

**Thomas Albritton & Agnes Forsyth**  
**of**  
**Colonial York and Princess Anne Counties, Virginia**  
**and**  
**Currituck Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina**  
**by Timothy Dean Hudson<sup>†</sup>**

The eldest son of [Ralph and Mary Albritton](#), Thomas Albritton was born on 1 August 1682 in Charles Parish, York County, part of the tidewater region of coastal Virginia. He spent the first twenty-five years of his life in York County, although only a handful of records survive to document his activities [1]. The earliest known record of Thomas Albritton as a young adult relates to his failure to perform road service as a teenager of nineteen years. On 24 October 1702, Anthony Watts, “*Surveyor of the High Ways for the Upper Precinque of Charles Parrish*,” filed a complaint with the York County Court about a group of thirty-eight local men, including Thomas Albritton, that Watts described as

*Divers Persons NotwithStanding [sic] they have been Warned to meet him in Order for clearing the Roads within his precinque [sic] Refused [sic] to performe [sic] the Same...*

The Court ordered the sheriff to summon the men to the next Court “*to Show Cause why they Misperformed [sic] their Duty therein And that a Due Returne [sic] thereof be made to the next Court.*” There is no further reference to the matter in the court minutes, so presumably, Thomas Albritton and the other men reported and thereafter performed their assigned road duties [2]. The road surveyor, Anthony Watts, had lived near Thomas’ parents since the 1680s, and Ralph Albritton participated in several court transactions with Watts [3].

By 1705, Thomas Albritton had married Agnes, the daughter of James and Grace Forsyth. The Albritton and Forsyth families probably lived near each other in York County, for Thomas’ father, Ralph Albritton, witnessed the signature of Forsyth when the latter made his will on 8 February 1696. Later that year, on November 24<sup>th</sup>, Ralph appeared before the York County Court after Forsyth’s death to prove his will.

The Charles Parish Register records the birth of Agnes Forsyth on 6 March 1669, indicating that she was Thomas’ senior by thirteen years [4]. Records suggest that Agnes married prior to 1696 to Samuel Hill Sr. and had at least three children before Hill’s death in 1697 or 1698 [5].

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Thomas and Agnes Forsyth Albritton had two children born in Charles Parish, York County: James, born on 17 September 1705, and Agnes, born on 13 March 1707 [6]. Soon after the birth of their daughter, Thomas and Agnes Albritton went south, across the Virginia/North Carolina border into what was then Currituck Precinct, Albemarle County, later designated as Currituck County, the northeastern most county in North Carolina. He must have accompanied John and Elizabeth Northen, also residents of Charles Parish, York County, to North Carolina, as Thomas witnessed several of their transactions over the next few years as well as buying his own tract of land:

**12 Nov 1709** – Beginning on this day and continuing until the 14<sup>th</sup>, Thomas Albritton met with the Northens, William and Christian Reed, William Russell, and Richard Smith to sign a series of legal documents. On the 12<sup>th</sup>, Albritton witnessed a bond of indenture of £200 by William and Christian Reed to John Northen to faithfully fulfil several planned indentures [7].

**13 Nov 1709** – Along with William Russell and Richard Smith, Thomas Albritton witnessed the lease for “*one whole year*” of “*Powills poynt*,” a 560-acre tract of land on the Currituck and Albemarle Sounds by William and Christine Reed to John Northen “*in consideration of the Sum of five Shillings of Lawfull [sic] money of England*” [8].

**14 Nov 1709** – Thomas Albritton witnessed a second lease and release of William and Christian Reed to John Northen, this time with the Reeds conveying to Northern for one year the use of all

*...houses, buildings, barnes [sic], Stables, outhouses, yards, Gardens, orchards, with all Rights and priviledges [sic] of hawking, hunting, fishing, fowling with all Rivers, woods, and under woods, wages, waters, [illegible], profits, comodities [sic], hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever...*

on the same 560-acre tract “*for and in consideration of one hundred pounds of Lawfull [sic] money of England*” [9].

