

# **Haynor, Luth, and Connor/Conner Families, based on John Connor (Conner), First Member of His Clan to America, and further Information on the Greater Connor/Conner Ancestral Family**

*and how it relates to the Henry H. Haynor Family of Ionia County, MI*

*May 2025*

*by authors Ed Haynor, Michigan and Bil Luth, Wisconsin, both descendants of John Connor*

## **Research Methods**

John Connor or possibly spelled as Conner, which has been found spelled both ways throughout his clan and this report, is **the 4<sup>th</sup> paternal great grandfather of authors Ed Haynor and Bil Luth**. Hundreds of sources of information on the Haynor and Conner/Connor related families throughout generations were used in compiling this report. Major resources include ancestral information handed down to authors from older family members, birth and death records, obituaries, church records, cemetery records, wills, probate court records, property ownership/transfer records, as well as state and federal censuses. Also, additional findings from: ancestry.com, familysearch.org, find-a-grave, findmypast.com, fold3.com, freepages.rootsweb.com\*, geni.com, wikitree.com, various historical ancestral e-books, and numerous family genealogies and family trees posted on the Internet, mostly listing their own sources. Artificial intelligence (AI) was also used in identifying new leads and sources.

Because the authors are not expert ancestral researchers, they could be wrong on some of their findings. The authors hope that one day, another Haynor, Luth, and/or Connor/Conner relative will pick up from these authors' work and not only update this information for its accuracy, but add to it, since more ancestral information is being made public each day, especially online.






Every effort has been made by the authors to identify an ancestor's spouse(s), because finding a spouse allows a researcher to examine the spouse regarding their ancestor's ancestry, to allow at least a double check on findings. If confirmed at an ancestral line whether researching a male or female, that if both persons did marry, more authenticity is given the finding, since both findings at that ancestral line would seem to confirm each other.





\* All rootsweb.com references are now found on ancestry.com.





## **Connor or Conner**

One controversy the authors have found is whether our family surname was Connor or Conner. Throughout our families, at least in America, it appears as though the spellings were interchanged, in our case, even within the same family unit. Both spellings are common surnames in English-speaking countries. It's important to remember that spelling variations are a natural part of language evolution, and both spellings are widely recognized. In the United States, both "Connor" and "Conner" are used as surnames. The spelling preference may vary depending on regional or family traditions. While "Connor" is often associated with Ireland, both spellings can be found in Irish surnames. "Conner" is less common but still recognized. At <https://en.geneanet.org/surnames/CONNOR>, says that "Conner" is a Scottish variant of Connor. As you'll see, about John Conner of 1741, his children, and grandchildren in NY state, many had an affiliation with the Presbyterian Church, which has an affiliation with Scotland. What this issue comes down to, was our John Connor/Conner, first of our line to America, born a Connor, Conner, or another spelling variation? The authors don't know for sure since his birth records from Ireland have never been found. According FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA) at <https://blog.familytreedna.com/y-dna-medieval-genealogies-ui-briuin-dynasty/>, suggests that our surname was originally identified in Ireland as "Conchobar" (O'Conchobar) (O'Conor) (O'Connor) (O'Conor) or similarly spelled, as descended as a clan (a group of people having a common ancestor) of the Uí Briúin Dynasty. It's been found, the O'Conor Don, an Irish noble family was formerly one of the most influential and distinguished royal dynasties in Ireland. The O'Conor family held the throne of the Kingdom of Connacht up until 1475. Having ruled it on and off since 966, they ruled continuously from 1102 to 1475. Further information on the Conchobhair surname is further discussed in the section titled, *Genealogy of the O'Connor Family*, starting on page 63. In this report, authors will attempt to use the surname "Connor" to represent our John Connor as much as possible since that's how it's spelled in his military records and the 1790 U.S Census, the only government census he's recorded in. Although in other places we spell it as Conner as it was found.

## Haynor/Luth Conner (Connor) Ancestral Lineage

Generation		Generation	
Ed Haynor Baseline	(1) Sylvia Mildred Haynor, b. 1913, d 1983. (1) Lillian Alice Haynor, b. 1914, d. 1999. (1) Paul LaVerne Haynor, b. 1916, d. 1998. (1) Arthur Roy Haynor, b. 1918, d. 2006. (1) Mary Elizabeth Haynor, b. 1920, d. 2005. (1) Byron Connor Haynor, b. 1923, d. 2006. (1) Betty Jane Haynor, b. 1925, d. 1975. (1) Eleanor Ann Haynor, b. 1930, d. 2014. (2) Lloyd Glenn Haynor, b. 1942, d. 2001. (2) Edward Lee Haynor, b. 1950.	Bil Luth Baseline	William "Bil" Benton Luth Cheryl "Cheri" Anne Luth Nancy Lynn Luth
<i>The above baseline also includes all of the direct descendants of persons listed above, since they too would descend from the following ancestral lines.</i>			
Parents	<b>William Roy Haynor</b> BIRTH 28 OCT 1889 • Easton, Ionia Co., Michigan DEATH 24 AUG 1961 • Ludington, Mason Co., Michigan  William R. Haynor, 1912 <u>Spouse (1)</u> Eleanor Lillian Metcalf BIRTH 29 SEPT 1893 • Grayling, Crawford Co., Michigan DEATH 7 JAN 1937 • Ludington, Mason Co., Michigan  Eleanor L. Metcalf 1912 <i>They were married 1 August 1912, Holly, Oakland Co., MI.</i> <u>Spouse (2):</u> Helen Pearl Miller BIRTH 21 MAR 1921 • Alger, Hardin Co., Ohio DEATH 23 NOV 1998 • Fremont, Newaygo Co., MI  Helen & Roy Haynor, abt. 1940 <i>They were married 18 June 1939, Manistee, Michigan.</i> William Roy Haynor had the following siblings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lloyd Elton Haynor (1888-1945)</li> <li>• Albert LaVerne Haynor (1891-1975)</li> <li>• Mildred Grace Haynor (1895-1973)</li> <li>• Alice Gertrude Haynor (1898-1987)</li> <li>• Arthur Benjamin Haynor (1905-1975)</li> </ul>	Parents	<b>Anna Bernice Holihan</b> BIRTH 10 MARCH 1915 • Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa. DEATH 21 JUNE 2007 • West Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa. <u>Spouse</u> Russell William Luth BIRTH 8 APRIL 1912 • Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa DEATH 25 FEB 2003 • Iowa City, Johnson Co., Iowa  Anna Bernice Holihan  Russell William Luth <i>They were married 8 July 1936, Trinity Lutheran Church, Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa.</i> <i>Mrs. Luth worked as a homemaker. She was a 1933 graduate of Burlington High School and a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church since 24 Mar 1928. Survivors include one son, William "Bil" Luth; two daughters, Cheri Tuxen and Nancy Wade; eight grandchildren; six great-grandchildren; nieces and nephews.</i> <i>Russell was employed as a Railroad Postal Clerk, Burlington, IA to Minneapolis, MN. Russell was in WWII from 1943 to 1945 at Fort Atlanta, near Holdridge, NE. He was a Sergeant at a prisoner-of-war camp for German POWs.</i> Anna Bernice Holihan had the following siblings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louise Pearle Holihan (1907-2000)</li> <li>• Charles Thomas Holihan (1911-1998)</li> <li>• Benton Connor Holihan (1927-1998)</li> </ul>

<p>Grandparents</p>	<p><b>Mary Elizabeth Conner (Connor)</b>          BIRTH 29 MAY 1868 • Easton Twp.,          Ionia Co., MI.          DEATH 08 AUG 1951 • Easton Twp.,          Ionia Co., MI.</p>  <p>From top left, William Brunson, Byron Hulin,          Gertrude, Libbie, &amp; Grace Conner, 1885</p> <p><u>Spouse:</u></p> <p>Albert Clements Haynor          BIRTH 29 AUGUST          1860 • Easton Twp.,          Ionia Co., MI.          DEATH 11 OCT          1939 • Easton Twp.,          Ionia Co., MI.</p>  <p><i>They were married          6 April 1887 at the          Presbyterian Parsonage          in Ionia, MI.</i></p> <p>Albert C. Haynor at          John Hague farm, abt. 1900</p> <p>Together Libby and Albert had six children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lloyd Elton Haynor (1888-1945)</li> <li>• William Roy Haynor, (1889-1961)</li> <li>• Albert LaVerne Haynor (1891-1975)</li> <li>• Mildred Grace Haynor (1895-1973)</li> <li>• Alice Gertrude Haynor (1898-1987)</li> <li>• Arthur Benjamin Haynor (1905- 1974)</li> </ul> <p>Albert Clements Haynor had the following siblings,          all born in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elmore Leroy Haynor, b. 30 Dec 30, 1867, d. 17          1901 of Typhoid, Fort Scott, KS.</li> <li>• Leroy J. Haynor, b. 31 Dec 1872, d. 23 December          1966, St Louis, MI.</li> <li>• Blanche Orvilla Haynor, b. 21 May 1878, d. 15          Aug 1967, Shepherd, MI.</li> </ul>	<p>Grandparents</p> <p><b>Alta Olivia Connor</b></p>  <p>BIRTH 29 NOV          1889 • Muscatine,          Muscatine Co., Iowa          DEATH 12 APRIL          1975 • Burlington,          Des Moines Co., Iowa.</p> <p>Alta Olivia Connor</p> <p><u>Spouse</u></p>  <p>Benton John Holihan</p> <p>Benton John Holihan          BIRTH 25 JAN          1887 • Burlington,          Des Moines Co., Iowa.          DEATH 17 OCT          1941 • Burlington,          Des Moines Co., Iowa.</p> <p><i>Alta and Benton were married 4 Sep 1907, St. John's          Catholic Church Rectory, Burlington, Des Moines          County, Iowa.</i></p> <p>Together, Alta and Benton had the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louise Pearle Holihan (1907-2000)</li> <li>• Charles Thomas Holihan (1911-1998)</li> <li>• Anna Bernice Holihan (1915-2007)</li> <li>• Benton Connor Holihan (1927-1998)</li> </ul> <p><i>Mrs. Holihan was a member of Trinity Lutheran          church and of Lutheran Church Women and Dorcas          circle. Surviving: Two sons and two daughters,          Charles Holihan and Ann Luth, both of Burlington,          Louise Smith, Mediapolis, and Benton C. Holihan,          Scottsdale, Ariz.; 10 grandchildren; and 14 great-          grandchildren.</i></p> <p><i>Benton Holihan was the son of Thomas Joseph          Holihan and Clara Wallace Scheu. He was baptized 13          March 1887, Saint Paul's Catholic Church,          Burlington, Iowa. Benton became a member of Trinity          Lutheran Church, Burlington, Des Moines County,          Iowa, on 16 April 1922 by renewal. Both Alta and          Benton are buried in the Aspen Grove Cemetery,          Burlington, Iowa.</i></p> <p>Alta Olivia Connor had the following sibling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estella Pearle Connor (1887-1964)</li> </ul>
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Great Grandparents	<p><b>William Hiram Conner (Connor)</b>  BIRTH 5 JUNE  1834 • Wallkill,  Orange Co., NY.  DEATH 21 JAN  1895 • Easton Twp.,  Ionia Co., MI.</p>  <p>William Hiram Conner</p> <p><u>Spouse:</u>  Mary Elizabeth Hulin  BIRTH 13 SEPT  1840 • Milton,  Cass Co., MI.  DEATH 01 JUNE  1917 • Easton Twp.,  Ionia Co., MI.</p>  <p>Mary Elizabeth Hulin</p> <p><i>William married Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Hulin, 20 December 1865 at Kingston, "Canada West" (Brewers Mills, Ontario, Canada).</i></p> <p><i>William H. Conner was in the Civil War in Michigan's 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Company E, Engineers and Mechanics. He enrolled as a private, 1 September 1862, and served 3-1/2 years with General Sherman. Mustered out of this regiment as Corporal, 31 October 1864. He achieved the rank of Sergeant on 10 January 1865. Discharged at Washington, DC. 6 June 1865.</i></p> <p>Together, Mary and William had five children all born in Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Byron Hulin Conner, b. 22 Sept 1866, d. 4 Jan 1939, Burlington, Kit Carson, CO, Fairview Cemetery; m. (1) 25 Dec 1889 to Anna Warren; m. (2) Pearl Sunderland 1866, d. 1939.</li> <li>• Mary Elizabeth Conner, b. 29 June 1868, d. 8 Aug 1951, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI</li> <li>• William Brunson (nicknamed Bunny) Conner, b. 7 Nov 1872, d. 28 January 1963, Belding, Ionia, Co., MI. m. (1) 7 Dec 1898 to Ida Wilson; m. (2) Altha Vohlers.</li> <li>• Grace Conner (twin), b. 7 June 1878, d. 20 March 1972 Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. m. (1) 9 Mar 1908 to Archie Lyles; m. 7 Nov 1911 to Fred Waters. A son to Grace and Fred named Glen Waters, lived to be 107 years old.</li> <li>• Gertrude Conner (twin), b. 7 June 1878, d. 20 Jan 1919 Orleans, Ionia County, MI. Gertrude died in the 1917-1919 influenza epidemic. She was a couple of months pregnant at the time. Married 23 Nov 1898 to Ferry Van Giesen.</li> </ul>	Great Grandparents	<p><b>Charles Coe Connor</b>  BIRTH 5 APRIL  1866 • Muscatine,  Muscatine Co., Iowa.  DEATH July 1950  Rockport,  Spencer Co., IN</p>  <p>Charles Coe Connor</p> <p>Charles worked as a superintendent of an Oyster Pearl button factory, later as a Justice of the Peace in Indiana.</p> <p><u>Spouse:</u>  Martha Ann McDaniel  BIRTH 14 Oct 1867,  Muscatine,  Muscatine, Co., Iowa  DEATH 30 Dec 1951,  Rockport,  Spencer Co., IN</p>  <p>Martha Ann (McDaniel) Connor &amp; Charles Connor, 50<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary</p> <p><i>Charles and Martha Ann were married 24 Nov 1886 at the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church, Muscatine, Iowa. Mary Ann was the daughter of John McDaniel and Mary Stineman. They went to their wedding in "muley cars." Street cars at that time were drawn by mules, they recall. Mrs. Connor lived in one end of the town and the Presbyterian Church was at the other end, so the wedding party took the street car to church. After they were married in Muscatine, the Connors lived there and in Burlington, Iowa, until they removed to Rockport, IN in 1906.</i></p> <p>Charles and Martha Ann had the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estella Pearle Connor, b. 25 May 1887, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa, d. 27 Aug 1964, Rockport, Spencer Co., IN.</li> <li>• Alta Olivia Connor, b. 29 Nov 1889, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa, d. 12 April 1975, Burlington, Des Moines Co., Iowa.</li> </ul>
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<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandparents</p>	<p><b>Benjamin Conner (Connor)</b>          BIRTH 19 OCTOBER          1802 • Orange Co., NY.          DEATH 19 JULY          1881 • Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.  <u>Spouse:</u>          Catherine A. Brunson          BIRTH 31 MARCH 1810 • Orange Co., NY          DEATH 23 DECEMBER 1873 • Easton, Ionia Co., MI  <i>It's believed that Benjamin H. Conner married Catherine Brunson, abt. 1828 in a Presbyterian Church in either Orange or Ulster County, NY, which church is unknown at this time.</i>          It's believed that Benjamin and Catharine had eight children as follows:          Sarah Jane Conner (1831-1891),          William Hiram Conner (1834-1895),          Virgil Brunson Conner (1838-1918),          Ellen Mary Conner (1840-1898),          George W. Conner (1842-1924),          Catherine A. "Kate" Conner (1845-1925), and          Arthur A. Conner (1848-1912).          In the "History and Directory of Ionia County, Michigan: containing a history of each township: the name, occupation, location, and post-office address of every man in the county; a list of post-offices in the county; a schedule of population; and other valuable statistics," by Jackson D. Dillenback, b. 1776, d. 1886, published in 1872, at:  <a href="https://ia800608.us.archive.org/29/items/bad0937.001.001.umich.edu/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu.pdf">https://ia800608.us.archive.org/29/items/bad0937.001.001.umich.edu/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu.pdf</a>,          says on page 38, under the heading EASTON Township, EARLY SETTLERS. "The first settlers of Easton were Erastus Yeomans, now a resident of Ionia village; yet in that part of it comprised in the township of Easton, Alfred Cornell, with his sons, Thomas and Alfred, Jr., and Horace Case. <b>Mr. Thomas Harrison Conner came into Easton in February 1835 and located on section twenty-six.</b> The old log house which had begun by Horace Case, and was finished by Mr. Conner, is yet standing, and is the oldest building now standing in Easton, and also one of the oldest in the county. At the time Mr. Conner came into Easton there were only the Cornell, Yeomans, and Case families in the township. <b>Mr. Conner's brother, Jared,</b> and Mr. James Crawford came at the same time. Two years after, the Dexter colony settled in Ionia. Mr. Thomas</p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Great Grandparents</p> <p><b>George W. Connor</b>          BIRTH 7 JULY          1826 • Orange Co., NY          DEATH 8 FEBRUARY          1886 • Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa.  <u>Spouse:</u>          Malinda Ann Hawkins          BIRTH 8 DECEMBER 1826 • Hamptonburgh Twp., Orange Co., NY,          DEATH 17 NOVEMBER 1885 • Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa  <i>George and Malinda were married 27 Sept 1849 in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Chester, Orange Co., NY. Malinda was the daughter of Benjamin Hawkins and Malinda Knapp.</i>  <i>In the 1850 US census George and family were living in Orange Co., NY.</i>  <i>George and his wife Malinda sold 58 acres with house in Orange Co., NY for \$2,917.50 on April 22, 1853.</i>  <i>The July 18, 1854, probate of father, William Connor's will, shows George W., living in Muscatine, Iowa.</i>  <i>George worked as a horse trainer and farmer. He lived for several years in the caretaker's house at the Muscatine County Fair Grounds where he could work with his horses.</i>  <i>George was in American Civil War. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. A, 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Infantry G.A.R. He was a musician (fifer) during March of the 1<sup>st</sup> Iowa Infantry to St. Louis where they engaged in several conflicts and then marched back home to Iowa.</i>          George and Malinda had the following children, all born in Muscatine, Iowa:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry Connor, b. 1853, d. 1854 Muscatine, Iowa.</li> <li>• Ida Connor, b. 1855, d. 1 Apr 1932, Bolivar, MO.</li> <li>• May Connor, b. 1857, d. 1858 Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa.</li> <li>• Oren Greene Connor, b. 24 March 1859, d. 29 May 1934, Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa.</li> <li>• George Harvey Connor, b. 24 May 1861, d. 25 April 1921, Bloomington Twp, Muscatine Co., Iowa.</li> <li>• Joseph Hooker Connor, b. 3 Oct 1863, d. 27 Sep 1934 in Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa.</li> <li>• Charles Coe Connor, see above.</li> <li>• Frank Benjamin Connor, b. 1871, d. 1915.</li> <li>• William Wells Connor, b. 1871, d. 1872, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa.</li> </ul> </p>
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	<p>H. Conner was on the first steamboat that came up Grand River, an account of which is found in other parts of this book.” Thomas Harrison Conner was the grandson of John Conner of 1741.</p> <p>On page 40 of this same book, <i>History and Directory of Ionia County, Michigan</i>, it says that “Noah Bishop came into Easton in the fall of 1842, locating on section eighteen, and, if we are rightly informed, <b>Henry H. Haynor and his son Isaac B. Haynor</b> came about the same time. William Dildine located on section ten in 1843, in the neighborhood of William Kitson, William Fleming, and A. Stephens. Mr. Charles Reynolds came about the same time. In the spring of 1843, the first township meeting was held. <b>Benjamin Conner and Augustus Savage came in 1844.</b> Benoni Holcomb located on section one in 1848. Hon. Shiverick Kellogg located on section seven in 1849. Even at this date the western part of the township was very new. There was no road out from Mr. Kellogg 's place, except a wagon track cut out by himself, for some distance. Mr. Kellogg has taken the assessment of his township for eight years, and now represents the Western District of Ionia County in the State Legislature.</p> <p>Under the title, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, also on page 40, it says “Easton has no extensive school buildings. The schools are located on sections thirty, ten, seven, five, eleven, and that of District No. 1, in the outskirts of Ionia village. The Methodists have erected a good wooden church building on section eight, at a cost of \$3,000. This is the only church edifice in the township.”</p>		
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## William Connor

BIRTH 23 NOVEMBER

1777 • Wallkill, Ulster Co., NY

DEATH 30 JUNE

1854 • Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY.

William worked as a farmer and a tavern keeper.

He was listed as a First Pew Holder, Scotchtown Presbyterian Church, Orange, NY. He was buried in the *Old Burial Ground*, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. See

<https://web.archive.org/web/20080706021340/http://scotchtownhighlander.com/records/articles/churchpews.htm>. At

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110724195509/http://scotchtownhighlander.com/records/articles/churchcem.htm> is the complete Scotchtown Cemetery listing compiled July 1962 by C. A. Comfort and I. J. Gibbs.

There appears to be three people from New York state who are named William Conner or Connor, who served in the War of 1812, listed as follows:

- A William Connor was discharged in 1815 from the 4th Riflemen, Capt. John Lytle's company at <https://www.archives.gov/research/military/war-of-1812/1812-discharge-certificates/soldiers-by-name.html>.
- A William Conner was listed in entry and exit, as a private in the Consolidated Regiment (Smith's) New York Militia at <https://www.fold3.com/file/307887893>.
- A William Conner entered the War as a Waiter and was discharged as a Servant. He served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Dodge's) 1<sup>st</sup> New York Militia. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29V-1VD6>.

There is no verification that any of these William Conner/Connor persons from above, is our William of Wallkill, Ulster Co., or Orange Co., NY. There is also a question that since it was recorded that William of Wallkill, "was crippled by an accident in early life," see page 14 at <https://dn790000.ca.archive.org/0/items/americanancestry004hugh/americanancestry004hugh.pdf>, could William have served in the military? Although, it's possible that as a cripple, a person could have served as a Waiter/Servant.

On the farm of William Connor, a Mammoth skeleton was found. See "Skeleton of a Mammoth," *New-York Observer*, August 19, 1843, Wallkill Historical Association, at ScotchtownHighlander.com, at <http://web.archive.org/web/20110724195935/http://scotchtownhighlander.com/history/articles/mastodon.htm>.

In the *History of Orange County, New York* at <https://dn790003.ca.archive.org/0/items/cu31924028832693/cu31924028832693.pdf>, on page 436, says "The first real tavern in Scotchtown was kept by William Connor, but long before this Patrick Bodle kept one where J. Denton Mills lives, and another, by Owens, on the road to Circleville, where J. Swezey lives."

*Readers should not confuse another William Conner, who has similar birth and death dates as our William Conner. William H. Conner, b. 10 December 1777, Tuscarawas, Ohio, d. 28 August 1855, Noblesville, Hamilton Co., IN (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LHKJ-4KQ>);*

### Spouse: (1)

Sarah Roe

BIRTH 29 DECEMBER

1781 • Goshen, Orange Co., NY.

[https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40541163/sarah\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40541163/sarah_connor).

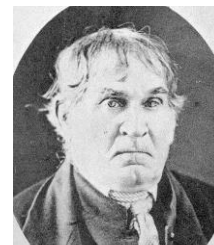
Note: Some researchers have suggested the birth date for Sarah Roe to be 2 July 1781, but this date is not supported by documentation. Our research using the actual cemetery records from "The Old Burial Ground for the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church" at

<https://web.archive.org/web/20110724195509/http://scotchtownhighlander.com/records/articles/churchcem.htm>, calculate her birth date as 29 December 1781, Goshen, Orange County, NY.

*Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor's undated handwritten letter, also states Sarah Roe's birth as 29 December 1781.*

DEATH 13 JUNE

1813 • Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY



William Conner,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather of  
both authors



Headstone of Sarah Roe in the  
Scotchtown Cemetery. She was Ed  
Haynor's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother.

*William and Sarah were married 4 March 1799 at the 1st Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange Co., NY, see "The early records of the First Presbyterian church at Goshen, New York, from 1767 to 1885, compiled by Charles C. Coleman, at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x000023839&seq=24&q1=Conner&start=1>.*

Sarah was the daughter of Ezekiel Roe and Mary Budd. She was baptized 21 January 1791 at the 1st Presbyterian, Goshen, Orange Co., NY, along with her siblings Ellenor, Samuel, and Benjamin Budd. She is buried at the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

*On her stone in the Old Burial Ground, Scotchtown, Orange, NY*  
*"My husband dear and children dear,                      Remember to, he will send for you*  
*My God called me home.                                      To judgement you must come"*

William and Sarah settled at Wallkill/Scotchtown, NY and had six children:

- Hiram Connor, b. 30 December 1800, d. 31 March 1838, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. He was buried in Old Burial Ground, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. A Letter of Administration to handle his estate was issued 23 March 1840 to his father William Connor. No wife of Hiram is mentioned.
- Benjamin Conner, b. 19 October 1802, Orange Co., NY, d. 19 July 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI from Bright's disease, which is an inflammatory disease of the kidneys now known as acute glomerular nephritis, which includes inflammation and hardening of the kidneys and hardness of the pulse (hypertension), and albuminuria. Benjamin was a farmer. He and his descendants are listed above on page five.
- Melinda Conner, b. 18 February 1805, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, d. 14 July 1841, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI. She married Elijah Bull 2 April 1829, Oakland Co., MI. Their children are as follows:
  - Moses Bull, b. 15 January 1830, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI, d. 29 December 1896, Whitman, Washington State;
  - Sarah Elizabeth Bull, b. 26 February 1832, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI, d. 18 January 1837, likely in Oakland Co., MI;
  - Caroline Bull, b. 10 October 1834, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI, d. unknown;
  - Mary E. Bull, b. 1838, Michigan, d. 4 July 1915, Jackson, Jackson Co., MI; and
  - William Bull, b. 2 November 1840, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI, d. 1922 Saratoga Co., NY.

Melinda (Conner) Bull died after the birth of son William, who was baptized 1 February 1841. Melinda's burial location is not known, but is likely in the Franklin Village Cemetery, Southold Twp., Oakland Co., MI, near her daughter Sarah Ellen who died in 1837 and her husband Elijah who died in 1871, and who are both buried in the Franklin Village Cemetery, Oakland Co., MI.

Melinda's husband Elijah Bull is the son of Moses Bull Jr., and brother to Rhoda Bull, wife of Hezekiah Conner and brother to Emma Bull, wife of Charles Baldwin Conner, both sons of William Conner and Sarah Roe.

Elijah Bull with his first wife Melinda Conner and son Moses arrived in Oakland County, MI before the 1830 U.S. Census where Elijah is shown with a wife (Melinda) and a son under 5 years old (Moses). They are living next to Joseph McLaughlin and his family.

In 1831 Elijah Bull and several others started the 1st Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield Twp, MI, where he was elected as Clerk and Deacon, a position he held for over 20 years. Records include acceptance into membership: Melinda Conner Bull, 1831; Hannah Conner Lemon, 1834; Benjamin Conner, 1834 (Benjamin was later elected Deacon); Mrs. Catherine (Brunson) Conner, 1839 (wife of Benjamin); Joseph McLaughlin, 1839; and William Lemon 1940, among others. Both William and Hannah Lemon were dismissed on 25 September 1842 (to move to Ionia County). Benjamin was dismissed on 12 October 1844 to move west.

Elijah Bull's second marriage was to Mary Ellen Kyle, 5 October 1841. Together, they had seven children. Elijah's will, written 2 May 1871, lists all living children from both marriages, including Moses who was not included in the earlier church records.

- Hezekiah Conner/Connor, b. 23 January 1807, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, d. 25 Nov 1888, Newburgh, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. Married (1) Rhoda Bull, September 19, 1833. Rhoda, b. 1 March 1811, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY, d. 1 April 1836, Newburgh, Orange Co., NY. Together, they had the following children:
  - Ralph Bull Connor, b. 15 September 1834, Orange Co., NY, d. 20 March 1917, Fruitland, Muscatine Co., Iowa. Married Martha Jane Corbin, 25 February 1861, Muscatine, Iowa. They had seven children. Both Ralph and Martha Jane are buried at Island Cemetery, Fruitland, Muscatine Co., Iowa at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52451879/ralph\\_bull\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52451879/ralph_bull_connor).
  - Andrew Connor, b. 26 March 1836, Orange Co., NY, d. 17 October 1914, Muscatine Co., Iowa. He never married and was buried in the Fruitland Cemetery, Muscatine Co., Iowa at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52451726/andrew-connor>.

*Note: Because they were only "infants" of 10 years and 12 years on 3 October 1846, Ralph and Andrew's father, Hezekiah, filed a petition with the Orange County, New York court for guardianship of an estate that Ralph and Andrew each received from their Great Grandfather Moses Bull. This guardianship was to last until each was 14 years old.*

Married (2) Caroline Corwin, 13 November 1839, Orange Co., NY. Caroline, b. 11 December 1817, Orange Co., NY, d. 5 March 1864, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY. Their children are as follows:

- Olivia Connor, christened, 30 August 1840, Montgomery, Orange Co., NY, d. Unknown. It appears she never married, nor had children;



- Dr. Leartus B. Connor, b. 29 January 1843, Coldenham, Montgomery, Orange Co., NY, d. 16 April 1911, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI. Married Anna Amelia Dame, 10 August 1870, Exeter, Rockingham, NH. They had two children. Both are buried at Woodlawn Cemetery at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/163326009/leartus-b-connor>. More on Dr. Leartus Connor starting on page 45;
- Wellington Connor, b. btw. 1845-46, NY, d. 17 April 1921, Middletown, Orange Co., NY, married Sarah Winfield Dolan, 24 October 1894, NY. Sarah, b. December 1864, NY, d. 1936, Orange Co., NY. They had four children. Both are buried at the Scotchtown Cemetery at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/192183271/wellington-connor>;
- Sarah Alice Connor, b. abt. 1853, New York, d. 3 December 1928, Middletown, Orange Co., NY. It appears she never married, nor had children; and
- Dr. Milton Corwin Connor, b. 6 September 1853, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY, d. 5 July 1923, Middletown, Orange Co., NY. Married Frances Adelaide Cox, 1885. No known children. Both are buried at the Scotchtown Cemetery at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/233154883/milton\\_corwin\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/233154883/milton_corwin_connor).

Married (3) Charity Corwin, btw. 1865-1870, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY. Charity, b. 10 July 1812, Orange Co., NY, d. 30 May 1883, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY. They had no children.

- Elizabeth Conner, b. 21 Aug 1810, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY, d. 4 January 1835 in Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. She was buried in the *Old Burial Ground*, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. No known husband or children.
- Charles Baldwin Conner, b. 1 September 1812, Middletown, Orange Co., NY, d. 21 December 1888, Middletown, Orange Co., NY. He married Emma B. Bull, 24 December 1835, Orange, Co., NY. Emma, b. 3 November 1812, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY, d. 29 August 1880, Circleville, Orange Co., NY. Their children are as follows:
  - Julius Conner, b. 21 September 1836, Orange Co., NY, d. 8 November 1888, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. Married Henrietta Marion Harrington, 17 December 1872, Orange Co., NY. They had one child. Both are buried at the Scotchtown Cemetery at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100715088/julius-conner>;
  - Sarah Conner, b. 6 March 1844, Orange Co., NY, d. 25 July 1883, Middletown, Orange Co., NY. Married Jesse Bull, 1881, Orange Co., NY. They had one child; and
  - Arietta Patterson Conner, b. 21 April 1849, Orange Co., NY, d. 15 January 1883, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. Married Emmett Goldsmith, 27 March 1872, Orange Co., NY. They had four children.

*Charles and Emma are buried in Scotchtown, New York. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100714857/charles-b-conner>.*

Spouse: (2)

Elizabeth D. Corey

BIRTH 27 AUGUST

1776 • Middletown, Orange Co., NY

DEATH 14 MAY

1855 • Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY.

Elizabeth was christened 14 January 1787, 1st Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange Co., NY. She was the daughter of Alexander Corey (1763-1822) and Martha Wells (1762-1831). She was buried in Old Burial Ground, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40541283/elizabeth-d-connor>.

*William Conner married Elizabeth D. Corey, 10 February 1814 in Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY.*

William's family was at Wallkill, Orange, NY for the 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 Federal Censuses.

The family of Elizabeth Corey is well documented back to John Corey, the first of the Coreys in the colonies. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L27G-36K>. John Corey is first recorded in 1644 in Southampton, Long Island, NY, where he was Whale Commissioner for Southampton. Some history of the Corey Family can be found at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/749367> and <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/MRJJ-C24/john-cory-1611-1685>. The ancestors leading to Elizabeth<sup>6</sup> were: Alexander<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup> Corey. The early Corey family lived in Southampton and Southold, Long Island, New York. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Corey moved from Long Island to Orange County, New York in the 1760's when son Alexander<sup>5</sup> was young. The family lived in the Wallkill area after that. Several well documented Corey family documents exist in print on-line. Source, "The Corey Family of Southampton and Southold, Long Island" by Lucy D. Akerly of Newburgh, NY, in "Genealogies of Long Island Families," ed. Hoff, GPC, 1987.

William Connor and Elizabeth Corey had the following children:

- Oliver Perry Conner, b. 18 October 1815, Orange Co., NY, d. 21 January 1899, Summit, Iowa. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa. Oliver worked as a stone and brick mason. There are several resources in reference "To Iowa from Orange County NY in 1856" - Register of Old Settlers (Muscatine), Book One, at <https://iagenweb.org/muscatine/settlersone/03a.htm>, <https://iagenweb.org/muscatine/settlersone/settlersregindex.htm>, and Oliver Perry Connor at <https://iagenweb.org/muscatine/settlersone/brief.htm>.



Bil Luth's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother

- Martha Connor, b. 22 March 1819, Orange Co., NY, d. 11 May 1861, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. She was buried [4] in Old Burial Ground of the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church, Orange Co., NY. Martha lived with her parents until their deaths. She is shown in the 1855 New York census living with her brother William Harvey Connor, and in the 1860 US census she is living with her nephew Hezekiah Conner until her death in 1861. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2W8-PBQ>.
- Mary Elinor Connor, b. 12 February 1821 in Orange Co., NY, d. 22 March 1822, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. She was buried in the Old Burial Ground of the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church, Orange Co., NY. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2W8-P14>.
- William Harvey Connor, b. 17 February 1824, Orange Co., NY, d. 12 March 1904, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa. He was buried on 14 March 1904 in Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa. William was employed as a bricklayer and mason in Muscatine Co., Iowa. He resided in 1880 in the second ward in the city of Muscatine, Iowa. His funeral was held on 14 March 1904 in his home on Eighth St, Muscatine, with Rev J. N. Elliott of the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church in charge of the service. In the 1855 New York census, William Harvey was living with his sister Martha on the farm next to his aunt Phebe Connor's farm. This was probably their father William's "old place" before his death. William Harvey served as executor for his father's estate. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2W8-P1G>.
- George W. Connor, b. 7 July 1826 in Orange Co., NY, d. 8 February 1886, Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa, from congestion of the lungs. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Iowa. Some comments from the *Muscatine Daily Journal*, Tuesday, February 9, 1886, pg. 2. George worked as a horse trainer and farmer, living for a number of years in the caretaker's house at the Muscatine Fair Grounds. George was in the military in the American Civil War. George came to Muscatine from Orange Co., NY, about the year 1855, with a large family of brothers, who survive him. He was early interested in stock matters and became quite an authority on the turf. Fond of public and social movements, George has figured in our local politics, always ready with a speech or a song, according as the demand was made upon him, and his songs in the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns will not soon be forgotten. It might almost, if not quite be said of him, that he had no enemy but himself. Of late years he has followed the occupation of a gardener on the Island. He leaves six children, one daughter and five sons. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L6ZP-VFL>.
- Elijah Wells Connor b. 11 November 1832, Orange Co., NY, d. 30 October 1896, Grandview, Louisa Co., Iowa. He was buried at the Muscatine Island Cemetery, Fruitland Twp, Muscatine, Iowa. Elijah worked as a brick mason. He served in the military with Company B, 35th Iowa Infantry during the Civil War. He was a fifer. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LB3Z-T18>.

From the "*Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley: a record of the achievements of her people in the making of a commonwealth and the building of a nation*," Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913, at

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/Genealogical\\_and\\_Family\\_History\\_of\\_South/G7eN4c4vkkgC?hl=en](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Genealogical_and_Family_History_of_South/G7eN4c4vkkgC?hl=en), says on page 991, "William, son of John and Hannah (Denn) Conner, was born in Orange County, New York, November 23, 1777, died there June 30, 1854. Although now, we believe that William was born in Ulster County, NY, dying June 30, 1854, Wallkill, Orange County, NY. Also referenced on page 991, "through an accident in early life, he was a cripple, yet he became a farmer and distiller. He was a Whig in politics, and in church membership a Presbyterian." A source at <https://www.archives.gov/research/military/war-of-1812/1812-discharge-certificates/soldiers-by-name.html>, claims that a William Connor served in the War of 1812, discharged in 1815 from the 4<sup>th</sup> Riflemen, Capt. John Lytle's company. There is no verification that this William is William of Wallkill and there is also a question that since it was recorded that William of Wallkill was a cripple after a childhood accident, could he actually have served in the military?

He married first to Sarah Roe. Sarah Roe was born to Ezekiel Roe and Mary Budd on 2 July 1781, Goshen, Orange County, New York, died 13 June 1813, Scotchtown, Orange County, New York. They were married 4 March 1799 at Goshen Presbyterian Church in Goshen, NY.

In Volume I of the "*Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley*," at

[https://archive.org/stream/genealogicalfami02reyno/genealogicalfami02reyno\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/genealogicalfami02reyno/genealogicalfami02reyno_djvu.txt), says this about the Roe Family. "The Roes of Ireland are a branch of the O'Neills of Tyrone, who were monarchs of Ireland for over five hundred years, Princes of Tyrone, and Kings of Ulster. The name itself is taken from Niall Ruadh ("ruadh" in Irish or Gaelic means "red," applied to a warrior with red flowing locks), who is one hundred and eleven on the pedigree of the O'Neills of Ulster, and the chief ancestor of the Roe family. The old form of the name in Gaelic was O'Ruaiadh, and has been anglicised into Rowe and Roe, "d" when followed by an aspirate in Gaelic remaining silent. This Niall Ruadh was a Prince of Ulster, and was married to Nuala, who died in 1226. the daughter of Roderic O'Conchobhair or O'Conor, the hundred and eighty-third monarch of Ireland. The son of Niall Ruadh was Brian Catha Dun, in the direct line of the Roes, who is reckoned as the one hundred and eighty-fourth monarch of Ireland. Under the date A. D. 1258 the "Annals of the Four Masters" says of this Brian: "Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor and Teige O'Brian, marched with a great force to Caol Uisge (near the present Newry) to hold a conference with Brian O'Neill, to whom the foregoing chiefs granted the sovereignty over the Irish, and they agreed that the hostages of Hugh O'Conor should be given to him as sureties for the fulfilment of this compact, and the hostages of the O'Reilly's people and also those of the Hy-Bruin, from Kells to Drumclift, should be likewise given to Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor." After this Brian's death on the battlefield of Drom Deirg at Dunleathglas (now Downpatrick), commanding the Irish forces against the English, he was succeeded in the Principality of Ulster by the celebrated Hugh Buidhe, son of Donal Oge, son of Hugh Dubh, the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clanaboy. There are several branches of this interesting Roe family that have preserved all the links in their remarkable pedigree down to the present generation, notable among them being that of Henry Roe, Esq., of Dublin. The arms of the family are described heraldically: Ar. two lions rampant, combatant gu. armed and langued az. supporting a sinister red hand couped at the wrist erect, palm outward. Crest: A right arm couped below the elbow cased grasping a naked sword. Motto: Lamh dearg Abu. (The Red Hand Uppermost), this motto has been in remote times the battle-cry of the clan of which the family was the head."

**John Connor (Conner)**

**BIRTH** – According to an undated handwritten letter written by Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, a 2<sup>nd</sup> great granddaughter of John Connor, stating he was born in 1741 at Castlepollard, County of Westmeath, Ireland. This information is verified in the publication, *Pioneer Irish in New England, XV*, New York, P.J. Kenedy & sons [c1937], page 243, footnote 32 says “Sarah Roe, descended from John Roe of Long Island, became the wife of William Connor of Orange County, N. Y., in 1799. He was a son of John Connor, born at Castle Pollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1741, who served as a soldier of the Revolution.”

Several Internet sites that host family tree information have added the specific date of his birth as 3 MARCH 1741 in Eastel, Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland. The authors have not been able to verify where these sites obtained this information or obtain John Connor’s birth information from birth records since a rectory fire in 1868 at Castlepollard destroyed early records. See <https://www.ireland.anglican.org/cms/files/pdf/AboutUs/library/registers/ParishRegisters/PARISHREGISTERS.pdf>. Anglican church records were investigated because until 1782 it was not legal for Presbyterian clergy to perform official acts such as marriages in Ireland, because we believe our early Conner ancestral line was Presbyterian at least in America. Marriages could only be done by Church of Ireland clergy or Roman Catholic clergy. See <https://presbyterianhistoryireland.com/our-services/family-history/>.

Apparently, County Westmeath, at that time, was a conclave of Catholic parishioners, and we know that John and his family, through at least his children were of the Presbyterian faith. It appears the largest conclave of Presbyterians in Ireland are in Ulster, a northernmost province of Ireland. Whether John, born in County Westmeath was an outlier, because of his parents’ faith, or his birth location has been misidentified over the years is unknown by the authors. It’s about 110 miles from Ulster to Westmeath.

Although, the authors have uncovered a source at <https://www.dippam.ac.uk/ied/records/21435>, listing Convicts and Vagabonds that identifies a John Connor who was listed as a Vagabond, 1 August 1738, County of Westmeath and again on 8 July 1741, County of Meath, underneath the category of “Persons Ordered for Transportation,” which means to banish, or deport, criminals to some faraway place. Called “transportation,” this penalty had been used by the British since the time of Queen Elizabeth I (1533–1603). In fact, about 40,000 convicts were transported to the British colonies in America where they worked off their sentences, which generally took about seven years. We don’t know if this John Connor is somehow a relative to our John Connor, such as a father or uncle, but we do know now that a Connor family had a presence in the Counties of Meath and Westmeath during the time of our John Connor’s supposed birth. Also, this site above states that punishments were made by grand juries assembled in Dublin, Ireland that covered in part, Counties of Meath and Westmeath, which was in the North-East Circuit of Ulster, that being the largest conclave of Presbyterians. There are several other John Connor’s listed as Vagabonds in other Irish Counties. Connor given first names of Catherine, Byran, William, Garret, Roger, Ellen, Dennis, Patrick, Darby, Timothy, Ellenore, and Edmond were found in other counties, but not Westmeath/Meath. This same information seems to appear also at [http://www.ulsterancestry.com/free/ua-free\\_Convicts-and-Vagabonds.html#gsc.tab=0](http://www.ulsterancestry.com/free/ua-free_Convicts-and-Vagabonds.html#gsc.tab=0).

A question comes to mind, who was the John Connor listed as a Vagabond, 1 August 1738, County of Westmeath and again on 8 July 1741, County of Meath? What if this John Connor listed as a Vagabond is our John Connor, if our John was born earlier than what we believe to be true. Even though life’s longevity back in those days wasn’t as long as it is today, our John Connor only lived to age 56, if born in 1741, when several of his children and grandchildren lived much longer. Even if he was around 20 years old at the time of being a Vagabond, he’d only have been 76 years old when he died. In the Probate records of John Connor (1741-1797), there’s no mention of how old he was when he died. It’s also possible that this John the Vagabond could be one of the other people named John Conner/Connor found in Ulster or Orange County, NY, during that time period in which our John Connor lived.

It’s hard to say how much scorn was given to being convicted of being a vagabond back in that time period, as compared to a hardened criminal. But if Vagabond John Connor is our John, and he alone, or with his wife (wives) and children, swept this information under the rug to give his family a new start in America would be understandable. But then again, how would it be possible for our John Connor’s first wife, Margaret McCutchens and their first children Robert and Charles to exist, unless Margaret, and/or Robert and Charles were actually born in America, not Ireland. Or, if Robert and Charles being born in Ireland, how was it possible back then for our John, alone, to take Robert and Charles to America, at the ages of about 4 and 1, or less than 1, after John’s first wife Margaret died, possibly in childbirth. Even in today’s standards that would be very tough to do.

The closest authors have come to additionally confirming John Connor of 1741’s birth and age, is found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:WG4Z-8TMM?lang=en>, which shows a **John Connor marrying Margt McCallay in 1749**. This site is a *Collection: Birth, Marriage, & Death, Ireland, Diocesan and Prerogative Marriage License Bonds Indexes, 1623-1866*. It was found at the site [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/County\\_Westmeath,\\_Ireland\\_Genealogy](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/County_Westmeath,_Ireland_Genealogy). Authors assume this finding is for County Westmeath, Ireland because that is where the first site in this paragraph was linked to. John Connor’s first wife was thought to be Margaret McCutchens. Upon further investigation, the authors can find no surname spelled “McCutchens” in County Westmeath, Ireland during that time period. What was found were the surnames McCutcheon, McCutchan, and McHutcheon. These surnames are all Scottish or Northern Irish variants of the same Gaelic root, Mac Uistin (Irish) or Mac Uisdein (Scottish), meaning “son of Uistin or Uisdein,” which is a Gaelic personal name derived from Huchon. See <https://www.familysearch.org/en/surname?surname=mccutcheon#:~:text=Mccutcheon%20Family%20History,-Mccutcheon%20Name%20Meaning&text=Scottish%20and%20northern%20Irish%3A%20Anglicized,form%20of%20Hugh%20%3B%20see%20Houchin%20>.

At [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mac\\_Amhlaoibh\\_and\\_Mac\\_Amhalghaidh\\_%28Irish\\_septs%29?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mac_Amhlaoibh_and_Mac_Amhalghaidh_%28Irish_septs%29?utm_source=chatgpt.com), says the surname "McCallay" does not appear in County Westmeath records in the 1700s under that exact spelling. However, it's likely a variant of surnames such as McAuley, McCauley, MacAulay, MacAuley, Magawley, McGawley, MacCauley, or McColley, which are anglicizations of the Gaelic names Mac Amhlaoibh and Mac Amhalghaidh. These names were historically associated with families in Westmeath, particularly the Mac Amhalghaidh sept centered at Ballyloughloe. Because of Gaelic spelling eventually being anglicized to English and illiteracy of that time period, it's possible that Margaret McCutchens is actually Margt McCallay. Also see <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015011274175&seq=551&q1=McCallay&start=1>, viewing page 551. But if so, it would make John about 10 years older than his perceived death at age 56, although this thought is unproven.

The following information has been taken directly from the publication *Sons of the Wilderness*, by Charles N. Thompson, Indianapolis, 1937, on page 9. "A persistent tradition in all branches of the Conner family in Indiana, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, has it that three young Irishmen, **John, William, and Richard Conner, emigrated to America early in the colonial period from Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland.** It is said that John settled in New York, William in Virginia, and Richard in Pennsylvania or Maryland." John Connor (1741-1797) could not be the brother John mentioned above because it appears these brothers were in Colonial America about 30 years before John of 1741 was born. See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard_connor), <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/G3R9-D9V/richard-conner-1718-1807> and <https://thetimes24-7.com/2022/11/a-little-conner-family-history/>. If all of them were born in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, they could have been closely related to our John of 1741. Since *Sons of the Wilderness* was published in 1937, when Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor was still alive, in her undated handwritten letter, stating John of 1741, was born in 1741 at Castlepollard, County of Westmeath, Ireland, she could have read or referenced this publication and mistook the John in *Sons of the Wilderness*, as our John of 1741.

