

**Enoch Albritton**  
**of**  
**Pitt County, North Carolina,**  
**Laurens & Wilkinson Counties, Georgia, &**  
**Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Alabama**  
**Son of Peter Albritton Sr. & grandson of James Albritton Sr.,**  
**Husband of Penelope Frizzle**  
**by Timothy Dean Hudson<sup>†</sup>**

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## Life of Enoch Albritton

Enoch Albritton was born about 1771 in North Carolina [1]. The destruction of all probate records of Pitt County, North Carolina complicates documenting the identity of his father. However, a thorough analysis of Pitt County's surviving deed records provides evidence that Enoch was the son of [Peter Albritton Sr.](#) who died about 1798. This indicates that Enoch grew up on his father's farm on Cow and Cross Swamps near Chicod Creek, south of the Tar River and near present-day Black Jack and Grimesland, in eastern Pitt County [2].

When he was around twenty or twenty-one years old, Enoch Albritton married Penelope Frizzle, a young woman born in January 1772 [3]. They married no later than about early 1794, for the birth of their eldest-known child, Allen Albritton, reportedly occurred on 17 November 1794 [4]. Claims that Enoch and Penny married in January 1794 have proliferated since at least 1979, but no known documentation supports this marriage date [5].

In the 1780s and 1790s, most of Enoch Albritton's siblings moved across the Tar River and settled along Grindle Creek near their uncle, James Albritton Jr. It appears that by 1797, Peter Albritton Sr. decided to dispose of his large farm that he had accumulated beginning in 1764. He sold portions of it to his sons who had chosen to remain on Cow Swamp, namely William, Enoch, and Peter Albritton Jr. On 6 February 1797, Peter sold Enoch 50 acres of land on Cow Swamp [6]. In 1800, Enoch lived there near his brother, Peter Albritton Jr., and Moses Moore Sr., the man who had purchased the old farm of Enoch's grandfather, James Albritton Sr. [7].

On 20 February 1802, Enoch and Penny Albritton sold their 51 acres on Cow Swamp to Moses Moore Sr. for \$550 [8]. It appears that they then left Cow Swamp along the south side of the Tar River, where Enoch's father and grandfather had lived since 1756, and moved to southern Pitt County, closer to Penelope's relatives. On 7 April 1803, Enoch paid \$100 for a 412-acre tract of land on Swift Creek, but he sold it that winter, on December 3<sup>rd</sup> [9].

We have no indication of where Enoch and Penny Albritton lived between 1804 and 1806, but there is no record that they owned any other land in Pitt County. On 2 August 1806, Enoch and his brother-in-law, Gardiner Moye, the husband of Enoch's sister, Elizabeth, both witnessed Peter Cannon's purchase of land at an auction. This is the last known record of Enoch in Pitt County, North Carolina [10].

On 20 October 1808, the Pitt County Sheriff advertised a sale scheduled for December 17<sup>th</sup> of lands seized for the nonpayment of 1807 taxes, including fifty acres he had seized as the property of "*Enock Albrittain*" [11]. Enoch is not documented as owning any Pitt County land after 1803, so this notice either represents an error by a Pitt County official or Enoch may have owned additional

land with the deed not recorded. We do not have any further record of this sheriff's sale. We do not know exactly when Enoch Albritton and his family emigrated from North Carolina, but it appears that they left between late 1806 and 1808. Thus, he may have already left before his 1807 taxes were due.

In Georgia's 1807 Land Lottery, Jesse Cash of Elbert County drew Land Lot #264, located originally in Wilkinson County, District 22. On 22 November 1809, the State of Georgia granted this 202½-acre tract to Cash, who sold on 5 October 1810. The tract was bought and sold several times over the next two months, with George W. Daniels purchasing it on 3 December 1810 for \$150 [12].

Sometime in the next ten months, Enoch Albritton obtained possession of this 202½-acre tract from George W. Daniels. No recorded deed shows the purchase, but on 5 September 1811, for \$100, Enoch sold a portion of this land lot, described as *"that part of half Lot as is already agreed on"* [13]. Enoch had several relatives already living in Laurens County, with his first cousin, Baptist minister John Albritton, and his adult sons already settled there, and another first cousin, Zachariah Albritton, living in neighboring Washington County. In September 1812, the Laurens County Court appointed Enoch as one of the commissioners to review the route of a proposed road, and they appointed him to an identical role for a different road in September 1814 [14]. This suggests that Enoch and Penelope continually resided in Laurens County between 1811 and 1815. On 29 September 1815, as a resident of Laurens, Enoch sold his remaining 80 acres of Lot #264 for \$250 [15].

Enoch and Penny Albritton then moved across the county line into Wilkinson County. The county's early records do not exist, so we have little information on their lives during the six years or so they resided there. They were enumerated on the 1820 Wilkinson County Federal Census, along with their married children John F. Albritton and Levincy Albritton Lee [16].

Enoch and Penny Albritton remained in Wilkinson County until at least early 1821, when he registered for the 1821 Georgia Land Lottery which dispersed the lands ceded to Georgia by the Creek Indians earlier that year to white settlers. Although Enoch was a fortunate drawer, he failed to pay the grant fee, and so the land reverted to the State of Georgia [17]. Since the grant fee was a nominal cost, this suggests Enoch and Penny had already left Georgia by late 1821.

Records indicate that Enoch and Penny Albritton's daughter, Levincy, and her husband, Martin Batte Lee, moved from Wilkinson County, Georgia to Alabama in late 1821, whereas their eldest

son, Allen, remained in Georgia for a few more years. If Enoch and Penny made the trek with Levincy, then they left Georgia in late 1821 [18].

The Albrittons and Lees undoubtedly made the journey into Alabama via the Federal Road, the only route then available through the wilderness. We do not know if they went directly to Wilcox County as they emerged from Creek country into central Alabama, but they had settled there by September 1824. By that time, Enoch and his relatives had made their homes a short distance off the Federal Road on the west side of Cedar Creek, at the location that soon became Snow Hill Village, Wilcox County, Alabama [19].

