

*Bass***THE BASS FAMILY**

By Edith DeShazo Nichols

The family name of Bass is mentioned in the records of Essex County, Leicestershire, and in Rutlandshire, in Central and South-eastern England. It is possible that the original Bass came to England with the Norman Conquest, as the name is supposedly derived from the French word "bas", meaning short. In England Bass ale is well known, and the family owned the establishment through the centuries, until sold for ten million dollars several years ago. In 1630 three Bass brothers came to the United States and settled in New England. The first Episcopal bishop in America was Bishop Bass of Boston.

Even prior to this, however, Captain Nathaniel Bass was one of the earliest settlers of Virginia, and it is from him that the Bass family in Northern Alabama is descended. Nathaniel Bass was a son of Humphery Bass, a merchant of London, England. In 1613 he married Mary Jourdan. In 1621 or 1622 he establish his "Bass's Choice" Plantation in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His son, John Bass, married Keziah Tucker, an Indian girl.

Their son, Richard Bass, was born on August 2, 1658 and died on December 26, 1722. His first wife, Jane Bryant, was born on December 17, 1665 and married on November 6, 1680. Their children were Charles, James, Matthew, Keziah, and Anna. After her death he married Mary Burwell and they had children named Andrew, Alexander, Richard, Mary, William, Uriah, and Thomas. Most of these moved to Craven County, North Carolina, and thence to Johnston, Wayne, Duplin, and Sampson counties. The preceding information about the Richard Bass family is from an undated certificate (possibly about 1725) signed by William Rudd, M.G. and C.L., Parish of Elizabeth River in Virginia. This certificate appears in a book "Bass Families of the South" by Dr. Albert D. Bell, copyright 1961.

I went over this document and it is full of misinformation. It contains the false Portlock document that was dismissed in court. Bright also claims there is proof that there were two Nathaniel's and the one who was the son of Humphrey died without issue. Stephaun DePaul debunks the myth of two Nathaniel's in his excellent work titled The Polemic. The lie about Nathaniel not having children was started by one or two of his sisters and one husband who filed a document in court in London to attempt to inherit all of Nathaniel's wealth. It was dismissed. There was a lawsuit filed in Virginia or North Carolina against the estate of Nathaniel for a long standing debt that was never paid. The court ordered Nathaniel's heirs, his children to pay whoever filed the suit so many pounds of tobacco. I am surprised he stopped there because there are more ridiculous claims about the Bass family. These things are like the Frankenstein monster, they just never go away.

[Karen Gutierrez](#)

[Winninoah Poohi](#)

Tanna (God rest her soul) said my mother, kit [#RA4500109](#) links to both Richard Bass b 1658 via his wife Mary Burwell, as well as to Richard's older brother, William Bass, b 1654.

Barb Bass

[ASgStuceSupotsnltns 19,oda rmhrhh2as02e0d](#) ·

What is the difference between Haplogroups R1a and R1b? (ANSWERS QUESTION OF WHY R1a haplogroup folks match R1b haplogroup folks. R1a and R1b are two distinct Y-DNA haplogroups that descend from the previous haplogroup R, by its turn a descendant of the haplogroup P (the other “child” of P being Q, now most common among the natives of Northeast Asia and the Americas). They’re distinguished by some genetic mutations that make the DNA of the Y chromosome of some males identifiable as part of a common thread.

We can fairly guess that the haplogroup R appeared somewhere in Central-North Asia, since we have already found, in Mal’ta (Russia), the DNA remains of a 24,000-year-old young boy that belonged to the basal R* (i.e. original, before the divergence of haplogroup R into many distinct clades).

R1a and R1b were definitely present in pre-Neolithic Europe, because R1b has recently been found among ancient Europeans around present-day Romania, Serbia and, if I’m not mistaken, Italy (Villabruna Culture). By its turn, very ancient R1a has been found only to the east of the Caparthians, that is, in present-day Ukraine, Russia and Scandinavia.

R1a and R1b were also later probably spread elsewhere in Central Asia and even in the northern parts of the Middle East, possibly coming via the Caucasus, the Balkans or the Central Asian steppes (or maybe successively through all those routes).

As you can see, R1a and R1b are just markers of paternal lineages that have some mutations in common with each other and are thus something like a “footprint” of the ancestral history of the paternal forebears of a lot of people.

R1a and R1b probably appeared both in the northern latitudes of West Eurasia, more or less in or around Russia, and, after their first appearance as distinct haplogroups *circa* 18,000 years ago, there they took different routes and experienced different histories, movements, displacements and changes. R1a was probably more “eastern” - or maybe more specifically northeastern -, and R1b more “western” - or actually southwestern.