**DEATH** – John's original Will was written 9 November 1794 and before 13 October 1797, the probate filing date, which was presented to the Court Surrogate, which was approved 13 November 1797. This means John Conner likely died within 60 days before 13 October 1797, Wallkill, Ulster Co., NY. In John's Will, his surname appears to be spelled as "Connor." The Will was signed, "John Connor." See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9CQ-ZS9J?view=fullText>. In this filing Joseph, his first-born son by Hannah Denn, his second wife, is listed as executor of the estate and Hannah is named executrix. Because the Will was probated, John Connor was deceased.

John Connor's Will divided his farm into two equal parts, one half for Joseph and the other half for Hannah, along with their children Anne, Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Phebe, Abigail, and James. A Codicil added May 16, 1796, further divides a piece of woodland that John recently purchased among his sons Joseph and Thomas, and his wife and children. John now mentions Mary as one of his children. The Will was witnessed by Wm Ambary, Samuel Denn, and Phebe Denn. The Codicil was witnessed by George Houston, Henry Smith, and Mark Johannis Young.

The first part of his original Will written 9 November 1794, John mentions all living children through James. Joseph is mentioned as his eldest son from the second marriage and there is no John Jr. listed, as some had thought. Although, as you'll read later, John Conner's full name could have been John Joseph Conner, with a son named John Joseph Conner, Jr., making a John Jr., a possibility. In this Will he treats Robert and Charles from his first marriage much differently in their inheritance than the children from his second marriage. John gives Robert and Charles only three sheep each.

Perhaps Robert and Charles were further advanced in their lives, didn't live at home, and had no additional financial need. It's possible too that John showed more loyalty to his second wife Hannah, since she was still living, and her living children. Although the authors, by pure speculation, wonder if the Revolutionary War or religion had anything to do with any Conner/Connor families back then, since families were often split between their loyalties to the Crown or to the Colonists, fighting for their independence. It's possible that Robert and Charles had been supporters of the Crown, as shown by John's Will referencing the sheep given to them, much different than assets gained by John's other children. **A religious angle in the difference in how John treated his children is also discussed on pages 80 and 81.**

It was once believed by Conner/Haynor researchers that our John Connor died in 1813, Orange Co., NY, at least according to the *Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley: a record of the achievements of her people in the making of a commonwealth and the building of a nation*, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913," at [https://www.google.com/books/edition/Genealogical\\_and\\_Family\\_History\\_of\\_South/G7eN4c4vkkgC?hl=en](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Genealogical_and_Family_History_of_South/G7eN4c4vkkgC?hl=en), which says on page 991, "**John Conner, the first member of this family (in America), was born at Castle Pollard, county of West Meath, Ireland, in 1741, and died in Orange County, New York, in August, 1813.**" "John Conner came to America in 1767 and served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War (Some other sources say he was a private in the Revolutionary War. More on this later). We know he was a farmer. He married, June 12, 1767, to Hannah Denn, daughter of William and Phebe Denn, born Ulster County, NY, April 25, 1750, died August 25, 1829, Orange County, NY."

Somehow the Lewis Historical Publishing Company got wrong the death information on our John Connor because he died in 1797 according to Ulster County, NY, probate records. It's also possible this company got wrong, birth date information too, maybe even identifying the wrong person. At [https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-3086?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com#Sources](https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-3086?utm_source=chatgpt.com#Sources), it appears as though the author of this site, lists our John of 1741's birth date and another John Conner who died in Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY in 1813, who had a child named John Jr., who died in 1815. John of 1741 had no child John Jr., identified in his Will written in 1794, nor in his probate records in 1797. In the undated hand-written letter written by author Haynor's grandmother, Mary Elizabeth "Libbie" (Conner) Haynor (1868-1951), states that John Conner was born in 1741 at Castle Pollard in the County of West Meath, Ireland. So, his birth year seems to be corroborated. Libbie also stated that John Conner was a Private in the Revolutionary War, not a Colonel.

According to the document at Ancestry.com, "U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970, Volume: 169; SAR Membership Number: 33649," A John Connor was born 1735 in Ireland. His death was listed as 1813 in Scotchtown, New York, which we now know both death location and death date are wrong for our John Connor of 1741. True, his wife was listed as Hannah Denn, with a known child given as William. The application date was listed as 23 February 1920. The authors have no idea who submitted this application back in 1920. The authors believe this application was not accepted because no person by the name of John Connor/Conner shows at the Sons of the American Revolution website search page at <https://sarpatriots.sar.org/member/search/>, from NY state.

This discrepancy on our John Connor is believed in part, because there were several other people by the name of John Conner/Connor who lived in the vicinity of either Orange or Ulster Counties in NY state, where known Conner/Connor families lived in the same time period. According to the 1790 U.S. Census, our John Connor was living in Wallkill Twp., Ulster Co., NY. In this 1790 Census of John Connor, it lists persons as follows: 2 free white males listed as age 16 and older, one being the household head (our John); 3 free white males under the age of 16; and 5 free white females, including heads of families. We know that this is our John Connor because of his Will/Codicil probated on 13 November 1797, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY, as well as one of his sons, Robert Connor, by his first wife Margaret McCutchens, is also listed in this same census location with persons listed as follows: 1 free white males listed as age 16 and older, one being the head of the household (Robert); 1 free white male under the age of 16; and 1 free white female, including heads of families. No other verified information has been found on this Robert Connor.

John's other son Charles, by Margaret McCutchens, is also mentioned in John's Will/Codicil, so at that time he and Robert were alive. A Charles Conner was found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG5Z-W8CF> and <https://ocgs.com/projects/rescue/locations/new%20york/ORANGE%20CO.NY.MISC.pdf>, married to Agness Gilchrist, 6 April 1793, Goshen, Orange Co., NY at the First Presbyterian Church. A Charles Conner was found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/67077122/charles-conner>, which says he was b. May 7, 1764, d. Dec. 4, 1845, Fleming, Cayuga Co., NY. Although unproven, this Charles Conner may be one of our John Connor of 1741's sons since it's believed he was born near 1764.

*Readers will note, all of John's children (9) by Hannah Denn are accounted for in the 1790 census and are listed below.*

Also, at the time of John Conner's death in 1797, Wallkill was a part of Ulster County, not Orange County. On 5 April 1798, New York State changed the law, where Orange County gained from Ulster County. See N.Y. Laws 1798, 21st sess., ch. 93/p. 273), which undoubtedly caused confusion since William Conner, one of the sons of John Conner eventually lived in Orange County. Authors believe that because of where William lived, John also must have lived, and this was not true, before 1798. See New York: Individual County Chronologies at [https://web.archive.org/web/20150410224032/http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents/NY\\_Individual\\_County\\_Chronologies.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20150410224032/http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents/NY_Individual_County_Chronologies.htm).

Today, there are both a Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, located adjacent to the Wallkill River, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallkill,\\_Orange\\_County,\\_New\\_York#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallkill,_Orange_County,_New_York#History), and a Wallkill, Ulster Co., NY, near the center of the County, at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallkill,\\_Ulster\\_County,\\_New\\_York#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallkill,_Ulster_County,_New_York#History).

In addition, the following other persons named John Conner/Connor were found in the 1790 U.S. Census, which led to this confusion lived as follows:

- A second John Connor, "the first" (the first is listed like this in the 1790 census) living in Marbletown Twp., Ulster Co, NY and probably his son (the third) John Connor, "Junr" (Junr is listed like this in this same census) also lived in Marbletown Twp., Ulster Co., NY. It's possible that one or both John Sr. and John Jr. were blacksmiths. In the *History of Ulster County, NY with Illustrations & Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men & Pioneers*, by Nathaniel B Sylvester at <https://ia801204.us.archive.org/21/items/historyofulsterc02sylv/historyofulsterc02sylv.pdf>, on page 187, there is a Jury List for 1806 in Marbletown showing (among others) John Conner, blacksmith.
- A fourth John Conner lived in Minisink Twp., Orange Co., NY, in this same 1790 Census.

So, it's easy to see how all these people named John Conner/Connor could have been mixed up, because records at that time would have been few. It's possible that these additional John Conner's are somehow related to our John Conner, as you'll read below.



## John Connor Militia References:

In *The History of Ulster County, New York*, edited by Alphonso T. Clearwater, publ. Kingston, New York: W.J. Van Deusen, 1907 starting on page 117 is "A List of a Company of Foot Militia Commanded by Cap'n William Faulkner, Taken the 13th Day of 1772". On page 118 is listed John Connor. That this is a Wallkill group is shown by the fact that on page 117 are listed Neal McLaughlin (future brother-in-law), Archibald Brown (future second husband of wife Hannah) and Jonathon Corey (uncle of Elizabeth Corey, future second wife of son William), is quite significant.

Our John is also listed as John Connor in the publication, *A List of All the Rank and File Men Within the Precinct of Shawangunk, on the East Side of the Wallkill, Belonging to the Company of Militia Whereof Jhannes Hardenberg, Jun'r is Captain, Within the Second Regiment of the County of Ulster*, at <https://ia801208.us.archive.org/1/items/historyofulsterc00clea/historyofulsterc00clea.pdf>. He is listed on page 118 of the document under the heading, "A List of a Company of Foot Militia Commanded by Cap'n William Faulkner, Taken the 13TH Day of July, 1772." He is also listed at [http://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/military\\_militia.html](http://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/military_militia.html).

Readers should note that there are several other people named John Conner/Connor that served in the Revolutionary War, who were not our John Connor. They are as follows:

- *A John Conner, was found in the Ulster County Militia – Third Regiment, under the command of Col. Levi Pawling and Col. John Cantine, at <https://www.americanwars.org/ny-american-revolution/ulster-county-militia-third-regiment.htm>, which says that John Conner was an enlisted man, which is believed to mean he was a private. Also listed in this same document was a Jacobus Conner, listed as an enlisted man. A Jacobus Conner was found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG5X-P6BJ>, which lists his name as Jacobus Konner, New York Church Records, 1660-1954, a son of John Konner and Rebecca Quik, baptized, 5 January 1752, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY. This John Conner/Konner listing goes back over 10 generations to Connor Prince of Iraght and Kerry Luachra O'Connor, about 1380-1445 in Diocese of Kerry, Munster, Ireland. The John Conner/Konner listed as the father of Jacobus, was born 1725, Rochester, Ulster Co., NY, British Colonial America, died 1799, Ulster Co., NY. An extensive listing of this John Conner and family can be found at <https://gw.geneanet.org/cowninja?n=conner&oc=5&p=john>, including probate references. John's father William Waddell Conner was born 1705, Loudoun, Virginia, British Colonial America and died in 1776, place unknown. It appears this William Conner's 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather, Thomas Peter Connier, b. 29 October 1616, Ireland, died 11 January 1688, Maryland, British Colonial America, was the first of his clan to America.*
- *In the publication *New York in the Revolution as colony and state*, " at <https://ia800302.us.archive.org/17/items/newyorkrevolution01statrich/newyorkrevolution01statrich.pdf>, lists this same John Conner, in the Ulster County Militia Third Regiment on page 195. This publication also lists a John Conner (Pg. 131), Albany County Sixteen Regiment and John Conner (Pg. 155), Dutchess County Regiment of Minute Men. This same publication lists several persons by the name of John Connor as follows: John Connor (Pg. 49), The Line Fourth Regiment at <https://www.americanwars.org/ny-american-revolution/new-york-line-fourth-regiment.htm>; John Connor (Pg. 64), The Line Artillery Second Regiment; John Connor (Pg. 261), Ulster County Militia (Land Bounty Rights) Second Regiment; and John Connor, Jr., (Pg. 262), Ulster County Militia (Land Bounty Rights) Third Regiment.*
- *The Ulster County Militia – Third Regiment was also found at <https://www.americanwars.org/american-revolution-new-york.htm>, which lists several other Ulster militias. None of these other Ulster militias lists a Conner or Connor. In the Orange County militia in this same document, it lists no other persons with the surname of Conner or Connor.*
- *Lastly, a John Daily Conner was found at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LXQ4-ZS9>, b. 1768, Ulster, NY Colony, British Colonial America, d. 6 March 1848, Portland, Chautauqua, NY. He wouldn't have been old enough to fight in the Revolutionary War, but his father Robert Canner, b. 1740 Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, England, death unknown, could have. But since this line was born in England, it's unclear when Robert made his way to Ulster, New York Colony, to father John Daily Conner. A biography of John Daily Conner can be found at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/10505791/john-conner>.*

At <https://www.americanwars.org/ny-american-revolution/index-commanding-officers.htm>, lists no officers such as Colonel of any person named Conner or Connor. Why the difference in Revolutionary War military rank of John Conner of 1741 of private listed in *Irish colonists in New York* and as colonel in the *Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley: a record of the achievements of her people in the making of a commonwealth and the building of a nation*, is unknown by the authors.

William (Bil) Luth, a descendent of John Conner, (1741-1797), and one of the authors of this Report, was very instrumental in identifying which John Connor served in the Revolutionary War, as well as providing the Will, Codicil, Probate Records and other information, clearing up the death date of our John Connor. Mr. Luth is directly descended from William Connor, a son of John Connor and William's second wife, Elizabeth D. Corey. Many of William Luth's Connor ancestors moved from NY state to Iowa and spelled their surname as "Connor."

Spouse: (1)

Margaret McCutchens

BIRTH UNKNOWN

DEATH BEF 1767 • Ireland

It's believed that John married Margaret McCutchens, abt. 1762 in Ireland. They had 2 children proved through John Connor's Will and Probate Records that he had sons, Robert and Charles, who authors believe came with him to America from Ireland. Authors have been unable to locate any verified information on Margaret McCutchen's birth or death records or Robert and Charles birth or death records. Believed children of John and Margaret.

- **Charles Connor**, b. 14 Mar 1763 or 7 May 1764, Ireland, d. 4 December 1845. See <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/62476/records/5880793712> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/67077122/charles-conner>. Charles, surname spelled as Conner, married Agness Gilchrist, 6 April 1793, Goshen, Orange Co., NY at the Goshen First Presbyterian Church. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F634-CBZ?lang=en> and [https://ocgs.com/projects/rescue/locations/new%20york/ORANGE%20CO.\\_NY\\_MISC.pdf](https://ocgs.com/projects/rescue/locations/new%20york/ORANGE%20CO._NY_MISC.pdf), Internet page 47. In 1799, Charles purchased property in Ulster County from James White as recorded in the Ulster County Mortgage Records, Book 7, page 108. At <https://www.hotbot.com/chat/64213e4e-d0a4-4849-9714-537c007866eb>, states that Charles and Agness had four children: John Connor (1794-1865), Jane Connor (1796-1875), Mary Connor (1798-1870), and Agnes Connor (1800-1880), all born in Goshen, NY. Also at <https://www.hotbot.com/chat/6e222a4d-6910-4fd5-9488-bf328c6d1ff5>, says that a Charles Connor, born 1763, died 1845, is buried in the Goshen Rural Cemetery, Goshen, Orange Co., NY, or the Rosendale Rural Cemetery, Ulster Co., NY. His wife, Agnes Gilchrist Connor, born 1770, died 1850, is buried beside him. No specific sources were found in verifying any of the hotbot.com claims.
- **Robert Connor**, believed b. 13 November 1765, Ireland, d. Unknown.  
Robert is shown in the 1800 U.S. census living in Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, along with 4 children. No other records for Robert have been located after he was mentioned in the 1800 US census.

Margaret likely died between 1765 after the birth of Robert and 1767, before, during, or just after John of 1741 came to America. Since both Charles and Robert Conner are mentioned in the Will/Codicil of John Conner (1741-1797), it's now known both young boys accompanied him to America, in or before 1767. The authors believe that it's highly unlikely that a man alone in the 1700s would take such a journey across the Atlantic Ocean with two very small children, without first wife Margaret being initially with him or others who traveled with John to assist him in taking care of his children.

Spouse: (2)

Hannah Denn

BIRTH 23 APR 1750 • Ulster County, New York

DEATH 25 AUG 1829 • Orange County, New York

Hannah was the daughter of William Denn, Jr., b. 1718, Temple Bar, Dublin, Ireland, d. 1803, Mamakating, Ulster Co., NY (some sources say Mamakating, Sullivan Co., but Sullivan County was not formed until 1809) and Phoebe Smith, reportedly was born about 10 September 1731, Ulster, Ulster Co., NY. They were married in 1745. William Denn's Will was made 17 December 1794 and probated 25 January 1804. Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KC56-SJK> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/45K7-3SG>. Although in this last citing, there are no sources listed for a Phoebe/Phebe Smith birth record.

William Denn's Will states that he was living in Mamakating, Ulster County, NY, along with other references stating he was School Master at Mamakating, therefore, Hannah would be from Ulster County, being born before the 1798 county line change.

It's believed that John Conner/Connor and second wife Hannah Denn were married 12 June 1767, Ulster Co., NY, although the authors have no source for the marriage date. They had the following children according to his Will and Codicil:

- **Joseph Conner**, believed b. 21 April 1769, Ulster Co., NY, d. Unknown, but probably after 1825.\*  
Joseph married Deborah Hodge, 20 September 1800 at the First Presbyterian Church of Neelytown (Records of the First Presbyterian Church of Hamptonburgh, Campbell Hall, N.Y. (previously the Associate Church of Neelytown, N.Y.) (FHL film 007895274, 15/641). Also see [https://ocgs.com/projects/rescue/locations/new%20york/ORANGE%20CO.\\_NY\\_MISC.pdf](https://ocgs.com/projects/rescue/locations/new%20york/ORANGE%20CO._NY_MISC.pdf) and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BR-CSKL-S?view=fullText> : Dec 29, 2024, image 151 of 644 and <https://gw.geneanet.org/wluth?lang=en&p=joseph&n=conner>.  
Joseph, appears with his brother William, in the History of Orange County, NY, at <https://dn790003.ca.archive.org/0/items/cu31924028832693/cu31924028832693.pdf>, on page 439 listed under an Assessment Roll taken in 1803. His total real estate and personal property were assessed at \$707.00.

In 1821 and 1823 Joseph and Deborah together held the mortgages on sold property (both names are listed) (Orange Mortgage Vol. R, p 129 and Vol. S, p223) and in 1825 Joseph sold property to his brother William so Joseph's death date would be after that 1825 property sale.

In 1826, a (different) Joseph Conner purchased four different properties, (Orange Deeds Vol DD, p140, p142, p144, p148). The first three are in Wallkill Township, Orange Co., NY, and the last land record is for a single building lot in the Village of Montgomery, not far from Wallkill Township, Orange Co., NY. It was purchased from Francis M. Connor. In 1835 there is a Letter of Administration dated 9 March 1835 filed in the Orange County Probate court for one Joseph Connor, deceased leaving no will, but probate showed his widow as Agnes. The executors for this process were Francis M. Connor and James Connor. This Joseph apparently is not in our ancestral lines' descent and all of his activity in and around Wallkill makes it most confusing.

The authors can find no information of our ancestor Joseph after 1825 from Orange County (including probate records). It's possible he may have moved elsewhere after 1825. You will see below that several of his children moved to Michigan and we wonder if he could have led the pack out West. The assumption has always been that Joseph's name was "Joseph," but on several situations in looking at the Michigan ancestors that use "John" in records, his name might have been "Joseph John" or "John Joseph" such as the case of Anna Nancy shown below.

*\*The authors cannot corroborate Joseph's birth date with any sources and his death date is unknown.*

• **Anna Nancy Conner**, b. 14 March 1771, Ulster Co., NY; d. 2 June 1838, NY\*

We have not observed her name being shown as Anna Nancy in any records, but since each name is used in various census reports from her inheritance in 1797 through the 1835 NY census, that combination makes sense. Although the authors can't find any source information for either her birth or death date, only that she was the first daughter listed in her father John's Will and her last census record is in the 1835 NY census. She left no Will that has been found. She was reported living in Wallkill, Orange County, NY in the 1830 U.S. Census. It's unknown if she ever married. See <https://gw.geneanet.org/wluth?lang=en&p=nancy+anna&n=connor>.

*\*Unsourced*

• **Elizabeth Conner**, b. 2 March 1773, Ulster Co., NY; d. 22 June 1828.\* *At least after 13 April 1825 land/deed transfer.*

See, <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/elizabeth-conner-24-146rp6y>, although she was known to have five children, not three. The marriage between Elizabeth and Archibald McLaughlin, is also confirmed by the fact that in Archibald's father Neal's Will, written 9 October 1809 and probated in 1810, Neal McLaughlin mentions Elizabeth as his daughter-in-law and widow of his deceased son Archibald, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-8992-Q9SC-X?i=176>.\* Also, Elizabeth is mentioned as "Elizabeth Conner also known as Elizabeth McLaughlin" in the 1825 Conner Family land/deed transfers. Elizabeth is shown as "Head of Household" in the 1820 U.S. census, and in the 13 April 1825 land/deed transfer within the Conner family. No record of her has been located after the 1825 deed records, hence the death date of after 13 April 1825 is likely true. Archibald died before the 9 Oct 1809 writing of the Neal McLaughlin Will because Archibald is referenced as deceased. Further evidence shows that Archibald McLaughlin shows up as head of house in the 1800 U.S. census and Elizabeth is head of house in the 1810, 1820 U.S. censuses and the 1825 NY census, but we cannot find any hard proof of their marriage record. A MacLaney family, who are cousins to the authors Conner/Connor family, has an extensive family tree, lists McLaughlin children as:

- Joseph McLaughlin, 1800–1872;
- Malcolm McLaughlin, 1808–1875; and
- Margaret Jane McLaughlin, 1814–1874.\*\*

Another ancestral tree at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GQYK-TP7>, lists children as:

- Joseph McLaughlin, 1793–Deceased;
- Hannah McLaughlin, 1795–Deceased;
- Cyrus McLaughlin; 1799–Deceased;
- Un-named McLaughlin, Female, 1801–Deceased;
- Patience McLaughlin, 1805–Deceased; and
- Malcom McEwen McLaughlin, 1808–1875.\*\* Married Jennette Hunt, 29 January 1843, Ionia, MI. Malcom died in Lake County, MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3XM-98Y>, which says he died at the age of 63 years, 4 months, 8 days, which would make his birth about 1812. But at <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/GQYK-TP7>, says he was born about 1808. According to legend, the hamlet "Michigan Corners," near Scotchtown, got its name from a landowner named Malcolm McLaughlin, who found himself in debt and skipped town around 1825. He was away for some time, and when he returned, he told everyone he had gone to Michigan. McLaughlin later opened a tavern at this place, and his neighbors referred to his establishment as "Michigan". See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotchtown,\\_New\\_York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotchtown,_New_York). Another version of this story at <https://www.townofwallkill.com/departments/historian/74-history.html>, says that Michigan (Michigan Corners) - the name applied to a

cluster of houses on the crest of Three-Mile Hill, in the eastern part of the Town. Named because Malcolm McLaughlin bragged about his imaginary trip to Michigan to the extent, they nicknamed him "Michigan".

*\*Unsourced family tree.*

*\*\*Note that Archibald McLaughlin died before 9 October 1809, so unless the date of birth is wrong for Margaret, she may be some other McLaughlin child. This situation seems to be the same for Malcom McEwen McLaughlin, if the birth date of 1812 were correct, but not if the birth date of 1808 is correct.*

- **William Connor**, b. 23 November 1777, Ulster Co., NY; d. 30 June 1854, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY.\*

Reading the William Connor Will, written in October 1853, Town of Wallkill, Orange County, NY, says in part, Caroline Bull, William Bull, and Mary Elizabeth Bull (children of Elijah Bull and Melinda [Conner] Bull), were listed as heirs (grandchildren) of William Connor. They were listed as minors because their mother, Melinda, died 14 July 1841, Franklin, Oakland Co., MI. Being minors, they were represented by James W. Taylor of Goshen, Orange Co., NY, who was appointed a special guardian. A solicitation was ordered by the Court Surrogate of Orange County, NY, at his office in Goshen on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of September next (1854), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and attend the probate of said Will. "The People of the State of New York, to Elizabeth Connor, widow, and Hezekiah Conner, Charles B. Conner, Martha Conner, Oliver P. Conner, and Elijah W. (Wells) Conner, residing in the town of Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, Benjamin Conner residing at Ionia, State of Michigan, George W. Conner, residing at Muscatine, State of Iowa, Moses Bull residing at Marysville, state of California and James W. Taylor of Goshen, Orange Co., NY, the special guardian of Caroline Bull, William Bull, and Mary Elizabeth Bull, minor heirs and next of kin of William Conner, deceased. Greetings, you are hereby cited to be and appear before the surrogate of the County of Orange at his office in Goshen in said County on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of September next at 10 O'clock in the forenoon of that day, ordered by James W. Fowler, Surrogate, 18<sup>th</sup> day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty four."

The above notice was printed by George W. Quackenbush, of the City of Albany, in the Albany Evening Journal the State paper once each week for six weeks successfully commencing on the nineteenth day of July 1854. Sworn before me this 30<sup>th</sup> day of August 1854, George W. Quackenbush.

First, Elizabeth, his wife, is to inherit the benefits of my real estate, with the apparencies of and all of the stock, farming utensils, grain provisions and household furnishings, provided she keeps the farm and the buildings in as good repair as they are when they came into her hands and to keep the interest paid. Also to leave the property as of much value as when it comes in her hands. Second, at her decease the above property to be sold by my executors and be equally divided between my living children Benjamin, Hezekiah, Charles B., Martha, Oliver P., William H., George W., Elijah W. Conner. And lastly, I appoint my son William H. Conner my executor of this my last Will and Testament thereby revoking all former Wills by me made. (Signed) William Conner. Attesting witnesses, Daniel K. Clonk, Wallkill and Thomas H., Young, Wallkill – James W. Fowler, Surrogate.

*\* Further details on William Connor and family start on page 7.*

- **Thomas (Harrison) Conner**, b. 6 February 1781, Ulster Co., NY; d. 6 February 1829, NY.\*

Thomas, by name, does not show up in any census record from 1800 on. Authors have the record of the sale of his inherited property (see below), but no census records or church records show him having a wife or a family. It's possible that Thomas never married and lived with one or more of his siblings all his life and if he shows up in these early census records it's as a number in an age category since names in early censuses weren't identified, except for the household head. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9WN-9LND?view=fullText&groupID=TH-1961-32881-15782-50>, shows that on March 12, 1808 Thomas sold (and held the mortgage for) property in Wallkill Township, Orange Co., NY. This property was next to property owned by William Connor, his brother, and was likely the property that Thomas inherited from his father John in 1797. The mortgage of \$635.00 was paid in full in 1819. The mortgage was originally taken by David Lambertson of Queen's County in 1808 and was satisfied by Sarah Lambertson and David Lambertson, heirs of David, on 17 December 1819.

The only possible clue we have regarding Thomas' existence, other than his father's probate records, is a Thomas, spelled both as Conner and Connor from New York State, served in the War of 1812. This Thomas shows in "Capt. Cunningham's Co., Sea Fencibles, New York," as a Gunner, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29V-12WW> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/307887873/conner-thomas-page-1-us-war-of-1812-service-record-index-1812-1815>. Fold3 also shows a Thomas spelled both as Conner/Connor, New York, as a Seaman in "Battalion Sea Fencibles (Leonard's), New York," at <https://www.fold3.com/image/307887872/conner-thomas-page-1-us-war-of-1812-service-record-index-1812-1815> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29V-1K6Y>.

Sea Fencibles were organized after the passing of an Act of Congress on July 26, 1813. Sea Fencibles were military units commanded by Army officers and posted at a garrison but equipped as naval units. The act specified that the Sea Fencibles would serve in port cities such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Baltimore.

Whether this Thomas Conner/Connor is a son of John Connor of 1741 is unknown, but he's the only Thomas Connor/Conner found from New York in the War of 1812. This Thomas could have lived with one or more of his siblings after the war, relocated after the war, or died in the War of 1812. Discharge Certificates at <https://www.archives.gov/research/military/war-of-1812/1812-discharge-certificates/soldiers->

[by-name.html](#), don't show a discharge of a Thomas Conner/Connor, but do show a discharge of a William Conner, a 4<sup>th</sup> Rifleman in Capt. John Lytle's Company. It's unknown if this William Conner is our William Connor (1777-1854) either.

A Thomas Harrison Conner family tree site at <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/thomas-harrison-conner-24-d6fgvk>, cannot be verified because no sources for this information can be corroborated.

*\*The authors cannot corroborate Thomas' middle name of Harrison, his birth and death dates, as well as a wife and any children he might have had.*

- **Phebe Connor**, b. 17 August 1783, Ulster Co., NY; d. 24 January 1857, NY.\*

Phebe is buried in the Old Burial Ground for the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church. Her stone says that she died January 24, 1857, age 73 years at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40626910/phebe-connor>. She never married.

*\*Unsourced.*

- **Abigail Connor**, b. before 1787, Ulster Co., NY; d. before 16 September 1874, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY.

She married James White, b. 1777, Ireland; d. 1 March 1860, Orange Co., NY.

Abigail is buried at the Scotchtown Cemetery at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40626871/abigail-white>, where her stone says, "Abigail wife of James White age 87 yrs., 8 days." The stone for James White says, "d. March 1, 1860, age 83 years." Abigail has a Will that was filed 16 September 1874, proved 16 November 1874 in Orange Co., NY and found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-DF45-D?view=fullText&groupId=TH-1-19275-2289-55>. The Will was addressed to the 24, living next-of-kin to Abigail. Because Abigail was the last surviving child of John Connor of 1741, we can assume that these 24 individuals are all nieces and nephews of Abigail and therefore grandchildren of John of 1741. In the opening section, her executor says, "he was able to notify all of her next-of-kin except for: Jared Connor, Thomas H. Connor, Archibald Connor, William Connor, Malcolm McLaughlin and Temperance (Conner) Barber (wife of Benjamin Greene Barber)." We know that Malcolm McLaughlin was the son of Elizabeth Conner McLaughlin. The children of William Conner and James Conner, the youngest son of John of 1741, appear to be all accounted for in Orange County records. This leaves the four male Conner's listed in Abigail's will records (Jared, Thomas H., Archibald, and William) as sons of either Joseph Conner or Thomas (Harrison) Conner. It is believed that James and Abigail White had no children of their own.

- **James Connor**, b. 17 July 1789, Ulster Co., NY; d. 8 March 1845, NY.\*

He married Jemima. b. abt. 1790, d. 30 December 1863. Together they had the following children:

- Frances Connor, b. 25 December 1812, New York, d. 8 December 1828, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40626937/frances-connor>;
- James Francis Connor, b. 23 August 1814, Orange Co., NY, d. 24 April 1886, Toledo, Lucas Co., OH, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/5363484/james-francis-connor>;
- Jane Harriet Connor, b. 24 April 1817, New Vernon, Orange Co., NY, d. 17 April 1892, Kings, Saratoga Co., NY, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92491399/jane-harriet-brown>. She was married to Joseph A. Brown (1814-1868). She married a Mr. Gibbs after 1868;
- Maria L. Connor, b. 12 November 1819, Orange Co., NY, d. 11 October 1894, Winterton, Sullivan Co., NY, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/203854454/maria-graham>, She was married to William S. Graham (1815-1880);
- Walter S. Connor, b. abt. 1820, New York, d. unknown. Included in the household of the 1850 U. S. Census at Mamakating, Sullivan Co., NY, including Walter are wife Hannah, age 29; daughters Mary, age 6; and Phoebe, age 2. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZM3-VPK>. Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2TB-3QW>, where additional children are listed;
- Phebe Connor, b. 8 October 1821, New York, d. 22 October 1822, Scotchtown, Orange Co., NY. See <https://web.archive.org/web/20110724195509/http://scotchtownhighlander.com/records/articles/churchcem.htm>. She is buried in Lot 415 along with her sister Frances;
- Phebe Connor, b. abt. 1825, New York, d. 22 October 1882, Wallkill, Ulster Co., NY. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGX6-6RH6>. She left a Will, dated 3 November 1881, OC Wills vol 45, page 181, she gives various items to "my (her) sister" Jane Harriett Gibbs and other items to "my (her) sister" Maria C. Graham and other items to "my (her) sister" Patience C. Logan. She also mentions items that are from her aunt Phebe. Phebe Connor (1825-1882) never married; and
- Patience Connor, b. 5 March 1826, Orange Co., NY, d. 9 March 1898, Kings Co., NY. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVLZ-6T26>. She was married to Captain William John Logan (1822-1890), see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LBNS-KYM>. They had one child, William Logan.

James and Jemima Connor are both buried in the Scotchtown Cemetery, Orange Co., NY, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/40621034/james-connor>.

*\*Unsourced.*



- **Mary Connor**, b. 21 September 1795, Ulster County, NY; d. 10 December 1854, Waverly, Tioga County, NY.\*  
Married Edwin Denn 17 October 1821. Edwin, b. abt. 1793; d. 13 March 1884, Waverly, Tioga County, NY. Edwin served in the War of 1812. See [https://en.geneanet.org/archival-registers/view/43761/549?individu\\_filter=17698378](https://en.geneanet.org/archival-registers/view/43761/549?individu_filter=17698378). Mary and Edwin are both buried in the Forest Home Cemetery, Waverly, Tioga County, New York at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/142072537/mary\\_denn](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/142072537/mary_denn). Together they had three children, identified as:
  - Alfred Wilmont Denn, b. btw. 1822-24, Wallkill, Shawangunk, Ulster Co., NY, d. Unknown. Married Angeline Everett, 1 January 1852, Jefferson, PA. Angeline, b. abt. 1828, New York, d. Unknown. Together they had five children. In the 1865 New York State Census they were living at Baldwin, Chemung Co., NY;
  - Hannah Denn, b. abt. 1824, New York, d. Unknown; and
  - Almira Denn, b. 1829, New York, d. Unknown. She is listed in the 1880 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GVKL-ZX2>, living with her father, Edwin Denn at Barton, Tioga Co., NY.

\*Unsourcesd.

Note: Some researchers contend there were two additional children, of our John Conner/Connor of 1741, that is, Jared Connor, b. 13 December 1792, Orange County, NY, d. 22 October 1794, Orange Co., NY and Samuel Conner, b. 1797, Ulster County, NY, d. Unknown, see <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/van-laarhoven-family-tree/I45486.php>. For any of this information to be true, at least Jared would have to have died before John Connor's original Will was written in 1794, which could be the case here. But his birth and death are listed in Orange Co., NY, not Ulster Co., NY, where we know our John Connor of 1741 lived and died. The authors can't place Samuel Conner, b. 1797, at all. Therefore, the authors contend there is no evidence in support of this belief since neither is mentioned in our John Connor's original Will written in 1794, nor added to his Codicil in 1797, or is a part of probate records of 1797. Although, it's possible that a Jared Connor, b. 1792, d. 1794 existed, because if dying before John Connor's original Will of 1794 was written.

Because during that time period, there were at least four other persons named John Conner/Connor living in Ulster or Orange County, NY., Jared and/or Samuel could have belonged to one or more of these families. Since other researchers contended that our John Connor died in 1813 and that he also had a son John Conner, Jr., who was born 21 April 1769 in Orange Co., NY and died 28 March 1815 at age 45 in Goshen, Orange Co., NY., it's quite possible that this Jared and Samuel were his children. Although if so, it would seem that a different John Conner/Connor would have to be somehow related to our Connor clan because of the information in the Will of Abigail (Connor) White from above.

The authors also speculate that our John's first-born son, Joseph, may have been named John Joseph or Joseph John, went by the name of Joseph, believed born also in 1769, although in Ulster Co., NY, so not to be confused with his father. Then the statement about Jared being "John's son would be accurate, being the son of John Joseph or even Joseph John, a son of John of 1741. It appears to the authors that the reference to John Conner, Jr., born 21 April 1769, Orange Co., NY, is either from a different Conner family, or John Conner, Jr., is actually a John Joseph Conner, Jr., born on this same date of 21 April 1769,\* Ulster Co., NY. Further discussion of who John Conner, Jr., could have been is located on the top of page 29.

\* Unsourcesd.

### Grandchildren of John Connor

The authors have found the following persons, based on their birth and death dates/locations, and mentioned in the Will of Abigail (Conner) White, proved 16 November 1874 in Orange Co., NY, who are most likely the grandchildren of John Connor of 1741. Because other grandchildren have been placed under the known children of John Connor listed above, the following persons may be children of Joseph Connor or his brother Thomas, because the authors have found no verifiable sources of children from these two brothers:

- **Hannah Conner**, b. 20 December 1801, New York, d. 16 May 1857, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.\*  
See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954891/william\\_lemon](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954891/william_lemon). She married William Lemon, 21 May 1822, New York City, NY, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/27SG-CT5>. William, b. 10 March 1800, Connecticut (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-4QF>) or Massachusetts (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/27SG-CT5>), d. 26 December 1863, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. William Lemon and Hannah Conner had the following children:
  - Joseph Conner Lemon, b. abt. 1823, New York. d. 9 May 1890, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas. See <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/joseph-conner-lemon-24-29fddg> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LC3C-PY3>. Joseph was a private in the 1st Regiment, Michigan Light Artillery, Battery E. Enlisted 12 November 1861. He was discharged as a private, but no date of discharge;
  - William Howard Lemon, b. 14 January 1828, Orange Co., NY. d. 29 May 1873, Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2VY-1YZ>;

- Deborah Eliza “Eliza Dee” Lemon, b. 1831, New York or Michigan, d. before 1864. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZTN-G33>. This death date might be in error and that “Eliza Dee,” may have died very young because on 6 November 1835, another child by the name of Eliza Dee Lemon, below, was born to William and Hannah, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZKR-F61>;
- Temperance Mary Lemon, b. 13 September 1832, Oakland Co., MI, d. 17 January 1907, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LWM7-ZTD>;
- Eliza Dee Lemon, b. 6 November 1835, Michigan, d. about 1880 in Kansas. Eliza was still living according to the Kanas State Census of 1875 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:OL6X-SQRP>. Eliza was married to John Franklin Hubbell (1827-1895), see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2T5-81Q>;
- Clarissa M. Lemon, b. about 1834, Michigan, d. unknown. Married Joseph A. Hice, 3 Apr 1875, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FC5M-2Y3>;
- Francis James Lemon, b. 6 December 1836, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 15 September 1905, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. See <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/onia/obits/l/lemon5205gob.txt>, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lemon-1053> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/27SG-48L>; and
- George R. Lemon, b. 10 July 1844, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, d. 24 Aug 1921, Neodesha, Wilson Co., KS. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LJ56-769>.

\* Additional sources on this family are at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/27SG-CT5>, <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lemon-1051>, and <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/william-lemon-24-29dstm>.

It’s possible that Hannah Conner Lemon (b. 1801) and Benjamin Conner (b. 1802) were cousins born a year apart, if Hannah was the daughter of one of William Conner’s brothers since we know that Benjamin was the son of William Conner (1777-1854). William Lemon and Hannah Conner’s first-born son was named Joseph Conner Lemon, so an assumption could be made that this Joseph was named after his grandfather Joseph Conner, and we know that William Conner had an older brother named Joseph. But because early U.S. census reports before 1850 give no names of persons other than the household head, it’s impossible to determine who Hannah Conner belonged to. Since William Lemon and Hannah Conner were married 21 May 1822, New York City, NY, perhaps she was the daughter of a Conner family living there. William Lemon was either born in Connecticut or Massachusetts, so it’s possible that this is where he met Hannah Conner.

In the 1820 U.S. Census of Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, shows our Joseph Conner, household head, and among others, one female between the age of 16-25, which could be Hannah Conner, if she was a child of Joseph’s. There was another Joseph Conner, household head, also living in Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, in this same 1820 Census. He also had a female between the age of 16-25 listed in his household. Authors have determined this female of the “other” Joseph couldn’t have been Hannah, because this Joseph eventually lived in Mount Hope, Orange Co., NY. Mount Hope was part of Wallkill until 1825 when it was spun off to be a stand-alone town. Probate documents filed for the “other” Joseph at his death in 1835, list his widow Agnes, and his six (living) children: daughters Jane, wife of Andrew McGoron; Elizabeth, wife of William Ruddick; Catherine, widow of Thomas Barker; and sons Joseph, James and Francis.

Although, it appears that William Lemon and Hannah accompanied or followed Jared and Thomas Harrison Conner to Oakland Co., MI, since Temperance Mary Lemon, a daughter of William Lemon and Hannah Conner, was born in Oakland Co., MI in 1832. Jared and four family members were found in the 1830 U.S. Census, Oakland, Michigan Territory. The 1830 U.S. Census began June 1, 1830, and was completed within six months. However, a law extended the deadline to allow the census to be finished within 12 months. So, Jared and family, to be counted in this census, could have been in Oakland, Michigan Territory as late as May 31, 1831, and still be counted in this census. Eventually, Benjamin Conner followed Jared and the family of William Lemon and Hannah Conner to Oakland Co., MI too.

William Lemon was in the 1830 U.S. Census living in Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHP7-D9F>. He’s listed between the ages of 20-30. There’s a woman in the household also between the age of 20-30, probably Hannah. There’s a male child listed under age 5, which would seem to correspond with son, William Howard Lemon, b. 14 January 1828, d. 29 May 1873, Sacramento, CA. At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lemon-729>, shows an older brother Joseph Conner Lemon (b. 1823 – d. bef. 1892), seemingly named after a Joseph Conner. Why Joseph Conner Lemon is not listed in the 1830 U.S. Census where William Lemon was household head, is not understood, unless he made the move to Oakland County, MI, earlier with Jared Conner.

William Lemon, spelled as “Lemmon,” was also found in the 1830 U.S. Census living in Oakland, Michigan Territory, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5X-65L>, on the same census sheet as Jared Conner. If appearing in both census locations, it appears as though William Lemon and family arrived in Oakland, Michigan Territory after Sunday, March 10, 1830, after the Wallkill, Orange Co., NY census was completed, as stated on the census sheet, and before May 31, 1831, when the 1830 U.S. Census was officially over. In the 1830 U.S. Census living in Oakland, Michigan Territory, William was reported in the age category of 30-40; Hannah, his wife, was listed in the 20-30 age category; there was one male under five, likely William Howard Lemon, b. 14 January 1828; one male in the

age category of 5-10, probably Joseph Conner Lemon, b. abt., 1823; and one female under five, Deborah Eliza "Eliza Dee" Lemon, born sometime before May 31, 1831, to be included in this census.

At <https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/tidbitsC.htm>, states "there were three Conner families who settled at Dexter (later renamed Ionia, in Ionia Co., MI) although they were no relation." If this statement is true, Hannah Conner might have been one of these unrelated families. So, it's very possible that she was born in New York City from a different Conner family. Therefore, the authors have no firsthand proof that Hannah Conner was a grandchild of John Connor of 1741.

- **Jared Conner, b. btw. 1806-08, New York, d. 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI.\***

Married Caroline McCord (McCord), 7 February 1824, Goshen, Orange Co., NY. See "New York Marriages, 1686-1980", database at <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F634-ZQD> or spelled as "Connor" at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x000023839&seq=32&q1=Connor&start=1>. Caroline McCord, b. abt. 1825, NY, d. 3 July 1883, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at the home of her son, William Jared Conner, see <https://ionia.migenweb.org/obituaries/Conner.htm> and <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ionia/obits/c/conner5220gob.txt>. Together they had two children. Also see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33666692/jared-e.-conner>.

*\* A male child has been identified in the 1820 U.S. Census, under the right age category, who could be a son of Joseph Conner and Deborah Hodge, his wife. In this Census, Joseph had a son between the ages of 10-15 years old. In 1820, it's believed that Jared, at that time, would be between 12-14 years old.*

- **Temperance A. Conner, b. 19 November 1809, New York, d. 14 July 1884, Orleans, Ionia Co., MI.\***

Married Benjamin Green Barber, 6 March 1836, Oakland, Michigan Territory. Benjamin, b. 20 March 1796, Saratoga, Albany Co., NY, d. 5 July 1886, Orleans Twp., Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/2Z96-ZVR>.

*\* In 1820, Temperance would have been 10-11 years old. In the 1820 Orange County, NY Census, with household head Joseph Conner, there is a female recorded in the age category of 10-15. Temperance could have been a daughter of Joseph Conner and Deborah Hodge, his wife.*

- **Emily Connor, b. 8 February 1810, Orange Co., New York, d. 3 September 1879, Coin, Page Co., Iowa.\***

Married Hiram Van Duzer in New York. Hiram, b. 29 September 1806, Orange Co., NY, d. 25 September 1879, Coin, Page, Iowa. See <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~iapage/cem/CHAP19.HTM>. Together they had 14 children. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/49770756/emily-vanduzor> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L71J-CBL>.

*\* Emily would have been 10 years old in 1820. In the 1820 Orange County, NY Census, with household head Joseph Conner, shows one of two females in the 0-10 age category. Emily could have been a child of Joseph and Deborah (Hodge) Conner.*

- **Thomas Harrison Conner, b. abt. 1813, Orange Co., NY, d. 17 October 1885, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.\***

Married Mary Ann Hunt, 11 February 1838, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI. Mary, b. abt. 1825, New York, d. 7 December 1889, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI. Together they had three children. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L199-451> and [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954290/thomas\\_harrison\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954290/thomas_harrison_conner).

*\* Thomas Harrison Conner would have been about 6/7 years old in 1820. There are 3 male children in Joseph's household between the ages of 0-10 years old in the 1820 Orange County, NY Census. Thomas Harrison could have been one of these children.*

- **Archibald Conner, b. abt. 1815, New York, d. 25 April 1878, Ferris Twp., Montcalm Co., MI.\***

See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72489221/archibald-conner>. Married Mariah Burke, 23 August 1857, Montcalm Co., MI. Mariah, b. abt. 1830, Ohio, d. 19 August 1892, Ferris Twp., Montcalm Co., MI. They had five children together. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/96TP-2Y1>.

*\* Archibald would have been about 5 years old in 1820. Archibald could have also been one of the three children in Joseph's household between the ages of 0-10 years old in the 1820 Orange County, NY Census.*

- **William Connor, possibly born between 1810 and 1820, New York, listed in the Will of Abigail (Conner) White, and possibly found as a son in the Joseph Conner, 1820 U.S. Census, Orange Co., NY.\***

In this 1820 U.S. Census of Joseph Conner, there is one son unaccounted for, between the ages of 0-10 years old and there is one person named William Connor who goes unaccounted for in the Will/Probate of Abigail (Conner) White. A William Connor was listed in the Will of Abigail (Connor) White, but authors have been unsuccessful in confirming exactly who this William Connor was. Abigail (Conner) White's Will, says in part, her executor says, he was able to notify all of her next-of-kin except for: Jared Connor, Thomas H. Connor, Archibald Connor, **William Connor**, Malcolm McLaughlin and Temperance (Conner) Barber (wife of Benjamin Greene Barber) all residing somewhere in the State of Michigan. Authors know that Malcolm McLaughlin was the son of Elizabeth Conner McLaughlin, a daughter of John Conner of 1741. The children of William Conner and James Conner, sons of John of 1741, appear to be all accounted for in Orange County records. This leaves the four male Connor's listed in Abigail's Will/Probate records (Jared, Thomas H., Archibald, and William) as sons of either Joseph Conner or Thomas Conner. Jared, Thomas H., and Archibald Conner have been identified in Michigan. The only one who hasn't been identified for sure is William Connor.

