

the family Bible, were born in Halifax County, Virginia. Another son, Alexander Cunningham Carter, was born in Tennessee. Two other children, Mary and Nancy, did not survive infancy.

There was a considerable migration of Virginians to the new lands to the west and south, and besides Robert Carter and his family, his brothers Richard, James and Francis Watkins Carter, their sister Anne Waddill and Robert's brother-in-law, Henry Cook, left Halifax County with their families and went to seek homes in Tennessee and to the south. Robert and Francis Carter and Henry Cook settled at Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. Richard and James Carter and their sister Anne Waddill went to Alabama, as did their kinsmen John and Michaux Cunningham.

Robert Carter continued to reside at Franklin, Tennessee, until his death, September 9th, 1839, in his 69th year. His will was burned while in the possession of one of his grandchildren, at Nashville, Tennessee. A list of personal property, in his possession at his death, is recorded at Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee.

Samuel Jefferson Carter, son of Robert and Unity Cook Carter, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, January 3d, 1803, and died suddenly at Carter's Landing, West Tennessee, March 31st, 1873, leaving

no will. He married, as shown by the family Bible, first Eliza Staggs, and had three children: Watson M., Jordan B., and Eliza S. Samuel Jefferson Carter married second Anne Vaulx, and had fourteen children: Warren, Hays, Watkins Leigh, Charles Vaulx, Samuel J., Laura O., Irene M., Samuel Jefferson, William Giles Harding, Anne Catharine, Frank Cook, Ella Watson, Vaulx, Mary Hays.

Samuel Jefferson Carter resided with his family in Davidson County, near Nashville, Tennessee, prior to 1861, and in Nashville during the Civil War. At the time of his death he was residing on his farm in West Tennessee, near Carter's Landing, on the Mississippi River.

William Giles Harding Carter, son of Samuel Jefferson and Anne Vaulx Carter, at present the oldest living representative, in the direct line, bearing the name of Carter, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 19th, 1851.

William Giles Harding Carter was married, October 27th, 1880, at San Francisco, California, to Ida Dawley. Two sons have been born of this marriage, William Vaulx Carter (who was graduated from West Point in 1904 and appointed a lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry, his father's old regiment), and Leigh Hays Carter, who, while a student at the University of Illinois, was accidentally killed

by an electric shock in one of the University buildings, August 27th, 1907.

Of the eleven sons of Samuel Jefferson Carter, the first eight are deceased without male issue. General William H. Carter has one son, William Vaulx Carter, and Frank Cook Carter has one son, William Dawley Carter. These two young men, William Vaulx Carter and William Dawley Carter, are all of their generation bearing the name of Carter, in the direct line traced in this memoir.

By means of the records of Henrico County, Virginia, the county seat of which is Richmond; the records of Prince Edward County, Virginia, the county seat of which is Farmville; the records of Halifax County, Virginia, the county seat of which is Houston; parish registers and family records, the line of descent is traced from Giles and Hannah Carter; to Theodrick (First) and Elizabeth Carter; to Theodrick (Second) and Anne Carter; to John and Mary Carter; to Robert and Unity Cook Carter; to Samuel Jefferson and Anne Vaulx Carter; to General William Giles Harding and Ida Dawley Carter.

The following wills, together with various public records, have served to establish the direct line of family descent, from Giles Carter (First), born in 1634, to Robert Carter, born in Halifax County, Vir-

ginia, December 22d, 1770, who died at Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee, September 9th, 1839:

WILL OF JAMES CREWE.

July ye 23d, 1676.

In the name of God Amen I James Crews of Turky Island planter in Henrico County being of sound & perfect memory prayed be God doe make and ordaine this my last will testatment in manner & forme following first & principle I committ my soule into the hands of Almighty God my creater hoping & assured by beleiving through the merritts death & passion of Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer to have & obtaine free and full remission & pardon for all my sins, as touchinge concerninge all my worldly estate, either here in Virginia in England or elsewhere dew either by bill bond or accoumpt.

Imprimis. Item I give & bequeath unto Mary Carter daughter to Giles Carter tenn thousand pounds of tobo: & cask one feather bed two blanketts & one good rugge, this to be payd in three years after my decease, the interest hereof to be towards her clothinge.

Item I give unto Susan Carter tenn thousand pounds of tobo: & casq: one feather bed two blanketts & one rugge to be payd as above said.

Item. I give unto my man Tero his his freedome he servinge three years after my decease, and at the expiracon of the said tyme I give unto him one Cow, one sow if I have any left, and as much land as he shall tend for him & another during life.

Item. I give unto Hannah Carter wife to Giles Carter my negroe maid Keate for ever and her increase.

Item. I give unto Daniel Price my best suite & coate I have.

Item. I give unto Giles Carter what he owes me by bill or booke and further the plantacon which I have formerly lett him that he & his wife Hannah Carter shall have it during both their lives rent free, only paying one Graine of Indian Corne when demanded and further it is my will that what I have given to the said Giles Carter's children, that if either of them should dye that it should come to the rest of his children. It is further my will that when the said Hannah Carter wife to the said Giles Carter shall die, then the said negroe wench returne to Theodrick Carter her son and if shee hath any children them to be at her disposing who she will give them too.

Item. I make my loving Cozen Mr. Mathew Crews my sole executor of all my lands here in Virginia, or else where & all the rest of my estate to him or his heirs forever, my just debts being payd.

Item. It is my desire that my loving friend Giles Carter shall live here in my said house & comand my servants & make crops or any other thinge as shall be convenient & necessary for the said plantacon, and soe to give an account yearly as my said Executor shall order.

Test.

JA: CREWES.

thence A Tho: Forehand
Devenot Enroughty.

Proveed in Henrico County Court to be the last will & testament of Capt. James Crews (dece'd) by the witnesses to the same as by their deposicons taken the 10th of Xber 1677 (in case of mortality) will appeare & certiyed & entered amongst the records of the said Court this 2d day of August 1680.

H. Davis, dep. cler. cur.

WILL OF GILES CARTER.

In the name of God Amen. I Giles Carter Senr: being of a weake and infirm body yet (Blessed be god) of a sound and perfect memory: And considering the frailty and incertainty of man's Life and not knowing the time of my departure hence; I doe make Constitute and appoint this my last Will and Testam't: hereby Revoaking all other wills by me heretofore made whatsoever Impr's: I comend my Soul into the hands of my Blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ Relying only upon his merits for Salvation. My Body I commit to the Earth to be decently therein Interred. And for what worldly Goods and possessions God hath bestowed upon me, It is my will and desire they may be disposed of in form & manner folowing.

I Give and bequeath to my son Theodrick Carter five shillings Sterl'g to be paid by my Deare wife Hannah either in Silver or to the full value thereof as to her shall seeme most convenient. Item I Give to my Daughter Susanna now ye wife of Thos. Williamson five Shillings Sterling to be paid as above s'd. Item. I give & bequeath to my daughter Mary now ye wife of Thomas Davis five Shills. Sterl'g to be paid as aforesaid. Item. I give to my Daughter Ann now the wife of James Davis, one fether bed and Bolster, one Rugg, one blanket and

one Cow. Item. I give to my son Giles one mare called Nanny with her increase for ever, It being a mare formerly given to him by William Sewell she then being but a Philly.