**10 Jan 1711** – John Northen soon moved from Virginia to Currituck Precinct, and on this day, Thomas Albritton and Richard Smith witnessed Northen appointing “*my loving wife Elizabeth Northen to be my true and Lawfull [sic] attorney & Deputy*” to transact business in his name. Both Albritton and Smith appeared in court the following July 10<sup>th</sup> to prove the power of attorney [10].

**10 Jul 1711** – Thomas Albritton witnessed a land transaction from William and Margaret Russell to Richard Smith. For £25, the Russells sold Smith a 300-acre tract of land [11]

*...lying Situate near that poynt comonly known by the name of Powels Poynt... lying or Joyning upon Albemarle Sound...*

**10 Jul 1711** – William Russell “*Granted assigned and sett [sic] over unto*” Thomas Albritton of Currituck Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina Province “*this present patent and all the messuage Tenement and hereditaments*” for an unspecified consideration [12].

These legal transactions between 1709 and 1711 show that most of Thomas Albritton’s associates were literate, for Richard Smith, John Northern, and William Reid all signed their names to the transactions. However, Thomas was illiterate, for the clerk recorded that he merely made his mark to them, as did the other participant, William Russell.

Thomas Albritton’s residence in Currituck Precinct during this period suggests that he moved his family there between 1709 and mid-1711, while the York County records prove his departure by early 1712. On 14 March 1712, John Wills, acting as the attorney for Elizabeth Hill, sold to Simon Stacy a 50-acre tract of land in Charles Parish “*late in y<sup>e</sup> occupation of Thomas Albritton.*” Two months later, on May 16<sup>th</sup>, Simon and Elizabeth Story sold the 50 acres in Charles Parish “*late in y<sup>e</sup> occupation of Thomas Albritton, & now of Edward Woodhouse*” to John Patrick. Elizabeth Hill of Currituck Precinct owned the 50 acres, and she may have been Thomas Albritton’s stepdaughter. This suggests that the 50-acre tract in York County upon which Thomas Albritton lived may have been the land James Forsyth left to his grandson, Samuel Hill, in his 1696 will [13].

Thomas Albritton and his family did not tarry long in North Carolina. After living in close contact for many years in northeastern North Carolina, a series of white encroachments on Tuscarora Indian territory led to violence between the two groups. On 22 September 1711, just two months after Thomas Albritton purchased land in Currituck Precinct, Tuscarora warriors attacked white settlements further south on the Trent and Pamlico Rivers, massacring 130 settlers. The extended hostilities between the North Carolina colonists and the Tuscarora Indians during the 1711–1715 wars drove many recent white immigrants back into the safety of coastal southeastern Virginia. Thomas Albritton and his family had vacated northeastern North Carolina by 1715 [14].

Thomas Albritton did not return to his previous home in York County, but merely crossed over the colony line and settled in Princess Anne County, then the southeastern corner of the Virginia Colony. Between 1715 and 1727, Thomas Albritton bought several tracts of land and participated in a number of other legal transactions, including:

**2 Apr 1715** – For “*Tenn [sic] pounds Sterling,*” Thomas Albritton of the Upper Precinct of Eastern Shore of Lynnhaven Parish, Princess Anne County, purchased a 57-acre tract of land in the Eastern Shore Precinct, Lynnhaven Parish from Denis Capps and his wife, Millborrow [15].

**1 Oct 1716** – Thomas Albritton witnessed the sale of a 100-acre tract of land on the North River in Lynnhaven Parish from William Oakham to Denis Capps [16].

**26 Sep 1718** – Thomas Albritton, a resident of “*y<sup>e</sup> Upper Precinct of y<sup>e</sup> Eastern Shore of Linhaven [Lynnhaven] Parrish [sic] in y<sup>e</sup> County of Princess Ann,*” together “*with y<sup>e</sup> full free and voluntary Consent of Agnis [sic] his wife,*” sold a tract of land to William Stripes for £10 “*Currant Money’s of Virginia.*” Albritton sold Stripes the 57-acre tract he had purchased in 1715. Thomas and Agnes Albritton appeared before the Princess Ann County Court the following 4 March 1719, with Thomas acknowledging the deed to Stripes, and Agnes Albritton relinquishing her right of dower to the land [17].

