

**Genetic Evidence for
Samuel Falkinburg b. abt. 1786**
Samuel Falkinburg b. 1764, father
Alice Mathis b. 1752, mother

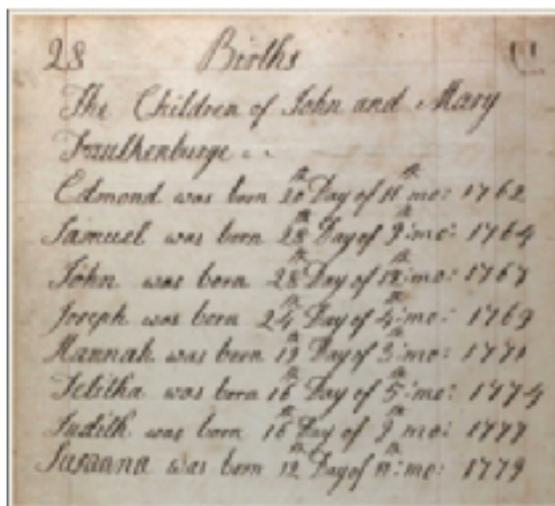
These are notes to support my Ancestry.com family tree

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/931824/>

In most cases the citations and documentation is contained in the profiles of a tree entry. However, in some cases there are conflicting citations or facts posted in related trees. At times, the evidence is only circumstantial. These notes are intended to support the facts which I have posted in my ancestry tree. In using these notes I am indicating that there is some uncertainty in the facts, and this documents my decision for inclusion of certain data in my tree.

If anyone has any additional information or corrections to these notes, please let me know.
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We have documented evidence from the records of the Quaker Monthly Meeting at Little Egg Harbor, NJ documenting the birth of Samuel Falkinburg¹ (b. 1764)— father of Samuel (b. 1786). While the Monthly meeting contains records of the early Falkinburg family regarding births, deaths, and marriages, in my branch which descends from Samuel (b. 1764) these records terminate. Samuel was *disowned* by the Friends because he fathered a child out of wedlock. The action occurred on the 10th day of the 8th month 1786.² The record does not name the mother of Samuel's child, nor does it record the birth. One can gain a glimpse into Quaker thinking in this record of disownment. The procedure to deal with an individual who is out of conformance with the beliefs of the Society of Friends begins with a meeting with the offending individual and an attempt to get that individual to repent. Every effort is made to repair his/her relationship with the Community. In this case, Samuel turns his back on the Society, and they respond with disownment. Technically, this is not a punishment and does not call for shunning, but it is intended to be a statement that the individual is out of communion with the Community; they take no responsibility for this person's further actions.



