

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

compiled by

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Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 1

1. **Mary Jones** daughter of Michael Jones and Leeanna Dibrell was born on 18 Sep 1784 in Virginia. She died on 04 Oct 1846 in Shelby Co., KY.

Notes for Mary Jones:

General Notes:

Mary Jones was a fourth cousin of Robert E. Lee.

William Flood son of John Flood and Agnes Payne was born on 12 Dec 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA. He died on 05 Dec 1845 in Shelby Co., KY.

William Flood and Mary Jones were married before 1808. They had 8 children.

Generation 2

2. **Michael Jones** son of Michael Jones and Anne _____ was born on 05 Jul 1750 in Bedford Co., VA. He died in 1821 in Traveler's Rest, Buckingham Co., VA.

Notes for Michael Jones:

General Notes:

On December 13, 1776 Michael enlisted for the Revolutionary War in Captain Joseph Mitchel's Co., 12th Va Regiment. He was reported "missing" B.W. 11th September. He lived at his place called "Traveler's Rest".

3. **Leeanna Dibrell** daughter of Jean Antoine DuBreille and Elizabeth Lee was born on 04 May 1759 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died after 1799 in probably in Buckingham Co., VA.

Michael Jones and Leeanna Dibrell were married on 26 Jun 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA. They had the following children:

- i. **Elizabeth Lee Jones** was born on 10 May 1778 in Buckingham Co., VA. She married Henry Brown on 29 Aug 1827 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died in 1856 in Campbell Co., VA.
 - ii. **Anthony Dibrell Jones** was born on 02 Sep 1780 in Buckingham Co., VA. He married Martha Michaux Woodson on 25 Feb 1809 in Prince Edward Co., VA. He died on 07 Aug 1824 in Christian Co., KY.
 - iii. **William Dibrell Jones** was born on 02 Aug 1782 in New Store, Buckingham Co., VA. He married Judith Baker LeGrand on 19 Nov 1817 in Santee Hill, Prince Edward Co., VA. He died on 30 Jun 1874 in New Store, Buckingham Co., VA.
 - + 1. iv. **Mary Jones** was born on 18 Sep 1784 in Virginia. She married William Flood before 1808. She died on 04 Oct 1846 in Shelby Co., KY.
 - v. **Michael Jones** was born on 30 Jul 1786. He died before 1876.
 - vi. **Judith A. Jones** was born on 03 Jun 1789. She married Obadiah Woodson in 1817 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died before 1883.
 - vii. **Sarah Fearn Jones** was born on 30 Mar 1794. She died in Jul 1875.
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Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 2 (con't)

- viii. **Martha Wilmuth Jones** was born on 01 Feb 1796. She married James Jones on 18 Jan 1840 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died before 1891.
- ix. **Margaret Dibrell Jones** was born on 24 Dec 1797 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died before 1891.
- x. **Katy Lee Jones** was born on 13 Nov 1799 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died In Infancy.
- xi. **Charles Lee Jones** was born on 24 Feb 1792 in Buckingham Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Leake Spencer on 13 Jun 1817. He died on 02 Aug 1860 in Clinton Co., IL.

Generation 3

- 4. **Michael Jones** was born about 1699. He died on 22 Jan 1781 in Bedford Co., VA.
- 5. **Anne _____**.

Michael Jones and Anne _____ married. They had the following children:

- i. **Daniel Jones.**

Notes for Daniel Jones:
General Notes:
Daniel moved to York County, South Carolina
 - ii. **Dudley Jones.**
 - iii. **Erasmus Jones.**
 - iv. **Susannah Jones.**
 - v. **Lucy Jones.**
 - + 2. vi. **Michael Jones** was born on 05 Jul 1750 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Leeanna Dibrell on 26 Jun 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA. He died in 1821 in Traveler's Rest, Buckingham Co., VA.
 - vii. **George Jones** was born about 1761.
 - viii. **Publius Jones** was born about 1765 in Campbell Co., VA. He married Rebecca Moore on 24 Dec 1799 in Campbell Co., VA. He died on 25 Feb 1817 in Campbell Co., VA.
 - ix. **Christiana Jones** was born in 1768 in Campbell Co., VA. She married Samuel Henderson on 20 Dec 1788 in Campbell Co., VA.
- 6. **Jean Antoine DuBreille** son of Christoffe du Breuil and Marianne Dutoi was born on 15 May 1728 in Manakintown, Henrico Co, VA. He died in May 1799.

Notes for Jean Antoine DuBreille:
General Notes:
Anthony Dibrell, by Mary Nan Crowther (28 Nov 1997)

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

The story of the life of Anthony Dibrell (Jean Antoine du Breuil) is an interesting story of a man who took what life had dealt him and made something of himself by hard work and perseverance and set a wonderful example for his children to follow.

Jean Antoine du Breuil was born on May 15, 1728 in Manikintown, Virginia. He was the son of the emigrant Christoffe du Breuil and Marianne. Christoffe had emigrated from France to England and then to Manikintown, Virginia which had been set aside by the Virginian government for the use of the French Huguenots. Christoffe died either a month before or a month after the birth of his son Jean Antoine. Marianne married a fellow Huguenot named either Labairira (Lubarier) or Subrais (Subrier). (Note: Since the letters "L" and "S" are involved, it is possible that Labairira is correct.) It is not known how long after that she lived. Some writers state that she had sons and daughters by this gentleman, but apparently they have never been proven.

Jean Antoine du Breuil was baptized and his godfather was named Benin. While Jean was still young he was given to a man named Benning to be raised. He was treated with great cruelty by this man over the years. When he was about eleven years old, Benning sent him with two African negroes (a man and his wife) to work on a plantation that he had purchased located on the Slate River in the county of Buckingham. This was a distance of about seventy miles. Jean was not adequately dressed for the work being without a hat to protect him from the hot sun and without shoes to protect his feet. The couple whipped Jean so often, and worked him so hard and otherwise treated him with cruelty, that when he was about thirteen years of age, he ran away from them and made his way back to Manakintown. After his return Benning moved his family to this farm on the Slate River where Jean continued to labor for him, half-clad and half-fed, during which time he received every kind of unkind treatment with many curses, until it was supposed that he must be over twenty-one years of age. And most likely a year or so beyond. He had made friends and they advised him to claim his freedom and leave.

After leaving Benning, Jean Antoine's first object was to work so that he could make enough money to purchase for himself some decent comfortable clothing. He had always been industrious and had learned the use of tools in making wood work for his employer's agricultural implements. He was competent to do the work of a rough carpenter, and this was how he acquired the means of procuring a suit of clothes. When he commenced work as a journeyman carpenter, he realized that it would be helpful to take care of educating himself so when he had earned enough money to give himself a year's schooling, he did that. He learned to read, to write, and to acquire knowledge of arithmetic. His desire to improve himself contrasted with that of many emigrants who never bothered to learn to read during their lifetime in this country. It also enabled him to lead an interesting and rewarding life as he acquired property and was able to marry into one of the more prominent families in the Virginia Colony.