The United States Government did not place the Snow Hill lands on the market as early as they did some of the surrounding lands, and so unlike many early settlers of the south/central Alabama region, Enoch and his sons did not make early Alabama land purchases at the nearby government land office. During this period, eastern land speculators battled with western settlers over the rights of land speculators vs. “squatters,” those like the Albrittons who settled on and cultivated tracts of public land before purchasing it from the government. The conflict became a serious political issue that led to much haggling in Congress. The Federal Government finally offered western settlers some relief to the uncertainty of land titles by passing the Preemption Act of 1830. This gave settlers who established residence on and cultivated public lands the right to purchase it before the government put it on the market [20].

The Preemption Act of 1830 allows us to conclude that Enoch Albritton established residence on and cleared fields for crops at Snow Hill soon after his arrival in the early 1820s, for when he finally purchased his farm at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office on 25 May 1831, he claimed the “*Right of Preemption*,” giving him the right to purchase it before anyone else [21].

In 1800, Enoch Albritton’s household in Pitt County, North Carolina included one slave, but that is the only record of a slave living in his household during his lifetime. In both 1820 and 1830, his households included only him, Penny, and their children, while after his death, records also show Penny not having any slaves in her household. Although it seems somewhat unusual, given that most of Enoch’s brothers and sons owned several slave families, it does not appear that he owned any slaves for any length of time [22].

In late 1832, Wilcox County residents elected Enoch Albritton as their constable, and he began serving in this capacity beginning in January 1833 [23]. Later that same year, on October 2<sup>nd</sup>, Enoch and Penny sold their 141.8-acre farm for \$350 [24]. It is unclear if his health had begun to fail,

causing them to decide to sell their farm, or if he had fallen into debt. Enoch Albritton died four months after selling his farm, on Valentine's Day, 1834.

Enoch's family buried him in what is now known as the Old Snow Hill Cemetery. His original tombstone still stands and bears the inscription:

*SACRED  
to the memory of  
ENOCH ALBRITTON,  
a native of N.C.,  
who died  
Feb. 14th 1834  
aged about 63 years*

*Let me die the death of the righteous  
and may my last end be like his.*

That fall, Enoch's son-in-law, John Stokes, applied with the Wilcox County Probate Court to be appointed as Enoch's administrator. Rather than acting on Stokes' request, the Court had summons issued to "the widow" and to Albritton's four sons "& any & the next of Kin" to appear at the next court session if they had objections [25]. On October 20<sup>th</sup>, the Orphans Court appointed Allen Albritton as his father's administrator [26]. Allen handled the affairs of his father's estate in later 1834 and 1835, but the insolvency of the estate appears to have led to his resignation in December 1835. The Court appointed commissioners to examine all claims against the estate, and at the final settlement in April 1838, the Court authorized payment to all creditors of 85¢ on the dollar [27].

Penelope Frizzle Albritton remained near her children in Snow Hill for the next twelve or fifteen years. In 1840, she lived with her youngest son, George [28]. In 1845, the Georgia-Alabama region began experiencing a severe drought. One Georgia resident wrote:

*...We have the hardest times in this country that we ever have had since we have lived here. Corn cannot be bought for a dollar a bushel. The folks are going from here to Arkansas a good many of them...We have had the hardest times now that I ever have seen in my life. There is no corn in Georgia nor much of anything else to eat or feed with...*

The drought may have been the impetus that caused a group of Snow Hill families to emigrate from Alabama [29]. Several of Enoch and Penny's children left Snow Hill at this time, including Lavincy Albritton Lee and George W. Albritton. They left Snow Hill in 1847 and settled near Farmerville, in Union Parish, Louisiana [30].

We do not know for certain if Penelope Albritton went to Louisiana in 1847 or remained behind in Snow Hill. She may have stayed and helped care for her two young grandsons. George's first wife had died about 1846, and when he left for Louisiana in 1847, he left his two sons in Snow Hill.

George returned to Alabama in late 1849, married his deceased wife's sister in January 1850, and then took his new wife, young sons from his first marriage, and probably Penelope back with him to Louisiana [31]. In mid-1850, Penelope lived with her daughter, Lavincy Albritton Lee, and her family on their farm along Bayou d'Loutre, several miles east of Farmerville, in Union Parish, Louisiana [32].

Penelope Albritton returned to Alabama in the 1850s, and in 1860, she lived with her son, Silas W. A. Albritton, and his family at Snow Hill [33]. There is no further record of Penny. Her family did not place a marker for her in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery beside Enoch's tombstone.

In 1987, well-meaning descendants placed a tombstone for Penelope beside that of her son, George W. Albritton, in the Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery northeast of Farmerville, Union Parish, Louisiana. This does not indicate precise knowledge of her burial there. Given her age and onset of the Civil War, it is likely that Penelope remained in Snow Hill until her death and was buried beside Enoch in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery. About 2017, after thirty years, Penelope's marker mysteriously disappeared from the north Louisiana cemetery.

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## Children of Enoch Albritton & Penelope Frizzle

Enoch Albritton married Penelope Frizzle (27 Jan 1772–aft. 1860), daughter of John Frizzle and Mary Rountree [1]. John Frizzle arrived in Pitt County, North Carolina between 1763 and 1764, probably from Virginia [2]. In the early 1770s, he purchased a farm near Little Contentnea Creek in southwestern Pitt County and lived there for the next forty-seven years. Penelope's 1772 birth probably occurred on her parents' farm, today located at Rountree Crossroads [3].

Evidence indicates that eight of Enoch and Penelope Albritton's children born between November 1794 and October 1810 survived infancy, with seven appearing to have reached adulthood. Four of their sons and one daughter are documented by Enoch's 1834 estate records [4], while family records and strong circumstantial evidence identifies three daughters.