*\*Un sourced*

Authors have searched thoroughly for a William Conner/Connor, born in New York, between 1800 and 1825. The authors have found hundreds of people named William Conner or Connor, since a common name, but only **four** fit a profile of going or being in Michigan, according to the Will/Probate of Abigail (Conner) White and possibly being a grandchild of John Connor or 1741. These people named William Conner/Connor are as follows:

1. A **William Conner** at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11803047/william-conner>, apparently matches this William Conner at <https://www.geni.com/people/William-Conner/6000000006714389828>, and at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LLCL-XJZ>, all listing his name as William H. (Henry) Conner. Also, all three sites, say he was born, July 26, 1819, New York and died April 13, 1899, Rubicon Twp., Huron Co., MI. If you follow this guy back, on the geni.com site, his father is reported as James Conner, b. 1797, then a grandfather, John Conner, b. 1788, and a great grandfather, John Conner, b. 1725. Also, at geni.com, all three men come from Ulster Co., NY, apparently during the same time period of our John Conner of 1741. At the FamilySearch site, it says he, his father, James and his grandfather John, were born in Ulster Co., NY. At the find-a-grave site at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11803047/william-conner#view-photo=296856270>, according to his Certificate and Record of Death, states he was born in Ireland, with no parents listed. He did serve in the Civil War from New York according to <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11803047/william-conner#view-photo=296856286>. So, it would seem this William H. Conner's records are mixed, if they all are the same person, and don't relate directly to our John of 1741, although apparently living in Ulster Co., NY, as was John of 1741. His birth record of July 26, 1819, New York, shown on his headstone, would seem to coincide with Joseph Conner's 1820 U.S. Census, Orange Co., NY of having one of three children under the age of 10. Based on our research, authors don't know if the John Conner's of 1788 and 1725, are another set of people named John Conner, that we haven't identified or currently exist in our report, because if they exist in our report, the birth dates don't seem to coincide. **Based on this evidence, this William H. Conner at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11803047/william-conner>, is not believed to be the William identified in the Will of Abigail (Connor) White, nor in the 1820 U.S. Census of Joseph Conner, Orange Co., NY.**
2. A **William Conner** at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3KT-WXP>, states he died at age 72, on 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia, MI, which would make him born about 1825. This finding is quite confusing because it says his parents were A. F. Bishop and Frances E. Bishop. Although at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJ7-VXZ>, says this William Conner (1825-1897) parents were Isaac and Hannah Conner. If you go to the website, page 1218 of 1521, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3KT-WXP>, on the next page where parents are listed, 1219 of 1521, just below A. F. Bishop and his wife, Frances, lists Isaac and Hannah Conner. Perhaps there was a transposition of parent's names during the recording of this William Conner's death information. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJ7-VX8>, shows that this William's parents are Isaac and Hannah Conner and William was born in Canada.

Unfortunately, the authors are drawing a blank on finding an A. F. Bishop, of any authenticity, other than the finding at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G1MZ-616>, which offers no sources. Authors did find a Richard M. Bishop listed among Jurors in 1843 with Jared Conner and Henry Haynor as "B. G. Barber, Jared Conner, William Lemon, Simon Welch, Ezra Winslow, Malcolm McLaughlin, Richard M. Bishop, Henry Haynor, Curtis Merrifield, Anson R. Arnold, Edward Smallman, John L. Smith," at [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html). This Richard M. Bishop met a horrible death when he was mistaken for a deer by a hunter and killed in 1857. See [https://archive.org/stream/historyofioniaco01bran/historyofioniaco01bran\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/historyofioniaco01bran/historyofioniaco01bran_djvu.txt). There are several persons by the name of Bishop in this document, but no A. F. Bishop.

In the 1860 U.S. Census two people were found listed as William Conner living in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI:

(a) Wm. B. Conner, age 38, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-4V8>, is listed in Easton, Ionia Co., MI. The same William B. Conner was listed in Easton in 1870, as shown at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHPH-TKH>. Because of family members listed in these two censuses, it's believed the William B. Conner is actually William D. Conner (1819-1899).

(b) Wm. Conner was found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-WYP>, living in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 40, born in New York, listed as a farm laborer, living in the household of Stephen Van Drezer, born in Ohio, farmer, age 28, with his wife, Adeline Van Drezer, age 23, and son, Prentice Van Drezer, age 5. Stephen was previously married to Julia R. Dexter, who died December 1855, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/103547749/julia-r-vandrezzer>. Stephen's father, Eleazer A. Van Drezer, who died in 1864, was also buried in Ionia, MI at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/103547810/eleazer-a-vandrezzer>.

Stephen Van Drezer was not found again in Michigan again until the 1900 Census with wife Adeline at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MSMJ-MRQ>, living in Saranac, Boston Twp., Ionia Co., MI, making his living as a grocer. On this site it says Stephen Van Drezer's father, Eleazer Van Drezer (1801-1864), was born in NY State, although Find-a-Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/103547810/eleazer-a-vandrezzer>, says he was born in Pennsylvania. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MSMJ-MRQ>, says his mother was born in Pennsylvania. There were several other Van Drezer families living in Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI, during this time period, including Stephen's apparent brother, Luman Tenny

Van Drezer (1833-1903). At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/KVGZ-KGX>, shows at one time he lived at Ionia, MI, in 1860.

**But, who's the Wm. Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-WYP>, living in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, age 40, born in New York, living in the household of Stephen Van Drezer? See #4 below for a likely explanation.**

A William Coner/Conner was found in the 1861 Canadian Census, listing William, age 39, born about 1822, recorded as being married, living in South Dumfries, Brant, Canada West. William's last name is spelled as "Coner," with wife Elizabeth, age 31; children Wesley, age 12, Sarah age 9, Cordelia, age 6, and Margie age 4.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRVT-FN7>, says the above William, is William W. Conner, Jr., born in 1828, Canada, age taken from the 1870 U.S. Census when he was living in Plainview Twp., Wabasha Co., MN. Wife Elizabeth and children Wesley, Sarah, Cordelia, and Margie (Mary) were living with him. This site says that the "middle initial of "W" and the suffix "JR" can be found in the 1873 marriage record for his daughter Cordelia, where the witness is listed as "Wm W. Connor Jun." See image of record at Ancestry.com <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/92016530:61484>. This listing without an image can be found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XRGW-R5V>, where it says this marriage was on 7 September 1873 in Waubeek, Pepin Co., Wisconsin. As this William was a "Jr.", it would make sense that his father was William, Sr., as shown at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GGYQ-7B5>.

At <https://www.ancestry.ca/genealogy/records/hannah-van-every-24-n38wkk>, shows a Cornelius Conner, born about 1790 and Hannah Van Every, born about 1783, were parents of a William D. Conner born 1819, died 1899. Although the authors aren't disputing a William Conner, a son of Cornelius Conner and wife Hannah Van Every, evidence shows this William (1819-1899) is misplaced here, mainly because his death certificate says his father was John Conner, not Cornelius Conner. This William we believe now is listed at #3 below. Also on this same site, other male sons of Cornelius and Hannah are: John Conner (1810 – 1877), born in Flamborough West, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada; Isaac Brock Connor (1812-1896), born in Ontario, Canada; David Conner (1812-Unknown), born in New York; and Thomas Conner (1821-1912), born in Ontario, Canada.

Although, a Chickering Family Tree, claims a William Conner (1825-1897), as their own, who was the son of Cornelius Conner, b. 1766-1783 New York, d. after 1853, whereabouts unknown and Hannah Van Every, b. September 1783, Flamborough West, Ontario, Canada, d. 12 July 1870 Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois, although they don't list any original sources. But the William W. Conner (1825/28-1897) listed here as #2, appears to be the son of William Conner, Sr., at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GGYQ-7B5>, although this family tree shows no original sources either.

The Chickering Family Tree\* also reports that in the 1870 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GBS3-H26?view=index&action=view&cc=1473181>, a William (age 48), was listed as a farmer, Easton, Ionia, Michigan. This 1870 U.S. Census listing is for a William B. Conner, farmer, age 48, born about 1822 in New York state. On the next page of this census, it shows his wife as Frances Conner, age 40, born in Canada; daughter Margaret Conner, age 17, born in Canada; daughter Sarah E. Conner, age 15, born in Canada; daughter, Jessie L. Conner, age 11, born in Michigan; and boarder, John Baker, age 19, listed as a farm laborer. Based on evidence found to this date, authors now believe that this William is Wm. D. Conner, b. 1819, in New York state and died August 20, 1899 in Belding, Ionia Co., MI, and is buried in the Easton Cemetery, Ionia Co., MI, as shown at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/170431616/william-d-conner>, which information also corresponds to his death certificate. Authors believe the William B., is an entry error by the census taker, therefore, the letter "B" should have been a "D." Because of this evidence the site at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7184>, authored by the Chickering family, has been corrected to this William D. Conner, his family, and known biography.

A MacLaney Family Tree also states that Cornelius Conner and Hannah Van Every were the parents of this same William D. Conner (1819-1899), who was originally found at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7184>, managed by the Chickering Family. The MacLaney site also gives William D. Conner's wife as Francis Turner, and daughters, Margaret Conner, Sarah E. Conner, and Jessie L Conner. Research now shows that this William D. Conner at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7184> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/170431616/william-d-conner>, are not descended from Cornelius Conner and Hannah Van Every, but are descended from John Conner, born between 1790-1800, as shown in the 1830 U.S. Census, Groveland, Livingston Co., NY, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHPZ-GPP>.

The MacLaney Family Tree was the first site to show an actual death certificate of this Wm. D. Connor, **which says his father was John Conner, not Cornelius Conner**, and at his death, he was 80 years old, dying August 20, 1899, born in New York state, which makes him born in 1819, since he's past the threshold of 80 years old. Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJW-S9C>, where his name is listed as W. M. D. Conner and his father is given as John Conner. The actual film number of this finding is at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9KN-BZ6H?i=217>. There's also a death listing of Wm. D. Connor at <file:///C:/Users/Owner/OneDrive/Desktop/Page-09.pdf>, which came from Belding, MI, Deaths for 1894, 1897-1921, at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/vitals/death-Belding.htm>.



It would appear to the authors, it's highly likely that Wm. D. Connor, which on his death certificate spells his surname as "Connor," says his father was John Conner, was 80 years old in 1899, which makes him born about 1819, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJW-S9C> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9KN-BZ6H?i=217>.

The 1880 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWSD-SKN>, lists a William D. Conner, born in 1826, Pennsylvania, with most of the same family members as shown in the 1870 U.S. Census from above, as wife, Frances, born in Canada; daughter Sarah E. Conner; and daughter, Jessie L. Conner. Daughter Margaret Conner had died in 1876, so she doesn't appear in this census. The authors once again believe that this William D. Conner was actually born in 1819 in New York state and died in 1899, Belding, Ionia Co., MI, because the known family members are the same as in the 1870 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GBS3-H26?view=index&action=view&cc=1473181>. **What makes this 1880 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, more intriguing is there was a nephew, George H. Conner, aged 18, born in Michigan, living in the household of this William D. Conner.**

In the 1870 U.S. Census, Lenox Twp., Macomb Co., MI at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHCQ-QP8>, shows a George H. Conner, age 8, born about 1862 in Michigan, was the son of George Conner, age 36, b. abt. 1834 in Canada and his mother, Sarah A. Conner, age 31, born in Canada; brother, Thomas E. Conner, age 10, born in Canada; and sister Mary Alice Conner, age 6, born in Michigan. The authors believe **this is the same George H. Conner, who appeared in the 1880 U.S. Census living in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, a nephew to William D. Conner**, because his age in both censuses would coincide with each other and is the only George H. Conner the authors could find who meets this age consistency.

This George H. Conner's full name might have been George Hamilton Conner or just Hamilton Conner, because at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZRX-8ZT>, shows a Hamilton Conner, b. 1863, d. Unknown, as the son of George Conner, b. 1836, Markham, Concord Twp., Delaware, PA, d. Unknown.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZRX-8Z8>, shows both George Hamilton Conner (1862-1881) and Hamilton Conner (1863-Unknown) as sons of George Conner, b. 1836, Markham, Concord Twp., Delaware, PA, d. Unknown and Sarah Ann Cook, b. 1837, Whitchurch, York, Canada West, British Colonial America, d. 28 March 1902, Richmond Twp., Macomb Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZRX-8QD>. At [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283273/hamilton\\_o\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283273/hamilton_o_conner), shows Hamilton now as Hamilton O. Conner, b. 1862, Michigan, d. 1881 and interred at Willow Grove Cemetery, Armada, Macomb Co., MI. Also see <https://gw.geneanet.org/anja0708?n=conner&oc=&p=hamilton+o>.

Further research shows that in the 1880 U.S. Census at Richmond, Macomb Co., MI at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YBN-NR9?view=index&action=view&cc=1417683>, image 38 and the following page, image 39 that a Hamilton Conner was a son of George Conner, age 45, born in Pennsylvania and wife Sarah A., (Sarah Ann Cook), age 41, born in Canada, which seems to be the same George Conner, b. 1836, Markham, Concord Twp., Delaware, PA, d. Unknown at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZRX-8Z8>. At <https://gw.geneanet.org/anja0708?lang=en&iz=0&p=george&n=conner>, shows George Conner, b. 15 April 1831, Indiana County, PA, d. 7 July 1889, Richmond, Macomb Co., MI and is also interred at Willow Grove Cemetery, Armada, Macomb Co., MI.

**So on one hand**, it appears to the authors, there may have been two separate people, one named George H. Conner, b. about 1862 in Michigan, a nephew of William D. Conner (1819-1899) in the 1880 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI and Hamilton O. Conner in the 1880 U.S. Census residing at Richmond, Macomb Co., MI, age 18, b. about 1862 in Michigan, a son of George Conner, born in Pennsylvania.

**On the other hand**, it appears in the 1870 U.S. Census, Lenox Twp., Macomb Co., MI at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHCQ-QP8>, shows a George H. Conner, age 8, born about 1862 in Michigan, was the son of George Conner, age 36, b. abt. 1834 in Canada, is the same George H. Conner, age 18 in the 1880 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWSD-SKN>, a nephew of William D. Conner (1819-1899). But at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george_conner), shows only Hamilton Conner and not a George H. Conner.

Evidence found to date appears to show that George H. Conner and Hamilton O. Conner are the same person. And that somehow, Wm. D. Conner (1819-1899), who was an uncle to George H. Conner/Hamilton O. Conner (1862-1881) according to the 1880 U.S. Census, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, and that George Conner, b. 15 April 1831, Indiana Co., PA, d. 7 July 1889, Richmond, Macomb Co., MI, the father of George H. Conner/Hamilton O. Conner, is a brother to Wm. D. Conner (1819-1899).

At [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george_conner), shows a George Conner, b. 15 April 1831, Indiana Co., PA, d. 7 July 1889, Richmond, Macomb Co., MI. On this site, it says his father, also was named George Conner, b. 22 September 1799, Blairsville, Indiana Co., PA, d. 25 December 1839, Cherry Tree, Indiana Co., PA. The George of 1799 was the son of John Daily Conner (1768-1848) and Maria Christina Frances Steele (1766-1864) at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/27S4-MVP>.

John Daily Conner was the son of John Conner (1725-1799) and Rebecca Quick (1732-1780), as shown at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/76561329/george\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/76561329/george_conner) and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KHSK-T4B>. As stated on page 13, John Conner/Konner and Rebecca Quik, listing (Conner/Konner) goes back over 10 generations to Connor Prince of Iraght and Kerry Luachra O'Connor, about 1380-1445 in Diocese of Kerry, Munster, Ireland. John Conner/Konner, was born 1725, Rochester, Ulster Co., NY, British Colonial America, died 1799, Ulster Co., NY. John's father William Waddell Conner was born 1705, Loudoun, Virginia, British Colonial America and died in 1776, place unknown. It appears this William Waddell Conner's 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather, Thomas Peter Conner, b. 29 October 1616, Ireland, died 11 January 1688, Maryland, British Colonial America, was the first of his clan to America.

It would appear that the 1870 U.S. Census, Lenox Twp., Macomb Co., MI, for George Conner and the listing for George Conner, b. 1836, Markham, Concord Twp., Delaware, PA, d. Unknown, both from above, are the same George Conner, b. 15 April 1831, Indiana Co., PA, d. 7 July 1889, Richmond, Macomb Co., MI, at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125283279/george_conner).

**The father of George Conner, Jr., that is, George Conner, Sr., b. 22 September 1799, Blairsville, Indiana Co., PA, d. 25 December 1839, Cherry Tree, Indiana Co., PA, probably was the father of both George Jr. (1831-1889), and a William D. Conner, but which one? It may be the William D. Conner, b. abt. 1825/1828, d. 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI, or William W. Conner, Jr., at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRVT-FN7>. Evidence though, suggests this William D. Conner, whoever it is, is not the William Connor, who was listed in Abigail (Conner) White's Will, nor in the Joseph Conner 1820 U.S. Census in Orange Co., NY, which a William born between 1810-1820 could be found. But what the authors can't explain is how William D. Conner (1819-1899), seemingly unrelated to this Conner line, had in his household a nephew, George H. Conner, as shown in the 1880 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, unless his father, John, was not born in Livingston Co., NY, but was John Daily Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRFW-MZF>, who was born in Ulster Co., NY state.**

*\* Special Note: The Chickering Family Tree, the authors refer to, contains a "Conner" family, that the authors have been unable to find a direct family ancestral relationship with, between their Conner family and ours, through John Conner of 1741. Although both Conner families later intermarried as found in the marriage of Virgil Brunson Conner, b. 2 January 1839 Oakland Co., MI, d. 30 November 1918 Easton, Ionia Co., MI, a great grandson of John Conner of 1741 and Rebecca Ann Conner, b. 15 April 1844 Brantford, Brant Co., Ontario, Canada, d. 10 May 1925 Easton, Ionia Co., MI, a granddaughter of Cornelius Conner, born between 1766-1783 in New York. Virgil and Rebecca Conner's descendants would be directly related to both Conner families. There may be other examples of intermarriages between early supposedly unrelated Conner families in Ionia Co., MI, during that time period.*

3. The **William. D. Conner**, b. 1819, d. 1899. Originally the burial site at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/170431616/william-d-conner>, showed this William was the William born in Pennsylvania near 1825/1828, and died 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI. With the help of J.W. Pierce, who is affiliated with the Ionia County Genealogy Society at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/ICGS/icgshome.htm>, **evidence shows that the William of 1825/1828-1897, is not the William in this grave. The William in this grave is William (Wm.) D. Conner, b. abt. 1819, New York, d. August 20, 1899, Belding, Ionia Co., MI.** Burial records provided by J.W. Pierce of the Easton Cemetery, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, show the following:

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	BIRTH DATE	DEATH DATE	AGE	LOT	SEC	G	REMARKS	LOT OWNERS
CONNER	Wm. D.		Aug. 20, 1899	80y	88	S		Belding, Ionia, MI Son of John Conner Record from old Sexton Book	M S O D W. D. Conner

MSOD Code from above, M = Marker S = Sexton O = Obit D = Death Certificate

Additional evidence from this William D. Conner's Probate/Estate records at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89S1-S9JQ-K?wc=QD9Y-BNX%3A1478901502%2C1479381601&cc=2013878&i=4>, images 5-94, that J.W. Pierce provided show that:

- Mrs. Clinton Matthews (Sarah Conner Pike) and Mrs. Newton Rowley (Jesse Conner Bishop) are daughters of Wm. D. Conner (1819-1899). The mother of Sarah and Jesse is Francis Turner (1830-1883).
- After the death of Francis Turner, William D. Conner, married Mary M. (Binckley) Neckling, 2 April 1885, Saranac, Boston Township, Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NQQ9-ML9>. Mary, b. 2 March 1834, Perry Co., Ohio, d. 15 Jan 1917, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., MI, according to <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9CQ4-YSH>, and her death certificate at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33666694/mary-m-conner>.
- Mary M. (Binckley) (Neckling) Conner, mother-in-law to George Merritt, was in the 1900 U.S. Census living in Hinton Twp., Mecosta Co., MI, 2 June 1900 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MS98-WDH>. It's known that Mary had at least one child, Julia A. (Neckling) Merritt, b. 1858 in Ohio and she had a child named Howard E. Merritt, b. 27 August 1891, Boston Township, Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 July 1952, Jackson, Jackson Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPWK-1XQ3> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KF3Z-4ZF>.

- Incredibly though, this William D. Conner, in the marriage to Mary Binckley at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NQQ9-ML9>, was reported as being born in 1830, Livingston Co., NY. But his death certificate, that the authors possess, reads he was 80 years old when he died, August 20, 1899, making him born in 1819, New York, and that his father was John Conner. In the W.D. Conner, Obituary, Belding Banner, August 24, 1899, also reports that he was 80 years old when he died.

John Conner, the authors found, was living in Livingston Co., NY, in the 1830 U.S. Census, Groveland, Livingston, Co., NY, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHPZ-GPP>. In this census it finds two males, under 5 years old; one male age 5-10; two males ages 10-15; one male age 30-40, this last one probably being John Conner, household head, born between 1790-1800; one female age 5-10; one female age 10-15; one female age 15-20; and one female age 30-40, this last female probably being John Conner's wife, also born between 1790-1800. This William D. Conner could have been under 5 years old, between the ages of 5-10, or between ages 10-15 in this 1830 census. So, based on all of this information, he could have been born as early as 1815 or as late as 1830. So, his reported age of age 80 when he died, he could have been born in 1819, as his death certificate and obituary state, or he could have been born in 1830, as was listed in his second marriage to Mary Binckley.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GQN7-8MS>, shows that William's father as John Conner, which has been confirmed on William's death certificate, and his mother as Frances E. Bishop. At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GB1K-X49>, shows John Conner, probably deceased or divorced and that Francis, supposedly his first wife, was now married to A.F. Bishop, aka, Francis E. Bishop.

Interestingly, Jessie Conner (1865-1917), a daughter of William (1819-1899) from above was once married to Marsden Bishop (1854-1929). Marsden's father was Richard Marsden Bishop (1814-1857), apparently the same Richard M. Bishop listed among Jurors in 1843, who served in part, with Jared Conner and Henry Haynor. Jessie's name on the marriage record is Jessie Rowley, indicating she had been married previously. Jessie's parents were listed as Wm. Conner and Francis Turner. She and Marsden were married on 20 January 1917. At [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/174724358/jessie\\_bishop](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/174724358/jessie_bishop), lists Jessie (1859-1917), dying March 1, 1917, in the same year she married Marsden Bishop. Her previous husband's name was Newton Rowley (1853-1913). Jessie's death certificate at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/174724358/jessie\\_bishop#view-photo=150474940](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/174724358/jessie_bishop#view-photo=150474940), says her father William Conner and her mother Francis Turner were both born in Canada.

At <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/onia/obits/c/connor30667nob.txt>, lists the obituary under the title of Ionia County MI Archives Obituaries.....Connor, W. D. 1899 as: *Belding Banner*, 24 Aug 1899 – Wm. D. Conner, who has lived in this city for the past eight years, died Sunday, (August 20, 1899) at the age of 80 years. The deceased was an old resident of this county having owned and lived on a farm in Easton township for many years previous to moving here. He has pursued the profession of a horse farrier during his residence here and was quite successful in treating horse diseases. He leaves a wife and two daughters. His remains were taken to Easton Tuesday for interment.

It appears Wm. D. Connor's second wife, Mary (Binckley) (Neckling) Conner changed residences in 1900 after his death because an article was found in the Belding Banner as, *Wm. D. Connor Estate, Local Brevities, Belding Banner, September 06, 1900*, which states, "Sold through Chas. Brown real estate agency, house and lot known as the Wm. D. Connor Estate to Ross Miller."

A William D. Conner was listed in the publication, *History and directory of Ionia County, Michigan: containing a history of each township: . . .*, at <https://ia600608.us.archive.org/29/items/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu.pdf>. All that is listed is the following: "Conner Wm. D., f, 17 Easton, Ionia." This apparently means that the "f" stands for being a farmer, and he was living in Section 17 of Easton Twp., Ionia, MI. A file the authors' possess is an 1861 map of Easton, shows a William Conner living in section 17 as of the date of this map. Benjamin Conner is listed in section 9, with Henry Haynor and his son Isaac Haynor shown nearby in Easton. The other William D. Conner (1825/28-1897) died in Lyons, Ionia Co., MI, but may have lived in Easton at one time, so authors can't be sure the William Conner on the 1861 map is the William of 1819 or the William of 1825/28.

In a publication titled, *The First Families of Ionia County Society*, at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/First/C.pdf>, lists four people by the name of William Conner/Connor as follows:

- **William H. Conner, FF (First Family) Number 15.** This is probably William Hiram Conner, author Haynor's great grandfather, b. 5 June 1834, Wallkill, Orange, NY, d. 21 Jan. 1895, Easton, Ionia, MI, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/65661287/william-hiram-conner>;
- **William Conner, FF Number 15.** This is probably William Brunson Conner, author Haynor's great uncle, b. 7 November 1872, Michigan, d. 28 Jan 1963, Belding, Ionia County, MI, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/86310746/william-brunson-conner>;
- **William Conner, FF Number 88.** There are only two persons on the "First Families" site with this family number designation, who have a FF Number of 88, that is, Neenah Conner, and William Conner. Neenah Conner can be found at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GFM9-W5B>. Her parents were William Conner and Nellie McCord at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LB29-1B4> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92572536/william-conner>. William Conner's parents were Thomas Conner and Ella Hornsburch at

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L4VK-7NN>, which says that Thomas was a son of Cornelius Conner and Hannah Van Every. This finding apparently is not a separate First Families listing, since it's directly associated with the William Conner, FF Number 343, directly below.

- **William Conner, FF Number 343.** One of the persons listed on the "First Families" site, with this number is Levi Conner. His father was Thomas Conner, b. 8 February 1821, Ontario, Canada, d. 11 March 1912 in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L4VK-7NN> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92603133/thomas-conner>. Levi's mother was Ella Hornsburg. Supposedly, Thomas was the son of Cornelius Conner, born between 1763 and 1794 at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MJ1C-GFM>, which lists no sources, therefore not verified. The authors believe, this is probably a Canadian family. This William, also listed as number 343, may be Thomas's brother, William Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJ7-VXZ>, which indicates he died at age 72, on 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia, MI, which would make him born about 1825.

At this point, both 88 and 343 appear to be the same Conner family. But there are some additional people named William Conner in the First Families document that need to be accounted for. William A. Conner, b. 1876, Sheridan, Montcalm Co., MI, d. 28 July 1935, Grand Rapids, MI, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32366170/william-a-conner>, who had a brother named Albert B. Conner. Both men appear to be the sons of Florence Marion "Flora" Barnes Snyder, according to the 1870 U.S. Census of Lyons Twp., Ionia Co, MI, shown at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHHP-5X4>. It appears in this census, her first husband, Albert Conner had died, because she was listed as widow in this census, but at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L5NT-VFH>, shows Albert Conner alive in Colorado in the 1930 Census. At [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32366121/albert\\_b\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32366121/albert_b_conner), shows Albert B. Conner as a son of Albert B. Conner. So, if William A. Conner, was his brother, he'd be a son of Albert B. Conner too. Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MHHP-5X4>.

William Jared Conner, b. either 22 August 1826 or 22 August 1830, Orange Co., NY, d. 13 March 1913, Ionia Co., MI, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92551468/william-jared-conner>. William Jared, is a proved member of Family 15, although the "The First Families of Ionia County Society," document might not show it, because a male MacLaney family member, a descendant of William Jared and author Ed Haynor, are distant male cousins proven through DNA testing. So, would William Jared's father, Jared Conner at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33666692/jared-e-conner> and his brothers Thomas Harrison Conner at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954290/thomas-harrison-conner>, and Archibald Conner, b. abt. 1815, New York, d. 25 April 1878, Ferris Twp., Montcalm Co., MI at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72489221/archibald-conner>. If the William Connor at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-WYP>, is a brother to Jared Conner, he too would be a proved member of Family 15.

Using the document "The First Families of Ionia County Society," the William D. Connor/Wm. D. Connor, born 1819 in New York state, d. 20 August 1899, Belding, Ionia Co., MI, listed above as #3, apparently is not accounted for.

4. **William Conner** - Wm. Conner, briefly listed in #2 above, was found in the 1860 U.S. Census, Easton Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-WYP>, age 40, born in New York, listed as a farm laborer, living in the household of Stephen Van Drezer, from Ohio, a farmer, age 28, with his wife, Adeline Van Drezer, age 23, and son, Prentice Van Drezer, age 5.

The 1860 census didn't start until 1 June 1860. So, this Wm. Conner, already age 40 years old by the time of this census, could have had a birthday after 1 June 1860, which would have made him 41 before the end of 1860. So, if the 1860 census information is correct, this Wm. Conner could have been about one year old in 1820. This William could have been one of the three children in Joseph Conner's household between the ages of 0-10 years old in the 1820 U.S. Orange County, NY Census, as well as mentioned in the Abigail (Conner) White's Will.

No other direct information on Wm. Conner, who was found in the 1860 U.S. Census, Easton Co., MI, has been located. So, whatever happened to him is unknown, including if he moved to another location or state, or he ever served in the military, during the time of the Civil War.

**There is though, a potential indirect relationship of this William Conner and Thomas Harrison Conner, believed brother to William, and Stephen Van Drezer, who William lived with in the 1860 U.S. Census. At**

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9S1-9BPG?view=fullText&keywords=Van%20Drezer%2CConner%2CMICHIGAN%2CMichigan&groupId=TH-1961-29671-20972-96>, says in summary that a legal citation issued by the Probate Court in Ionia County, Michigan, concerning the estate of Prentice M. Van Drezer, a minor. Stephen R. Van Drezer is cited as the guardian who has allegedly neglected his duties and misused funds intended for Prentice's support. A petition by Thomas H. (Harrison) Conner requests a formal accounting from Stephen and relief from his surety obligations. The court summons Stephen to present an account of his guardianship on August 7, 1876. In a letter dated the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October 1869 that said Guardian has received large sums of money belonging to said minor and has used said monies in his own business and not for the maintenance and support of his said ward and praying that said Guardian Stephen R. Van Drezer

be cited Exhibit his account of his Guardianship of said minor for settlement and allowance and that said petitioner may be discharged from further liability as such surety on the Guardian Bond of aforesaid Stephen R. Van Drezer. Apparently, Thomas Harrison Conner held a surety bond on Stephen R. Van Drezer. A surety bond is a written contract that guarantees a third party (Conner) that a second party (Van Drezer) will fulfill an obligation. A surety bond in this case is probably some form of insurance that Conner would be obligated to pay if Van Drezer defaults on his financial obligations to his son Prentice. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9S1-952B?view=fullText&keywords=Van%20Drezer%2CConnor%2CUnited%20States%2CMichigan&groupId=TH-1961-29671-20972-96>, says in summary that this surety bond was established 20 April 1865, because Stephen R. Van Drezer was obliged to account for the true inventory of his son Prentice. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9S1-9RH3?view=fullText&keywords=Van%20Drezer%2CMichigan&groupId=TH-1961-29671-20972-96>, states that on July 25, 1876, Stephen R. Van Drezer, the guardian of Prentice M. Van Drezer, received \$1,767 in full settlement of all claims against his guardianship. It further states that in Grand Haven, Michigan July 25<sup>th</sup> 1876 State of Michigan (Prentice was apparently living in Grand Haven at this time), the Probate Court for the County of Ionia said in the matter of the Estate of Prentice M. Van Drezer Minor received of Stephen R. Van Drezer Guardian of the Estate of said Minor Seventeen Hundred and Sixty Seven Dollars in full of all claims and demands of every Kind and nature by me against said guardian of said estate Prentice W. Van Drezer. In 1876, Prentice would have been 21 years old, b. 18 July 1855, so he would no longer be a minor. See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/116399845/prentice-milton-van\\_drezer](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/116399845/prentice-milton-van_drezer). Apparently, Stephen Van Drezer was able to present an account of his guardianship on July 25, 1876, in Grand Haven, before August 7, 1876, court hearing in Ionia. Authors suspect because of this ruling; Thomas Harrison Conner was not an injured party.

**There is also a potential indirect relationship between a William S. Conner and Thomas Harrison Conner, believed brother to William in a land transaction found at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34W-1S4F-V?view=&i=238>, image 239 of 680.** In this document it states in part that “This Indenture, Made this Eleventh in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four (1864) BETWEEN Thomas H. Corner and Mary Ann Conner his wife of the township Easton, County of Ionia and State of Michigan of the first part, and William S. Conner of the same place.” This William could be Thomas Harrison Conner’s brother, William, believed mentioned in the Will/Probate of Abigail (Conner) White. The middle initial “S” is hard to decipher, so it could be a “J”. No other William S. Conner has been identified in Easton. If the middle initial is a “J” rather than an “S” the person is probably William J. (Jared) Conner, a known nephew of Thomas Harrison Conner.

**In the Will/Probate of Abigail (Conner) White, one of the people mentioned in this official notice is Emily Van Duzer, believed living in Horseheads, Chemung Co., NY, during this time period.** In many of the Ionia County deeds, mortgage, and probate records, Van Drezer is published as Van Duzer. For an example, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89S1-95WK?view=fullText&keywords=Van%20Duzer%2CMichigan&groupId=TH-1961-29671-20972-96>. Perhaps this surname spelling was misspelled in either setting?

If William Conner was a brother to Jared Conner, Thomas Harrison Conner, and Archibald Conner, as suggested in Abigail (Conner) White’s Will/Probate, like Jared Conner, who died in 1852, William could have died sometime after the 1860 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, before vital records were required in Michigan in 1867. That’s possibly why he didn’t appear in any censuses after 1860. And like Jared Conner, he may have died before Abigail (Conner) White’s Will/Probate, which was released in 1874.

Although the executor of Abigail (Conner) White’s Will, valiantly attempted to contact relatives of Abigail (Conner) White who moved to Michigan, there apparently was not very much or no communication between our Conner family who moved to Michigan, starting in 1830, and those who stayed in New York state. If true, illiteracy and limitations of the U.S. Postal Service, likely were major reasons.

**There are three male children in Joseph Conner’s household between the ages of 0-10 years old found in the 1820 Orange County, NY Census. Authors believe that Thomas Harrison Conner, born about 1813 and Archibald Conner, born about 1815, are likely two of these three children. So, if William Connor at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-WYP, #4> was a son of Joseph Conner, he would be the third of three children between the ages of 0-10 years old found in the 1820 Orange County, NY Census. If so, William Connor listed in Abigail (Conner) White’s Will would likely be this same person, because William #s 1-3 from above have been accounted for and don’t fit the profile of the 1820 Orange Co., NY Census or Abigail (Conner) White’s Will.**

*Notes: There is no other William or Wm. Conner/Connor to find in Ionia Co., MI, during that time period, therefore authors conclude, “once you eliminate the impossible, whatever remains, no matter how improbable, must be the truth,” -- Arthur Conan Doyle, a British writer and physician. Although the authors have been diligent in attempting to separate William Conner, William B. Conner, William D. (Wm. D.) Conner, and Wm. Connor, found in Ionia Co., MI, to their own identities, it’s possible that some information is still intermingled between them.*



Earlier, there was discussion in several segments of this report of Joseph Conner's believed birthday of 21 April 1769, being the same birthday of John Conner, Jr. If in fact, Joseph's complete name was John Joseph Conner, it's quite possible that John Conner, Jr., is the same person as John Joseph Conner (Joseph Conner). And if a junior, John Connor of 1741, would likely have been John Joseph Connor, Sr., of 1741\*. Authors know that Joseph was born in Ulster Co., NY, as were all the children of John Connor of 1741. John Conner, Jr., was reportedly born in Orange Co., NY. Now, based on John, Jr., and John Joseph (Joseph Conner) possibly being the same person, this can be explained, since we know that Joseph Conner was found in Orange Co., NY in 1800, 1810, and 1820 U.S. censuses living in Orange Co., NY, and researchers of John Conner, Jr., probably thought he was born there. If true, because the boundary between Ulster and Orange Counties changed in 1798, as explained earlier, this circumstance could have possibly contributed to this confusion.

*\*Un sourced*

After John Connor of 1741 died in 1797, Hannah remarried to Archibald Brown, b. about 1763, Washington Co., NY, d. before 7 September 1815. See <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Brown-75409>. Archibald's Will was probated on that date. In this Will, it lists Hannah, his wife, and sons John and Neil. The will is found in Orange County Wills, Vol E, page 321 (FHL film 005515283, image 470/495).

Hannah Denn Connor Brown died in 1829. Records from the Old Burial Ground of the Scotchtown Presbyterian Church show Hannah Brown, b. 1749, d. 2 October 1829, buried in (Lot) L-416. Buried in lot L-413, and 413A are James and Abigail White. In L-414 is Phebe Connor. In L-415 are Frances and Phebe, daughters of James and Jemima Connor. Hannah is with two daughters, two granddaughters and a son-in-law. Note that the record found in Find-A-Grave says she died 25 August 1829, which contradicts the church records and the data page with Find-A-Grave attaches her to unknown and inaccurate parents.

### **The Strange and Complex Case of Jared Conner**

Jared Conner or perhaps Jared E. Conner, was quite influential after his move from New York to Michigan in the early development of Michigan as a state. He was regarded as an early pioneer in Oakland, Michigan Territory, Ionia County and Ottawa County, MI, as will be explained below, primarily in this section. But his birth and death dates and the circumstances around his life and death are with some controversy since actual birth and death date record sources have not been found.

One of our subjects, Malcolm McLaughlin, was elected as one of three Justices of the Peace, at a June 15, 1843, Easton Township special election. Also at this election, Thomas H. (Harrison) Conner was elected constable. Malcom McEwen McLaughlin was found listed in the 1850 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GQYK-TP7>, b. abt. 1808, Wallkill, Orange Co., NY, d. 11 September 1875, Ellsworth Twp., Lake Co., MI. His father was Archibald McLaughlin (b. abt. 1770, d. bef. October 1809) mentioned earlier. Since Jared Conner, Thomas H. Conner and Malcolm McLaughlin are first mentioned in the Will of Abigail (Connor) White, authors believe they are all related to each other since Archibald McLaughlin, the father of Malcom McLaughlin married Elizabeth Connor. Elizabeth Connor, b. 2 March 1773, Ulster Co., NY, d. 22 June 1828, NY, was a daughter of our study, John Conner/Connor (1741-1797). Knowing that Jared Conner, Thomas H. Conner, and Malcolm McLaughlin, listed in the Will of Abigail (Connor) White, would seem to confirm their family relationship to the authors and are not a separate unrelated Conner/Connor family living Ionia Co., MI.

Jared married Caroline McChord (McCord), 7 February 1824, Goshen, Orange Co., NY. See "New York Marriages, 1686-1980", database at <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F634-ZQD>. Caroline McCord, born about 1803 in New York State, died in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, 3 July 1883 at the home of her son, William Jared Conner, see <https://ionia.migenweb.org/obituaries/Conner.htm> and <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ionia/obits/c/conner5220gob.txt>.

Jared and Caroline had moved from New York to Oakland, Michigan Territory, by about 1830, and four years later they relocated to Easton, Ionia County, MI, where he built a sawmill in 1836, see [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html).

Jared's gravesite says he passed away in Grand Haven on March 4, 1852. Some sources claim he died in Easton on that date, see <https://www.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/HISTdirectoriesi2.pdf>. The authors have been unable to find the original source of this claim. Both Jared and Thomas Harrison Conner were in Robinson Township, Ottawa Co., MI, before 1840. Thomas Harrison Conner, also an early settler in Robinson Township, relocated to Easton in Ionia County after the 1850 U.S. Census. Together Jared and Caroline had two children, Caroline S. Conner and William Jared Conner, which details are as follows:

- *Caroline S. Conner, b. abt. 1825, Orange Co., NY, d. 29 June 1883, St. Joseph, Berrien Co., MI.*

Caroline married James R. Black, b. 27 November 1823, Chautauqua Co., NY, d. 28 March 1853, Sonora Twp., Hancock Co., IL, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KLM3-FFB> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/235862766/james-r-black>. They were married 9 April 1844, Ottawa Co., MI, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCBM-9LM>. Also at <https://www.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/HISTdirectoriesi2.pdf> and <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ottawa/vitals/marriages/dbn/dbn-nov2012.txt>. No children of this couple have been identified.

• *William Jared Conner*, b. either 22 August 1826 or 22 August 1830, Orange Co., NY, d. 13 March 1913, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92551468/william-jared-conner>. William was married, 5 March 1856, Ionia, MI to Temperance Mary Lemon. Temperance, b. 13 September 1832, Oakland Co., MI, d. 17 January 1907, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Temperance Mary Lemon, was a daughter of William Lemon and Hannah Conner. William Jared Conner and Temperance Mary (Lemon) Conner had nine children, all boys, listed as follows:

- *Edward J. Conner*, b. 7 April 1860, Ionia Co., MI, d. 25 July 1941, Ionia Co., MI;
- *Francis "Frank" H. Conner*, b. 22 February 1862, Ionia Co., MI, d. 1 September 1925, Richland, Pasco Co., FL;
- *Jeremiah "Jerry" Conner*, b. 29 September 1863, Ionia Co., MI, d. 22 April 1913, Ionia Co., MI;
- *Harvey James Conner*, b. 6 August 1865, Ionia Co., MI, d. 6 April 1934, Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI;
- *Charles Adam Conner*, b. 6 December 1866, Ionia Co., MI, d. 26 August 1935, Ionia Co., MI;
- *Ferry Henry Conner*, b. 29 May 1868, Ionia Co., MI, d. 15 February 1939, Ionia Co., MI;
- *George Eugene Conner*, b. 17 November 1869, Ionia Co., MI, d. 9 March 1942, Ionia Co., MI;
- *Cassius M. Conner*, b. 20 April 1871, Ionia Co., MI, d. 4 August 1938 Ionia Co., MI; and
- *Gordon Sharp Conner*, b. 22 July 1874, d. 26 March 1938, Saranac, Ionia Co., MI.

See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92534377/temperance-mary-conner>.

*The 1830 U.S. Census* at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5X-652>. Also titled *1830 Census of Michigan: Oakland County*, at <https://kent.migenweb.org/census/1830/oakland.html>.

This census shows Jared as between the age of 20/30, had moved to Michigan living in Oakland Co., MI. This household also included his wife Caroline, also btw. the age of 20/30; one female btw. the age of 5/10, likely, Caroline S. Conner, b. abt. 1825, Orange Co., NY, d. 29 June 1883, St. Joseph, Berrien Co., MI.; one male btw. the age of 15/20; and one male btw. the age of 5/10, possibly, William Jared Conner, b. 22 August 1826, d. 13 March 1913, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, a son of Jared's. There's been some discrepancy regarding the birth of William Jared Conner. Some sources say 1826 (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92551468/william-jared-conner>), some say 1830 (<https://www.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/HISTdirectoriesi2.pdf>).

Who the other male was btw. the age of 15/20 is unknown to the authors, but it could be one of Jared Conner's younger brothers, Thomas Harrison Conner, Archibald Conner, or William Conner. It's also possible that Joseph Conner Lemon (b. 1823, d. bef. 1892), a nephew of Jared Conner is that child in this household.

Although several Conner families from New York State and Canada settled in Macomb Co., MI, before and during that time period, Benjamin H. Conner (Connor), a known grandson of John Conner (1741-1797), b. 19 October 1802, Orange Co., NY, d. 19 July 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, moved his family from Orange Co., NY, also to Oakland Co., MI in about 1835.

With Jared Conner, Benjamin Conner, Melinda Conner (1805-1841), who died in Franklin, Oakland Co., MI, and Temperance A. Conner (1809-1884), marrying Benjamin Green Barber, 6 March 1836, Oakland, Michigan Territory, would all seem to indicate a family relationship among them.

In the publication, *The Territorial papers of the United States/Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter*, v. 12 Michigan Terr., 1829-1837, at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044032316978&seq=7>, on page 647, lists **Jared Conner** as a subscriber to a Petition to changing the location of the Grand River Road in the Territory of Michigan, January 27, 1834. Also signing were **A.H. Conner** on page 647 and **David Conner** on page 648. Also, in this publication, the following Conner surnames appear: **James Conner**, was a signatory in a Remonstrance to President Andrew Jackson, opposing the removal of James Witherell as Secretary of the Michigan Territory, March 1830, page 152; **Andrew Conner**, on page 206, a signer to a Petition to Congress, dated October 1830, regarding a survey and the sale of public lands. It says many of these signers were from Iowa County. It's unknown what Iowa County means in this reference, since there's no Iowa County, in Michigan, unless it's a misprint, meaning Ionia County, MI. Although it appears that these signers inhabited land, east of Lake Michigan and north of Illinois; **Rich<sup>d</sup> J. Conner**, on page 328, a signer in Detroit on July 26, 1831, apparently in opposition to Stevens T. Mason, then 18 years old, regarding Territorial responsibilities because of his age. Mason was elected Michigan's first governor at age 23 as a member of the Democratic Party in 1835; **Rich<sup>d</sup> J. Conner**, also was listed on page 338, "a boy, clerk to D. Lamson;" **Henry Connor**, **William Conner**, and **John H. Conner** as witnesses to various Indian Chiefs' signatures (Indians, their mark) regarding a Treaty which was dated at Saginaw, October 3, 1832, on page 529; **Leonard Conner**, on page 621, a subscriber to a Petition to Congress for a railroad from Lake Erie to Michigan, postmarked November 18, 1833. Leonard was among many persons who signed were from St. Joseph's Country. It appears that St. Joseph's Country was in reference to area near the St. Joseph's River in southwest Michigan; **William Conner and James Conner**, on page 681, endorsed a Petition for a road from Fort Gratiot to Grand River sent to the Honorable Lucius Lyon, Washington, DC., postmarked from Mt. Clemens, March 16, 1834; **Archalbe Conner**, on page 734, a signer to a Petition to Congress (both House and Senate)

by inhabitants of Ionia County, February 15, 1834, constructing a military road from Fort Gratiot to the junction of Grand River and Looking Glass River. Many if not all of the signers of this Petition were those who were listed on the Internet site named *Ionia County Early Days and Timeline*, at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/history/earlyhis.html>; **James Conner**, on page 1042, was a signer to a Petition for an appropriation to improve the harbor at the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, January 12, 1836; **R. J. Connor and James Conner, Jr.**, on page 1160, Michigan Memorial of Citizens, of Detroit, regarding Bills pending in Congress to settle the boundary between Ohio and Michigan, signed April 11, 1836. It appears these signers were opposed to the Bills pending in Congress, since it appears the Memorial was endorsed on the second reading; and a Table of Contents on page 1254, of surname Conner and Connor, who appear in this publication according to pages listed as follows: **Conner, A.H.**, signer, 647; **Conner, Andrew**, signer, 206; **Conner, Archibald**, signer 734 (possibly at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72489221/archibald-conner>); **Conner, David**, signer, 648 (possible at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7916301/david-conner>); **Conner, James**, signer, 152, 681 (possible at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/25559260/james-conner>); **Conner, James, Jr.**, signer, 1160; **Conner, Jared**, signer, 647; **Conner, John H.**, signer, 529; **Conner, Leonard**, signer, 621; **Conner (Connor), Richard J.**, characterized, 338; signer, 328, 372, 441, 659, 709, 1160; **Conner, William**, signer, 681; **Connor, Henry**, 529, 1094; work as subagt., discussed, 780, 782n.; **Connor, Jacob W.**, signer 632; **Connor, James**, signer, 1042, 1059, 1158; **Connor, William**, signer, 529; **Connor, William**, signer, 687, 1051; **Connor, —**, subagt. at Sault Ste. Marie, 1203; and **Connors, Thomas S.**, signer, 1051. The page numbers in the Table of Contents were actual page numbers found in the publication. Other pages listed before in this section are the page numbers of the Internet document.

