

Capt. Matthew Albritton

Son of James Albritton Sr.

by Timothy Dean Hudson

Matthew Albritton was the son of James Albritton Sr. and his first wife, Elizabeth [1]. It is unclear if he or James Albritton Jr. were the second-eldest son of their parents. Matthew's birth could have occurred in the latter 1720s or early 1730s, and if so, he may have remained in Beaufort County while his father and two brothers, Thomas and James, moved to Onslow County in the latter 1740s. Alternatively, Matthew may have been born in the latter 1730s or possibly as late as 1740, making him too young to serve in the Onslow County militia in 1754 as did his father and brothers, Thomas and James Jr. [2].

In any case, Matthew Albritton had reached legal age by January 1760, so his birth must have occurred no later than about 1739 or 1740. On 25 January 1760, as a resident of Beaufort County, North Carolina, Matthew paid £25 "*proc money*" to Edward Cannon for a 100-acre tract of land near his father's farm [3]. In July 1763, Matthew worked as a "*Houseright*," a term used in that era to describe an occupation that involved cutting timber, fashioning boards, and building wooden houses. On July 20th and 26th, he engaged in an even exchange with John Dixon, an "*Inholder*." Albritton transferred to Dixon the 100 acres Albritton bought in 1760 for the 140-acre Salters Beaverdam Plantation on Chicod Creek near his father's farm [4].

Matthew Albritton paid his Pitt County taxes for the years 1762–1764, paying one white poll tax each year [5]. On 3 November 1766, he witnessed a transaction made by his younger brother, George [6], and he witnessed land transactions by local merchant, Col. John Simpson, on 28 March 1768 [7] and 24 November 1772 [8].

On 20 April 1767, for £25, 10 shillings "*proclamation money*," Matthew Albritton purchased about 200 acres of land on Cross Swamp and Chicod Swamp near his existing land and his father's farm [9]. He sold that land two years later, on 10 February 1769 [10]. At the time of Matthew's land transactions in 1767 and 1769, he worked as a planter, but in February 1774, he worked as a "*Inholder*." This suggests that the Salters Beaverdam Plantation on Chicod Creek that Albritton had purchased from "*Inholder*" John Dixon in 1763 housed an inn or a tavern that offered lodging and food for travelers.

On 21 February 1774, Matthew Albritton still resided in Pitt County, working as an "*Inholder*," when he sold the Salters Beaverdam Plantation that he had owned for the previous eleven years [11]. Albritton then moved south to Onslow County on North Carolina's southeastern coast, where

his father and brothers had lived in the early 1750s [12]. He soon made a return trip to Pitt County, for on May 25th, he joined his brothers Thomas, James, and Peter in selling the 200 acres their father bequeathed to them to their brother, George [13].

Between 1775 and 1782, Matthew Albritton engaged in the following land transactions and court records in Onslow County, North Carolina:

25 Mar 1775 – Matthew Albritton purchased 50 acres of land in Onslow County on Marshburn's Great Branch, a tributary of the New River, for £70 [14].

6 Dec 1775 – Matthew Albritton witnessed a land transaction between William Loyd and Jesse Gurganus [15].

19 Oct 1778 – Matthew Albritton bought 125 acres on Rocky Ford Bridge along the branch to Jesse Gurganus' path for a mere £3 [16].

17 Mar 1780 – Matthew Albritton witnessed a transaction in which John Butler sold William Johnston a 40-acre tract on Mill Run [17].

Apr 1779 – The Onslow County Court switched Matthew Albritton as road overseer from one road to another at its session held on April 12–13th. On the 14th, they appointed Albritton as a juror at the upcoming court session scheduled at Wilmington.

13 Oct 1779 – The Onslow County Court appointed Matthew Albritton to attend the Onslow Court as a juror for the January 1780 session [18].

5 Jun 1780 – Matthew Albritton witnessed the purchase by his brother, George Albritton, of a 200-acre tract of land in Onslow County on the southwest branch of the New River [19].

11 Oct 1780 – The Onslow County Court appointed Matthew Albritton to attend the Onslow Court as a juror for the January 1781 session [20].