Tanna Jo Bass

Admin



[JtudltySoepotun Sa2s5g, oeru2sgted017](#) ·

Before & after DNA. Pre 1999 all Bass paper trails went to Nathaniel & Humphrey of England. In 2002-3 FTDNA began limited testing for genealogy. The once accepted paper trail was exploded in a mass of controversies. As of 2017 this is the basic overview. Nathaniel Basse, Humphrey Basse, John Basse 1616, Richard 1658, William 1618 brother of John 1616, are R1b (Old number system) now called L-47. Descendants of Richard 1707, thought to be son of Richard 1658, are R1b now L-21. NOT A

BASSE. Descendants with R1a are NOT from Nathaniel. Completely different group. The most scandalous DNA is from William 1654. On paper and written in John 1616's book William 1654 is a son of John & Elizabeth the Nansemond. In reality the son of William 1654, John 1673, is A1a or M-31/B-35. That is 100% ancient Subsaharan African DNA. We aren't here to judge what happened when. Elizabeth is not disputed as the mother of William 1654. John 1616 was NOT the father. The summary for FTDNA IS AS FOLLOWS: IF your Ydna is A or M31/V25, you do NOT go to Nathaniel. Period. Please update your FTDNA ACCOUNT to take Nathaniel off. It creates mass confusion. ALL descendants of Esau, Jonathan & John are A1a M31/V25. Period. The 2 conflicting lines from Richard 1658 & Richard 1707 are both R 1b but Richard 1707 doesn't match Bass. He is L 21.

Richard 1658 is L47. NOT A MATCH.

The R1a lines are not a Bass match. They also don't match each other!

[Wesley Bass](#)

&

[Fran Parrish](#)

can explain the differences. There are also other Haplogroups such as E, I, etc., that do not match a Bass line. To be realistic, this family has a large number of what we call NPE's non parental events. They were human beings, it happened.

Barb Bass

One addition: any person descended from Edward 1672, William 1675 or Thomas, please consider testing! If you can't afford it we'll try to help you out. Edwards family married black. The Anderson & Pettiford families built Granville! They have lengthy & cherished family ties there, protected for years. We have verified A dna y tests for Edward 1672.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/dnabassstudygroup/permalink/10163275831555153>

As a follow up to my earlier post today about Harmon Bass, this Rice Bass shows in Sumter County, GA as well.

Possibly a brother to 128B Harmon. Possibly both sons of 15B. Harmon Bass family.

1840 Federal Census of Militia District 882, Sumter County, Georgia

Rice Bass 110010001-10002

1mU5,1m5-10,2m20-30,1m60-70,1fU5,2f20-30

1850 Federal Census of District 29, Sumter County, GA (31 Oct 1850)

Rice Bass 40 M North Carolina Farmer 200

Susan 36 F North Carolina

Richard 13 M Georgia

Anna 9 F Georgia

John 5 M Georgia

Seaborn 3 M Georgia

Abigail 1 F Georgia

1860 Federal Census of Americus, Sumter County, Georgia (15 Sep 1860)

Rise Bass 49 M North Carolina Farm Laborer -- 180

Susan 38 F North Carolina

Sarah 19 F Georgia

Seaborn 14 M Georgia

Abbey 12 F Georgia

We have commented on this line before, but wanted to post again. From Bass Families of the South, we have "John Bass was listed in the 1790 Census of Johnston County. No Basses were there in 1800, John Bass having moved to Cumberland County to be near his brothers Herman and **Rice Bass**. These were sons of **Andrew Bass**, deceased, of Duplin County.

Find a grave:

Who is: (both R1A from Sampson NC)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141083763/william-everett-bass>

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/141739706/john-robert-bass?fbclid=IwAR2N7_ohCTJqOIEb5iDe6_cNlthjT8UoghDeK4pMEYyLdSOFIb1yqWvzPQ

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bass-2443?fbclid=IwAR22NKeGsYHA-3_KoJOc7XPXCm3Y3PSIId8RBFbZle14u2MNH2ZRV_59hHI

Profile manager: [Wesley Bass](#)  [\[send private message\]](#)

Profile last modified 22 Sep 2020 | Created 27 Jan 2015

This page has been accessed 633 times.

It is unknown who **Andrew Bass**'s father or mother was. Though, there is speculation by some within the FTDNA Bass(e) surname project that the father was Richard Bass b. 1707 and d. 1781. Though, this would not have been **Andrew**'s biological father.

