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Phillips DNA News

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Please submit news articles or ideas for articles to the editor. Questions about Genetic Genealogy can always be sent to the editor.

Project News

About one year ago, Family Tree DNA redesigned the personal pages of their participants. Some changes made at that time have rendered it difficult for administrators to help participants with their personal pages although this was not the intent. The reason for the changes was only to assure the privacy and control over their personal pages by participants.

There is an interactive tour accessible on your personal page that will guide you through the changes, but I will once again highlight some major changes for you, as I did a year ago.

First and most importantly, administrators are no longer allowed to update your email address on your personal page at FTDNA. You must now do that yourself. If you need help, you can call FTDNA at 713-868-1438. If you change your email address and do not update your personal page, you will no longer receive notices of new matches from FTDNA.

Second most important, FTDNA is transitioning to a combined GEDCOM system probably as a result of their increasing share of the market in autosomal DNA testing. During February of this year, all paternal and maternal GEDCOM files that have been uploaded by participants will be purged from FTDNA's records, so you must upload a new combined GEDCOM if you want to continue to have your GEDCOM on file at FTDNA.

You may upload a picture of yourself on your personal page and enter a brief personal biography, both of which will only be viewable by participants who match your DNA. Looks like FTDNA is embracing social networking ala Facebook!

You may designate a beneficiary who will have control over your DNA results after your death. If you do not designate a beneficiary, your DNA results cannot be upgraded after your death which negates one of the primary reasons for storing your samples in the first place.

Your matches now include people who have elected to keep their results private. Unfortunately, there is no easy way to contact these people because their contact information remains hidden. If you want to try to contact them, you can send an email to helpdesk@ftdna.com or call FTDNA at 713-868-1438 and plead for help.

There is now an Advanced Matching page that allows you to see information about all of your matches at one time on one page. This includes Y-DNA results, MT-DNA results, and Family Finder results.

There are some new mapping features. For these to be of value, everyone must enter his or her information. Go to your myFTDNA web page and click on Most Distant Ancestors under My Account. Under Ancestral Locations, enter the latitude and longitude of the place of birth or death of your earliest known paternal and maternal ancestors. There is a search machine that will help you identify the latitude and longitude using place name.

Another change is the reporting of micro alleles. If you have looked at results from other companies, you may have already seen this. Some alleles are now reported with a decimal point. You might see a value of 15.2 instead of a value of 15 for a certain marker. Other markers known as multi-copy markers may appear with additional values. These changes do not affect most people.

FTDNA has adopted the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) method of reporting results. Other companies have already done this. This makes it easier for someone to compare his results to someone who has been tested at a different company.

If you have problems using your personal page at FTDNA, please don't hesitate to contact us, your volunteer administrators, and we will try to help you, although some of our powers have been taken away from us. Keep in mind that administrators are just volunteer assistants, not paid employees of FTDNA.

Featured Phillips Family Story

My Phillips Family History: 1734 to 1880

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Writing the history of my branch of the Phillips family is, I have found, very difficult due to the lack of clear records linking one generation to the next up to at least the year 1850. With what hard evidence I have found, I have made "By Gosh and By Golly" assumptions of the flow of events.

The starting point is John Phillips who was born on 7 May 1734 in Cecil County, Maryland. In August of 2012, I found Mr. Clifford Eugene Phillips of Cuba, Illinois (cliff5550@yahoo.com), who is a descendant of George Phillips (c. 1822 to 1888), brother of my ancestor Tabitha Jane Phillips Howard (1835 or 1837 to 1905). Clifford kindly gave a DNA sample to Family Tree DNA in Houston, Texas.

The results showed that Clifford, and hence his ancestor George, possesses a marker value of 12 for GATA H4, which he has in common with the above John Phillips and his direct male descendants. In turn, this subgroup of Phillips is part of a larger genetic grouping of Phillips

who originally settled in Dorchester County, Maryland, in the 1660s and 1670s and hailed from the English counties of Devonshire and Somerset. This larger grouping of Phillips is known as Group 2 under the umbrella of the “Phillips DNA Project” as administered by Nancy Kiser (nancy_kiser@hotmail.com).