These Legacies being paid as also wt debts have or shall be lawfully by me contracted, being fully satisfied. It is my will and desire that what of my Estate shall Remaine (one fether bed and furniture only excepted) for my wife Hannah (which I give unto her) may be equally divided into two parts, the one part whereof to belong to my wife Hannah the other to my son Giles. It not being my intent or design'd in any wise hereby to disannull or make voide a deed of Gift formerly by me made to my son Giles and entred upon Record. But I doe by this my last will and testament Rattifie and confirm the same. Item. It is my will and desire that what Estate shall appertaine to my son Giles that he may receive the same when he shall arrive to ye age of eighteen years; and also enjoy the benefit of his Labour, my wife Hannah not being any wise mollested or disturbed upon the plantacon wee now live upon during her life.

And lastly I make Constitute and appoint my dear and loveing wife Hannah full and sole Execx: of this my last will & Testament, the which I own to be my Last; All others being hereby Disannulled and made voide. As Witness my hand and seals this 14th day of December, 1699.

GILES CARTER (Seal of Red Wax.)

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us:

Thomas Smythes.

William T. Sewell

James D. Davis

Henrico County Febr's ye 2: 1701/2. Proved in open Court by the oaths of subscribed Witnesses as to be the Last will and testam't of the subscribed Giles Carter.

Testl James Cocke, Cl. Cur.

WILL OF THEODRICK CARTER (FIRST).

In the name of God Amen I, Theodrick Carter of the Parish & County of Henrico being sick but of perfect Memory do this Twenty Second day of July one thousand seven hundred thirty six make this my last Will and Testament, and first and principally I commit my Soul to Almighty God in whom and by whose Mercy and thro. the Merits of my Blessed Saviour and redeemer Jesus Christ I trust and Assuredly believe to be saved, my Body to the earth to be decantly Buryed at the

discretion of my Executx. hereafter named, and as for Disposing my estate I give and devise the same in manner and form following. I give and devise unto my Beloved wife Elizabeth so long as she shall live sole my plantation Land and Appurtenances and after her Death or Marriage, I give unto my Son Theodrick Carter and his heirs forever my said plantation with two hundred and eighteen Acres of Land thereto belonging I give and devise unto my son John Carter and his heirs forever one hundred and Twenty acres Land be the same more or less within the following Bounds, beginning at a corner Beach standing on Round Hill Branch thence along a line of marked Trees to a corner Hickory on the Dividing Line between John Spears and this Land to a Corner Oak on the farther side of the Road thence along the line of John Webb to a corner Tree on Chickahominy Swamp thence up the same to ye place began at; my wife is not to be excluded the use of this Land so long as she shall remain sole, during which time, I give her my Negro named Will and after that time I give him to my son Theodrick with a Negro child named Dick. I give unto my son John and his heirs after the Death or Marriage of his Mother my Negro woman Judith and a Mullato Girl named Lucy with what children they may have when he has a right to the possession of them. I give unto my said Son John one fether Bed Rug and Blanket, one Gun, my great Chist, one pot and Hooks and two Cows, I give unto my Daughter Mary Carter one Cow and Calf one fether Bed, Rug and Blankets, two Ews, one pot and Hooks, two pewter Dishes and two plates and one poringer. I give unto my beloved wife Elizabeth all the rest of my Estate of what kind soever and do make her Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, hereby directing that my Estate shall not be Inventoryed or appraised. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Affixed my seal the day and year aforewritten.

THEODRICK CARTER (Seal).

Signed Sealed
published and declared
as his last Will and
Testament in presence of
Thomas Watkins
John Spear
Will W. Loatham

At a Court held at Varina for the County of Henrico, the first Monday in Ap'l 1737, this Will was presented by Elizabeth Carter the Executrix

upon Oath and proved by the Oath of Thomas Watkins & John Spear two of the Witness thereto and thereupon admitted to record, and on the Motion of the said Executrix, Certificate is granted her for obtaining a probate thereof in Due form.

Test: Bowler Cocke, Cl. Cur.

WILL OF THEODRICK CARTER (SECOND).

In the name of God, Amen: I Theodrick Carter of the Parish of Saint Patrick and County of Prince Edward being of perfect and sound mind and memory do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament in manner following.

First, I give unto my daughter Susannah Stubblefield and sons John, Theodrick and William Carter each one shilling sterling.

I give and bequeath unto my son Richard Carter one negro man named Dick, and one feather bed and furniture to him and his heirs forever.

I give and bequeath my daughter Nanny Waddill Thompson one negro girl named Fibb now in her possession, also two cows and calves to her and her heirs forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son Waddill Carter that part of my lands within the following bounds, to begin at the cross branch at the road, to run a straight line by the grave yard to his own line, all the land below this line on the North side of said road, also one negro man named Tom to him and his heirs forever.

I give and bequeath unto my daughter Molley Carter one negro girl named Agg and one negro girl named Nanny, also the mare I purchased of Col. Robert Lawson, her own saddle and bridle, one feather bed and furniture, four head of sheep and two cows, to her and her heirs forever.

I give and bequeath unto my daughter Salley Carter one negro boy named Will and one negro boy named Abraham, the sorrel mare I purchased of Charles Williamson, one feather bed and furniture, her own saddle and bridle, four head of sheep and two cows, to her and her heirs forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Carter the remainder of the lands and plantation whereon I now live and the following negros, Moll and her child Neptune, also all and residue of my estate not hereinbefore particularly mentioned of what kind or nature soever, except two-thirds of my pewter and the two negroes named Jack and Sarah, these two negroes Jack and Sarah I leave to my two daughters Molley

and Salley for their support till they marry or die and then my son Samuel, and desire that my executors hereafter named may devide my pewter into three equal parts and allot to my son Samuel and daughters Molley and Salley each and equal part thereof, the estate herein willed to my son Samuel I give to him and his heirs forever, and it is my will that so long as my daughters Molley and Salley live single that they have the free use and liberty of their chamber in my dwelling house without the denial or interruption of my son Samuel.

It is my further will that should my said son Samuel depart this life without leaving issue, in that case the lands herein willed to him and every part of my estate bequeathed him, I give and bequeath unto my said two daughters Molley and Sally to be equally devided between them by my executors hereafter named unless my said two daughters should agree on a division themselves, which estate I bequeath to them and their heirs forever, (should it so happen my son Samuel) It is my will that all the negroes I'm possessed of be continued on my plantation the next year to make a crop.

Lastly I do constitute and appoint my son Waddill Carter and friends Nathaniel Venable and Francis Watkins Executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and declaring void all other wills by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of December in the year of Christ one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

THEO'D CARTER (Seal).

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the tes- tator to be his last will and testament. Elizabeth Clarke.	}	Agnes Watkins William Waddill
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At a Court held for Prince Edward County January 19th, 1778.

This last will and testament of Theodrick Carter deceased was presented in Court by the Executors therein named and proved by the oaths of Agnes Watkins and William Waddill witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. On the motion of Waddill Carter, Nathaniel Venable and Francis Watkins, who gave bond and took the oath required by law, certificate for obtaining a probate thereof in due form is granted them.

Teste: F. Watkins, C. C.

WILL OF JOHN CARTER.