Younger Rice Civil War

https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/TestApps/id/115498/rec/190?fbclid=IwAR23tclh9MwXOW_FzILq8AwNeIJACmHoDPQvXfsDdjHr6MGwz7OK4t8vl2c

Bass, Rebecca (Mrs)
Widow
Sumter Co

ACT DEC. 16, 1896.

cont on next

No. *3557*

Widow's Pension,
189

Mrs. *Rebecca Bass*
County of *Sumter*
Widow of *Rebecca Bass*
Warrant issued *Jan 25 1897*
and handed to
Wm. S. Searles
App'd *J. H. [Signature]*
Com of [Signature]

STATE OF GEORGIA,
POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Sumter County,)
Rebecca Bass of *Sumter* County, Georgia,)
L. S. [Signature])
do hereby certify that the within allowed and request that he shall serve as)
Widow of [Signature])
Witness my hand and seal this *26* day of *May* 189*7*.)
Recorded in person by)
W. C. [Signature])
Rebecca Bass)
[initials]

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Shirley County, I, Rebecca Bass, hereby authorize L. S. Dunbar as Attorney-in-fact to receive and receipt for the pension allowed and request that he remit same to Mrs. Bass in American fund by check. Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of May 1907. H. L. Special Preliminary Rebecca Bass

WIDOW'S AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF GEORGIA, Presently case Mrs. Rebecca Bass, County of Shirley, who says on oath she is the widow of Dear Bass, in whom, in the County of Shirley, State of Ga., she was married on the 12th day of January 1847, that she remained his wife up to the 19th day of June 1897, at which time he died, and that she has not since married. At the time of his death he was a resident of Shirley County, in said State of Georgia, and was up the invalid pension roll of the State of Georgia, having been allowed a pension of \$100.00 per annum on account of loss of his right eye.

He lost his leg and hand at running saw, which gave him such much trouble he was unable to work. The cause of his death was as follows (here set out fully the facts connected with and leading to): Blood poison set in in the wood and caused him to take his bed and he was taken home by L. S. Dunbar and there was able to be up again.

Deposant further says that she is now a resident of Shirley County and has continuously resided in the State of Georgia since the 12th day of January 1847. She applies for the pension provided by Act of the General Assembly, approved December 18th, 1890.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of May 1907. H. L. Special Preliminary L. S. Dunbar, Attorney-in-fact

Notary of Shirley County. Form - All blank spaces must be filled before signing.

Rebecca Bass (Mrs) Shirley County, Ga. No. 3507 Widow's Pension, 189 Mrs. Rebecca Bass, County of Shirley, State of Georgia. Married name Mrs. Bass and known to L. S. Dunbar, Attorney-in-fact

Certificate of Ordinary of the County of Applicant's Residence.

STATE OF GEORGIA, } I, A. L. Speer, Ordinary
COUNTY OF Swain }
Knows to me to be legally and trulily person, and I personally say on oath that from their own personal knowledge Mrs. Rebecca Doss, who made the foregoing affidavit, is the widow of Rice Doss, who died in Swain County and State of Georgia on the 19 day of June 1897, and that she has not since married, that she became his wife on the 19 day of January 1867, and so remained up to the time of his death, and that she has resided in this State continuously since the 19 day of January 1867. Depositor further say that the cause of his death was as follows (see an exhibit in his testament with and reading of, giving your opportunities for looking such facts):

Warranted by which several blood poison Mr. Rice Doss every of the Battle of Wilderness and his leg amputated - It was well known that time of his death and we believe to have been the cause of his death. We have no personal interest in the position asked for.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this, the 26th day of May 1902. A. L. Speer, Ordinary.

NOTES.

The grounds is only payable to those widows whose husbands were on the Invalid Pension Bill (Act of 1887 and Amendments) at the time of death, and who died from the injuries or disease for which they were pensioned. The marriage must have existed at the time the injury was received or disease contracted for which the pension was granted, and the widow must have remained unmarried since the death of such husband. Proof by less than three witnesses and two physicians will be accepted when it is shown that the same can not be furnished, but in all cases the best proof available will be required and it is incumbent on the applicant to make out a clear case covering the above points. Affidavits must be made in presence of the Ordinary.

AFFIDAVIT FOR THREE WITNESSES.

STATE OF GEORGIA, } Personally seen H. S. W. Wells
COUNTY OF Swain }
Knows to me to be legally and trulily person, and I personally say on oath that from their own personal knowledge Mrs. Rebecca Doss, who made the foregoing affidavit, is the widow of Rice Doss, who died in Swain County and State of Georgia on the 19 day of June 1897, and that she has not since married, that she became his wife on the 19 day of January 1867, and so remained up to the time of his death, and that she has resided in this State continuously since the 19 day of January 1867. Depositor further say that the cause of his death was as follows (see an exhibit in his testament with and reading of, giving your opportunities for looking such facts):

Warranted by which several blood poison Mr. Rice Doss every of the Battle of Wilderness and his leg amputated - It was well known that time of his death and we believe to have been the cause of his death. We have no personal interest in the position asked for.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this, the 26th day of May 1902. H. S. W. Wells, Ordinary, Swain County, Georgia.