We do not know the names of the parents of this John Phillips nor who his brothers and sisters were (if any). His father and possible brothers may have shared the same marker value of 12 for GATA H4 or it might have been a unique mutation which occurred in John at the time of his conception. I am assuming for the sake of my analysis that this marker originated with John himself even though he may have inherited it.

As a youth John Phillips moved to Frederick County, Maryland, where I am making another assumption that I don't think anyone else has considered. I am assuming that he married an unknown wife in that county and had his two oldest sons there - Samuel, who according to Shirley Phillips West (email Swest31433@aol.com), died as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1780 in South Carolina, and James. Later John and his sons moved to Lancaster County in the State of Pennsylvania and there about 1770 he married Margaret McReadon. Margaret was born in 1748 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In that county were born sons Nathan Phillips (1773 to 1844) and Enoch Phillips (1775 to 1840).

About 1776, the family moved to Rowan County, North Carolina, where John served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The following children were born to John and Margaret in that county: Margaret Rachel Phillips (1777 to 1880), John Phillips (1782 to 1865), and Jane Morgan Phillips (Mrs. Michael A. Brown, 1786 to 1863). The source of the names of the Phillips children from 1770 on is recorded by F. L. Perryman (Lee_Perryman@hotmail.com), a descendant of Nathan. In addition, he has James being born in 1770 and Samuel being born in 1773, some eight months after the birth of Nathan in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. More confusion! Margaret McReadon Phillips died in 1812 in Obion County, Ohio, and her widower John Phillips died about 4 March 1833 in his 99th year in Christian County, Kentucky.

James Phillips, according to the Rev. David Gardner Phillips, Sr. (1817 to 1889), son of Enoch Phillips (1775 to 1840), and grandson of John Phillips (1734 to 1833), had the occupation of surveyor and disappeared without a trace in Newton County, Georgia, while on a survey. It was thought that he was killed by Indians. Here is another assumption of mine. In the late 1780s and 1790s, there was a great demand for surveyors in western frontier parts of Pennsylvania as the land title system there was then in great chaos. Many settlers had conflicting deeds to their properties issued by the governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania who claimed that area as part of their respective jurisdictions. Surveyors were hired to settle these conflicting claims, often without a satisfactory result. I believe that James left Georgia for western Pennsylvania to get in on this survey work and that succeeding generations of the descendants of his brothers and sisters forgot what happened to him and, in addition, his own descendants lost the memory of where they originated.

In the 1790 Pennsylvania census on the Depreciation Tract land then in Allegheny County, now part of Beaver County, a James Phillips and his household of two other males under the age of

16 years and of two females are shown living thereon. This land was reserved for men and/or their descendants who had served in the military. Since I cannot find any title for this land in the name of James Phillips, it is possible he was either a tenant, a squatter, or an employee of the Chief Surveyor for those land tracts and as part of his employment had to live somewhere. I assume that my first documented Phillips ancestor, Thomas Phillips, born in the 1790s, was a son of James.

Another support for this theory that James Phillips ended up in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is the presence of various members of the large colonial Dutch family, the Kuykendalls or Kirkendalls, in that same county. Johannes/John Kuykendall (died 1806) and his wife Anglesea/Anglissa Nicholson (died 1840) lived in Old Brighton, now known as Beaver Falls. In the 1790s, Johannes built a flour mill in that settlement. It is thought that Johannes was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, and he and other Kuykendall family members (maybe his brothers?) started to settle in western parts of Pennsylvania in the 1780s. Soloman Kirkendall (c.1775 to c.1840) was a son of Johannes and Anglesea. He may have been born either in New Jersey before the move west or in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

There is no record of the name of his first wife (he was married at least three times and apparently had children from each of his marriages) but I assume the marriage occurred in Pennsylvania in the 1790s. Unlike most other states, for some odd reason, the Pennsylvania county or State governments did not keep official marriages records until the year 1885! I believe that Soloman and his unknown first wife had a daughter named Sarah born in the years 1795 to 1799 in Pennsylvania and at least one son named Garrett born in 1804 in Scioto County, Ohio. This branch of the Kuykendall clan was a bit better (but not much more) at keeping some memory of its family history alive than the branch of the Phillips family to which I believe it became joined.