It was probably at this time that he decided to Americanize his name so he changed it to Anthony Dibrell and become the first in this country bearing this name. Thus, anyone bearing the name of Dibrell has to have been connected in some way with the original Anthony Dibrell.

A description of Anthony was given by his first grandson, Charles Dibrell, who in writing about his grandfather described him as being about five feet seven inches in height, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, with a dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, aquiline nose, and prominent forehead. Charles' grandfather died when he was about eight years of age, but his memory of him remained quite distinct. For this we are grateful because otherwise we would have no knowledge of what our early ancestor looked like.

In 1756 Anthony married Elizabeth Lee, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Lee of the Cobb's Hall branch of the Lee family. They were married at the home of her sister, Leeanna and John Fearn, in Albemarle County, Virginia where the Fearn had moved some years after their marriage in 1744.

Thomas Lee died just before Elizabeth was born but she was included in his will as the child his wife

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

goes with now. She was later listed in the wills of her brother Thomas Lee in 1745 and her sister Lucy Lee in 1758. In her brother's will she was listed as "Betty." Their mother married James Scrosby on April 15, 1737. It appears from records that he treated the children of his wife fairly in the distribution of all property. Their home was in Urbana, York County, Virginia. It has been recorded that Elizabeth along with two of her other sisters went to live with Leeanna and her husband for a time before Elizabeth's marriage. The two sisters, Leeanna Fearn and Elizabeth Dibrell would remain close throughout their lives. According to records the terms of a gift by James Scrosby upon the marriage to their mother, both Leeanna and Elizabeth would each receive one negro boy or girl when they either reached the age of twenty-one or were married.

This branch of the Lee family were proud of the strong and honorable heritage that was a part of their family. Particularly the connection they had in tracing back to Richard Lee who was considered the first of their line to come to Virginia in 1640.

Anthony and Elizabeth lived in Buckingham County which had been made into a separate county from a part of Albemarle County where they had married. Here they raised four children, two boys and two girls: Charles Lee Dibrell born on October 24, 1757; Leeanna Dibrell born in 1759; Judith Dibrell born on September 15, 1761; and, Anthony Dibrell born on May 24, 1763.

Unfortunately Elizabeth died about 1770 leaving a young family for Anthony to raise. She had always been considered a respectable, educated, pious lady who had been born in 1734 and died about 1770 at the very young age of thirty six years.

Anthony and his family continued to live in Buckingham County. There have been no records to tell about his land purchases and so forth because the court house burned in 1869 apparently destroying all important land records and other records that had been accumulated over the past 100 years. So that was a tragic loss for the county, as well as genealogists.

With young children to raise, Anthony married Magdalene Burton perhaps around 1772. There was no success in finding out about her parentage. There are quite a few Magdalene Burtons, but none of those found were the correct one. It is assumed that she lived in Buckingham County.

Both of the boys entered service when the Revolutionary War began. Charles was the first and Anthony followed soon after even though he was only fifteen years of age. Anthony entered the service as a fifer in 1779-1780. Anthony returned to Buckingham County following the conclusion of the War and lived for about another twenty years. He died in about 1800. His second wife Magdalene passed away in 1806.

Reference:

3. GENEALOGIES OF LEWIS AND KINDRED FAMILIES. John M. McAllister. 1906. pp. 191-271. E. W. Stephens Publishing Company. Columbia, Missouri.

4. THE FEARNES OF VIRGINIA. Elizabeth Lee Fearn Cabell Ferneyhough and Elizabeth Lee Lusk. 1973. pp. 48, 50, 53, 55, and 57. Privately Printed - Graphic Experts. Richmond, Virginia

5. GENEALOGIES OF LEWIS AND KINDRED FAMILIES. John M. McAllister. 1906. p. 211. Stephens Publishing Company. Columbia, Missouri.

7. GENEALOGIES OF LEWIS AND KINDRED FAMILIES. John M. McAllister. 1906. p. 211. Stephens Publishing Company. Columbia, Missouri.

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7. **Elizabeth Lee** daughter of Thomas Lee and Elizabeth Anne Keene was born about 1736 in Lancaster Co., VA. She died in 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA.
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Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

Notes for Elizabeth Lee:

General Notes:

Proof of Relationship, by Mary Nan Crowther

In 1756 Anthony married Elizabeth Lee, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Lee of the Cobb's Hall branch of the Lee family. They were married at the home of her sister, Leanna and John Fearn, in Albemarle County, Virginia where the Fearn had moved some years after their marriage in 1744.

Thomas Lee died just before Elizabeth was born but she was included in his will as the child his wife goes with now. She was later listed in the wills of her brother Thomas Lee in 1745 and her sister Lucy Lee in 1758. In her brother's will she was listed as "Betty." Their mother married James Scrosby on April 15, 1737. It appears from records that he treated the children of his wife fairly in the distribution of all property. Their home was in Urbana, York County, Virginia. It has been recorded that Elizabeth along with two of her other sisters went to live with Leanna and her husband for a time before Elizabeth's marriage. The two sisters, Leanna Fearn and Elizabeth Dibrell would remain close throughout their lives. According to records the terms of a gift by James Scrosby upon the marriage to their mother, both Leanna and Elizabeth would each receive one negro boy or girl when they either reached the age of twenty-one or were married.

This branch of the Lee family were proud of the strong and honorable heritage that was a part of their family. Particularly the connection they had in tracing back to Richard Lee who was considered the first of their line to come to Virginia in 1640.

Will of Thomas Lee, I

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Lee being in good health mind and memory do make and appoint this my last will and testament. Inpr. I give and bequeath my soul to God that gave it hoping in and through the merits of my blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ to receive remission of all my sins. My body to ye ground to have a Christian and decent burial. Inpr. I give my son Wm. Lee my land where Wm. Rankins & Richard Wesver now lives to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever. Item I give unto my sons Thomas, Richard & Charles all that tract of land which on I now live be equally divided between them and the heirs of their body lawfully begotten forever. I give & bequeath unto my son John all that tract of land on ye head of the Corrotoman River which I had by my wife where Harvey now lives to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever. Provided the child my wife goes with now be not a boy - which if it be then my will is that my land be equally divided between them and the heirs of their bodys lawfully begotten forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my wife one fourth part of my personal estate during her natural life or widowhood but if she should intermarry then to have but one child's part. Also my will is that she have liberty to dispose of her said fourth part to such of her children as she shall think proper at her decease. Provided she never marries. My will is that my estate be kept together until my children come to lawful age of marriage. Item my will & request is that my loving Brother Major Charles Lee, my good Mr. Nicholas Martin and my loving wife to be Executers of this my last will & testament and that my son William when he come to the age of man be allowed to be one of my executors. Item my will is that my personal estate after my wife's part is taken will be equally divided between all my children. Item I give and bequeath unto my son William Lee Pettigrew's English Dictionary. Item I do ordain and appoint this my last will and testament revoking all former wills heretofore by me made. Witness my hand this 16th day of June 1733