At [https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/sebewanews/Sebewa\\_33\\_5.htm](https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/sebewanews/Sebewa_33_5.htm), in regards to the establishment of the Ionia County Seat, a series of letters written by Charles D. Friend on behalf of the residents in the east part of the county were dispatched. They argued that the main population would be in the southeastern quarter of the county, between the Grand River, the mouth of the Maple River, the Territorial Road (Grand River Trail at Portland) and SHIMNECON (The Land of Shimnecon, the "Great Bend" of the Grand River, south of Portland, MI, see <https://www.facebook.com/PortlandMichigan/photos/a.543097159055552/2031471166884803/?type=3>). The Land of Shimnecon was last occupied between 1830-1860. It was the home of the Shiawassee Band of Ottawa, Chippewa (Ojibwa) & Potawatomi Indians, all a part of the Algonquian Nation. Their leader was Chief Okemos. Born an Ottawa in Shiawassee County, he was a scout for the British in the War of 1812, at the age of 64. See [https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/sebewanews/Sebewa\\_29\\_5.htm](https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/sebewanews/Sebewa_29_5.htm).

They also argued that the land on the north side of the river was mostly swamps and wet prairies interspersed with oak openings of poor quality, extending to the north county line, where Indian reservations began.

The governor at the time was Governor George Bryan Porter (1791-1834) died July 6, 1834, without confirming or rejecting the work of the county-seat commissioners. Stevens T. Mason, twenty-two-year-old Secretary of the Territory, succeeded as Acting Governor, then Ex-officio Governor, and finally as first Governor of the State of Michigan in 1835. The residents of Ionia County Seat sent a petition letter to Governor Mason in rebuttal to the letter by Charles Friend, and explaining how they were overcoming the marshy conditions on the north side of the river. But Gov. Mason was too busy with preparations for the "Toledo War" to reply at that time.

Again, they wrote: "Petitions have been forwarded to you praying that measures may be taken to alter the site which was established by commissioners duly appointed for the seat of justice for the county of Ionia. We boldly and frankly declare that a petition above alluded to, which was drawn by Charles D. Friend and signed by himself and some others in the east part of this county, was filled with falsehoods and willful misrepresentations respecting the present location and the lands contiguous. We crave your indulgence whilst we shall refute these statements and exhibit some important facts in relation to the county seat and the quality of lands in different directions from the same.

The second and convincing letter to Governor Mason was signed by approximately 34 people. **Jared Conner** and **Thomas H. Conner** were both signatory to this letter. That's how the county seat was located north of the Grand River, now the City of Ionia in about 1837, when Ionia was recognized as a Michigan county.

**The 1837 Michigan Census of Ionia County.** In the *History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, 1881*, at [https://www.google.com/books/edition/History\\_of\\_Ionia\\_and\\_Montcalm\\_Counties\\_M/923Te9Nso74C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=Conner](https://www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Ionia_and_Montcalm_Counties_M/923Te9Nso74C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=Conner), says that "Jared Conner, males, 6; females, 3; number of head of cattle, 3; number of hogs, 2." On page 130 of this document, that says, "By an act of the State Legislature approved March 27, 1837, the township collectors (to be chosen at the following township elections) were designated census enumerators. The act required that they should visit each house in their respective townships and take an enumeration of all the inhabitants (excepting Indians not taxed) residing therein on the second Monday of October 1837." The act further specified that the "names of all males over twenty-one years of age should be entered on the lists." So, other than Jared listed in this census, as one of 6 males, who could the other 5 males, 21 and older be? Probably one was Thomas Harrison Conner, born about 1813, William Lemon, born 10 March 1800, Archibald Conner, born about 1815. Although on page 461 of the publication, *In the History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, 1881*, says that "Archibald Connor, Robert Husker, Thomas and Rodolphus Burns, and Samuel T. Burch came in the winter of 1854-55." In the 1840 U.S.

Census in Ionia Co., MI, in the household of Jared Conner, it's thought that Archibald Connor may have been in this census, as readers will see below because there is an unknown male, between the age of 30/40 that would fit Archibald's profile. Although this person in the 1840 U.S. Census living with Jared Conner could be a William Conner, a believed brother to Jared, since he also fits this profile. In the 1850 U.S. Census of Caroline Conner, reported as Coner, living in Ottawa County, MI, an Archanble (likely Archibald) Conner is reported as being in this census where names of all household members are listed. It's possible that Archibald Conner was with Jared in Oakland County in 1830, moved with him to Easton Township, Ionia County in 1834, as it's been reported, was in the 1840 U.S. Census with Jared in Ionia County, and with Caroline Conner in Ottawa County in 1850. Then, he probably moved back to Ionia County in the winter of 1854-55, as reported above. In the 1860 U.S. Census, Archibald Conner was listed at age 47, living in Ferris Twp., Montcalm Co., MI.

According to the 1837 Census listing Jared Conner still leaves two other males over 21 unaccounted for. Authors suspect that William Conner, who was mentioned in the Will of Abigail White, and likely a brother to Jared and Thomas, would have come to Easton with his brothers. He would have been about 18 years old, but not 21, if born in 1819, so he might not have been counted. So, who could these two other males living in this household over the age of 21 be. One could be Malcom McEwen McLaughlin, the son of Elizabeth (Conner) and Archibald McLaughlin, who was mentioned in the Will of Abigail White. Malcolm in this household would seem logical. Who the last one could be is unknown, but it could be one of the following persons mentioned listed among Jurors in 1843 with Jared Conner as "B. G. Barber, Simon Welch, Ezra Winslow, Richard M. Bishop, Henry Haynor, Curtis Merrifield, Anson R. Arnold, Edward Smallman, or John L. Smith," found at [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html). In Henry Haynor's case, he wasn't reported as being a resident taxpayer in Ionia County until 1839, so it would seem he would be a prime candidate because he wasn't specifically mentioned in the 1837 census. Two of the three women in this special 1837 census would likely be Jared's wife Caroline, born about 1803 and William Lemon's wife Hannah Conner, born about 1801. But who the third woman over the age of 21, is unknown, but it could be Roxie (Clements) Haynor, Henry's wife since she would be age 21 or older since she was believed born in 1809.

On page 176 and continuing on page 177, *In the History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, 1881*, from above, says "Jared Conner ... (owned) 371 acres" and "Jared Conner ... (owned) Saw-mill," and "Jared Conner and Wait 54." The authors have no knowledge of what "Wait 54" means.

On page 226, *In the History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, 1881*, lists W. H. Conner a treasurer in 1870. On page 230, under the title, "THE FIRST SETTLERS OF KEENE, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column it lists, John Conner, from Oakland County, pitched his tent on section 35. The year looks like 1838. A John Conner was found living in Harrison, Macomb Co., Michigan Territory, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5X-X1P>. The actual record shows, there is a male in the 60-70 age category, a male in the 20-30 age category, 2 males in the 10-15 age category, 1 female in the 15-20 age category, and one female in the 50-60 age category. The John Conner between the age of 60-70 would have been born between 1760-1770, so he could be a John Joseph the authors have been looking for since Joseph, son of John Connor of 1741, was born in 1769. Since the William Conner we've been looking for mentioned in Abigail White's Will would have been about 11 years old in 1830, and there were 2 boys in that category, one of these boys could be our William Conner. But if so, this John Conner would have to be John Joseph Conner, i.e., John Conner, Jr., otherwise this John Conner is of another Conner/Connor family.

There was also a John Connor at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH5X-NBR>, listed in the 1830 U.S. Census, living in Michilimackinac, Michigan Territory, in the 40-50 age category with no one else listed. Listed alone at Michilimackinac, this John Connor could have been a soldier there because the fort at Michilimackinac was built around 1715 by the French, the fort was a trading post and administrative center for the fur trade. It was later occupied by the British. The fort was returned to the United States in 1815 and became a strategic military post during the War of 1812. The fort was home to more than 4,500 soldiers between 1780 and 1895. But even if true, the authors have no idea who this John Connor was.

#### ***The 1840 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHYQ-YRY>***

Jared's name is spelled Jerred Conner, living in Ionia Twp., Ionia County, MI, shows him as between the age of 30/40. The family of Jared Conner included: One male btw. the age of 5/10. This person could be son, William Jared, but if so, age seems to be misplaced, since in 1840, William would have been about 14 years old if born in 1826. But if William was actually born in 1830, as some findings show, this would likely be William Jared. Two males btw. the age of 30/40, one of which is Jared Conner, the other is unknown, but could be Archibald Conner, b. abt. 1815. One female btw. the age of 15/20, probably daughter Caroline S., and one female btw. the age of 30/40, this is most likely Jared's wife Caroline.

In this same 1840 U.S. Census, Ionia Twp., Ionia County, MI, and on the same census form, there was an entry for T. H. (likely Thomas Harrison) Conner listed between the age of 20-30. There was one female listed btw. the age of 15/20, probably Thomas Harrison Conner's wife, Mary Ann Hunt (b. 1825, d. 1889).

***The 1850 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF8P-MH3>***

This census recorded on 4 July 1850, shows Caroline Conner misspelled as “Corner,” age 48, born 1802 in New York, living in Ottawa Township, Ottawa Co., MI. Also included in this household were the following people: Archanble (probably our Archibald Conner, b. abt. 1815) Corner, age 25, born in New York, although our Archibald would be about 35 at this time; William F. Lemon (probably William Howard Lemon, b. 1828, d. 1873), age 22, born in New York; Debora McClintic, age 26 (likely Deborah Eliza “Eliza Dee” Lemon, b. 6 November 1831, Ionia Co., MI, believed died 1876, Emporia, Lyon, Kansas. Married Samuel McClinic, 10 October 1848, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Samuel, b. abt. 1828; William Corner (Conner), age 10 (or unknown Conner, b. abt. 1840), born in New York; and Joseph C. (Conner) Lemon, age 27, born in New York. **But no Jared Conner.**

The 1850 U.S. Census instructions at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/technical-documentation/questionnaires/1850/1850-instructions.html> say in part, “The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June 1850, was in this family, insert the name of every free person in each family, of every age, including the names of those temporarily absent, as well as those that were at home on that day. The name of any member of a family who may have died since the 1st day of June is to be entered and described as if living, but the name of any person born since the 1st day of June is to be omitted.” So, based on this 1850 U.S. Census, Jared Conner, known as a man of the wilderness, traveling the Grand River from Grand Haven to Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, pursuing his business interests, likely by way of the Grand River may have been living in Easton or Saranac during that time period. But checking the 1850 U.S. Census for Michigan, shows no person with the name of Jared Conner, regardless of spelling living in Michigan.

It’s not unusual for persons known living, not to be recorded in U.S. Census information, but if Jared wasn’t living with his wife in Grand Haven in 1850 or at another Michigan location, it’s possible that he was either missing or died in 1850 or before.

In the *Portrait and Biographical Album of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, Mich: Containing Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County* at <https://ia801309.us.archive.org/28/items/portraitbiograph00cmp/portraitbiograph00cmp.pdf>, page 458, says in part underneath the biography of William J. (Jared) Conner, the son of Jared Conner that “in February, 1835, they came to Ionia County (from Oakland Territory, MI), where they settled in Easton Township on the banks of the Grand River on property now owned by James S. Sanford. A log cabin in the woods was the first home of this household and after making some removals he finally settled in Grand Haven, Mich., **in the year 1849, and died there the following year (in reference to his father, Jared);** his wife (Jered’s wife) survived him until July 1884. He (Jared) was a Democrat in politics and a sturdy, hard-working man, enduring the usual hardships incident to pioneer life. He built the Bellamy sawmill near Grand River in 1836 and was one of the early sawmill men of Easton Township.” **If Jared Conner went missing or died in 1850, before June 1 of that year, this might be the reason why Jared didn’t appear in the 1850 U.S. Census. William J. Conner’s 1850 death date of his father, cited above, is consistent with Jared Conner not appearing in the 1850 census.**

So, how the 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI, death date for Jared Conner was arrived at is unknown because early Michigan death records at “Michigan Deaths and Burials, 1800-1995” at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1675357>, shows no listing for a Jared Conner, regardless of spelling.

At the “Michigan Mortality Schedules, 1850-1880,” at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2632078>, shows people who died in the year preceding the census. Mortality schedules were first included in the 1850 census. These include lists of people who died June 1849 - May 1850. No person by the name of Jared Conner, regardless of spelling, was found. Although speculative, this could mean Jared was missing, since not being included in the 1850 U.S. Census.

“Michigan Obituaries, 1820-2006,” at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2215693>, shows no obituary for a Jared Conner, regardless of spelling. Why no obituary for Jared Conner has ever been found is odd, regardless of when he died.

“Michigan Probate Records, 1797-1973,” at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2013878>, for both Ottawa and Ionia Counties from 1844 through 1975, show no listing of Probate records for a Jared Conner regardless of spelling. At <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8793/>, showing “Michigan, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1784-1980,” for a Jared Conner regardless of spelling, during the necessary time period, showed no results.

The earliest newspaper the authors found in that time period for Grand Haven, MI, was the *Grand River Times*, which was published between November 26, 1851, and October 28, 1857. After reviewing each issue, which came out twice a month, no person by the name of Jared Conner, regardless of spelling, was found.

The earliest newspaper for the Ionia County area was the *Ionia Journal* which began publishing Feb. 1843 by M.A. Childs & Ira W. Robinson. It ceased circa 1846. The *Ionia Democrat* began publishing in 1846 by E.D. Burr. (It may have begun in 1843.) It ended that same year when one October night, someone threw the press and the type into the Grand River. The *Ionia Gazette* began publishing circa Jan. 1849

by E.R. Powell with equipment formerly used to print *The Ionia Journal*. It continued until Aug. 1867 when Powell moved the paper to another county. See <http://michigannewspaperhistory.pbworks.com/w/page/20854468/Ionia%20County>. In Saranac, no newspaper started publishing until 1870, so their newspapers wouldn't seem to be of help searching. The newspaper worth searching for would be the *Ionia Gazette*, since it was published in the years that Jared Conner was thought to be alive. Unfortunately, this newspaper can't be searched electronically.

Searching America's historic newspaper pages from 1756-1963 can be done through *Chronicling America* at <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>. Searching the years 1848 through 1853 shows 86 hits for the surname "Conner" and 16 hits for the surname "Connor." In several editions of the Grand River Times, Grand Haven, MI, in 1852 and 1853, show three people with the surname Conner/Connor, as follows: Conner, Thos H, brother of Jared Conner; Connor Mrs. Mary Ann, probably Thomas Harrison Conner's wife; and Connor Wm J, probably the son of Jared Conner. In all three references these persons were listed in "List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Grand Haven." Searching *Chronicling America*, of all American states, thinking that Jared Conner might be out of Michigan during this time period, revealed no names of Jared Conner, regardless of spelling.

It's not that the authors intent to jump to conclusions without evidence, but because of a complete lack of proof that Jared Conner was alive within several years prior to his presumed death date of 4 March 1852, a person might assume that he was at least missing or presumed dead and that the 4 March 1852 death date was declared by a sheriff, jurist, or court. Adding to this thought is that there is no reported headstone for Jared Conner at the Saranac Cemetery, nor was his wife buried there, upon her death, since she never remarried and is buried instead in nearby Easton, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92628944/caroline-conner>. And if Jared Conner is actually buried in Saranac, why didn't his wife or son, who lived nearby, eventually put a headstone there?

Both J.(Jared) and H. (Thomas Harrison) Conner shown coming to Robinson Township, Ottawa County, MI, before 1839 at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/BAD1034.0001.001/129?rgn=full+text;view=image;q1=Conner>, page 129. Connor Bayou and the area surrounding it are now a 142-acre park managed by the Ottawa County Parks Department. (Ionia Daily Sentinel, July 5, 1883.) There's also a short paragraph about Thomas Harrison Conner on this Parks page.

The last recorded date that Jared Conner was reported alive was in 1849 in Ottawa County, as shown at <https://sllib.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/HISTpeople.pdf>, where Jared sold 240 acres in 1849 to William M. Ferry. So, you'd expect he would have appeared in the 1850 U.S. Census living in Ottawa County, MI, with his wife and children, but he wasn't.

Jared and his brother (Thomas) Harrison Conner, are mentioned in the publication, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY Northwest Ottawa County Volume I People*, by Wallace K. Ewing, Ph.D., at <https://www.genealogy.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/HISTdirectoriesi.pdf>. On page 118, it says, Jared Conner, an early settler in Robinson Township, owned land abutting Grand River in Section 33 and gave the bayou the name it is known by today, Connor Bayou. Jared sold his 240 acres in 1849 to William M. Ferry. He married Caroline McCord in Goshen, New York on February 7, 1824. She was born in New York in 1803 and died in Easton, Ionia County in 1883. Jared and Caroline had moved from Orange Co., NY to Oakland Territory, MI, by 1830, and four years later they relocated to Easton, Ionia County, MI, where he built a sawmill in 1836. They were in Robinson Township, Ottawa County, MI, before the end of the decade, but only for a short time. The couple had at least one son, William J. Conner, who was born in Orange County, New York, August 22, 1830, and died in Easton, March 13, 1913. Caroline died in Easton on July 3, 1883. Jared passed away in Grand Haven on March 3, 1852. [Some sources claim he died in Easton on that date.] His brother, Thomas Harrison Conner, also an early settler in Robinson Township, relocated to Easton in Ionia County. Connor Bayou and the area surrounding it are now a 142-acre park managed by the Ottawa County Parks Department. [Ionia Daily Sentinel, July 5, 1883.]

Jared Conner's burial site is on Find-a-Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/33666692/jared-e-conner>, which also appears at the Saranac Cemetery, Ionia Co., MI, at <https://ionia.migenweb.org/cemetery/saranac-a-d.htm>. On this site, burial records state that Jared E., or JE Conner was 44 years old, which would equate his birth abt. 1808, likely in Orange Co., NY, since this is where it's believed he came from when he moved to Oakland Territory, MI in about 1830, since he's listed in the census living there. But if Jared died in 1850 and was 44 years old at his death, he would have been born about 1806. His death date is recorded as 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI. Although some sites say he died in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, although unsourced. If Jared's death was listed in Grand Haven, but some felt he died in Easton, this gives an indication that where he died was not known for certain. That might be the reason his remains are supposedly buried in Saranac, MI, because it might have been the last known place he was known to be at, before suddenly disappearing or dying.

Also, in this same 1850 U.S. Census in Ottawa Twp., Ottawa Co., MI, Thomas H. (Harrison) Conner is recorded as age 38, born in New York. Included in this household were the following people: Marianne (Hunt) Conner, age 28, born in New York; Virgil G. Conner, age 7, born in Michigan; Mary M. Conner, age 8 months, born in Michigan; John T. Calhoun, age 23, born in Maine; Calvin B. Wilson, age 25, born in New Jersey; and Louisa Hunt, an apparently younger sister of Marianne, age 23, born in New York.



*Virgil G. Conner, son of Thomas Harrison Conner, b. 10 November 1842, Michigan, d. 19 August 1903, Ionia Co., MI, see <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/onia/bios/c56002.txt>.*

His first wife was Sarah Jane (also) Conner, b. 17 October 1831, Orange Co., NY, d. 6 July 1891, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. They were married, 19 May 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Sarah was the daughter of Benjamin Conner, b. 1802, Orange Co., NY, d. 19 July 1881, Ionia Co., MI. Benjamin was the grandson of John Conner (1741-1797). After Sarah Conner died in 1891, Virgil G., married Mary Elizabeth "Molly" Olmstead, 28 June 1893, Niles, Berrien Co., MI. Molly, b. 19 July 1856, Milton Twp., Cass Co., MI, d. 18 March 1926, Saranac, Boston Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Sarah Jane Conner was first married to Smith Thompson Dexter (1824-1878) in February 1850, Ionia Co., MI. They had two children together, Marshall S. Dexter (1850-1872) and Benjamin C. Dexter (1859-1883). Virgil G. Conner, regardless of wives, apparently, had no known children.

*Benjamin Conner (1802-1881) had a son named Virgil Brunson Conner, b. 2 January 1838, Oakland Co., MI, d. 30 November 1918, Ionia Co., MI. He married Rebecca Ann (also) Conner, b. 15 April 1844, Canada, d. 10 May 1925, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. They were married 7 December 1862. Rebecca Ann Conner was the daughter of Thomas Conner (1821-1912) and Ellen Hornsburg (1824-1889). Thomas was supposedly the son of Cornelius Conner and Hanna Van Every, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806>.*

Virgil Brunson Conner and Rebecca Ann Conner had the following children:

- Guy Conner (1866–1943), <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/onia/obits/c/conner8536nob.txt>;
- Wade Conner (1868–1896);
- May Bertha Conner (1871–1964);
- Clinton A., Conner (1874, d. 2 months, 11 days old)
- Minnie B. Conner (1876–1881);
- Dexter S. Conner (1878–1973); and
- Mina Conner (1881–1966).

Also, readers should consider this, there are 22 people with the surname Conner buried in the Easton Township, Ionia County Cemetery born before the year 1850, many from the above lists.

Jared Conner died in Michigan, as reported in the *History and Directory of Ionia County, Michigan: containing a history of each township: the name, occupation, location, and post-office address of every man in the county; a list of post-offices in the county; a schedule of population; and other valuable statistics*, by Jackson D. Dillenback, b. 1776, d. 1886, published in 1872, at:

<https://ia800608.us.archive.org/29/items/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu/bad0937.0001.001.umich.edu.pdf>, says that Jared was the brother of Thomas Harrison Conner who both came to Easton, Twp., Ionia Co, MI, in February 1835.

*Thomas Harrison Conner, b. abt. 1813, Orange Co., NY, d. 17 October 1885, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Thomas is buried at the Easton Cemetery, Easton Twp., Ionia Co, MI. Thomas married Mary Ann Hunt, 11 February 1838, Ionia, Ionia Co., MI. Together, they had three children:*

- Virgil G. Connor, b. 10 November 1842, Michigan, d. 19 August 1903, Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92515001/virgil-g-conner> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/93FH-F3Q>. Married (1) Sarah Jane (Conner) Dexter, 19 May 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Sarah Jane, b. 17 October 1831, Orange Co., NY, d. 6 July 1891, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KPS6-N9M> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92515001/virgil-g-conner>. They had no children. Sarah Jane Conner was first married to Smith Thompson Dexter (1824–1878), February 1850, Ionia Co., MI. Together, they had two children, Marshall (1850-1872) and Benjamin (1859-1883). Sarah Jane Conner, was the daughter of Benjamin Conner (1802-1881) and Catherine Brunson Conner (1810-1873); m. (2) Mary Elizabeth "Molly" (Olmstead) Dixon, 28 June 1893, Niles, Berrien Co., MI. Mary Elizabeth b. 19 July 1856, Milton Twp., Cass Co., MI, d. 18 March 1926, Saranac, Boston Twp., Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9X7X-W2N> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3NG-H3T>. Mary Elizabeth was first married to Samuel Alexander Dixon, 24 January 1889, Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois. Samuel (1838-1892) and Mary Elizabeth had one child, Lyle E. Dixon (1890-1902). Tragically, Lyle age 12, died instantly being run over by a Switch Engine, witnessed by his stepfather, Virgil G. Conner, see [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/175924419/lyle\\_e-dixon#](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/175924419/lyle_e-dixon#).
- May (or Mary) Melissa Connor, b. 11 September 1848, Grand Haven, MI, d. 29 January 1933, Big Rapids, MI. Married Casel Elanson Mason (1848-1909) 27 October 1867. Together, they had seven children. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/130463751/mary-melissa-mason> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L2PH-6KR>; and
- Hannah Eunice Conner, b. 9 May 1857 Easton, Ionia Co., MI, d. 20 June 1909 Grand Rapids, Kent Co., MI. Married (1) Floyd Ernest Burroughs (1852-1921), 5 September 1874, Hiram, Portage, Ohio. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L7BP-HR7> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KF7S-M4Q>. Together they had a son also named Floyd Ernest Burroughs (1876-1929); m. (2) William J. Tunmore (1841-1911) in 1879; see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MSMY-K93> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVLN-B8CK>.

Jared Conner, unknown birthdate and place, death 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI, buried in Saranac, MI. Because Jared was found in southeast Michigan in the 1830 U.S. Census, in the publication, *The Territorial papers of the United States/Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter*, v. 12 Michigan Terr., 1829-1837, and various other publications about Ionia and Ottawa Counties listed in this report, in the early development in Michigan with many other Conner/Connor men, it would seem he is somehow related to many of them.

The authors have not found any evidence of this Jared being born in 1792, as some other researchers contend. But it's quite possible that there was a son of John of 1741, named Jared Conner, b. 1792, but dying in 1794, as other researchers maintain and that another son of John Connor of 1741, perhaps Joseph or Thomas, named one of their own sons Jared Conner, who was believed born between 1806-08, who died near 1852.

Taking all the information available on Jared Conner into account, it leads authors to believe that even though there were other Conner families living in Ionia County, MI, during the time of Jared Conner, who may or may not have been related to the authors' families, evidence shows that both authors are related to Jared Conner as follows:

At <https://www.migenweb.org/ionia/queries/query024.htm>, the MacLaney Family Tree's author, mentioned previously in our report, says in part, his great-great-grandfather was Jared Conner (b. btw. 1806/08, d. 1852), married to Caroline McCord (b. abt. 1803, d. 1883), both from Orange Co., NY, settled in Easton Township, Ionia County, MI, February 1834. Jared's brother was Thomas Harrison Conner (1813-1885), married to Mary Ann Hunt (1825-1889). Jared and Caroline Conner's son, William Jared Conner, b. 1826/30, d. 1913, was this MacLaney author's great-grandfather. William Jared Conner, married Temperance M. Lemon, b. 1832, d. 1907, daughter of William and Hannah Lemon, in 1856. They had nine sons, one of which was Cassius Martin Conner, b. 1871, d. 1938, who was MacLaney Family Tree's author's grandfather. Cassius married Carlotta Edith Sampson in 1902, Carlotta, b. 1881, d. 1950. They had seven children, one named Chrystal Viola Conner, b. 1919, d. 1998. She married James MacLaney, b. 20 February 1914, Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., PA, d. 2 January 1960, Fontainebleau, Seine-et-Marne, Île-de-France, France. A MacLaney son, who is the MacLaney author of the MacLaney Family Tree who is still living is a son of this marriage. This MacLaney son and author Haynor have discovered through Ancestry.com's Autosomal DNA Test (both male and female DNA), that they are both 4<sup>th</sup> great-grandsons of John Connor of 1741. Because author Luth and author Haynor share a 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather, William Conner, son of John of 1741, he too would be related to this MacLaney and Jared Conner ancestral line.

#### Uncertain/Unproved but Interesting Information on Jared Conner and his brother Thomas Harris Conner

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MPYM-9XH>, says Jared E. Conner was listed as the son of John Conner, Jr., b. 21 April 1769, Orange Co., NY, d. 28 March 1815, Goshen, Orange Co., NY and Alice Thorn, b. 15 January 1777, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 27 January 1836, Mount Clemens, Macomb Co., MI. On Alice's headstone at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50566578/alice-conner>, it clearly says she was married to a "John Conner."

It would seem that John Conner, Jr., met Alice as he must have visited southeast Michigan or was living in Michigan, as many people with the surname Conner/Connor were during that time period. On the website at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MPYM-9XH>, says John Jr., and Alice Thorn had three children as follows:

- Jared E. Conner (1792-1852) <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MPYM-9XH>, very limited other sources found,
- Benjamin Conner (1799-1880) <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L199-3DQ>, no original sources found, and
- Thomas Harrison Conner (1814-1885) <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L199-451>, also at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954290/thomas-harrison-conner>.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MPYM-9XH>, says that a Jared Conner, born, 13 December 1792, Orange Co., NY and died, 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI, but the author of this site gives no original sources of information, other than to say the birth information was obtained from <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/40533186/person/28685251129/facts>. This ancestral tree is from the MacLaney family, with a disclaimer which says, "There still is no certain proof that he (Thomas, son of John Conner of 1741) is the father of the children ascribed to him in this tree, but if not him it must be one of his brothers, and he is the most likely candidate as the others have been ruled out by all evidence currently known." At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-3084>, virtually gives much of the same information without sources as the previous site does.

Some researchers suggest this Jared, born in 1792, was a son of John Connor (1741-1797), born in Orange Co., NY. But if born in Orange Co., that would be highly unlikely, since John of 1741 lived in Ulster Co., NY and all of his known children were born there. If a Jared Conner lived to the early 1850's and if he was a son of John's, surely, he would have been listed in John's Will, but he wasn't. Perhaps the story of a Jared Conner/Connor, b. 1792, d. 1794, a son of John Connor of 1741, at <https://www.genealogieonline.nl/van-laarhoven-family-tree/145498.php>, although is true, dying young, one of John's sons, such as Joseph or Thomas named one of their sons, Jared in honor of their departed brother, therefore the birth in Orange Co., NY.

The authors find no substantiation that Jared E. Conner or Thomas Harrison Conner, were sons of this John Conner, Jr., and Alice Thorn. The authors have no opinion about who the above Benjamin Conner is or belongs to. The known children of this John Conner and Alice Thorn is on page 39 and don't include either Jared E. Conner or Thomas Harrison Conner. One caveat regarding this finding, is that on this website at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MPYM-9XH>, gives the same birthdate of John Conner, Jr as believed of our Joseph Conner, 21 April 1769. But it's known that our Joseph Conner was born in Ulster Co., NY, not Orange County, NY.

What complicates all the information in the story about Jared Conner and our John Connor of 1741, is there were known Connor/Conner families living in southeast Michigan and Easton Twp., Ionia Co, MI, before and during this time period. At <https://ionia.migenweb.org/meat/tidbitsC.htm>, says that "There were three Conner families who settled at Dexter (later renamed Ionia, in Ionia Co., MI) although they were no relation."

Samuel Dexter, Jr. (1787-1856), was the founder of Dexter, established in May 1833, later renamed Ionia, see <https://gloversmith.blogspot.com/2015/10/michigan-pioneers-4-samuel-dexter-jr.html> and <https://ionia.migenweb.org/history/earlyhis.html>. Easton Township, which is directly to the west of Ionia was established March 9, 1843, see [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html).

Author Haynor warns readers that the above statement that "there were three Conner families who settled at Dexter although they were no relation," at least between the years of 1833-1860 in Ionia Co., MI, might not prove true today. When a youngster, Haynor overheard his dad say to a friend in response to a question, were us Haynor's who lived in the southern part of Ludington, MI, related to the Haner's who lived on the north side of town? Haynor's dad said no, but if you find a person spelling their name as "Haynor," they were probably related to us somehow. The only way you know for sure today if someone might be related to you is to conduct DNA testing, which back in Haynor's dad's time, was not common or known of. Several years ago, author Haynor tested his YDNA (male) through FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA), at <https://www.familytreedna.com> and found out his YDNA haplogroup (a group of similar haplotypes that share a common male ancestor) is E-M35 on a 37-marker test. The Haynor surname side represented by author Haynor, shares a common male ancestor with other persons named Haner of various surname spellings as shown in the "Hayner" Study at (FTDNA). Author Haynor is part of this study, which is open to HAYNER/HAINER/HANER or any variant spellings including: HAYNOR, HAINOR, HANOR, HAHNER, HINER, and HEINER, HOEHNER, HOENER and HEANER. The foundation for this study is based on the life of Johannes Häner, b. 22 January 1675, Stordorf, Vogelsbergkreis, Hessen, Germany, d. 1759, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. Johannes Häner was an immigrant from the Palatine area of Germany, coming to America via England, reaching New York in 1709/10. YDNA shows that Line C., the Henry H. Haynor ancestral line of Ed Haynor at the *Hayner Family Association*, at <https://haynerfamily.org/>, shares a common male ancestor with Johannes Häner, but who and when, is unknown, but thought to be in Germanic Europe or the British Isles predicted between the years of 1200 and 1700 CE (Common Era, after Christ). So, Haynor's dad thoughts back then regarding surnames Haynor and Haner proved untrue using today's technology. Henry H. Haynor is author Haynor's 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather, who was born in New York State in about 1800, moved his wife and children to Easton Twp., Ionia County, MI in about 1838 and lived there until 1890, when he died.

The point about YDNA testing is that Conner, Connor, Conners, Connors, O'Connor, O'Conor, etc., and any other reasonable spelling variations of Conner can join a "Connor" project study, which is ongoing at FTDNA. This is a male surname project study, but if you are female, you can have a male O'CONNOR, CONNOR, CONNER (or surname variant) relative submits a sample for your line, so they can participate. It appears the most common male haplogroup from the "Connor" 37-marker YDNA ongoing study at FTDNA is R-M269. The best YDNA (male) haplogroup test today is called the BigY-700 test. Looking at the results of one of the testers, whose result through this test shows a haplogroup of R-BY135613. The tree of mankind map of this haplogroup is at <http://scaledinnovation.com/gg/snpTracker.html?snp=R-BY135613>, which shows eventually a connection with Scotland, which the authors believe that our Conner/Connor line has some sort of relationship with. This R-BY135613 haplogroup may or may not link to our Conner/Connor family but gives a representation of how this YDNA test results work.

Some researchers report that Thomas Harrison Conner (1813-1885), at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L199-451/thomas-harrison-conner-1814-1885>, was also a son of John Connor, Jr., (1769-1815). Some of these same researchers claim that John Connor, Jr., is a son of John Connor (1741-1797). There is no current evidence that John Conner/Connor (1741-1797) is the father of John Connor, Jr., (1769-1815), because there was no John Conner, Jr., reported in the Will, Codicil, and/or Probate records of John Connor (1741-1797).

### Other Conner Families

Below are several Conner/Connor men who may or may not be of separate families, but have interesting commonalities, especially with our John Connor of 1741, who supposedly was from Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland and some of his descendants once lived in Michigan. Other Conner families appear below to come from Canada, New York, and Pennsylvania, who don't have an apparent ancestral connection:

- **Richard Connor**, b. 1718, Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, d. 22 April 1807, Mount Clemens, Macomb Co., MI, at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard_connor). At <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/G3R9-D9V/richard-conner>.

1718-1807, says that “when Richard Conner was born in 1718, in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, his father also named Richard Conner, was 26, and his mother, Mary Elizabeth McCutcheon,\* was 29. He married Margaret Bovier (Boyer) in 1770, in Connerstown, Pickaway, Ohio. They were the parents of at least five sons and one daughter. Richard died 22 April 1807, Mount Clemens, Macomb Co., MI, at the age of 89, and was buried in Clinton Grove Cemetery, Clinton Township, Macomb Co., MI.

*\* Notice the name similarities of this Mary Elizabeth McCutcheon, b. abt. 1689 and John Conner of 1741's first wife, Margaret McCutchens. It's possible that these two ladies were somehow related, but if true, the authors don't know how.*

Alternative information on [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard_connor), shows Richard may have been born in the same year, 1718, in Maryland, with death information being the same. Richard was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as shown on his headstone, placed by the *Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)*. It was claimed that he was the first English speaking settler in Macomb Co., MI.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRVY-PG8>, says Richard's father was born 1692, Somerset, Maryland, British Colonial America, died in Maryland or Prince George, Virginia Colony in 1721. Also at [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard_connor), states that two uncles, John and William immigrated to the U.S. from Ireland with his father (also named Richard). So, it would seem that Richard was either born in County Westmeath, Ireland, or Maryland, or that his father, grandfather, or great grandfather, was the one born in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, see <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KNJN-RWT>.

Ironically, at [https://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/military\\_militia.html](https://genealogytrails.com/ny/ulster/military_militia.html), lists a John Conner with *Members of Ulster County's Militia Detached for The Defence of Albany In 1691*, source, “The History of Ulster County New York,” By Alphonso T. Clearwater, 1907. It would seem this John Conner would have been born between 1635 and 1675. If so, this John Conner could have been either the John of “John and William,” from above who immigrated to the U.S. from Ireland, with their brother Richard, together or with their father, grandfather, or great grandfather, or was an ancestor/relative of which our John Conner (1741-1797) eventually followed to America since both located in Ulster Co., NY, or it could be both.

Margaret Bovier (Boyer), Richard Conner of 1718's wife, was a white girl who had been a captive among the Shawnee Indians in 1781. Margaret, b. abt. 1750, Bucks Co., PA, d. 9 June 1813, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI. Richard bought Margaret for \$200 from the Shawnee Indian Tribe. The Indians were to get their first born. When James (must be the second James below) was born, he was delivered to the Indians. Richard's children were thought to be:

- James Erwin Conner, b. 1768, New York, d. 30 December 1836, Macomb Co., MI, whose mother doesn't appear to be Margaret Bovier (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LHLQ-C88>);
- James Edwin Conner, b. 17 February 1771, Connerstown, Northwest Territory, U.S., d. 23 August 1851, Hurricane, Putnam Co., West Virginia (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K67N-GS4>);
- John Conner, b. 27 August 1775, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio, d. 18 April 1826, Indianapolis, Marion Co., IN (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/21R5-VYG>);
- William H. Conner, b. 10 December 1777, Tuscarawas, Ohio, d. 28 August 1855, Noblesville, Hamilton Co., IN (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LHKJ-4KQ>);
- Henry Conner, b. 7 October 1780, Schoenbrunn, Northwest Territory, U.S., d. 15 September 1840, Conners Creek, Wayne Co., MI (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LH36-42X>); and
- Susannah Conner, b. 16 December 1783, Mount Clemens, Macomb Co., MI, d. 6 October 1849 Mount Clemens, Macomb Co., MI (<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LR7G-NCQ>).

Richard's sons became somewhat notable in the pioneer days of eastern Michigan as shown on the above sites. Also see, “*Sons of the wilderness, John and William Conner*,” at <https://ia600303.us.archive.org/25/items/sonsofwilderness12thom/sonsofwilderness12thom.pdf>.

After Lord Dunmore's campaign against the Ohio Indians (1764), Richard of 1718, is believed to have settled in Pittsburg, PA, but went to the Moravian town of Schoenbrunn to seek their son, who was now himself a captive (this must be the first James, above). Here (possibly Richard and a prior wife) so commended themselves that, against Moravian usage, they were permitted to remain. On June 14, 1782 (possibly with second wife), followed the missionaries to Detroit in a ship from Sandusky (Ohio) on account of the unrest caused by war, but did not go to the mission until the last of March 1783. Schoenbrunn Village, at <https://www.ohiohistory.org/visit/browse-historical-sites/schoenbrunn-village/>, was founded in 1772 as a Moravian mission among the Delaware Indians, was the first Christian settlement in Ohio. Although the village prospered for several years, pressures from encroaching settlers and British-aligned Indians forced the abandonment of Schoenbrunn in 1777, shortly after the start of the Revolutionary War. Richard Conner of 1718's only daughter, Susanna, was born on the mission 16 December 1783, the first child of white parents born within the limits of the present Macomb County. She married Judge Elisha Harrington, see <https://www.clintontownship.com/464/History-of-Clinton-Township> and <https://www.ole.net/~maggie/macomb/moravian.htm>. This last site saying that Richard Conner of 1718 surname was originally O'Conner.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS9R-9SWK-5?view=fullText> : Feb 1, 2025), image 83 of 764, says his original surname was O'Connor.

With Richard, his father, grandfather, and great grandfather all mentioned in having some origin in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, the authors believe this may be the genesis of John Connor (1741-1797) being born there. If the only known source of this John Connor's birth at Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1741 being the undated handwritten letter by Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, a 2<sup>nd</sup> great granddaughter of John Connor, where else would she have gotten that information? If true, this same information would likely have come to her through her grandfather Benjamin Conner, b. 1802, Orange Co., NY, d. 1881, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., and/or her father William Hiram Conner, b. 1834, Orange Co., NY., d. 1895, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, since Benjamin brought his family in about 1835 to Oakland Co, MI, from Orange Co., New York, before moving to Ionia County in 1844, see [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html). If in fact Richard of 1718, and/or any his ancestors came from Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland to British Colonial America, and our John Connor (1741-1797) did too, then likely, they must be all be somehow related. Also see <https://thetimes24-7.com/2022/11/a-little-conner-family-history/>.

- **John Conner**, b. abt. 1765, Maryland, British Colonial America, d. January 1857, Romeo, Bruce Twp., Macomb Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LHWN-QD5>. At <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/116004078/john-henry-conner>, suggests that his name was John Henry Conner and he was born in 1767. John married Alice Thorn, abt., 1800.

Their children are as follows:

- Anna Nancy Conner, b. 20 March 1801, PA, d. 1 September 1879, Macomb Co., MI. Notice the same name of our Anna Nancy Connor from our Connor/Conner family on page 16. Other similar Connor/Conner given first names from our family follow.
- William Conner, b. 13 April 1802, MI, d. 2 August 1854, Erin Twp., Macomb Co., MI;
- Hannah Conner, b. 25 June 1804, MI, d. 1804, at birth, or shortly thereafter;
- Susan Ernest Conner, b. 6 March 1806, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 2 September 1900, Macomb, Macomb Co., MI;
- James Conner, b. 18 April 1808, Detroit, Wayne Co., MI, d. 8 October 1862, Porter Twp., Cass Co., MI;
- Alice M. Conner, b. 25 December 1810, Harrison, Macomb Co., MI, d. 26 August 1851, Macomb Co., MI;
- Ann Conner, b. 4 August 1813, Harrison, Macomb Co., MI, d. 16 January 1860;
- John C. Conner, b. 8 November 1816, Harrison Township, Macomb Co., MI, d. Unknown; and
- Henry Conner, b. 26 October 1818, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., MI, d. 29 March 1904, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., MI.

Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHK8-YQV> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHKZ-RHG>. A very interesting, detailed recap of this John Conner's life is at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/collaborate/LHWN-QD5>.

Several Internet sources claim that this John Conner, born about 1765, was John Conner, Jr., who was the father of Jared Conner. There was no mention of Jared Conner as a son of John and Alice (Thorn) Conner in the above listing. This evidence shows that the belief of Jared Conner was a son of John and Alice (Thorn) Conner is without fact.

Some Internet sources also suggest this John Conner, Jr., at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-3085> is the son of John Connor (1741-1797), and the parent of Jared Conner, but we know now, that in the Will, Codicil, and Probate of John of 1741, he never had a son named John Conner, Jr., who was born 21 April 1769 in Orange Co., NY, unless his name was actually John Joseph Conner, Jr. We do know that John of 1741 had a son named Joseph, who was believed to be born on this same date, 21 April 1769, but in Ulster Co., NY, not Orange County. Although not impossible, it's highly unlikely that both John Conner, Jr., and Joseph Conner were born on the same date. It's more probable, but unproven that both John Conner, Jr., and (John) Joseph Conner are the same person. The authors believe that Joseph Conner is legitimate since he was identified in John of 1741's Will. John Conner, Jr., could be legitimate too, as a separate person from a separate family, since there were several people by the name of John Conner living in Ulster and Orange County, NY, during that time period. But one, John Conner, Jr., who the authors found, was in the Revolutionary War and if born in 1769, would have been born too late to be in this War. Of course, there could have been two John Conner, Jr.s, back then. It's possible that one of several possibilities happened. But readers should keep in mind this thought, Joseph was born in Ulster County, not Orange County. It's quite possible that researchers finding a John, Jr., assigned him wrongly to be a son of John of 1741, when he probably should have been assigned to some other Conner/Connor family living in Orange County. For some reason, the same birthday of 21 April 1769 was assigned to both. Knowing that Joseph's birthday has never been sourced, it's quite possible that this person is a John Joseph, since it would appear the name and birth date would coincide with the known children of John of 1741. As this John Conner from above eventually moved to Macomb Co., MI, married Alice Thorn, and where he died, it's logical to assume he was somehow related to Richard Connor of 1718, who had a link to Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland. So, it's quite possible he somehow too, relates to John of 1741.

- **Isaac Brock Conner**. The authors have found three people named Isaac Brock Conner, born in Canada, all possibly related to each other and one Isaac Conner, born in Pennsylvania, although when young, moved to Canada. All four once lived in Michigan.

1. **Isaac Brock Conner**, b. 2 May 1812 Ontario, Canada, d. 26 June 1896, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZ8R-M6K> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92572961/isaac-brock->

conner. Isaac supposedly was a son of Cornelius Conner, b. 1783, Pennsylvania, who died after 1853 over the age of 70. Death location unknown, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806>. At this site, there's some speculation that a Jared Conner is a brother of Cornelius Conner. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3KK-Q3L>, says Isaac Brock Conner's father was William, not Cornelius, and his mother was Hannah. This finding is the same at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZ8R-M6K>. This Isaac Brock Conner had the following family profile at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5805>;

2. *Isaac Brock Conner, b. 10 May 1834, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada, d. 31 May 1906, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., MI.* See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/9XFK-LT4> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/136529087/isaac-b-conner>. Isaac was first married to Emma Wood on 15 November 1860, Lafayette, Van Buren Co., MI. At the time of his death, Isaac was married to Lois Guttle. At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7183>, says that Isaac Brock Conner was the son of David Conner. This citing is confirmed with the death certificate of Isaac B. Conner, filed, 31 May 1906, Paw Paw, MI. This Isaac Brock Conner had the following family profile at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7385>.
3. *Isaac Brock Conner, b. 7 March 1848, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada, d. 25 September 1925, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada.* See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/221182221/isaac\\_brock\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/221182221/isaac_brock_conner). His wife was Elizabeth McKie (1843-1901). His father was John Conner (b. 1810, d. 22 October 1877) buried in Brantford, Brant County Municipality, Ontario, Canada. His mother was Elizabeth Morris (1812-1856). See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/121059940/john\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/121059940/john_conner). This Isaac Brock Conner had the following family profile at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7313>.
4. *Isaac Conner, b. 29 November 1826, Pennsylvania, d. 1 June 1908, Arthur Twp., Clare Co., Michigan.* See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23332423/isaac-conner>, buried in the Grout Township Cemetery. When a boy, he moved with his parents to Canada. In 1851, in Canada, he was united in marriage with Laurie Brown, b. 27 August 1827, Ontario, Canada, d. 27 May 1900, Grout Twp., Gladwin, MI. Together, they had nine children. Isaac was the son of John M. Conner, b. about 1788, Greenwood Twp., Columbia, Co., PA, died after 1851, Middlesex, Ontario, Canada and Laura Lemon, b. abt.1790, d. 1 March 1881. Readers will note that the surname Lemon/Lemmon is prominent in the authors' Conner ancestry. John Conner's parents were believed to be William Conner and Rachel Lemmon or Lundy. In 1880, according to the U.S. Census, Isaac's residence was in Grout Twp., Gladwin, MI, although he may have moved there as early as 1871. See <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L6M2-CRW/john-connor-1788>, <https://gw.geneanet.org/ciodle?n=conner&oc=1&p=isaac>, and <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/L6M2-CYT>.

From a Conner Family Reunion article, "Belding Banner Newspaper Archives," August 10, 1921 Page 4, at <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn96076642/1921-08-10/ed-1/?sp=4&clip=2382,2119,1001,2572&ciw=1001&rot=0>, says "Cornelius Conner and two of his brothers came into Easton township in the year 1853, where their descendants, numbering several score, still reside, most of them following farming as an occupation, growing taters, bean(s), and cabbage which all know, don't pay for the bother, but none of the company went home hungry from their yearly gathering." The authors have not been able to confirm that Cornelius Conner had two brothers who came into Easton township in/near the year 1853 with him because one brother Isaac Brock Conner, b. 1848 from above would have only been about five years old. Brother Frank Conner, b. about 1842, Brantford (West/Ouest), Brant (south/sud), Ontario, Canada, d. Unknown, and it's unknown if he ever traveled to Michigan. Half/brother John Conner, b. 1862, wasn't born yet.

Both this Cornelius, b. 1832 and Isaac Brock Conner, b. 1848, are apparent sons of John (E.) Conner at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/121059940/john-conner>, b. 1810, Flamborough West, Wentworth, Ontario, Canada, d. 22 October 1877, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

There is another John Conner, b. 1821, Guysborough, Guysborough, Nova Scotia, Canada, d. 22 October 1877, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KJPK-ZDL>. Coincidentally, both of these persons by the name of John Conner and John E. Conner, share the same death date.