In the name of God Amen. I John Carter of Halifax County, Being indisposed in body but of perfect mind and memory, I praise God for the same, do make, constitute and ordain this, and none other but this, to be my last will and testament in form and manner following, that is, I order, will and desire for all my lawful debts to be paid by my Executors. Item, I lend to my well beloved wife, Mary Carter, during her widowhood for her use and the bringing up and educating my children the land and plantation whereon I now live with the use benefit and labour of the following slaves, Jack, Charles, James, Baker, Tainor, with my stock of all kinds, whatever household furniture &c. Item. I give to my daughter Ann Waddill, twenty-five shillings. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Carter, one negro boy named Sam, also one feather bed and furniture. To her my said daughter and to her heirs and assigns forever. I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Carter, one negro boy named Crafford, also one feather bed and furniture, to her my said daughter and to her heirs and assigns forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Judith Carter one negro girl, named Hannah, also one feather bed and furniture, To her my said daughter and to her heirs and assigns forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Salley Carter, seventy-five pounds specia in gold or silver also a feather bed and furniture. To her my said daughter and to her heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my three eldest sons Richard Theodrick and Robert Carter my creek land I purchased of George Ridley containing 450 acres which I desire may be equally divided between the three brothers. also a good feather bed and furniture apiece. And in case either of the said three boys should die before they come of age for the surviving said brothers to inherit the land of the deceased by equal division, to them my said three sons and their heirs and assigns forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my son James Carter the land whereon I now live with a good feather bed and furniture to him my said son and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath to my son Francis Carter two hundred and ninety acres of land lying out on the road adjoining the land of Mr. Hobson also a good feather bed and furniture to be given to him my said son and to his heirs and assigns forever. Item. in case either of my two youngest sons Francis or James Carter should die before they come to the age of 21 years the surviving of the two is to heir the deceased brothers share of land. My will and desire is that in case either of my daughters that is Elizabeth, Mary, Judith or Salley Carter should die before they come

of age or marry, that their legacy bequeathed to them shall be equally divided among the surviving sisters above mentioned. Item. My will and desire is that at the coming of age of my youngest son that the above mentioned slaves, Jack, Charles, James, Baker, Tamer with the future increase, likewise with all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate be it of whatever nature kind or quality, should be equally divided among my beloved wife and children as before mentioned and described, my daughter Ann Waddill excepted. And lastly I appoint, constitute and ordain my beloved wife Mary Carter, Executrx also Captain James Turner, Mr. William Boyd, with my brothers Richard and Theo Carter Executors of this my last will and testament, hoping they will see the same duly performed, as my trust is in them reposed. Confirming this and none other but this to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal this 18th day of June 1781.

Signed sealed published and declared to be his
last will and testament.

JOHN CARTER L. S.

Test. Benja. Hobson
David Bates
Chs. Carter
Noel Waddill
Theo Carter

At a Court held for Halifax County the 20th day of September 1781 this last Will and Testament of John Carter deceased was exhibited in Court by Mary Carter and Richard Carter two of the Executors herein named and the same was proved by the oaths of two of the subscribing witnesses hereto and the same was ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of the said Executors who made oath hereto according to Law Certificate is granted them for obtaining Probate hereof in due form they giving securities, whereupon they together with Noell Waddill and William Watkins their securities entered into and acknowledged Bond for the same according to law.

Test Geo. Carrington C. H. C.

COLLATERAL LINEAGE.

As has been previously stated, it is a matter of record that Giles Carter, the first of that name to come from Gloucestershire to America, sailed from Bristol, England, on the Supply and arrived at Berkeley Hundred, Virginia, January 29th, 1621 (O. S.), or February 8th of the current calendar, and that he returned to England.

The next Giles Carter found in Virginia, whose descendants this memoir concerns, was born in 1634 and at the time of Bacon's Rebellion, 1676, was living with his wife and children at Turkey Island, Virginia, and later took up land near the White Oak Swamp in Henrico County. This county embraced the second English settlement in America, Henricopolis, established by Sir Thomas Dale with 150 settlers in 1611. All that remains of the early records of the then extensive County of Henrico are preserved at Richmond, and amongst these were found the wills of Colonel James Crewe, that of Giles Carter and those of many of his descendants.

The wills of Giles Carter of Henrico; of his son Theodrick (First) of Henrico; of his grandson Theodrick (Second) of Prince Edward, and of his great

grandson John of Halifax are preserved in the records at the several county seats and serve to positively establish the direct line of descent down to the fifth generation represented by Robert Carter, who with his wife, Unity Cook Carter, and their children, moved from Halifax County, Virginia, to Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1805. Family Bibles and other records complete the identification of the direct descendants to the present generation.

The records of collateral branches have not been completed, but in the search for records of the direct line numerous wills and documents have been examined and noted for the use of other descendants who may wish to trace a particular branch of this family.

The deposition and will of Giles Carter, previously cited, together with a deed recorded by Theodrick Carter (First), show that Giles was born in 1634 and died between December 14th, 1699, and March 2d, 1701.

In 1687, Thomas Cocke conveyed to Stephen Cocke 200 acres of land, "one part of which was part of ye tract or dividend of land at Malvern Hills," which included the mill property. In 1701, Stephen Cocke conveyed 56 acres, on which the mill stood, to John Pleasants. The witnesses to this deed were James Cocke, Theodrick Carter (First) and Benj. Hatcher. This, in connection with the will of Colonel James

Crewe, and certain land transactions with John Pleasants previously cited, shows that Theodrick was of age when his father's will was executed in 1699. He lived until some time between July, 1736, and April, 1737, as shown by his own will.*

The will of Giles Carter, Jr., only brother of Theodrick Carter (First), has not been discovered, but his father's will showed that he was under eighteen years of age in 1699.

Giles Carter, son of Giles and Hannah Carter, recorded a deed, July 27th, 1711, of a parcel of land which Giles Carter, Sr., purchased from William Cocke, April 5th, 1685, the land being located in Henrico County, Virginia.

Among the patents to new land recorded in Henrico County, Virginia, in 1724, and 1725, is the following grant to Giles Carter: "Beginning at a corner black oak of Mr. James Powell Cockes, standing on the west side of a small path and in Machames line parting the said Cocke and John Cocke, thence to the said James Powell Cockes line south one hundred and sixteen poles to a corner pine, thence west eighty poles to a corner ash standing on the east side of Deep Run, etc."

* "Malvern Hills" probably derived its name from the range of hills about thirty miles north of Bristol which separates Gloucestershire from Hereford and Worcestershire, England.

The following abstract from the records of Henrico Parish shows that Giles Carter was still living in 1735 in the same locality:

“ In obedience to an order of the Vestry of this parish, and according to the directions of an act of Assembly entitled an act for settling the titles and bounds of land and for preventing unlawful shooting and ranging thereupon; We the subscribers have gone in procession of the General Lands within our precinct as by order dated December ye 6, 1735, with the freeholders, followeth, viz:

Theodrick Carter,	his land	processioned.
Gerrard Ellyson,	“ “	“
Robert Ferris,	“ “	“
William Ferris,	“ “	“

* * * * *

“ Edward Mosby refuses to procession part of the land of Thomas Epps processioned in the precinct; the lines between John Cocke and Giles Carter that is in the county.

“ Given under our hands ye last day of March, 1736.

Test: JOHN COCKE,
 GILES CARTER,
 GERRARD ELLYSON.”

Among the detailed reports of the processioning appears:

“ The lines between John Cocke and William Passons both agreed in the presence of Giles Carter and Thos. Jolley. The line between John Cocke and Joseph Woodson processioned. The line between Cols. Harrison and William Lewis, and Thomas Watkins and Thomas Binford and Edward Mosely, processioned and agreed in presence of James Powel Cocke, John Cocke, Giles Carter, John Owin.”

It was the lawful custom to have the boundaries of all land patents examined every fourth year by a commission appointed to “ procession ” the land in each precinct.