**3–4 Mar 1719** – John Bonney and Thomas Albritton transacted a lease and release of a 150-acre tract of land on the North River in the Upper Precinct of Eastern Shore in Princess Anne County. Albritton paid Bonney five shillings “*Currant money*” for the six-month lease, and he paid Bonney £15 “*Currant money*” for the release that gave him ownership of the property [18].

**18 Nov 1719** – Thomas Albritton witnessed the sale of a 200-acre tract of land from Lawrence Brindle to Edward Guisborn, both of Lynnhaven Parish, Princess Anne County, Virginia. On November 14<sup>th</sup>, several days before they made the legal transfer of the land, Albritton and Thomas Richards witnessed Brindle’s giving Guisborn “*full & peaceable possession*” of the property [19].

**6 Jan 1720** – Thomas Albritton witnessed the sale of a 100-acre tract of land in the Upper Precinct of the Eastern Shore from Edward and Aliss Guisborn to Griffin Floyd. On January 5<sup>th</sup>, the day prior to transacting the deed, Albritton and Peter Floyd witnessed Guisborn’s giving “*Quiet & peaceable possession*” of the land to Guisborn [20].

**4–5 Apr 1721** – John and Thomas Henly engaged in a lease and release to Thomas Albritton of a 120-acre tract of land in Princess Anne County owned by the late Job Brooks. The Henlys made the transactions “*appointed & impowered in & by the last will & Testam<sup>t</sup> of Job Brooks Dec<sup>d</sup>.*” Albritton paid the Henlys seven shillings “*Currant money*” for a six-month lease of the land, and he paid them “*Twelve pounds Currant money*” for the release that gave him full ownership of the property [21].

**5 Apr 1721** – For £18 “*Currant money,*” Thomas and Agnes Albritton sold the 150-acre tract of land in the Upper Precinct of the Eastern Shore that they had purchased in 1719 to Robert Land. That same day, Thomas Albritton appeared before the Princess Anne County Court to acknowledge the deed, and Agnes Albritton relinquished her right of dower in the land [22].

**3-4 Feb 1724** – John and Elizabeth Cummings engaged in a lease and release to Thomas Albritton of a 100-acre tract of land “*by the marsh*” of Blackwater River in Princess Anne County. For the lease, Albritton paid the Cummings “*five Shillings of Lawful money of England*” for possession of the tract for the “*Term of one whole year.*” For the release that gave him full ownership of the property, Albritton paid the Cummings “*y<sup>e</sup> Sum of five pounds ten Shillings good & lawful money of England*” [23].

**3-4 Apr 1727** – Thomas and Agnes Albritton made a lease and release of the 120-acre tract they bought in 1721 from the estate of Job Brooks, transferring it to John Airs. For the six-month lease, Airs paid the Albrittons “*Six Shillings Currant Money,*” and he paid them “*fifteen pounds Currant money of Virginia*” for the release that gave Airs full ownership of the property. On April 5<sup>th</sup>, Thomas and Agnes Albritton appeared before the Princess Anne County Court, with Thomas acknowledging the deed and Agnes relinquishing her right of dower in the land [24].

**28-29 Apr 1727** – Thomas Albritton made a lease and release to Florence Sullivan of a 33-acre tract in Blackwater Precinct, Princess Anne County. For the one-year lease, Sullivan agreed to  
*...yielding & paying unto y<sup>e</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Albritton his heirs &c. one Ear of Indian corn upon y<sup>e</sup> feast day of S<sup>t</sup> Michael y<sup>e</sup> archangel if demanded...*

Sullivan paid Albritton “*seven pounds good pasable [sic] money of Virga*” for the release that gave him full ownership of the property [25].

**2-3 May 1727** – John and Ruth Airs made a lease and release to Thomas Albritton for “*Peacocks,*” a 100-acre tract of land bounded by the Blackwater River and lying in Blackwater Precinct, Princess Anne County. For the six-month lease, Albritton paid the Airs “*Six Shillings Currant Money,*” and he paid them “*fifteen pounds Curr<sup>t</sup> money*” for the release that gave him full ownership of the property [26].