Thos. Lee

Ezekiel Gilbert
Isaac Currell

At a court held for Lancaster County for the 11th day of June 1735 this will was proved in open court by the oath of Ezekiel Gilbert & Isaac Currell witnesses thereto and admitted to record and is recorded. Test. Thos. Edwards Cl. Cur.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

Will of Thomas Lee, II

In the name of God, Amen. Dec. 1st 1750. I, Thomas Lee of the Colony of Virginia in the County of Lancaster and Parish of Christ Church being very sick & weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God for it. However calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say Principally and first of all I recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body to the earth to be decently interred at the discretion of my Exers. hereafter named, not doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall received the same again by the mighty power of my ever blessed Redeemer and as to such world estate as it hath Blessed God to bless me with in this life, I give and dispose of the same in manner and form following. Impr. After my just debts and funeral charges are fully paid and satisfied then I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Lee one negro boy named Dick that I had by my Brother Richard Lee to her and the heirs of her Body forever, Impr. I give and Bequeath unto my brother John Lee one negro wench named Cate that I had by my Brother Richard Lee to him and the heirs of his Body forever. And as I owe Richard Blade some money my will and desire is it shall be paid out of the money that Wm. Grigs owes me and the remainder of the money derived from William Grigs I give and Bequeath to my Brother John to him and the heirs of his Body forever. Impr. the I give and Bequeath unto my two children Mary Lee and George Lee to them and the heirs of there Bodys forever all the rest and residue of my estate Both Real and Personal of what nature and kind soever, but in case my children should die without heirs lawfully Begotten of there Bodys then I give and Bequeath to my loving wife Lucy Lee all the estate I had by her and the increase and one negro wench named Fely and likewise my chair and thow horses and the explanation of the testament, and in case of the death of my two children Mary Lee and George Lee without heirs lawfully Begotten of there Bodys I give and Bequeath to my Brother Charles Lee all the tract of land I now live on to him and his heirs forever. Impr. I give and Bequeath unto my brother John Lee all the land I have in White Chapple parish; to him and his heirs forever in case my two children Mary Lee and George Lee die without heirs Lawfully Begotten of there Bodys. Impr. I give and Bequeath unto my Brother Charles Lee one negro fellow named Aaron in case my children dies without heirs lawfully Begotten of their Bodys. Impr. I give and Bequeath unto my loving wife Luce Lee one halfe of my stock and household furniture in case of the death of my children without heirs Lawfully Begotten of there Bodys and in case of the death of my twon children Mary Lee and George Lee without heirs Lawfully Begotten of their Bodys, I give and Bequeath all the rest of my negroes not Before mentioned to my Brother John Lee to him and the heirs of his Body and my will and Desire is that my Brother John Lee may work the negroes he now has upon the land I now live on a Long as he Lives single and have the Proffits of them and in case of the death of my two children Mary Lee and George Lee without heirs Lawfully Begotten of there Bodys my will and Desire is that my Estate be kept together till forty pounds current money of Virginia be Raised and that I give and bequeath to my sister Elizabeth Dibrells Eldest son to him and his heirs Lawfully begotten of his Body for Ever and in case he dies without such heirs then the forty pounds current money to be equally Divided Between my two brothers Charles Lee and John Lee. Impr. I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my loving wife Lucy Lee Exec. as long as she lives a widow and no longer also Charles Lee Eppa. Lawson and George Currell Exrs. To this my last will and testament revoking and Disannulling all other will or wills by me heretofore made for witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seals the day and year in above written.

Thos. Lee

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of:

Bejn. Kelly
James Scrosby, Junr.
Charles Lee
G Currell

At a court held for Lancaster County on the 16th day of March, 1759 This will was proved in open Court by the oath of Charles Lee, George Currell and Benjamin Kelly witnesses thereunto and ordered to be recorded.

Test. Thos Edwards Junr. CC

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

Jean Antoine DuBreille and Elizabeth Lee were married in 1756 in Buckingham Co., Va at the home of John Fern. They had the following children:

- i. **Charles Lee Dibrell** was born on 24 Oct 1757 in Albemarle Co., VA. He married Martha Burton in 1776 in Buckingham Co., VA. He died on 16 Jul 1840 in Union City, Obron Co., TN.

Notes for Charles Lee Dibrell:

General Notes:

Charles moved to Madison County, Kentucky, in 1782, where all of his first wife's children were born, except John and Elizabeth, who were born in Buckingham County Virginia. After his first wife's death, he moved to Wayne County, Kentucky and settled on the Cumberland River, ten miles from Monticello. Sometime prior to 1832, Charles moved to Sparta, Tennessee, the home of his son Anthony. Charles was a Revolutionary War soldier.

Charles Dibrell was born in Buckingham County, VA, on October 24, 1757, a son of Anthony Dibrell and Elizabeth Lee. His paternal lineage is of Huguenot origin. Charles's grandfather, Dr. Christoffe du Breuil (du Bray), was born about 30 miles from Paris on the Marne River. As things became too hot for Protestants in France, the du Breuils fled to England and ultimately to Virginia. Christoffe died there about a month before the birth of his son, Jean Antoine, in 1728. The du Breuils must have been fairly well-to-do, as the story is told that the young Jean Antoine had a tutor. A tutor was an expense that only the well off could have provided. This tutor is said to be responsible for changing the young scholar's name to Anthony Dibrell. This version of the name would be much easier for the Colonial Virginian's tongue to pronounce. And so the future generations would be called Dibrell. (Or Dib-rill if you are from the branch of the family who stayed in Tennessee.)

Charles Dibrell's mother, Elizabeth, was from the well-known Lee family of Virginia. Her grandfather, Charles, was a brother of Richard Lee from whom are descended such famous names as Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Gen. Robert E. Lee of Civil War fame.

Charles Dibrell was married twice, first to Martha Burton and second to Lucy Patterson. In 1782 he moved his family to Kentucky and stayed there until about 1822. The family then removed to White County, TN. It was there that he applied for a pension on Sept. 5, 1832. He stated in his Application Declaration that his first service during the Revolution was in 1775 and his duties included guarding Scots Highlanders. This was followed by a tour of duty in 1776, in Lewis and Christie's Campaign. In 1777 he received a commission as an Ensign and joined the Marquis de Lafayette at Raccoon Ford. The fall of 1781 found him at Yorktown. His purpose in going to this small village on the banks of the York River was to relieve his brother, Anthony, who was in poor health. Since it was apparent that Lord Cornwallis would be surrendering very shortly, they both remained and were able to witness the British stacking their arms.

Ensign Dibrell lived to the age of 83. Illness overtook him while visiting his married daughter, Lee Anna Gibbs, in Union City, TN. He died on July 16, 1840 and is buried in Beulah Cemetery in Union City.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 3 (con't)

- + 3. ii. **Leeanna Dibrell** was born on 04 May 1759 in Buckingham Co., VA. She married Michael Jones on 26 Jun 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died after 1799 in probably in Buckingham Co., VA.
- iii. **Judith Dibrell** was born on 15 Sep 1761 in Buckingham Co., VA. She died on 26 Nov 1844 in Buckingham Co., VA.
- iv. **Anthony Dibrell** was born in May 1768 in Buckingham Co., VA. He married Wilmuth Watson in 1790. He died in 1816.