8 Oct 1781 – Matthew Albritton appeared before the Onslow Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to prove his brother's deed that he had witnessed the previous year [21].

10 Apr 1782 – The Onslow County Court appointed Matthew Albritton to attend the Onslow Court as a juror for the July 1782 session.

8 Jul 1782 – The Onslow County Court appointed Matthew Albritton to serve as a grand juror [22].

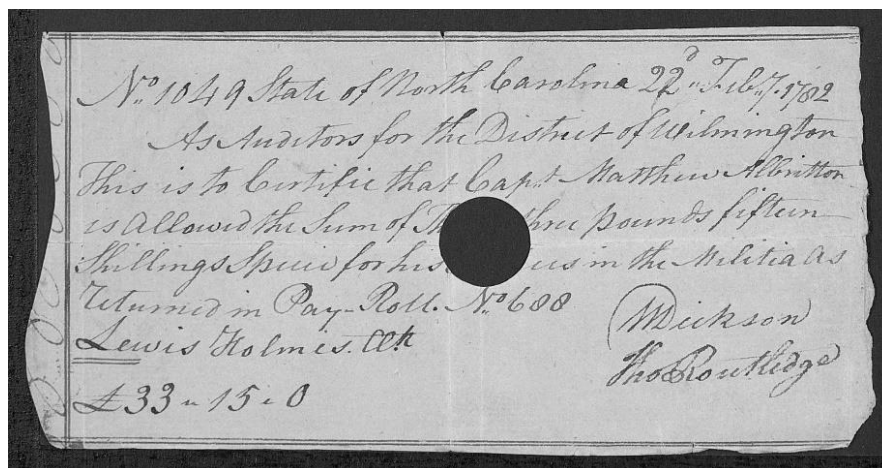
Matthew Albritton left Pitt County in the spring of 1775, just as the rebellion fever swept through the colonies. As a result, he did not participate in the Pitt County Safety Committee's actions in mid-1775 related to suppressing the British slave insurrection as did his brothers. He may have served in a company of Onslow County Militia sometime between 1776 and 1779, although we have no specific details of his service. On 20 February 1782, auditors for the District

of Wilmington accepted his claim and paid him ten shillings eight pence "*in specie*." The receipt does not specifically state that Albritton's claim related to militia service, but it probably did [23].

In about 1779 or 1780, Matthew Albritton raised a company of men to serve in the Onslow County Militia for the Patriots and served as its commanding officer. On 30 January 1781, Capt. Albritton's company served in the Patriot force under Gen. John A. Lillington in the action at Heron's Bridge, then in New Hanover County. The Patriot forces had just evacuated Wilmington at the approach of the British army, and Lillington ordered his men to fortify Heron's Bridge, located about ten miles north of Wilmington to check an anticipated attack by the British force. Learning of the location of the Patriots, the British brought up two large artillery pieces that they aimed at the bridge. As the British unleashed their attack, the lack of cooperation among the Patriot militia resulted in great confusion, and the British soon routed them, driving the militia from the bridge and into the woods. A running gun battle ensued as the British pursued the fleeing men. The Patriots soon regrouped, and their continued presence prevented the British from securing the Cape Fear River. This situation resulted in a stalemate that lasted for the rest of the year.

Later in 1781, Capt. Albritton's company marched to Rutherford's Mills, where a portion of the men remained about five weeks and "*were employed every day in digging entrenchments & labored very hard*." Afterwards, they went to Big Limestone or Limestone Bridge in Duplin County in search of Tories. Having served three months, Capt. Albritton discharged his company at Kinston on the Neuse River, but he then formed another company for continued service. In June, Albritton and fifteen of his men along with a few cavalrymen when to Holly Shelter Pocosin where they caught eleven Tories from Duplin County on a return trip from Wilmington. The Tories carried ten new British muskets which Capt. Albritton sent to New Bern [24].