In his 1696 will, Agnes Albritton’s father, James Forsyth, made provisions for his two unmarried daughters, Elinor and Temperance, by leaving them “*Piney Ridge,*” a 50-acre tract of land [27]. Elinor died two years after her father, on 5 June 1698, at the age of twenty-three years. Temperance married John James about 1700, and they had one daughter, Mary, born on 17 August 1701 before Temperance’s death several months later on 8 January 1702. James’ widow, Grace Forsyth, died a few years later, on 27 January 1706, while Temperance’s daughter, Mary James, died on 12 April 1718 at sixteen years of age [28].

These events left John James, as heir of his deceased daughter, and Agnes Forsyth Albritton, as the sole surviving heir of her sister, Elinor, with possession of the Piney Ridge tract. On 14 November 1724, they disposed of the land, with the document made by

*John James of Charles Parish in the County of York planter late Husband of Temperance one of the Daughters and devisees of James Foresyth late of y<sup>e</sup> Same parish & County deced. and Thomas Albritton of y<sup>e</sup> County of Princess [sic-Princess Anne] planter and Agnes his Wife the only Surviving Daughter & heir at Law of the said James Foresyth and Sister and heir at Law to the above named Temperance...*

The document reveals that James Forsyth had leased the tract on 23 January 1678/79 for a term of ninety-nine years from John Clark of York County, and that, after “*the death of Grace Forsyth the Widow & Ex<sup>cx</sup> [executrix] of the said James Forsyth,*” the land fell into possession of her daughters, Agnes and Temperance. Thomas and Agnes Albritton and John James sold the land for a mere five shillings [29].

Agnes Forsyth Albritton died within a year or two after 5 April 1727, when she released her right of dower in the land they sold to John Airs. Thomas Albritton soon remarried to Ann, and when he wrote his will on 24 January 1731, Thomas named his new wife and son as his only legatees. This suggests that Thomas and Agnes’ daughter, Agnes, had already died. Thomas left to his new wife

*...one bay mare bridle & saddle, one pewter dish in William Simmons hands, one chest lock & key, one ewe, one iron pot, rack, pot hooks & frying pann, two Sows & piggs, and powdering tub and whats in it, all my corn...*

To his son, James, Thomas Albritton bequeathed

*...my horse and mill all my saddler Tools and bedsted [sic] bolster two blankets & rugg [sic] one grindstone making him my whole & sole Exor of this my Last will & testament – abjureing [sic] & disanuling [sic] all former wills by me made heretofore...*

Thomas directed that his lands be sold to pay his debts and any remainder be divided equally between his wife and son. Thomas Albritton died shortly afterward making his will, for James Albritton presented his father’s will in Court on March 3<sup>rd</sup>. When he appeared before the Princess Anne County Court to file the will, James declined the executorship [30].

The debts owed by Thomas Albritton’s estate must have exceeded the available cash on hand, so at this same court session,

*...it was ordered by y<sup>e</sup> said Court with agreement of y<sup>e</sup> said James Albritton & y<sup>e</sup> widow of y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas that y<sup>e</sup> Sherif [sic] should sell all y<sup>e</sup> estate of y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Albritton at Public sale...*

Shortly afterwards, Sheriff Francis Moseley conducted a public auction to sell a 100-acre tract of land on the south side of Blackwater River in Princess Anne County that belonged to Thomas Albritton. Thomas Cornish offered the highest bid of £10, and he thus acquired the Albritton land. At the time, no one made a deed to formally convey the property to Cornish, who died shortly afterwards. In his will, Thomas Cornish bequeathed the tract to his brother, Elias Cornish.

Although he refused to serve as his father's executor in March 1731, sometime between March 1731 and late 1740, the Princess Anne County Court appointed James Albritton as the executor of Thomas Albritton's will. On 3 December 1740,

*James Albritton son & heir of Thomas Albritton late of y<sup>e</sup> County of Princess Anne Dec'd. & also executor of y<sup>e</sup> last will & Testament of y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas...*

made a deed by which he conveyed to Elias Cornish all of his interest in the 100-acre tract of land "by virtue of y<sup>e</sup> said will of y<sup>e</sup> said Thomas Albritton or any other way whatever" [31].