Notes for Anthony Dibrell:

General Notes:

Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., April 26, 1892.

"Sir: In reply to your request for a statement of the military history of Anthony Dibrell, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. You will please find below the desired information as contained in application for Pension, on file in this bureau, by his widow.

"He enlisted twice, 1778 and 1781, and was a private in Captain John Mosely's company, and his regimental commanders at different times, were Colonel John Cabell and Colonel John Harper.

"The last service is not clearly stated and may have been more than one enlistment. He was engaged in removing stores and was in North Carolina part of the time.

"He was engaged in the battle of Guilford Court House, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

"His residence at the time of enlistment was Amherst county, Virginia.

"Remarks: Widow's maiden name was Wilmuth Watson to whom the soldier was married in November, 1790.

"Very respectfully;
"D. D. MURPHY,
"Acting Commissioner."

Pension was allowed upon proof of nine months actual service as Private. He was born May 24, 1763. He married Wilmuth Watson in 1791. Anthony Dibrell died June 22, 1816.

Wilmuth Watson received a pension for services of Anthony Dibrell in the Revolutionary War. Her pension was granted December 25, 1845.

Magdaline Burton. She died in 1806.

Jean Antoine DuBreille and Magdaline Burton were married after 1777. They had no children.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 4

12. Christoffe du Breuil.

Notes for Christoffe du Breuil:

General Notes:

du Breuil (pronounced du Bray), by Mary Nan Crowther (28 Nov 1997)

The du Breuil ancestry comes from France. Unfortunately not much is known about the family except for the information found in Virginia in the Henrico County church records. Here are recorded the arrival of Christoffe and his wife Marianne and his death just about the time of the birth of their son, Jean Antoine du Breuil. This Jean later Americanized his name to Anthony Dibrell and that is how the name has been handed down to the descendants in the United States. There are many to be found in Texas as well as Virginia and Kentucky. These are the areas where many descendants settled during the 1800's. Among many of these descendants have arisen many who became prominent in their chosen fields, namely law, religion, teaching, government, and commerce.

Among the many hundred names who protested against the crimes and errors of Rome and aligned themselves under the banner of Protestantism in France, none were more conspicuous than that of du Breuils according to a book entitled "THE HUGUENOT". This is published by The Huguenot Society in 1911 and is Publication No. 5. The book states that a Frenchman never does anything by halves and, when he once entered the Protestant ranks, he espoused the cause with his whole soul. Never in the history of the world were such religious persecutions known as those waged against the French Huguenots. In spite of all of the powers of Rome, the French Protestantism went steadily on, and when at last its followers were compelled to flee for their lives, France lost her best population as French Protestants were scattered throughout the civilized world.

The journey of these people often led them to Germany where many settled while others moved on to other countries such as England. They stayed there perhaps for several years and then many went to America. Christoffe du Breuil was among these and arrived in Virginia perhaps about 1728. He settled at Manikin Town which had been set aside by the English government for the settlement by these Huguenots.

Manikin Town was located on the south bank of the James River in Henrico County which was not far from where present day Richmond now stands. The fact that many of these people were talented and industrious made them welcome in Virginia. The Virginia Assembly, when they had set aside the land, also provided that the settlers would not have to pay any taxes for the first seven years. Later they extended the privilege indefinitely.

Christoffe du Breuil seems to have been the only one by that name who came to America. He was a physician and surgeon. Whether he was trained in France or England is not known. But he appears to have been respected in his field. It has been said that he was born about 1680 in France at Lagnx on the Marne River just above its junction with the Seine River, which at the time was 25 miles above Paris. Reportedly he fled with his parents to escape the religious persecution and they were among those who fled to Holland rather than Germany, and from there they traveled to England. It does not appear that his parents left England. Perhaps they were unwilling to go to a strange new land, and being older, they were probably wise. It is not known how long after Christoffe left that they passed on.

It is impossible to trace our ancestry further on this line. Christoffe, however, did become known as the vine from which the many branches of the Dibrell family have sprung in America. According to a manuscript by Charles Lee Dibrell, Christoffe died in 1728 a month after his one and only child Jean Antoine du Breuil was born. The year 1729 has been indicated by some writers.

Christoffe was married to Marianne but when and where they were married is not known. After her death she was faced with living in a new land with a small child and very likely no way of taking care of them. There has been speculation that Marianne's maiden name was either Dutoi or Le Grand. But

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 4 (con't)

there does not seem to be any foundation to either of these lines. The family of Dutoi seems to have disappeared just as the name du Breuil has. The name perhaps was Americanized also. When Jean Antoine was baptized the record indicates that Elizabeth Dutoi was either a "grandmother or godmother." The handwriting did not make it clear. The office of Godparents was started by the Roman Catholic Church and with the exception of the Church of England had been abandoned by all Protestant churches as they discarded any thing that had to do with Rome. It is possible that the Church of England services were used in the Huguenot church in Manakintown. So that is where the speculation that the name of Dutoi was Marianne's came about. Whereas the name of Le Grand had less basis in being supported though it was perpetuated in some Dibrell families, but appears without foundation.

Marianne married a Huguenot named either Labairira (Lubarier) or Subrais or (Subrier) and she is supposed to have had one or more sons and possibly daughters. Unfortunately there was no further information made known about her. Jean Antoine had been raised by an unlettered Huguenot named Benning. So that part of the history of the family has been lost.

References:

1. GENEALOGIES OF LEWIS AND KINDRED FAMILIES. John M. McAllister. 1906. pp. 189-271. E. W. Publishing Company. Columbia, Missouri. (Story of Christoffe: pp. 189-195.)
2. HUGUENOT REFUGEES IN THE SETTLING OF COLONIAL AMERICA. Huguenot Society of America. 1985. p. 313.

Source

Register Containing the Baptisms made in the Church of the French Refugees at Mannikintown in Virginia, in the Parish of King William. In the Year of our Lord, 1721, the 25th March. -- Done by James Soblet, Clerk.

1728. 15th Jeane Antoine Dubreuil was born, son of Cristoffe dubreuil and of Mariane, his wife; was baptized the 1st August following by Mr. Mason; was presented by Antoine Benin, and Elizabeth Dutoi was grandmother. Jean Chastain, Clerk.
[<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vapowhat/church/kwilliam.htm>]

13. **Marianne Dutoi** daughter of Pierre Dutsi and Barbara Bonnet.

