be related to the Bucks Terrys. Of interest here are only two families (William and Jasper), both Quakers and both in Botetourt County, Virginia at the bottom of the Shenandoah Valley.[24] Unfortunately, there are two Jasper Terry families in pre-1750 Botetourt County—the Jasper1 Terry that married Mary Hart and the Jasper2 Terry that married Mary Morrison. Before the Y-DNA data were available this author had proposed that both[25] Jasper Terry families of Botetourt County were descended from *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653 or that they were one person as supported mostly by the unusual name 'Jasper'. The Y-DNA data show that William Terry b. 1724 (md. Rachel Manson) is closely related to the Bucks Terrys as is Jasper1 Terry (md. Mary Hart) as *Thomas Terry of Bucks*' gson (both **Haplogroup I-P37 lineage 2**), but that Jasper2 Terry (md Mary Morrison) is not (**Haplogroup G lineage 2,** genetic distance av **21**). Therefore this Jasper Terry (md Mary Morrison) cannot be descended from *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653. There is also a third Jasper3 to further confound the scarce records of the time: Wm (married Rachel Manson) had a son Jasper3 (b. 1760, Botetourt Co. VA- d. 1819, Montgomery Co. VA).

A key to deciphering this puzzle is the following: In 1739 Jasper Terry purchased a cow from Samuel Worthington (today near Charles Town, WV), and was working in Orange County, Virginia.[26] Orange County included everything in current Orange County plus EVERYTHING to the west until 1738 when Augusta County was formed to the west). Then in 1753 Jasper was working with William Terry, the Browns, and Jasper's brothers-in-law Aron Hart and Miles Hart on a road from Carravan's Plantation to Wm Bryan's at 'Roan Oak'.[27] These are all known to be Quaker families: Terrys, Harts, Worthingtons, and Browns.[28] This William must be the one who married Rachel Manson six years later and had a large family including a son Miles (named after Miles Hart?). Several of his children married into the Brown family. The only question that remains is how he is related to Jasper, as he surely must be in order the make sense of the Y-DNA data. He might be related to Jasper1 Terry (Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1} of Bucks b. 1653) in several ways: (1) he could be a son of Jasper, but the birthdate of 1724 would have to be wrong; (2) he might be a son or gson of one of the other sons of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* (Clement, Thomas or Joshua) and therefore a cousin of Jasper1.[29] This author favors the second option—William Terry b. abt 1725 married[30] (1) Eleanor Holmes in 1756 and was suggested to have settled in Virginia (no further record of this couple). If Eleanor died soon after, he could have married[31] (2) Rachel Manson (Anglican marriage) in 1759.[32]

The Southold, Long Island (New York) Terrys (7), (8), (9), (10)

Quick perusal of data makes it obvious that the Bucks Terrys and the Southold Terrys are closely related with genetic distances to (1) of **5**, **3**, **4**, **5** with the Southold entries (7), (8), (9), and (10). The Southold Terrys are more closely related to each other (1-2 mismatches) than

they are related to the Bucks Terrys. A key difference in the two families Y-DNA are the locus3/locus4 STR values: for Southold 16/10 and for Bucks 17/11. The fact that Bucks and Southold Terrys are very closely related in spite of the fact that other Terrys of Hampshire origin are less closely related[33] may be highly significant. The Southold Terrys descend from two brothers Thomas (b. 1607) and Richard (b. 1618) who immigrated to Massachusetts from England on the *James* in 1630 and then quickly moved to settle Southold, Long Island (New York).[34,35] The Y-DNA data clearly rule out that the Bucks Terrys descend from the Southold group…but there was another brother who immigrated from England at the same time, the long-lost[36] Robert Terry (b. 1610) who settled in Flushing (Queens), New York. It is a possibility that must be considered in our efforts to explain the Y-DNA data: Thomas Terry of Bucks (b. 1653) could be a son of Robert Terry (b. 1610); Thomas would have been born in Flushing, New York and then obtained a land grant from William Penn in 1683[37] and settled in Bucks County Pennsylvania. This would mean that the locus3/locus4 mutations in the Bucks line Y-DNA would have to have occurred between the birth of Robert Terry in 1610 and the birth of Thomas Terry (gson of *Thomas Terry of Bucks* b. 1653) in 1711; 4 generations. This is perfectly plausible and would explain the data in hand to date.