In widely disseminated works published between 1979 and 2004, three Albritton researchers concluded that James' initial refusal to serve as the executor of his father's will implies personal animosity towards his stepmother. One wrote that he declined the executorship "*probably because of his stepmother,*" while the other two wrote, "*James must not have liked his step-mother*" and "*James apparently did not like his step-mother.*" Subsequent researchers have extrapolated this hypothetical family enmity even further, with one writing, "*James apparently did not get along with his stepmother and refused to act as executor of the will*" [32].

An objective analysis of the limited evidence reveals no basis for such conclusions regarding the precise nature of the personal relationship between James Albritton and his stepmother. A variety of potential reasons may have caused James to initially decline to serve as his father's executor. Without any further documentation, it is inappropriate to draw any conclusions about James and Ann's feelings for each other based solely upon his actions in the immediate aftermath of his father's death [33].

Several decades after Thomas Albritton's death, James Albritton listed his occupation as "saddler," indicating that he had made good use of the tools his father had left him. Years later, at least three of James' sons and one grandson listed their occupations as saddlers, making at least four generations of the Albritton family that worked as saddlers during the 1700s [34].

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## Notes

1. Bell, Landon C. *Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, History and Registers*. Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library Board, Division of Purchase and Printing, 1932, pp. 42–43. Thomas is the eldest child of Ralph and Mary Albritton whose birth is recorded in the Charles Parish Register. The Register documents the births of Thomas' younger siblings between 1686 and 1700, proving that his parents remained residents of York County during this period.
2. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 12 (1702–1706), p. 48.
3. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc., Book 8 (1687–1691), pp. 368, 370, 385–387 (Thomas Harwood vs. Thomas Charles suit, 24 January 1690; depositions given by Ralph Albritton and Anthony Watts). York County VA Deeds and Bonds No. 1 (1694–1701), p. 43 (Anthony and Rebecca Watts to Henry Hayward, 30 December 1695; witnesses: Ralph Albritton, Mary Albritton).
4. Bell, p. 90 (Agnes Forsyth, "*dau. of James by Grace*," born 6 March 1668/69). York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc., Book 10 (1694–1697), pp. 337, 343 (Will of James Forsyth, written 8 February 1695/96, proved before the York County Court on 24 November 1696); LDS Film #7645905 (original) and #7645910 (transcript). York County VA Deeds and Bonds Book 3 (1713–1729), pp. 432–434 (John James and Thomas and Agnes Albritton to Thomas Nelson, 14 November 1724). The 1724 document identified Agnes Albritton, wife of Thomas as "*the only Surviving Daughter & heir at Law of the said James Foresyth*."
5. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 10 (1694–1697), p. 343 (Will of James Forsyth, written 8 February 1696, filed in court on 24 November 1696). Bell, pp. 105, 221. In his will, James Forsyth divides his land between his two unmarried daughters, his grandson, James Broster, and "*my Grand son Sam<sup>l</sup> Hill*," leaving Hill the plantation on which Hill "*now lives upon*." Forsyth did not mention Agnes nor his other married daughters, which implies that Agnes had already married by the time he wrote the will in early 1696. Forsyth's identification of Samuel