Christoffe du Breuil and Marianne Dutoi married. They had the following children:

- + 6. i. **Jean Antoine DuBreille** was born on 15 May 1728 in Manakintown, Henrico Co, VA. He married Elizabeth Lee in 1756 in Buckingham Co., Va at the home of John Fern. He died in May 1799.
14. **Thomas Lee** son of Charles Lee and Elizabeth Madestard was born in 1679 in Cobbs Hall, Northampton Co., VA. He died in 1735 in Lancaster Co., VA.
15. **Elizabeth Anne Keene** daughter of William Keene and Elizabeth Rogers was born on 02 May 1686 in Lancaster Co., VA. She died in Mar 1759.

Thomas Lee and Elizabeth Anne Keene were married in 1700. They had the following children:

- i. **William Lee** was born about 1722.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 4 (con't)

- ii. **Lucy Lee** was born about 1724.
- iii. **John Lee** was born about 1725.
- iv. **Anne Lee** was born about 1726.
- v. **Leeanna Lee** was born about 1728. She married John Fearn on 31 Dec 1774 in Middlesex Co., VA.

Notes for Leeanna Lee:
General Notes:
Leeanna and her husband, John, moved to Buckingham Co., Virginia prior to 1756, accompanied by Leeanna's sisters, Elizabeth and other sister.
- vi. **Thomas Lee** was born about 1730.
- vii. **Richard Lee** was born about 1732.
- viii. **Charles Lee** was born about 1734.
- + 7. ix. **Elizabeth Lee** was born about 1736 in Lancaster Co., VA. She married Jean Antoine DuBreille in 1756 in Buckingham Co., Va at the home of John Fern. She died in 1777 in Buckingham Co., VA.

Generation 5

- 26. **Pierre Dutsi.**
- 27. **Barbara Bonnet.**

Pierre Dutsi and Barbara Bonnet married. They had the following children:
 - + 13. i. **Marianne Dutoi.**
- 28. **Charles Lee** son of Richard Henry Lee and Anne Constable was born on 21 May 1656 in Cobb's Hall, Northampton, VA. He died in Dec 1701 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.
- 29. **Elizabeth Madestard** daughter of Thomas Medstand and Elizabeth Lawson was born about 1660 in Northumberland Co., VA. She died after 13 Jul 1700 in Northumberland Co., VA.

Notes for Elizabeth Madestard:

General Notes:

Elizabeth's name is often spelled Metstand. However, all records from the time spell the family name as Medstard.

1684, Dec 21 Charles Lee of Northumberland Co., Gent and Elizabeth his wife, dau & heire Thomas Medstard, late of Lancaster Co. dec'd to Robert Scholfeild of Lancaster ... 203 acres in Christ Church Parish ... a little above John Lawson's plantation ... part of 1000 acres taken up by Epapraditus Lawson and assigned to sd Thomas Medstard by Robert Davis and Elizabeth his wife, dau & heire of Epapraditus Lawson 11 Sept 1666 .. renewed in patent to sd Medstard 1668. (signed) Charles Lee, Elizabeth (her EL mark) Lee. [Middlesex Co. Deed Abstracts 1694-1703, Book 2 p. 36-9.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 5 (con't)

Charles Lee and Elizabeth Madestard were married in 1676 in Cobb's Hall, Northhampton Co., VA. They had the following children:

- + 14.i. **Thomas Lee** was born in 1679 in Cobbs Hall, Northhampton Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Anne Keene in 1700. He died in 1735 in Lancaster Co., VA.
- ii. **Elizabeth Lee** was born in 1682 in Cobbs Hall, Northhampton Co., VA. She married John Howson about 1710 in Northumberland Co., VA. She died in 1714 in Northumberland Co., VA.
- iii. **Charles Lee** was born on 16 Jul 1684 in Cobbs Hall, Northhampton Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Pinckard on 08 Dec 1721 in Lancaster Co., VA. He died about 1740 in Northumberland Co., VA.
- iv. **Leanna Lee** was born in 1689 in Cobbs Hall, Northhampton Co., VA. She married William Jones in 1707 in Northumberland Co., VA.

30. **William Keene** son of Thomas Keene and Mary Thorley.

31. **Elizabeth Rogers** daughter of John Rogers and Ellen _____.

William Keene and Elizabeth Rogers married. They had the following children:

- + 15.i. **Elizabeth Anne Keene** was born on 02 May 1686 in Lancaster Co., VA. She married Thomas Lee in 1700. She died in Mar 1759.

Generation 6

56. **Richard Henry Lee** son of John Lee and Jane Hancock was born on 22 Mar 1617 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England. He died on 01 Mar 1664 in Cobbs Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.

Notes for Richard Henry Lee:

General Notes:

Richard Came to Virginia from Stratford Langdon in Essex, England in 1638 aboard the "Alexander." He was the first Lee ancestor of Robert E. Lee in Virginia. He was the colonial Secretary of State in 1642. His first home was called "Paradise." He was in the House of Burgess 1647 - 1651.

Richard was born at Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England, which was a county bordering Wales. He emigrated from England in 1639, becoming Clerk of the Quarter Court at Jamestown, within the Secretary of State's office.

In 1988 William Thorndale (National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 76-4, pp 253-267) established, apparently beyond question, the parentage of the emigrant, Col. Richard Lee, which had been sought off and on for more than two hundred years. He had been christened 22 March 1617/8 at St. Martins Parish in the city of Worcester, the son of John Lee (sometimes Lees or Leys) (1590-1629/30), a member of the Clothiers' Company (i.e., manufacturers of woolen cloth) and Jane Hancock, his wife.

Subsequently, Thomas Woodcock, Somerset Herald at the College of Arms, was engaged by David Halle (Genealogist of the Society of the Lees of Virginia at the time) to try to find further confirmation of this deduction. Although failing in this, Mr. Woodcock did develop the strong probability that this John Lee (1590-1629/30) was the son of an earlier John Lees (ca.1566-1597), weaver, of Worcester. Mr. Thorndale generously supplied evidence to establish this parentage with certainty, and Dr. Neil Thompson then further confirmed it.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

[The above two paragraphs came from the book, "Shaping a Nation Stories of the Lees", by Ludwell Lee Montague.]

In the year 1640 Richard Henry Lee married at Jamestown Anne Constable(c. 1621-1666) , daughter of Francis Constable and a ward of Sir John Thoroughgood, a personal attendant of Charles I, King of England (1600-1649). She had accompanied the family of Virginia Governor Sir Francis Wyatt (1575-1644), and at the time of her marriage to Richard, she was residing at the Wyatt household in Jamestown. This affiliation soon helped Richard move socially upward within the Colony. In 1643 the new Governor, Sir William Berkeley (1606-1677) appointed Richard Attorney General of the Colony. In addition he served as High Sheriff and was Colonel in the Militia.