By 1881, Cornelius Conner of 1832 is living in Mount Forest, Grey, Ontario, Canada, according to the 1881 Canada Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVFG-QHT>, which states he's now a widow.

So, at this point in this discussion, we have two people named Cornelius Conner, (one) b. between 1766-1783, New York or Pennsylvania, d. after 1853 after the age of 70, death location unknown and (two) Cornelius Conner, b. 1832, Brantford, Brant Co., Ontario, Canada, d. 1916, death location unknown. Although, more people with the name of Cornelius Conner are to follow starting on page 44.

It's believed that a Cornelius Conner did come to Ionia Co., MI, in about 1853 because he married his wife Mary Horsburgh (Hossburg), December 1856, Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FCXN-XYT> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZX-CST3-K?view=fullText> : Jan 28, 2025), image 44 of 272. He and family are also listed in the 1860 U.S. Census in Keene Twp., Ionia Co., MI at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-CKV>. Cornelius



Conner, b. 1832, d. 1912 and his wife, Mary Horsburgh (Hossburg) (1833-1881) are buried at the Mount Forest Cemetery, Southgate Township, Grey, Ontario, Canada at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/114090549/cornelius-conner>.

The Cornelius Conner, b. 1832, did have a son named John Conner, but he wasn't born until 1857, in Keene Twp., Ionia, MI, d. 1941, Mount Forest, Wellington North, Wellington, Ontario, Canada, so it's not likely this John Conner, the Chickering Family is referring to. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRF7-271>.

At [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html), shows William Lemon owing 40 acres in Section 29, "Resident Tax-Payers of Easton in 1844." Also, at this site lists Jared Conner as a Resident Taxpayer of Easton in 1844 owning 120 acres in Section 29, and that he, Henry Haynor, William Lemon, and Malcom McLaughlin, were listed as jurors in 1843. Undoubtedly, Jared Conner, Henry Haynor, William Lemon, and Malcom McLaughlin, all knew each other. Although Henry wouldn't have known at this time that his descendancy would include the Conner/Connor family, until his grandson, Albert Clements Haynor, marries Mary Elizabeth Conner in 1887, three years before Henry's death. But Henry did have a very close relationship with the Connor family, since he was visiting in the company of Mrs. Kate Truax (Catherine A. "Kate" Conner (1845-1925), at the home of her brother, George Connor, in Orleans, MI, when he died in 1890. See <http://files.usgwarchives.net/mi/ionia/obits/h/haynor24508nob.txt>. It's believed that this George Conner, b. 9 October 1842, Oakland Co., MI, d. 20 February 1924, Los Angeles, CA, is the son of Benjamin Conner, the grandfather of Mary Elizabeth Conner, since he and family are reported living in Orleans Twp., Ionia Co., MI in the 1900 U.S. Census. It appears that George Conner was either living with or visiting a son, Claude Melnotte Conner (b. 1880, d. 1957), in Los Angeles when he died. George and his wife Jane L. (Dildine) Conner, are both buried at the Greenop Memorial Cemetery, Orleans Twp., Ionia Co., MI, see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/200533585/george-w-conner>.

So, this John E. Conner immediately above, might be the same John A. Conner, found in the 1850 U.S. Census living in Keene Twp., Ionia Co., MI. He was listed as being born in 1810, age 40 in New York, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF86-KXH>, with wife Elizabeth age 24, born in New York; son Samuel age 5; daughters Susan, age 2 and Mary age 5 months, with all children born in Michigan.

Dexter S. Conner, son of Virgil Brunson Conner, also had a son named Samuel S. Conner ([https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28027065/samuel\\_s\\_conner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28027065/samuel_s_conner)).

In the *History of Ionia County, Michigan: her people, industries and institutions, with biographical sketches of* . . . at <https://ia801302.us.archive.org/25/items/historyofioniaco01bran/historyofioniaco01bran.pdf>, says on page 117, "In the same year (referenced as 1838) "John Conner, from Oakland county, pitched his tent on section 35," in reference to Keene Township. At [https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo\\_a=t&geo\\_s=au&geo\\_t=us&o\\_iid=41018&o\\_lid=41018&o\\_sch=Web+Property&geo\\_v=2.0.0](https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo_a=t&geo_s=au&geo_t=us&o_iid=41018&o_lid=41018&o_sch=Web+Property&geo_v=2.0.0), says that this John Conner, born in 1810, was a son of Cornelius Conner who was married to Hannah Van Every. This source says that Cornelius Conner was born in 1790 at [https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo\\_a=t&geo\\_s=au&geo\\_t=us&o\\_iid=41018&o\\_lid=41018&o\\_sch=Web+Property&geo\\_v=2.0.0](https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo_a=t&geo_s=au&geo_t=us&o_iid=41018&o_lid=41018&o_sch=Web+Property&geo_v=2.0.0).

A John Conner citing is also at [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_keenetwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_keenetwp.html). It says here that a John Conner died in 1849 by falling trees. In this same site, it references a John E. Conner was a resident taxpayer of Keene in 1844.

So, it appears as though John E. Conner the resident taxpayer in Keene in 1844, was the John Conner who died of falling trees in 1849. But was he? Readers will recall on page 42 that the Chickering Family says in part that "Jared sells land to William Lemon in 1842, witness is John E. Conner son of Cornelius. There was a John E. Conner, son of Cornelius Conner, at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-6774>, b. 1810, Flamborough, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, d. 22 October 1877 at about age 67, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. This site says that "In 1849 John and wife are living in Ionia, MI next to his brother. They sold their land and moved back to Canada." If this John E. Conner indeed moved back to Canada, dying in 1877, he couldn't have possibly died in 1849 by falling trees.

A John A. Conner was found in the 1850 U.S. Census living at Keene Township, Ionia Co., MI at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF86-KXH>. It says he was born in 1810 in New York. In the publication, "History of Ionia & Montcalm Counties, 1881," at [https://www.google.com/books/edition/History\\_of\\_Ionia\\_and\\_Montcalm\\_Counties\\_M/923Te9Nso74C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=Conner](https://www.google.com/books/edition/History_of_Ionia_and_Montcalm_Counties_M/923Te9Nso74C?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=Conner), on page 232, says that a John Conner was killed by a falling tree in Keene in 1849. So, his name must have been John A. Conner, not John E. Conner.

Another John Conner was found, also born in 1810, listed as John Conner, Sr., at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20164715/john-conner>. He was born 18 February 1810, Hickory, Washington Co., PA, d. 29 July 1892, Cecil, Washington Co., PA. This site says that "Based on Beer Biographies," this John Conner's father, Samuel Conner, was born in Maryland and married Sarah Graham. With his mother passing in 1821 and father prior to 1848. The reason this finding is significant is that this John Conner was a member of the Canonsburg Greenside Avenue United Presbyterian church from 1844 until 1890, when he united with Chartiers congregation. The Presbyterian church is significant regarding known descendants of John Conner of 1741.

Conversing through email with the Chickering Family Tree author, she now believes it's highly probable that the Belding Banner reporter or family members at this Conner reunion in 1921 got Cornelius Conner and two of his brothers came into Easton wrong and that Isaac Brock Conner (1812-1896) and two of his brothers Thomas Conner (1821-1912) and John E. Conner (1810-1877) came in 1853. The Chickering Family Tree author says this theory matches known records exactly.

The Chickering Family at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806>, goes on to say in reference to the Belding Banner Newspaper article, "Jared and Thomas H., were both present in Ionia County in the 1830s" (we know that as being true, see [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html)). So, if they are brothers either the immigration date for Jared and Thomas or the settlement date for Jared and Thomas H., is wrong. The authors believe the statement "the immigration date (1834) for Jared and Thomas is right according to [https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history\\_eastontwp.html](https://genealogytrails.com/mich/ionia/history_eastontwp.html) and the settlement date (1853) for Jared and Thomas H., is wrong," because Jared Connor died in Grand Haven, MI, on March 3, 1852, although some other unlocated sources say Jared died in Easton, Ionia Co., MI. See <https://www.genealogy.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/HISTdirectoriesi.pdf>. Also probate records of Abigail (Conner) White state that Jared and his brother Thomas Harrison Conner were a part of her family, which is the family of both authors of this publication, through her father, John Conner of 1741.

The Chickering Family also states that Thomas Harrison Conner (1882-1952), appears to have been named after Thomas Harrison Conner (1814-1885), which would cement a relationship between Cornelius and Thomas H. Conner more. The Thomas Harrison Conner (1882-1952) is the son of Isaac Brock Conner (1848-1925). The authors believe that Thomas Harrison Conner (1814-1885) had no proved family ancestral relationship with any of the people named Isaac Brock Conner in this publication and that Isaac Brock Conner's son, being named Thomas Harrison Conner, must have been because of a close friendship between two separate Conner families.

Therefore, the statement, "Cornelius Conner and two of his brothers came into Easton township in the year 1853," according to the Belding Banner Newspaper article in 1921, has not been verified.

The Chickering Family also says that "Jared sells land to William Lemon in 1842, at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806>, as witnessed by John E. Conner son of Cornelius. Could be a neighbor or could be related, but this points to a strong connection between them."

The Chickering Family is correct that "Jared sells land to William Lemon in 1842, witness is John E. Conner son of Cornelius." A copy of this land sale is corroborated through sources on the MacLaney Family Tree mentioned earlier. The authors of this publication have an actual copy of the article, from the Belding Banner Newspaper of August 10, 1921, as well as the land sale document between Jared Conner and William Lemon.

William Lemon came to Easton from Oakland Co., MI. Both Timothy Eastman and John E. Conner are witnesses. But nothing on this land sale copy says that John E. Conner was a son of a Cornelius. But if John E. Conner was a son of a Cornelius, it might be the one b. 1783 in Pennsylvania, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-5806>, or a Cornelius Conner at [https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo\\_a=t&geo\\_s=au&geo\\_t=us&o\\_iid=41018&o\\_lid=41018&o\\_sch=Web+Property&geo\\_v=2.0.0](https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/john-conner-24-10t48jt?geo_a=t&geo_s=au&geo_t=us&o_iid=41018&o_lid=41018&o_sch=Web+Property&geo_v=2.0.0), which says this John Conner, born in 1810, was a son of Cornelius Conner, born in 1790, who was married to Hanna Van Every.

It's quite possible that both Jared Conner and his wife Caroline are illiterate on the above transaction because both are witnessed as giving their mark on the land sale. Interestingly, George Conner and wife Jane, had a daughter named Cornelia E. Connor (b. 1869, d. 1897).

The authors have found several other land transactions between Jared Conner and John E. Conner earlier in Oakland County, MI, at:

- <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSHM-KSM4-F?view=fullText&keywords=Jared%20Conner&groupId=TH-909-61219-54017-33>
- <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-49WN-5?view=fullText&keywords=Jared%20Conner%20United%20States%20Michigan&groupId=TH-909-73297-30279-70>, and
- <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-49W8-8?view=fullText&keywords=Jared%20Conner%20United%20States%20Michigan&groupId=TH-909-73297-30279-70>

So, it's possible that the Chickering family is right about a family connection between these Conner families, but at this point in time, it would seem that only through DNA testing could this relationship be confirmed.

There was a John E. Conner, son of Cornelius Conner, at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-6774>, b. 1810, Flamborough, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, d. 22 October 1877 at about age 67, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. This site says that "In 1849 John and wife are living in Ionia, MI next to his brother, possibly Thomas Conner, b. 8 February 1821, Ontario, Canada, d. 11 March 1912 in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. They sold their land and moved back to Canada." This John Conner's burial is confirmed at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/121059940/john-conner>. His middle initial is not confirmed, nor is his father's name, or any of his

siblings. This John Conner and known family was confirmed in the 1871 Canadian Census at [https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=census&IdNumber=41222993&ecopy=4396291\\_00091](https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=census&IdNumber=41222993&ecopy=4396291_00091). Also, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWRY-KXF>.

John Conner of 1810, appeared to have five brothers, named:

- *Benjamin Conner, b. aft. 1803, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, d. aft. 1843, Brantford, Ontario, Canada according to the Chickering family tree.* Also, a J. B. (possibly a John Benjamin) Conner was found in the 1851 Canadian Census, living in Brantford, Brant, Ontario, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWRY-KXD> and at <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=census&IdNumber=22731282&ecopy=e002340663>.

There is a younger Benjamin F. Conner at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-6600> and at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-4KC>, showing as a son of Isaac B. Conner, age 9, b. abt. 1851 with several other sources given, one being the 1920 U.S. Census at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCK3-Z6D>, living with his son in Omaha, Douglas Co., Nebraska. He died there October 1922 and is buried at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37004002/benjamin-f-conner>;

- *David Conner, b. bef. 1812, Upper Canada, d. bef. 1863 [location unknown] according to the Chickering family tree.*

A David Conner was found at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7183>, a site sponsored by the Chickering family, David a son of Cornelius Conner and Hannah Van Every.

The sites <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-7183> and <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MY4Z-QYF>, says he was born in New York in 1812, with no death date. His wife was named Lois Tuttle, b. 9 August 1812, Ontario, Canada, d. 29 November 1895, with no death location. Both sites say that David's father was Cornelius Conner, and his mother was Hannah Van Every. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHTT-Q9J>, says that an Isaac B. Conner was this David's son, b. 10 May 1834, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada, d. 31 May 1906, Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., MI, that being the Isaac Brock Conner listed as #2 above on page 40.

A David Conner was found in Michigan Deaths and Burials, 1800-1995, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHTT-Q9J>, who was the father of Isaac Brock Conner at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92572961/isaac-brock-conner>. Isaac's mother was reported as Lois Tuttle, David's wife. This Isaac's wife was Sarah Darby (1817-1873), and is also buried at the Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, Cemetery.

A David Conner was found in the 1851/Canada West (Ontario)/Halton County/Trafalgar Census at <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=census&IdNumber=22730206&ecopy=e002352450>. He was born in Canada in about 1824, since listed at age 27. His father, also named David, age 60, born in Canada in about 1791. He was head of household and listed as a laborer.

At <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7916301/david-conner>, shows a David Conner, b. 25 October 1814, d. 4 March 1881, buried at Shelby Township, Macomb Co., MI. He was born in Quebec, Canada; went to New York State then to Michigan in 1838; and

A David Connor, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHR8-BLD>, was a resident in a poor house, age 79, b. about 1816, was married and died 4 May 1895 in Pittsfield Twp., Washtenaw Co., MI.

- *Isaac Brock Conner, b. 2 May 1812 Ontario, Canada, d. 26 June 1896, Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.*

The Chickering Family Tree states that Issac Brock Conner's father is Cornelius Conner b. between 1766-1783 and his mother was Sarah Darby, b. 2 April 1816 Wentworth, Dundas, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, d. 5 June 1873 Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI. Isaac was in Easton, Ionia Co., MI at least by 1860 as shown on the 1860 U.S. Census. At the Michigan Deaths, 1867-1897 site at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3KK-Q3L>, says his father was William, not Cornelius, and his mother was Hannah. This finding is the same at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LZ8R-M6K>. Also see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92572961/isaac-brock-conner>;

- William Conner, b. about 1825, Canada, d. 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI, at age 72 at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N3KT-WXP>. His parents were listed as Isaac and Hannah Conner.

In the 1880 U.S. Census in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWSD-SKN>, lists a William D. Conner, b 1826 in Pennsylvania. At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GQN7-8MS>, says he died 11 June 1897, Lyons, Ionia Co., MI.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FHJ7-VXZ>, says William Conner of 1825/26 was born in Canada, d. 11 June 1897, Lyons Twp., Ionia Co., MI. His father was listed as Isaac Conner.

A William Conner, b. 1812, d. 14 July 1845 and is buried at Belleville Cemetery, Hastings County, Ontario, Canada. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/237764033/william-conner>.

At <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/199336785/william-connor>, shows a William Connor, b. 1806, d. 1881 (aged 74–75) Sidney, Hastings Co., Ontario, Canada.

- *Thomas Conner, b. 8 February 1821, Ontario, Canada, d. 11 March 1912 in Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI.*

Thomas married Ellen Horsburg (Hossburg) in Canada in 1843. Ellen, b. 24 April 1825, Scotland, d. 17 September 1889, Easton, Ionia Co., MI. Together, they had nine children. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L4VK-7NN> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92603133/thomas-conner>.

John E. Conner, from above, may have had five brothers, named Benjamin, David, Isaac, William, and Thomas. But there is no consensus who their father(s) might have been. Also, the findings from above don't show a definitive confirmed list all brothers once living in the same Canadian community, other than the John, Thos., and William Conner, who were listed in the 1851 Canadian Census, living in Brantford, Brant, Ontario. See <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=census&IdNumber=22731291&ecopy=e002340663>. This was an agricultural census, and no spouses, children, or ages were given.

The authors now believe there is enough evidence to add Isaac Brock Conner to this list because in the 1860 U.S. Census of Easton Twp., Ionia Co., MI, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-4KC>, shows Isaac, age 48, his wife Sarah, age 43, and all his children, except the youngest, Ellen, age 3, being born in Canada West (Ontario). Ellen was born in Michigan. Also, Evangeline Conner, b. 1854, d. 1893, daughter of Isaac B. Conner, was born in Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada in 1854, as found at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/93FW-63H>. Also see <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MWDF-4KF>. In the marriage record of Evangeline Conner and John W. Baker, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NQS6-85P>, shows Evangeline being born in Brantford, Canada in 1854. Adding to this evidence, Levi Conner, Isaac's son, was born 3 March 1840, Brantford, Brant, Ontario, Canada. See, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954213/levi-conner>. Levi (1840-1928) married Helen McConner 17 May 1863. See <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZX-CST3-K?view=fullText> : Jan 28, 2025), image 44 of 272. Although at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100954213/levi-conner>, says that Levi Conner was married to Ellen Mary (also) Conner. The authors suspect that Helen McConner is the same person as Ellen Mary Conner.

At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-6326>, shows that Phebe Hannah (Conner) Skinner (1804-1870), was a sister to John, Benjamin, David, Isaac, William, and Thomas, therefore her parents being Cornelius Conner and Hannah Van Every. Also see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129462079/phebe-hannah-skinner>. Phebe Hannah Conner was married to Enos Griffith Skinner. See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129462049/enos\\_griffith\\_skinner](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129462049/enos_griffith_skinner).

➤ Persons named Cornelius Conner (Connor) who could be the father of John, Benjamin, David, Isaac, William, Thomas & Phebe Conner (from Fold3 a Military Service site):

- Cornelius Conner listed in a Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File, dated 31 March 1786, living in Washington Co., PA. A John Conner was found, b. 18 February 1810, Hickory, Washington Co., PA, d. 29 July 1892, Cecil, Washington Co., PA., listed as John Conner, Sr., on page 41, at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20164715/john-conner>. This site says that "Based on Beer Biographies," this John Conner's father, Samuel Conner, was born in Maryland and married Sarah Graham. Samuel Conner could have been a brother to this Cornelius Conner, since living in the same community, although no proof of that has been found.
- Cornelius Conner listed in the Revolutionary War, a private 1<sup>st</sup> class, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 5<sup>th</sup> Company, 1781-83. He was on the side of the Colonists. This could be the same Cornelius Conner from above found living in Washington Co., PA.
- Cornelius Connor listed in the War of 1812, 57th Foot Soldiers, 2nd Battalion, British Army, age 46, born abt. 1798, Cork, Ireland. Enlisted: 1815. Served for 29 years, including service in the West Indies, Canada, and England. Discharged: 1844, at the age of 46, with the rank of private.
- Cornelius Conner listed in the War of 1812, 25th Dragoon Guards, British Army, age listed as both 15 and 25, born, Cork, Ireland. Enlistment: August 1813, discharge: June 1815 and April 1817.
- Cornelius Conner listed in the War of 1812, a private in Capt. Kendall's Troop of Horse, Ohio Militia, during the War of 1812.
- The Cornelius Conner, born about 1794 in Canada at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MJ1C-GFM>, lists no sources, other than through his wife, Hannah Vaneavey (Van Every), born about 1793 in Canada at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MJ1C-GFE>, and is verified at <https://nfpl.historicniagara.ca/s/all/item/419013>.

➤ Surveying all Canadian censuses of this time period for the name Cornelius Conner, shows:

- Cornelius Conner found in the 1861/Canada West (Ontario)/Wellington/Arthur Census, age 28, born about 1833, a farmer. His wife Mary, age 27. They had three daughters, all under the age of five. All family members were born in Ireland.
- Cornelius Connor found in the 1861/Canada West (Ontario)/York/King Census, age 42, born about 1819, wife Catherine, age 40. Both Cornelius and Catherine were born in Ireland. Children included: John, age 14; Patrick age 13; Helen, age 9; Cornelius, age 5; and Thos., age 3. All children were born in Canada.
- Cornelius Connor found in the Federal Census of 1871 (Ontario Index), Simcoe North district-Orillia, Matcheda, age 45, born about 1826. He was a farmer, born in Ireland.
- Cornelius Conner found at <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/results?firstName=cornelius&lastName=conner&page=2>, b. 30 November 1837, Ontario, Canada, d. 31 March 1915, Queen St., Mount Forest, Ontario, Canada. His father was John Conner and his mother was Elizabeth Hannah Morris.

➤ There are several other sources that speak of people named Cornelius Conner/Connor born during this time period as follows:

- Cornelius Connor, b. 15 July 1799, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY, d. 14 March 1858, Mauch Chunk Borough, Carbon Co., PA, at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LR4G-99Q>. This site lists 13 sources. This Cornelius Connor was married three times and had 13 children. One of his marriages was to Margaret Heavner, b. 24 May 1806, Pennsylvania, d. 14 March 1839, Mauch Chunk Borough, Carbon Co., PA. They had five children together. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LR4G-99Q>. His parents were listed as John Connor, b. 14 October 1753, d. 2 March 1836, Easton, Northampton Co., PA and Desire Hall, b. Unknown, d. 21 December 1842, Mauch Chunk, PA, at the age of 71y 9m 15d. Cornelius had one brother, James Connor, Sr., (1804-1852). See [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/15775056/john\\_connor](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/15775056/john_connor). Also see <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/41731636/cornelius-connor>.
- Cornelius Conner Jr., b. 1760, Hampshire, Virginia, British Colonial America, d. 30 September 1832, Allegheny Co., PA. He was married to Elizabeth Carroll, b. 7 June 1762, Blairsville, Westmoreland Co., PA. They had 10 children. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LDQ1-NWN>. Cornelius Connor, Sr., was his father, b. 1730, Winchester, Frederick, Virginia, d. 20 September 1806, Upper St. Clair Twp., Allegheny Co., PA. See <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LBRX-B9L>. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGXR-RG3C>, shows that Cornelius Connor, Sr., was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary War, October 1777 in Virginia. Also listed as a Sergeant, 4 February 1778, Virginia at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGXT-H2WR>. Also listed at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37407894/cornelius-connor>.
- Cornelius Connor, b. abt. 1637 possibly in Ireland, d. bef. 12 May 1687, Salisbury, Essex Co., Massachusetts Bay Colony. Married to Sarah Brown in abt. 1658, Salisbury, Essex Co., Massachusetts Bay Colony. Together, they had 11 children. See <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/9QLJ-Q8M/cornelius-connor-1637-1687> and <https://www.geni.com/people/Cornelius-Connor/6000000006798270388>. It's possible, Cornelius' father may have been William Conner at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/G3WY-MFF/william-conner-1600-1681>.

In the publication *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*, by David Webster Hoyt, published in 1897, at [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/TheOldFamiliesofSalisburyandAmesburyMassachusetts\\_10537678.pdf](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/TheOldFamiliesofSalisburyandAmesburyMassachusetts_10537678.pdf), lists this Cornelius Connor and his family, as well as his extended involvement in Salisbury, Massachusetts, starting in about 1659.

In the publication *Irish colonists in New York*: a lecture delivered before the New York State Historical Association at Lake George, New York, 22 August 1906, by Michael J O'Brien, says, **"John Connor, who was born in County Westmeath, in 1741, settled in Orange Co. in 1767. He married one Hannah Denn. He served as a private in a New York regiment in the Revolutionary War. One of his descendants, Dr. Leartus Connor, of Detroit, was one of the leading medical men of America."**

Leartus B. Connor, born 29 January 1843, Coldham, Orange Co., New York, died 16 April 1911, Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan. **John Connor of 1741 was Leartus Connor's great grandfather.** Leartus' obituary on the MacLaney Family Tree, which references *The Detroit Free Press* starting on page 1 in an obituary which is titled, "Answers Last Call," states: **"His (Leartus) father, Hezekiah Conner was a lineal descendant\* of Jeremiah Connor, who came to America and located at Exeter, N. H. in 1664."** This obituary also mentions that Leartus Connor was Presbyterian by faith. Hezekiah Conner was the son of William Conner (1777-1854), whose father was John Connor of 1741. Further biographical information on Leartus B. Connor can be found at <http://genealogytrails.com/ny/orange/bios.html>.

Jeremiah Connor, possibly an Irish immigrant, is believed to have arrived in America and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire in 1664. According to historical records, Jeremiah Connor was one of the early settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire. A **Jeremy Connor** is listed on Internet page 79, under the NAMES FIRST ON THE TOWN BOOKS BETWEEN 1640 AND 1680, at Exeter under the laws of Massachusetts, until New Hampshire in 1680, was erected into a royal province in the publication *History of the town of Exeter, New Hampshire*, at <https://ia802803.us.archive.org/9/items/historyoftownofe00bell/historyoftownofe00bell.pdf>, as being there by at least October 10, 1664. Also see <http://files.usgwarchives.net/nh/rockingham/history/exeter/chapter06.txt>.

**The Cornelius Connor/Conner, in this section, and extended family were living in Exeter during the same time period who had a child named Jeremiah.** At <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/9QLJ-Q8M>, Cornelius was believed born around 1637 in Ireland, and emigrated to Salisbury, Essex Co., Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America, or was born there. He moved to Exeter, New Hampshire for a while, then moved back to Salisbury, Essex, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America and died there before 12 May 1687. At <https://www.geni.com/people/Jeremy-Conner-of-Exeter/6000000069169630857>, **says Jeremiah and Cornelius Connor/Conner were brothers.** If they were brothers, it would appear as though William Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/G3WY-MFE>, would be their father, since this William is apparently the father of Cornelius (1637–1687).

In the Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society books, published by the American-Irish Historical Society in 1926, at [https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Journal\\_of\\_the\\_American\\_Irish\\_Histor/KGXXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22Jeremiah+Connor%22+1664&pg=PA64&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Journal_of_the_American_Irish_Histor/KGXXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22Jeremiah+Connor%22+1664&pg=PA64&printsec=frontcover), says, on page 64 that “From the oldest of town records of Exeter, N.H., viz., **those of the year 1664**, we find Cornelius Leary, “Dury” Kelly, Teague “Drisco” and **Jeremiah Connor** among the early settlers at that place . . .” Also see <https://www.geni.com/people/Jeremy-Conner-of-Exeter/6000000069169630857?through=6000000006798270388>, where it further states in part, that Jeremy signed the Exeter petition in 1664 (<https://www.exeterhistory.org/exeter-history/2016/6/24/early-exeter-history-1638-1887>). He was granted land next to Teague Drisco and Philip Cartee. Also see “United States records,” images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVY-WQ3G-G?view=fullText> : May 11, 2025), image 35 of 232; Image Group Number: 008133170 008133170. Although Jeremy’s wife is unknown, he apparently had six sons, named Cornelius, Samuel, Timothy, John, Joseph and James.

*\*Lineal descendants are in the direct line of descent from an ancestor, meaning they are connected through a parent-child relationship, such as children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. As opposed to collateral descendants who are related through siblings, aunts, or uncles, not in a direct line. For example, a cousin would be a collateral descendant, not a lineal descendant.*

If true, that Hezekiah Conner was a lineal descendant of Jeremiah Connor, this would mean John Connor of 1741, his great grandfather and his descendants are all lineal descendants of Jeremiah Connor. Being a lineal descendant would mean that Jeremiah Connor born probably at least 100 years before John of 1741, would mean that Jeremiah would be John’s 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, or 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather. Only through DNA testing could this be proven.

It’s possible that this Cornelius and Jeremiah (Jeremy) Connor, who came to America alone, or through their father, then it’s possible that other Connor/Conner lines published in this report, could be lineal or collateral descendants of them.

It’s believed that Leartus B. Connor’s obituary, was taken in part from the book *Compendium of History and Biography of the City of Detroit and Wayne County*, published in 1909, which was published several years before Leartus’ death. The obituary language is nearly identical to the above book publication.

**It’s important for authors to report what they find, but in this case, authors believe that Leartus B. Connor’s mention in the *Compendium of History and Biography of the City of Detroit and Wayne County* and his obituary from above that appeared in *The Detroit Free Press* in 1911 is wrong regarding Leartus being a lineal descendant of Jeremiah Connor.** Here’s why. In the *Pioneer Irish in New England, XV*, New York, P.J. Kenedy & sons [c1937], page 243, footnote 32 says “Sarah Roe, descended from John Roe of Long Island, became the wife of William Connor of Orange County, N. Y., in 1799. **He was a son of John Connor, born at Castle Pollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, in 1741, who served as a soldier of the Revolution.**” **This finding of John Connor born in 1741 at Castle Pollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, is exactly as reported by author Haynor’s grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor in an undated letter he has in his possession.** Ironically, Leartus Connor may not have known this because he died in 1911 and the book *Pioneer Irish in New England, XV*, was published in 1937.



## THE FIRST CONNER REGARDLESS OF SPELLING TO AMERICA

William Conner of Mayflower History may be the first “Connor,” also spelled as Conner and Coner, who came to early America. It’s believed that William Conner may have come from England, because that’s where the ship sailed from, but that thought has not been confirmed. The sources listed below in this paragraph show there is little information on this William Connor’s life. There is no information on the time or place of his death either. William Connor arrived in Plymouth Colony in the fall of 1621 on the ship “Fortune,” with ship Master Thomas Barton, arriving at Plymouth on 9 November 1621, just a few weeks after the first Thanksgiving. This passenger list is based on the 1623 Division of Land, compiled by Charles Edward Banks in *Planters of the Commonwealth*, and by the information found in Eugene Aubrey Stratton's *Plymouth Colony: Its History and its People*, 1620-1691. In the land division of 1623 William Conner received one acre, indicating he had no family with him. His name does not appear in the 1627 cattle division and does not appear further in colony records, so he had either died or left the colony by that time. The above information of William Conner of Mayflower History was also taken from the websites, <http://mayflowerhistory.com/fortune>, [https://www.plimoth.org/sites/default/files/media/pdf/connor\\_william.pdf](https://www.plimoth.org/sites/default/files/media/pdf/connor_william.pdf), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passengers\\_of\\_1621\\_Fortune\\_voyage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passengers_of_1621_Fortune_voyage), <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Connor-193>, <https://www.bassetbranches.org/tng/histories/The%20Fortune.pdf>, <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/197527/?offset=0#page=1&viewer=picture&o=info&n=0&q=>, <https://www.houseofnames.com/conner-family-crest>, and <https://www.packrat-pro.com/ships/fortune.htm>. This information was also sourced at: Filby, P. William, Meyer, Mary K., *Passenger and immigration lists index: a guide to published arrival records of about 500,000 passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. 1982-1985 Cumulated Supplements in Four Volumes* Detroit, Mich: Gale Research Co., 1985, Print (ISBN 0-8103-1795-8).

At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:2:37XJ-GWV>, shows a William Conner born about 1600, England. Some researchers believe he was part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1621, so he may be the same William Connor referenced in the above Mayflower History. It appears this William Conner had a child named Cornelius Connor, b. 1637, d. 1687, who married Sarah Browne, b. 1633, d. 1691. It does not state on this website where William Conner, or his apparent son Cornelius, the area (British colony) in which they were born/living. At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/G3WY-MFF>, shows a Cornelius Connor, b. 1637, d. 1684, whose parents are William Connor (1600–1681) and Katherin Hurt (No birth or death information).

Although referenced in several sources of the Mayflower History, authors believe there was a real person who came on the ship Fortune to Plymouth Colony in 1621, named William Connor/Conner, who disappeared from this colony between 1623-1627, but whether he was the William Connor referenced in the above paragraph is unknown.

At: <https://www.houseofnames.com/conner-family-crest>, there are several other Conner settlers to America in the 17th Century, listed below:

- Phillip Conner, aged 21, who arrived in Virginia in 1634 aboard the ship "Bonaventure" coming via St. Domingo.
- Philip Conner, who arrived in Maryland in 1640. A Phillip Lewis Conner I, can be found at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LBP8-CB7>, showing he was born 1630, County Roscommon, Ireland, died 19 June 1701, Somerset, Maryland, British Colonial America.
- Mary Conner, who landed in Maryland in 1648.

All three of the above persons are sourced at: Filby, P. William, Meyer, Mary K., *Passenger and immigration lists index: a guide to published arrival records of about 500,000 passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. 1982-1985 Cumulated Supplements in Four Volumes* Detroit, Mich: Gale Research Co., 1985, Print (ISBN 0-8103-1795-8).

There is also a John Connor at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F73P-T13>, born 14 June 1686 in Connecticut, whose mother was Elizabeth Connor. How this finding relates to the greater Conner family is unknown.

Also, at: <https://www.houseofnames.com/conner-family-crest>, there are several other Conner settlers to America in the 18th Century, listed below:

- Turler Conner, who arrived in Virginia in 1705.
- Lewis Conner, who arrived in Virginia in 1711.
- Edward Conner, who landed in Virginia in 1713.
- Dennis Conner, who landed in Virginia in 1715.
- Keador Conner, who arrived in Virginia in 1716.

All five of the above persons are sourced at: Filby, P. William, Meyer, Mary K., *Passenger and immigration lists index: a guide to published arrival records of about 500,000 passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. 1982-1985 Cumulated Supplements in Four Volumes* Detroit, Mich: Gale Research Co., 1985, Print (ISBN 0-8103-1795-8).

At:

<https://www.fold3.com/search?keywords=Connor&general.title.id=470:Revolutionary+War+Service+Records&military.conflict=US+Revolutionary+War>, shows that 142 surnames of Conner/Connor, served in the Revolutionary War, although some/many might be duplicates based on terms of enlistments.

For further information on this time period in the New World, see: Robert C. Anderson. *The Great Migration Begins*. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995, Robert C. Anderson. *The Pilgrim Migration*. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2004, and Eugene Aubrey Stratton, *Plymouth Colony: Its History and People, 1620-1691* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing, 1986), p. 270.

At a message board at <https://www.ancestry.ca/boards/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=272&p=surnames.conner>, says in part, “I am looking for a John Conner Sr. and Jr., I have a James K. Conner, born in 1789 and died in 1870 in Ohio. He married an Elsie Rose. I am looking for his father, John Conner Jr., possibly born in NY or Penn. **His Father, John Sr., came over from Castle Pollard, Westmeath County, Ireland. John came over with his 2 brothers, William - who settled in Va., and Richard who settled in Md.**” If this statement is true, then it’s possible that John Sr., is the Vagabond John, referenced on page 11, but not our John of 1741, because this John appears to be born about 40 years earlier, although, both John Conner’s could be related to each other.

Authors believe they have confirmed this James K. Connor, mentioned in the above paragraph, who supposedly was born in Pennsylvania as James Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/2QBT-F2H>, b. 4 April 1789, PA, d. 23 November 1870, Greene Co., Ohio. His gravesite is at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6220373/james-conner>. He was married to Alesay Rose, b. 12 September 1789, Virginia, d. 29 Nov 1861, Greene Co., Ohio. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6220383/alesay-conner>, where it says in part, she was married to James Conner, 31 August 1813 in Monongalia Co., Virginia. She was the daughter of Charles and Rebecca Mulliner Rose. James was the son of John B. Conner Jr., b. 1747, d. 1799, Jeffersonville, Fayette Co., Ohio. John Conner, Jr., was apparently the son of John M. Conner, Sr., at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/L5K1-6ZJ>, b. 1721, Ulster, Ireland, d. 2 December 1796, Monongalia, WV. In 1789, when James Conner of Pennsylvania was born, this was the same year as our James Connor, son of John of 1741-1797 was born. “Our” James was buried next to his wife Jemima in the Scotchtown Cemetery, Orange Co., NY, in 1845. The James of PA, of VA, and of OH, has not been found to be a part of our family and any John Sr., or John Jr., reference in that family is not of our John of 1741-1797, nor any of his male children, although both families could be related to each other in Ireland.

**Who John, William and Richard Conner from above were** the authors have uncovered some interesting information about who they might have been:

- A **Richard Conner** mentioned earlier may be at: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LRVY-PG8>, b. 3 August 1691, Somerset, Maryland, British Colonial America, d. 1721, Prince George, Virginia Colony. This Richard had a son also named Richard at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/G3R9-D9V>, b. 1718 and died 22 April 1807, Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, MI. Although, this site says that this Richard was born in Castle Pollard, Westmeath, Ireland. Richard, Sr., was married to Mary Elizabeth McCutcheon, b. 1 August 1689, Ayrshire, Scotland,

d. 1740, listed without any sources. At <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16167876/richard-connor>, says that Richard the son was married to Margaret (Bovier) (Bauer). Also, at this site it says Richard was born in 1718 in Maryland. Much of this same information can be found on page 38 of this publication.

According to a Lundius Family Tree on ancestry.com, another **Richard Conner** was married to Isabel Tempest in abt. 1718 in Ireland. Isabel was born abt. 1699, Westmeath, Ireland, died abt. 1726, Prince George, Virginia Colony. If this Richard is the same Richard of 1691, from above, he would have had to come to America sometime after he married Isabel around 1718 and having a son born in Maryland that same year. The MacLaney Family Tree reports that this Isabel is Isabel Woods Tempest – Conner, born in 1710. She had a son born in 1741. She died in 1810 in Castlepollard, Westmeath, Ireland, at the impressive age of 100. The authors believes this information may have been sourced at <https://gw.geneanet.org/marciwilliamson?lang=en&pz=jason+todd&nz=williamson&p=john&n=connor>.

A **William Conner** was found at a Fletcher-Muselman family tree at: <https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=PED&db=:1075328&id=I15010>, who was born in Ireland in 1690 and his unnamed father was born in Ireland in 1668. At: <https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=AHN&db=:1075328&id=I15010>, suggests that the unnamed Conner born in 1668, had a child, William, born abt. 1690, Ireland, no death information listed; Richard, born abt. 1692 in Ireland, died in 1721; and John born abt. 1695 Ireland, with no death information listed. Both of these websites mentioned above in this paragraph are no longer functional. At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MKLM-B8P>, shows the William Conner from above born in 1690, Ireland, but no other information is listed, including no sources.

Four other people with the name of **William Conner** who fit this profile were found.

(1) At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KHXQ-G53>, says William Conner was born 1698, St John's, Limerick, Limerick Co., Ireland, with no death information given.

(2) William Conner at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KZG1-M6Y>, which list his birth as 1702, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland, d. 22 March 1767, with no death location or any official sources.

(3) William Conner living in Virginia was found during the very early 1700s at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-2586>, b. 1705, Loudoun, Virginia, British Colonial America, d. about 1758, Montgomery, Virginia, British Colonial America.

(4) William Conner at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LHFN-FVR/william-conner-1720-1787>, was born in 1720 in King William, Virginia, d. about 1787, Guinea, Caroline, Virginia. His wife was Francis Williams (1721-1771). They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 3 daughters.

- A **John Conner, Sr.**, was found at: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LYKM-J9Y>, born in 1700 in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland and died 1725 in Monongalia, Virginia. John Sr., was married to Rebecca Harrington, born abt. 1700, Ulster, Ireland, died 1796, Frederick, Maryland. This John Conner, Sr., was the son of a Michael Conner, born in 1680, probably too at Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland. A John Conner, Jr., was found born in 1721, Ulster, Ireland, died 2 December 1796, Monongalia, Virginia, was apparently a son of this John Conner, Sr. He was married to Mary Rebecca or Mary Ann Forman, 17 January 1746, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, British Colonial America. Mary was born abt. 1728, Pennsylvania, British Colonial America, died 1796, Big Sandy Creek, Preston, West Virginia. At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-851>, says this John Conner, Sr., had brothers Richard at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Connor-3381> and William at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-4905>. At Richard's listing it says "Richard Conner came to American from Castle Pollard, Ireland with his brothers John and William. Richard settled in either PA or MD. It is believed that this is the father of Richard Conner that married Margaret Boyer. Richard and Margaret's children John and William help found Indiana." A good resource on this Conner family can be found at: <https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/Conner-Family-Tree-1878>. Also see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-851>.
- Another **John Conner** was found at: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/O'Conner-104>, born abt. 1715 in Antrim, Ireland, died abt. 1787 in Culpeper, Virginia. John was found in Virginia in 1721 at the age of six. He was married to Sarah Elizabeth Kavanaugh, 5 June 1734, Culpepper, Virginia. Sarah Elizabeth was born, 1714, Culpeper, Virginia, died 1767, Culpepper, Virginia. At <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/O'Conner-104>, says that John and (Sarah) Elizabeth lived at Culpeper County seven miles north of the courthouse. Owned property on June 5, 1734, deeded to John and

(Sarah) Elizabeth by her father, Philemon Kavanaugh, upon their marriage. . . **John was a member of the Baptist church in Virginia, according to General William Conner his son. The General also related that “John O’Conner refused to correspond with his family after leaving Ireland, because he was not a Catholic and refused to subscribe to the Catholic creed.”** Authors suspect that this reference to a “John O’Conner refused to correspond,” reference was made by John Conner, born 1715, Ulster, Ireland and not a son of John of 1715, another John Jr., since he was born in 1755 in Virginia.

In reference to the John Conner, born abt. 1715, according to *The O’Conner-Conner-Simmons families*, Lula Price (O’Conner) Cox, Southern Pines, N.C., W.E. Cox, Jr., 1941, on page 5 says, “Our first record of John Conner is found in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, as early as 1726. **A William Conner was there at the same time, and we believe that the two were brothers. William Conner married Sarah Rogers, January 9, 1734 and John Conner married Elizabeth Kavanaugh, June 5, 1734.**” Also, in reference to *The O’Conner-Conner-Simmons families*, “in 1735 John Conner was in Spotsylvania County with Richard Tutt as a witness on James Williams’ will. James Williams was the uncle of Elizabeth Kavanaugh, and Richard Tutt was her uncle by marriage. In 1734 Orange County was cut from Spotsylvania, and in 1737 John Conner was appointed Surveyor for the County. In the Colonial Militia listed in Spotsylvania County (Crozier’s Record, p. 521) we find this John Conner listed with others as proving their services in the Militia of the Colony (1755-1760) for the immediate defense thereof.”

If the statements from above are true, that three young Irishmen, John, William, and Richard Conner, emigrated to America early in the colonial period from Castlepollard, County of Westmeath, Ireland, and if they were brothers, also suggested earlier, then John Conner of 1741, the authors 4<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather, could not have been the John Conner written about in the *Sons of the Wilderness*, since he was not born yet. But, John of 1741, could be somehow related to the “three young Irishmen, John, William, and Richard Conner,” since they all apparently came from Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland before they eventually came to America.

At <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LJ5N-SBL> and <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Conner-3086>, both suggest that John Conner of 1741, was the son of John (O’Conner) Conner, b. 5 January 1715 Antrim, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, d. 7 August 1787, Culpeper, Culpeper County, Virginia. But, the website at: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/O’Conner-104>, says that John Conner of 1715 was “known living in Virginia in 1721 at age 6. See: Spotsylvania County Records, 1721-1800.” If the same John Conner of 1715 was living in Virginia in 1721 at age 6, it would likely be an impossibility for John Conner of 1715, to be the father of John Conner of 1741, since John of 1741 was supposedly born in Castlepollard, County of Westmeath, Ireland, so we believe, when John Conner of 1715 was living in Virginia. Although, it’s possible that John Conner of 1741 could have been descended from an earlier ancestor of John Conner of 1715.

Interestingly, the authors have traced this John Conner of 1715 and found an ancestor named, Aedh (Hugh) O’Conor (Ua Conchobair), King of Connaught, Birth 1180, Connaught, Ireland, Death 1228, Connaught, Ireland. If somehow John Conner of 1715 was related to John Conner of 1741, then Aedh (Hugh) O’Conor (Ua Conchobair), King of Connaught, would somehow be related to the authors. Unfortunately, it’s doubtful that this ancestral line of John Conner of 1715 is authentic, since in the publication, *American Family Antiquity, being an account of the origin and progress of American families, traced from their progenitors in this country, connected with their history abroad*, published in 1880, shows no listing of John Conner of 1715. It does show a Denis O’Conor and Mary O’Rourke, who were supposedly John of 1715’s parents. But the aforementioned publication shows that Denis O’Conor did not have any children named John.

In the publication, *American Family Antiquity, being an account of the origin and progress of American families, traced from their progenitors in this country*” mentioned above, is the full title of a historical book written by Albert Welles, which focuses on documenting the lineage and ancestry of prominent American families, tracing their origins back to their early American forefathers. There are three volumes of this publication, published 1880-1881. In Volume II, starting on book page 140, at [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/FL524142\\_americanfamilyan00well.pdf](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/FL524142_americanfamilyan00well.pdf), lists 465 references to the Connor surname. No people by the surname of Conner are found in this publication.

Another publication titled, *American family antiquities... [Genealogy of the Connor family in England and America]*, by Albert Welles, published in 1881, is at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/1390817>. This version is an extract from the American Family Antiquity’s publication. A pdf of Genealogy of the Connor family is at [file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/FL1160867\\_TN-1390817.pdf](file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/FL1160867_TN-1390817.pdf).

So, if John Conner of 1715, could not possibly be the father of John Conner of 1741, then who could it be? Thomas Connor and William Conner were found from the County of Westmeath, Ireland, born several years before 1741, that could be related to our John Conner (1741-1797). Both were found at:

[https://www.ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/registers/Killucan\\_1696-1786.pdf](https://www.ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/registers/Killucan_1696-1786.pdf), as follows:

- Thomas Connor, christened, 16 March 1711, Killucan, Westmeath, Ireland. No death information listed. His father was Timothy and his mother was Dorothy. According to *Killucan Combined Parish Registers & Vestry Minutes - 1696-1786*, at [https://issuu.com/churchofireland/docs/killucan\\_1696-1786](https://issuu.com/churchofireland/docs/killucan_1696-1786), confirms on page 39 this finding by stating that “Thomas Connor son of Timothy Connor (of Killucan taylor) & Dorothy his wife Baptized March 16 1711.” Also see [https://killucan.blogspot.com/2012/07/church-of-ireland-parish-records.html?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://killucan.blogspot.com/2012/07/church-of-ireland-parish-records.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com), and
- William Conner, christened, 11 October 1724, Killucan, Westmeath, Ireland. No death information listed. His father was John and his mother was Susanna. According to *Killucan Combined Parish Registers & Vestry Minutes - 1696-1786*, at [https://issuu.com/churchofireland/docs/killucan\\_1696-1786](https://issuu.com/churchofireland/docs/killucan_1696-1786), confirms on page 58 this finding by stating that “William son of John Conner by Susanna his wife Baptized October the 11<sup>th</sup> 1724.” At Hotbot, an AI site, says William Conner was born into a Protestant family in Killucan, Westmeath, Ireland. His parents were likely John Conner and Mary Wynn, although no definitive proof of their identities was found. William was one of several children, with siblings including Richard Conner (1718-1807), who authors discussed earlier. So, this might be the family that Richard and William Conner of County Westmeath came to America from, although another brother, John was not listed at this site. On the National Library of Ireland's Church of Ireland Parish Registers database, shows that William was christened on October 11, 1724, at St. Etchen's Church of Ireland in Killucan, Westmeath.