Hill as his grandson proves that one of his daughters married a Mr. Hill. The Charles Parish birth register records the births of Elizabeth Hill (11 March 1690), Sarah Hill (23 February 1693), and Samuel Hill (11 April 1695), all children of "*Samuel by Agnes*." This suggests that Agnes Forsyth married Samuel Hill and had three children before the deaths of both Samuel Hill Sr. and Jr. The Charles Parish register records these deaths: Samuel Hill, died 11 September 1697, and Samuel Hill, died 4 April 1698. The Register entries give no indication as to the ages of these Samuel Hills, so we cannot determine whether the older or younger died first.
6. Bell, p. 42.
7. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, p. 110 (William and "*Christain*" Reed of Albemarle County, North Carolina to John Northen of Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, 12 November 1709). This bond was also witnessed by Henry "*Baradale*" and James Shelton.
8. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, pp. 102–103 (William and "*Christain*" Reed of Albemarle County, North Carolina to John Northen of Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, 13 November 1709).
9. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, pp. 104–105 (William and "*Christian*" Reed of Albemarle County, North Carolina to John Northen of Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, 14 November 1709). Thomas Albritton signed his name as a witness to this unusual document three times. First, he witnessed the actual document, presumably signed by William Reed, along with Henry "*Bradle*" and James Shelton. Next, he witnessed the signature of "*Christain*" Reed, along with William Russell and Richd Smith, presumably on the same day. Third, Thomas Albritton witnessed William Reed's receipt of £100 from John Northen on that same day, together with Henry "*Barradle*" (presumably, the same Henry "*Bradle*" who witnessed the lease/release).
10. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, p. 103 (John Northen of Currituck Precinct, North Carolina to wife, Elizabeth Northen, 10 January 1710/11). Thomas Albritton and Richard Smith witnessed the document on 10 January 1711, and they both appeared in court on 10 July 1711 to prove the record.
11. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, pp. 106–107 (William and Margaret Russell to Richard Smith, both of Albemarle County, Currituck Precinct, North Carolina, 10 July 1711; witnesses: James Dauge, Thomas Albritton).
12. Currituck County NC Deed Book 3, p. 107 (William Russell to Thomas Albritton, both of Currituck Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina, 10 July 1711). The consideration was left blank, and it is unclear precisely which "*present patent*" Russell sold Albritton. He had perhaps recently obtained a patent for another tract of land, but the document did not describe it in any way. There is no recorded document showing Thomas Albritton's disposal of this land.
13. York County VA Deeds and Bonds No. 2 (1701–1713), pp. 384–385 (Simon and Elizabeth Story to John Patrick, 16–17 May 1712); pp. 391–392 (John Wills to Simon Story, 14–15 March 1711/12). These four documents all relate to the 50 acres in Charles Parish on which Thomas Albritton had formerly lived. John Wills acted as the attorney for Elizabeth Hill of Currituck Precinct, the owner of the land, and possibly Thomas Albritton's stepdaughter. Born on 11 March 1690, Elizabeth Hill was the daughter of Samuel and Agnes Hill, and the latter is possibly Agnes Forsyth, later the wife of Thomas Albritton. The land may have originally belonged to Agnes' father, James Forsyth, who left land to his grandson, Samuel Hill in his will. Since the young boy appears to have