The known and presumed children of Enoch Albritton and Penelope Frizzle include:

1. **Allen Albritton** (17 Nov 1794–8 Dec 1861) married Susannah Ford (16 Jun 1803–17 Oct 1867) [5].
2. **John Frizzle Albritton** (15 Sept 1796–2 June 1843) married Mary Polk (23 Oct 1800–28 Sep 1865) [6].
3. [male] **Albritton** (1790/1800–aft. 1800) is presumably the third young boy living in Enoch's 1800 household in Pitt County, North Carolina. Persistent yet entirely undocumented family tradition claims that that they had sons named "*Enoch*," "*James*," or "*Jesse*," and, if he were indeed their son, the boy could have had any one of these names. He died sometime after 1800, presumably as a child, as we have no indication that he left any descendants [7].
4. **Levincy Albritton Lee** (15 Mar 1800–12 Jun 1864) married Martin Batte Lee (22 Apr 1798–28 Mar 1884) [8].
5. **Silas White Arnett Albritton** (2 Jul 1802–17 Jul 1888) married Eunice Parramore Polk (13 Feb 1802–12 Oct 1842), Sarah Adkins Griffin (10 Oct 1818–29 Nov 1868), and Mary A. E. Capps (1825–17 Jul 1901) [9].
6. **Mary Albritton Stokes Funderburk** (19 Sep 1804–15 Sep 1856) married John Stokes (2 Apr 1798–14 Feb 1838) and Henry Funderburk Sr. (1787–abt. 1860) [10].
7. **Susannah Albritton Skinner** [Susan] (1807/1809–c1844) married John B. Skinner (4 Jan 1815–31 Oct 1890) [11].
8. **George Washington Albritton** (23 Oct 1810–28 Oct 1867) married Milly Fowler (23 Dec 1817–1846/1848) and Sarah Ann Fowler (22 Aug 1823–4 Oct 1875) [12].



## Refuting Bogus Claims

In the 1950s, several Albritton descendants formed a research group to investigate the Albrittons of the American South. Their efforts resulted in widespread dissemination of information about this family over the past seven decades. In particular, their research efforts led to the publication of three books between 1979 and 2004:

**1979** – Lomas, Fran Wylie. *Book of Albrittons: 1609–1979*. San Angelo, TX.

**1984** – 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.

**2004** – Albritton, Bobby G. *Albrittons of the Second Millennium*, Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt.

Although these works studied the Albritton and Albrighton families of seventeenth century Virginia and their descendants, their primary focus was upon the family of Ralph Albritton (1656–1701) of York County, Virginia through the descendants of Ralph's grandson, James Albritton Sr. (1705–1773). The Albritton research group gave James the moniker, "*The Saddler*," based upon saddler tools bequeathed to him in his father's 1731 will.

The Albritton research group collected data on the descendants of Enoch Albritton, both through his sons who remained at Snow Hill, Alabama and his children who moved to Farmerville, Louisiana. All three of these publications included undocumented claims regarding Enoch and Penny Albritton's children. Unfortunately, the appearance of these claims in print has caused them to become cemented into the records of casual researchers as if they are based upon firm documentation. These bogus claims have since proliferated and are now found on innumerable online sites.

Three main mistakes regarding the children of Enoch and Penelope Albritton are:

1. Enoch and Penelope Albritton had sons named "*Enoch*" and "*James*" who died young.
2. Enoch and Penelope Albritton had a daughter named "*Louisa*."
3. Enoch and Penelope Albritton had a son, "*Jesse*," born about 1804 in Georgia, who lived in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana in 1850 and 1860.

Given the high fatality rates from stillbirth, childbirth, childhood diseases, etc. that plagued humanity until the mid-1900s, Penny undoubtedly gave birth to more than the seven children whose names we know. The 1800 federal census points to one of their young sons born prior to 1800 who presumably died young. Based upon the naming patterns of Enoch and Penny's children and grandchildren, the three names for any other male children we would expect would include



*“Enoch,” “James,”* and *“Jesse,”* with Enoch and James coming from the Albritton side and *“Jesse”* coming from the Frizzle side. All three names are repeatedly found in later generations of Enoch and Penny’s descendants.

However, although all three are given names we would expect in Enoch and Penny’s family, no known documentation indicates that Enoch and Penny had sons with these names. Although we have evidence for at least one son who died young, it would be very presumptive and historically inaccurate to assign to this presumed third male child born to Enoch and Penny prior to 1800 any one of these names without specific documentation [1].

No known evidence suggests Enoch and Penny Albritton had more than their three daughters who we know survived early childhood: Levincy, Mary, and Susannah Albritton. Claims that Enoch and Penny had a daughter, *“Louisa,”* appear to have resulted from the 1850 Union Parish, Louisiana Federal Census enumeration of Martin Batte Lee’s household. Mr. George A. Hammond, the man who enumerated this census, recorded the given name of Lee’s wife as *“Louisa”* [2]. Hammond was an educated printer and newspaper editor who moved from New Orleans to Farmerville and founded the parish’s first newspaper in 1848 [3]. However, his 1850 enumeration of the Martin B. Lee household cannot be accepted as reliable evidence of the given name of Lee’s wife, for Hammond made numerous mistakes in his enumeration. Specifically, he was particularly lax in the accuracy recording the given names of many adult females [4]. All other documentary evidence, including family records, court records, and her tombstone, refer to the wife of Martin B. Lee as *“Lavincy”* or *“Levincy”* [5].

We can easily dismiss the claims that Jesse Albritton of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana was a son of Enoch and Penny. Court records from East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana prove that he was the son of James Albritton who died there in 1833, making Jesse the grandson of Richard Albritton Sr., a younger brother of Peter Albritton Sr. [6].

In his lengthy *Albrittons of the Second Millennium*, the late Bobby G. Albritton made numerous puzzling and undocumented claims regarding Enoch and Penny’s children. Documentary evidence contradicts his unsubstantiated claims, and these should all be entirely disregarded [7].



## Notes

**Published Albritton Books** – These three works are referenced throughout these notes:

Lomas, Fran Wylie. *Book of Albrittons: 1609–1979*. San Angelo, TX, 1979.

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.

Albritton, Bobby G. [\*Albrittons of the Second Millennium\*](#), Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt, 2004.