There are hundreds upon hundreds of O'Connor/Connor/Conner surnames in Ireland during the time period of the early 1700s, so trying to track 4th great-grandfather, John Conner's father down has not been easy, although we do believe that Thomas Connor, Christened 1711 and William Conner, Christened 1724 are likely at least somehow related to our John of 1741, since they all appear born/Christened in the same County Westmeath, Ireland during that time period.

Since it appears as though the given first names of John and William were very common in this early Conner/Connor ancestral line, the following additional Conner/Connor men who have been found, could be the father of John Conner of 1741, although their births/Christenings aren't listed from Westmeath, Ireland:

- At: [http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/Bernards\\_of\\_Palace\\_Anne.htm](http://www.bandon-genealogy.com/Bernards_of_Palace_Anne.htm), shows that Mary Power, b. Lismore Castle, 13th May 1698, married 29 October 1721 to William Connor of Connerville County, Cork Esq. He died 1766. She was buried at Kilbrogan, 16th September 1776. They had one unknown named child. Mary was the daughter of Roger Power (or Le Poer), Mount Eglantine, Co Waterford Esq.
- A William Connor was married in 1722 to a Mary Regan, as shown in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*.
- A William Connor, b. abt. 1699, Cork, Ireland, married in 1723 to Catherine Coppinger, b. abt. 1702. Marriage record found in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*.
- A John Connor, Christened 12 February 1705, Saint Catherine, Dublin, Ireland at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FR3H-ZTB>. No death information listed. John's father's name was James.
- A William Connor, Christened 31 May 1708, Colghane, Kerry, Ireland. No death information listed. This listing is intriguing, since there appears, as mentioned earlier in the publication *Irish Landed Gentry* at: <https://durrushistory.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/irishlandedgentr00ohar.pdf>, that the Ballybricken branch of the O'Connors Kerry, now spell their name Conner.

From Ireland Births and Baptisms, 1620-1881, at: [familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org):

- A William Conner, b. 1702, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland, d. 22 Mar 1767, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland. Spouse; Bell Dancion, b. abt. 1705, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland, d. unknown, although buried at Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland.
- John Connor, Christened 12 February 1705, Saint Catherine, Dublin, Ireland. No death information listed. His father's name was James.
- John Connor, b. 1 January 1720, Dublin, Ireland. No death information listed.
- John Conner, Christening 15 June 1723, Saint John, Limerick, Ireland. No death information is listed. His father was Wm. Conner.
- John Conner, b. abt. 1727, Durrow Abbey, Kings, Ireland. No death information was listed. His father was William, his mother was Bell. This John Conner is likely the son of William Conner (four listings above), b. 1702, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland, d. 22 Mar 1767, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland. Spouse; Bell Dancion, b. abt. 1705, Durrow Abbey, Kings Co., Ireland.

Other Conner/Connor men, not named William or John who have been found, who could be the father of John Conner of 1741, although their births/Christenings aren't listed from County Westmeath, Ireland:

From Familysearch.org

- Charles Connor, Christening Date, 26 January 1700, Saint Peter and Kevin, Dublin, Ireland. No death information listed. His father's name was Jon. Connor, mother's name was Joan.
- Peter Connor, Christening Date, 15 December 1703, Saint Peter and Saint Kevin, Dublin, Ireland. No death information listed. His father's name was John Connor and mother's name was Joane.  
*Authors note: this Peter and Charles listed directly above are likely brothers, since their father's and mother's name matched.*
- Charles O' Conner, b. 1 January 1710, Kilmactranny, County Sligo, Ireland, d. 1 July 1791.
- Archdeacon Maurice O'Connor, b. before 1711, Ardfert, Tralee, Ireland. No death information was listed.
- Charles Connor, Christening date 23 March 1713, Saint Catherine, Dublin, Ireland. No death information was listed. His father's name was also named Charles. His mother's name was Margt.
- Henry Connor, b. 30 May 1714, St. Catherine COI, Thomas Street, Dublin, Ireland. No death information was listed. His father's name was James. His mother's name was Lucey.
- Philip O'Connor, b. 13 February 1717, Limerick, Ireland. No death information was listed.
- Terrence O'Connor, b. about 1720 in Ireland, d. about 1798, Norfolk, Norfolk County, Virginia.
- Thomas Conner, Christening 24 November 1724, Saint John, Limerick, Ireland. No death information was listed. His father's name was William Conner.
- Sgt. Owen Connor, b. unknown, Ireland, d. before 1780, Fort Hunter, N.Y.

More on the Conner surname in its various spellings can be found at: <https://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Conner#ixzz5nB40lZDR>, <https://irelandroots.com/oconnor.htm>, and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor>

There is an interesting paragraph regarding the Conner family in the biography of William Jared Conner, in the publication *Portrait and biographical album of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Mich.*, published in 1891, at <https://ia801309.us.archive.org/28/items/portraitbiograph00cmp/portraitbiograph00cmp.pdf>, starting on page 458 and says, **"The great-grandfather of our subject, John Conner, and a Mr. O'Neil owned at one time a whole county in Ireland which was confiscated from them during an insurrection, and shortly thereafter he made his advent in America, settling in Orange County, N. Y., and spent his last days there."**

*Authors note: John Conner's home property in Wallkill was part of Ulster County, New York until New York state ordered county line changes in 1798, a year after he died, when Wallkill became part of Orange County, New York.*



The reference to shortly thereafter he made his advent in America, settling in Orange Co., N. Y. (actually, Ulster County, NY),” might describe a confiscation event with ancestors of John Connor of 1741, rather than John himself.

**A confiscation event might explain why John Conner of 1741, or his ancestors, became or turned to the Presbyterian faith because in the wake of the Commonwealth's conquest of the island of Ireland, the public practice of Roman Catholicism was banned, and Catholic priests were killed when captured. All Catholic-owned land was confiscated under the Act for the Settlement of Ireland of 1652 (also see chart below), at**

**[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act\\_for\\_the\\_Settlement\\_of\\_Ireland\\_1652](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_for_the_Settlement_of_Ireland_1652), and given to Scottish and English settlers, Parliament's financial creditors and Parliamentary soldiers. The remaining Catholic landowners were allocated poorer land in the province of Connacht. Also see, <https://yourirish.com/history/17th-century/act-of-settlement-1652>.**

The "our subject" in the page above titled, *Portrait and biographical album of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Mich.*, is William J. Conner, b. 22 August 1826, Orange Co., NY, d. 13 March 1913, Easton Township, Ionia Co., MI, a great-grandson of John Conner of 1741 and John's grandson Jared. Born in Orange County, New York to Jared Conner and Caroline McCord, William J. Conner married Temperance Mary Lemmon and had 9 children, all boys. Some sources say William J. Conner was born in 1826 (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92551468/william-jared-conner>), and some say he was born in 1830 (<https://www.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/HISTdirectoriesi2.pdf>) and <https://www.genealogy.loutitlibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/HISTdirectoriesi.pdf>. William J. Conner passed away on 13 March 1913, Easton, Ionia Co., MI. Jared E. Conner, grandson of John of 1741, b. abt. 1806-08, Orange Co., NY, d. 4 March 1852, Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., MI. It's believed that Jared may have been a son of Joseph Conner, because a male of his age category is found in the 1820 U.S. Orange Co., NY Census. Joseph possibly b. 21 April 1769, Ulster Co., NY, d. Unknown, but probably died after 1825, although no death date or place has ever been confirmed. Authors know that John of 1741 had a son Joseph because he was mentioned in John's Ulster Co., NY Will of 1794. Authors also know there was a Jared Conner, because he was mentioned in Abigail White's probate records and at the time of the probate, Jared was presumed to be in Michigan. This is the same Jared who was married to Caroline McCord and was the father of William J. Conner.

There was a John Conner who died 28 March 1815 as shown in the church records for the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church of Goshen, Orange Co., NY at [https://orange.nygenweb.net/goshen\\_02.htm?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://orange.nygenweb.net/goshen_02.htm?utm_source=chatgpt.com) and <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x000023839&seq=84&q1=Conner&start=1>. He died at the age of 47 years, with the cause of death listed as apoplexy, a term historically used to describe a stroke. This would make him born in 1768/1769. He was married to Elizabeth and in 1819 their children, named Hilah Ann, Virgil, and Sally were baptized at the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church, see <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x000023839&seq=135&q1=Conner&start=1>. Note that no Jared or Thomas Harrison Conner is listed. Jared was, however, married in this same church.

It's possible that one of three things happened back then regarding a John Conner (1768/69-1815): (1) John of 1741 had a son named John who was a year older than Joseph or was a twin with Joseph. Since a John was not shown in the Will of John of 1741 or in the several joint family records from after John of 1741's death in 1797, there would have had to be a major break in the family's internal relationships; (2) In an old document Joseph's name was written as J. Conner or similar and a hundred years later someone assumed that "J." meant John instead of Joseph; or (3) Joseph's birth name was John Joseph Conner and may have been known as John, Jr., or Joseph and that John Conner (1768/69-1815) was not known at the time as being relative to John Conner of 1741.

Since sources are limited in Ireland regarding details on actual families losing their properties regarding the results of insurrections or of confiscations, authors asked the following question to <https://chatgpt.com/>, an Artificial Intelligence (AI) engine, presuming that Conner or Connor meant O'Connor, which said, "O'Connor and O'Neil owned a whole county in Ireland, which was confiscated from them during an insurrection, during the years 1400-1660."

The response from <https://chatgpt.com/>, said, "The **O'Connor** and **O'Neill** families were two of the most powerful Gaelic Irish dynasties, and both suffered major land confiscations between 1400 and 1660 due to English conquest and colonial policies. **However, no single county was jointly owned by both clans. Each ruled distinct territories.**" Source: *The History of Ireland* by Geoffrey Keating.

- The **O'Neill's** dominated **Ulster**, particularly in Tyrone.
- The **O'Connor's** held power in **Connacht**, particularly in **Roscommon and Offaly**.

## O'Neill Clan

The O'Neill (Irish: Ó Néill) clan, one of the most prominent Gaelic noble families in Ireland, faced significant land confiscations, particularly following the Nine Years' War (1594–1603). The war ended with the defeat of Hugh O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone, and resulted in the Treaty of Mellifont in 1603. Despite initial promises of leniency, many lands were confiscated during the subsequent Plantation of Ulster (1594-1641), which aimed to settle English and Scottish Protestants on lands previously owned by Gaelic Irish lords. See [https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/genealogy/irish-ancestry-oneill-clan?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/genealogy/irish-ancestry-oneill-clan?utm_source=chatgpt.com).

## O'Connor Clan

The O'Connor clan (Irish: Ó Conchobhair), another significant Gaelic family, also experienced land confiscations. The O'Connors were primarily based in Connacht, and their lands were affected during the Tudor conquest of Ireland (1536-1603) and the subsequent Cromwellian conquest in the 17th century (1649-1653). The Cromwellian land confiscations were particularly extensive, as lands were seized from those who had supported the Irish Confederation against English rule during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. The Act for the Settlement of Ireland 1652 led to widespread confiscation and redistribution of land, affecting many Irish clans, including the O'Connors. See <https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/genealogy/oconnor-irish-last-name>.

### Possible Historical Confiscations:

#### 1. The Tudor Conquests (1500s-1603)

- In 1556 and 1557, Queen Mary Tudor, during the Tudor conquest of Ireland, seized the lands of the Gaelic clans O'Mores and **O'Connors** and established the plantations of Laois and Offaly, giving the land to loyal English settlers. See <https://www.askaboutireland.ie/learning-zone/secondary-students/history/tudor-ireland/tudor-plantations/>.
- The **O'Neills** fought the English in the Nine Years' War (1594-1603), led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. After their defeat at Kinsale (1601) and the Flight of the Earls (1607), their lands were confiscated and redistributed in the Plantation of Ulster (1609).

#### 2. The Cromwellian Conquest (1649-1653)

- The **O'Connors** and **O'Neills** both lost lands after Oliver Cromwell's brutal campaign.
- The Act for the Settlement of Ireland (1652) led to widespread land confiscations, particularly targeting Catholic landowners.
- **Many Irish nobles were either executed, exiled, or forced onto poorer lands in Connacht.**

### Irish Insurrections before 1741 (*the supposed birth year of our John Connor*)

Below is a list of some Irish insurrections found before 1741 at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Irish\\_uprisings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Irish_uprisings), that may relate to John Connor of 1741, either losing his land or land that was previously owned and lost by his ancestors.

Year(s)	Location	Conflict	Organizer(s)
1534–35	Ireland (Dublin)	Silken Thomas Rebellion	In the Silken Thomas Rebellion, <b>Brian O'Connor, the brother-in-law of Thomas FitzGerald (Silken Thomas)</b> , played a role by accompanying the earl to Kildare and finding refuge in the woods and bogs of Allen, eventually leading to their surrender. <a href="https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-thomas-silken-thomas-a3191#:~:text=The%20earl%20then%20returned%20to,surrendered%20on%2024%20August%201535">https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-thomas-silken-thomas-a3191#:~:text=The%20earl%20then%20returned%20to,surrendered%20on%2024%20August%201535</a> .  FitzGerald of Kildare. Thomas FitzGerald, 10th Earl of Kildare, b. 1513, d. 3 Feb. 1537, led the revolt. In July 1534, he attacked Dublin Castle, but his army was routed. He ordered the execution of Archbishop Alen at Clontarf who had tried to mediate; this lost him any support from the clergy. Thomas was executed with his five uncles at Tyburn on 3 Feb. 1537 at the

Year(s)	Location	Conflict	Organizer(s)
			hands of King Henry VIII, “alle hongyd (hanged) and hedded (beheaded) and quartered (cut into quarters), all but Thomas for he was but hongyd and hedded and his body buried at the Crost Freeres. Thomas's revolt caused Henry to pay more attention to Irish matters and was a factor in the creation of the Kingdom of Ireland in 1542. Also see, <a href="https://www.libraryireland.com/JoyceHistory/Silken.php">https://www.libraryireland.com/JoyceHistory/Silken.php</a>
1569–73	Ireland	First Desmond Rebellion in the Irish province of Munster	In the First Desmond Rebellion in Munster, <b>the O'Connor clan, specifically the O'Connor of Kerry</b> , played a significant role as allies of the Earl of Desmond and his Geraldines, fighting against the extension of English rule in the province. Belligerents included: FitzGerald dynasty and Kingdom of England; Earl of Desmond and Kingdom of Ireland; and Gaelic Ireland (Irish clans) and Kingdom of England. All the local chiefs had submitted by the end of the rebellion. The methods used to suppress it provoked lingering resentment, especially among the Irish mercenaries; <i>gall óglaigh</i> or <i>gallowglass</i> as the English termed them, who had rallied to FitzMaurice. William Drury, Lord President of Munster from 1576, executed around 700 of these men in the years after the rebellion. See <a href="https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-james-fitz-maurice-a3161#:~:text=However%2C%20fitz%20Maurice%20and%20Sir,overthrow%20of%20the%20Desmond%20dynasty">https://www.dib.ie/biography/fitzgerald-james-fitz-maurice-a3161#:~:text=However%2C%20fitz%20Maurice%20and%20Sir,overthrow%20of%20the%20Desmond%20dynasty</a> .
1579–83	Ireland	Second Desmond Rebellion in the Irish province of Munster	The <b>Second Desmond Rebellion</b> (1579–1583) was the more widespread and bloody of the two Desmond Rebellions in Ireland launched by the FitzGerald Dynasty of Desmond in Munster against English rule. The second rebellion began in July 1579 when James FitzMaurice FitzGerald landed in Ireland with a force of Papal troops, triggering an insurrection across the south of Ireland on the part of the Desmond dynasty, their allies, and others who were dissatisfied for various reasons with English government of the country. <b>The O'Connor lordship of Kerry, specifically the O'Connor-Kerry</b> , played a significant role in the Second Desmond Rebellion (1579-1583) by being caught between the Earl of Desmond and the Fitzmaurices, and by the strategic location of Carrigafoyle Castle, which was a key stronghold. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion</a> . The rebellion ended with the 1583 death of Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, and the defeat of the rebels. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion#:~:text=The%20second%20rebellion%20began%20in,English%20government%20of%20the%20country">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Desmond_Rebellion#:~:text=The%20second%20rebellion%20began%20in,English%20government%20of%20the%20country</a> .
1594–1603	Ireland	Nine Years' War	The Nine Years' War in Ireland saw a confederacy of Irish clans, led by Hugh O'Neill (Earl of Tyrone) and Hugh O'Donnell, alongside allies like the <b>O'Connor sept, Sligo O'Connor</b> , fight against the English-led government, primarily a response to the Tudor conquest of Ireland. The Nine Years' War was caused by the clashes between the Gaelic Irish lord Hugh O'Neill and the advance of the English state in Ireland, from control over the Pale to ruling the whole island. In resisting this advance, O'Neill managed to rally other Irish septs who were dissatisfied with the English government and some Catholics who opposed the spread of Protestantism in Ireland. The war began in Ulster and northern Connacht. The war eventually engulfed the entire island and took on a religious and nationalist dimension. <b>The O'Connor sept, known as Lord Kerry</b> , initially supported the English Crown, but later, likely due to the rise of new English planters, they aligned with the Gaelic Confederacy, fighting at Kinsale and participating in O'Sullivan Beare's march to Munster. This marked the end of Gaelic Ireland and created the groundwork for the foundation of the Plantation of Ulster. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War_(Ireland)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nine_Years%27_War_(Ireland)</a> and <a href="file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Every_Kingdom_divided_against_itself_sha.pdf">file:///C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/Every_Kingdom_divided_against_itself_sha.pdf</a> .
1608	Ireland	O'Doherty's Rebellion	Sir Cahir O'Doherty. No apparent involvement with an <b>O'Connor clan</b> . <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Doherty%27s_rebellion">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Doherty%27s_rebellion</a>
1641	Ireland	Irish Rebellion of 1641	The Irish Rebellion of 1641, also known as the 1641–1653 Irish Confederate Wars, was a rebellion by Irish Catholics in the Kingdom of Ireland against English Protestant rule. <b>The O'Connors, particularly Hugh O'Connor Don</b> , played a significant role in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, with Hugh present at an attack on the abbey of Roscommon as a colonel in the insurgent army, and later taken prisoner. The rebellion, part of the wider Wars of the Three Kingdoms, saw Irish Catholics rise against English Protestant rule, seeking religious and

Year(s)	Location	Conflict	Organizer(s)
			political freedom. See <a href="https://www.dib.ie/biography/oconor-don-hugh-a9278">https://www.dib.ie/biography/oconor-don-hugh-a9278</a> and <a href="https://www.rte.ie/brainstorm/2021/0209/1196035-irish-rebellion-1641/">https://www.rte.ie/brainstorm/2021/0209/1196035-irish-rebellion-1641/</a> . Also see Phelim Ó Neill, Rory Ó Moore, Conor Maguire, Hugh Óg MacMahon at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1641">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1641</a>
1642–52	Ireland	Irish Confederate Wars	The Irish Confederate Wars (1642-1652) involved the Irish Confederates, a Catholic movement, fighting against English Parliamentary and Scottish Covenanter armies in Ireland, with the Confederates' capital at Kilkenny. Key figures like <b>Tadhg O'Connor Sligo</b> were involved, though some were excluded due to actions like the Sligo jail massacre. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Confederate_Wars">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Confederate_Wars</a> and <a href="https://www.britannica.com/event/English-Civil-Wars/The-first-English-Civil-War-1642-46#ref932099">https://www.britannica.com/event/English-Civil-Wars/The-first-English-Civil-War-1642-46#ref932099</a> . Irish Catholic Confederation (land confiscation acts of 1642 and 1652) at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cromwellian_conquest_of_Ireland">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cromwellian_conquest_of_Ireland</a>
1652	Ireland	The Act for the Settlement of Ireland	<b>The Act for the Settlement of Ireland in 1652, following the Cromwellian conquest, led to the confiscation of much of Irish Catholic-owned land, with the O'Connor clan, like others, losing their estates, which were then granted to English and Scottish settlers. Those who actively fought against the English were executed or exiled. The O'Connors lost most of their ancestral lands, particularly in Roscommon and Offaly.</b> See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_for_the_Settlement_of_Ireland_1652">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_for_the_Settlement_of_Ireland_1652</a>
1689–91	Ireland	Williamite War	This was a conflict between Jacobite supporters of King James II and Williamite supporters of Prince William of Orange. See <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/25535220">https://www.jstor.org/stable/25535220</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Aughrim">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Aughrim</a> . James II, a devout Catholic, sought to increase the power of Catholics in England, leading to the suppression of Protestants and Anglicans, including Presbyterians. The Jacobite Irish Army initially gained some ground, but Williamite forces, led by William III (Prince William of Orange), (1672–1702) and King of England, Scotland, and Ireland eventually won a series of victories. The Battle of the Boyne in 1690 was a decisive Williamite victory, leading to James II fleeing to France. The war concluded with the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. See <a href="https://www.theirishstory.com/2018/07/08/the-jacobite-williamite-war-an-overview/">https://www.theirishstory.com/2018/07/08/the-jacobite-williamite-war-an-overview/</a> and <a href="https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-the-Boyne">https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-the-Boyne</a> .  Pressures from both external and internal Irish conflicts required <b>the O'Connor families to spread out and some branches, like the O'Connor Faly, focused more on the central and eastern parts of Ireland, namely Meath and Westmeath.</b> By the 17th century, much of the O'Connor Faly's traditional power had been diminished. The <b>Battle of Aughrim (1691)</b> , was the decisive battle and marked the end of the Gaelic resistance to English rule, further eroding the influence of the O'Connors and other Gaelic families in Ireland. In the Battle of Aughrim in 1691, the "O'Connor" family, specifically <b>John O'Connor</b> , fought on the side of the Jacobite army loyal to James II. The family was catholic and had over the years suffered losses of land and prestige; after John O'Connor's attainder (the forfeiture of land and civil rights suffered as a consequence of a sentence of death for treason or felony), almost the whole property was confiscated by the crown. See <a href="https://www.dib.ie/biography/oconnor-maurice-a6604">https://www.dib.ie/biography/oconnor-maurice-a6604</a> . <b>John O'Connor, who was also MP for Philipstown in the Jacobite parliament of 1689, is said to have died fighting for James II at Aughrim in 1691 as a colonel.</b> In 1691, the bloodiest battle in Irish history took place near the village. Over 7000 people died, and the result of the battle would affect Irish history for hundreds of years.

The **O'Connor Faly** (Ó Conchobhair Fhailghe), mentioned above in the Williamite War, were a branch of the O'Connor family, an ancient Gaelic noble family in Ireland. The O'Connors were traditionally the rulers of Connacht, and the O'Connor Faly branch specifically resided in Central Ireland, particularly in **Meath and Westmeath**. The O'Connors of Faly are believed to have been a family branch that descended from **Conchobhar na Sásach (described as “of the Saxons” or “Conchobhar the English”), a King of Connacht.**

O'Connor Faly, meaning of Offaly, boasted a pedigree going back to the second century, to Cathaoir Mor who was King of Ireland. Their territory ranged from the hills of Cavan to the lakes of Westmeath and the boglands of Offaly, where Dangan

was the headquarters of their chieftain. Their name comes from Conchobhar (died 979), son of Fionn, lord of Offaly. This sept was constantly engaged in war with the invader until the middle of the sixteenth century when they were vanquished and dispossessed of most of their estates. They were still in Offaly in 1689, as Col. John O'Connor was member for Philipstown in King James II's Parliament, and they were represented by the family of O'Connor-Morris of the same county until quite recently. See <https://www.geoffoconnor.com/oconnor-history-2/>.

**Conchobhar na Sásach's** reign was brief and contested. He was installed as king by the Anglo-Norman lords of Connacht in 1185, after the death of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor), the last High King of Ireland. However, **Conchobhar na Sásach's** rule was not accepted by the native Irish of Connacht because he was seen as being too closely aligned with the English (Sasanaigh in Irish), which is reflected in his nickname "na Sásach" – meaning "of the English." His connections to the Anglo-Normans and English administration made him unpopular among the Gaelic Irish, who viewed him as a foreign-influenced ruler rather than a traditional Gaelic king. He was quickly overthrown and replaced by Conchobar Maenmaige Ua Conchobair, a son of Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor), who was a member of the traditional O'Connor dynasty. Conchobar na Sásach was subsequently killed in 1186. Conchobar na Sásach may have been known as Conchobhar mac Diarmada. He was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe. See <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/T100010A/text008.html>.

Since the **O'Connor Faly** was believed to have been in Meath and County Westmeath Ireland, it's possible that John Connor of 1741, may have been descended from this O'Connor branch, since it's believed that he emigrated from County Westmeath. This thought though remains unproven.

**But even though there is overwhelming evidence of land confiscations through various Irish/English conflicts, it's also possible that some O'Connors, Connor's, Conner's, etc., lost their lands through predatory warfare among their own families as documented from generation to generation.** Much of this is explained in a publication titled, *A historical and genealogical memoir of the O'Connors, kings of Connaught, and their descendants: / collected from the annals of Ireland, and authentic public records*, by Roderic O'Conor, Esq., Barrister At Law. Dublin: McGlashan & Gill, Upper Sackville-Street, London: Simp Kin, Marshall & Co., 1861, at: [https://archive.org/stream/historicalgeneal00ocon/historicalgeneal00ocon\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/historicalgeneal00ocon/historicalgeneal00ocon_djvu.txt), where various family members were killing off each other in order to gain wealth and property.

An extension of the Protestant Reformation, through the Puritan religious movement may also have contributed to the fate of O'Conor clans in Ireland, since the Puritans had a major effect on the British Parliament, and Ireland. At: <http://www.victorianweb.org/religion/puritan.html>, *Puritanism in England*, as described by David Cody, Associate Professor of English, Hartwick College, and George P. Landow, Professor of English and Art History, Brown University, state "The Puritan movement was a broad trend toward a militant, biblically based Calvinistic Protestantism -- with emphasis upon the 'purification' of church and society of the remnants of 'corrupt' and 'unscriptural' 'papist' ritual and dogma -- which developed within the late sixteenth and early seventeenth-century Church of England. Puritanism first emerged as an organized force in England among elements; Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, for example, dissatisfied with the compromises inherent in the religious settlement carried out under Queen Elizabeth in 1559. They sought a complete reformation both of religious and of secular life, and advocated, in consequence, the attacks upon the Anglican establishment, the emphasis upon a disciplined, godly life, and the energetic evangelical activities which characterized their movement. **The Presbyterian wing of the Puritan party was eventually defeated in Parliament, and after the suppression in 1583 of Nonconformist ministers, a minority moved to separate from the church and sought refuge first in the Netherlands and later in New England.** By the 1660s, Puritanism was firmly established amongst the gentry and the emerging middle classes of southern and eastern England, and during the English Civil Wars the Puritan 'Roundheads' fought for the parliamentary cause and formed the backbone of Cromwell's forces during the Commonwealth period. After 1646, however, the Puritan emphasis upon individualism and the individual conscience made it impossible for the movement to form a national Presbyterian church, and by 1662, when the Anglican church was re-established, Puritanism had become a loose confederation of various dissenting sects. The growing pressure for religious toleration within Britain itself was to a considerable degree a legacy of Puritanism, and its emphasis on self-discipline, individualism, responsibility, work, and asceticism was also an important influence upon the values and attitudes of the emerging middle classes." Also see: <https://www.history.com/topics/colonial-america/puritanism>.

## Plantations

The settling of English people on native Irish land was called a plantation. The new English people who arrived were called settlers or planters. The settlers got two thirds of the land, and some Irish were moved to poorer quality lands near the Shannon River. During the Cromwellian conquest, many Irish landowners were forced to move west of the Shannon River, essentially pushing them into the region considered "Connacht," see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River\\_Shannon#:~:text=In%20preparing%20a%20land%20settlement,eastern%20landholding%20for%20the%20incoming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Shannon#:~:text=In%20preparing%20a%20land%20settlement,eastern%20landholding%20for%20the%20incoming). The arrival of these new settlers to Ireland however created a lot of unrest as the Irish clans wanted their land back and often attacked the new settlers.

English settlers had to promise to build stone houses and to have weapons in case they were attacked by Gaelic clans. They were not allowed to mix with Irish families or to marry them. They were forbidden even to have them as servants or to rent land to them. This was because the queen only wanted English speaking loyal subjects living in the plantation areas.

Any Irish who lived in the western part of the planted lands had to promise to obey English laws. **The queen ordered that the confiscated lands of O'Mores and O'Connors should be divided into two counties.** The area called Laois by the Irish was given the new name of Queen's County and its main town was called Maryborough (today it is called Portlaoise). Offaly was called King's County, after Mary's husband King Philip II, and its main town was called Philipstown (today it is called Daingean).

At <https://laoisplantationproject.weebly.com/omoores-and-oconnors.html>, says that the O' Connors (of Offaly) were the family that ruled during the Laois and Offaly Plantation. They raided the Pale on many occasions by stealing many of their goods. The Pale was a strip of land in Ireland that stretched from Dublin to Louth. It was established in the late 14th century after the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169. The Pale became the base of English rule in Ireland. The Pale was made up of county Dublin, **Meath**, Louth and parts of Kildare and was ruled by the English. The people within the Pale were angry with the O' Connors and decided to raid them. The people from the Pale came down and drove the O' Connors off their land. The O' Connors were then given very boggy land beside the Shannon River. The O' Connors rioted with the English on their land till they got it back. Eventually the English were afraid of the Irish and decided to go back to England.

In the publication titled *TRANSACTIONS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS* at: <http://images.library.wisc.edu/WI/EFacs/transactions/WT1975/reference/wi.wt1975.gwdunleavy.pdf>, in a subpart titled *A CASE STUDY IN THE DECELTIFICIZATION OF IRELAND: THE O'CONORS OF CONNACHT*, by Janet E. Dunleavy and Gareth W. Dunleavy, University of Wisconsin, 1975, page 132, Vol. 63 (Page 4 of a 10 page pdf), states that "The growing power of the English Puritan Parliament during the reign of Charles I alarmed the Irish, however, and Charles O'Connor Don, who succeeded Sir Hugh, became one of the leaders of a confederation of Catholic and Irish Connachtmen which met for the purpose of planning how best to resist this new threat. Their confederation was short-lived.

**Following the Rebellion of 1641, in the land confiscation acts of 1642 and 1652, Hugh O'Connor Don, son of Charles, was stripped of his land and was listed as one of a number of dangerous Irishmen, excluded from all pardon.** He and his son, among many others like them, fled to the Continent (Paris, France), where they joined the Duke of Gloucester's regiment which served the exiled English king, Charles II (Henry Stuart, Duke of Gloucester, byname Henry of Oatlands, b. July 8, 1639, Oatlands, Surrey, England, d. Sept. 13, 1660, London. Henry was the brother of Charles II of England). Under English kings, the Irish had not fared well; under Cromwell, clearly their lot would have been far worse had they remained in Ireland. Their only hope, they believed, was the restoration of the monarchy followed by a reward for loyalty to the Crown during the Cromwellian period. Restoration of the monarchy, however, brought only slight relief to the Irish Catholics who had served Charles II. In 1660, approximately one-tenth of the lands claimed by Hugh O'Connor Don was returned to him. Additional confiscations further diminished the wealth and influence of once powerful Irish Catholic families, following the defeat of James II at the Battle of the Boyne, thirty years later. Caught in a struggle for mere physical survival, the remnants of the Gaelic aristocracy had little to give to the preservation of their Gaelic heritage. In 1695 the first of the Penal Laws was passed: for the next 134 years the struggle of Irish Catholics in Ireland was no longer to recover what they had lost in land, wealth, influence, and cultural traditions, but merely to retain what little they still had. Gone were the dreams of once more inaugurating a proud King of Connacht on the mound at Carnfree, of presenting him

with the white wand and fitting him with the symbolic shoe. Gone were the hopes of new Brehon assemblies on the hillsides of Connacht. Gone were the poets and satirists who guaranteed treaties between the kings of Connacht and other provincial kings, threatening one who would break a treaty with a satire that would shame him across the land. Donough a Lia, great-grandson of Sir Hugh O'Connor, lived as a small farmer, tilling the ground at Kilmactranny, Co. Sligo. **To his sons he often said, "Boys, you must not be impudent to the poor. Remember, I am the son of a gentleman, but you are the sons of a ploughman."**

The Act for the Settlement of Ireland (1652) did lead to widespread land confiscation and its transfer to English and Scottish settlers after the Cromwellian conquest (1649-1653), affecting Irish Catholics in the areas east of the Shannon River. The act authorized the confiscation of vast amounts of land owned by Irish Catholics and other Irish, including some Protestant Royalists, and the transfer of that land to English and Scottish settlers, known as "Adventurers," who had loaned the Parliament money to suppress the rebellion, were granted the confiscated lands.

The above evidence appears to be convincing, that several O'Connor/O'Connor/Connor/Conner lands were confiscated, if not all of their lands were confiscated at some point, since there are many examples of various family lands confiscated shown previously, when this could have happened. But when, where and under what circumstances specifically the confiscation of lands owned by John Conner of 1741, or his ancestors owned, is unknown. As John of 1741 didn't come to America until about 1766-1767, it would seem somewhat late for him to lose his wealth and property by such a date, since the timing doesn't appear to be consistent when lands were lost through rebellion, insurrection, or confiscation in Ireland as shown above, since they appear earlier. So, it's possible that it was a direct family ancestor of John of 1741's who lost his wealth and property, causing many, many people named Conner of various spellings to emigrate to America over time.

### **The Oliver Cromwell Effect**

The extent of Cromwell's brutality in Ireland has been strongly debated. Some historians argue that Cromwell never accepted that he was responsible for the killing of civilians in Ireland, claiming that he had acted harshly but only against those "in arms." Other historians, however, cite Cromwell's contemporary reports to London including that of 27 September 1649 in which he lists the slaying of 3,000 military personnel, followed by the phrase "and many inhabitants." A key surviving statement of Cromwell's own views on the conquest of Ireland is his Declaration of the lord lieutenant of Ireland for the undeceiving of deluded and seduced people of January 1650. **In this he was scathing about Catholicism, saying that "I shall not, where I have the power... suffer the exercise of the Mass."**

Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell was the great-grandson of Richard Cromwell, Thomas Cromwell's nephew. He attended Cambridge University where he gained a reputation for his commitment to Puritanism. In 1620 he married Elizabeth Bourchier and the couple had two sons. In 1628 he became Member of Parliament for Huntingdon. In 1640 he was elected to the Long Parliament as Member for Cambridge, although he played no prominent part in the government.

No greater effect of how Puritan dogma might have affected Ireland, particularly during the English Civil Wars (1642–1651), also known as The Wars of the Three Kingdoms than was the various actions of Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell (b. 25 April 1599, d. 3 September 1658) an English military and political leader. He served as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland "and of the dominions thereto belonging" from 1653 until his death, acting simultaneously as head of state and head of government of the new republic.

The Cromwell family is an English aristocratic family. Its most famous members are Thomas Cromwell, 1st Earl of Essex, b. abt. 1485, d. 28 July 1540, was an English lawyer and statesman, who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII of England from 1532 to 1540, when he was beheaded on orders of the King. The line of Oliver Cromwell descends from Richard Williams (alias Cromwell), son of Thomas Cromwell's sister Katherine and her husband Morgan Williams. Thomas Cromwell was one of the strongest and most powerful proponents of the English Reformation. Oliver Cromwell was distantly related to Thomas Cromwell through their shared great-great-grandfather, Morgan Williams.

Oliver Cromwell was one of the signatories of King Charles I's death warrant in 1649, and he dominated the short-lived Commonwealth of England as a member of the Rump Parliament (1649–1653). He was selected to take command of the English campaign in Ireland in 1649–1650. Cromwell's forces defeated the Confederate and Royalist coalition in



Ireland and occupied the country, ending the Irish Confederate Wars. During this period, a series of Penal Laws were passed against Roman Catholics (a significant minority in England and Scotland but the vast majority in Ireland), and a substantial amount of their land was confiscated. Cromwell also led a campaign against the Scottish army between 1650 and 1651.

Catholicism was never formally banned in Ireland. However, Catholics in Ireland faced significant legal and social discrimination under Penal Laws imposed by the British government, particularly during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Here's a breakdown of the situation:

Penal Laws (not an outright ban): These laws, enacted from the late 1600s onwards, aimed to suppress Catholicism and maintain Protestant dominance. They imposed various restrictions on Catholics, including:

- Land ownership limitations (preventing Catholics from owning or inheriting land),
- Restrictions on education (Catholics were barred from establishing or attending schools),
- Exclusion from public office (Catholics could not hold positions in government, the judiciary, or the military), and
- Limitations on religious practices (restrictions on Catholic worship and the presence of Catholic clergy).

See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic\\_Church\\_in\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church_in_Ireland).

On 20 April 1653, Cromwell dismissed the Rump Parliament by force, setting up a short-lived nominated assembly known as Barebone's Parliament before being invited by his fellow leaders to rule as Lord Protector of England (which included Wales at the time), Scotland, and Ireland from 16 December 1653. As a ruler, he executed an aggressive and effective foreign policy. He died from natural causes in 1658 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. **The Royalists returned to power along with King Charles II in 1660, and they had his corpse dug up, hung in chains, and beheaded.**

Oliver Cromwell is one of the most controversial figures in the history of the British Isles, considered a regicidal dictator by historians such as David Sharp, a military dictator by Winston Churchill, and a hero of liberty by John Milton, Thomas Carlyle, and Samuel Rawson Gardiner. His tolerance of Protestant sects did not extend to Catholics; his measures against them in Ireland have been characterized by some as genocidal or near genocidal, and his record is harshly criticized in Ireland, see *God's Executioner, Oliver Cromwell and the Conquest of Ireland*, by Micheál Ó Siochrú, Faber & Faber, 2009. Although Cromwell was selected as one of the ten greatest Britons of all time in a 2002 BBC poll.

Cromwell led a Parliamentary invasion of Ireland from 1649–50. Parliament's key opposition was the military threat posed by the alliance of the Irish Confederate Catholics ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_Ireland)) and English Royalists (signed in 1649). The Confederate-Royalist alliance was judged to be the biggest single threat facing the Commonwealth. However, the political situation in Ireland in 1649 was extremely fractured: there were also separate forces of Irish Catholics who were opposed to the Royalist alliance, and Protestant Royalist forces that were gradually moving towards Parliament. Cromwell said in a speech to the army Council on 23 March that "I had rather be overthrown by a Cavalierish interest than a Scotch interest; I had rather be overthrown by a Scotch interest than an Irish interest and I think of all this is the most dangerous".

Cromwell's hostility to the Irish was religious as well as political. He was passionately opposed to the Catholic Church, which he saw as denying the primacy of the Bible in favor of papal and clerical authority, and which he blamed for suspected tyranny and persecution of Protestants in continental Europe. Cromwell's association of Catholicism with persecution was deepened with the Irish Rebellion of 1641 ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish\\_Rebellion\\_of\\_1641](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Rebellion_of_1641)). This rebellion, although intended to be bloodless, was marked by massacres of English and Scottish Protestant settlers by Irish ("Gaels") and Old English in Ireland, and Highland Scot Catholics in Ireland. These settlers had settled on land seized from former, native Catholic owners to make way for the non-native Protestants. These factors contributed to the brutality of the Cromwell military campaign in Ireland.

The English Parliament had planned to re-conquer Ireland since 1641 and had already sent an invasion force there in 1647. Cromwell's invasion of 1649 was much larger and, with the civil war in England over, could be regularly reinforced and re-

supplied. His nine-month military campaign was brief and effective, though it did not end the war in Ireland. Before his invasion, Parliamentary forces held only outposts in Dublin and Derry. When he departed Ireland, they occupied most of the eastern and northern parts of the country. After his landing at Dublin on 15 August 1649 (itself only recently defended from an Irish and English Royalist attack at the Battle of Rathmines), Cromwell took the fortified port towns of Drogheda and Wexford to secure logistical supply from England. At the Siege of Drogheda in September 1649, Cromwell's troops killed nearly 3,500 people after the town's capture, comprising around 2,700 Royalist soldiers and all the men in the town carrying arms, including some civilians, prisoners and Roman Catholic priests. Cromwell wrote afterwards that, "I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future, which are satisfactory grounds for such actions, which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret."

At the Siege of Wexford in October 1649, another massacre took place under confusing circumstances. It was a massacre of Catholic soldiers and civilians that occurred during Oliver Cromwell's campaign in Ireland. The campaign was part of Parliament's efforts to end support for the exiled King Charles II. It resulted in an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 dead or wounded. While Cromwell was apparently trying to negotiate surrender terms, some of his soldiers broke into the town, killed 2,000 Irish troops and up to 1,500 civilians, and burned much of the town. After the taking of Drogheda, Cromwell sent a column north to Ulster to secure the north of the country and went on to besiege Waterford, Kilkenny and Clonmel in Ireland's south-east. Kilkenny surrendered on terms, as did many other towns like New Ross and Carlow, but Cromwell failed to take Waterford, and at the siege of Clonmel in May 1650 he lost up to 2,000 men in abortive assaults before the town surrendered. See <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/oliver-cromwell-lord-protector#:~:text=Model%20Army%2C%20c1645-,Ireland,Catholic%20soldiers%20and%20civilians%20alike, and https://www.olivercromwell.org/wordpress/ireland/>.

One of his major victories in Ireland was diplomatic rather than military. With the help of Roger Boyle, 1st Earl of Orrery, Cromwell persuaded the Protestant Royalist troops in Cork to change sides and fight with the Parliament. At this point, word reached Cromwell that Charles II (son of Charles I) had landed in Scotland from exile in France and been proclaimed King by the Covenanter regime. Cromwell therefore returned to England from Youghal on 26 May 1650 to counter this threat.

The Parliamentary conquest of Ireland dragged on for almost three years after Cromwell's departure. The campaigns under Cromwell's successors Henry Ireton and Edmund Ludlow mostly consisted of long sieges of fortified cities and guerrilla warfare in the countryside. The last Catholic-held town, Galway, surrendered in April 1652 and the last Irish Catholic troops capitulated in April of the following year.

A publication called *The Irish landed gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland*, by John O'Hart, at: <https://durrushistory.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/irishlandedgentr00ohar.pdf>, explains in part Cromwell's military conquest of Ireland, particularly after the Confederate Wars, **led to the displacement of the Catholic population and the confiscation of their lands, which were then distributed to English and Scottish settlers.** The displacement of the Catholic population and confiscation of their lands in Ireland was a multi-stage process, but the most significant period of large-scale dispossession occurred during the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland (1649-1653) and the subsequent Act for the Settlement of Ireland (1652). This led to a major expulsion of Old English Catholic landowners, replaced by New English and English landowners. The change in landownership took place almost entirely in the eight years between 1652 and 1660. So, if our John Connor of 1741 lost land through confiscation, during this time period, it would seem that one of his direct ancestors must have been the one to lose the land because John would not have been born then. In this publication it shows four entries for Conner, 17 entries for Connor, four entries for O'Conner and 36 entries for O'Connor who lost land through confiscations. This publication gives first names of the above surnames and baronies they lived in, but not knowing who a direct ancestor, probably at least a great grandfather of John Connor was whose land was confiscated, it's impossible to tell who and where this land was lost.

Several references and sources to members of the Connor family who were listed as Forfeited Proprietors in Ireland:

1. Connor, Philip: Listed as a forfeited proprietor in County Offaly (King's County) in the 1650s, with an estate valued at £100 per annum (source: Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1647-1660).

2. **Connor, James: Listed as a forfeited proprietor in County Westmeath in the 1690s, with an estate valued at £50 per annum (source: Acts of the Parliament of Ireland, 1692-1695).** Since County Westmeath was supposedly the birthplace of John Connor of 1741, James Connor is likely related to him, possibly a direct ancestor, perhaps a grandfather or great grandfather, whose land was confiscated.
3. Connor, Thomas: Listed as a forfeited proprietor in County Galway in the 1650s, with an estate valued at £200 per annum (source: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, T/939/1).
4. Connor, Patrick: Listed as a forfeited proprietor in County Roscommon in the 1690s, with an estate valued at £30 per annum (source: National Archives of Ireland, M/5565).

Additional Oliver Cromwell sources, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver\\_Cromwell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell), <https://www.historyonthenet.com/english-civil-war-oliver-cromwell>, [https://medium.com/@sophie\\_61522/the-curse-of-cromwell-irelands-most-hated-englishman-041ef43a5a42](https://medium.com/@sophie_61522/the-curse-of-cromwell-irelands-most-hated-englishman-041ef43a5a42), <https://emilywinsauer.com/blog/the-idea-of-irish-history>, and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Cromwell#Descendants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cromwell#Descendants).

## The Disappearance of the "O" in O'Connor

An Act of Parliament during the reign of Henry VIII, b. 28 June 1491, d. 28 January 1547, King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547 required them to, and many of them did, give up their Irish names. Some of the sons, leaving home, wanted to lose themselves in the new country (America). Also, of those who came to this new country, many dropped the "O" because of the intense feeling of the Quakers against the Irish people. Source: *The O'Conner-Conner-Simmons families*, Lula Price (O'Conner) Cox, Southern Pines, N.C., W.E. Cox, Jr., 1941.

In the publication *The Decline of the Gaelic Aristocracy* by John Cunningham and *Anglicisation and the Irish Surnames* by D. H. Green, state the O'Connor family, like many other Gaelic families in Ireland, was affected by the English policy of anglicization, especially in the 17th century. The "O" prefix in Irish surnames (such as O'Connor) traditionally indicated "descendant of," a mark of Gaelic heritage and nobility. However, as English control over Ireland expanded, especially under the Tudors and later the Stuarts, the English government attempted to impose English customs and laws on the Irish population, which included a push to "anglicize" Gaelic names.

For the O'Connors, this process of anglicization meant that the family and others like them were pressured to drop the "O" and adopt simpler, English-style surnames. This was seen as a way to conform to English societal norms and diminish the distinct Gaelic identity that the "O" signified. Many Gaelic Irish families, particularly those with noble or chieftain status, were coerced or encouraged to abandon the Gaelic prefixes as part of the English efforts to control the Irish nobility and reduce their influence.

The O'Connors were also involved in various conflicts with English forces, particularly during the 16th and 17th centuries. After the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland (1649-1653), land confiscations and the displacement of the Gaelic aristocracy were widespread. Many Irish families, including the O'Connors, had their lands taken, and in some cases, they were required to adopt English names or titles as part of their survival and integration into the new social order. Thus, dropping the "O" was part of a broader trend where many Irish families were forced to abandon their Gaelic heritage to survive under English rule, particularly during times of repression and land confiscation.

An example of adopting an English name appears to be John (O'Conner) Conner, b. abt. 5 January 1715, Antrim, Ireland, d. 7 August 1787, Culpeper County, Virginia, discussed earlier on page 50, about this John being a Baptist and rejecting Catholicism, it's quite possible that John Connor/Conner of 1741, or his ancestors faced a similar situation, if their ancestry was Catholic and turned to Presbyterianism to survive. There have been continuing conflicts between Catholics and Protestants in Ireland over hundreds of years, although these conflicts appear to be as much about culture and politics, as well as about religion, as the following resources show: <https://passage-new.cappelendamm.no/c453153/artikkel/vis.html?tid=498532>, <https://www.quora.com/Why-do-Protestants-and-Catholics-fight-in-Ireland>, and <https://msu.edu/course/eng/366/johnsen/restrict/mccroskey1.html>. Certainly, these conflicts and confiscations somehow could have led to a falling out over religion, culture, politics or all three, between the ancestors of John of 1741, John himself and his family, he left behind in Ireland.