- died, and since Sarah, the other daughter of Samuel and Agnes Hill, died on 28 November 1694 (see Bell, p. 221), Elizabeth Hill would have inherited at least an interest in the land.
14. Swanton, John R. *The Indian Tribes of North America*. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1952 (reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 2003), pp. 86–87.
  15. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 1, p. 83 (Denis and Milborrow Capps to Thomas “*Allbrittons*,” 2 April 1715).
  16. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 1, p. 110 (William Oakham to Denis Capps, 1 October 1716; witnesses: “*Tho<sup>s</sup> Allbritton*,” W. Dyer Jr., William Capps).
  17. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, pp. 222–223 (Thomas and Agnes Albritton to William Stripes, 26 September 1718). Thomas Albritton acknowledged the deed on 4 March 1718/19, with Agnes relinquishing her right of dower to the land on the same day.
  18. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, pp. 218–219 (John Bonny to Thomas Albritton, 3–4 March 1718/19). The lease was dated “*3 March 1718*,” and the release dated “*4 March 1718*,” both old style calendar dates that translate to our 3–4 March 1719.
  19. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, pp. 294–295 (Lawrence Brindle to Edward Guisborn, 18 November 1719; witnesses: “*Tho<sup>s</sup> Richards*, *Tho<sup>s</sup> Albritton*”).
  20. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, p. 294 (Edward and “*Alliff*” (Alliss?) Guisborn to Griffin Floyd, 6 January 1720; witnesses: “*Tho<sup>s</sup> Albritton*, *Peter Floyd*”). The clerk wrote the date as “*6 January 1719*,” an old-style calendar date that translates to our 6 January 1720.
  21. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, pp. 370–371 (John and Thomas Henly lease and release to Thomas Albritton, 4–5 April 1721).
  22. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 2, pp. 371–372 (Thomas and Agnes Albritton to Robert Land, 5 April 1721).
  23. Princess Anne County VA Deeds and Wills Book 3 (1714–1728), Part 3, pp. 550–551 (John and Elizabeth Cummings to Thomas Albritton, 3–4 February 1724). The clerk wrote the dates as February 3 and 4, “*1723*,” old-style calendar dates that translates to our February 3–4, 1724.
  24. Princess Anne County VA Deeds & Wills Book 4, Part 1 (1724–1735), p. 111 (Thomas and Agnes Albritton lease and release to John Airs, April 3–4, 1727).
  25. Princess Anne County VA Deeds & Wills Book 4, Part 1 Book 4 (1724–1735), pp. 117–118 (Thomas Albritton lease and release to Florence Sullivan, 28–29 April 1727). The dates of the lease and release seem reversed in these transactions. Typically, the lease was made first, followed by the release on the subsequent day. Here, the lease was dated April 29<sup>th</sup> and recorded first, followed by the release that was dated April 28<sup>th</sup>. The 33 acres sold was one-third of the 100-acre tract sold by Henry Southern to Jacob Moore on 7 March 1705.
  26. Princess Anne County VA Deeds & Wills Book 4, Part 1 (1724–1735), p. 112 (John and Ruth Airs lease and release to Thomas Albritton, 2–3 May 1727).
  27. York County VA Deeds, Orders, Wills, Etc. Book 10 (1694–1697), p. 343 (Will of James Forsyth, written 8 February 1696, filed in court on 24 November 1696).
  28. Bell, pp. 90, 114, 216, 225. The Charles Parish Register records the births of Elinor Forsyth, “*dau. of James by Grace*,” on 5 April 1675 and Mary James, “*dau. of John by Temperance*” on 17 August 1701. It records the deaths of Elinor Forsyth on 5 June 1698, Grace Forsyth on “*27 January 1705*,” Temperance James on “*8 January 1701*,” and Mary James on 12 April 1718. The deaths of Grace and Temperance occurred before 1752, during the period when England and her colonies used the Julian Calendar, which designated New Year’s Day as March 25<sup>th</sup>. As a result, a date written as 8 January 1701 during this period translates to 8 January 1702 according to our modern calendar, adopted uniformly in England and the colonies in 1752. Thus, according to our modern calendar, Temperance died on 8 January 1702 and Grace died 27 January 1706.
  29. York County VA Deeds and Bonds No. 3 (1713–1729), pp. 432–433 (John James, Thomas and Agnes Albritton to Thomas Nelson, 14 November 1724).
  30. Princess Anne County VA Deed Book 4, Part 2 (1724–1735), p. 318 (Will of Thomas “*Albrittin*,” dated 24 January 1730/31, filed in court 3 March 1730/31).
  31. Princess Anne County VA Deed Book 5 (1735–1740), pp. 530–531 (James Albritton to Elias Cornish, 3 December 1740).
  32. Lomas, Fran Wylie. *Book of Albrittons: 1609–1979*. San Angelo, TX, 1979, p. 12. McSwain, Eleanor Davis. [\*Some Descendants of Francis Albrighton \(1609–1667\). Mathew Jones of Mulberry Island, Virginia \(1643–1712\). and Ralph Albritton of York County, Virginia \(1656–ca1701\). and Connecting Families\*](#). Macon, GA: Jones and Grissom, 1984, p. 68. Albritton, Bobby G. [\*Albrittons of the Second Millennium\*](#). Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt, 2004, p. 29. Carter, Jeff. *Ancestors of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter*. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland, 2012, p. 115. Carter gave Albritton’s work as his sole source for details on the Albritton family.

33. There is no known information about Ann, Thomas Albritton's second wife. We do not know whether she remarried following Thomas' death, remained a widow, or died soon after him in the 1730s.
34. Separate notes on the families of James Albritton and his sons give references to the records describing their occupations as saddlers.

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