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THE TERRELL FAMILY Facts, Traditions and Surmises

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COLLECTED BY

General W. H. H. Terrell, deceased, late of Indianapolis, Indiana;
Colonel Lynch Moore Terrell of Atlanta, Georgia, and
Robert Williams Carroll of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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COMPILED, WITH SOME COMMENTS,
By
Robert Williams Carroll, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1890.

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INTRODUCTORY

The annals of a family have no general interest; but there is a craving in human nature to know something of ancestors. Individuals hope to derive good from the example of those who have gone before, and are prone to exaggerate the importance of their actions, the nobility of their lives and the eminence of their social positions. This tendency is an amiable weakness which cannot fail to have an elevating influence on conduct. If one imagines a standard higher than the facts justify, he will try to, attain an equal elevation, and, in the effort, benefit himself and Society.

The TERRELL family in this country have held, at least, a respectable, position in the social world. They have produced some men of ability; have been prominent in many walks of life, and have not been content to be mere "hewers of wood and haulers of water." Physically they have developed a good type, and mentally have not fallen below the average They have transmitted from, generation to generation a spirit of concord and affection among themselves, which has either been an inheritance from the original stock, or the effect of the social habits of the people of old Virginia, which so often leads to extreme manifestations of family pride.

There are many traditions which regard to the settlement of the Terrells in this country, differing in details and certainly erroneous in many particulars. But there is one tradition as to their origin in which all accounts, agree and which, therefore may be accepted as true. This is that they are descended from Sir Walter Terrell, a French King who has been named in history as the person that, accidentally killed King William Rufus of England, on the second day of August A. D. 1100 Whilst hunting in the New Forest. Whether he accidentally slew Rufus or not, he has been for nearly eight hundred years reputed to have done so, and his identity as an individual and as the founder of a family in County Essex, England is well established

The name of Terrell has been variously spelled but there is no doubt, that the same line is indicated under all its forms. One branch of the family in England and the Irish offshoot spell it 'Tyrrell' whilst others adopt 'Terrell.' In Virginia it was "Terrell" and "Terrill" -- the large majority using the former spelling. This divergence is immaterial, as it is evident all spring from the same source.

The name of Shakespeare was written in as many as twelve different manners; and Dr. Samuel Johnson says that "it was thought his will would settle the question; but that, on examination. of the document the name was found to have been spelled (by himself) in three different ways." Doctor Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," alluding to such discrepancies accounts for them by saying that "the best people were not always the best scholars." In fact the leaders during the middle ages could not, generally write; that accomplishment being mainly confined to the clergy. Whenever the name shall be here quoted from a book or a document, the forms as there given will be followed.

The late General. William Henry Harrison Terrell, of Indianapolis several years ago, enthusiastically took up the work of collecting and arranging data, to be used in writing an account of his family. This he designated as "a labor of love". He pursued it with intelligent diligence until his lamented death in 1884. His papers were handed to his brother, Col. Lynch Moore Terrell, of Atlanta, Georgia, who afterwards transferred them to the writer, with whom, he has since co-operated; and, among all, considerable material has been gathered. A great deal more is needed to make possible an approximately full or accurate history of the Terrell family Such materials as

have been collected will be here compiled, so as to bring the record down to this century, leaving to those interested the pleasure of completing their particular lines of descent to the present time.

Many members, of the family have shown an interest in this work, and have given efficient aid, among the number, James H. Terrell, of Golansville, Virginia, and Joseph Terrell of Richmond Virginia; others have been indifferent and negligent. A general effort is needed to make good headway with a matter which can only be elucidated by gathering items of information that are known but to a few, and are so scattered among, private papers as to be inaccessible to any one person.

The Terrells in France and England

The first of the family mentioned in history was 'Sir Walter Tyrrel, of Poix, near Pontoise, in the ancient Province of Isle de France, a few miles northwest of Paris. He is represented as a valiant knight dexterous in arms; the especial friend of King William Rufus of England.

The history of the Conquest of England, by Thierry, translated from the French by Hazlitt Says: "Walter Tirel was a Frenchman, who had great possessions in Poix and Pontoise; he was the King's most cherished, intimate and constant companion." This statement is in connection with the account of the killing of King Rufus which is represented as accidental.

Odericus Vitalis is cited by Rapin in his "History Of England," as calling TYRREL a rich native of Pontoise; a valiant knight; dexterous in-arms, and therefore very intimate with the king, by Whom he had been invited over."

Speaking of Knighthood the British Encyclopedia says: "But there was one qualification for Knighthood which was theoretically exacted even in England, and which was vigorously exacted abroad. Nobody could be legitimately created a knight who was not a gentleman of "name and arms;" that is, who was not descended on both sides, at least, from grandparents who were entitled to Armorial bearings." The fact that Sir Walter was a Knight of France would indicate a descent from a race of gentlemen; how far back his genealogy could, in his time be traced, there is no means of learning.

Sir Richard Baker in his Chronicle of the Kings of England published in 1879, says that "King William Rufus was killed by the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrel glancing off a tree or the back of a deer and striking him in the breast. He adds that Sugerus, a writer of time, well acquainted with Tyrel, says that "he has often heard Sir Walter swear that he was not in the forest that day.

Sugerus, here cited, was Sugar Abbe of St. Denis a few miles north of Paris. He is mentioned as the "dearest friend" of Louis VI, of France, known as Louis the Fat, whose history he wrote. Sugerus was eminent in the councils, of Louis VI and of his immediate successor. He was contemporary with Sir Walter Tyrrell, and they were in easy distance of each other. His statement of what Sir Walter said is entitled to credence; but it was a serious matter in those days, to kill a king, even by accident; and it may have been good policy to deny such an accusation whatever was the fact.

Other contemporary writers, Such as William of Malmsbury, who was born 1095 and died 1140, are quoted as relating that Sir Walter killed the king; and such is the account believed and handed down by all other historians. If Sir Walter was not the person, it is curious to speculate how he came to be accused, and to reflect upon the uncertainty of history.

M. Rapin Theyras in his History of England, written in French and translated Into English by N. Tindal, Fourth Edition, 1757 says: "Toward the evening William, having wounded a stag, was pursuing him full speed, when Walter Tyrrell a French Knight, shooting at the same stag, pierced the King - through the heart; upon which he fell down dead without speaking a word. The murderer, through he knew his own innocence fled from it, however without anybody endeavoring to seize him"

In the notes to this account Odericus Vitalis is cited, and reference made to William of Malmsbury, and Knighton is quoted as saying: "After the fact he (Tyrrel) escaped into Normandy."

Sir John Hayward is also quoted as follows: "As the King was hunting at Choringham, in the New Forest, he struck a deer lightly with an arrow, and stayed his horse to look after the deer, holding his hands before his eyes to keep off the sunbeams which dazzled his sight; another deer coming the way, Sir Walter Tyrrell shooting at it too carelessly, or too hastily at the king, hit him full in the breast"

Another note says: "Though Florence of Worcester, Malmsbury and Simeon of Durham who wrote within forty years after this accident) do all agree in the place and person who had the misfortune to kill this Prince, yet there are authors of that who not only doubt, but positively deny, that this Walter had any hand in it." Doubtless the author referred to as denying that Sir Walter had any hand in it, was Sugerus, above quoted.