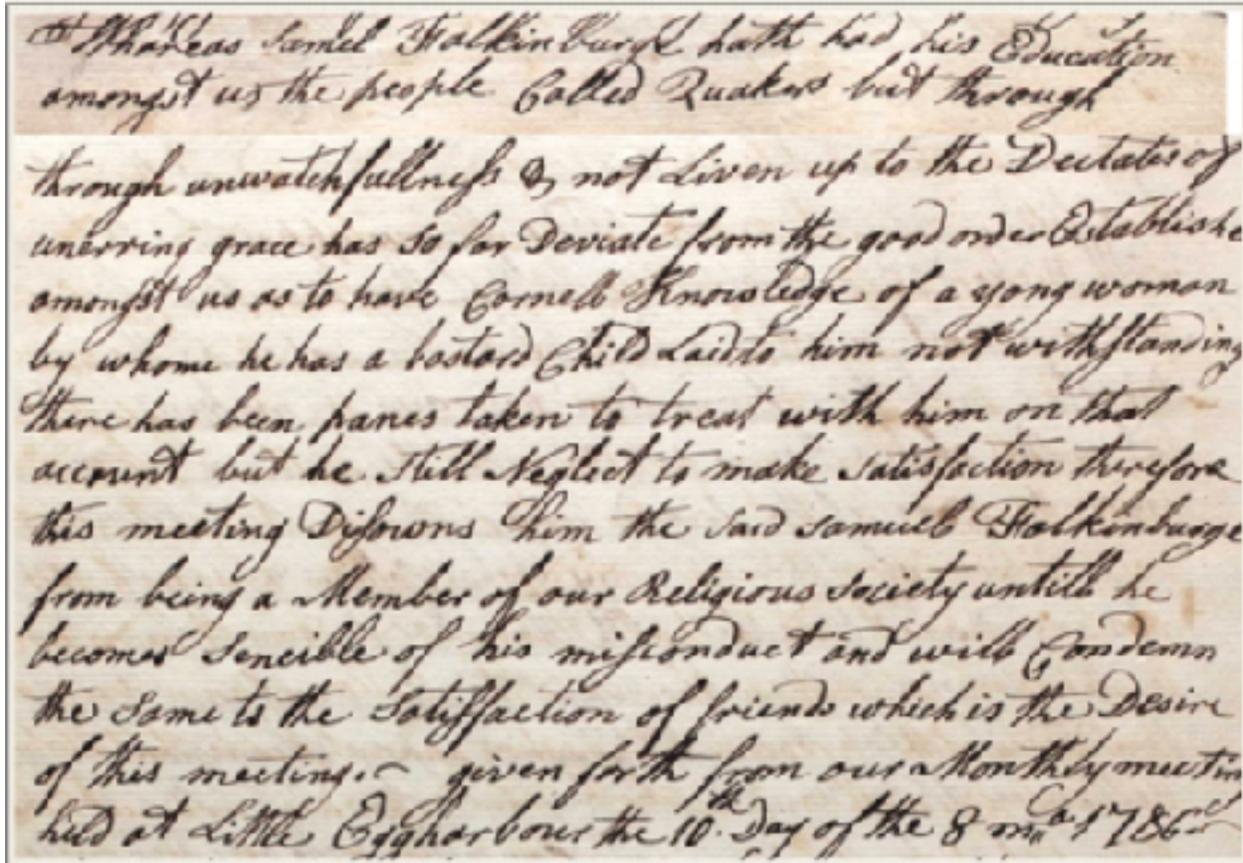
*Quaker record of the births to John and
Mary Falkinburg (spelled here
Faulkenburge)*

It is generally accepted that the mother of Samuel's son (who would also be named Samuel) is Alice Mathis, daughter of Nehemiah Mathis and Elizabeth Cranmer (also members of the Friends in Little

¹ Record of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting, [Births and Deaths 1693 - 1887](#)

² Record of the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting— [the disownment of Samuel Falkinburg](#)

Egg Harbor). I can find no mention of Alice in the records of the Monthly Meeting. Either, Samuel forced himself on Alice, or Alice consented to and later repented her action. Whatever the facts, we do know that Samuel was given the responsibility to raise the baby. No record of young Samuel's birth is recorded, and no further records for Samuel are contained in the Little Egg Harbor Monthly Meeting. Since there are no records of young Samuel's birth, I was never 100% sure of the ancestry of baby Samuel, although it seemed highly likely that Samuel (b. 1764) was his father.



At that time Samuel Falkinburg hath had his Education amongst us the people called Quakers but through through unwatchfulness & not living up to the Dictates of unerring grace has so far Deviate from the good order Establish'd amongst us as to have Comell Knowledge of a young woman by whom he has a bastard Child laid to him not withstanding there has been pains taken to treat with him on that account but he still Neglect to make satisfaction therefore this meeting Disowns him the said Samuel Falkinburg from being a Member of our Religious Society untill he becomes Sencible of his misfionduct and will Condemn the same to the Satisfaction of friends which is the Desire of this meeting. given forth from our Monthly meeting had at Little Egg Harbour the 10th Day of the 8th mo 1765