It's possible too, that all of the clans/septs of O'Connor may at one time been entirely Catholic after turning to Christianity in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century. And because they lost the great majority of their lands regardless of reason, they may have either been forced to turn to the Protestant religion in order to survive, if Catholicism was suppressed or ended; they chose willingly to join a Protestant religion, because of various disagreements with the Catholic religion, the English monarchy, or within their own families; or somehow were converted to the Protestant religion as a result of the Protestant reformation of the 16th and 17th centuries, which primarily occurred from 1517 through 1648, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformation>.

On the site [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tairrdelbach\\_Ua\\_Conchobair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tairrdelbach_Ua_Conchobair), says in part, "However, it was at this point, in the year 1144, that Conchobar (Connor), the heir to the throne, was assassinated while governing the kingdom of Mide (Meath). He was killed by a Meath lord or noble who had deemed him unfit or unworthy to govern the province. Toirdelbach (Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair) did not make the same mistake twice or risk the life of another of his sons and instead divided the kingdom of Meath between three kings loyal to him; modern County Westmeath was given to the Northern Uí Néill, and 'East Meath' was divided between the Ua Ruaircs (O'Rourkes) of Breifne (modern counties Leitrim and Cavan) and the third was given to the King of Leinster." At [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Neill\\_dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Neill_dynasty), says "The clan (Uí Néill) is not mentioned in the Annals of Ireland between the 1080s and 1160s, during which period they emerged from a "very murky background." In 1167, King Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair (Connor) at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruaidr%C3%AD\\_Ua\\_Conchobair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruaidr%C3%AD_Ua_Conchobair), of Ireland marched north and split the kingdom of Ailech into two areas. The portion north of Slieve Gallion was given to Niall Mac Lochlainn (McLaughlin), with the portion south of Slieve Gallion given to Áed Ua Néill ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%81ed\\_in\\_Mac%C3%A1em\\_T%C3%B3inlesc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%81ed_in_Mac%C3%A1em_T%C3%B3inlesc)). The two rival dynasties contested for control over Tir Eoghain until the battle of Caimeirge in 1241, where the O'Neills killed the MacLoughlin leadership. Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, anglicised as Turlough Mór O'Connor (1088-1156), was King of Connacht (1106-1156) and High King of Ireland (ca. 1120-1156). See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tairrdelbach\\_Ua\\_Conchobair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tairrdelbach_Ua_Conchobair), where it says that he had six wives and 26 children. At <https://www.geni.com/people/Toirdelbach-Ua-Conchobair-High-King-of-Ireland/6000000008248298844>, lists his ancestry and descendants. Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair (Connor), the Uí Néill and MacLoughlin (McLaughlin) families had a relationship somewhat consistent with what has been described in the publication *Portrait and biographical album of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Mich.*, from above, published in 1891. Certainly, Connor and McLaughlin families were intertwined in New York State and Michigan as described in this publication.

Indeed, Conner/Connor/O'Connor families in Ireland lost their properties, wealth, and their lives, through various insurrections discussed above as well as including the Williamite-Jacobite War between 1688-1691, when Dutch-born Protestant King William of Orange, defeated the army of Catholic King James II or in 1556/1557, Queen Mary Tudor took the lands of the Gaelic clans the O'Mores and O'Connors and gave these lands to loyal English settlers. The arrival of these new settlers to Ireland however created a lot of unrest as the Irish clans wanted their land back and often attacked the new settlers. See "Attacks by the O'Connors," at <https://meathhistoryhub.ie/longwood/>. During Mary's five-year reign, 1553-1558, around 280 Protestants were burned at the stake for refusing to convert to Catholicism, and a further 800 fled the country. This religious persecution earned her the notorious nickname 'Bloody Mary' among subsequent generations. See <https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/mary-i-facts-myths>. John Connor of 1741 and many of his descendants were of the Presbyterian (Protestant) faith, knowing this, authors are unsure how their faith in America was arrived at, unless they were Presbyterians in Ireland and/or Scotland. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church\\_of\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Scotland) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish\\_Gaelic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_Gaelic).

## GENEALOGY OF THE O'CONNOR FAMILY

*A Genealogical History of Irish Families: With Their Crests and Armorial Bearings*, by John Rooney, originally published in 1837, at <https://dn720501.ca.archive.org/0/items/genealogicalhist00roon/genealogicalhist00roon.pdf>, book page 54, suggests that the "O'Connor family is descended from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. This family embraced the four following branches: The O'Connor Don, the O'Connor Sligo, the O'Connor Roe, and the O'Connor Corcumroe. The founder of the O'Connors Don, O'Connors Roe, and O'Connors Corcumroe was Muiredach, or Mulrooney Mullethan, or Mulrooney the Bold, King of Connaught, who died 700 A.D., ancestor of that branch of the Hy Brune tribe (Uí Briúin) called after him the Clanna Mulrooney, and which subsequently attained the dignity of a separate tribe. Besides other families, the O'Connors Don, O'Connors Sligo, O'Connors Roe, and O'Connors Corcumroe belonged to the Clanna

Mulrooney. The founders of the O'Connor Sligo were Tourlough More, of the line of Muiredach or Mulrooney Mullethan, and Brian Laighneach, of the same line. The chiefs of the O'Conors Don were styled Princes of Siol and Kings of Connaught; those of the O'Conors Sligo, Princes of Siol Murray; those of the O'Conors Roe, Princes of Fergal; and those of the O'Conors Corcumroe, Princes of Corcumruadh."

In Irish origin myths, Míl Espáine or Míl Espáne (later Latinized as Milesius) is the mythical ancestor of the final inhabitants of Ireland. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%ADl\\_Esp%C3%A1ine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%ADl_Esp%C3%A1ine), <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L6M4-Q8X/milesius-m%C3%ADl-esp%C3%A1ine-king-of-gaels-ben-bile-1766%20BC-1287%20BC>, and <https://www.geni.com/people/Milesius-Galamh-Lebor-Gab%C3%A1lla-%C3%89renn/6000000003148535007>. At <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cnoelldunc/genealogy/Ancient/Milesius/A1.htm>, says that Milesius of Spain, King of Braganza, was the Father of the Irish Race. Also see <https://www.geni.com/people/Milesius-Galamh-Lebor-Gab%C3%A1lla-%C3%89renn/6000000003148535007> and <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/L6M4-Q8X/milesius-m%C3%ADl-esp%C3%A1ine-king-of-gaels-ben-bile-1766%20BC-1287%20BC>.

In the article on BREPOLS Online, titled *Tracing the Sons of Brión: The R1b-A259 Y-DNA Subclade and the Uí Briúin Dynasty of Connacht*, at <https://www.brepolsonline.net/doi/abs/10.1484/J.PERIT.5.136859?download=true&journalCode=perit>, suggests the haplogroup of the sons of Brión is R1b-A259. On page 37 of this publication, the authors state that "It appears the most common male haplogroup from the "Connor" 37-marker YDNA ongoing study at FTDNA is R-M269. . . Looking at the results of one of the testers whose result through this test shows a further defined haplogroup of R-BY135613. The tree of mankind map of this haplogroup is at <http://scaledinnovation.com/gg/snpTracker.html?snp=R-BY135613>, shows eventually a connection with Scotland, which the authors believe that our Conner/Connor line has some sort of relationship with." When comparing R1b-A259 with R-BY135613 (perhaps Scottish) at <https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-BY135613/compare/R-A259>, shows "Haplogroups R-BY135613 and R-A259 share a common ancestor (R-DF13) that is estimated to have been born around 2500 BCE."

The Uí Briúin were a royal dynasty of Connacht. Their eponymous apical ancestor was Brión, son of Eochaid Mugmedon and Mongfind, and an elder half-brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages. They formed part of the Connachta, along with the Uí Fiachrach and Uí Ailello, putative descendants of Eochaid Mugmedon's sons Fiachra and Ailill. The Uí Ailello were later replaced as the third of the Three Connachta, through genealogical sleight of hand, by the Uí Maine.

The Uí Briúin clan divided into multiple septs, the three major ones being:

- The Uí Briúin Aí, named for the region they controlled—Mag nAí, the lands around the ancient centre of Connacht, Cruachan in modern County Roscommon. The most notable sept of the Uí Briúin Aí was the Síol Muireadaigh, from whom the ruling families of **Ó Conchubhair (O'Connor)** and MacDermot descended.
- The Uí Briúin Bréifne, whose high medieval kingdom of Bréifne lay in modern County Cavan and County Leitrim. The Ó Ruairc (O'Rourke) dynasty was the senior sept of the Uí Briúin Bréifne. Other septs included, The Ó Raghallaigh (O'Reilly), Mág Tighearnán (McKiernan) and Mág Samhradháin (McGovern).
- The Uí Briúin Seóla, who were centred on Maigh Seóla in modern County Galway. The Ó Flaithbheartaigh kings of Iar Connacht and their kin, the Clann Cosgraigh, belong to this branch.

The Uí Briúin kings of Connacht were drawn exclusively from these three branches. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U%C3%ADl\\_Bri%C3%A1in](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U%C3%ADl_Bri%C3%A1in) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor\\_dynasty#:~:text=The%20O'Connor%20dynasty%20\(Middle,of%20Connacht%20up%20until%201475](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor_dynasty#:~:text=The%20O'Connor%20dynasty%20(Middle,of%20Connacht%20up%20until%201475).

In Irish genealogy, "Brión" refers to a legendary ancestor considered the progenitor of the Uí Briúin dynasty in Connacht, while "O'Connor" is a surname stemming from the lineage of Conchobhar, a King of Connacht, meaning that Brión's descendants are connected to the O'Connor family through their shared ancestry in the Connacht region; essentially, the O'Connor clan is a branch of the Uí Briúin dynasty descended from Conchobhar.

Key points about Brión and O'Connor genealogy:

### Brión:

- Considered the eponymous ancestor of the Uí Briúin dynasty.
- According to Irish tradition, Brión was the son of Eochaid Mugmedóin, a significant figure in Connacht history.
- The Uí Briúin lineage at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Macechach-1#:~:text=Br%C3%B3n%20mac%20Echach%20Muigmed%C3%B3in%20was,Bri%C3%B3n%20became%20King%20of%20Connaught>, is associated with several prominent families in Connacht, including the O'Connors. Also see the publications, *Notes on the History of the Kingdom of Bréifne* by Micheal O'Dufgeannain at <https://cavantownlands.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Notes-on-the-History-of-the-Kingdom-of-Breifne.pdf> and *The early history and sub-divisions of the kingdom of Bréifne*, by Paul MacCotter at [https://www.academia.edu/21545042/The\\_early\\_history\\_and\\_sub\\_divisions\\_of\\_the\\_kingdom\\_of\\_Br%C3%A9ifne](https://www.academia.edu/21545042/The_early_history_and_sub_divisions_of_the_kingdom_of_Br%C3%A9ifne). To read this last publication, you must first register (free) on this site.

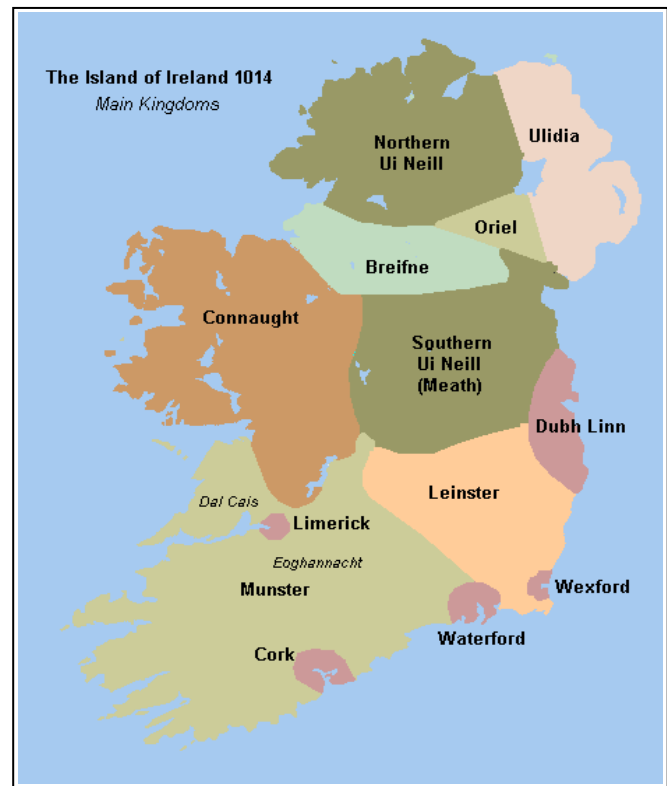
### O'Connor:

- The surname "O'Connor" translates to "descendant of Conor" in Irish, referring to Conchobhar, a King of Connacht.
- The O'Connor clan is considered a major branch of the Uí Briúin dynasty.
- Notable O'Connors include Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair (1088 - 1156) at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LV9P-R3G/high-king-toirdelbach-m%C3%B3r-ua-conchobair-of-ireland-1088-1156>, and Ruaidrí Ua Conchobhair (1116 - 1198), at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/K1TC-SJ2/ruaidr%C3%AD-mactairrdelbach-ua-conchobair-1136-1198>, who were High Kings of Ireland.

Because our Conner/Connor family has its roots in Ireland and likely somehow in Scotland, it's quite likely that our surname was somehow derived from O'Connor an anglicized form of the Gaelic Ó Conchobhair 'descendant of Conchobhar,' a personal name which is said to have begun as Cú Chobhair, from cú 'hound' (genitive con) + cobhar 'desiring', i.e. 'hound of desire.' Present-day bearers of the surname O'Connor and its derived surnames, such as Conner and Connor, claim descent from a 10th-century king of Connacht of this name. In Irish legend, Conchobhar was a king of Ulster who lived at around the time of Christ and who adopted the youthful Cú Chulainn. See the Dictionary of American Family Names at <https://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=o%27connor>. Also see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor\\_dynasty#:~:text=The%20O'Conor%20dynasty%20\(Middle,of%20Connacht%20up%20until%201475](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor_dynasty#:~:text=The%20O'Conor%20dynasty%20(Middle,of%20Connacht%20up%20until%201475).

### Historic Kings of Connacht and the last High Kings of Ireland

It's believed that the surname Conner or Connor derives from O'Conor (Middle Irish: Ó Concúbair; Modern Irish: Ó Concúir, often Anglicized as O'Connor), is an Irish princely and noble family of Gaelic origin who were the historic Kings of Connacht and the last High Kings of Ireland before the Norman invasion (1169–1175), see <https://www.wikiwand.com/en/O%27Conor>.



The Ireland Story graphic, courtesy of [www.irelandstory.com](http://www.irelandstory.com); and [www.wesleyjohnston.com-users-ireland-maps-historical-map1014.gif](http://www.wesleyjohnston.com-users-ireland-maps-historical-map1014.gif)

At: <https://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Conner>, says that it “is common outside Ireland for the clan name O'Connor to lose its Gaelic identity and to be found spelt as Conor, Connor, Connors, Connar and Conner, but all are originally descendants of " O'Conchobhair."

## My True Ancestry

Here's the breakdown of author Haynor's autosomal DNA (both male and female ancestry) that was provided by My True Ancestry at <https://mytrueancestry.com/> that applies to both Irish and Scottish ancestry:

### Percentage of male Haplogroup YDNA

**7.76% male “R1a” YDNA** - Specifically, this author's results show **R1a1a1b1a3a1, also known as R-CTS4179**, is a paternal lineage (YDNA) found in populations across the United Kingdom and Ireland. **R1a1a1b1a3b, also known as R-Z287** is a Y-chromosome haplogroup that **gives an indication of possible Scottish royalty**.

**79.6% male “R1b” YDNA** - Is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe, reaching over 80% of the population in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, western Wales, the Atlantic fringe of France, the Basque country and Catalonia. Specifically, **it lists several R1b's for Haynor, such as Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1, also known as R-M222** is among Irish males, particularly in the northwest, and is often associated with the **descendants of the semi-legendary king Niall of the Nine Hostages of the Uí Néill dynasty**. **R1b1a1b1a1 and R1b1a1b1a1a2, also known as R-M269 are common Y-DNA haplogroups**, particularly prevalent in Western Europe, including Ireland. **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1, also known as R-M222, is a dominant Y-chromosome haplogroup in Ireland**, particularly in the northwest, and is associated with the kings of medieval Ireland, including Niall of the Nine Hostages. Descendants of the **Irish clan Ó Conchobhair, often associated with the historical Kings of Connacht, are typically found within the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a2, particularly the R-L21 subclade, which is dominant in Ireland** and other parts of Western Europe. All the haplogroups in this section also show an indication of linking to English, Scottish, Portuguese, Belgium and/or Bulgarian royalty.

### Percentage of female Haplogroup mtDNA

**0.60% female “C” mtDNA** - The “C” mtDNA for Haynor is recorded as **C4a1a**. The woman who founded this line lived between 2,100 and 8,000 years ago (Behar et al 2012b). It appears the “C” line, over time, migrated from Northeast Asia into Denmark, Sweden, France, **Scotland**, Iceland and even Canada.

**0.97% female “J” mtDNA** - The highest frequencies of mtDNA “J” in Europe are found in Cornwall (20%), Wales (15%), Iceland (14%), Denmark (13.5%), Sardinia (13%), **Scotland (12.5%), England (11.5%)**, Switzerland (11.5%), the Netherlands (11%), and Romania (11%). **Specifically, for Haynor, it lists J2a, which shows potential Scottish royalty**.

**13.9% - female “H” mtDNA** - Today, around 40% of all maternal lineages in Europe belong to haplogroup “H.” Haynor's “H” mtDNA, is recorded as: **H1**, Western European; **H1a**, found throughout Europe, in Neolithic Spain and southern France; **H1ab1**, Italy; **H1ag1**, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom; **H2a1** and **H2a1a**, Eastern Europe, the North Caucasus and Central Asia, including **Ireland, England, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania; H2a2a1**, Europe, including Russia, Sweden, Finland, **England, Scotland, Germany; H2a2b4, England and Ireland; H4a1a4b**, found across Europe, including Germany, **England, Scotland**, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Bulgaria, and Russia; **H6a, H6a1a and H6a1b2**, Western Europe, including Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, **also England; H46, Ireland** and Germany.

## Irish Ó Conchobhair

According to the *Surnames of Ireland*, by Edward MacLysaght, Dublin: Irish Academic Press, multiple editions (1st ed. 1957; revised later), “Ó Conchobhar” (or “O'Conor”) and “Ua Conchobhair” are both Irish forms of the same surname, meaning “descendant of Conchobar”. “O' Conchobhar” is the anglicized form, while “Ua Conchobhair” is the original Gaelic form.



The O'Connor family seat is Clonalis House outside Castlerea in County Roscommon. The O'Connor family can trace their lineage back to the 5th century without dispute. Many ancient records suggest they descend from the Milesian kings, at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milesians\\_\(Irish\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milesians_(Irish)) whose pedigree ultimately leads to Japheth the son of Noah, ten generations off the Biblical Adam. The clan's name originated in the 10th century as a derivative of its founder Conchobar mac Taidg Mór. The family has contributed to Irish society in art, history, language, politics, diplomacy, etc., before, during and after foreign rule in Ireland. The paternal line descends from the Connachta's Uí Briúin Ai. The current O'Connor Don is Desmond O'Connor Don (b. 22 September 1938) who lives in Rotherfield, East Sussex in England. See O'Connor dynasty. (2024, December 10). In *Wikipedia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor\\_dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor_dynasty). Also see: <https://gw.geneanet.org/prodigue?lang=en&n=ua+conchobair+o+connor&oc=0&p=ruaidri+rory>.

The clan O' Connor has six distinct septs (Irish clans) originally from Connacht, located in different parts of Ireland, comes from the Irish O'Conchobhair, probably meaning "Chief or Patron of Warriors," although some ancestral sources suggest means "lover of hounds or wolf-lover."

The O'Conchobhair septs were located in Sligo/Roscommon (Connacht), Derry, Offaly/Laois (O Offaly), Clare (Corco Modhruadh), Cork, and Kerry (Ciarraige). The largest sept is now believed located in Munster (County Kerry). Historically, the clan is the most famous of the Irish, representing the last true Irish Monarchy. Source: <https://irelandroots.com/oconnor.htm>.

The O'Connor kings claimed to be descendants of Conn Cétchathach (of the Hundred Battles), son of Fedlimid Rechtmar, who flourished in the 2nd century AD. In Irish tradition, the first of a line of Irish kings who survived into the 11th century, who historians say Conn Cétchathach was a real person, written long after the family had already been in power. Sources: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conn\\_of\\_the\\_Hundred\\_Battles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conn_of_the_Hundred_Battles) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%27Conor>.

The O'Connor family in Offaly take their name from Conchobhar (d. 979), who claimed descent from Cathaoir Mor, a second-century king of Ireland. They were powerful in their original homeland until the 16th century, when they were dispossessed of their lands.

The Kerry O'Connors were chiefs of a large territory in north Kerry, displaced further northwards to the Limerick borders, by the Norman invasion, where they retained much of their power down to the 17th century, as seen at: <https://irelandroots.com/oconnor.htm>.

At: <https://www.discoverireland.ie/Arts-Culture-Heritage/carrigafoyle-castle/15653>, says, "Carrigafoyle Castle was the main stronghold of the O'Connor Kerry, the principal chieftain of this barony named after him. For 400 years they were an important part of the ever changing political and military jigsaw of those times. From here O'Connor Kerry was able to intercept ships going up the Shannon River to Limerick, board them and take part of their cargo. This practice continued until the middle of the 16th century. In the Desmond wars in 1580, the castle came under fire from naval artillery on land and sea, under the command of Sir William Pelham. Following a two-day siege the castle was breached and taken on Palm Sunday in 1580. All the occupants, comprising nineteen Spanish and fifty Irish were massacred."

Probably the most famous of all the O'Connor families are the O'Connors of Connacht - the main branches of this sept (clan) being O'Connor Don (Dun, Dunn), O'Connor Roe (Ruadh) and O'Connor Sligo (Slighigh). According to *The O'Conner-Conner-Simmons families*, Lula Price (O'Conner) Cox, Southern Pines, N.C., W.E. Cox, Jr., 1941, "the Genealogy of the House of O'Connor, in which was vested the sovereignty of the province of Connaught, can be traced from Feredach the Just, about 75 A.D., through Turlough Mor O'Connor, Monarch of all Ireland, to the present time." The ancestor from whom they take their surname was Conchobhar, King of Connacht (d. 971), direct ancestor of Turlough O'Connor (1088-1156) and Roderick (Rory) O'Connor (1116-1198), see <http://what-when-how.com/medieval-ireland/ua-conchobair-ruaidri-c-1116-1198-medieval-ireland/>, the last two High Kings of Ireland, both of whom were progressive monarchs who ruled through the 12th century. Unlike many of the rest of the old Gaelic aristocracy, the O'Conors of Connacht managed to retain a large measure of their property and influence through all the calamities from the 17th century on. Sources include: <https://irelandroots.com/oconnor.htm>, <http://images.library.wisc.edu/WI/EFacs/transactions/WT1975/reference/wi.wt1975.gwdunleavy.pdf>, and <https://www.encyclopedia.com/international/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/oconnors-connacht>.

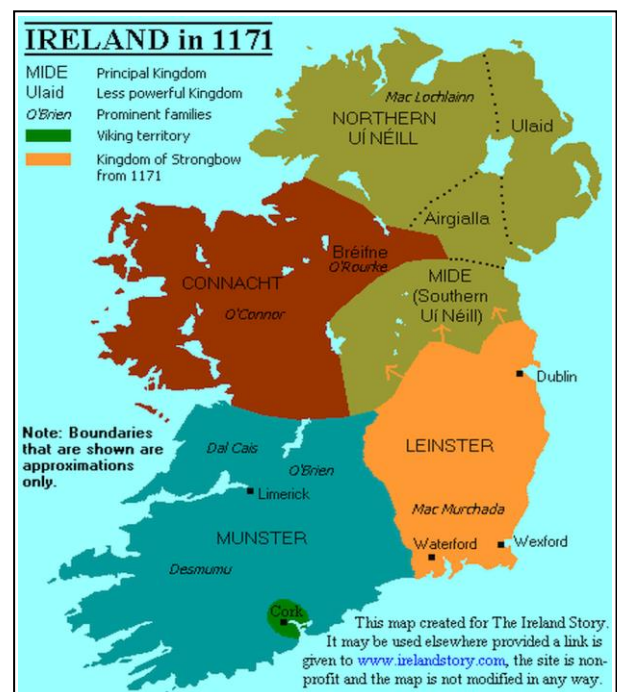
In the 4th century AD, the ancient line of Connacht kings was displaced by the midland rulers, whose center was at Tara. Two members of this Tara dynasty, Brion and Fiachra, founded septs, the Uí Briúin and the Uí Fiachrach, to which all the rulers of Connaught from the 5th to the 12th century belonged. Turloch (Toirdelbach) O'Connor (1088-1156) and his son Rory (Ruadri/ Roderick; 1116-1198) were strong enough to be recognized as kings of Ireland, but the Anglo-Norman settlement of the mid-12th century disrupted their power. Rory's brother, Cathal Crobderg, was king of Connaught until his death in 1224, but in 1227 the English King Henry III granted Connaught to the Norman baron Richard de Burgh (or de Burgo). His descendants held the lordship of Connaught with the earldom of Ulster until the titles fell to the crown in 1461, see <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/ireclans.htm>.

Early Origins of the O'Connor family from <https://www.houseofnames.com/o-connor-family-crest>, "this family produced the last two High Kings of Ireland: Turlough O'Connor (1088-1156) and Roderick (Rory) O'Connor (1116-1198). It was the invasion of Leinster by Roderick O'Conner on behalf of the Prince of West Brefney that caused the King of Leinster, Dermot MacMorrough, to flee to England for aid. This resulted in the Strongbow Invasion of 1168 (Norman Invasion), the beginning of English domination over Ireland. Despite remaining stubbornly Catholic, the O'Connor family continued to maintain their elite position among the Irish nobility throughout the entire period of British dominance." Also sourced at <https://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/O'Connor>.

The Norman invasion of Ireland states the invasion took place in stages during the late 12th century and led to the Anglo-Normans conquering large swathes of land from the Irish. At the time, Gaelic Ireland was made up of several kingdoms, with a High King claiming lordship over the lesser kings. The Norman invasion was a watershed in the history of Ireland, marking the beginning of more than 800 years of English political and military involvement in Ireland, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland).

At: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_invasion_of_Ireland), states that in May 1169, Anglo-Norman mercenaries landed in Ireland at the request of Diarmait Mac Murchada (Dermot MacMurragh), the ousted King of Leinster, who had sought Norman help in regaining his kingdom. Diarmait and the Normans seized Leinster within weeks and launched raids into neighboring kingdoms. This military intervention had the backing of King Henry II of England and was sanctioned by Pope Adrian IV.

In the summer of 1170, there were two further Norman landings, led by the Anglo Norman Earl of Pembroke, Richard "Strongbow" de Clare. By May 1171, Strongbow had assumed control of Leinster and seized the Norse-Irish city kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford. That summer, High King Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair (Rory O'Connor) led an Irish counteroffensive against the Normans, who nevertheless managed to hold most of their conquered territory. In October 1171, King Henry II landed with a large army in Ireland to establish control over both the Anglo-Normans and the Irish. The Norman lords handed their conquered territory to Henry. He let Strongbow hold Leinster in a fief (for a fee) and declared the cities to be crown land. Many Irish kings also submitted to him, likely in the hope that he would curb Norman expansion. Henry, however, granted the unconquered kingdom of Meath (Castlepollard is located in County Westmeath, where it's believed John Conner of 1741 was born) to Hugh DeLacy (born before 1135, died 25 July 1186), see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh\\_de\\_Lacy,\\_Lord\\_of\\_Meath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_de_Lacy,_Lord_of_Meath). After Henry's departure in 1172, Norman expansion and Irish counteroffensives continued.



The Ireland Story graphic, courtesy of [www.irelandstory.com](http://www.irelandstory.com) and [https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/history/norman\\_invasion.html](https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/history/norman_invasion.html)



which they shared with animals at night. Quite poor, the peasants did not have many possessions and had inadequate clothing. These conditions were the same for both native Irish peasants and English peasant colonists.

Sources:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ireland#Strongbow's\\_invasion\\_of\\_1170](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_invasion_of_Ireland#Strongbow's_invasion_of_1170) and

<https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/history/summary5.htm>.

The history of Ireland from 1169–1536 at:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Ireland\\_\(1169%E2%80%931536\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland_(1169%E2%80%931536)), covers the period from the arrival of the Cambro-Normans to the reign of Henry VIII of England, who made himself King of Ireland. After the Norman invasions of 1169 and 1171, Ireland was under an alternating level of control from Norman lords and the King of England. Previously, Ireland had seen intermittent warfare between provincial kingdoms over the position of the High King. This situation was transformed by intervention in these conflicts by Norman mercenaries and later the English crown.

After their successful conquest of England, the Normans turned their attention to Ireland. Ireland was made a Lordship of the King of England and much of its land was seized by Norman barons. In time, Hiberno-Norman rule shrank to a territory known as the Pale.

The Pale was a strip of land, centered on Dublin, that stretched from Dundalk in Louth to Bray in Wicklow and became the base of English rule in Ireland, stretching from Dublin to Dundalk. The Hiberno-Norman lords elsewhere in the country became Gaelicized and integrated in Gaelic society. Hiberno-English or Irish English (IrE), also formerly sometimes called Anglo-Irish, is the set of dialects of English native to the island of Ireland. In both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, English is the dominant first language in everyday use and, alongside the Irish language, one of two official languages (with Ulster Scots, in Northern Ireland, being yet another local language). See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiberno-English>.

## City of Connor

At: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kells,\\_County\\_Antrim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kells,_County_Antrim), shows that “there is much evidence, from written sources and archaeological material, that Connor was a sizeable, complex settlement in the Early Christian period, probably with monastic and secular elements coexisting.” The church of the early monastic establishment at Connor was re-built as the cathedral of the medieval Diocese of Connor and Kells. It was destroyed in the Irish Confederate Wars between 1641 and 1653 and replaced by the present Church of St. Saviour early in the nineteenth century, its foundation stone for the church being laid in 1811 and the building consecrated in 1813. Connor was the site of a significant battle between the invading army of Edward Bruce and Richard Óg de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster, 9 September 1315. Following the defeat of the Anglo-Normans by the Scots army, Connor was sacked.

## Battle of Connor

The preceding hundred years from the Battle of Connor, was a century of turmoil; but it was nothing to compare with the three and a half years of Edward Bruce's expedition to Ireland. Edward was a younger brother of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, b. 1275, Argyllshire, Scotland, d. 14 October 1318, age 42-43, Ballymascanlan, County Louth, Ireland, in the Battle of Faughart. The Irish People, especially those of the north, viewed with great interest and sympathy the struggles of their



The Ireland Story graphic, courtesy of [www.irelandstory.com](http://www.irelandstory.com) and [www.wesleyjohnston.com-users-ireland-maps-historical-map1300.gif](http://www.wesleyjohnston.com-users-ireland-maps-historical-map1300.gif)

families and Robert Bruce's glorious victory at Bannockburn, Scotland filled them with joy and hope. The Battle of Bannockburn on 23 and 24 June 1314 was a Scottish victory by King of Scots, "Robert the Bruce" against the army of King Edward II of England in the First War of Scottish Independence. Though it did not bring total victory in the war, which would go on for 14 more years, it was a landmark in Scottish history. See <https://seamusdubhghaill.com/2018/09/10/the-battle-of-connor/>.

Robert I the Bruce, King of Scots, b. 11 July 1274, Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland, d. 7 June 1329, at age 54, possibly of leprosy, Manor of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. According to geni.com, supposedly the largest source of family trees, at <https://www.geni.com/people/Robert-I-the-Bruce-King-of-Scots/6000000000350903117>, **Robert the Bruce, is author Haynor's 21st great grandfather, on his mother's side.**

After his victory at the Battle of Bannockburn, Robert the Bruce decided to expand his war against the English by sending an army under his younger brother Edward to invade Ireland. Robert was also invited by some of the native Irish to send an army to drive out the Anglo-Norman settlers and in return they would crown his brother Edward, High King of Ireland.

Another reason for the expedition was that supporters of the exiled House of Balliol had fled to Ireland after fighting at Bannockburn and remained a dangerous threat. These men were led by John MacDougall of Lorn, who was the cousin of John III Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, nephew of King John Balliol. The murder of Comyn in 1306 had set off a bloody civil war for the throne of Scotland which King Robert had all but won at Bannockburn and was now attempting to finish by capturing their last remaining stronghold. Robert the Bruce's main mission in invading Ireland was to create a second front in the ongoing war against Norman England, draining her of much needed men, materials and finance by creating havoc on the island, as well as depriving her of the Irish tax revenues contributing to the war effort. This became critical when King Robert's control of the Isle of Man was lost to Norman-backed Scots in January 1315, thereby threatening the south and southwest of Scotland and also reopening up a potential source of aid to England from the Hiberno Normans and Gaelic Irish.

Soon after the battle at Bannockburn the Irish also requested Robert the Bruce send his brother Edward to be king over the Irish people. By the early 1300s, Ireland had not had a High King since Ruaidri mac Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, (Rory O'Connor), who had been deposed by his son in 1186. The country was divided between Irish dynasties and Anglo-Irish lords who ruled parts of Ireland. In 1258 some of the dynasties and clans elected Brian Ua Neill to this position; however, he was defeated by the Normans at the battle of Downpatrick in 1260.

Edward Bruce eagerly accepted the invitation, since he could claim a lengthy royal Gaelic Irish ancestry. So, on the 25th of May 1315, he was accompanied by many of the Scottish nobles, landed at Larne with an army of 6,000 of the best soldiers of Scotland. He was immediately joined by Donall O'Neill, and by numbers of the northern Irish; and the combined forces overran a great part of Ulster, destroying everything belonging to the English that came in their way, and defeating them in several battles. Moving southwards, they stormed and burned Dundalk and Ardee. At Ardee they set fire to the church in which a number of people had taken refuge and burned them all to death. From first to last the campaign was carried on with great cruelty and with reckless waste of life and property. All food except for what was needed for the use of the army was destroyed, though there was a famine, and the people were starving all over the country.

The Battle of Connor was fought on 10 September 1315, in the townland of Tannybrake just over a mile north of what is now the modern village of Connor, County Antrim. Initially things went well for the Scots and their Irish allies as Edward fought and won twelve consecutive battles. On May 1, 1316, Edward Bruce was crowned High King of Ireland. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Connor#:~:text=The%20armies%20met%20in%20Connor,Ulster%20had%20assembled%20at%20Connor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Connor#:~:text=The%20armies%20met%20in%20Connor,Ulster%20had%20assembled%20at%20Connor).

The two leading Anglo-Irish noblemen at this time were Richard de Burgo the Red Earl of Ulster, and Sir Edmund Butler the Lord Justice. The Red Earl, who was by far the most powerful nobleman in Ireland, raised a large army, chiefly in Connaught, and set out in quest of the invaders. Joining him was the de Mandevilles, Bissets of the Glens, Logans, and Savages, as well as other Irish allies, overall led by Sir Thomas de Mandeville. Their march north through the Irish districts was perhaps more savagely destructive than that of Edward Bruce. Felim O'Connor the young king of Connaught had joined De Burgo and accompanied the English army. But he was recalled to Connaught to suppress a rebellion of some

of his own subjects. This weakened De Burgo, who was now attacked by Edward Bruce at Connor near Ballymena and was wholly defeated.

In early June, Donall Ó Néill of Tyrone and some twelve fellow northern Kings and lords met Edward Bruce at Carrickfergus and swore fealty (allegiance) to him as King of Ireland. The Irish annals state that Bruce "took the hostages and lordship of the whole province of Ulster without opposition and they consented to him being proclaimed King of Ireland and all the Gaels of Ireland agreed to grant him lordship, and they called him King of Ireland." At this point Edward Bruce directly or indirectly ruled much of the eastern and mid-Ulster.

In late June, Edward proceeded with his army from Carrickfergus along Magh Line (Six Mile Water), burning Rathmore, near Antrim town, which was a holding of the Savages. He then went south by way of the Moiry Pass – called "Innermallan"/"Enderwillane"/Imberdiolan" in contemporary accounts – between Newry and Dundalk. This ancient routeway had been for centuries the passage south out of Ulster into the Kingdom of Mide (Meath), Leinster and Munster, but because of its narrowness, Ulster armies had frequently ambushed and been ambushed at the pass. Here he was met by Mac Duilechain of Clanbrassil and Mac Artain of Iveagh, both of whom had submitted to him at Carrickfergus. Their attempted ambush ended in their defeat and the army pressed on, destroying de Verdon's fortress of Castleroache, and on 29 June attacked Dundalk. The town, another possession of the de Verdon's, was almost totally destroyed with its population, both Anglo-Irish and Gaelic, massacred alike. See [https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Edward\\_Bruce](https://military-history.fandom.com/wiki/Edward_Bruce).

In July, two separate armies opposing Edward Bruce met and assembled at Sliabh Breagh, south of Ardee. One was led out of Connacht by Richard Óg de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster and his ally, the King of Connacht, Felim mac Aedh Ua Conchobair (1170 - 1228) at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aedh\\_mac\\_Ruaidri\\_%C3%93\\_Conchobair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aedh_mac_Ruaidri_%C3%93_Conchobair). The second consisted of forces raised in Munster and Leinster by the Justicier Edmund Butler. The Scots-Irish army was located at Inniskeen, ten miles north. In between Sliabh Breagh and Inniskeen was the village of Louth. De Burgh moved his army north of Louth and set up camp while his cousin, William Liath de Burgh attempted to ambush Bruce's forces. While some skirmishing did result in a number of Scots deaths, Edward Bruce refused to give battle and instead, with the Ó Néill, retreated northwards to Coleraine via Armagh. Bruce and Ó Néill sacked and burned Coleraine, threw down the bridge over the river Bann and faced off de Burgh's pursuing army on the opposite bank. While both sides now were experiencing shortages of food and supplies, Bruce and Ó Néill could at least draw support from local lords such as Ó Cathain and Ó Floinn. Mindful of this, de Burgh eventually withdrew back forty miles to Antrim, while Butler had to return to Ormond due to lack of supplies.

In addition to this, Edward Bruce sent separate messages both to King Felim and a rival dynast, Cathal Ua Conchobair, promising to support them if they withdrew. Cathal managed to return to Connacht and had himself proclaimed king, leaving Felim with no choice but to return to put down his rebellion. Worst was to follow. De Burgh found himself deprived of not two but three allies and their armies when his kinsman, Walter mac Walter Cattach Burke deserted back to Connacht at the head of several hundred men, probably to guard his own estates from the upcoming conflict. Thus, when in August, Bruce and his men crossed the Bann (in four ships supplied by Scots sea captain, Thomas Dun), de Burgh retreated still further to Connor, where on either the first or ninth of September a charge by the Scots-Irish led to his defeat. William Liath was captured and taken as hostage to Scotland by Moray who arrived there on 15 September 1315 to raise more troops, "his ships filled with booty." De Burgh retreated back to Connacht, while other Anglo-Irish took refuge in Carrickfergus Castle.

Finally apprised of the seriousness of the situation, English King Edward II had on 1 September ordered an assembly of the leading Anglo-Irish, which met at Parliament in Dublin in late October, but no decisive action was taken. On 13 November, Edward Bruce marched further south via Dundalk – where, incredibly, "some gave them the right hand," i.e., a fight – garrisoned Nobber on the 30th, and advanced to Kells, where he was met by Mortimer. Mortimer had managed to raise a large force consisting both of his Anglo-Irish and Gaelic vassals (persons regarded as having mutual obligations to a lord or monarch), in addition to forces of other magnates. At the same time, Edward Bruce was reinforced by Moray who had returned from Scotland with around five hundred fresh troops and supplies. The Battle of Kells was fought on the sixth or seventh of November, with Mortimer being decisively defeated by Bruce. Mortimer was forced to retreat to Dublin while his lieutenant, Walter Cusack, held out at Trim. He almost immediately set sail for England to urge Edward II for



reinforcements. At the same time, Governor of Ireland (and Bishop of Ely) John de Hothum began to take drastic action to defend Dublin from Bruce, such as levelling entire tenements and churches to use the stones to reinforce their walls.

After sacking and burning Kells, Edward Bruce proceeded to do the same to Granard, Finnea, the Cistercian monastery of Abbeylara and raided Angaile (Annaly), the lordship of Gaelic lord O Hanely. Bruce spent Christmas at de Verdon's manor of Loughsewdy, consuming its supplies entirely and before leaving, razing it to the ground. The only manors left alone belonged to Irish lords intimidated to join him, or that of a junior branch of the de Lacy family who in an effort to gain lands voluntarily joined him.

In 1317 Edward Bruce's Irish allies sent a remonstrance (petition) to Pope John XXII asking him to revoke *Laudabiliter* and mentioning Edward as King of Ireland. Pope John ignored the request. *Laudabiliter* was a Papal Bull [public decree] issued in 1155 by Pope Adrian IV, the only Englishman to have served as Pope. The Bull purports to grant the right to the Angevin King Henry II of England to invade and govern Ireland and to enforce the Gregorian Reforms on the semi-autonomous Christian Church in Ireland. Richard de Clare (Strongbow) and the other leaders of the Norman invasion of Ireland (1169–71) claimed that *Laudabiliter* authorized the invasion; these Cambro-Norman knights were retained by Diarmuid MacMorrough, the deposed King of Leinster, as an ally in his fight with the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. Successive Kings of England, from Henry II (1171) until Henry VIII (1541), used the title Lord of Ireland and claimed that it had been conferred by Adrian's successor, Pope Alexander III. After almost four centuries of the Lordship, the declaration of the independence of the Church of England from papal supremacy and the rejection of the authority of the Holy See required the creation of a new basis to legitimize the continued rule of the English monarch in Ireland. In 1542, the Crown of Ireland Act was passed by both the English and Irish Parliaments; the Act established a sovereign Kingdom of Ireland with Henry as King. Despite being the first monarch of Ireland with the name "Henry", his regnal number was not "I" but "VIII" – his English regnal number.

After several years of mobile warfare, Edward Bruce and his allies failed to hold areas that they had conquered. His army fed itself by pillaging, which caused increasing unpopularity. Depending on local sources of supply, Bruce's campaigns began to resemble nothing more than large-scale plundering raids, carried on at the expense of an already desperate peasantry. In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the supposed kinship of the Celts failed to materialize to any significant degree, and for most Irish the Scots were little better, if not worse, than the English settlers with whom they were familiar. An Irish tract of this time refers to "Scottish foreigners less noble than our own foreigners."

The pan-European Great Famine of 1315–1317 affected Ireland also, and disease became widespread in Edward Bruce's army, causing it to shrink, and he was defeated and killed at the end of 1318 at the Battle of Faughart in County Louth.

The Edward Bruce campaign was a three-year military campaign in Ireland. He was proclaimed High King of Ireland but was eventually defeated and killed. The Battle of Connor lasted from his landing at Larne in 1315 to his defeat and death in 1318 at the Battle of Faughart in County Louth. It was part of the First War of Scottish Independence and the conflict between the Irish and the Anglo-Normans.

Defeat was followed by the almost complete collapse of the Scottish position in Ulster. Carrickfergus castle was recaptured on 2 December 1318. John de Bermingham received most of the credit for the victory and was created Earl of Louth by a grateful King of England, it was not to be the end of Scottish involvement in Ireland; but there were to be no more high kings. While in some ways a failure, the Scottish adventure in Ireland did serve the purpose of Scotland's King Robert the Bruce, as never again were the English able to use a base in Ireland to mount an attack on the western seaboard of Scotland.

More on the Battle of Faughart can be found at: [https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Faughart](https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Battle_of_Faughart), <http://www.burnpit.us/2017/10/battle-faughart-anglo-irish-force-defeats-scottish-invasion-ireland>, and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Faughart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Faughart).

Overall resources on the Battle of Connor can be found at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Connor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Connor), <https://www.revolvy.com/page/Battle-of-Connor?cr=1>, <https://stairnaheireann.net/2018/09/10/otd-in-1315-battle-of-connor-major-victory-for-edward-the-bruce-in-his-invasion-of-ulster-2/>, and <https://www.libraryireland.com/JoyceHistory/Bruce.php>.





[records/full-list-of-the-irish-family-history-records/churches-and-religion/ireland-catholic-qualification-and-convert-rolls-1701-1845](#). Presbyterianism primarily took root in Ireland during the Plantation of Ulster in the early 17th century, starting about 1610, when large numbers of Scottish Presbyterian settlers migrated to the region, particularly under the reign of James VI of Scotland, later to be named James I of the United Kingdom, establishing Presbyterianism as a distinct Protestant denomination within Ireland, mainly concentrated in the Irish province of Ulster. Irish Catholics largely remained Catholic throughout this period. The influx of Scottish Presbyterian settlers during the Plantation of Ulster is considered the primary source of Presbyterianism in Ireland. The first Presbytery was formed in 1642 by chaplains of a Scottish army which had come to Ireland because of an Irish Catholic rebellion. Throughout history, Irish Catholics and Presbyterians have remained separate religious groups in Ireland. Thousands of Scots responded to the offer of land, but their situation in Ireland was often difficult. They were resented by the Irish Catholics, and the English government's policies toward them were inconsistent.

At first the Scottish Presbyterians in Ireland were considered part of the established Church of Ireland (Anglican), but changes in policy under King Charles I (reigned 1625–49) forced them out of the established church, and they eventually formed their own church organizations. A rebellion against the English by Irish Catholics occurred in 1641, and thousands of Protestants in Ireland were killed. Partial toleration was granted to the Presbyterians in Ireland by the English government under King William III (reigned 1689–1702), but, until 1869, when complete religious toleration was granted, their harsh situation led hundreds of thousands of the Scots-Irish to migrate to North America, which many Connor/Conner families did.

Despite the Plantation, some O'Connor families managed to maintain a presence in Ulster. Many converted to Protestantism to avoid persecution and to retain their lands. Others remained Catholic and faced significant challenges, including the loss of their estates and social status. See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformation#:~:text=The%20Reformation%2C%20also%20known%20as,of%20Elector%20Frederick%20the%20Wise>.

Controversies among Presbyterians in Scotland usually had their counterparts in Ulster. Seceders appeared in 1741 and were organized in 1750. Reformed Presbyterians came in 1752 and were organized in 1792. The Synod of Ulster was the main Presbyterian body, but it did not include the Presbyterians in Dublin and south and west Ireland, which formed the Synod of Munster. All these groups, except the Reformed Presbyterians, who continued as a small church, eventually united in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Presbyterianism is the largest Protestant denomination in Northern Ireland and the second largest on the island of Ireland (after the Anglican Church of Ireland) and was brought by Scottish plantation settlers to Ulster who had been strongly encouraged to emigrate by King James I. An estimated 100,000 Scottish Presbyterians moved to the northern counties of Ireland between 1607 and the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. The Presbytery of Ulster was formed in 1642 separately from the established Anglican Church. Presbyterians, along with Catholics in Ulster and the rest of Ireland, suffered under the discriminatory Penal Laws until they were revoked in the early 19th century. Presbyterianism is represented in Ireland by the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Non-subscribing Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster, the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the Evangelical Presbyterian Church.