## Life of Enoch Albritton

1. Old Snow Hill Cemetery (Furman, Wilcox County AL), tombstone of Enoch Albritton, which carries the inscription, “*Sacred to the memory of ENOCH ALBRITTON, a native of N.C., who died Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> 1834 aged about 63 years.*” It is not clear exactly when Enoch Albritton’s family placed his tombstone in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery, but it was presumably shortly after his death. We also presume that Penny told her children what to have inscribed on it, and that she believed that at his death Enoch was “*aged above 63 years.*” This places his birth in about 1771.
2. Evidence indicating that Enoch Albritton was the son of Peter Albritton Sr. is provided in the article on the [Children of Peter Albritton Sr.](#) For additional details of Peter’s life, see the article [Peter Albritton Sr.](#)
3. John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible, with reproductions published in both McSwain, pp. 126–129, and Albritton, pp. 120–121. The Albritton Bible includes this entry: “*Penelope, daughter of John Frizzle and Mary his wife born 27 January 1772.*” Transcriptions of the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible are posted on these websites:  
<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/pitt/bibles/albritjabib.txt>  
[John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#)
4. Lomas, pp. 57–58. McSwain, p. 136. Albritton, p. 115. Each of these three works published differing birth dates for Allen Albritton:  
Lomas – states that Allen Albritton’s birth occurred on 17 November 1794  
McSwain – does not give a precise date of birth, but merely states that Allen was born “*about 1793 or 1794*”  
Albritton – gives Allen’s date of birth as 7 June 1794, “*in Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina.*”  
Lomas’ precise dating of Allen’s birth appears to have become universally accepted by Albritton researchers, even though the earliest-known survey of the Old Snow Hill Cemetery failed to include an accurate reading from what is believed to have been his original tombstone. Lomas was a key participant in the active group of Albritton researchers in the 1960s and 1970s. She may have had access to accurate records from the Allen Albritton family that gave his actual date of birth. It is possible that descendants in that era had data from Allen’s original tombstone. Mr. Albritton fails to give a source for the 7 June 1794 date of birth he gave for Allen Albritton, but his claim that Allen’s birth occurred in Snow Hill, Greene County, North Carolina should be disregarded. No known record places Enoch and Penny in Snow Hill, North Carolina, although Lomas, p. 58, states incorrectly that Allen’s birth occurred in “*Snow Hill, Pitt County*” (Snow Hill is the county seat of Greene County and does not lie in Pitt).
5. Lomas, p. 56. Albritton, p. 61. Fran Lomas’ work is the earliest-known source of the claim Enoch and Penny married in January 1794. McSwain does not mention when they married, and Bobby G. Albritton claims that they married in January 1793. Again, he fails to give any source to support this year.
6. Pitt County NC Deed Book O, pp. 85–86 (Peter Albritton Sr. to Enoch Albritton, 6 February 1797). Documentation of the migration of most of Peter’s children to Grindle Creek is discussed in the articles on [Peter Albritton Sr.](#) and the [Children of Peter Albritton Sr.](#) referenced earlier.
7. 1800 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 256, line #9: Peter Albritton; line #12: Moses Moore; p. 257, line #1: Enoch Albritton. For a discussion of Moses Moore’s 1781 purchase of the old plantation of James Albritton Sr. that adjoined Peter’s land, see the article on [Peter Albritton Sr.](#)
8. Pitt County NC Deed Book P, pp. 126–127 (Enoch and “*Peny*” Albritton to Moses Moore Sr., 20 February 1802).
9. Pitt County NC Deed Book P, pp. 381–382 (Joel Dickinson to Enoch Albritton, 7 April 1803); Deed Book T, p. 14 (“*Enock*” Albritton to John Stocks, 3 December 1803).
10. Pitt County NC Deed Book Q, pp. 341–342 (Sheriff Cannon Smith to Peter Cannon, 2 August 1806; witnesses: “*Enuck*” Albritton, Gardner Moye). Moye was Enoch’s brother-in-law, the husband of Peter Albritton’s daughter, Elizabeth.
11. “*The Minerva*” (Raleigh, NC), 20 October 1808, p. 3, column 4. In his advertisement of the impending sale, the sheriff indicated plans to offer for sale 50 acres of land belonging to “*Enock Albrittain*” of Capt. Sherwood Hine’s District. Enoch Albritton sold his last known land on 3 December 1803, and so it is unknown what land the sheriff actually seized to sell.
12. Graham, Paul K. *1807 Georgia Land Lottery: Fortunate Drawers and Grantees*. Decatur, GA: The Genealogy Company, 2007, p. 454. Laurens County GA Deed Book A (1808–1810), p. 268 (John Doss of Elbert County to Daniel W. Shine of Laurens County, 16 October 1810); p. 269 (Jesse Cash to Joel Doss, both of Elbert County, 5 October