Thomas Phillips married Sarah Kirkendall around 1820 in Pennsylvania, most likely in the old home county of Beaver, as I cannot find any marriage record in Ohio (which has kept official marriage records since 1789) of any Thomas Phillips to any Sarah before the year 1842. In 1836, a Thomas B. Phillips married a Sarah Anne Right in Alexander County, Illinois; one researcher on the Ancestry.com website willy nilly said that they were the parents of Tabitha Jane Phillips and her siblings, which of course is wrong. On 25 September 1824, Thomas purchased 140 acres in Vinton Township, Athens County (Sections 20 & 21, Range 16, Township 9, Fraction or Lot 31) from William Pierce. William Pierce had also sold land in the same township to Samuel Ervin who had intermarried into the same Kirkendall family.

Thomas Phillips (born in the 1790s in Pennsylvania) and husband of Sarah Kirkendall Phillips of Vinton Township, Athens County, Ohio, died between 1837 and 1840, probably on his farm in Athens County. Part of his 140 acres was sold before 1836 and the remainder must have been sold by Sarah before 1840. The researcher who was looking for old land titles for me in that area cannot find all the records - sometimes land sales were not recorded with the county clerk!! In 1840, Sarah and her children were living in Clinton Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, most likely receiving financial aid from her uncle John Kirkendall, before they moved to

Illinois in 1845. (The source of the land transactions is Ms. Cheryl Wright of the Athens County Historical Society and Museum, email: genealogy@athenshistory.org.)

In the 1830 census, Soloman Kirkendall is shown living next to Thomas and Sarah Phillips. What made me draw a connexion between Soloman and Thomas and Sarah Phillips is that two of the Phillips' grandchildren were named Soloman, spelled with the "A" instead of the usual "O", as in the same way of Soloman Kirkendall. In those days, children were named after close relatives and George Phillips and his sister Rhoda (children of Thomas and Sarah) were old enough to have known their grandfather Soloman Kirkendall and later to name one of their respective sons after him. (It should be noted that Soloman Snodgrass later in life chose the spelling Solomon for his first name.)

In census records 1830, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, the years of birth given for the oldest child, George Phillips, is anywhere between the years 1820 to 1827; however, the 1850 and 1870 census both agree on the year 1822, so I will use that. He was born in Ohio; he may or may not have been born in Vinton Township, depending if his parents were living as tenants on the farm that was purchased in 1824. The second child, John Phillips, in the 1830 census is shown being born between the years 1825 and 1830 and in the 1850 census in the year 1827. He was definitely born in Vinton Township. The date of birth for Rhoda Phillips (Mrs. William Snodgrass) has been given as 1 April 1829 but she is absent from the 1830 census for the Thomas Phillips household, which may mean she was actually born probably in the year 1831. The death certificate of her son, the Rev. Solomon C. Snodgrass (1862 to 1941), stated that his mother was born in McArthur, Ohio. McArthur was the town for the district which included Vinton, Elk, and Brown townships.

After the time of the 1830 census, Soloman Kirkendall's son Garrett (1804 to 1880) purchased Lot 17 in the town of McArthur where he probably worked at his blacksmith trade. Perhaps Sarah stayed at his house in order to give birth to Rhoda on 1 April 1831? On 1 December 1831, Garrett Kirkendall married Christiana Dunkle (1808 to 1896) in Athens County, the Rev. Robert Cook, minister in the Christian Connexion, serving as the officiant. They resided in the town until 1839 when they moved to Scioto County, Ohio, and on 11 July of that year they sold Lot 17 for the sum of \$300 to Mr. Lawson B. Patterson of Elk Township. Probably at the same time Soloman also left the McArthur area because in the 1840 census he is found living in Huntington Township, Gallia County, Ohio, and appears to have died there soon after.

One point that was discovered during the research in the 1850 census was that Sarah Phillips (by then a widow), son George Phillips and his wife Malinda/Melinda, son John Phillips and his wife Nancy, and daughter Rhoda Phillips Snodgrass were unable to read and write. Unlettered people are usually able to remember the month and day of the month they were born but sometimes are unsure of the exact year. It also means they are less likely to produce or to keep written family records to hand down to succeeding generations.