Anne (Constable) Lee (c. 1621-1666) Richard was in the fur trading business with the Indians. Because of this, Richard took his bride away from the capital city, and went to live among the Indians beyond the frontier of settlement. His first patent was for land on the north side of the York River at the head of Poropotank Creek, in what was then York, later Gloucester County. He had received the title to this 1,000 acre (4 km²) tract on August 10, 1642 through the headrights of thirty-eight immigrants unable to pay their own passage, who were brought over by Col. Lee in his own ship on his return from Breda in 1650. However, Lee did not take title to this land until 1646, when there is record of his purchasing 100 acres (0.4 km²) at this location. Richard's first home was on leased land on the same side of the river, at the head of Tindall's Creek near the Indian community of Capahosic Wicomico. However, on April 18, 1644, hordes of Powhatan Indians massacred the newcomers to the area, led by Chief Opchanacanough. They killed 300, but were driven back by a successful counterattack. As a result the English abandoned the north side of the river.

Richard and his family escaped and settled at New Poquoson on the lower peninsula between the York River and the James River, where it was safer from attack. He was said to have been the first white man to have settled in the northern neck of Virginia. They resided upon this land for the next nine years, which consisted of 90 acres and was a comfortable ride from Jamestown.

On August 20, 1646 he took out a patent for 1,250 acres (5 km²) on the Pamunkey River in York, later New Kent County, at the spot "where the foot Company met with the Boats when they went Pamunkey March under ye command of Capt. William Claiborne" during the counteroffensive against the Indians after the massacre of 1644. He did not develop these lands, but exchanged them in 1648 for a tract of the same land along the north side of the York near the present Capahosic, retaining the 400 acres (1.6 km²) he called "War Captain's Neck" and selling the other 850 acres (3.4 km²).

Colonial politics

Lee became a Burgess of York County from 1647-1651, and in 1649 he was appointed a member of the King's Council, and a Justice. In 1651 he became Colonial Secretary of State. With the title of Secretary of State, he was next in authority to the Governor, Sir William Berkeley (1606-1677). That same year, Charles I, King of England (1600-1649), was beheaded and Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) began his control. Since the people in the distant colonies could not believe the incredible news from England, they remained loyal to the Crown and to Charles II (1630-1685), heir to the throne. In 1650, Richard made a voyage to the Netherlands to report Virginia's loyal adherence to Charles II. However, this does not necessarily mean that he was a devout royalist. It turns out that two years later, he negotiated the capitulation of Virginia to the Commonwealth of England, and was satisfied with the terms that were laid out. At this time, he retired from public office, but continued to represent the interests of Virginia in London.

Land holdings

Richard began to acquire many land grants on the peninsula between the York and the Rappahannock River. After peace with the Indians had been concluded and the lands north of the York reopened for settlement in 1649, Richard was issued a patent of 500 acres (2 km²) on May 24, 1651, on land adjacent to "War Captain's Neck". That same year he also acquired an additional 500 acres (2 km²) on Poropotank Creek. He sold 150 acres (0.6 km²) of his original grant, the tract on

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

Poropotank Creek. This left 850 acres (3.4 km²) at the original site, to which he later gave the name "Paradise", and resided from 1653-1656 in the newly created Gloucester County. He became a part owner of a trading ship, whose cargoes brought indentured servants with headrights that Richard used to enlarge his Virginia property. He spent nearly as much of his time from 1652 to his death in 1664, in London, as he did in Virginia. In about 1656 Richard moved the family to Virginia's Northern Neck, the peninsula formed by the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. Leaving the "Paradise" tract to overseers, they resettled on a spot acquired from the Wicomico Indians, which consisted of 1,900 acres (8 km²). This new land was termed "Dividing Creek", near what is today the town of Kilmarnock. This tract in later generations became known as that of "Cobbs Hall".

Early colonial map of Maryland and Virginia (from Ogilby, 1671). The map is oriented with north on the right, reflecting its original purpose as a port-finding chart for ship captains approaching the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay. He later purchased another 2,600 acres (11 km²) in Northumberland County at Machodoc Creek, which empties into the Potomac River. This tract was patented on October 18, 1657, and repatented the following year on June 5, 1658 as 2,000 acres (8 km²). Upon this tract became what was known in later generations as the estates "Mount Pleasant" and "Lee Hall". He then acquired 4,000 acres (16 km²) farther up the Potomac, near where the city of Washington, D.C., would rise, in what was then Westmoreland, now Fairfax County. One of these would eventually become the site of Mount Vernon.

Disposing of several lesser properties he had obtained, Lee was able to consolidate and develop four major plantations. He had two in Gloucester County: "War Captain's Neck" and "Paradise", and two in Northumberland County: "Dividing Creek" and "Machodoc". He also acquired a plantation called "Lee's Purchase", located across the Potomac in Maryland.

In 1658 Richard acquired a residence at Stratford Langthorne, in the County of Essex, then a pleasant suburb of London, and in 1661 he moved his family there. Essex borders London on the east, and the village of Stratford Langthorne was a resort for persons of means who found London unhealthy. It is located about a mile from Stratford-at-Bow on the north side of the Thames in West Ham Parish, until recently the site of great wharves, docks, and the congestion of east London. He did that so that his younger children would have a proper education, seeing as his oldest two sons, John and Richard II, were already students at Oxford. Nevertheless, he eventually wanted his children to reside in Virginia. Though now a resident of England, he continued in his role as a Virginia planter and merchant. On March 1, 1664, Richard died at "Dividing Creek", Northumberland Co., Virginia, while overseeing his interest in the Colony. As a result, and in accordance to his wishes in his will, his family returned to Virginia.

Richard Lee's will directed that his property at Stratford in England be sold, and that all but the two oldest sons, who were still finishing school, were to return to America. Richard I left property to each of his eight children. Anne married again before September 24, 1666, Edmund Lister. The date of her death is unknown, although legend has it that she was buried beside Richard near the house at Dividing Creek.

Richard Henry Lee died 24 April 1664 at Cobbs Hall, in Northumberland, Virginia [3]Fami Family legacy

Today the different branches of the Lee family are known as: "Cobb's Hall", "Mount Pleasant", "Ditchley", "Lee Hall", "Blenheim", "Leesylvania", "Dividing Creek", and "Stratford". These were the estate names of the descendants of Richard Lee I that are still referred to today when talking of Lee descendancy. An interesting note is that Richard had patented somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 acres (61 km²) on both sides of the Potomac, in Maryland and in Virginia. Part of this land later became George Washington's Mount Vernon. When he divided his estate among his children, he also left them the products of the several plantations including white indentured servants, Negro slaves, livestock, household furnishings, silver, and many other luxuries.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

Notable descendants of Richard Lee I include signers of the Declaration of Independence Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee, Revolutionary War general Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Confederate Civil War generals Robert E. Lee, Richard Taylor, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee and George Washington Custis Lee, President of the United States Zachary Taylor, Chief Justice of the United States Edward Douglass White, Governor of Maryland Thomas Sim Lee.

Children

John Lee (1643-1673) of "Mount Pleasant", who never married

Henry Lee (1643-1654), who died young

Col. Richard Lee II, Esq. "the scholar" (1647-1715), who married Laetitia Corbin (ca. 1657-1706), daughter of Hon. Henry Corbin, Sr. (1629-1676) and Alice (Eltonhead) Burnham (ca. 1627-1684)

Francis Lee (1648-1714) a merchant in England, who married Tamar ?