Hume's History of England has the following narrative: "Walter Tyrrel, a French gentleman, remarkable for his address in archery, attended him (the King) in this recreation, of which the New Forest was the scene and as William had dismounted after a chase, Tyrrel, impatient to show his dexterity, let fly an arrow at a stag, which suddenly started before him. The arrow, glancing from a tree, struck the King in the breast and instantly slew him; while Tyrrel, without informing anyone of the accident, put spurs to his horse, hastened to the seashore embarked for France and joined the crusade in an expedition to Jerusalem; a penitence which he imposed on himself for his involuntary crime." The authorities here referred to are William of Malmsbury, H. Hunt, M. Paris and Peter Bles.

'The Pictorial History of England', by Craik, McFarlane and others, published by Charles Knight, London, 1847, goes more fully into matter as follows: "As he, (the King) was dressing in the morning, an artisan brought him six new arrows; he examined them and praised the workmanship; and keeping four for himself, gave the other two to Sir Walter Tyrel, otherwise called from his estate in France, Sir Walter de Poix; saying, as he presented them, 'good weapons are due to the Sportsman that knows how to make good use of them, Before leaving for the hunt some monks sent him word of a dream that he would meet a violent death. He sent them some money Then (so the narrative goes), turning to Tyrrel, he said, "Do they think I am one of those fools that give up their

pleasure or their business because an old woman happens to dream or sneeze? To horse Walter de Poix."

The company dispersed in the Forest. "But Sir Walter, his special favorite in these sports, remained constantly near the King, and their dogs hunted together. As the sun was sinking low in the west a hart came bounding by between Rufus and his comrade who stood concealed in the thickets. The King drew his bow but the string broke and the arrow took no effect. Startled by the sound the hart paused in his speed and looked on all as if doubtful which way to turn.

The King, keeping his attention on the quarry, raised his bridle hand above his eyes that he might see clear by shading them from the glare of the sun, which now shown almost horizontally through the glade of the forest, and at the same time being unprovided with a second bow, he shouted, "shoot, Walter, shoot, in the devil's name."

Tyrrel drew his bow, the arrow departed, was glanced aside in its flight by an intervening tree and stuck William in the left breast, which was left exposed by his raised arm. The fork head pierced his heart and with one groan, and no word or prayer uttered, the Red King fell, and expired.

Sir Walter Tyrrel ran to his master's side, but finding him dead, he remounted his horse, and without informing anyone of the catastrophe galloped at full speed to the coast and embarked for Normandy, whence he fled for sanctuary in the Dominions of the French King, and soon after departed for the Holy Land."

The 'Book of Days' edited by R. Chambers, published 1864, gives some curious, and interesting details, concerning the death of William Rufus which are here reproduced as follows:

"Of all, the monarchs of Norman race, none more rigorously enforced the tyrannous game laws than William Rufus; none so remorselessly punished his English subjects for their infraction. Even the Conqueror himself who introduced them, was more indulgent. No man of Saxon descent dared to approach the royal preserves except at the peril of his life. The old forest rhyme:

Dog draw--stable stand,
Rack berand--bloody hand;

provided for every possible contingency; and the trespasser was hung up to the nearest convenient tree with his own bowstring."

A note explains the rhyme as meaning 1. Holding a dog in lash; 2. standing concealed with a bow ready drawn; 3. Detected carrying off a deer; 4. The hands stained with blood. Any of these circumstances was deemed conclusive evidence of guilt.

The account proceeds "The poor Saxons, thus worried, adopted the impotent revenge of nicknaming Rufus, "Woodkeeper," and "Herdsman of Wild beasts." Their minds, too were possessed with a rude and not unnatural superstition, that the Devil in various shapes, and under the most appalling circumstances appeared to their persecutors when chasing the deer in the newly formed hunting grounds.

Chance had made the English forests, the New Forest especially, fatal to no less than three descendants of their Norman invader, and the popular belief in these demon visitations received additional confirmation from each recurring catastrophe; Richard, the Conqueror's eldest son, hunting there, was gored to death by a stag; the son of Duke Robert and nephew of Rufus lost his life by being dashed against a tree by his unruly horse; and we shall now, show how, Rufus himself died a hunting casualty in the same place.

Near Cormingham, and close to the turnpike road leading from Lymington to Salisbury, there is a lovely secluded dell, into which the western sun alone shines brightly, for heavy masses of foliage encircle it on every other side. It is indeed a popular saying of the neighborhood that, in ancient days a squirrel might be hunted for the distance of six miles without coming to the ground; and a traveler journey through a long July day, without, seeing the sun. Long avenues, open away on all sides into the deep recesses of dark woods; and, altogether, it forms just the spot where the hunter following his chase after the ancient Norman fashion of woodcraft, would secrete himself to await the passing game--a fashion Shakspeare has thus graphically described:

"Enter Skinlo and Humphrey, with cross-bows in their hands.

Skinlo: 'Under this thick grown brake we'll hide ourselves; for through this land anon the deer will come; and in this covert we will take our stand culling the principal of all the deer.'

Humphrey: 'That cannot be the noise of thy cross-bow. Will scare the deer and so my shot is lost. Here stand we both, and shoot we at the best.'

His friends had dispersed to various coverts, and there remained alone with Rufus, Sir Walter Tyrrel, a French Knight, whose unrivaled adroitness in archery raised him high in the Norman Nimrod's favor.

That morning a workman had brought to the palace six cross-bow quarrels (arrows) of superior manufacture, and keenly pointed, as an offering to his prince. They pleased him well, and after presenting to the fellow a suitable guerdon, he handed three of the arrows to Tyrrel, saying jocosely, 'Bon archer bonne fleches.'

The Red King and his accomplished attendant now separated, each stationing himself, still on horseback, in some leafy covert, but nearly opposite; their cross-bows bent, and with an arrow upon the nut.

The deep mellow cry of the stag hound, mingled with the shouts of attendant foresters, comes freshing on the breeze. There is a crash amongst the under wood, and out bounds a stag of ten, that after listening and gazing about him, as deer are wont to do, commenced feeding behind the stem of a tall oak.

Rufus drew the trigger of his weapon, but, owing to the string breaking, his arrow fell short. Enraged at this, and fearful the animal would escape, he exclaimed, 'Tirez done, Walter, tirez done, si meme e'toit le diable--Shoot, Walter, shoot, even were it the devil.' His behest was too well obeyed; for the arrow glancing off from the tree at an angle, flew towards the spot where Rufus was concealed.

A good arrow, and moreover a royal gift is always worth the trouble of searching for, and the archer went to look for his.

The king's horse, grazing at large; first attracted attention; then the hounds cowering over their prostrate master; the fallen cross-bow; and last of all, the King himself, prone upon his face, still struggling with the arrow, which he had broken off short in the wound.

Terrified at the accident the unintentional homocider spurred his horse to the shore, embarked for France, and joined the crusade then just setting out for the east.