Potential siblings of Thomas Terry (b. abt 1653) have been located: REBECCA TERRY, b. 1647 at Flushing, Queens, New York[38] dau of Robert and Sarah (Farrington) Terry.[39,40,41] She died 17 Apr 1704 at Middletown, Monmouth, New Jersey. She married[42] 12 May 1674 at Flushing, Queens, New York **John Tilton, Jr.** of Gravesend, Long Island son of John and Mary Tilton of Gravesend as his second wife. John married (1) **Mary Coates**, no issue. He was born 4 Apr 1640, chr 4 Jun 1640.[43] They had seven children between 1678 and 1689.[44] Also mentioned in the same Pedigree Resource File[45] is her brother (no sources) JOHN TERRY, b. 1650 at Flushing, Queens. He married **Jane Davis**; she was born 1655 of Flushing and died in New Jersey.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Robert Mike Terry, former editor of *Terry Family Historian Quarterly* and current Family Tree DNA Administrator for the Terry DNA surname project, for reading and commenting on early versions of this essay. The author also expresses gratitude to the genealogically-wonderful sisters Camille Bastian Cox and Marieta Bastian Peterson for help in locating *Thomas Terry of Bucks* descendants. Lastly, thanks to my fifth/sixth cousins Ronald Lee Terry and Maria Terry Remley for sharing genealogical information about the Chester County/Philadelphia Terrys. This essay would not have been possible without their help.

[1] Occam's razor: the simplest solution to a problem tends to be the correct one.

[2] The table is online at www.familytreedna.com/public/terry?iframe=colorized. For privacy reasons, it is now only available to those who can login to FamilyTreeDNA (i.e. those who have had their Y-DNA sequenced and have a username/password).

[3] For more details please read 'DNA Discussion' under the Tutorial tab on www.29deadpeople.com.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] See 'Terry Origins', essay in preparation, www.29deadpeople.com.

[8] See the accompanying essay, 'Addendum 2. Descendants of Thomas Terry (1711-1792) of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania' and the parent essay 'Five Generation of the Terry Family in Bucks County, Pennsylvania' with relevant cited sources at www.29deadpeople.com; hereafter **Five Generations.**

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] Mulvaney, Charles Pelham 'Biographical Notes: Benjamin Terry' *History of Toronto and County of York*, Vol II (C. Blackett Robinson: Toronto, 1885) pp. 426-7.

[11] Crowder, Norman Kenneth *Inhabitants of York County, Ontario 1850* (Toronto, Ontario: Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, 1992) p. 33. (King Township)

[12] 1851 Census of Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, District York County, Subdistrict King, Roll C_11760, Page 133, Johnathan is age 37 (b. 1815); Benjamin and father David are found on Page 131, King, York County; online at ancestry.com (accessed 4 Mar 2012).

[13] See also 'Pearleen Elves' Family Tree', owner: Pearleen M Elves, tree 46011801 as well as 'Press Family Tree', owner: elizabethpresshoyt, tree 8163588, online at Trees at Ancestry.com (accessed 22 Apr 2016).

[14] Mistake: Jonathan Terry death: Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938; death listed in 1879, but he was still alive in the 1881 census (actually the deathdate listed is his brother David's death date); online at ancestry.com (accessed 19 Sep 2018).

[15] Findagrave #167756720; children also buried at Religious Society of Friends Burial Ground, Newmarket, Ontario: Mary Ann Terry, Sarah Jane Terry, and Susan Terry (accessed 19 Sep 2018).

[16] Susanna Terry's will, proven 6 Nov 1805, is undoubtedly the most valuable Terry genealogical document of the period: this document names all living sibs of Susanna (including David and wife Grace Davis Terry) and many of her nieces and nephews; *Bucks County Wills, Book 7*, p. 117, abstracted in Pennsylvania Wills 1682-1834 (no longer online). Susanna Terry is the daughter of Thomas Terry (Jasper^{2} Thomas^{1}) and ggdau of *Thomas Terry of Bucks b. 1653*.

[17] Findagrave #42560470 and #42560596 (Julia); 12 children are listed.

[18] 1850 U. S. Census of District 800, Troup, Georgia, Roll: 432_84, Page 99A, Image 85, Family no. 3; online at ancestry.com (accessed 6 Jan 2016).

[19] Smith, Clifford L. *History of Troup County* (Atlanta, GA: Foote & Davies, 1935), p. 26; cited in Ancestry Family Trees: 'Terry Family Tree' owner: theterrys151, tree 7455940— (accessed 30 Jun 2018).

[20] 1800 Census of New Bern, Craven, North Carolina, Roll M32_31, Page 123, Image 253, FHL Film 337907; online at ancestry.com (accessed 6 Jan 2016).