Capt. William Lee (1651-1696), married Alice Felton in 1675 and fathered four children by her.

Capt. Hancock Lee I, Hon. (1653-1709) of "Ditchley", who married 1) Mary Kendall (1661-1694); 2)

Sarah Elizabeth Allerton (1671-1731), daughter of Col. Isaac Allerton Jr., Esq. (1630-1702) (son of Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower) and his second wife, Elizabeth (Willoughby) Overzee Colclough, widow of Simon Overzee and George Colclough

Anne Lee (1654-1701), who married Maj. Thomas Youell, Jr. (1644-1695), son of Thomas Youell (1615-1655) and Anne Sturman (d. 1672)

Elizabeth Lee (1654-1714), who married 1) Leonard Howson, Sr. (1648-1704); 2) John Turberville (1650-1728), son of George Turberville IV (1638-ca. 1659) and Bridget

Capt. Charles Lee, Sr. (1655-1701) of "Cobbs Hall", who married Elizabeth Medstand, daughter of Thomas Medstand (d. 1675)

Ann Lee (1655), who died young

Ancestry

Although it is still open to debate, it is generally accepted that Richard is a member of the Lees of Coton Hall in Shropshire, England. According to this view, Richard was probably a son of Richard Lee, Gent. (1563), of Nordley Regis, and his wife, Elizabeth Bendy. Richard was baptized October 6, 1563 at □Alveley□. He married Elizabeth on October 21, 1599 at Alveley Church, Shropshire, England. Richard was alive as late as October 21, 1621 when he received 15 pounds in the will of his brother, Capt. Gilbert Lee (d. 1621), of □Tolleshunt Darcy□, Essex, England.

This Richard was the sixth of eight sons of Sir John Lee (1530-1605), of "Coton Hall", Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England, and his wife, Joyce Romney (1528-1609). John and Joyce were married June 24, 1553. John's will was dated May 7, 1605 and proved May 14 of the same year. He was buried June 13, 1605 at Chesham, Buckingham Co., England. Joyce was buried at Alveley on December 4, 1609. Besides "Coton Hall", which was the manor house, there were several other farms included in the Nordley Regis lands, including "The Hay" which was the dower house, "Nordley Farm", about a mile northeast of "Coton Hall", and several others. It has been debated that the emigrant was a son of another of Sir John Lee's eight sons. However, all of the other seven sons other than the oldest, Thomas Lee (d. 1621) who was the heir of "Coton Hall", died without issue. Joyce was the daughter of John Romney, of "Hulsley", Worcester Co., England.

John was the son of Sir Humphrey Lee (1505-1588) of "Coton Hall", and his wife, Katherine Blount (1506). Humphrey represented the "Coton Hall" Lees at the Visitation of 1569. He rebuilt "Coton Hall" on the medieval foundations. Katherine was the daughter of John Blount (ca. 1470) and his wife, Elizabeth Yee (ca. 1470).

Humphrey was the son of Sir Thomas Lee II, Esq. (d. 1526), of "Coton Hall" and his wife Joanna Morton, daughter of Thomas Morton, of "Houghton", Shropshire, England. Thomas resided at "Coton Hall" and "King's Nordley" in Alveley Parish, Shropshire, England.

Thomas was the son of John Lee V (1430), of "Coton Hall" and "Nordley" and his wife Elizabeth Corbin, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbin.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

John V, was the son of John Lee IV (1398), of "Coton Hall" and his wife Jacosa "Joyce" Packington, daughter of Sir John Packington.

John IV, was the son of Robert de Lee, High Sheriff of Shropshire (ca. 1343-1419) and Margaret de Astley (ca. 1347). Robert and Margaret married in 1385, and resided at "Roden" and □Stanton□. Robert was the first Lee of "Coton Hall", at Nordley Regis. Margaret was the daughter of Thomas Astley, 3rd Lord Astley, of "Nordley Regis" and "Coton" (ca. 1317) and his wife Elizabeth.

Robert was the son of John de la Lee III, of "Roden" and "Stanton" (ca. 1317) and his first wife Alicia. John was granted the Manor of "Stanton". He also resided at "Beriton".

John III, was the son of Sir John de la Lee II, of "Roden" and "Stanton" (1291) and Matilda de Erdington (ca. 1295), daughter of Henry de Erdington II, of "Roden" (ca. 1275) and Joan de Wolvey. John II, was still living in 1327.

John II, was the son of Reginald de la Lee II, of "Langley" (ca. 1265). Reginald II, was the son of Sir Thomas de la Lee I (ca. 1239) and Petronilla Corbet (ca. 1233).

Petronilla was the daughter of Sir Thomas Corbet, Baron of □Caus□ (ca. 1209-1274) and his second wife, Isabel de Valletort (ca. 1209). Thomas was Sheriff of Shropshire.

Thomas I, was the son of John de la Lee I (ca. 1209). John I, was the son of Reginald de la Lee I, High Sheriff of Shropshire "Reiner de Lega". Reginald I, was in turn the son of Hugo "Hugh" de Lega, who came with William "the Conqueror".

Note: Richard Lee I claimed the right to the Coat of Arms of the Lee of Shropshire, England, before the Court of Admiralty in London. To date, no evidence has arisen to demonstrate his descent from any of the Shropshire Lee lines, although popular sentiment and 19th century novelty genealogies claimed a descent from the Shropshire Lee line of Coton Hall. According to this view, Richard was purportedly a son of Richard Lee, Gent, and his wife, Elizabeth Bendy. This elder Richard was baptized October 6, 1563 at Alveley Parish, Shropshire and he married Elizabeth on October 21, 1599 at Alveley Church. Richard was alive as late as October 21, 1621, when he received 15 pounds in the will of his brother, Capt. Gilbert Lee (d. 1621), of "Tolleshunt Darcy", Essex, England. He was the sixth of eight sons of Sir John Lee (1530-1605), of "Coton Hall", Shropshire, and his wife, Joyce Romney (1528-1609).

No significant research was conducted into the origin of Richard Lee I until the latter half of the 20th century. The preponderance of evidence recovered since research began in earnest suggests the fanciful origin stated above was not based in fact. Instead, the most likely origin of Richard Lee I is as the well-educated and industrious son of John Lee(s), a wealthy clothier, and his wife Jane Hancock, of Worcester. This John Lee(s) is two generations or more removed from a titled Lee of Shropshire if descended from one at all.

57. **Anne Constable** daughter of Thomas Constable and Alice _____ was born in 1621 in probably London, England. She died on 06 Oct 1706 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.

Notes for Anne Constable:

General Notes:

Anna Constable was the Ward of Sir Francis Wyatt, Royal Gov. of Virginia 1639

Richard Henry Lee and Anne Constable were married in 1640 in Williamsburg, VA. They had the following children:

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

- i. **John Lee** was born in 1643 in Northampton, Northumberland Co., VA. He died in 1673 in Virginia.