Capt. Matthew Albritton's Onslow County Militia fell under the jurisdiction of the District of Wilmington, and on 22 February 1782, the auditors allowed him the sum of £531 14s "*in specie*" as payment for the soldiers in his company. On the same day, they allowed Capt. Albritton £33 15s for his personal service in the militia [25]:



On 8 April 1784, Matthew Albritton sold the 125-acre tract of land on Rocky Ford Bridge that he had purchased in 1778 to William Sanders for £60 [26]. Two days later, he sold his tract of 50 acres on Marshburn's Great Branch for another £60, also to Sanders [27]. These records gave Matthew Albritton's occupation as a saddler, just like his father, grandfather, and two brothers, Thomas and Peter.

The Onslow County records contain no further record of Matthew Albritton, nor do we have any evidence that he returned to Pitt County before his death. All we can state with certainty is that he died after 10 April 1784 [28].

Long after Capt. Matthew Albritton's death and some thirty-six years after he sold his Pitt County property known as "*Salters Beaverdam Plantation*," a Pitt County legal document referred to "*Matthew Albrittons line*" on "*the west side of Beaverdam run which makes out of Chicod Creek*." On 3 August 1812, Franklin Gorham sold Noah Buck a 250-acre tract of land that adjoined Matthew Albritton's former plantation [29].

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Matthew Albritton's Wife and Children

Matthew Albritton likely married by the early 1760s, but no known record made in his lifetime definitively documents the name of his wife [30]. A tombstone in a family cemetery near Snow Hill in Greene County, North Carolina still standing in 1971 marked the gravesite of James Albritton, who the marker identified as the "*son of Mathew & Susan Albritton.*" This seemingly implies that Matthew's wife was Susanna or Susan. This remains the only known indication of her identity [31].

Repeated hurricanes scattered the earliest records of Onslow County, and no known records from there document either Matthew Albritton's death or the names of his heirs. In an Albritton family history published in 2004 and widely disseminated across the United States, one researcher attributed several children to Matthew Albritton without providing any supporting evidence. That work identified one of his daughters as Martha Albritton (1764–1812), who reportedly married about 1780 to Nathan Murray (4 Nov 1756–1808) [32]. Nathan and Martha Murray are the ancestors of former First Lady Rosalynn Smith Carter, and a Carter family history relied upon the undocumented claims in the 2004 Albritton family history to identify Mrs. Carter as a descendant of Capt. Matthew Albritton [33]. These claims that Nathan Murry's wife was an Albritton are unsubstantiated by any known documentary evidence, either conclusive or circumstantial. Thus, the claims are spurious, and we disregard them completely.

The lack of any estate records for Matthew Albritton leaves us with the Snow Hill, North Carolina tombstone as the only evidence of any of his children. It seems unsatisfactory to rely solely upon a tombstone inscription as proof of parentage without knowing precisely when and by whom it was erected. Still, the documented connections between James Albritton and Peter Albritton Sr., Matthew's brother, do lend credence to James being Matthew's son. For these reasons, we have regarded James Albritton as a probable son of Matthew Albritton.

Probable son of Matthew Albritton:

1. **James Albritton** (13 July 1765–29 Sept 1827) married about 1788–1790 to Miss Hodges (1765/1774–1792/1793), daughter of Robert Hodges. James Albritton married in the latter 1790s to Sarah Pope (11 Feb 1777–c1804), daughter of John and Mary Pope of Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina. James married about 1805 to a widow, Martha May Streeter [Pattie] (5 Mar 1773–30 Dec 1835), the daughter of Col. Benjamin and Mary [Polly] May [34].

No known documentation shows any connection between Capt. Matthew Albritton and any other potential children. There is, however, a transitive connection between Matthew Albritton

and Zachariah Albritton of Pitt County, North Carolina and Georgia via James Albritton of Snow Hill. In 1789 and 1795, James is documented as buying land on Cow and Cross Swamps adjoining the lands of his uncle, Peter Albritton.