Another point is the memory amongst George, Rhoda, and Tabitha as to where their parents were born. In the 1880 census, George thought they were both born in Ohio. Rhoda thought the father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother was born in New Jersey. Tabitha thought

the father was born in New Jersey and the mother was born in Pennsylvania. Actually both parents were born in Pennsylvania; the New Jersey reference probably refers to the place of origin of Sarah's father Soloman Kirkendall.

Other children born to Thomas and Sarah Phillips were Thomas in 1832, William in 1833, Jonathan in 1836, and Tabitha Jane on 11 August 1837. Some histories give the year of Tabitha's birth as 1835 and her place of birth as being Brown County, Ohio. However, I believe she was born in neighbouring Brown Township, Athens County, probably on land owned by one of the members of the Fuller family. Thaddeus Fuller (1758 to 1834) and several of his sons lived on farms in Elk Township and also had properties in Brown Township.

Thomas Phillips must have died soon after the birth of Tabitha in either 1835 or 1837 and before 1840. In the 1840 census, we find Sarah and her seven children plus a female servant or relative (age 15 to 19 years) living in Clinton Township, Jackson County, Ohio. Her uncle, John Kirkendall, was a long time resident of the same township and he must have been helping her family out financially after the death of Thomas. I am assuming that Sarah and her children continued to reside in Clinton Township until 1845 when they moved to the State of Illinois, settling in what became Peoria County.

I do not know the reason why Sarah and her children left Ohio for Illinois; perhaps it was part of a plan to have a better economic life. From that point on, there is a paper trail for recording the history of the Phillips Family.

George Phillips married Melinda/Malinda Kinney (sometimes spelled McKinney) on 1 February 1849 in Peoria City (probably at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church), Peoria County, Illinois. The Rev. James Hitchcock (1784 to 1861), Methodist minister, was the officiant. Melinda was born in Illinois most likely in December of 1821, even though various census records give a year range of 1821 to 1828. In 1850 or 1851, George and Melinda moved to Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, where George worked as a labourer/farmer for the rest of his life. He was buried on 4 March 1888 in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Farmington. Melinda died sometime after the 1900 census as at that time she was either visiting or living with her daughter Mrs. Sarah A. Shelton in Jackson Township, Sullivan County, Missouri. Children of George and Melinda were:

1. Mary E. Phillips born about 1847, but most likely in 1849.
2. John Phillips born 23 November 1850 (some records say years 1846 to 1851). He married on 14 December 1871 his first cousin Sarah Howard (1853 to after 1893 to before 1900). He died on 26 May 1929 in a hospital in Limestone, Peoria County, Illinois.
3. Sarah Anna Phillips born 18 December 1852 at Farmington. She married on 2 November 1879 Henry "Harry" Clay Shelton (1851 to 1928). She died on 22 July 1918 in Jackson, Sullivan County, Missouri.
4. Soloman Phillips born 27 November 1853 at Farmington. He died unmarried on 30 December 1879 and is buried at Farmington.
5. Eli Phillips born about 1856 at Farmington.
6. Eliza J. Phillips born about 1860 at Farmington.

7. Anna (known as Annie) Phillips born about 1862 at Farmington. She was still living with her parents in 1880, unmarried, at Farmington
8. Jonathan Leroy Phillips born 28 May 1864 at Farmington. He married on 23 May 1888 Sarah Coons (1868 to 1917) at Bartonville, Peoria County, Illinois, the Rev. W. P. Ferguson, Methodist Episcopal Church minister, officiant. He died on 29 July 1940 in Farmington

John Phillips married Nancy Fuller on 26 April 1849 in Lafayette Precinct (since 2 April 1850 known as Hollis Township), Peoria County, Illinois. William Martin Sr., Justice of the Peace, was the officiant. Nancy was born about 1825 in Ohio. What is interesting to note is that in the 1850 census for Peoria County, John, occupation farmer, and Nancy are living on a farm with a value of \$600 and living with them are what appears to be the younger brothers and sisters of Nancy who were also born in Ohio. I assume they are related to the James Fuller family who moved to the neighbouring Timber Township in 1849. Hollis Township is east of Timber Township and is six miles southwest from the City of Peoria. These Fullers were probably also related to the Elk Township, Athens County, Ohio Fullers. Nothing further is known about what happened to John and Nancy Phillips.