About sundown one Purkiss, a charcoal-burner, driving homewards with his cart, discovered a gentleman lying weltering in his blood; with an arrow driven deeply into his breast. The peasant knew him not; but, conjecturing him to be one of the royal train, he lifted the body into his vehicle, and proceeded towards Winchester Palace, the blood all the way oozing out between the boards, and leaving its trace upon the road.

There is a tradition that for this service he had some rods of land, to the amount of an acre or two, given to him; and it is very remarkable that a lineal descendant of this charcoal-burner, bearing the

same name, does now live in the hut, and in possession of the land, and is himself a charcoal man; that all the family from the first have been-of the same calling, never richer or poorer, the one than the other; always possessed of a horse and a Cart, but never of a team; the little patrimony of land, given to their celebrated ancestor having descended undiminished from father to son. This family, therefore, is rightly esteemed the most ancient in the county of Hants.

A Purkiss of the last century kept suspended in his hovel the identical axle tree, made of yew, which had belonged to the aforesaid cart; but which, in a fit of anger, or its accidentally falling on his foot, he reduced to a bag of charcoal much to the chagrin of the, late Duke of Gloucester who when appointed Ranger of the New Forest, was desirous of purchasing it.

As to the famous Rufus, Oak, after being reduced to a stump by the mutilation of relic seekers, it was privately burned by one William House, from mere wantonness. The circumstance was unknown till after his death, otherwise his safety would have been endangered, so highly did the foresters prize the tree on account of the profits accruing from a host of sight seekers.

Some fragments of the root were preserved, one of which is still extant, inscribed: 'Dec. 16th., 1751; part of the oak under which King Rufus died Aug. 2nd., 1100; given me by Lord de la War C. Lyttleton, Nov. 30., 1768; given by. C. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, to Hen. Baker.

In the year 1745, Lord de la War being head-ranger of the New Forest erected a triangular pillar, bearing suitable inscriptions, on the site of this historical tree, in one of which he, states that he had seen the oak growing there. But his lordships erection has proved a more evanescent memorial than the oak, it having also been chipped and defaced by relic-hunters; so that it is now as silent on all points of history as the quondam tree.'

It was natural that Sir Walter Tyrrel should have denied killing the King, as Abbe Suger says, but the weight of testimony contradicts his statement. Whilst no one seems to have seen the killing, the fact that he was hunting in the immediate company of the Prince on the day he was slain, and that he fled the country would seem to point to Sir Walter as the person that shot the fatal arrow, or as having been so nearly connected with the transaction to be necessarily implicated.

However, all accounts are agreed that no person was present at the shooting except the King and the person that shot him; and yet if this were so, the details of the tragedy must have been mainly the work of imagination.

The shot of the king and his missing the stag; his position, holding up his left hand to shade his eyes from the rays of the setting sun; his calling to Sir Walter to shoot; his falling to the ground with the arrow in his breast, his dogs cowering by his side and Walter mounting his horse and fleeing the country. All are described as if witnesses had been present at the scene.

It may be supposed that some rangers of the forest or servants were near enough to see what happened, and may have thought it necessary to their safety to remain silent till the danger of being implicated had passed. The death of the king seems to have caused no regret; he left no children; his brother Henry, mounted the throne; there was probably no one who cared to attempt to discover or punish the perpetrator of the deed.

When this condition of affairs occurred, whoever knew the facts probably disclosed them, with such exaggerations or distortions as may have suggested them-selves. Contemporaneous writers seem to have been pretty well agreed upon circumstances.

Whatever Sir Walter Tyrrel had to do with the event, the writers, who are presumed to have investigated the facts, unanimously put him down as the one that shot the king. Whether he did the shooting or not; whether he was in the forest that day or not; it is established that such a person

existed; that he was a French Knight, skilled in archery, and a favorite of King Rufus is well settled.

It will appear also that he was the founder of the family of Terrells in Essex County, England, to which belong the Tyrrells of Ireland, and the Terrells of America.

There is evidence as to the race to which Sir Walter belonged. Pontoise with which his name is associated, was not in Normandy, but in the Isle of France, of which Paris was the capital city. His being described as a French Knight, and not belonging to Normandy would indicate that he was French rather than Norman.

King Rufus addressing him as Walter of Poix, would suggest that his French Estates lay in Hure Poix, one of the subdivisions of the province of the Isle of France, situated between Paris and Pontoise. His being personally known to Abbe Sugar, of St. Dennis, also suggests the proximity of his estates to St. Dennis, which was about four miles north of Paris.

It is true that the dominion of the Duke of Normandy, by chance of war, extended at times over neighboring provinces; and it is possible that at this period, it may have included the estates of Sir Walter Tyrrel; in which event the friendship of Rufus may have come about by a natural association of Prince and subject. Under the vigorous administration of Louis the Fat, from about the year 1100, the Normans were confined to their own Province on the east, so that when Sir Walter Tyrrel returned from the Crusade, he was doubtless a subject of the French King, and in a situation to become an acquaintance and to have the companionship of Abe Suger, who is described as the 'dearest friend' of King Louis the Fat, whose biographer he became.

If Sir Walter Tyrrel was in fact the friend of Abbe Suger, as seems to be alleged, it indicates a culture and position above the ordinary. Suger was a man of learning. and humble piety; the friend, companion and advisor of his king; and afterwards, under Louis VII, one of the Regents of France during the absence of his Prince on a Crusade.

THE TERRELLS IN ENGLAND

Notes from Debrett's 'Baronetage of England', Edition of 1839.

From the Preface: The title of Baronet is an hereditary dignity, intermediate in rank between the Peerage and Knighthood. The order was founded by, King the First in 1611.' It was limited to two hundred. Sixteen hundred and twenty-four have been created since the foundation of the order.

Tyrrell, of Boreham House, Essex Co. Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell --Brt--M. P. for the northern division of Essex; born 21 Dec. 1795 son of Sir John. --

This family is descended from Sir Walter Tyrrell, who slew King William Rufus, and who appears in Doomsday Book as seized of the Manor of Langham, in Essex. He is the common ancestor of several families of this name seated in various parts of England, but chiefly in Essex and Suffolk.

For fifteen generations from this Sir Walter, the head of the family, appears to have been constantly knighted. Amongst them Sir James Tyrrell, eighth in descent from Sir Walter, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Heron of Heron, Knight, and thereby acquired the Manor of Heron, which was subsequently for many generations the seat of his descendants.

Sir James Tyrrell of Heron, great grand son of Sir James, was Treasurer of the Household" of King Henry VI. (1423--1461).

Sixth- in descent from him, and eighteenth from Sir Walter Tyrrell, was -- Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, whose oldest son, Sir John, died without issue and his second son Thomas, was seated at Ramsey's Tyrrell, Co. Essex, married Margaret, daughter of John Fillo; of Old Hall in Rayne, Esq., and had issue :

1st., Sir John, Knight, whose son, Sir John, was created Baronet, 1673, the title becoming extinct in 1766.

2nd. Thomas, of Battlesbury, Co. Essex. This Thomas married and had issue, a son, John Tyrrell, of Billericay, Co . Essex, who died 1712.