[21] Personal communication from Maria Terry Remley, a descendant of Andrew Terry b. 1802. She shared her autosomal matches (**at-DNA**, Ancestry) including a key **at-DNA** match with Kyle Terry, a 4th-6th cousin and descendant of William T. Terry, b. 1816 Chester County, Pennsylvania and died 1857 at Mercer County, Illinois.

[22] *Ibid.*

[23] See additional references in **Five Generations**.

[24] In 1739 Jasper Terry purchased a cow from Samuel Worthington (today near Charles Town, WV), and was working in Orange County, Virginia. In 1753 Jasper was working with William Terry, the Browns, and Jasper's brothers-in-law Aron Hart and Miles Hart on a road from Carravan's Plantation to Wm Bryan's at 'Roan Oak' (Roanoke River area); this contribution also outlines the Hart family group; see **Spruell 4748** (accessed 15 June 2018).

[25] Wikitree (www.wikitree.com/wiki/terry 'William Terry II') has William (md Rachel Manson) and Jasper (md Mary Morrison) as half-brothers; this would be nice and make great sense, but it is ABSOLUTELY denied by the Y-DNA data.

[26]Spruell, James 'Jasper Terry & Mary Hart, md July 29, 1735' at Genealogy.com forum (www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/terry/4748) (accessed 15 June 2018).

[27]Spruell, James 'Jasper Terry & Mary Hart, md July 29, 1735' at Genealogy.com forum (www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/terry/4748) (accessed 15 June 2018).

[28] Spruell, James 'RE: Jasper Terry & Mary Hart, md July 29, 1735' at Genealogy.com forum (www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/terry/4767 (accessed 15 June 2018)**.**

[29] See **Five Generations**.

[30] New Jersey, Marriage Records 1683-1801, New Jersey State Archives, online at Ancestry.com (accessed 23 Mar 2012).

[31] Pennsylvania, Marriage Records 1700-1821, Christ Church in Philadelphia, online at Ancestry.com (accessed 23 Mar 2012).

[32] For more detail, sources, and discussion see 'Five Generations of the Terry Family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania' online at www.29deadpeople.com.

[33] See 'Terry Origins', essay in preparation, www.29deadpeople.com.

[34] Terry, Stephen *Notes on Terry Families in the United States, mainly descended from Samuel, of Springfield, Mass., but including also some descended from Stephen, of Windsor, Conn., Thomas of Freetown, Mass. and others* (Hartford, CT: Stephen Terry, 1887), p. 296, FHL Film 982037 item 6 (and online).

[35] Terry, Stuart T. 'Genealogy of the Terry Family' 344p manuscript; Filmed by the New York Public Library, 1939; FHL Film 9; a genealogy of the Southold Long Island Terrys.

[36] The author is unaware of any primary or secondary source mentioning Robert Terry.

[37] See discussion in **Five Generations**.

[38] Flushing Church Records were exhaustively searched in vain for any Terry.

[39] Pedigree Resource File, Submission MMSX-J8Y, https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:2:SPHH-KKV; cites Stilwell and *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 3, p. 187.

[40] Sarah Farrington, b. 5 Sep 1619, chr Sherington, Olney, Buckinghamshire and died 1667 at Flushing, Queens, New York, buried in Lynn, Essex, Massachusetts, home of the Farringtons; see Thomas Cooper 'The Olney, Bucks., Emigrant Cluster' *The American Genealogist,* (1990) Vol. 63, no. 258, p. 67.

[41] Parker, Dorothy Farrington *The Farringtons, colonists and patriots; descendant of John of Dedham, Massachusett, Edmund of Lynn, Massachusetts, Edward of Flushing, N. Y.* (Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society, 1977) p. 67; Sarra (Farrington) Terry.

[42] Underhill, Abraham S. 'Records of the Society of Friends of the City of New York and Vicinity' *New York Genealogical and Biographical Records*, Vo. 6 (1875), p. 97.

[43] Stilwell, John E. *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany: data relating to the settlement and settlers of New York and New Jersey*, Vol. 5 (Sanford, NC: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1983) p. 134-7; history of the Tiltons. For Rebecca's death, the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting records are cited.

[44] Hinshaw, William Wade 'New York Monthly Meeting' *Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, 1750-1930*, Vol. 3 (Kokoma, IN: Selby Publishing and Printing,1990), p. 316; mentions Rebecca's marriage.

[45] Pedigree Resource File, Submission MMSX-J8Y, https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:2:SPHH-KKV.