At the next processioning of land, four years later, pursuant to an order of the vestry, dated July 21st, 1739, John Carter, a son of Theodrick Carter (First), and nephew of Giles Carter (Second), served as a member of the board for the precinct and the report appears in the parish vestry records.

At the processioning of August 4th, 1747, one of John Carter's sons served with Samuel Bugg and Gerrard Ellyson, but in 1755, 1759, 1767 and 1771 John Carter resumed service as one of the processioners for the precinct which is generally described as: “ From the mouth of Boar Swamp to the County line on Chickahominy Swamp, thence southward to

the Long Bridge road or to the forks of Long Bridge and Bottom Bridge roads.”

The land of Theodrick Carter, processioned by John Cocke, Giles Carter (Second), and Gerrard Ellyson, shown in their report of “ye last day of March, 1736,” appears to be the land on the south side of Chickahominy Swamp, known as the “Round Hills” place, obtained by Theodrick Carter (First) from John Pleasants through an exchange for land received by Theodrick (First) from his father, Giles Carter, Sr. The Round Hills property was left by Theodrick Carter (First), in his will, to his son John Carter, brother of Theodrick (Second).

In the Virginia State Archives there is a petition in regard to the boundary line of Henrico and Hanover Counties under date of May 23d, 1774, as follows:

“To the Honorable the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses:

“Your petitioners humbly show that they are deeply interested in the bounds of their lands on the Chickahominy Swamp. Therefore, we pray that if it shall be the opinion of this Honorable House, that it is reasonable that the said boundaries shall be ascertained by commissioners, that such commissioners may be chosen from Chesterfield, King William or some distant county, who are in no way in affinity or

connected with any of the Proprietors of Lands on the said swamp, and your petitioners in duty bound shall pray, etc.

James Cocke. Jacob Ferris. William Carter.
 John Pleasants. John Ferris. John Binford.
 Thomas Watkins. John Carter. James Eppes.”

One of the Carter daughters had married an Eppes, and the petitioners generally had lived as neighbors through several generations.

Of the same date as the foregoing petition another was sent in with practically the same signers as before, including the Carters, and set forth, that fearing trouble if any attempt should be made to introduce new methods of laying off boundaries: “ That your petitioners apprehend that good and salutary law now subsists in this colony for ascertaining the bounds of every person’s land by going round the same by way of procession once in four years.”

The will of John Carter, son of Theodrick (First) and brother of Theodrick (Second), executed December 1st, 1785, and probated before Henrico court in Richmond January 2d, 1786, names his son Theodrick, to whom a nominal legacy is made; son John, Jr., to whom is willed the land on White Oak Swamp, on which John, Jr., was then living, containing two hundred acres; daughter Frances Walton, to whom a nominal legacy is provided. A deed, dated April 5th,

1773, by John Carter, is recorded in Henrico County in which one negro slave is given to each of his grandchildren John Carter Walton, Mary Walton and Elizabeth Walton, children of his daughter Frances Walton of Charlotte County. To his son William were given all the remaining lands joining that already owned by William and bounded by other land deeded to William's brother Jacob; son Sherwood; son Jacob, to whom was given "one negro fellow named Giles," which indicated that the old Carter name of "Giles" was perpetuated amongst the slaves; granddaughter Betsy Gannaway Carter (daughter of Jacob and Mary Carter) to whom three negroes were willed; granddaughter Betsy Carter (daughter of John and Anne Carter), to whom was given one negro boy. Four of the sons, John, William, Sherwood and Jacob Carter, were appointed executors, and were directed to sell two negroes to pay any debts, the balance of the slaves being distributed under the will.

The wills of John Carter's sons, John, Jr., and Sherwood, are recorded in Henrico County. Those of Theodrick, William and Jacob have not been found. These five brothers were grandsons of Theodrick Carter (First) and his wife Elizabeth.

The will of John Carter, of Henrico County, son of John and Elizabeth Carter and grandson of Theod-

rick Carter (First), was executed the 6th of December, 1799, and probated the 1st of September, 1800. The witnesses were Theodrick Carter, Wm. Garthright and James Binford. The executors were his brother Jacob Carter and Jacob's son John. The will mentions his wife Anne, whose will is also of record; his daughter Betsy, who married Mr. Eppes; his daughter Polly P. Carter; his wife's sister Sarah Carter, the widow of one of his kinsmen. The will of Anne Carter appoints John Carter of New Kent County sole executor. To her grandson, Temple Eppes, she gave a "grey horse; and also fifty dollars to be expended on him in schooling." To her daughter Polly P. Carter, she gave "my sorrel mare and colt, one cow and calf, one pair of the largest red steers, which are unbroke to the yoke, three first choice pair sheets, one first choice pair white counterpins, one pair diamonded yard counterpins, one pair new flannel blankets, my riding chair and harness, all my window curtains, and fifty dollars in cash to repair the chair." The will of Anne Carter was executed the 7th of April, 1807, the witnesses being Jacob Carter, Moses Carter, Polley Austin and Jacob Ferris. There is no mention of Moses Carter in any of the recorded wills. He was probably a son of Jacob Carter whose will has not been found.

The will of Sherwood Carter of Henrico County,

son of John and Elizabeth Carter and grandson of Theodrick Carter (First), was executed the 22d of June, 1797, and probated the 4th of September, 1797. The witnesses were John Carter, William Fussel and Thomas Epperson. The executors were his brother Jacob Carter and his (Sherwood's) son William. The will mentions his wife Frances, whose will is also of record; son Joseph; son William; daughter Betsey, who married Mr. Brackett; son Theodrick; son Samuel; son John. The will of Frances, widow of Sherwood Carter, executed the 20th of October, 1808, mentions a grandson Robert, son of William Carter, and a granddaughter Frances Brackett, daughter of Betsey Brackett.

There is of record a will by Theodrick Carter of Henrico County, executed the 9th of December, 1809, which mentions his wife Ann; son Theodrick B.; daughter Kitty; daughter Nancy. The testator is believed to have been the son of Sherwood Carter. This is the only will in the family so far discovered which makes a special legacy of books; to his son Theodrick B. Carter he gave, "all my books and all the silver and plate about my house of all descriptions."

There is a will of record in Henrico County, executed October 31st, 1796, by Benjamin Carter, and witnessed by John Carter, Robert Binford and Na-

thaniel Maynard, in which it is provided that: "whereas my son Theodrick Carter has had his part of my horses, I desire he may not share in them;" he participated in the residue of the estate which was divided between the four children Theodrick Carter, Betsy Carter, Nancy Carter and Frankey Carter.

The sons of Giles Carter were Theodrick (First) and Giles, Jr.; Theodrick (First) had only two sons, Theodrick (Second) and John, and of all their sons, named in their wills, there is no mention of a Benjamin. But Benjamin named his only son Theodrick and lived in the same locality from whence have sprung all the family of Carters perpetuating that name, and his will was witnessed by a Carter and a Binford. His generation would correspond to that following Giles Carter (Second), and it is believed that Benjamin Carter was one of the sons of Giles Carter (Second), of whose will no record has yet been found, and that Giles Carter (Third) was another son.

The Henrico County, Virginia, records contain many references to the Carters, particularly the descendants of John Carter, son of Theodrick Carter (First) and grandson of Giles Carter (First). From these entries the following extracts were made:

September 28th, 1772, there is a record, subsequently acknowledged in court at the April term,

1773, in which Giles Carter of Henrico County sold to Drury Wood one negro slave named Aaron and two horses, "The one a large gray horse with a hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock with two dots and on the near shoulder with one dot," etc.