And so the line is carried on down to Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell.

Arms: Argent, within a bordure engrailed, gules, two chevrons, azure.

Crest: A peacock's tail issuing from title mouth of a boar's head, couped, erect.

Supporters: Two tigers regardant

Motto: Sans Crainte" (without fear)

Seat: Boreham House, Co. Essex.

In the list of Extinct Baronetcies are:

Tirrell, of Thornton, Bucks created 1627; extinct 1649.

Tirrell, of Springfield, Essex, created 1666; extinct 1766.

Notes from "The Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland," by John Burke and John Bernard Burke, Edition of 1841.

Tyrell of Springfield".

Created 22nd. October, 1866; Extinct 5th. January, 1766.

Lineage: The family of Tirrell is one of great note and antiquity, and for than six hundred years its chief, in a direct line enjoyed the honor of Knighthood.

Walter Tyrrell held, at the general survey, from the Conqueror, the lordship of Langham, in Essex. This is the knight to whom, whether truly or falsely, the death of William Rufus has, been attributed by our historians. His son,

Sir Henry Tirrell, was father of

Sir Richard Tirrell, whose son,

Sir Edward Tirrell, has issue,

Sir Geoffrey Tirrell, father of

Sir Lionel Tirrell, whose son,

Sir Edward Tirrell, married Maud, or Anne, Burgate, a Suffolk heiress, and left a son and heir,

Sir Hugh Tirrell, of Great Thorndon, Essex, living at the time of Edward 1 II (1328-1377) He was Governor of Carisbroke Castle which he defended against the French in 1378,

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first, Richard II. He married Joan, daughter and and co-heir of James Flamberd, and had a son, Sir James Tirrell, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Heron, Knight, of Heron, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Walter Tirrell, of Heron, who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Swynford, Knight of Essex and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Tirrell, who married, first, Alice, daughter of ----- D'Adleigh, but by her had no issue. He married secondly, Eleanor, daughter of John Flamberd, by whom he had, Sir John Tyrrell, sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire, in 1423. He served in France, and was appointed by Henry V captain of the carpenters for the new work at Calais. (What this title signified is not explained; probably he stood in the relation of engineer to the construction of the defenses). He was afterwards Treasurer of the household to Henry VI (1423-1461). He married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Coggeshall, Knight, of Little Stamford Hall, in Essex--by Antiocha, his wife, daughter of the Famous Sir John Hawkwood, Knight, of Essex--by whom he had, with other issue, Sir Thomas, his heir; William, of Gipping, in Shuffolk, father of James who was captain of: the Guisnes in France, temp. (time) Henry VII, and of, William Junior of Beeches in Essex.

Sir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron, the eldest son (of Sir John --- above) married Anne daughter of Sir William Marney, Knight, of Layer Marney, in Essex, and had four sons and two daughters, viz: Sir William, his heir;

Sir Thomas Of South Okingdon, in Essex, and Thornton, in Bucks, from whom the Tirrells of Thornton, extinct Baronets;

Humphrey of Worsley;

Sir Robert, of Thornton, Super Montem, in Essex; Anne, married to John D'Arcy, Esq., of Toleshunt;

Elizabeth, married, first, to Robert D'Arcy, of Danbury, in Essex, and second, to Richard Hawte.

His eldest son,, Sir William Tirrell, Knight, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert D'Arcy, Knight, and left a son and heir,

Sir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron, Knight, Banneret. This gentleman married Peatrix, daughter of John Cokain, Esq., of Derbyshire, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Tirrell, Knight, who married Constance, daughter of John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, and had children,

Sir Thomas, his heir,
Sir Henry,
Sir William, who was a Knight of Rhodes,
George,
Sir Charles, and others,

Sir Thomas Tirrell Knight, married Anne daughter of Sir William Browne, Lord Mayor of London, and had daughters only. He died 3rd of April, 32d Henry VIII (A.D.1542), and was succeeded by his brother;

Sir Henry Tirrell, Knight, who held of the Queen the manor of Heron, of her honor of Maundeville, by tile service of one's knight's fee, and the other manors of Mountfrith, Tingoods and Poddesbroke, in Essex, for half a knight's fee, which, with Fouchers, were held, of the honor of Maundeville, since in the duchy of Lancaster. Sir Henry married Thomasine, daughter of William Gounston, Esq., of London, and dying 30th Elizabeth (A.D.1589), was succeeded by his eldest son;

Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knight, of Heron, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, Knight, of Wethersden, in Suffolk, and dying in four years after inheriting, was succeeded (A.D.1593) by his eldest son,

Sir John Tyrrell, Knight, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Croke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and second, Jocosa, daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Sisinhurst, in Kent, but having no issue was, at his decease, succeeded by his brother,

Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knight. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of John Filioll, Esq., of Old Hall, in Essex, and had two sons, viz:

Sir John, his successor;

Thomas, of Buttesbury, in Essex, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Steward, Esq., of Chelmsford, and had a son,

John of Billericay in Essex, living, in 1695, who married Mary, daughter of Giles Alleyn, Esq., of Hasley Hall, in the same county.

Note--He was succeeded by his, son John Tyrrell, Esq., of Billericay, who married Mary, daughter of William Marlow, and was succeeded by his son, John Tyrrell Esq., of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, whose son and heir,

John Tyrrell, Esq., of Boreham House, was created Baronet in 1809--whence the present Baronet, Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell.

This was the younger line, from Thomas, of Battlesbury, second son of Sir John and Margaret daughter of John Filioll Esq., of Old Hall) The eldest son and heir of Sir John was Sir John Tirrell, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Evelyn, Esq., One of six clerks in Chancery, and by her had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Humphrey Forster, Baronet, of Aldermaster, Berks. He wedded, second, Martha daughter of Sir Laurence Washington, Knight, of Garesden, Wilts,

by whom (she dying 17th. Dec. 1670, aged 90) he had,
Laurence, (died without issue),,
John his heir,
Thomas, (died without issue)
Charles, (died- without issue)
Martha, married to Sir Benjamin Aylofffe, Baronet, of Braxted, Essex.

Sir John, who suffered. severely for his loyalty, died 3rd. April 1615, aged 82 (born A.D. 1593), and was succeeded by his grandson, the son and heir of John Tyrrell., Esq., of Springfield Barney, in the County of Essex, who was created a Baronet 22nd October, 1666. Sir John (Baronet), married, first, Lettice daughter of Thomas Coppen Esq., of Mircastsal, in Herts, by whom he had a son, Charles his heir. He married twice after this, but had no issue.

Sir Charles Tyrrell (son of Sir John), inherited. the estates of the family on the decease of his grandfather, Sir John (who died 1675). He married Martha Milday of Essex (who died 1690), by whom he, had a daughter, wife of Col. Wyndham, and an only son. He died 3rd February, 1714, aged 54, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Tyrrell who died 21st of June, 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Charles Tyrrell who died 27th. of July, 1735, aged 11, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir John Tyrrell, who died without issue, 5th of Jan., 1766, when the title became extinct.
Arms: Argent, two chevronels, azure, within a bordure, engrailed, gules.