Rhoda Phillips married William Snodgrass on 2 August 1849 in Kickapoo Township, Peoria County, Illinois, being some 12 miles west of the City of Peoria. Harrison Gregory (1813 to 1882), Justice of the Peace, was the officiant. William was born on 16 March 1825 in Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia (now part of West Virginia), the son of William Snodgrass and his wife Sarah Harness. During their married life, the Snodgrass family lived in Peoria and Fulton counties in Illinois; Appanoose county in Iowa; and Boone and Macon counties in Missouri. William Snodgrass, the younger, died on 10 February 1891 at Mercyville, Macon County, Missouri. Rhoda died on 7 September 1902 at Bevier City, Macon County, Missouri. Children of Rhoda and William Snodgrass were:

1. John Snodgrass born 1851.
2. Thomas Snodgrass born 1853.
3. William Snodgrass born 1854.
4. George Snodgrass born 1856.
5. Jonathan Snodgrass born 1858.
6. Sarah A. Snodgrass born 1860.
7. Soloman C. Snodgrass born 12 December 1862 at Farmington. He married Lucy Estella McKinstry (1874 to 1914) in Missouri. He died on 23 January 1941 at Melrose, Adams County, Illinois, and is buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Bevier, Macon County, Missouri.
8. Florence E. Snodgrass born 1865.
9. Franklin (Frank) Snodgrass born 1869.
10. Ida M. Snodgrass born 1871.

Thomas Phillips married Lavona Howard on 14 December 1851 in Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois. The Rev. Pierce T. Rhodes (1820 to 1907), Methodist Episcopal Church minister for Farmington, was the officiant. Lavona (sometimes spelled as Lovona) was born on 9 March

1833 in Jefferson County, New York, the daughter of Chauncey Howard (1787 to 1878) and his wife Mary Briggs (1794 to 1877). On the marriage certificate is given the consent of Chauncey and Mary Howard to this marriage. For some years during the 1850s and 1860s, Chauncey and Mary and some of their 15 children lived in the Farmington area of Illinois. Lavona was a sister of Marcus Lafayette Howard who married Thomas' sister Tabitha Jane Phillips. Thomas and Lavona Phillips have disappeared from the current family knowledge of both the Phillips and Howard families, as nothing is further known about them and any descendants they may have.

From the time that William Phillips was living with his mother and siblings in Peoria County, Illinois in 1850, nothing further is known about him.

Jonathan Phillips appears to have lived with his mother Sarah in the household of William and Rhoda Snodgrass in Farmington until 11 December 1861 when at the age of 25 years he joined Company B of the 11th Illinois US Cavalry during the Civil War. His occupation at the time of enlistment was that of farmer. He was single, had brown hair, gray eyes, and his complexion was dark. Jonathan died while still in service on 30 May 1862 at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

The dark complexion note is interesting as the descendants of Tabitha Jane Phillips Howard carry the story that she was of Irish and Spanish ancestry. The Irish part is now known to have come from her great-grandmother Anglesea Nicholson who was born in Ireland before she arrived in America sometime in the 1760s and married Johannes Kuykendall. The Spanish part of the story could come from the unknown mother of Sarah Kirkendall Phillips or from the unknown wife of James Phillips, the surveyor.

Tabitha Jane Phillips married Marcus Lafayette Howard on 1 January 1852 in Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois. George Washington Little (1810 to after 1890), Justice of the Peace, served as the officiant. On the certificate, Sarah Phillips gave her consent to the marriage. M. Lafayette Howard was born on 14 February 1829 in Jefferson County, New York, the son of Chauncey Howard and his wife Mary Briggs. His occupation was that of a farmer. M. Lafayette died on 2 May 1884 at Farmington. Tabitha J. died on 27 September 1905 at LaHarpe, Hancock County, Illinois, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Farmington. All their children were born at Farmington. Children of Tabitha and Lafayette Howard were:

1. Sarah Howard born 25 March 1853. She married on 14 December 1871 John Phillips, her first cousin.
2. Jasper Howard born 22 February 1855. Not known if he married.
3. Emma Howard born 16 October 1856. She married on 21 February 1876 William T. Eddy.
4. Lucille "Lucy" Howard born 10 May 1858. Died 1912. She married in 1882 Isaac Doyle.
5. Belle Howard born 22 February 1860. Died 1874. She never married.
6. Amanda Howard born 25 August 1861. She married on 15 March 1883 John C. Wiese.
7. Marcus "Mark" Howard born 1 November 1863. He died 1 April 1910 near Ackley, Iowa. He never married.