- 1810); p. 270 (Daniel S. Shine to George W. Daniell [sic], 3 December 1810). On 22 November 1809, Georgia issued a grant to Jesse Cash of Roebuck's District, Elbert County, for Lot #264, Wilkinson County District 22 Grant Book, p. 234. All three of the Laurens County deeds describe the conveyance of Lot #264 in District 22.
13. Laurens County GA Deed Book C (1812–1814), p. 191 (Enoch Albritton to Jonathan Jones Jr., 5 September 1811). There are no deeds in the Laurens County index showing George W. Daniels selling Lot #264.
14. Laurens County GA Inferior Court Minutes for County Purposes (1808–1828), p. 50 (Enoch Albritton appointed commissioner to review proposed route of a road, September 1812); p. 55 (Enoch Albritton appointed commissioner to review proposed route of a road, September 1814).
15. Laurens County GA Deed Book G, pp. 158–159 (Enoch Albritton to Namon Picron [Packren], 29 September 1815). Albritton sold 80 acres of land in Lot #264.
16. 1820 Wilkinson County GA Federal Census, p. 217, line #32: "John F. Allbriton;" #33: "Enoch Allbriton;" p. 221, line #6: Martin B. Lee. In 1817, Enoch and Penelope's daughter, Levincy, married Martin B. Lee.
17. Lucas, Rev. Silas Emmett Jr. *The Fourth or 1821 Land Lottery of Georgia*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1986, p. 2.
18. Martin B. Lee family records (the Lee "slat-book"). Old Snow Hill Cemetery (Furman, Wilcox County AL), tombstone of "W. A. Albritton, son of Allen & Susanah [sic] Albritton, Born Oct 17, 1822. Died March 18, 1892." The Martin Batte Lee and Levincy Albritton family record gives the births of their children, including their three daughters: Lavincy (4 August 1818), Penelope (3 May 1820), and Nancy (1 January 1822). Census records place the birth of Penelope in Georgia and Nancy in Alabama. If accurate, this means that Levincy Albritton Lee had arrived in Alabama by late 1821 and gave birth there on New Year's Day 1822. Census records from 1850 through 1880 show William A. J. Albritton's birth in Georgia. Moreover, family records (unconfirmed) give the birth date of Allen and Susannah's next child, Penelope Ann Albritton, on 16 December 1823, and census records also report her birth in Georgia. If these census records have given the correct birthplaces, then the extended Enoch Albritton family moved from Georgia to Alabama at different times. If Enoch and Penny went with the Lees, then it appears they left Georgia in late 1821.
19. Barefield, Marilyn Davis. *Records of Wilcox County Alabama*. Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1988, p. 4 (Wilcox County AL Marriage Records (1820–1826), John Stokes to Mary "Allbrittain," 8 September 1824). This marriage documents that Enoch had settled his family there by that date, and this is the earliest-known Wilcox County record verifying their residence in the county, although it seems likely they had arrived by January 1822.
20. Gates, Paul. *History of Public Land Law Development*. Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Holmes Beach, Florida, 1968, pp. 224–226.
21. Cahaba, AL Land Office Cash Entry #7947 (1830 Pre-emption Act), Enoch Allbritton (25 May 1831, for the SW¼ of Section 4, Township 12, Range 11, 141.8 acres). The Cahaba, Alabama Land Officer who handled the land purchase by Enoch "Allbritton" in 1831 issued him a receipt on a pre-printed form verifying that Enoch made the purchase via the 1830 Preemption Act, and "Preemption" was written on the standard Cash Entry form prepared that day. However, "Preemption" was not written on the official land patent issued by the government a few years later, as it was for the Preemption claims of Enoch's son, Silas.
22. 1800 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 257, line #1: Enoch Albritton. 1820 Wilkinson County GA Federal Census, p. 217, line #33: Enoch Albritton. 1830 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 173, line #13: "Enoch Albriton." 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 330, line #27: G. W. Albritton.
23. Wilcox County AL Will Record (1820–1849), p. 95 (Enoch Albritton Constable Bond, 28 January 1833).
24. Wilcox County AL Deed Book C, pp. 93–94 (Enoch and Penny Albritton to William Drake, 2 October 1833).
25. Wilcox County AL Probate Minutes Book 2, p. 316 (Enoch Albritton Estate, summons issued to "the widow" and to John F., Allan, Silas W. A., and George W. Albritton, 3 October 1834).
26. Wilcox County AL Probate Minutes Book 2, p. 319 (Court appoints Allen Albritton administrator of the Estate of Enoch Albritton, 20 October 1834).
27. Wilcox County AL Probate Minutes Book 2, pp. 338, 413, 415, 490, 498, 512, 521; Probate Minutes Book 3, pp. 151, 156, 181, 187, 231, 241, 245, 254–255 (Enoch Albritton Estate, 1835–1838). Wilcox County AL Estate Case Files, Estate of Enoch "Allbritton," 1837, LDS Film #7651249, Images # 61–76.
28. 1840 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 330, line#27: G. W. Albritton.
29. "The Georgia Genealogical Magazine" (Homerville, GA), October 1969, No. 34, p. 2343 (Letter from Penelope Yelvington and son Moses C. Yelvington of Talbot County, Georgia to Penelope's son, Robert J. Yelvington of Greenwood, Louisiana). "The Georgia Telegraph" (Macon, GA), 24 February 1846, p. 2, column 5. The Yelvingtons wrote from Georgia: The newspaper article references a specimen of arrowroot "prepared from his crop for 1845. Owing to the severe drought of the past summer..."
30. Union Parish LA Conveyance Record A-1, pp. 149–150 (Reuben Ellis to Martin B. Lee, 23 August 1847); Book C, p. 130 (William Parrott to George W. Albritton, undated, but about 1847–1848). Ouachita, LA Land Office Cash Entry

#9304, Noah Scarborough, 22 February 1848; Cash Entry #10018, Geo. W. Albritton, 12 July 1849. Ouachita, LA Military Warrant #54487, Martin B. Lee, assignee, 25 Sept 1849. Louisiana Confederate Pension Applications of

- Samantha Elvyann Scarborough Ham, filed 6 Dec 1909 and 30 Aug 1920.
- Susan Malissa Scarborough, widow of George N. Scarborough, filed 24 Nov 1928.

The Scarborough woman are daughters of Samantha Fowler Scarborough, whose sisters, Milly and Sarah Ann Fowler, both married George W. Albritton. Both Scarborough sisters stated in their applications that they had resided in the State of Louisiana since the year 1847. The deeds and government land purchases show that Martin B. Lee had arrived in Union Parish by 23 August 1847, while George W. Albritton's brother-in-law, Noah Scarborough, was at the Ouachita Land Office on 22 February 1848. Unfortunately, the clerk omitted to record the date on George W. Albritton's deed in which he first purchased land, but it was 1847–1849.

31. Louisiana Confederate Pension Application, Enoch R. Albritton, filed 12 April 1911. Wilcox County AL Marriage Records (G. W. Albritton to Sarah A. Fowler, 3 January 1850). The statement that George W. Albritton's sons remained in Snow Hill while he went to Louisiana in 1847 is based upon the pension application of Enoch R. Albritton (20 Jun 1843–2 Jul 1917). In response to the question of how long he had lived in Louisiana, he wrote, "*since I was seven years old.*" His 1843 birth means that he had lived in Louisiana since 1850.
32. 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census, p. 358a, Dwelling #127, line #20: Martin B. Lee (age: 52; Farmer; NC); #21: Louisa [sic] Lee (age: 50; NC); line #26: "*Penelopy Alberton*" (age: 70; NC).
33. 1860 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, P.O. Rehoboth, pp. 1057/43–1058/44, Dwelling #296, Family #329, line #37: S. W. Albritton (age: 58; Farming; North Carolina); p. 1058/44, Dwelling #296, Family #331, line #8: Louis Skinner (age: 22; Grocer; Alabama); #9: Elizabeth Skinner (age: 20; Alabama); #11: "*Penny Allbritton*" (age: 95; North Carolina).