The James Tyrrell mentioned above as the son of William of Gipping in Suffolk, and grandson of Sir John Tyrrell Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in 1423, was the person accused of having Edward V and his brother murdered in the Tower, at the instigation of Richard III; but this accusation was not made until after his death. He was afterwards in the service of Henry VII; but was beheaded by order of that Prince, in 1502, as an adherent of the fugitive Earl of Suffolk. This was seventeen years after the death of Richard III. See this extracted below, after Daniel's account of the murder of Princes, omit here.

TYRRELL OF THORNTON

Created Baronet 31st. of October 1627--
Second patent, 19th. of February, 1638.
Extinct, 20th. of January, 1749.

This was a branch from the same Stock as the Tyrrells of Springfield.

Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knight Banneret, second son of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Heron, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphrey LeBruin, of South Okendon. He was master of the Horse to Katharine, queen Consort of Henry VIII. (A. D. 1509-1529). He was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Tyrrell, of South Okendon (Essex), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Bodley, Knight, founder of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and left a son and heir,

Humphrey Tyrrell, Esq.; he married Jane, daughter and heir of Robert Ingleton, Esq., of Thornton who brought into the family it is stated, thirty manors, including Thornton. He was succeeded by his son,

George Tyrrell, Esq., Of Thornton, who died in 1571, leaving issue by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Montagu, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knight, of Thornton, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Benedict Lee, Esq., of Huncote in Bucks, and had two daughters and an only son, his heir, Edward Tyrrell, Esq.

He married second, Margaret daughter of Thomas Ashton, by whom he had, Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Oakley;

John, Captain of Foot; killed without issue at, the battle of Newport, Flanders;

Sir Thomas, of Hanslope and Castle Thrup, Bucks. This Sir Thomas was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; a Judge of the Common Pleas, and one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to Oliver Cromwell. He married Hester, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton, Baronet, (Relict of Sir Peter Mare, and also of Sir Thomas Salisbury, by whom he had a daughter Frances, married to John Blower, gentleman of Norfolk; and also had a son, Sir Peter Tyrrell of Hanslope, Baronet, who was created Baronet 20th. of July, 1665.

George Tyrrell, who died in 1571--who was the son of Humphrey Tyrrell, and married a daughter of Lord Chief Justice Montagu, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton , created Baronet 31st. of May 1627, who left issue:

Robert, whom he disinherited, but who nevertheless inherited the baronetcy, and died unmarried;

Toby, who succeeded to his father under the new patent, which was issued to him upon the surrender of his first patent of baronetcy, that he surrendered with a view to disinheriting his son;

Robert

Frances;

Hester, whose third husband was Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Hanslope;

Elizabeth;

Sir Edward died June, 1656, leaving two baronetcies. The first was inherited by

Sir Robert, who died unmarried, and whose title merged in that of his brother,

Sir Toby Tyrrell. Sir Toby died in 1671, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Tyrrell; who died 14th of October, 1705, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Harry Tyrrell, who had issue and died 6th November, 1708. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, died unmarried, 1719, His second son,

Sir Harry, died unmarried, in 1720. His third son,

Sir Charles, died 20th. January, 1749, leaving no son, but one daughter, and the baronetcy became extinct.

The following notice is found in "The Gentlemen's Magazine" for May, 1752: "May 3rd., Hester, Lady Tyrrell, widow of Sir Harry Tyrrell, Bart, and mother to Sir Thomas, Sir Henry and Sir Charles Tyrrell, successive baronets, all dec."

This appears in the List of Deaths, 1752.

TYRRELLS OF HANSLAPE.

Peter Tyrrell, youngest son of Sir Thomas, Judge of Common Pleas and Commissioner to Cromwell, was created a baronet 1665, and married Anne., granddaughter of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Tyrrell, who died without sons, in May 1714, when the baronetcy became extinct.

The foregoing genealogies are taken literally from Debrett and Burke. An occasional note of explanation is put in but they will be easily separated from the text quoted.

It appears that Sir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron is designated by Burke as a Knight Banneret. In this connection it might be well to quote the "British Encyclopedia", as follows: "Knights banneret were generally knights of some personal distinction, who had command of larger bodies of men than Knights bachelor had, and were granted the privilege of carrying, a banner (a square flag), instead of the usual pointed or forked pennon."

It may be well here to note the Christian names used in the family. Henry, Richard and Edward appeared in the Twelfth Century; James was taken from James Flamberd, whose daughter was the wife of Sir Hugh Tyrrell, about 1360; Thomas was used first about 1380; John, from John Flamberd, about 1400; William, from Sir William Coggshall, about 1420, and Robert and George before 1500.

'An History of the Civill Warres of Enngland Between the Two Houses, of Lancaster and Yorke', written in Italian in three volumes, by Sir Francis Biondi, Knight &c. Englished by the Right Honorable Henry, Earle of Mounmouth. Edition of 1641.

This work under date of 1430, says: "At this very time Sir Thomas Tirill had with four hundred souldiers much damnified the country of Clermont (France), the count thereof resolute to chastise his, boldnesse drew out the Garrisons from thence and the neighboring places, and chasing him therewithall, overtooke him about Beauvois, in so narrow a passage, as his Horseman could not make use of their Horses, they therefore quitted them, And fiercely set upon him; the bickering lasted a good while without knowledge which side had the better, till such time as the English bowes decided it. The Count saved himselfe, for which he owes thanks to his Horses heeles; of the rest three hundred were slaine, and two hundred taken prisoners, with whom Sir Thomas returned to Grovay, the place of his Garrison.

Under date of 1450 the same work gives the following narrative: The English were losing ground rapidly in France on all hands.

"This means while the English, though at variance at home, sent Sir Thomas Terrill into France, a renowned Captaine, and who had been trayned up in, these warres from his youth but being landed at Cherreburgh with fifteen hundred men, he could do no good with, so small a number; and though in a short time he tooke in Liseux and Valonges, the matter was not so much, since the enemy

being severally busied elsewhere, had not leasure to divert them. He added to his number certaine troopes, drawne out of the few townes which yet remained to the English conducted by Sir Henry Mowbery , Sir Robert Vere, and Sir Robert Gough; which in all made us five thousand. With these he judged it best onely to march towards Carn whither all the enemies Forces were bent to besiege it, and in ease he should be met with all, to fight as he did; for being come to Jermingy, a place betweene Carenten and Baieux, on the 18th of April, they were met by, Count, Cleremont, the Admiral of France and the Seneshall of Poietou, with six hundred horse and six thousand foote; they fell to blowes, and valiantly was the battell fought, till the Count Richmont coming in with fresh men, the English were defeated, four thousand of them slaine, eight hundred taken prisoners, amongst which Terrill, Mowberry and Sir Thomas Drue. Vere and Gough, with the small reminder, saved themselves; this is the relation made by the English.

Henry VI was prisoner to the party of the Duke of York in London. His Queen had raised an army to take London and release the King. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Warwick taking the King with them, marched out to meet her.