The only known Pitt County records involving Zachariah Albritton are when he witnessed two land transactions in 1795, both of which involve James Albritton. First, on August 20th, James and "*Zacra Albritton*" witnessed the sale of a tract of land on Cow Swamp from Edward Dixon to Abraham Dixon. The other was made a few weeks later, on September 9th, and in this record, "*Zacra Albritton*" and A. Dixon witnessed the sale of a 150-acre tract of land on Cross Swamp from Edward Dixon to James Albritton [35]. In addition to these few Pitt County records on Zachariah Albritton, after he immigrated to Georgia about 1797–1798, he was involved with George Albritton Sr., the younger brother to Capt. Matthew Albritton.

These connections certainly suggest Zachariah Albritton was a grandson of James Albritton Sr., and his involvement with James Albritton, later of Snow Hill in Greene County, is the only small clue to his possible father. This does not prove that Zachariah was Matthew Albritton's son, but it does give circumstantial evidence to suggest it as a possibility.

Possible son of Matthew Albritton:

2. **Zachariah Albritton** [Zacra] (1765/1770–1820/1825) married Elizabeth (c1772–aft. 1850) [36].

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Notes

1. Pitt County NC Deed Book F, pp. 75–77 (Thomas, James, Peter, and Mathew Albritton to George Albritton, 25 May 1774; witnesses: Richard Albritton, John Simpson). This document describes the sale of the 200-acre tract of land that James Albritton Sr. had purchased from Col. John Simpson on 4 March 1769,
...and by James Albritton Sen^r Convyd by his last Will and testament to us his four Sons to Wit. Thomas James Peter and Mathew Albritton.
 This document provides conclusive proof that Thomas, James, Matthew, and Peter Albritton are sons of James Albritton Sr.
2. Clark, Walter, ed. *The State Records of North Carolina*. Vol. XXII., Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1907, pp. 339–341. The Onslow County Militia included Lt. James Alberton, Serg. Thomas Alberton, and Private James Alberton. The frequency with which the Onslow clerks interchangeably used “Alberton” for “Albritton” makes it likely that these three were James Albritton Sr., and two of his elder sons, Thomas and James Albritton Jr. It is difficult to know if Matthew’s absence from the Onslow County Militia indicates a later birth or if he were older and had perhaps remained in Beaufort while his father and brothers moved south to Onslow County. No other known source gives us any clue regarding when Matthew’s birth occurred.
3. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 3, pp. 459–460 (Edward Cannon to Matthew “Albriton,” 25 January 1760). The clerk initially wrote his surname as “Albriton” (p. 459), but later in the document, wrote it as “Alburton” (p. 460).
4. Pitt County NC Deed Book B, pp. 425–427 (John Dixon to “Mathew Albriton,” 20 July 1763); Deed Book B, pp. 450–452 (“Mathew Albriton” to John Dixon, 26 July 1763). Both documents listed Matthew Albritton’s occupation as “Houseright” and John Dixon’s as “Inholder.”
5. Secretary of State Records, State Archives of North Carolina. SSXVIII, Recordkeeping (Misc.): Tax Lists, Box 2, 1762, 1763, 1764 Pitt County NC Tax Lists.