The Church of Ireland is a Christian church and an autonomous province of the Anglican Communion. It's organized on an all-Ireland basis and is the second-largest Christian church on the island after the Roman Catholic Church. Like other Anglican churches, it has retained elements of pre-Reformation practice, notably its episcopal polity, while rejecting the primacy of the Pope. In theological and liturgical matters, it incorporates many principles of the Reformation, particularly those of the English Reformation, but self-identifies as being both Reformed and Catholic, in that it sees itself as the inheritor of a continuous tradition going back to the founding of Christianity in Ireland around 400 AD, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Christianity\\_in\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Christianity_in_Ireland). As with other members of the global Anglican communion, individual parishes accommodate differing approaches to the level of ritual and formality, variously referred to as High and Low Church. The Church of Ireland sees itself as that 'part of the Irish Church which was influenced by the Protestant Reformation in the early 1500s and has its origins in the early Celtic Church of Saint Patrick in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. This makes it both Catholic, as the inheritor of a continuous tradition of faith and practice, and Protestant, since it rejects the authority of Rome and accepts changes in doctrine and liturgy caused by the Protestant Reformation.

Following the Synod of Ráth Breasail (also known as Rathbreasail) in 1111, Irish Catholicism transitioned from a monastic to a diocesan and parish-based mode of organization and governance. Many Irish present-day dioceses trace their boundaries to decisions made at the synod. The work of organizing the Church was completed by the Synod of Kells which took place in 1152, under the presidency of Giovanni Cardinal Paparoni. Diocesan reform continued and the number of archbishoprics was increased from two to four. The synod granted the Primacy of Ireland to the Archdiocese of Armagh. Some modern scholarship argues that early Irish Christianity was functionally separate from Rome but shared much of its liturgy and practice, and this allowed both the Church of Ireland and Irish Catholicism to claim descent from Saint Patrick, a fifth-century Romano-British Christian missionary and bishop in Ireland. Known as the "Apostle of Ireland," he is the primary patron saint of Ireland. It is also said that the Catholic Church in Ireland was jurisdictionally independent until 1155, when Pope Adrian IV purported to declare it a papal fief and granted Henry II of England the Lordship of Ireland in return for paying tithes; his right to do so has been disputed ever since.

In 1534, the English Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, which broke communion with the papacy and recognized Henry VIII as head of the Church of England. Two years later, the Irish Parliament followed suit by acknowledging him as head of the Irish church. Although many bishops and most of the clergy refused to conform, the Church of Ireland was left with diocesan buildings and lands, since under the feudal system bishops held that property as vassals of the Crown. Despite the political and economic advantages of membership in the new church, a large majority of the Irish remained loyal to the Church of Rome, while in Ulster the church was outnumbered by Presbyterians. However, it remained the established church of the whole of Ireland until the First Gladstone ministry's Irish Church Act 1869, disestablished it, with effect from 1 January 1871.

Resources regarding this topic in this section include: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Presbyterian-Church-in-Ireland>, [It would seem to the authors, at least one or a combination of several things happened to cause our Connor/Conner family to be of the Presbyterian faith in America, in Ireland, in Scotland, or all three. Contemplating this issue there are several areas or scenarios to consider, although not inclusive:](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterian_Church_in_Ireland#:~:text=the%20church's%20government).-.History,to%20Ireland%2C%20chiefly%20to%20Ulster,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterianism#:~:text=Church%20of%20Wales.-Ireland,and%20the%20Evangelical%20Presbyterian%20Church,https://www.catholicireland.net/the-presbyterian-church-in-ireland/,https://www.irishchurches.org/members/presbyterian-church,https://discoverulsterscots.com/emigration-influence/america/scotch-irish-america-timeline/presbyterianism-and-religion-america, andhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Ireland.</a></p></div><div data-bbox=)

The Connor/Conner surname (O'Conchobar) appears to be descended from the Uí Briúin dynasty, see <https://blog.familytreedna.com/y-dna-medieval-genealogies-ui-briuin-dynasty/> and <https://blog.familytreedna.com/y-dna-medieval-genealogies-ui-briuin-dynasty-part-2/>. But there is no proof that our Connor/Conner ancestral line descends from the Uí Briúin. It would take a YDNA (male) test to confirm that our male Connor/Conner ancestral line is a match for male ancestors who are confirmed descended from the Uí Briúin/O'Conchobar, such as a known Connor/Conner male, with a direct male descendant of John Connor/Conner of 1741. Neither of the authors fit any direct male Connor/Conner DNA profile.

1. "O'Connor" is generally considered an Irish Catholic surname, as the majority of people with this surname are of Irish descent, most notably, many branches of the O'Connor family actively resisted conversion to Protestantism during periods of English rule and remained staunchly Catholic throughout history. In the *1901 Surname Maps of Ireland* at <https://www.barrygriffin.com/surname-maps/irish/CONNOR/>, shows that the **Connor** surname, was listed as Catholic: 13,508 (92.29%), Anglican: 720 (4.92%), and Presbyterian: 310 (2.12%). In the *1901 Surname Maps of Ireland* at <https://www.barrygriffin.com/surname-maps/irish/CONNER/>, shows that the **Conner** surname in was listed as Catholic: 127 (62.87%), Anglican: 53 (26.24%), and Presbyterian: 19 (9.41%). So, it seems that Connor/Conner surnames in Ireland in 1901 were majority Catholic.

2. If our “Conner” or “Connor” ancestry was from an O’Conchobar clan in Ireland, odds are, our family were first of the Catholic religion before turning/converting to Protestant/Presbyterian. During the Plantation period at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantations\\_of\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantations_of_Ireland) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantation\\_of\\_Ulster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantation_of_Ulster), some O’Connor families managed to maintain a presence in Ulster. Many converted to Protestantism to avoid persecution and to retain their lands. Others remained Catholic and faced significant challenges, including the loss of their estates and social status. The Penal Laws at <https://www.britannica.com/event/Penal-Laws>, which were discriminatory laws targeting Catholics, restricted their property rights, education, and political participation. Protestantism became the religion of the ruling class, and converting to it could offer a way to retain land and power.
3. If our “Conner” or “Connor” ancestry was not at all connected to a O’Conchobar clan in Ireland, our ancestry could have evolved from Scotland and/or England. But if it was, what do we do with the statement in the publication *Portrait and biographical album of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Mich.*, published in 1891, at <https://ia801309.us.archive.org/28/items/portraitbiograph00cmp/portraitbiograph00cmp.pdf>, starting on page 458 and says, **“The great-grandfather of our subject, John Conner, and a Mr. O’Neil owned at one time a whole county in Ireland which was confiscated from them during an insurrection, and shortly thereafter he made his advent in America, settling in Orange County, N. Y., and spent his last days there?”**

Genealogists will explain in family storytelling there is generally some truth to stories since that is how a story starts in the first place, but there can be a lot of “story” in the form of yarn, embellishment, and hearsay told over generations that tends to alter the truth. Perhaps the story **“John Conner, and a Mr. O’Neil owned at one time a whole county in Ireland which was confiscated from them during an insurrection,”** wasn’t about a Conner, Connor, or O’Connor, but a story about a relative or related clan of O’Connor and/or O’Neil, such as the McLoughlins (commonly spelled MacLachlan in Scots and English). McLaughlin and O’Connors of Meath were prominent Irish families, with the McLoughlins, **originally known as Ó Máolsheáchlainn, being the royal dynasty of the southern Ui Neill**, while the O’Connors, or Ua Conchobhair, were the kings of Connacht, with some connections to Meath. See [https://www.johngrenham.com/surnamescode/surnamehistory.php?surname=mcloughlin&search\\_type=full](https://www.johngrenham.com/surnamescode/surnamehistory.php?surname=mcloughlin&search_type=full). Under a scenario of **Ó Máolsheáchlainn, being the royal dynasty of the southern Ui Neill**, it would appear there was a family relationship between the McLaughlin and O’Neil families, where they could have owned a whole county in Ireland in or near County Westmeath, where it appears that John Connor of 1741’s ancestors resided, that over time was confiscated from them as a result of an insurrection. Also see <https://grantmcl.tripod.com/ancestors/index3.html>.

A separate McLaughlin sept at <https://www.irishsurnames.com/cgi-bin/gallery.pl?name=mclaughlin&capname=McLaughlin&letter=l&user=80265151>, known as the **MacLauchlan** without the **Ó** were also of the royal dynasty and were known as a senior branch of the northern Ui Neill (Ulster), but since John Connor of 1741’s ancestors seemed to be linked with County Westmeath, authors have been unable to determine how the MacLauchlan sept and the northern Ui Neill, would fit this scenario.

At [https://electricscotland.com/webclans/scotsirish/mclaughlin.htm?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://electricscotland.com/webclans/scotsirish/mclaughlin.htm?utm_source=chatgpt.com), indicates that both the **O’Neill** and **MacLaughlin (McLaughlin)** clans held dominion over substantial territories in medieval Ireland, exercising authority akin to ruling entire counties, though land ownership then differed from modern concepts. So, the idea of owning a whole county might have happened between the MacLauchlan and Ui Neill clans and not between the “O’Connor and Ui Neill clans. Although there’s plenty of evidence that indicates the O’Connor, O’Conor, Connor, and Conner families lost land in Ireland through insurrections/confiscations.

Also at <https://chatgpt.com/c/67ec1ac5-3f68-800d-b93b-f23202d9c23d>, states that:

**Ó Máolsheáchlainn (O’Melaghlin)**, were descendants of Máel Sechnaill II, High King of Ireland (d. 1022). They belonged to the Clann Cholmáin branch of the **Southern Uí Néill**. Their kingdom was **Mide (Meath)** in the central part of Ireland. As opposed to the **Ua Conchobhair (O’Connor)**, who were descended from **Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair** and his son **Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair**, the last High King before the Norman invasion. They ruled over **Connacht**, in the west of Ireland. They belonged to the **Uí Briúin** branch of the **Connachta**, **not the Uí Néill**. It appears the **relationship between the Ó Máolsheáchlainn (O’Melaghlin) and Ua Conchobhair (O’Connor), were not closely related by blood** because they come from different dynastic lines. Both septs were **rivals or at least political competitors at times**, especially during the 11th and 12th centuries when various Irish kings vied for the High Kingship of Ireland. At other times, they may have formed **temporary alliances**, depending on

political circumstances or marriages (e.g. fighting against common enemies like the Normans or other Irish dynasties). An Irish Connor male of the Catholic or Protestant Anglican faith could have married a Presbyterian woman whose family was part of a Presbyterian emigration to Ireland such as the Plantation of Ulster and together their family became part of the Presbyterian faith. If this Connor/Conner male was of the Protestant Anglican faith, it's quite possible that our ancestral line has never been Catholic. At

[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants\\_in\\_Ireland\\_their\\_impact\\_on\\_society\\_and\\_the\\_family](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants_in_Ireland_their_impact_on_society_and_the_family), suggests the most obvious dividing line between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants was religion. In many areas of the world the conquerors have married the conquered and made one people of the two. **However, in Ireland religious intermarriage was forbidden by law, from 1691 until 1778, during the time period of our John**

**Connor/Conner of 1741. This was part of a set of laws known as the Penal Laws.** With heavy social and legal restrictions to marriage, intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants was not likely to happen, and if it did, it wasn't very often. Although the two groups differed on doctrinal issues, the primary reasons for continued division seem to have been political, economic, and social rather than just religion. See

[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants\\_in\\_Ireland\\_their\\_impact\\_on\\_society\\_and\\_the\\_family#:~:text=The%20most%20obvious%20dividing%20line,live%20in%20poverty%20and%20misery](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants_in_Ireland_their_impact_on_society_and_the_family#:~:text=The%20most%20obvious%20dividing%20line,live%20in%20poverty%20and%20misery). Interestingly, in this citing it says, "The most obvious dividing line between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants was religion. In many areas of the world the conquerors have married the conquered and made one people of the two. However, in Ireland religious intermarriage was forbidden by law. A Cromwellian soldier marrying an Irish Catholic girl was reduced in rank. If he were a dragoon, he was reduced in rank to foot soldier; if a foot soldier, to a pioneer. He had no hope of future promotion. In most cases he was not allowed to retain his wife. If he refused to leave her, he was sent with her to Connaught to live in poverty and misery." Ironically, Connaught was a well-known location where many O'Connor families lived.

At <https://www.arleneeakle.com/wordpress/2008/03/04/the-scots-irish-were-presbyterians-by-covenant-and-by-law/>, says **"Intermarriage occurred as the years passed, but the Irish partner often became absorbed into a Presbyterian congregation."** This of all the quoted sentences referenced above, is the most dangerous (as in contentious), if persons are tracing their ancestry through Ireland on the way to Scotland and England. Because, in most areas of Ireland, it has already been proven that the Presbyterian Scots did not usually marry the Catholic Irish. Nor did they look kindly on them after hundreds of years. **Where the intermarriage lurks is in the already mingled families, where the blood lines had been merged for centuries of time.** Scots and Irish had served as subtenants on the same farms and served side-by-side in the same militia units. If one must give his verdict, the weight of evidence seems to be on the side of little intermixture. **The Scotch-Irish, as they came to be known in America, were overwhelmingly Scottish in ancestry and Presbyterian in faith.** To the extent that occasional intermarriage occurred, the Irish partner seems almost invariably to have been absorbed into the Presbyterian element.

An interesting sidelight regarding the clans O'Melaghlin (McLaughlin), Ua Conchobhair (O'Connor), and Uí Néill (O'Neil), on a published map titled *Irish Name Map* author Haynor found a clan known as **O'Haynor** at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/883854765125582/posts/3098588980318805/>. McLaughlin and O'Neil are found in the Province of Ulster, in the northern most part of Ireland; O'Connor (Connor) is found in the Province of Leinster, which contains County Meath and Westmeath, in central Ireland; and O'Haynor (Haynor) is found in the Province of Munster, in southern Ireland, which contains County Cork. On Hotbot.com, an AI site, author Haynor found the following description of the O'Haynor sept. "O'Haynor (also spelled O'Hanor, O'Haner, or Hanor) clan is an Irish family that originated in what is now County Cork, Ireland. The O'Haynor family is believed to be a sept (sub-clan) of the larger MacCarthy clan, which was a powerful and influential family in Munster, particularly in County Cork. The MacCarthys were known for their strong leadership, military prowess, and cultural achievements. The O'Haynor family is thought to have originated in the 13th century, with their ancestral territory centered in the barony of Carbery, County Cork. The surname O'Haynor is derived from the Irish language and is believed to mean "descendant of Anor," with Anor being a personal name thought to be derived from the word 'anor,' meaning 'noble' or 'exalted.' The O'Haynors built several castles and strongholds, including Castlemore, which was their primary residence and power base. The O'Haynors played significant roles in various events throughout Irish history, including the Norman invasion of Ireland in the 12th century and the Desmond Rebellions of the 16th century."

At Family Tree DNA comparing the YDNA (male) of author Haynor's Big Y test resulting in the haplogroup E-FTB75693, shows a male ancestor of a self-reporting male from **Ireland** as haplogroup E-BY193951. The

haplogroup E-Z21367 is the most common male ancestor between E-FTB75693 and E-BY193951, which is estimated to have been born around 600 BCE (Before Common Era, that is, before Christ.)

4. A Connor/Conner family emigrated together to Ireland from Scotland or England being of the Presbyterian faith. Also, under this scenario our Connor/Conner ancestral line may not be descended from Kings of O'Conchobar. The only way to tell or at least narrow the possibilities of linking John Connor of 1741's male line to the Kings of O'Conchobar would be through YDNA (male) testing. But having our family surname as Connor or Conner being used, at least in America, it would make sense that our ancestral line is both Irish and Scottish.

Research shows that often the Conner surname can be either or both Scottish and Presbyterian. Conner in Scotland has deep historical roots, with connections to both Gaelic and Norse traditions. One prominent origin of the Conner surname is from the Gaelic "Siol Cuin" or "Con," meaning "the seed or race of Con," with "con" translating to "hound." This lineage is associated with Clan Donald, tracing back to a 13th-century figure named William Con, the lawful son of Donald of the Isles and Kintyre. Members of this clan migrated to Ireland in the 13th century, establishing themselves as gallowglasses (mercenary warriors) in Ulster. See [https://surnames.en-academic.com/12924/Connor?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://surnames.en-academic.com/12924/Connor?utm_source=chatgpt.com).

Additionally, the surname may derive from the Gaelic "Conaire," meaning "prosperous" or "high-minded." This name is linked to the legendary monarch Conaire Mór, from whom the Síol Conairi septs, including the Dál Riata, claim descent. The Dál Riata played a significant role in the Gaelicisation of Scotland and the founding of the Kingdom of Alba. See [https://namecensus.com/last-names/conner-surname-popularity/?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://namecensus.com/last-names/conner-surname-popularity/?utm_source=chatgpt.com).

In Scotland, the Connor name may have also been absorbed or associated with clans such as:

- **Clan O'Connor (Irish origin):** Some families of Irish O'Connor origin settled in Scotland over the centuries, especially during periods of migration or military service.
- **MacConnor / MacConchobhair:** Less commonly, the name appears in a **patronymic form (Mac, meaning "son of")**, especially in Gaelic-speaking regions.

Some accounts suggest that the Conner name in Scotland may also have Norse origins, associated with the Norse invasions of northeastern Scotland in the 11th century. This perspective posits that certain Scottish, Irish, and northern English families bearing the Conner name can trace their lineage back to these Norse settlers. See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norse%E2%80%93Gael>s?utm\_source=chatgpt.com.

5. If John Connor/Conner was born in Castlepollard, County Westmeath, Ireland, his parent's religion may not have been Presbyterian. It's quite possible that John's 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Hanna Denn was Presbyterian, and that John joined the Presbyterian Church at that time. But since authors don't have a confirmed marriage place or date, we don't know that for sure. But records show that John's children were Presbyterian.
6. The authors recognize there could be other possible scenarios how our Connor/Conner family became of the Presbyterian religion, but the above scenarios is a start.

A good overall read on Irish history can be found at <https://emilywinsauer.com/blog/the-idea-of-irish-history> about John O'Connor. The O'Connor family, a prominent Irish clan, had large portions of their land confiscated during the "Plantations of Ireland" by the English crown, particularly in the areas of Queen's County (now Laois) and King's County (now Offaly), where they were displaced due to their resistance to English rule and raids on the "Pale" around Dublin; this land was then given to English settlers. The family was Catholic and had over the years suffered losses of land and prestige; after John O'Connor's death, almost the whole property was confiscated by the crown. Maurice O'Connor, an apparent descendant of John O'Connor, conformed to the established church so that he could rebuild the family fortunes. Also see <https://www.dib.ie/biography/oconnor-maurice-a6604>.

At [https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants\\_in\\_Ireland\\_their\\_impact\\_on\\_society\\_and\\_the\\_family](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Protestants_in_Ireland_their_impact_on_society_and_the_family), says the economic condition of Ireland was frequently determined by legislation of both the Irish Parliament and the English Parliament. Following the Restoration in the mid-seventeenth century, the soldiers and adventurers granted lands in Ireland

by Cromwell reestablished the cattle and sheep industries. There was a short period of prosperity as the Protestant settlers using hired Catholic laborers sold cattle and sheep in England and elsewhere. In Ireland, specifically, Cromwell's military campaign (1649-1653) and the subsequent plantations and land confiscations led to the widespread introduction of sheep farming, particularly in areas where the native population had been displaced or forced to move to less fertile land. The presence of large numbers of sheep in these areas had significant social, economic, and environmental impacts. **Over time, the term "Cromwell's sheep" has been used to refer to the large numbers of sheep that were introduced to Ireland during this period, symbolizing the devastating effects of Cromwell's policies on the native population and the Irish economy.**

*Could the reference to "sheep" in the above paragraph have anything to do with the fact that John of 1741 in his Will gave Robert and Charles, his sons with Margaret McCutchens, three sheep each, different than assets gained by John's other children with Hannah Denn, because of John's ancestors losing land through confiscation, where much of this land was converted to sheep farming? See [https://celt.ucc.ie/published/E900040/text004.html?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://celt.ucc.ie/published/E900040/text004.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com).*

## **Were Presbyterians persecuted in Scotland?**

Presbyterians, particularly those loyal to the Covenants, faced brutal persecution in Scotland, especially during the "Killing Time" from 1660 to 1688, when the Stuart monarchs sought to suppress Presbyterianism and establish an Episcopal Church. Covenanters were members of a 17th-century Scottish religious and political movement, who supported a Presbyterian Church of Scotland and the primacy of its leaders in religious affairs. It originated in disputes with James VI and his son Charles I over church organization and doctrine but expanded into political conflict over the limits of royal authority. This period saw numerous executions, as well as other forms of punishment for those who refused to swear loyalty to the king or attend services in established churches. See <https://www.adamsmithworks.org/documents/scottish-christianity-before-the-18th-century>.

In 1638, thousands of Scots signed the National Covenant, pledging to resist changes in religious practice imposed by Charles. This led to the 1639 and 1640 Bishops' Wars, which ended with the Covenanters in control of the Scottish government. In response to the Irish Rebellion of 1641, Covenanter troops were sent to Ireland, and the 1643 Solemn League and Covenant brought them into the First English Civil War on the side of Parliament. As the Wars of the Three Kingdoms progressed, many Covenanters came to view English religious Independents like Oliver Cromwell as a greater threat than the Royalists, particularly their opposition to state religion. During the 1648 Second English Civil War, a Covenanter faction known as Engagers allied with Scots and English Royalists. A Scottish army invaded England but was defeated. The Kirk Party now gained political power, and in 1650, agreed to provide Charles II with Scottish military support to regain the English throne, then crowned him King of Britain in 1651. Scotland lost the subsequent Anglo-Scottish War of 1650 to 1652 and was absorbed into the Commonwealth of England. The Kirk Party lost its position as the state church, and the rulings of its assemblies were no longer enforced by law. The Kirk Party were a radical Presbyterian faction of the Scottish Covenanters during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. They came to the fore after the defeat of the Engagers faction in 1648 at the hands of Oliver Cromwell and the English Parliament. They purged the Covenanters' General Assembly and army of "ungodly elements" and crowned Charles II as King of Scotland in 1651, in return for his explicit endorsement of their religious and political agenda in the Treaty of Breda (1650). Kirk is a Scottish word meaning a church, or more specifically, the Church of Scotland. For the Kirk Party, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirk\\_Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirk_Party).

Following the 1660 Stuart Restoration, the Parliament of Scotland passed laws reversing reforms enacted since 1639. Bishops were restored to the Kirk, while ministers and other officeholders were obliged to take the Oath of Abjuration rejecting the 1638 Covenant. As a result, many Covenanters opposed the new regime, leading to a series of plots and armed rebellions. After the 1688 Glorious Revolution in Scotland, the Church of Scotland was re-established as a wholly Presbyterian structure and most Covenanters readmitted. Dissident minorities persisted in Scotland, Ireland, and North America, which continue today as the Reformed Presbyterian Global Alliance.

Presbyterians in Ireland, particularly during the 17th and 18th centuries, left primarily due to religious and political persecution, as well as economic hardship. The Test Act of 1704 effectively excluded them from public office, and despite the Toleration Act of 1719, they continued to feel estranged from the state due to ongoing legal and economic restrictions. Many, particularly tenant farmers, also resented the payment of tithes to support the Church of Ireland. These



factors, coupled with news of better opportunities in North America, led to a wave of emigration, with many Presbyterians, also known as Ulster-Scots, settling in the United States. See <https://discoverulsterscots.com/emigration-influence/america/ulster-covenanters-migration-america>.

For other resources on Presbyterians and their difficulty in Ireland and Scotland see, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenanters#:~:text=In%201666%2C%20a%20group%20of,as%20a%20form%20of%20punishment>, <https://www.americanpresbyterianchurch.org/apc-history/presbyterian-history/church-of-scotland/>, <https://presbyterianhistoryireland.com/>, <https://presbyterianhistoryireland.com/our-services/family-history/>, and <https://presbyterianhistoryireland.com/our-services/family-history/#records>.

### Connor's Who Were Quakers

In the publication, *The People of Ireland, 1600-1699, Part 1*, by David Dobson, it mentions on page 16, a John Connor, a persecuted Quaker, who petitioned (King) Charles II, around 1660 [CSPIre]. Apparently, this John Connor is mentioned in the "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II" (1660-1685). According to the calendar, a John Connor, a Quaker, petitioned the King in 1661, requesting relief from persecution.

At: [http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp\\_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=94](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=94), says, "In England as well as in a number of American colonies the Quakers faced violent persecution. Some 15,000 Quakers were jailed in England between 1660 and 1685. In 1660, Edward Burrough catalogued the maltreatment of Quakers in New England: 64 Quakers had been imprisoned; two Quakers lashed 139 times, leaving one 'beat like into a jelly;' another branded with the letter H, for heretic, after being whipped with 39 stripes; and three Quakers had been executed."

In the publication *Studies in the Civil, Social and Ecclesiastical History of Early Maryland*, by Theodore Charles Gambrall, 1893, Maryland, says "there was one case in Maryland itself, when a certain John Connor was convicted of witchcraft. But instead of his being executed, at the strong urgency of the lower house of the Assembly, he was reprieved and his death sentence changed into indefinite service to the governor and council, apparently to do such chores as came to hand, during the pleasure of the governor. . . This was in 1675. It was in 1692, it will be remembered, that the Salem tragedy was enacted at which the mind revolts. Why was it that Maryland differed so from the rest of the world? The reason probably is the same as in the case of the treatment of the Quakers. The policy of the colony rested upon a broader basis, statesmanlike politics and not religious bigotry, a policy that was observed in the colony to the end of the colonial period." It's possible this John Connor being convicted of witchcraft was some sort of persecution brought on by the Puritans, since it was known, they did not like the Quakers.

Perhaps this John Connor who petitioned (King) Charles II, from above, was making an appeal directly to Charles II regarding his punishment as a Quaker in England in 1660 or as stated at: <https://thehistoricpresent.com/2008/07/02/why-the-puritans-persecuted-quakers/>, "One of his first acts (Charles II) as king was to send a letter to the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (the most powerful New England colony) ordering the persecutions of Quakers to stop. According to the "King's Missive," any Quaker accused of breaking the law in Massachusetts should be sent unharmed to England for trial." Perhaps this John Connor of 1675 was in Maryland being persecuted as a Quaker, who petitioned (King) Charles II and the petition wasn't until 1675, since King Charles II reign was from 1660 until his death in 1685. Or possibly there were two separate people named John Connor, who were both persecuted as Quakers, one in 1660 in England and the other in Maryland in 1675.

So, who were the Quakers? At: <https://www.berkeleyfriendschurch.org/welcome/friends-history/>, says, "The Religious Society of Friends, a more formal name for Quakers, arose in the middle of the Seventeenth Century during the turbulent events of the English Revolution in which Parliament ruled England under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, following the execution of King Charles I in 1649. This was a time of dramatic innovation in society, in government and in religion. Quakers originated in the rural outskirts of northern England among people who were seeking a more immediate religious experience than was offered by the official Church of England. Their religious search advanced quickly when an itinerant lay minister named George Fox began a public ministry in 1647. By 1653, Quaker lay ministers were crisscrossing England and bringing the Quaker message to London and to the British colonies in America. By 1660, there were an estimated 60,000 Quakers in England, and this rapid growth was one factor that led the British ruling class to restore the

monarchy under King Charles II in 1660 and to enact harsh laws to suppress the Quaker movement. These laws led to the imprisonment of thousands of Quakers and to the death of over 500 under deplorable conditions in British prisons. Four Quakers were also executed in Boston, Massachusetts. Quakers were arrested for a variety of offenses: for offering public prayer, for refusing to swear judicial oaths, and refusing to pay tithes to the Church of England.” The history of the Quakers, persecution and the ending of the persecution can be found at:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Quakers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Quakers). Another good reading on the Quakers published as *Quakers: A Silent Influence*, by Connie Green Gritz, is at:

[https://www.racc.edu/sites/default/files/imported/StudentLife/Clubs/Legacy/vol\\_1/Quakers.html](https://www.racc.edu/sites/default/files/imported/StudentLife/Clubs/Legacy/vol_1/Quakers.html).

In the book, *Genealogy of Some Early Families in Grant and Pleasant Districts, Preston County, West Virginia*, by Edward Thorp King, 1977, says on page 18 that “John Connor, a descendent of John Connor, Grant District, Preston County, West Virginia, was a “member of the Quaker Colony in Grant District, came from the eastern part of Pennsylvania in 1776. Lived at Bruceton Mills, W. Va.” This statement doesn’t appear to make clear if son John Connor was a Quaker alone, or perhaps both son and father were Quakers, since John Connor the elder lived in the same Grant District, Preston County, West Virginia. Actually, it’s possible that the statement, “a descendent of John Connor,” could be referring to a grandfather or great grandfather, since according to <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/pa-heritage/our-first-friends-early-quakers.html>, “Early records are spotty, but the first Quaker to settle in what is now known as Pennsylvania, according to historian Rufus M. Jones, was probably Robert Wade, who had emigrated from England in 1675.” Also, stated in this publication that “Armed with a charter granted by England’s King Charles II, William Penn (1644-1718) and one hundred travel-weary Quakers arrived in the New World aboard the (ship) Welcome on October 27, 1682.” So, it’s possible that a John Connor arrived in the new world nearly 100 years before the 1776 Quaker finding from above. It’s possible then the “descendent of John Connor,” could be referring to an earlier direct ancestor of John Connor of 1776, who came to America as early as 1675. The author’s earliest finding of a John Connor in America is the John Connor finding at: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F73P-T13>, born 14 June 1686 in Connecticut, whose mother was Elizabeth Connor.

### **Additional Religious and Political Strife**

In addition to the economic need for workers in early America, there was incredible religious and political strife and violence going on in Europe/British Isles during the 1600s, which caused migration from there to early America. The Thirty Year’s War starting as a 17th-century religious conflict at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty\\_Years%27\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty_Years%27_War), pitting Catholics against Protestants as an aftermath of the Protestant Reformation, was primarily fought in Europe between 1618 and 1648, had left Europe’s economy depressed, and many skilled and unskilled laborers were without work. One of the most destructive conflicts in human history resulted in eight million fatalities not only from military engagements but also from violence, famine, and plague. The overall reduction of population in the German states, alone was typically 25% to 40%.

During much of this time that the Thirty Years War was going on in mainland Europe, various other wars were going on in Great Britain as described at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wars\\_of\\_the\\_Three\\_Kingdoms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wars_of_the_Three_Kingdoms). The Wars of the Three Kingdoms, sometimes known as the British/English Civil Wars, formed an intertwined series of conflicts that took place in the kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland between 1639 and 1660. At: <https://www.britpolitics.co.uk/causes-of-the-civil-war>, discusses in length the causes of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, including:

- \* the religious clash between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism and the radical reforms demanded by the Puritans;
- \* the ideology and religious beliefs of King Charles I;
- \* King Charles I’s need for money because of his lavish, extravagant lifestyle;
- \* a breakdown in relations between Parliament and the Monarchy, including the Grand Remonstrance, a list of grievances presented to King Charles I by Parliament on 1 December 1641;
- \* the start of the Irish rebellion in 1641, where Irish Catholics had risen up and massacred Protestant settlers in Ulster; and
- \* the genocide leveled by Oliver Cromwell against Irish Catholics, see <https://www.britain-magazine.com/features/history/oliver-cromwell-hero-or-villain/>.

Further readings of the surname Connor and its affiliation with religion can be found at:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocese\\_of\\_Connor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocese_of_Connor), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocese\\_of\\_Connor\\_\(Church\\_of\\_Ireland\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diocese_of_Connor_(Church_of_Ireland)), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman\\_Catholic\\_Diocese\\_of\\_Down\\_and\\_Connor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Diocese_of_Down_and_Connor), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion\\_in\\_the\\_Republic\\_of\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Republic_of_Ireland), and <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/the-religious-composition-of-ireland.html>.

The English Civil War alone has become the best-known of these conflicts; it included the abolition of the monarchy and the execution of King Charles I, by the English Parliament in 1649. The history of these wars is often extended to include the uprisings and conflicts that continued through the 1650s until the English Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 with Charles II ascendancy to the throne. The death toll of the three Wars of the Three Kingdoms was staggering. At [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Civil\\_War#Casualties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Civil_War#Casualties), it shows that England suffered a 3.7% loss of population, Scotland a loss of 6%, while Ireland suffered an incredible loss of 41% of its population.

## William of Orange

In the Glorious Revolution starting in 1688, Dutch-born Protestant, William of Orange, overthrew Catholic King James II; actually, King James II had to flee for his life. The Glorious War was the start of the Williamite–Jacobite War in Ireland from 1688–1691, mentioned earlier. William of Orange, reasserted Protestantism as the state religion of England and Ireland during that time period.

William of Orange lived from 14 November 1650 to 8 March 1702. He became King William III of England and of Ireland on 22 January 1689, and King William II of Scotland on 4 April 1689, in each case ruling as joint monarch with his wife, Mary II, until her death on 28 December 1694 of smallpox, and then ruling as sole monarch. Mary was the oldest daughter of James of York, who later became King James II of England. Because William of Orange was married to Mary, King James II of England, who he went to war with, was both his uncle and father-in-law. In 1702, William of Orange died of pneumonia, a complication from a broken collarbone following a fall from his horse. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_III\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England).

It's likely no coincidence that Orange Counties in America located in New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Vermont, California, and Virginia, names originated from William of Orange and that many persons of Irish, Scottish, and English heritage immigrated to these counties, including persons with the surname Connor/Conner, who for whatever reason, were of a Protestant religion, not Catholic. There may have been a historical and/or religious split among the greater O'Connor/O'Conor/Connor/Conner families living in Ireland. For an important perspective on religious strife in Ireland, read the essay titled, *Religion As A Cause Of War In Ireland*, at: <https://whistlinginthewind.org/2012/05/23/religion-as-a-cause-of-war-in-ireland/>, where in summary it says, "religion has hugely affected Irish history. It has caused war, violence and the deaths of thousands. It has been a source of hatred and the prime divider of Irish society. We would have been far better off without it." Also see, *What's the Symbolism of the Irish Flag?*, at: <https://www.infoplease.com/whats-symbolism-irish-flag>.

Also, in this essay listed above, there is a section that reads, "During the 1641 rebellion, thousands of Protestants were massacred by Catholics because of their religion. While it is true that the dispossession (loss of property) of Catholics was also a factor, they were dispossessed because they were Catholics and given to people on condition, they were Protestants. In response Oliver Cromwell massacred thousands of Catholics." Knowing that property was taken from families because of their religion, explains somewhat how Connor, O'Neil, and McLaughlin families might have been dispossessed of their own properties as outlined earlier.

William of Orange's support for Presbyterians in Ulster is a key aspect of the political and religious dynamics of late 17th-century Ireland. His relationship with the Province of Ulster Presbyterians was shaped by a mix of military necessity, religious affinity, and political strategy. William of Orange (William III) became King of England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1689, after the Glorious Revolution, which deposed the Catholic James II. The Nine Years' War (1688–1697) and specifically the Williamite War in Ireland (1689–1691) were key in securing William's position, with Ireland serving as a major battleground between the supporters of James II (Jacobites) and William III (Williamites). Ulster Presbyterians,

primarily Scottish settlers from the Plantation of Ulster (early 17th century), were non-conformists, protestants who did not adhere to the Church of Ireland (Anglicanism). They had often faced discrimination from both the Anglican establishment and the Catholic majority in Ireland. Ulster Presbyterians were vital allies during the Williamite War with William of Orange (William III). They raised militia units and supported William's army, especially in key sieges like the Siege of Derry (1689) and the Battle of the Boyne (1690). William welcomed their military support because it provided a much-needed boost against Jacobite forces. William, though Anglican by official church association, was relatively tolerant compared to previous monarchs. As a Dutch Calvinist, he had some religious sympathy with Presbyterians. After the war, Presbyterian ministers were granted limited freedom to preach, and the Regium Donum (a royal financial grant) was extended to Presbyterian clergy in Ireland, beginning in 1690. This helped institutionalize their presence. William's support was not purely ideological, it was pragmatic. He needed the loyalty of Protestants in Ireland, including Presbyterians, to consolidate his power against Catholic and Jacobite threats. However, Presbyterians were still subject to various penal laws that favored Anglicans. Full equality with Anglicans was not achieved, and tensions with the established Church of Ireland remained. See *The Scottish Presbyterians and the Revolution Settlement, 1688–1690*, by W. A. Speck.

In the migration to Ulster County, New York, from the Ulster Province or Ireland was because of economic hardship (poor harvests, rent increases, and trade restrictions; religious discrimination (still second-class under Anglican rule despite William's toleration); and hope for land and religious freedom in the American colonies. Large waves of Ulster Scots (Scots-Irish) emigration occurred between 1717–1775. They settled heavily in Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah Valley, and parts of New York—including Ulster and Orange County, NY. They brought with them Presbyterian faith and governance, a strong sense of identity tied to loyalty to Protestant causes, including their reverence for William III, and their skills in farming, craftsmanship, and frontier defense. Undoubtedly, John Connor of 1741, probably a Presbyterian, because his children were, fits this emigration profile, migrating from Ireland in about 1766/67, which could mean he was not descended from Ó Conchobair, O'Connor, O'Conor, most likely a Catholic clan, but from a Connor/Conner protestant clan of Ulster Province of Ireland or of Scotland. But how would this be possible if he was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, a known Catholic enclave, which is located quite near the center of Ireland?

This we know, the O'Connor (or O'Conor) clan of Ireland was historically Catholic. The Connor (or Conner) surname is not traditionally a Scottish clan but is more commonly associated with Irish origins, particularly as an anglicized form of the Gaelic names Ó Conchobhair (O'Connor). That said, surnames like Connor or Conner could also appear in Scotland due to migration or intermarriage, but they wouldn't typically be associated with a distinct Scottish Highland clan system. Presbyterianism became the dominant form of Protestantism in Scotland after the Reformation in the 16th century, especially in the Lowlands. So, if a family with the surname Connor/Conner was living in Scotland after the Reformation, especially in the Lowlands or areas influenced by the Church of Scotland, it is very possible they would have been Presbyterian by religious affiliation—like many Scots at the time—therefore, representing our Connor/Conner family's religious dilemma. Were we first Catholic, then by loss of land through insurrections, penal punishments, migration, or marriage became Presbyterian or were we Protestant/Presbyterian all along?

In the 1700s, many Ulster Scots (Irish Protestants of Scottish descent) emigrated to Orange County, New York. They were drawn to the area by opportunities for land and religious freedom, fleeing factors like religious tension, poor economic conditions, and high rents in Ireland. They often settled in places like Goshen and along the Wallkill River. See the article *Scottish Emigration from Ulster (The Scots-Irish)* by Janet Cook at <https://scottishsociety-sa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ScotsIrish.pdf>. John Connor of 1741 would be included in this emigration period.

Before 1820, Irish immigrants were predominantly Ulster Scots. During the British colonial era, most Irish immigrants to New York were from Ulster, in Northern Ireland, and were of Scottish descent - the Ulster Scots. Many settled in New York City, but Ulster Scots also settled in Orange and Ulster counties, as well as other areas further north in the state, such as the Mohawk Valley. In general, the Ulster Scots were wealthier farmers, merchants, and artisans, families that immigrated were well-off enough to book passage all at once. See <https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/blog/researching-irish-ancestors-new-york-state-what-you-need-know>. Although our John Connor of 1741 might have been born in County Westmeath, Ireland, it appears that he may have emigrated from the Province of Ulster, Ireland, to Ulster County, NY, around 1766/67.

For an incredible read of all the conflict and turmoil in Ireland over its history, see History of Ireland, Engels, 1870, at: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1870/history-ireland/chronology.htm> and List of conflicts in Ireland, at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_conflicts\\_in\\_Ireland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_conflicts_in_Ireland).

In the mid 1800s, there were many, many more surnames of Connor than Conner in Ireland, about 5,400 to 36. Although this author has seen the surname spelling interchanged, even within the same families. The genesis of the Conner/Connor surname spelling, this author has found in Ireland, goes from ÓConchubhair (900-1200); Ó Conchúir (1200-1600), then anglicized as O'Connor. O'Connor is apparently the Irish Royal House of Gaelic origin, known as the House of O'Connor Don, whose line included the historic Kings of Connacht and the last High Kings of Ireland. The family seat is Clonalis House outside Castlerea in County Roscommon, Ireland. As there was another House of O'Connor known as O'Connor Roe, it's interesting this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandmother Sarah Roe who was married to 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather, William Conner (Connor) of 1777. Knowing this, it's possible that our greater Haynor/Conner/Conner family clan is connected first to the House of O'Connor Roe, before being connected to the House of O'Connor Don. This author would certainly like to find the links from our Conner/Connor side to House of O'Connor, if there is one, since it would show that we are ancestrally linked to the historic Kings of Connacht and the last High Kings of Ireland.

Whether author Haynor is a direct descendant of any Ó Conchobair, O'Connor, O'Connor clan through his grandmother Mary Elizabeth "Conner" Haynor, his father's side, is unknown. The geni.com website known as the largest repository of family trees in the world, at <https://www.geni.com/people/Toirdelbach-Ua-Conchobair-High-King-of-Ireland/6000000008248298844>, says **Toirdelbach Ua Conchobair, born about 1088, died 19 May 1156, Dunmore, County Galloway, Connacht, Ireland and High King of Ireland from (1120-1156) is Ed Haynor's 28th great grandfather, through his mother's side.**

It appears that some of the best resources to read about the greater O'Connor/O'Connor/Conner/Connor families are the following publications:

*American family antiquity, being an account of the origin and progress of American families, traced from their progenitors in this country, connected with their history abroad ..*, by Albert Welles, published in 1880 at: <https://ia800302.us.archive.org/21/items/americanfamilyan00well/americanfamilyan00well.pdf>. Although this book has its critics regarding its accuracy.

*Annals of Westmeath, Ancient and Modern*, by James Woods, published in 1907"at: [annalsofwestmeat00wooduoft.pdf](https://www.archive.org/details/annalsofwestmeat00wooduoft/pdf).

*History of Ireland from the earliest times to the present day*, by D'Alton, E. A. (Edward Alfred), published in 1920 at: <https://ia600209.us.archive.org/27/items/historyofireland192001dalt/historyofireland192001dalt.pdf>.

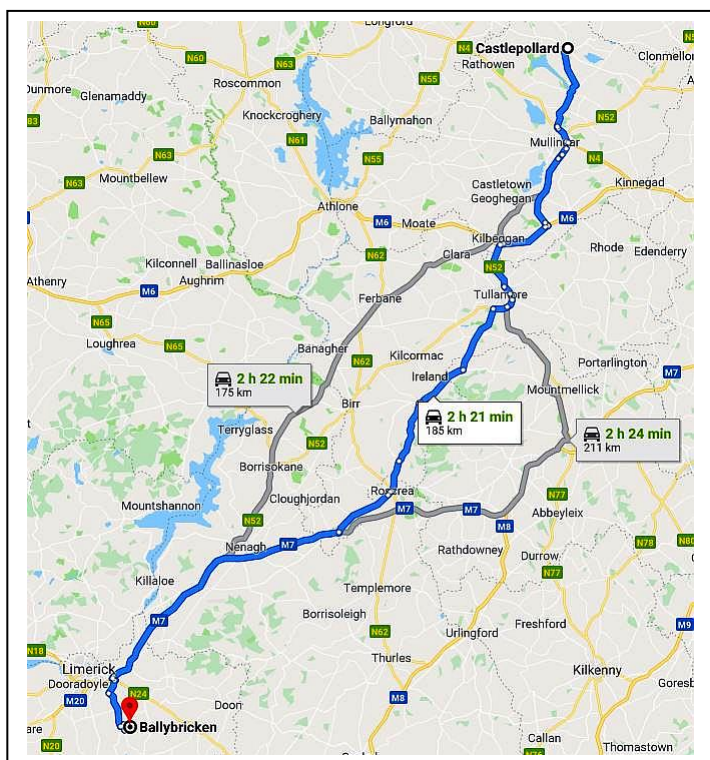
### **Castlepollard, where supposedly John Connor of 1741 was born**

At: <https://mullingar.ie/about-area/castlepollard/>, says that "The name Castlepollard comes from the name of a castle or fortified manor built by Army captain Nicholas Pollard in the early 17th century. Nicholas Pollard was born in 1567. The family of POLLARD is of great antiquity in Devonshire, Ireland, several of which were distinguished during the reigns of the Edwards and Henrys, as lawyers, judges, statesmen, and warriors, also see [https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~ricksgenealogy/family/castlepollard\\_pollards.htm](https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~ricksgenealogy/family/castlepollard_pollards.htm). The village of Castlepollard's official Irish name is Baile na gCros meaning "town of the cross." However, the name Cionn Toirc (meaning "head of the boar"), has also been applied to this village."

In the publication, *Irish Pedigrees; or The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation*, by John O'Hart, Vol. II, 1915, at: <https://ia800304.us.archive.org/2/items/irishpedigreesor02inohar/irishpedigreesor02inohar.pdf>, states that "Tradition says that an ancestor of these O'Connors (a reference to Rev. Fergus-O'Connor, Ph. Doc, a Catholic Priest) was roasted over a slow fire by Cromwellian soldiers. His wife secreted a large quantity of gold coins in her woollen under-garment; and in Bandon, then one of the enemy's strongholds in Ireland (an enemy's stronghold often being the best hiding place), reared her son (the first, now nominally known, ancestor of General Arthur O'Connor), in English ideas and customs. The widow taught her son to write his name **Conner**; as the Ballybricken family still spell the name." This authors, not being able to

find a confirmed ancestry for our John Conner of 1741 in the British Isles, it's possible that he was somehow descended from this O'Connor branch of the Ballybricken family or related to somehow, which shares the blood of the O'Connor Kerry, one of the sixth septs (clans) of the Irish O'Conchobhair.

Whether John Connor of 1741's ancestry is directly related to the Conner family in Ballybricken, is unknown. The distance from Ballybricken to Castlepollard is about 115 miles (180 kilometers), which Castlepollard is directly to the north as shown on the map below. It is unknown if this O'Connor/Conner clan is the one at Castlepollard where John Connor of 1741 was born, but this distance appears not to be insurmountable to have traveled to. But we do know that the Kerry O'Connor family were displaced northwards to at least the Limerick borders, by the Anglo-Norman invasion, where they retained much of their power down to the 17th century, shown at: <https://irelandroots.com/oconnor.htm>. And it appears that many if not most O'Connors lost their wealth and land through insurrections or confiscations or both up through at least the 1600s (17<sup>th</sup> Century) as recorded throughout this Ancestry Detail of John Conner of 1741.



In the publication, *Some Connor/Conner/O'Connor, Manch, Dunmanway, West Cork, 17th century Deeds, Wills, With Numerous Local People Named*, at: <https://durrushistory.com/2017/08/18/some-connorconneroconnor-manch-dunmanway-west-cork-17th-century-deeds-wills-with-numerous-local-people-named/>, says there are two theories of the origin of the Connor (Conner) family (Conner of Ballybricken, Conner of Bandon, Conner of Connerville, Conner of County Cork), (1) that they descend from a London Merchant granted lands in Bandon, or (2) they are of the ancient O'Connor family.

In the publication, *The United Irishmen: Their Lives and Times, with Several ...*, Volume 2, by Richard Robert Madden, 1842, says in part, that the line of the O'Connor Kerry, who's chiefs were kings of Kerry for centuries previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. They lost territory piecemeal, at first to the Norman invaders of the 12th/13th centuries, during the Elizabethan era between 1558 to 1603, and finally in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation of 1649–53.

In reference to a Conner family descending from a London Merchant who was granted lands in Bandon, also in *The United Irishmen: Their Lives and Times, with Several ...*, Volume 2, says a Daniel Conner of Swithen's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, who died in 1737, was a son of Cornelius Conner of Cork, who's will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of the O'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant of London to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August 1598. So, it appears that both (1) and (2) above are both true.

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