This work says: 'They came to handy blowes neere to Saint Albans, where, though they were not wanting unto themselves, the Queen notwithstanding had the victory. The two Lords fled away, leaving the Lord Bouneveile and Sir Thomas Terrill with the King, who might have fled with the rest had they not thought the King's authority sufficient for their safe-guard' The news came that the Earls of Marsh and Warwick were met and were making towards London, so as she (the Queen) went presently towards the northerne parts, which were affectionate to her, having before her departure caused the Lord Bonnaveile and Sir Thomas Terrill to be beheaded, though the King had promised, them safety, whilst she should have used clemency to winne upon the enemy, not cruelty to make him desparate.

Practically the same account is given by Daniel in his "Collection of the History of England."

This event happened in the year 1460. This Sir Thomas Terrill was probably a younger brother of Sir John Tyrrell, who was Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in 1423, and the head of the house. They were sons of Sir Thomas Tirrill and of Eleanor, daughter of John Flamberd. Sir John had himself served in France in the time of Henry V. Their great great grandfather, Sir Hugh Tirrell, was governor of Carisbroke Castle in France, and had defended it against the French in 1378. Among the numerous families into which the Terrills married may be noted that of Sir William Coggeshall, whose wife was the daughter of Sir John Hawkwood, a warrior of great renown in the Fourteenth Century. This Sir John was of humble origin in the County of Essex. He entered the army of Edward III, as a private; but his conduct as a soldier was so marked for ability and gallantry, that he was knighted on the field by the renowned Black Prince, son of the King. When peace was declared with France, he betook himself to Italy with his, followers, and soon made an eminent name in the Wars of that country. He at last retired to Florence, where he died. His family returned to County Essex, and his remains were, removed there for burial, His name in Italy was Giovanni Acuto.

"The Worthies of England" by Thomas Fuller, D. D., written Prior to 1661, has many illusions to the Terrell family. The work was compiled from Church and other records, and especially from a record of the gentry made in the year 1433, during the siege of Henry VI. Dr. Fuller says of this record of 1433:

The principal interest was to detect and suppress such who favored the title of York; which then began to be set on foot, and afterwards openly claimed, and at last obtained the crown. Certain

Commissioners were empowered in every county, to summon all persons of Quality before them, and tender them an oath for the better keeping of the peace, and observing the King's laws, both in themselves and retainers.

The Bishop was, in his dioceses, first among the Commissioners, and, Besides the Bishop, when they were, as generally, Commissioners, the first of them was either an Earl or at least (though often entitled but Chivaler) an actual Baron, as will hereafter appear; which will acquaint us partly with the Peerage of the land in that age.

Knights for the shire were in Parliament, and, if with the addition of Chivaler or Miles, were knights by dubbing before of that their relation. From this and other explanations, it may be inferred that the word 'Chivaler' is put at the end of a name the person was a knight, ranking as a Baron; where t lie word 'Mil' (meaning Miles), a knight by dubbing is indicated; and when the affix is the word 'ar, or arm', it was meant that the person was entitled to a coat of arms and ranked as a gentleman.

The names of sheriffs, commissioners, and gentry were grouped under the names of their respective counties (or shires) In some counties scarcely any names are given. Only the references to those named Terrell will be copied with Doctor Fuller's comments.

COUNTY ESSEX

'The names of the Gentry of this county, returned by the Commissioners in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth, 1433.

Among which were:

John Tyrill Chivaler' 'Knight for the shire (meaning Member of Parliament) and 'Commissioner to take the oaths'.

Thomas Terell ar.' Thomas Terell)

Edwardi Torell ar. (Edward Torell)

'John Terryll, Chivaler, was chief of that family, rich and numerous in this county of exemplary note and principal regard. Great Thorndon was the place of their sepulture, where their monuments to the Church, both ruinous. This name, if still alive, (about A.D.1660) lies gasping in this county, but continuing healthfull in Buckingham shire.

In Buckinghamshire Dr. Fuller only mentions the name once thus:

Edw. Tirrell, Mil. (miles) Anno Reg. Jac (James I) Among the Sheriffs mentioned are, for Essex and Hertfordshire Anno Hen. V.:

1. Joh. Tirrel, of Heron, Arms. Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border engrailed G. Anno Hen.VI.:

- 1, Joh. Tirrell (A.D.1423)
- 6, Tho. Tirrell (A.D.1429)
- 15, Edw. Tirrell (A.D.1438)
- 19, Joh. Tirrell (A.D.1442)
- 23, Tho, Tirrell (A.D.1446)
- 38, Tho, Tirrell, Mil.(A.D.1461)

Anno Edw. IV.:
21, Tho. Tirre ll (A.D.1483)

Anno Henr. VII.:
18, Hum. Torrell ar. (A.D.1504)
24, Hum. Torrell ar. (A.D.1509)

(During the reign of Henry VII. there lived Humphrey Tirrell of Worseley, son of Sir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron. It may be he was the Humphrey Torrell mentioned; but as the coat of arms given does not correspond with that of the Terrells, it is possible he was not.)

Anno Hen. VIII.:
4, Edw. Tirrell ar. (A.D.1514)
9, Tho. Tirrell Mil. (A.D.1519)
19, Edw. Tirrell ar. (A.D. 1529)

Anno Edw. VI.:
5, Hen. Tirrell, Mil.(A. D. 1553)

Anno Jac. - (James I):
10, Edw. Tirrell, Mil.(A.D.1614)
This name was in the list of Sheriffs of Buckinghamshire,
not of Essex.

COUNTY CORNWALL

In the list of Sheriffs for this county appears:

Anno Richard III.
2, Ja. Tirrell, Mil. (A.D.1485)

This is he so famous in our English histories for his activity in murdering the innocent sons of King Edward the Fourth, keeping the keys of the Tower, and standing himself at the foot of the stairs, whilst 'Mr. Forest and J. Dighton stifled them in their beds.

I beheld this Sir James as an Essex man, though now the prime officer of this county; for King Richard accounted Cornwall the back-door of Rebellion, and therefore made this knight the Porter thereof---- "This Tirrel was, afterwards executed for Treason in the Tower yard in the beginning of King Henry the Seventh."

In this connection it might be well to give the account of the murder of the Princes in the Tower as related by Samuel Daniel in his 'Collection of the Histories of England, edition of 1650, as follows: Under date of 1484 Richard III "And much discontented, he (the King) withdrew to his chamber, where, after some vent to his passion, he made inquiry of some of the pages, if they could think of a man, that) to gaine his Soveraignes favor, would hazard the losse of a finger, or somewhat more whereupon one of the Pages presently gave information of a Knight who to give wing to ambitious desires, which were desirous of theKing's employment, would not be scrupulously conscienced, nor would stand much upon the hazard of his lims to do his Majesty service adding with all, that he was now in bed in the next chamber; upon this man the King presently pitcht, and hastily rising from his seat he went forth into the Pallace chamber, where he found two brothers, Sir Thomas and Sir James Teril, in bed together, men of different conditions, but equal comeliness of feature amd countenance, wherein few in those times did exceed them. Sir James, before by the Page fully

described to be the undertaker is singled out and privately conferred with all by the King; and to him he briefly importeth his mind, and the means to purchase his perpetual respect and favour. The knight as greedy of the employment as the King to have it effected, out-went the King's expectation in forwardness, undertakes the performance of whatsoever shall be appointed; whereupon the next morning he is dispatched with letters mandatory to Robert Brackenbury, for present surrender up of his command of the keys of the Tower for a time, to the bearer, Sir James Tirrell, which was accordingly done.