### **Children of Enoch Albritton & Penelope Frizzle**

1. Pitt County NC Deed Book CC, p. 39 (Elizabeth Frizzle, widow of John Frizzle, vs. John Frizzle's heirs, February 1820). [John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#), with facsimile reproductions published in both McSwain, pp. 126–129, and Albritton, pp. 120–121. "*The Star, And North-Carolina State Gazette*," December 24 (p. 1, column 4) and 31 (p. 1, column 3), 1819, and 28 January 1820 (p. 4, column 3). An entry in the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible records the birth of his mother:

*Penelope, daughter of John Frizzle and Mary his wife born 27 January 1772.*

These three sources prove that Penelope was John Frizzle's daughter: the February 1820 court settlement between his widow and heirs, the newspaper advertisement announcing the settlement, and the Bible record of Penelope's son.

2. Secretary of State Records, State Archives of North Carolina. SSXVIII, Recordkeeping (Misc.): Tax Lists, Box 2, 1762, 1763, 1764. Pitt County NC Tax Lists. John Frizzle did not pay taxes in Pitt County in either 1762 or 1763, but in 1764, John Frizell and James Perkins lived, and probably worked, on the plantation of James Latham, who paid for three white poll taxes, his own and those of Frizell and Perkins, and one black poll.
3. Pitt County NC Deed Book F, pp. 10–11 (Absolam Kitterell to John Frizel, 26 June 1771); Deed Book F, pp. 119–120 (Moses Manning to John Frizle, 8 December 1774); Deed Book F, pp. 155–156 (Peter and Elizabeth Digens to John Frizzle, 1774). North Carolina Grant Book 20, p. 641; Grant #379, File #135; grant issued 24 December 1770 (200 acres granted to Peter Diggins, "*on the middle prong of the Hencoob [sic] Branch*"). These records prove John Frizzle's residence near Little Contentnea Creek in southwestern Pitt County between 1771 and 1774:
  - 26 Jun 1771: John "*Frizel*" bought a 290-acre tract of land on Little Contentnea Creek and Glohon's Marsh.
  - 8 Dec 1774: John "*Frizle*" purchased a 160-acre tract on the east side of Little Contentnea, on "*Macklains*" pond and Key and Turkey Branch
  - 1774, John Frizzle purchased a 200-acre tract of land on Hencoop Branch from Peter "*Diggins*"
4. Wilcox County AL Probate Minutes Book 2, p. 316 (Enoch Albritton Estate, summons issued to "*the widow*" and to John F., Allan, Silas W. A., and George W. Albritton, 3 October 1834); p. 319 (Court appoints Allen Albritton administrator of the Estate of Enoch Albritton, 20 October 1834). Barefield, p. 4 (Wilcox County AL Marriage Records (1820–1826), John Stokes to Mary "*Allbrittain*," 8 September 1824). On October 3<sup>rd</sup>, John Stokes applied to the Wilcox County Orphans Court to be appointed administrator of the Estate of Enoch Albritton. In response, the Court ordered notice issued to "*John F. Albritton, Allen Albritton, Silas W. A. Albritton & George W. Albritton & any & the next of Kin...*" On October 20<sup>th</sup>, Allen Albritton applied for letters of administration on Enoch's estate, which the Orphans Court granted. This proves that Allen, as well as the three others, were sons of Enoch and Penelope Albritton. It also gives strong circumstantial evidence that Mary Albritton Stokes was their daughter.
5. Wilcox County AL Probate Court Loose Estate Case Files, Allen Albritton (Petition of George W. Albritton, 20 January 1862). In January 1862, George W. Albritton petitioned the Wilcox County Court that his father, Allen Albritton, had died on 8 December 1861. As described earlier, three published works give differing dates of birth for Allen Albritton, but 17 November 1794 as published in Lomas (pp. 57–58) has become widely accepted. She

may have obtained the date from descendants, but its exact source is unknown. Allen Albritton has no tombstone in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery today.

6. [John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#) (see above for references to the Bible). Two entries in the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible records his birth, death, and parents:

*John F. Albrittain the Son of Enoch Albrittain and penelope his wife was born the 15th of September 1796*

*John F. Albritton Son of Enoch Albritton and Penelope his wife Departed This Life June 2nd AD 184\_*

Although his death year is not legible in the Bible, family records give his death in 1843.

7. 1800 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 257, line #1: Enoch Albritton. Enoch's household had three males under ten years of age. We only have evidence for two, Allen and John Frizzle Albritton. This other male child must have died young, for he does appear in their household in 1820, nor do we have any other evidence that he survived childhood.

8. Martin B. Lee Family Records (the Lee "slat-book"). 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census, p. 358a, Dwelling #127: Martin B. Lee; line #21: "Louisa Lee;" line #26: "Penelopy Alberton." Wilcox County AL Probate Minutes Book 3, pp. 245 (Court date: 16 April 1838), 254–255 (Account of Enoch Albritton Estate). Wilcox County AL Deed Book H, pp. 187–188 (Martin B. and Lavincy Lee to William Parrott, 13 January 1841). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "Levincy, Consort of M. B. Lee" (15 Mar 1800–12 June 1864). The Lee slat-book, a record of the ancestors of Levincy's grandson, John Martin Lee Jr., records her name as "Lavincy Albritton." On 16 April 1838, the Estate of Enoch Albritton, deceased, had a debt to Martin B. Lee of \$11.20, but as the estate was insolvent, the administrator paid Lee only \$9.52. Penelope's residence in Levincy's household in 1850 plus the other records verify that Levincy was the daughter of Enoch and Penelope.