Disownment of Samuel Falkinburg from the Society of Friends

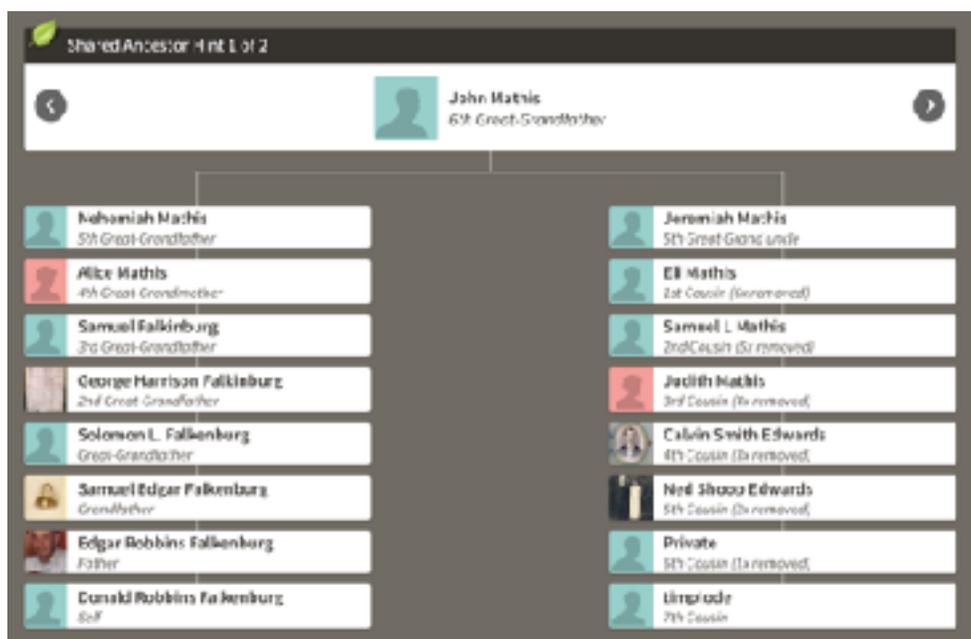
As an aside, it seems incredible to our modern sensibilities that Alice's family would not keep and raise the baby, or that someone within the Quaker community would step up to care for the child, no matter the offense. Perhaps this was the condition for Alice's forgiveness, or perhaps the notion of keeping a bastard child was so abhorrent to the community that they turned their back on an innocent child. The upshot is that we know that Samuel was given the baby to care for. I ask myself, what would a 22 year-old 18th century bachelor do with an infant? Samuel's father and mother had moved to Pennsylvania and his father John had died the same year as the disownment (and presumably the date of birth of the child). Likely, Samuel's mother was not prepared to deal with the situation. While we don't know all of the details of what happened next, we have a clue in the next recorded event.

About six years later, the elder Samuel married Penelope Buffin. Penelope was the daughter of Samuel's Aunt Hannah (Falkinburg) Buffin. There is a record in the Monthly Meeting of the Mansfield, Burlington, New Jersey Quakers that documents the disownment of Penelope for two reasons: (1) she has married her first cousin and (2) she has married a person who was (no longer) a member of the Society of Friends. Although we will never know exactly what happened, it is my belief that Samuel

went to his Aunt's home in Mansfield (near the Pennsylvania/New Jersey border) and Hannah agreed to take the baby. It is most likely that cousin Penelope was really responsible for the rearing the child. When young Samuel was six years of age, father Samuel and Penelope married. They moved to the Finger Lakes region (Seneca County) of New York State.

For years I have listed Samuel (b. abt. 1786– the date of Samuel's disownment) as the son of Samuel (b. 1764) and Alice Mathis, believing this was highly likely. Some family trees list young Samuel as the child of Penelope Buffin— although this is clearly not correct.

Y-DNA testing has allowed me to say with near certainty that young Samuel is the male child of Samuel (b. 1764). My match list on familytreedna.org for my Y-dna (37 markers) shows an individual (also 37 markers) with a genetic distance between our tested Y-DNA of 1, which indicates a high degree of probability that we have a common ancestor. Specifically, the probability that we share a common ancestor within the last eight generations is nearly 90%. Both of us have solid genealogical evidence that the common ancestor is John Falkinburg (b. 1739). My records show I am descended from Samuel (b. 1764) and my match is descended from John (b. 1767) both sons of John Falkinburg and Mary Somers. Since Samuel Falkinburg (b. 1764) is my 4th great-grandfather, there is a six generation separation along my family tree. I interpret this as positive DNA support that our common ancestor is John Falkinburg (b. 1739), and consequently that Samuel (b. 1764) is the father of Samuel (b. 1786). Of course this Y-DNA evidence cannot verify that the mother was Alice Mathis. There are, however, indications from an autosomal DNA test (on ancestry.com) that links my ancestry to the Mathis family with a "good" level of confidence. This is further supported by comparing my family tree and that of my match. While this does not prove that Alice Mathis is the mother of Samuel, all the data seems to support that conclusion.



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