April 8th, 1784, there is an entry that: "Giles Carter this day produced in open court a commission under the hand and seal of his Excellency Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Governor or Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth, appointing him an Inspector of tobacco at Rocketts warehouse in this County, and thereupon the oath of office was administered unto him, who also with Martin Hawkins and John Smith, his security, entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of one thousand pounds payable and conditioned as the law directs."

The two foregoing records relate to Giles Carter (Third), of Henrico County.

January 3d, 1785, Jacob Carter appeared in court as security for Joshua Morris as guardian of the orphans of Thomas Watkins, deceased. The same day James Carter entered a petition against Bernard Webb.

February 7th, 1785, Jacob Carter was appointed by the court as appraiser of the estate of Benjamin Garthright.

December 1st, 1785, John Carter sold to his son Jacob a parcel of land; refers to a parcel intended for his son John, Jr.; also refers to William Carter's Mill Pond, and to main run of Chickahominy Swamp.

January 2d, 1786, the will of John Carter was proved by Matthew Hobson and Anselum Garthright; William Carter executor.

September 4th, 1786, indenture between John Carter, Sr., and Jacob Carter recorded.

May 11th, 1787, Sewell Carter brought suit against Giles Carter; suit later dismissed.

August 6th, 1788, ordered that Thomas Williamson pay Giles Carter as witness for attendance in administrator's settlement of estate.

December 2d, 1788, William Carter entered a petition at the monthly court.

May 5th, 1789, a suit in chancery before the quarterly court between Giles Carter and John Smith against Nathaniel Miller.

April 4th, 1792, ordered by the court that William A. Smith pay Giles Carter twenty-five pounds of tobacco for one day's attendance at court.

Armistead Carter mentioned several times in records of this period.

January 5th, 1795, Jacob Carter appointed Commissioner of the Revenue.

February 2d, 1795, Thomas Binford petitioned to

turn the road leading from Bottoms Bridge to Woodson's Ferry. Jacob Carter one of three ordered to view the proposed route "and make report of the conveniences and inconveniences of the said intended road."

August 5th, 1796, Susannah Carter administratrix of Robert Carter.

October 2d, 1798, Theodrick Carter, petition against Benjamin Lewis. Same court Elizabeth Carter, widow of Benjamin Carter, recognized as administratrix.

December 3d, 1798, James Binford executor of Benjamin Carter's will. Orphans of Benjamin Carter: Frances, Tilitha and Louisa; guardian of last two, Frederick Carter.

January 5th, 1801, Theodrick Carter, orphan of Sherwood Carter, made choice of Jonathan Brackett as guardian.

September 4th, 1809, Theodrick Carter and his wife Nancy sold a parcel of land to John B. Pember-ton; mentions land of Charles Carter's orphans and corner of Tilletha Carter's land.

September 10th, 1810, Martha Carter recorded deed of land in favor of her son Samuel S. Carter.

January 2d, 1811, Samuel Carter sold to Byrd George 192 acres of land, given to him by his mother, lying on the south side of White Oak Swamp.

June 21st, 1811, Joseph G. Carter sold to John Carter 192 acres lying with that of Byrd George, William Carter (deceased) and others.

June 22d, 1811, John Carter and his wife Rebecca sold to Joseph Carter a parcel of land lying near Garthright's and Pleasants'.

April 14th, 1812, John Carter and his wife Rebecca sold a tract of land on the stage road between Richmond and Bottoms Bridge, "near the land of William Carter (deceased), the land being a part left by Sherwood Carter." Witnessed by Dandridge Carter.

July 30th, 1812, Joseph G. Carter sold 107 acres of land in Henrico.

October 19th, 1818, Frances Carter sold to Theodrick Carter, Jr., 109 acres of land for a nominal sum; witnesses to the deed John Carter, Sr., and Joseph Carter. The same day she recorded a similar deed for 107 acres to John Carter, Jr.; witnesses to the deed, Theodrick Carter and Joseph Carter. Under the same date she recorded a deed for 192 acres, bounded by the land of Lindsay, Garthright, Goode, Childres and Holison, in favor of Samuel Carter; witnesses John Carter and Joseph Carter.

November 5th, 1821, letters of administration on estate of Martha Carter granted to Samuel S. Carter.

The foregoing facts concerning the descendants of

John, the son of Theodrick Carter (First), and of Giles Carter (Second), the brother of Theodrick Carter (First), were examined into partly for the purpose of determining when the migration of Carters from Henrico began and to what portion of the family it was confined. As a result of this investigation it appears certain that the Carters of this family remaining in Henrico were the descendants of Giles Carter (Second) and John Carter, the former a younger brother of Theodrick (First) and the latter a son of Theodrick (First). It is necessary to bear in mind that Giles Carter, who was born in 1634, had only two sons, Theodrick (First) and Giles, Jr. Theodrick (First) had only two sons, Theodrick (Second) and John. Theodrick Carter (Second) left Henrico and lived, at the date of the execution of his will, in Prince Edward County.

The will of Elizabeth, widow of Theodrick Carter (First), which was dated July 8th, 1747, and probated in December, 1751, appointed her second son, John, as executor and principal legatee. It is probable that her elder son, Theodrick (Second), to whom was devised the family Bible, was no longer residing in Henrico when the will was executed.

The efforts to definitely determine the date of movement of Theodrick Carter (Second), and other members of the family, from Henrico have been un-

successful. The Henrico Parish records show that Rev. David Mossom was engaged to hold services there at regular intervals until about 1735. He was regularly in charge of St. Peter's Parish and recorded some of the births of Henrico County Carters in that parish.

St. Peter's Parish, in which the birth of John Carter, son of Theodrick (Second) and Anne Carter, August 26th, 1737, is recorded, was in New Kent County, south of the York and Pamunkey rivers. New Kent County was cut off from the upper part of York County in 1654. St. Peter's Parish church was only a few miles from the "White House," and the minister, Rev. David Mossom, performed the ceremony when George Washington was married to Martha Custis. Rev. David Mossom was followed in St. Peter's Parish by Rev. James Semple, and he was followed by Rev. Benjamin Blackgrove. A son of Robert and grandson of John Carter was named John Blackgrove Carter. The name of Blackgrove has not been found elsewhere, and John is believed to have been named after this minister, whose name was sometimes spelled Blagrove.

The record of the birth of John Carter, eldest son of Theodrick Carter (Second) and his wife Anne, in the St. Peter's Parish register, together with the absence of the records of the births of numerous

younger children, indicates that Theodrick moved to St. Patrick's Parish, Prince Edward County, where his will was made, after the birth of his son John. The rapidity with which new counties were formed south of the James indicates a widespread migration during the period under consideration.

St. Patrick's Parish, Prince Edward County, where Theodrick Carter (Second), father of John of Halifax, lived when his will was made, was not established until June, 1755. In 1755 the parish was made to conform to the boundaries of Prince Edward County, which was taken from Amelia County in 1754. Lunenburg County was formed in 1746 from Brunswick County and is not far distant from Prince Edward County. Halifax County was formed from Lunenburg County in 1752.

The sons of Theodrick Carter (Second) of Prince Edward County, were John, Theodrick (Third), William, Richard, Waddill and Samuel. The wills of John and Theodrick (Third) are recorded in Halifax County. Certain details concerning Richard's orphan children, recorded in Halifax County, indicate that he left no will.