9. [John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#) (see above for references to the Bible). Old Snow Hill Cemetery (Furman, Wilcox County AL), tombstone of Silas W. A. Albritton, "Capt. S. W. A. Albritton, Born July 2, 1802; Died July 17, 1888." An entry in the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible records his birth and parents:

*Silas W A Albritton was the sun [sic] of Enuch [sic] Albritton and penny albritton his w[ife] was born July the 2 1802.*

10. John Washington Auld Family Bible. Barefield, p. 4 (Wilcox County AL Marriage Records (1820–1826), John Stokes to Mary "Allbrittain," 8 September 1824). Union Parish LA Marriage Book 1, p. 92 (Henry Funderburk to Mary Stokes, 23 October 1851). Entries in the John Washington Auld Family Bible give Mary's birth, death, parents, and marriage:

- *Mary Albritton the Daughter of Enoch Albritton and penelopy his Wife Was born in the year of our lord 1804 September the 19th*
- *John Stokes and Mary Albritton Was married in the year of our Lord 1824 September th 9th*
- *Mary Funder Burk Departied [sic] this life September the 15 1856*

11. 1830 Wilcox County AL Federal Census, p. 173, line #13: Enoch Albritton. 1840 Dallas County AL Federal Census, p. 68, line #4: John Skinner. Wilcox County AL Marriage Records (John Skinner to "Susanah Albritton," 26 June 1836). Wilcox County AL Deed Book G, p. 30 (John and Susannah Skinner to Martin B. Lee, 17 December 1836). Old Snow Hill Cemetery (Furman, Wilcox County AL), tombstones of Susan Skinner and John Frizzle Albritton [stones adjoining, no dates]. John Skinner made these cash purchases at the Cahaba, Alabama Land Office:

John Skinner Cash Purchases at Cahaba, Alabama Land Office							
Cash Entry #	Date	Township #	Range #	Section #	Acres	Fractional	Residence
31501	15 Sept 1836	12N	11E	18	39.31	SE¼ of NE¼	Wilcox County
32615	9 Nov 1836	7N		4	77.25	W½ of SW¼	Conecuh County
34377	19 Aug 1837				38.62½	SE¼ of NW¼	

This body of circumstantial evidence points to Susannah Albritton Skinner being the daughter of Enoch Albritton and Penelope Frizzle:

- a. Enoch Albritton's 1830 household included a female aged 20–30, otherwise unaccounted for, whose age matches that of the adult female in John Skinner's 1840 household.
- b. **15 Sep 1836:** A few months after his marriage to Susannah Albritton, John Skinner purchased a 39.31-acre tract of land at Snow Hill adjoining the plantation of Allen Albritton and William H. Gulley, the son-in-law of Martin B. Lee.



- c. **17 Dec 1836:** For \$53, John and Susannah Skinner sold his 39.31 acres of land to Martin B. Lee, the husband of Levincy Albritton.
  - d. **7 Nov 1836:** George W. Albritton of Wilcox County purchased 80 acres of land located in Conecuh County (Cahaba Land Office Cash Entry #32556, NW¼ of SE¼, Section 4, Township 7 North, Range 11 East)
  - e. **9 Nov 1836:** John Skinner "of Conecuh County" purchased 77.25 acres in Conecuh County.
  - f. **19 Aug 1837:** John Skinner purchased another 38.62½-acre tract in Conecuh, and his land adjoined that of George W. Albritton.
  - g. **Old Snow Hill Cemetery:** Susan Skinner and John Frizzle Albritton are buried beside each other in graves marked by stones but apparently only inscribed with the year of death. Both of their surviving spouses then moved to Pontotoc County, Mississippi.
  - h. **Enoch A. Skinner:** Susan Albritton Skinner named her son "Enoch A. Skinner," believed to be Enoch Albritton Skinner.
12. [John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible](#) (see above for references to the Bible). This entry in the John Frizzle Albritton Family Bible gives George's birthdate and parents:
- George W. Albritton the Son of Enoch Albritton and penelope his wife was born october the 23d 1810*

### **Refuting Bogus Claims**

1. Lomas, pp. 57–58. McSwain, p. 136. Albritton, pp. 63–64. 1800 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 257, line #1: Enoch Albritton. Lomas, McSwain, and Albritton all list Enoch, James, and Jesse Albritton as sons of Enoch and Penny.
2. Lomas, pp. 57–58. McSwain, p. 136. Albritton, pp. 63–64. 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census, p. 358a, Dwelling #127: Martin B. Lee; line #21: "Louisa Lee." Lomas and McSwain listed "Louisa Albritton" as a daughter of Enoch and Penny in addition to the daughter of Enoch and Penny who married Martin B. Lee. Inexplicably, Mr. Albritton listed "Lavinia Louisa Ann Albritton" as their daughter who married Lee, attributing the dates of birth and death for Levincy Albritton to this person. There is absolutely no documentary support for the given name that Mr. Albritton gives for Enoch and Penny's daughter who married Martin B. Lee. The signature of George A. Hammond appears on every page of the 1850 Union Parish Federal Census.
3. "The Daily Picayune" (New Orleans), January 26 (p. 3, column 1) and 27 (p. 2, column 1, p. 3, column 2), and March 12 (p. 1, column 5), 1848. "The Daily Crescent" (New Orleans), 21 April 1848 (p. 2, column 2). "The Concordia Intelligencer" (Vidalia, LA), May 13 (p. 3, column 2) and June 17 (p. 2, column 5), 1848. With the advent of regular steamboat service between New Orleans and Farmerville, Louisiana via Bayou D'Arbonne in 1848, New Orleans merchants were eager to advertise their services to this new market. In late 1847 or early January 1848, George A. Hammond moved from New Orleans to Farmerville and installed the town's first printing press. During the last week of January 1848, Hammond rented office space at No. 16 New Levee Street in New Orleans, now North Peters Street, near the modern intersection of North Peters, Decatur, and Conti Streets, surrounding Bienville Place. He solicited advertisements from steamboat owners for a newspaper he planned to establish in Farmerville. Hammond proclaimed himself the paper's editor and described the "extensive circulation" of the "Union Expositor" even before it debuted. He published the first issue of his Farmerville newspaper during the first week of March and received a warm welcome from the state press. The "Daily Picayune" described it as "a fine-looking sheet, which promises to be useful to its parish." Little is known of Hammond's background, but in its April 21<sup>st</sup> comments about the "Expositor," "The Daily Crescent" stated that, "From our knowledge of Mr. Hammond, we are satisfied that he will succeed in making his paper useful to the people of Union parish, and profitable to himself." Thus, Hammond had undoubtedly worked in, and likely resided in, New Orleans prior to his moving to Farmerville.
4. Here are a few of the known errors made by Hammond in incorrectly recording the given names of adult females. Court records, newspaper obituaries, and Bible records all prove that the given names for these females recorded by Hammond on the 1850 Union Parish LA Federal Census are incorrect:
  - p. 353b:** Dwelling #72, line #20: "Rebecca Hall" – Name documented elsewhere as "Rachel Jane."
  - p. 354a:** Dwelling #78, line #15: "Martha Aulds" – Name documented elsewhere as "Margaret Jane."
  - p. 357b:** Dwelling #119, line #7: "Lavenia Ward" – Name documented elsewhere as "Cynthia" or "Cyntha."
  - p. 373a:** Dwelling #327, line #2: "Susan Everett" – Name documented elsewhere as "Mary Pharaby."
  - p. 384a:** Dwelling #460, line #11: "Sarah Guoynes" – Name documented elsewhere as "Mary Ann."
5. Wilcox County AL Deed Book H, pp. 187–188 (Martin B. and Lavincy Lee to William Parrott, 13 January 1841). Taylor/Liberty Hill Cemetery (Farmerville, Union Parish LA), tombstone of "Levincy, Consort of M. B. Lee" (15 Mar 1800–12 June 1864). Martin B. Lee Family Records. Lomas, pp. 57–58. McSwain, p. 136. Based upon the spelling of her name on her tombstone and Wilcox County deeds, her given name was clearly "Levincy" or "Lavincy," a name repeated often among her granddaughters and nieces. It is unclear why both Fran Lomas and Eleanor Davis McSwain referred to her as "Lavinia," a spelling variation not found in any known primary source document. They were presumably unfamiliar with the given name of "Levincy." As mentioned earlier, Mr. Albritton's inexplicable conglomeration of "Lavinia Louisa Ann Albritton" is entirely unsubstantiated in the records.