PHYSICIANS' AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF GEORGIA, } Personally seen before me
COUNTY OF Swain }
both of whom are known to me to be reputable physicians, who say on oath that they personally know mentioned in the foregoing affidavit, that he died on the day of 1897, and that the cause of his death was as follows (see an exhibit in his testament, etc.):

Georgia Sumter County -

Personally appears J. D. Darby M.D. who
on oath swears that he treated Nice Carr
of Sumter County Georgia, during the
month of May 1899, for an old wound
resulting from a gunshot injury,
received in the late war, which necessi-
tated the amputation of ~~the~~ one of his
legs, which never healed up after it
was cut off, leaving an open sore
which as he grew old was a con-
stant source of suffering and danger
to his life. I insisted on his having it
re-amputated and told him that if he
did not have it done, it would kill
him, he died a short time after this day
I did not see him during the time he
was confined to his bed, just previous
to his death but I am satisfied from
what I know of his condition just
previous to his death, that the wound
contributed greatly to his death
I am to and a subscriber to before me
this May 30th 1899 } J. D. Darby M.D.
A.C. Speer Ordinary

<https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/bass/5806/>

Tom - What I've seen quoted says that this Samuel was born in 1601 in England.... then he had a son Needham, who had sons George, James, and Rice/Uriah. This makes no sense. A man born in 1601 could not have had grandchildren of age during the Revolution. That's 175 years later. Has anyone ever found any proof of this Needham?

It appears that for years people have been trying to fit Rice into the Wayne/Dobbs Co, NC Bass family. He doesn't fit there. Further, a descendant of Needham (son of Rice) has done a DNA test and he doesn't match that family.

I suspect that Rice was the Loyalist Rice Bass who, along with his brothers John and Herman, were wanted for various types of mayhem during the Revolution. Herman and Rice both show up in Cumberland Co in 1800. Herman either died or moved on to GA or TN by 1810 but Rice and his family remained in Cumberland into the 1830's when they moved to Sumter. Many later migrated to Florida.

I know that the Bass DNA Project would welcome your participation. It takes Bass males to do the tests. It is a painless cheek swab. The markers tested are only those passed exclusively from father to son.

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/BASS/default.aspx><http://www.familytreedna.com/public/BASS/default.aspx>

Comments

Community

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William Farrar

Mar 10, 2016

I've lately began to try and solve the **Rice Bass** puzzle. His descendants belong to haplogroup R1a1a. whereas descendants of John Basse and Elizabeth the Nansemond Indian belong to haplogroup R1b1.

Try as I might I cannot fit **Rice Ross** and his family into the descendants of John Basse, There is a post somewhere that claims that he was the son of **Andrew Bass** and Alice, Andrew born 1735.

The only Andrew born 1735 was Dr Andrew Bass m Alice Rhodes, he was founder of Waynesborough, NC and fathered three daughters, no sons.

Rice Bass was a loyalist, and per the records of North Carolina, as well as the pension applications of John Kinneer and James Wright, fought and wounded in battle.

I've seen an explanation to wit: his Ggranddaughter Senora Bass Howard said his name was Uriah; Rice, being a corruption of his name and/or a nickname.

An explanation that is hearsay and with which I disagree. Rice cannot be a corruption of Uriah, even if tongue tied, It does indicate though that his mothers maiden name was Rice.

There is a Rice Farrar Ross, born 1776 in the Carolina's. His descendants all belong to the same haplogroup and SNP (R-Z93), at a genetic distance of 2 or 3, to 30 of the 40 Farrars in the FarrarDNA project..It is known that his mother was a daughter of Vardrey McBee, and that she married a Mr Ross.

His name tells us that his father was a Farrar and his mother a Rice.

Uriah is a given name that is passed down to generation after generation, at least until 1840, in one specific line of Bass's. It does not show up in other Bass lines, though all descend from John Basse, born in England married Elizabeth dtr of a Nansemond Weorance.

There were Huguenot Basse's, three of them,
But other Bass immigrants as well.

There is (sadly) a tendency amongst family researchers to shovel all persons with the same surname into a common pool, with a common ancestor.

Even amongst the Farrars. For instance the most famous of the Virginia Farrars was William who arrived in 1618, however there were other Farrars who arrived in the 17th Century, Robert in 1635, George in 1657, Thomas in 1620/21, and more in the 18th and 19th Century.

Same in New England, and New Jersey, some of the Farrars were actually Farrows, and too often the two names are conflated as one, although in truth there are times a Farrar became a Farrow and back to Farrar, but often the Farrows are not Farrars as DNA has proven, yet again in one case in Virginia the Farrars and Farrows are the same.

It is tempting to claim that **Rice Bass** is a non paternal event (bastard or adoption), but he could just as well have been from a line of R1a1a Bass's, that landed in Virginia or North Carolina.

I suspect that this was the case, as they were loyalists, because to a man the descendants of John Basse were patriots, having had their fill of British Rule, it is the later immigrants that were loyalists, and surprisingly amongst those many Irish, who were treated as chattel by the British and sent to America as virtual slaves.