It appears from the records of Prince Edward County wills that Waddill, son of Theodrick Carter (Second), married Mildred Wade and remained in the county until his death, as did Samuel, who re-

ceived the home plantation by the will of his father, Theodrick Carter (Second). There is no record of the will of William in Prince Edward County. There is a record, in the adjoining County of Lunenburg, of the marriage of one William Carter and Mary Scott which would correspond to that generation.

The will of Waddill Carter is recorded in Prince Edward County. It was executed April 6th, 1782, and probated at the following July session of the county court. The witnesses were Ro. Lawson, John Morton, Tho. Charlton and Abraham Venable. The executors were his brother Samuel Carter, his father-in-law James Wade and "my good friend Francis Watkins." The will mentioned his wife Mildred (Wade) Carter, his sons James, Theodrick and John, all three under age when the will was executed. There were two or more young daughters, but their names were not given.

There are several acts of the general assembly of Virginia which establish the presence of Samuel Carter in Prince Edward County and vicinity in 1795 and in 1806. The first is an act to establish a town on the land of Alexander Le Grand, in the County of Prince Edward, which was passed December 14, 1795:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly; That twenty-five acres of land, the property of Alexander

Le Grand, in the county of Prince Edward, shall, and they are hereby vested in John Purnell, James Morton, James Allen, Josiah Le Grand, Baker Le Grand, Samuel Carter, Charles Allen, sen., and Ryland Randolph, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or a majority of them, laid off into town lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, and establish a town, by the name of Germantown.”

Another act of the Virginia assembly, passed February 1, 1806, appointed commissioners to view the way for a navigable canal from Roanoke to Appomatox:

“Whereas it is represented to be practicable to cut a navigable canal from the waters of Roanoke to the head of Buffalo creek, and to connect the same by the said creek with the river Appomatox: Be it therefore enacted, that Creed Taylor, Isaac H. Coles, Joseph Wyatt, Richard K. Randolph, Samuel Carter, Charles Scott and William B. Banks, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, the duty of whom, or any three of them, it shall be, to examine the route most convenient for such a communication, and report thereupon their opinion, to the next assembly.”

Samuel Carter was a veteran of the Revolution, having served in the Virginia Line of the Continentals, and lived to a ripe old age. His will was executed December 17th, 1829, and probated May 18th, 1830.

The witnesses were J. Michaux, J. W. Franklin, R. Booker and James Madison. The executors were his sons William M. and Edward A. Carter, and his son-in-law Doctor John P. Mittauer, whose wife was Margaret E. Carter.

The will of Theodrick Carter (Third) of Halifax County, Virginia, son of Theodrick Carter (Second) of Prince Edward County, was executed July 13th, 1805. The executors appointed were his son Alexander Carter, and sons-in-law Richard E. Bennett and Mathew Cabaniss. The will mentions his sons Charles, Samuel, William, Alexander, Nathaniel, Thomas and Jessee; his daughters Elizabeth, wife of ——— Richardson; Ann, wife of Richard Bennett; Susannah, wife of Mathew Cabaniss.*

The family Bible shows two other sons of Theodrick Carter (Third): one, Townes, born April 28th, 1767, by his first wife, and John, born July 26th, 1783, by his second wife.

Amongst the old records of Lunenburg County,

* Henri Cabaniss, a Huguenot refugee who had spent some time in England, came to Virginia in 1700 and died in 1725. He was married when he arrived. He had three sons, Mathew, Henri and George. Mathew married Hannah Clay, daughter of Thomas Clay, and had issue: Mathew, William, John, George and Charles. Mathew moved to Halifax County and married Susannah Carter, daughter of Theodrick and Judith Cunningham Carter. Mathew's brother George married a daughter of Henry Harrison of Sussex, who was a son of Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley.

which have escaped destruction, are a few marriage records, one of which is the marriage bond of Theodrick Carter and Molly Eelbank, dated November 10th, 1763. It is probable that he was the son of John and Elizabeth Carter of Henrico, but he might have been their grandson. It is certain that he was not the son of Theodrick Carter (Second) of Prince Edward County of the same generation, for his son Theodrick (Third) married, first, Miss Townes, and, second, Judith Cunningham, and lived in Halifax County, where his will is recorded, and where numerous descendants have continued to the present generation.

While quite incomplete the foregoing data may be useful in identifying some of the families descended from Giles and Hannah Carter which became gradually dispersed to numerous Virginia counties and thence, at an early period, to the new states from Virginia to the Gulf and westward to the Rio Grande.

THE BERKELEY HUNDRED COLONY.

During the month of September, 1620, two ships were fitted out in English ports, under charters to convey colonists to the extensive domain then controlled by the Virginia Company. The first to get under way was the Mayflower, which hoisted anchor in Plymouth harbor and went to sea in a fair-sized gale on September 6th, 1620. It was designed by the council of the Virginia Company to have the Puritan colonists land in the vicinity of the Delaware Capes, but through intrigue or miscalculation of the master, the Mayflower, after a tempestuous voyage, first sighted land at Cape Cod and eventually dropped anchor in a bay previously visited and named by John Smith—"Plymouth."

Whether it was by accident or design that the little band of Puritans disembarked on the bleak coast of New England, none can now view the incident as other than the work of Providence. The fierce gales of the Atlantic had told heavily upon the strength and vitality of all on board the ship, and before shelter could be prepared and the needful stores brought ashore, the grim harvester had sadly depleted the

ranks of the iron-hearted men and women engaged in establishing the initial plant of a civilization possessed of an intense individuality which will characterize it through all history.

Twelve days after the sailing of the *Mayflower*, Thomas Parker, Mayor of Bristol, England, cleared the ship *Supply*, destined for Berkeley Hundred on the James River. The gale which had carried the *Mayflower* well to sea before its first tack had now died away and the *Supply* was destined to linger in the Avon and Severn from the 18th of September until the 25th awaiting a favorable breeze. The voyage of the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic will go down the ages to typify the flight of a band of men and women who dared all for conscience' sake and won. The *Supply* sailed under different auspices, more akin to those which have since characterized the passage of untold fleets, conveying millions upon millions to America, the land of hope and opportunity.

Captain Newport's historic fleet had dropped anchor off Jamestown Island a dozen years before the sailing of the *Supply*, yet all the efforts of the Virginia Company had resulted in locating only a few hundred colonists in the immense area then passing under the title of Virginia. But the seed had been planted and, cost what it might, there was determination that not a foot should be receded to the grasping

Spanish gold seekers hovering about the coasts, and whose daring explorers had already penetrated from the land of the Aztec to New Mexico, Colorado and the Great Plains, and had learned that the western ocean lay several thousand miles from the Virginia coast.

In 1618 a partnership, having for its object the establishment of a plantation in Virginia, had been entered into by Sir William Throckmorton, Richard Berkeley, George Thorpe and John Smyth, all of Gloucestershire, and John Woodleefe. Upon the advice of Sir Edwin Sands an interest was reserved for Sir John Yeardley, then serving in Virginia as governor of the colony, but this was subsequently surrendered by Yeardley.

During the following year, 1619, a ship, the Margaret of Bristol (forty-seven tons), was sent out with thirty-two colonists under John Woodleefe, with instructions to establish the town of Berkeley and the plantation of Berkeley Hundred on the James River. John Woodleefe sailed on the Margaret September 4th, 1619, in charge of the expedition, and arrived in the James December 10th of the same year. George Thorpe followed on the Merchant of London during March, 1620.