8. Andrew J. Howard born 3 August 1866. He died 19 January 1927 at Farmington. He married in 1890 Fannie Elizabeth Back; she was born in England.
9. Katherine "Kate" Howard born 5 October 1868. She married William Burg.
10. Jennie Howard born 13 March 1871. She died 9 November 1889. She never married.
11. Adelia Howard born 16 February 1873. She died 29 April 1913. She married on 28 May 1892 Nephi Picton.
12. Amber Minerva Howard born 26 June 1875. She died 9 January 1957 at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. She married on 19 March 1893 Lewis Samuel Long.
13. Lee Roy Howard born 15 October 1878. He died 14 May 1948 at Portland, Oregon. He married 26 August 1919 Hannah Louisa Clegg.

Sarah Kirkendall Phillips lived with her daughter Rhoda Snodgrass' family at Farmington and in Iowa until they moved to Missouri. Then she returned to Farmington to live with her daughter Tabitha and her family. Sarah died on 20 September 1878 in the hour of 8 PM of old age, according to Dr. John Gregory, the Farmington physician who registered her death. Her age was given as age 83 years, five months, and twenty days which would have given her a birth date of 31 March 1795. She was stated to have been a resident of Illinois for 33 years, which gives the year 1845 when she and her family left Ohio. (Apparently her time living in Iowa with the Snodgrass' was not taken into account for this record.) Her place of birth was recorded as Pennsylvania. In the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses, Sarah stated her year of birth was 1799 and her birthplace was Pennsylvania. She was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Farmington.

Another smaller grouping of Phillips descendants are related to the above as proven by the DNA marker value of 12 for GATA H4. An unknown first name Phillips male, probably a brother to Thomas Phillips and son of James mentioned above in this story, married before 1828 Miss Matilda Foley, most likely in Towanda Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Matilda was born in 1802 in Pennsylvania in either the Fayette or in the Washington counties of that State. Different records have her being born in either Fayette or in Washington counties of Ohio; in the 1850 and 1860 census records, she is stated to have been born in Pennsylvania. Fayette and Washington counties are in western Pennsylvania in the area where I think James the surveyor settled and where Thomas was born. She and her husband moved to Ohio where they had a least one child: James Phillips born in 1828. Soon after Matilda's husband died and she and her son returned to Towanda to stay with her parents Mr. and Mrs. William Foley (both of them were born in the 1770s as reckoned from the 1830 census for Bradford County). William Foley may have been born in County Tipperary, Ireland. A James Foley (1795 to 1823), son of James and Alice Foley is buried in Saints Peter and Paul Cemetery at Towanda. His parents were immigrants to the USA from that part of Ireland and it is very likely they were relatives of William Foley.

About 1833 or 1834, a widower, Zepheniah Rogers, Jr. (1773 to 1870) of Franklin County, Ohio, married Matilda in Bradford County and she and son James Phillips returned to Ohio. Zepheniah and his first wife had their children born in Bradford County between 1796 and 1817 while they farmed in that place. In the 1820s, the Rogers family moved to Franklin County, Ohio. Zepheniah may have known the Foley family back then or if Matilda and her late first husband lived in Franklin County, Zepheniah may have met her there. Perhaps this marriage

took place in the Roman Catholic Church (SS Peter and Paul) at Towanda? At any rate, in 1846 Zepheniah and Matilda and her four sons she had with Zepheniah plus son James Phillips moved to Monroe County, Iowa where they farmed. James Phillips married in December of 1855 in Keokuk County, Iowa, Nancy Layton Dolihan and had one son: David William Phillips born 12 February 1857 in Keokuk County. About 1856, James died. Matilda Foley Phillips Rogers died on 7 June 1866 in Appanoose County, Iowa, and was buried in Bailey Cemetery, Davis County, Iowa. Dr. Richard Phillips (email: rpunicoi@comcast.net) is a descendant of David William Phillips and supplied the DNA sample that ties his branch of Phillips into the John Phillips of Cecil County, Maryland, branch.