6. Pitt County NC Book C, pp. 356–357 (John O’Brian to George “Albrittain,” 3 November 1766; witnessed by “Mathew Albriton”).
7. Pitt County NC Book E, pp. 73–74 (John Williams (Wrestler) to John Simpson, 28 March 1768; witnessed by “Mathew Alberton”). The clerk who recorded the 1768 transaction listed the witnesses as Matthew “Alberton,” but are no other records of a man by that name in Pitt County during the eighteenth century. Matthew Albritton witnessed a transaction of John Simpson in 1772, and Matthew’s father, James Albritton Sr., made multiple land purchases from John Simpson in 1769. Since clerks frequently confused “Albritton” with “Alberton,” the man who witnessed the 1768 transaction was most likely Matthew Albritton.
8. Pitt County NC Book E, pp. 269–270 (John Simpson to John Fulford, 24 November 1772; witnessed by “Mathew Albritton”).
9. Pitt County NC Deed Book C, pp. 464–465 (Jacob Taylor to Mathew Albritton, 20 April 1767). The deed did not specify the precise acreage Albritton purchased, but the land description stated that he bought “*about one half of a tract of Land Granted to Simon Burney*” on 5 April 1749. Burney’s received a grant of a 400-acre tract then in Beaufort County on this date (North Carolina Grant Book 10, p. 165, #400, 400 acres “*On the So. Side of Tar River and on the lower side of Cross Swamp.*”), so since Albritton about 200 acres of land.
10. Pitt County NC Deed Book D, pp. 65–66 (Matthew “Albrittain” to Nathaniel Pettit, 10 February 1769; witness: John Simpson). John Simpson was a local merchant with whom the Albritton family had numerous legal transactions during this period. Nathaniel Pettit has been presumed to be the father of Matthew’s stepmother, Amy, the woman that his father, James Albritton Sr., married in the latter 1740s or early 1750. However, there is no documentation for this purported connection.
11. Pitt County NC Deed Book F, pp. 73–75 (Mathew Albritton to Benjamin Buck, 21 February 1774). The document listed Albritton’s occupation as “Inholder,” and the deed specified that he was a Pitt County resident at the time of the transaction.
12. Matthew Albritton may have himself lived in Onslow County with his father between about 1750 and 1755, but this is unclear due to uncertainty regarding his birth. If born in the latter 1720s, he may have remained in Beaufort County along the Tar River while his father and brothers moved to the coast for a few years.
13. Pitt County NC Deed Book F, pp. 75–77 (Thomas, James, Peter, and Mathew Albritton to George Albritton, 25 May 1774). The deed stated that Mathew Albritton was then a resident of Onslow County North Carolina.
14. Onslow County NC Deed Book J, p. 59 (James Kibble to “Mathew Albreton,” 25 March 1775).
15. Onslow County NC Deed Book K, p. 10 (William Loyd to Jesse Gurganus, 6 December 1775; witness: Mathew Albritton). Gurganus bought 75 acres on Marshburns Great Branch on the southwest branch of the New River for a mere £2.
16. Onslow County NC Deed Book L, p. 14 (Abraham Jarrott to Matthew Albritton, 19 October 1778).
17. Onslow County NC Deed Book M, p. 25 (John Butler to William Johnston, 17 March 1780; witness: Mathew “Alberton”).