Notes for John Lee:

General Notes:

John died unmarried and without issue.

- ii. **Richard Henry Lee** was born in 1647 in Stratford Hall, VA. He married Latitia Corbin in 1674 in Middlesex Co., VA. He died on 12 Mar 1715 in Westmoreland Co., VA.
- iii. **Francis Lee** was born in 1648 in Northumberland Co., VA. He died on 17 Nov 1714 in London, Middlesex Co., England.
- iv. **William Lee** was born in 1651 in Northumberland Co., VA. He died in Sep 1696 in Northumberland Co., VA.
- v. **Hancock Lee** was born about 1653 in Northumberland Co., VA. He died on 25 May 1729 in Wicomico, Northumberland Co., VA.
- vi. **Elizabeth Lee** was born in 1654 in Northampton, Northumberland Co., VA. She married Lenonard Howson in 1670. She died in Wicomico, Northumberland Co., VA.
- vii. **Anne Lee** was born in 1655 in Paradise Plantation, Gloucester, VA. She died in 1701 in Westmoreland Co., VA.
- + 28. viii. **Charles Lee** was born on 21 May 1656 in Cobb's Hall, Northampton, VA. He married Elizabeth Madestard in 1676 in Cobb's Hall, Northampton Co., VA. He died in Dec 1701 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.

58. **Thomas Medstand** was born about 1630 in Lancaster Co., VA.

59. **Elizabeth Lawson** was born about 1635.

Thomas Medstand and Elizabeth Lawson were married about 1659 in Lancaster Co., VA. They had the following children:

- + 29. i. **Elizabeth Madestard** was born about 1660 in Northumberland Co., VA. She married Charles Lee in 1676 in Cobb's Hall, Northampton Co., VA. She died after 13 Jul 1700 in Northumberland Co., VA.

60. **Thomas Keene** son of Thomas Keene and Elizabeth Gosnold.

61. **Mary Thorley**.

Thomas Keene and Mary Thorley married. They had the following children:

- + 30. i. **William Keene**.

62. **John Rogers**.

63. **Ellen _____**.

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 6 (con't)

John Rogers and Ellen _____ married. They had the following children:

- + 31.i. **Elizabeth Rogers.**

Generation 7

112. **John Lee** was born in 1590 in England. He died on 23 Feb 1629/30 in Worcester, Worcestershire, England.

113. **Jane Hancock** daughter of Edward Hancock.

John Lee and Jane Hancock were married before 1616. They had the following children:

- i. **John Lee** was born in Sep 1616.
- + 56.ii. **Richard Henry Lee** was born on 22 Mar 1617 in Nordley Regis, Shropshire, England. He married Anne Constable in 1640 in Williamsburg, VA. He died on 01 Mar 1664 in Cobbs Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.
- iii. **Thomas Lee.**

114. **Thomas Constable.**

115. **Alice _____.**

Thomas Constable and Alice _____ married. They had the following children:

- + 57.i. **Anne Constable** was born in 1621 in probably London, England. She married Richard Henry Lee in 1640 in Williamsburg, VA. She died on 06 Oct 1706 in Cobb's Hall, Northumberland Co., VA.

120. **Thomas Keene** son of Edward Keene and Agnes Cheney.

121. **Elizabeth Gosnold.**

Thomas Keene and Elizabeth Gosnold married. They had the following children:

- + 60.i. **Thomas Keene.**

Generation 8

226. **Edward Hancock.**

Edward Hancock and unknown spouse married. They had the following children:

- + 113. **Jane Hancock.** She married John Lee before 1616.

240. **Edward Keene** son of Henry Keene.

241. **Agnes Cheney.**

Ancestors of Mary (Jones) Flood

Generation 8 (con't)

Edward Keene and Agnes Cheney married. They had the following children:

+ 120. **Thomas Keene.**

Generation 9

480. **Henry Keene** son of John Keene.

Henry Keene and unknown spouse married. They had the following children:

+ 240. **Edward Keene.**

Generation 10

960. **John Keene.**

John Keene and unknown spouse married. They had the following children:

+ 480. **Henry Keene.**

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Index of Individuals

- _____, Alice: 19
_____, Anne: 3
_____, Ellen: 18,19
- B**
Bonnet, Barbara: 12
Burton, Magdaline: 9
- C**
Cheney, Agnes: 19,20
Constable, Anne: 17,19
Constable, Thomas: 19
- d**
du Breuil, Christoffe: 10,11
- D**
Dibrell, Anthony: 9
Dibrell, Charles Lee: 8
Dibrell, Judith: 9
Dibrell, Leeanna: 2,9
DuBreille, Jean Antoine: 3,8,9,11
Dutoi, Marianne: 11,12
Dutsi, Pierre: 12
- F**
Flood, William: 2
- G**
Gosnold, Elizabeth: 19
- H**
Hancock, Edward: 19
Hancock, Jane: 19
- J**
Jones, Anthony Dibrell: 2
Jones, Charles Lee: 3
Jones, Christiana: 3
Jones, Daniel: 3
Jones, Dudley: 3
Jones, Elizabeth Lee: 2
Jones, Erasmus: 3
Jones, George: 3
Jones, Judith A.: 2
Jones, Katy Lee: 3
Jones, Lucy: 3
Jones, Margaret Dibrell: 3
Jones, Martha Wilmuth: 3
Jones, Mary: 2
Jones, Michael (1699): 3
Jones, Michael (1750): 2,3
Jones, Michael (1786): 2
Jones, Publius: 3
Jones, Sarah Fearn: 2
Jones, Susannah: 3
Jones, William Dibrell: 2
- K**
Keene, Edward: 19,20
Keene, Elizabeth Anne: 11,13
Keene, Henry: 20
- Keene, John: 20
Keene, Thomas (1): 18,19
Keene, Thomas (2): 19,20
Keene, William: 13,18
- L**
Lawson, Elizabeth: 18
Lee, Anne (1655): 18
Lee, Anne (1726): 12
Lee, Charles (1656): 12,13,18
Lee, Charles (1684): 13
Lee, Charles (1734): 12
Lee, Elizabeth (1654): 18
Lee, Elizabeth (1682): 13
Lee, Elizabeth (1736): 5,8,12
Lee, Francis: 18
Lee, Hancock: 18
Lee, John (1590): 19
Lee, John (1616): 19
Lee, John (1643): 18
Lee, John (1725): 12
Lee, Leanna: 13
Lee, Leeanna: 12
Lee, Lucy: 12
Lee, Richard: 12
Lee, Richard Henry (1617): 13,17,19
Lee, Richard Henry (1647): 18
Lee, Thomas (1679): 11,13
Lee, Thomas (1730): 12
Lee, Thomas (3): 19
Lee, William (1651): 18
Lee, William (1722): 11
- M**
Madestard, Elizabeth: 12,13,18
Medstand, Thomas: 18
- R**
Rogers, Elizabeth: 13,19
Rogers, John: 18,19
- T**
Thorley, Mary: 18