6. East Feliciana Parish LA Probate Papers, James & Delany Albritton, Files #7, 9, 12. On 20 February 1833, Jesse Albritton of East Feliciana Parish Louisiana petitioned that James and Delany Albritton had recently died, leaving five minor heirs, *"all brothers and sisters of the petitioner."* The court ordered a family meeting *"at the late residence of James & Delany Albritton in the parish."* James Albritton was the son of Richard Albritton Sr., a younger brother of Peter Albritton Sr., making James a first cousin to Enoch Albritton. A perfunctory examination of other records shows that Jesse could not possibly be Enoch's son. Federal census records place Jesse's 1806 birth in Georgia:

- 1850 Catahoula Parish LA Federal Census, p. 85a, Dwelling #555, line #4: Jesse Albritton (age: 44; Planter; born: "Ga").
- 1860 Catahoula Parish LA Federal Census, Pine Woods Dist., P.O. Greer Creek, p. 482/58, Dwelling #434, line #32: Jesse Albritton (age: 54; Planter; born: "Ga").

While Jesse's birth occurred in Georgia, Pitt County deeds show Enoch Albritton's residence there through 2 August 1806, when he witnessed a deed (see Pitt County NC Deed Book Q, pp. 341–342).

7. Albritton, pp. 63–64, 118. Mr. Bobby G. Albritton makes numerous undocumented, inaccurate, and even bizarre claims about Enoch and Penny's children, several of which border on the preposterous. Documentary evidence shows that each of the following statements made by Mr. Albritton is bogus and should be completely disregarded:

- a. Assigned the middle name of *"Kendrick (Ford)"* to Enoch and Penny's eldest son, Allen. No documentary evidence suggests that Allen Albritton had a middle name. The Kendrick connection came from Allen Albritton's mother-in-law, Nancy Kendrick, and Ford was the maiden name of Allen's wife, Susannah. Allen and Susan's son was named *"Allen Kendrick Albritton,"* but no evidence suggests that Enoch and Penny's son, Allen, had a middle name.

- b. Listed *"Enoch Albritton,"* born 1795 and died 1796 as their second child, even though he admitted:  
*Enoch Albritton is believed to be one of the unlisted children of Enoch and Penelope Frizzle Albritton...There has been no proof of such found to date. He was mentioned in several early records of his family as being a child.*

Given that Mr. Albritton admitted he had found no evidence of a child of Enoch and Penny by this name, it is completely inappropriate and inaccurate for him to have listed the child as born in 1795 and died in 1796. It appears that the original Albritton research group may have surmised that *"Enoch"* might have been the name of this unknown son, but no known documentation proves this.

- c. Listed *"James R. (Russell) Albritton,"* born 1798 and died in Union Parish, Louisiana as Enoch and Penny's fourth son. Mr. Albritton claimed that the James R. Albritton who purchased land in Lincoln and Union Parishes in 1852 and 1859

*...is believed to be a son of Enoch and Penelope Albritton. His son, James William Albritton was born in Wilcox County, Alabama in 1825...*

This statement is completely bogus. The man who made these land purchases was James Rountree Albritton, a documented grandson of Enoch and Penelope, the son of Allen Albritton and Susannah Ford. James Rountree Albritton followed his relatives to Union Parish about 1854. He returned to Snow Hill, Alabama about 1867, where his eldest daughter and son married. In the early 1870s, James R. Albritton followed his siblings to Navarro County, Texas.

- d. Listed this woman as a daughter of Enoch and Penny: *"Eunice Albritton,"* born 1801, died 12 October 1842, and buried in the Old Snow Hill Cemetery. Eunice is Enoch and Penelope's daughter-in-law, Eunice Polk, the wife of their son, Silas White Arnett Albritton.

- e. In addition to listing their eldest daughter as *"Lavinia Louisa Ann Albritton,"* he lists another daughter, *"Louise Albritton,"* born about 1804 and died about 1806 in Wilkinson County, Georgia. He admits:

*However, no proof or record has been found to verify her name. Census records do indicate that a female child close to her age was alive at one time. She was not present when Enoch and family moved to Alabama.*

There is no justification for his claim that they had a daughter named *"Louise,"* and he fails to give any indication why he decided to include her among the children of Enoch and Penny. No census enumeration of Enoch's household would have provided any indication of a female child who lived 1804–1806.

- f. Listed Jesse Albritton, born and died in 1807 in Wilkinson County, Georgia, as Enoch and Penny's tenth child. He gives no documentation for this child who he claims was born and died in the same year, other than to state:

*An examination of early census data indicates that Enoch and Penelope Albritton had additional male children. The name of Jesse has been listed by some as a son.*

This statement is bizarre, for like with the purported *"Louise Albritton"* above, any infant who was born and died in 1807 would not have ever appeared on a United States federal census enumeration.