18. Onslow County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Minutes from Court Sessions held on April 12–14 (Albritton moved as road overseer from one road to another on April 12–13; appointed juror at the Wilmington Court on April 14), October 13, 1779 (Albritton appointed to attend Onslow Court in January 1780),
19. Onslow County NC Deed Book B-1, p. 2 (John James to George Albritton, 5 June 1780; witness: “*Marthow Albriton*”). The clerk spelled name in unusual ways, writing the grantor’s given name once as “*Games*” and later as “*James*,” while he clearly wrote “*Martha Albriton*” as the witness’ name who proved the document in court, while on the document it was written as “*Marthow Albriton*.” The court minutes show that it was Mathew Albritton who appeared in court to prove the deed on 8 October 1781. This confusing handwriting by the clerk has been used as “*proof*” that George’s first wife, Lydia, died soon after 1778 and he had remarried to Martha by 1780 (see McSwain, pp. 143–144 and Albritton, p. 42). However, this confusion is caused by a misinterpretation of the archaic spelling used by the Onslow County clerk who recorded this document.
20. Onslow County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Minutes from Court Session held on 11 October 1780 (appointed to attend Court in January 1781).
21. Onslow County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Minutes from Court Session held on 8 October 1781.
22. Onslow County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Minutes from Court Sessions held on 10 April 1782 (appointed juror to attend Onslow Court in July 1782) and July 8, 1782 (appointed as a grand juror).
23. North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers (1779–1782), LDS Film #4320121, Images #408–409 (District of Wilmington auditors to Matthew Albritton, 20 February 1782). This Matthew Albritton is probably the son of James Albritton Sr. since he filed his claim with the District of Wilmington which included Onslow County. However, Matthew Albritton of Craven County filed a claim for militia duty on 26 September 1782 (images #402–403). This man is probably the son of Thomas Albritton and actually a resident of Pitt County. He filed a pension claim for service (#R72). Receipts for multiple Pitt County residents gave their county as Craven, which adjoined Pitt to the southeast. For example, the receipts of both Henry and James Albritton gave their residence as Craven, although they actually lived in Pitt. No known Albrittons are documented as living for any length of time in Craven County.
24. Revolutionary War Pension Applications #R824: Elijah Biddle; #S21674: John Butler; #S6827: Samuel Evans; #S8537: Alexander Fuller; #S5645: Isaac Johnson. All five of these veterans described service under Capt. Matthew Albritton, but Johnson gave the description of Albritton’s capture of the eleven Tories from Duplin County and the new British muskets. Although the locals referred to it as “*Heron’s Bridge*,” many of the older residents in the surrounding area still referred to it by the name of the man who originally built the bridge, “*Buford’s Bridge*.” Additional details regarding the engagement at Heron’s Bridge is given in the Revolutionary Pension Application of Joseph Humphrey (#R5374), although he served under another officer.
25. North Carolina Revolutionary Pay Vouchers (1779–1782), LDS Film #4320121, Images #404–407 (District of Wilmington auditors to Capt. Matthew Albritton, 22 February 1782).
26. Onslow County NC Deed Book B-1, pp. 273–274 (Matthew “*Allbritton*” to Wm. Sanders, 8 April 1784).
27. Onslow County NC Deed Book B-1, pp. 272–273 (Matthew Albritton to William Sanders, 10 April 1784).
28. It is not clear if Albritton’s absence from the Onslow County records after he sold land on 10 April 1784 indicates that he died there or left Onslow County. This was about the time that his brother, George, left Onslow and moved to Georgia. While Matthew may indeed have died soon after April 1784 in Onslow, definitive statements made by some researchers that “*Mathew Albritton had died in Onslow by 1790*” (see McSwain, p. 100, and Albritton, p. 38) based upon his omission from the 1790 Federal Census are premature, for as the aphorism goes, “*Absence of evidence does not imply evidence of absence*.” All we can say for certain is that Matthew Albritton died after 10 April 1784.
29. Pitt County NC Deed Book S, pp. 305–306 (Franklin Gorham to Noah Buck, 3 August 1812).
30. Albritton, Bobby G. *Albrittons of the Second Millennium*, Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt, 2004, pp. 37–39. Mr. Albritton makes multiple undocumented claims about Matthew Albritton, including his dates of birth and death and the name of his wife, which he gives as “*Susanah*” Oliver. He claims her birth occurred in 1732 in Greene County, which is impossible since that county was not even created until 1791. Mr. Albritton states that Matthew married Susanah Oliver in 1757 in Onslow County. There is no known concrete evidence that Matthew Albritton even accompanied his father to Onslow (he likely did, but no records from that period document it). More importantly, the marriage records of Onslow County do not exist, and no other known evidence of his marriage exists. Given that James Albritton Sr. left Onslow County in 1755 and had resettled in Beaufort (now Pitt) County in 1756, some direct evidence would need to prove Matthew’s presence in Onslow in 1757. Since another Matthew Albritton several generations later was married to Susannah Oliver (Matthew, son of William Albritton and grandson of Peter), it appears that Mr. Albritton’s data regarding the wife of Matthew, son of James Albritton Sr. may have become convoluted with a Matthew Albritton several generations later. Mr. Albritton’s claims regarding Matthew Albritton’s wife are unsubstantiated and should be disregarded.