Sir James before-hand had furnished himself with actors for such filthy Tragedy, whose names were Miles Forrest and John Dighton, a couple of Rake-shames, that had been thorowly flesht in all villany and had so often offended the Law by shedding blood, that the custome thereof had taken away the sense of, the Sin, so that to cut the throat of a Prince or a pig was without difference to them.

These, the second night after his having of the keys of the Tower, Sir James employes to smother the two poore innocents in their beds, which they did, by wrapping hard their pillowes about their heads, and stopping their breath with their bed-clothes; which done they tooke and burried them under the staires, amongst a heap of stones; from whence they were after removed in more obscurity, but to a place of Christian buriall, by Robert Brackenburie's Chaplain, whose sudden death, which happened some few days after hindered the discovery of the place, and thereby gave cause of doubt to some and colour to others, by the credulous folly of a few, but the inveterate malice of more, afterwards to justifie Perkin Warbeck's and other impostury.

The Tragedy being come to the catastrophe, away poasts Sir James, having first taken order for the shipping of his agents for the Low Countries, to the King, from whom at first he received gracious countenance, good words and great promises, but was never afterwards preferred or employed by the King (as perceiving in his looks some reluctancie for what he had so lately done) but scorned and detested by all that knew the employment, abandoned by his owne brother, and despicable in his owne thoughts.

But it seems that this Sir Janes was Sheriff of Cornwall after the alleged murder, and was employed by Henry VII., as will appear by Dr. Fuller's account above, and by the following from the 'Dictionary of English History', by Low & Palling, edition of 1884: Sir "James Tyrell died 1502, He was popularly supposed to have murdered the young Princes at the instigation of Richard III. The charge however, is insufficiently supported by proof and was not brought forward until after Tyrrell's execution as a confederate of the fugitive Earl of Suffolk.

Tyrrell had been for sometime employed by Henry VII in the important position of Captain of Guisness.

These statements are given because historians and poets have united in them, and the world at large has accepted them as true. It is possible they are incorrect. If the facts are as, stated, it is consoling to those who bear the name, that Sir James Terrell left no issue.

It is a curious coincidence, that two of the name should have been charged with the killing of Kings; should have been convicted of the charge by historians in general, and yet that grave doubts have been expressed by respectable authors whether either was guilty.

If Sir Walter killed King Rufus, he was at least not guilty of murder; but if Sir James killed Edward V and his brother, there can be no palliation of his offense. The name James appears to have been

dropped from use in the family for over a hundred years after the murder of the Princes, as if the odium of the charge was too serious to be ignored.

From the unfinished account of his family, left by the late General William H. H. Terrell, the following quotations are made:

'In the Chronicles of France and England by Sir John Froissart, we find that when Edward, the Black Prince, A. D. 1367, went to reinstate Don Pedro of Spain, speaking of members of the order of good and true Knights who accompanied that victorious expedition, the names of Sir John and Sir James Tyrrel, who had been Knighted on the field for valorous conduct, is also mentioned by the same author as of the English expedition sent, about 1380, under the Earl of Buckingham to Succor the Duke of Brittany, in France.

In the fourth year of the reign of Henry VII of England (1489) the town of Dixemore, in Flanders, held by the English, was besieged by the French who were repulsed with great slaughter. Among the English noblemen who were hurt was Sir James Tyrell, sore wounded in the leg with a quarrel (arrow). In another place in the same report the surname of Sir James is spelled 'Terrell.'

(Olde English Chronicles of 1489, reprinted in Dodsley's „Annual Register for 1771).

'In the fifteenth century, Pierredn Terail of France of an ancient family, was enobled in recognition of his high chivalrous bearing and splendid valor at arms in tournaments, and upon the field of honor. When the order of Knighthood was conferred upon him he abandoned his original name of Peter Terrail, and, in accordance with the custom of chivalry, assumed the knightly title of the Chevalier Bayard. He is known in history as the 'Good Knight' sans peur et sans reproche (without fear and without reproach), is renowned as the most superb representative of chivalry of any age or country."

If Peter Terrail, of France, and the Terrells of England, were of the same original stock, which is just possible, they are far separated as branches of the parent tree. There seems to be no possibility of settling the question, and therefore no need to discuss it. Doubtless it presented a fanciful interest to the enthusiastic mind of General Terrell.

'The Antiquities of St. Peters, or the Abbey Church of Westminster: Coontaining all the inscriptions, Epitaphs'etc., Second Edition, London, 1715, gives the following:

"H. M. Conjugi optime de se merito quo cum L. Annos concorditer vixerat Brigitta Edwardi Tyrelli Equ. Aurat. filia virginumque nobilium Sereniss. Catharinae Reginae ancillantium vcoant, Mater, M. P.

This, freely translated, means, That Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knight, and for fifty years a wife (husband not named), was a Maid of Honor to Queen Catherine, (wife of Charles II.), and held the position of 'Mother of the Maids,' that is, she was the chief one of the body. No date is given, but from those on surrounding monuments it would seem to have belonged to the period between 1650 and 1700.

A note to 'Burke's Extinct Baronetcies', above quoted, under the name of Sir John Tyrrell, son of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, is as follows: 'In East Horndon Church were several defaced monuments of Tyrrells, and in the South Chapel is a grave stone with an inscription to this Sir John Tyrrell, viz: The first line is Greek, meaning "Made by himself," and is omitted here.

Semel decimatus,
Bis carceratus,

Ter sequestratus,
Tacit quieties spoliatus,
Hie jacet inhumatus
Johannes Tyrrell
Eques Aurarus.
Obit die Martis, Aprilis 30, A. Dom. 1675,
aetat, 82
Translated this would read:
Once decimated,
Twice imprisoned,
Thrice hunted ,
As many times silently plundered,
Here lies buried
John Tyrrell
Golden Knight
Died the day of Mars, April 30 A.D.1675
Aged 82,

He was born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"The Army list of the Roundheads and Chavaliers" contains the name of Thomas Terrill, Captain of the 48th. Troop of Horse, belonging to the command of Colonell William, Earl of Redford (Cromwell's Army) A. D. 1642; also the name of Thomas Turrel, Lieutenant in Lord Robert's regiment, in the same year.

Speculi Britanniae Pars; An Historical and Chlorographical Description of the County of Essex, by John Norden, 1594. Printed from the original manuscript for the Camden Society, London, 1840.

This book contains a map of County Essex, with lists of Towns, Parishes and Hamlets; of Houses having special names and their occupants; of Halls; of Men of Account, about the year 1594, and references by which they may be located.

Designated on the map as -- "Howses having special names", are the following, which seem connected with the Terrells or families into, which they married:

"Terrells's Hall", situated on the west, south-west side of the country, not far from the center;

"Heron's", situated north of Terrell's Hall about four miles.