Ferdinando Yate, Gent., who came over in the Margaret, was commissioned to keep a record of the voy-

age, which he prepared under date of November 30th, 1619, and which closes with this glowing tribute: "If I had the eloquence of Cesero or the skillful art of Apellese I could not pen neither paint out a better praise of the cuntrie than the cuntrie it selfe deserveth."

At the session of the court of the Virginia Company, of January 26th, 1619, an indenture was granted to William Tracy, Esq., of Hayles, Gloucestershire, a brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, baronet, for the establishment of a colony of five hundred persons in Virginia, and on May 7th, 1620, Sir William Throckmorton transferred his interest in the plantation of Berkeley Hundred to Tracy.

At a subsequent session of the court of the Virginia Company, on June 28th, 1620, and upon the recommendation of Governor George Yeardley as to the need of a council, George Thorpe and William Tracy were, with four others, constituted the Council of State of Virginia.

William Tracy was a cousin of Richard Berkeley. John Smyth was an Oxford graduate and the legal adviser of his friend Lord Berkeley, and both he and Sir William Throckmorton were connected with Tracy by family ties.

There are but few details known of the voyages of the many ships which sailed across the Atlantic dur-

ing the first half century of settlement—if all the frail boats of thirty tons and upwards may be properly characterized as ships. Owing to the partnership agreements and the correspondence attending the assembling of the colonists from Gloucestershire who comprised the small company on the Supply, and who constituted the advance guard of the five hundred persons whom William Tracy undertook to embark in his scheme of colonization, certain records were preserved which enable a fairly correct understanding to be had of this expedition.

The Mayor of Bristol, in clearing the Supply, retained a list of those embarking, and, upon arrival of the ship in the James, Sir George Yeardley furnished a certificate with the names of those who arrived safely at Berkeley Hundred. An examination of correspondence and available county records makes it very evident that William Tracy organized the first detachment of his five hundred colonists mainly from his kinsmen and neighbors in Gloucestershire. William Tracy was descended from Sir William de Tracy, one of the four knights, who, in 1170, at the instigation of King Henry II, assassinated Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The family connection, especially in Gloucestershire, was very large.

Under date of July 5th, 1620, Tracy wrote to Smyth:

“ My household will be wife, dauter & Sune, 4 Mayd servants & 6 men: so then for ye rest as mani or as few as yo will. Mr. Palet & Mr Gilfort must be two more of my compani, so I shall be 16 persons at lest. My meaning is all these shall be imployed in ye common bisness.”

A postscript was added:

“ I would cari 10 or 12 dogs yt would be of great youse to us—let me know if they will let us cari them.”

Delay in the date of sailing caused Tracy to grow impatient and in his next letter to Smyth he wrote: “ You have Nibli, he (Richard Berkeley) has Stoke, I have nothing but Virginia and it am I held from to live in shame and disgrace in England.” The outlook for younger sons was never more gloomy in England than during the period covered by the early emigration to the Colony of Virginia. The list of Berkeley colonists comprised many men whose social station was attested by the addition of “ Gentleman ” to their names and who engaged to remain for periods of from two to seven years in the colony. The word servant of the Virginia Company, so often used, did not imply that the person referred to was a menial.

The Supply (eighty tons), Captain Tobias Felgate, was chartered from William Ewins of Bristol, England, and was fitted out at that city for the voyage to Virginia. Owing to its restricted accommodations, and the well-known results of overcrowding such ships on long voyages at that time, a number who had prepared to sail were left behind to follow on the next ship. The fitting out of the Supply embarrassed Tracy financially, but his kinsmen came promptly to his relief. The remarkable health record on the voyage was almost wholly due to his wise forethought and able preparation.

With the colonists went books on English husbandry and the care of silk worms; a great quantity of garden seeds and "a reasonable quantity of the seeds of cotton wool." Mr. Smyth sent from his own nurseries "a great number of yonge stocks and of apple trees grafted with pippens, pearmaynes and other the best apples, which he hopeth for his own humor and affeccion sake therein you will have somewhat the more care of, as also of the bagg of abricots, damosell and other plum stones he now sendeth."

It should be remarked that thus early in the colony was recognized the necessity for diversified farming, for in the indenture granted to William Tracy and his associates is a covenant: "That they and all persons by them transported for their particular plan-

tacon, shall apply themselves and their labor in a large and competent manner to the plantinge, sowing, setting, making, working and procuringe of good and staple commodities, in and upon the lands granted unto them, as namely, corne, wine, oyle, silk gras, hempe, flax, pitch and tarre, sope ashes and potashes, iron, clapboards and other materials, and the like, and not wholly or chiefly upon tobacco.”

It does not require a vivid imagination to trace much of Virginia history from these apparently simple preparations and the bit of warning contained in the covenant forbidding the exclusive cultivation of tobacco. The introduction of the pippen has been a source of health and profit to Virginians for three centuries and has elevated “Albemarle” from a merely local county to a section famous the world over for its apples. The cotton seed needed the long summer for maturity and was carried to the south by the gradual overflow of settlers from Virginia. Tobacco, being at an early date established as a cash crop and in fact as the only currency of the colony available for exchange with England, proved the lure which slowly sapped the life of a naturally rich soil, and in the course of years turned promising plantations into “old pine fields,” many of which have not yet regained the fertility so ruthlessly drained in the mad rush for immediate profit from the colonies.

Under the Virginia Company it was the custom for the governor of the colony to give a certificate to each ship on arrival, setting forth the list of passengers and such other mention as circumstances seemed to merit. Nearly all of these certificates have disappeared, but the one concerning the arrival of the Supply on this voyage, signed by Governor George Yeardley, is still preserved. The following is a copy of the certificate which contains also the signature of John Pory, the secretary of the colony:

“ These are to certifie the Right honorable, Right Worshipfull and others of the Counsell and company for this First Southern Colony of Virginia, that there arrived at Barklay in the same country, for the account of the Society and the plantation of the said Hundred, upon the 29th of January, 1620/1 (O. S.), these fifty persons, under written visit:—

“ William Tracy, Esq.; Mary Tracy his wife; Thomas Tracy their sonne; Joyce Tracy their daughter; Frances Grevell; Elizabeth Webbe; Alice Heskings; Isabell Gifford; Arnold Oldsworth, Esq.; Robert Pawlett, divine; Thomas Kemys, gent; John Holmden, gent; Richard Ferriby; George Keene, gent; Nicholas Combe, gent; William Finche, Margaret his wife and Frances their daughter; John Gibbes; Robert Baker; John Howlett the elder; John and William Howlett, his sonnes; Walter Prosser;

Giles Carter; George Hall; John Bailey; Thomas Baugh; Gabriel Holland; Richard Holland; Giles Wilkins; Giles Broadway; Richard Dalton; Richard Milton; Joane Coopy; Antony Coopy and Elizabeth Coopy; Philip Strange; John Page and Francys, his wife; John Linzey; Roger Linzey; James Jelfe; Richard Rolles, Jane his wife and Benedict Rolles their sonne; Alexander Broadway; Arthur Kemys, gent.

(Signed) GEORGE YEARDLEY,
Jo: Pory, Sect."

The certificate of Thomas Parker, Mayor of Bristol, gives the names of fifty-eight passengers on the Supply when cleared. There is extant some correspondence between William Tracy and John Smyth of Nibley concerning certain persons left behind on account of the crowded condition of the ship. Whether any of these were put ashore during the week the Supply lay in the Severn awaiting favorable weather is not known. If none were put ashore after the ship was cleared the loss on the voyage amounted to eight souls, a not uncommon percentage in the vessels of that period.