31. Albritton Graveyard (Snow Hill, Greene County NC), tombstones of James Albritton (13 July 1765–29 Sept 1827), “son of Mathew & Susan Albritton,” and Pattie Albritton (5 Mar 1773–10 Nov 1835), “dau. of Benjamin & Polly May and wife of James Albritton; Age: 62 yrs., 8 mos., 5 days.” McSwain, Eleanor Davis. *Some Descendants of Francis Albritton (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. 104 (John William Pope Grimsley Family Bible transcription). The Albritton tombstone survey from 14 March 1971 is posted online:

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/greene/cemeteries/kilpatrick/cem114.txt>

The John William Pope Grimsley Family Bible transcription is also posted online:

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/greene/bibles/grimsley.txt>

The Albritton Graveyard was surveyed on 14 March 1971, which was described as “located in a field beside Highway 13 between Snow Hill and the county line, near a small run.” The information on this tombstone conflicts with the John William Pope Grimsley Family Bible, which contains the entry, “James Albritton the son of Peter Albritton by Susanna his wife was born July 13, 1765.” While Peter Albritton definitely had a son by the name of James Albritton, Pitt County North Carolina documents prove that he died between February 1797 and July 1799; see Pitt County NC Deed Book O, pp. 155–156 (Peter Albritton “to His Sun [sic] James Albritton,” 6 February 1797); p. 469 (Commissioners divide lands among the heirs of Peter Albritton, including “the Heirs of James Albritton Jr. Decd”). Both tombstones and Bible records frequently contain mistakes since neither need be recorded contemporary to the events they purport to document. However, in this case we have verification that the names of James’ parents in the Bible record are incorrect, as Peter’s son by this name died about 1797–1798. The Bible also states that James Albritton died on 27 September 1828, whereas the date copied from his tombstone still standing in 1971 was 29 September 1827. It is unclear if his tombstone remains standing today.

32. Albritton, pp. 38–39. Mr. Albritton attributes five children to Matthew Albritton without any documentation, including (1) Susan Anna Albritton who married William T. Hart, (2) John Albritton, (3) an unknown Albritton, (4) Martha Albritton (1764–1812) married in 1780 to Nathan Murry, and (5) “James A. Albritton,” whose dates he gives as (13 Jul 1765–27 Sep 1829). He gives no documentation for the addition of a middle initial for James Albritton.
33. Carter, Jeff. *Ancestors of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter*. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland, 2012, pp. 36, 115–116. Carter gave Albritton’s work as his source for details on the Albritton family. No known documentation gives credence to claims that Nathan Murray’s wife, Martha, was an Albritton or was Matthew Albritton’s daughter. Thus, claims that First Lady Rosalynn Smith Carter descended from the Albrittons are without any known justification.
34. See the separate biography on James Albritton of Pitt and Greene Counties for documentation of his wives and dates of marriage.
35. These Pitt County deed records describe James Albritton’s participation between 1788 and 1800 in transactions of land on Cow and Cross Swamps and adjoining Peter Albritton’s farms. These records all appear to have been made by the same man given the similar land descriptions and time frame. They show that the James Albritton involved lived until January 1800. This proves that the James Albritton involved could not have been Peter’s son, who is documented as having died prior to July 1799 (see Pitt County NC Deed Book O, p. 469):
- Deed Book M, pp. 211–212 (James Moore to James Albritton, 29 July 1789; witnessed by Peter and William Albritton); bought 150 acres on north side of Cross Swamp, beginning at the mouth of the muscadine branch, granted to William Taylor.
 - Deed Book N, p. 456 (Edward Dixon to Abraham Dixon, 20 August 1795; witnesses: James Albritton, Zakra Albritton); 5 acres on the north side of Cow Swamp originally granted to Simon Burney.
 - Deed Book N, pp. 334–335 (Edward Dixon to James Albritton, 9 September 1795; witness: Zakra Albritton); bought 150 acres on the north side of Cross Swamp on Frances Bucks’ line, granted to William Taylor.
 - Deed Book O, p. 399 (James Albritton to James Barfield, 17 January 1799; witness: John Pope; acknowledged by James Albritton in January 1800); sells 400 acres, including 300 acres patented to William Taylor and on Cross Swamp, the same land bought by Albritton in 1789 and 1795. Albritton acknowledged the deed before the Pitt County Court in January 1800, after we know that Peter’s son, James Albritton had already died. The witness is the father-in-law of James Albritton, whose second wife was Sarah Pope.
 - Deed Book P, p. 35 (James Albritton to Peter Albritton, 8 January 1800).
36. See the separate biography on Zachariah Albritton of Pitt and Greene Counties for documentation of his connections with George Albritton Sr., Zakra’s wife and dates of marriage.