The Town and Hundred of Berkeley on James River—the present landing for this ancient plantation is known as Harrison's Landing—had been previously under the management of Captain Woodleffe,

but the Supply brought the revocation of his appointment and the new commissions of William Tracy and George Thorpe to be governors of Berkeley Town and Hundred. Tracy also brought a letter of instruction and advice concerning Virginia affairs from Richard Berkeley and John Smyth.

An agreement was entered into by Berkeley, Thorpe, Tracy, and Smyth, dated August 27th, 1620, to the end that whenever Richard Berkeley and John Smyth in England should disagree as to matters touching the colony in Virginia, questions at issue should be submitted to Sir William Throckmorton, knight and baronet; Sir Thomas Roe, knight, and Sir Thomas Tracy, knight, brother of William Tracy, whose decision should prevail, without further argument, in order that the colonists should not suffer from the delay incident to slow and uncertain communication.

Soon after the arrival of the Supply a census was taken of all the colonists living in Virginia, and the report of March, 1621, showed that only 843 survived. The preceding twelve months had been specially disastrous to the newly arrived colonists located beside the fever infested swamps of the James.

From such evidence as now exists it appears that Tracy employed his adherents in selecting suitable locations for those to follow from Gloucestershire

and that during the year many of them took up locations in the neighboring country under his control. Tracy gave every evidence to his followers that he had come to cast his fortunes with the new country for his wife, a son Thomas and daughter Joyce, and one of her young kinswomen accompanied him. Not many months after their arrival, his daughter married Captain Nathaniel Powel, a member of the council in 1621 and for a time governor of the colony, and her young kinswoman, Frances Grevell, married De la Warr. The plantations of Lady De la Warr adjoined the lands selected for the establishment of Berkeley Hundred. The colonists had encountered hardships of exceptional character, but had maintained a determination to establish themselves permanently. The fever infested sites were being gradually recognized; clearings were made, a variety of crops planted, and in fact everything was being undertaken which previous experience had suggested as necessary to make the colony self-supporting, if not profitable.

The death of Tracy proved the first blow, soon followed by the appearance of a small cloud destined, as "The Indian Question," not only to terminate Tracy's dreams of a large Gloucestershire colony, but to come down through two and a half centuries to test the courage, ability and fair-mindedness of the

American people. All unknown to the colonists along the James and the estuaries of the Chesapeake, a conspiracy was being formed, having for its object the wresting of their country from the English invaders and its restoration to its aboriginal owners. On April 1st, 1622, the Indians throughout the tide water region fell upon the scattered settlers, and those who had come with Tracy, as the advance guard of his colonizing scheme, suffered grievously. Of the fifty who arrived on the Supply more than half fell by the hand of treachery. The massacre fell without discrimination on all the scattered groups, but upon none more heavily than those from Gloucestershire, and included George Thorpe, Tracy's daughter Joyce and her husband, Captain Nathaniel Powel. There was mourning in Gloucestershire, from Stow-on-the-wold to Bristol, for with the directing energy departed, the survivors of the ill-fated expedition were left to battle unaided in the wilderness of Virginia. Several gentlemen of the party, including Tracy's son Thomas, made their way back to England, Thomas Kemys remaining in charge of Berkeley Hundred. It was not long before the stream of immigration again flowed towards the weakened settlements and started them on the upward turn. From a struggling infant, Virginia gradually became self-supporting and then imperceptibly but surely passed

into the column of colonies whose trade had become profitable to the mother country.

Others came to take the places of Tracy and his kinsmen and to reap the profits of their well-planned schemes. The Indian had cast the die and lost, for though the general massacre throughout the colony had been admirably planned, it had failed of its purpose and resulted only in planting in the hearts of those colonists who escaped, a desire for revenge and for an assurance of future peace. This was only to be obtained by the extinction of the aboriginal Virginian and the gradual substitution by emigration of a race become distinguished for its chivalrous gallantry, generous hospitality and inestimable services in carrying the torch of civilization far to the west and south, and in maintaining through three centuries the high ideals of government upon which other commonwealths have builded with a sense of absolute confidence and security.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLONISTS.

The thirty-five colonists who sailed from Bristol, England, in 1619, on the *Margaret*, Captain Tobias Felgate, and the fifty-eight who sailed from Bristol in 1620, on the *Supply*, Captain Tobias Felgate, were sent as the advance guard to establish the town of Berkeley and lay out the plantations of Berkeley Hundred, for the colony of five hundred to be forwarded from time to time as vessels could be procured.

The original partners in the venture were Richard Berkeley, Sir William Throckmorton, John Smyth, M. P. for Midhurst, George Thorpe and a London tradesman named John Woodleefe. Throckmorton transferred his share to William Tracy, to whom the Virginia Company had given authority to colonize five hundred persons in Virginia.

From records now available, the family connections of the partners and of some of those sailing on the *Supply* is disclosed. Berkeley was a cousin and Throckmorton a kinsman of Tracy, whose mother was Anne Throckmorton. Samuel Tracy, a cousin of William Tracy, had married Catherine, daughter of

Thomas Smyth, and Barbara Tracy, a daughter of Sir Paul and niece of Samuel Tracy, married Richard Smyth.

At the date of early Virginia colonization the Tracy family was prominent in Gloucestershire. The Visitation of 1623 shows, in the generation under consideration, a Thomas and a William in each of the branches of the family, the Tracys of Stanwaye and the Tracys of Tudington. Sir Paul Tracy was at the head of the Stanwaye branch.

John Smyth recorded an agreement of the partners in which reference is made to William Tracy as the brother of Sir Thomas Tracy. Histories of the colonial period refer to William Tracy as the son of Sir John Tracy. Sir John Tracy of the Tudington branch had three sons, Thomas, John and William. William Tracy, who organized the expedition which sailed on the Supply, was the son of Sir John Tracy and his wife Anne Throckmorton.

On the eve of sailing, William Tracy was embarrassed with the unusual expense arising from delay and among those who hastened to his relief were his cousins, Timothy Yate and John Bridges. One of the Yate family was the husband of Margaret Berkeley, granddaughter of Sir Robert Berkeley, knight, a brother of Thomas Lord Berkeley. Henry Tracy, grandfather of William Tracy, married Elizabeth

Bridges. A daughter of Edmund Crewe married John Bridges, and another descendant, Richard Crewe, married later, in 1658, Eleanor, daughter of William Laurance of Sherdington, Gloucestershire, which will be referred to in another connection later.

The court records show that on the 7th October, 1620, Richard Yate married Bridget Carter. The wife of William Carter, son of John of Lower Swell, was named Bridget, and it was probably her daughter. Yate was a kinsman of both Tracy and Berkeley.

Much evidence exists to show that the party which sailed on the Supply was made up from Gloucestershire families, many of which were akin, or connected by marriage. Amongst the items entered in the accounts incident to outfitting the ship Supply is one for transporting twenty persons who went with Tracy from Hayles to Bristol.

Among the post mortem inquisitions of Gloucestershire is one relating to the property of John Carter who, at his death, "was seized as of fee of the manor of Lower Swell, late parcel of the possessions of the Bishop of London, and sometime belonging to the dissolved monastery of Hayles; * * * all the tithes of the premises which lately belonged to the dissolved Monastery of Hayles." An examination of the document in its relation to family connections shows that Giles Carter, the son and heir of John Carter, mar-