"E. Thorndon", W. Thorndon" and "Horndon", all in the South part, about half way distant from the east and west sides;

"Billerecay", some three miles north of these, and noted as market town;

"Beches," about two miles south of east of the last, and marked as a 'House of Name," lying some eight miles to the northward of East and West Thorndon;

"Oldenhall", near the north line of the county;

"Boreham", about the center of the county, and near Springfield;

"Danburye," some two miles east of Springfield, and Southeast of Boreham;

"Lair Marny", eastern part above the middle of the county.

In the alphabetical list of "The Howses having speciall names are:

"Beaches, nere Rawreth, The Tirrells."

"Frennell, Tirrells", some two miles north of Beaches (also spelled Beches);

"Herne, Tirrells, a fayre howse",

"Terrell's hall",

The last is about eight miles northwest of "Herne" there is both a "Herne" and a "Heron" marked on the map.

Among the "Men of accumpte, whose howses are in townes or vallages, or so scituate as they can not be described in the Mapped" are found:

"At lit. Wareley, their of Tirrell. Sometime Sr Jo. Tirrells";

At Ashdon Terrell."

It will be noted that in 1594 the name was spelled both Tirrell and Terrell.

The County of Essex lies northeast of London, on the north side of the Thames, extending to the sea. Gravesend is on the South shore of the Thames, about opposite the center of Essex, and within four, six, eight and ten miles of the various seats of the Terrells. This book fixes certain local habitations of the Terrells in Essex, corresponding with the names found in the genealogical works cited above.

TERRELLS IN IRELAND

"Burke's Dictionary of Landed Gentry" says: "Adam Tyrrell, Esq., of Grange Castle, County Kildare, Ireland, in 1847, was the representative of the Tyrrell family in that kingdom. His grandfather born 1700, was Thomas Tyrrell Esq., who was father of Thomas Tyrrell Esq., born 1750, who was father of Adam Tyrrell, Esq., born 1781, representative as above. These are said by Burke to be descended from Sir Walter Tyrrell, tenant of the Manor of Langham, County Essex, England from the Conquest.

D'Alton's valuable and scarce book, entitled "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of King James' Irish Army List, 1689" has the most complete and doubtless correct account of the Terrells in Ireland, which is here given in full. The list of officers of Colonel Simon Luttrell's Regiment of

Dragoons contains name of Sir Edward Tyrrell among the cornets. The author says, under the heading, "Captain Sir Edward Tyrrell" as follows:

"Hugh DeLacy, the great Palatine of Meath, in his settlement of that kingdom, as it was then yet designated, about 1200, gave Castleknock and its lands, account therein, to his, namesake Hugh Tyrrell, whose descendents were hence long after styled Barons of Castleknock. In 1302 Gerald Tyrrell and Richard Tyrre II were two of the "Fideles" of Ireland whose military services were sought by King Edward (1st. of England) for the war in Scotland. On the death of this Gerald within a few years after Roger Tyrrell succeeded to his estates as his son and heir. Richard, the other "Fidelis", was seised of Castleknock and when in 1315 Edward Bruce, after having been crowned King of Ireland amidst the acclamations of the people, marched from the north towards Munster, he encamped before that fortress, and held the Baron and his Lady prisoners until soon after ransomed.

In 1345 the King committed the lands and estates, which had been held by John Tyrrell of Portlemon, under the heirs of the late Earl of Louth, to the custody of Richard Firtz Richard, to hold to said Richard curante minor itate, with the maritagium of John's heirs.

In 1373, John Tirrell of Riverston, was summoned to a great council in Dublin, as he was in the following year, and in 1377 had like summons to King Richard's first Parliament; he was afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Robert Tyrrell, Knight, was the Baron of Castleknock, and, on his death without issue in 1380, his inheritance descended to his two sisters, Susanna, the wife of William de Botham, and Matilda, the wife of Robert Burnell.

In 1408 Walter Tyrrell, Knight was Sheriff of Dublin. Hugh Tyrrell was in 1435 the last of the line of Castlenock, and, on his death without issue male, the estate was partitioned between Christopher Barnewall and John Burnell, who had respectively married the daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh.

The name of Tyrrell was most especially celebrated in Irish military history during the Elizabethan or Tyrone War, in the person of Captain Richard Tyrrell. Dispatched from Ulster in 1597 with 500 men to raise the county against the English, he advanced to a locality called the Peace, since known as Tyrrell's Pass, whither a son of Lord Trimleston was detached with 1000 Men to oppose him and his party; but the experience and address of Tyrrell supplied the deficiency of his numbers; he gave the royalists a total defeat, and sent their young commander a prisoner to O'Neill. A late clever writer, the Reverend Caesar Otway, adds, "This is not the only action at which Tyrrell was concerned in this vicinity. A little to the south, occupying a similar pass in O'More's County, he surprised the most consummate of Elizabeth's generals, the Lord Mountjoy; on which occasion the Deputy was in imminent danger of his life, and had a horse shot under him. Anyone who reads the history of that terrible struggle between the English and Irish in those wars, will recognize what an important part Tyrrell took in them; how he was mainly instrumental in assisting O'Donnell to enter Munster in spite of Lord MountJoy's precaution, who had supposed that he had every practicable road guarded, but which Tyrrell and O'Donnell evaded by passing safely over the hitherto impracticable mountain of Slieve--Phelim, and so thence gained the valley of the Shannon, when the English supposed they had enclosed them in the vale of Suir. Tyrrell led the vanguard of his

party at the disastrous battle of Kinsale. He protected Dunboy as long as it was possible. Even when O'Donnell, in despair, retired beyond the seas, and Tyrone bargained successfully for his pardon, and when at last all was over in Munster, because the country was turned into a wide waste, Tyrrell, instead of surrendering, effected, along with his faithful followers, his retreat out of Desmond in hostile array, from the farthest mountains of Kerry, through the midst of treacherous Irish and wrathful English (when a large reward was offered for his apprehension), until he arrived in the fastnesses of the County Cavan, and there history leaves him. I find no record of his subsequent life or death. (it is said by other authors that he retired to Spain.)

A funeral entry of 1636, in the office of Arms, records the death of Edward Tyrrell, of Caverstown, County of Westmeath (second son of Edward Tyrrell, of ditto, eldest son and heir of Richard Tyrrell, of same place); adding that he married Honora, a daughter of John Tyrrell, of Cloumoyle in said county, by whom he had three sons; Richard, as yet unmarried, and the two others who died so; that said Edward took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Eustace, of Clongowes Wood, by whom he had a daughter. His third wife was Amy, daughter of Richard Sutton of Richardstown, County of Kildare; by whom he had one son, James. Said first mentioned Edward Tyrrell died 11th May, 1636, And was buried at Castlelost, County of Westmeath. The attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Henry, Tyrrell of Killussy, County Kildare, Peter Tyrrell, of Athboy, merchant; and Thomas Tyrrell, of ditto, with many others of the same name in Westmeath.

In the same year, 1642, Colonel Mouk, afterwards celebrated as the Duke of Albemarle, took Castleknock, and put many of the garrison to the sword; but in November, 1647, Owen Roe O'Neill retook this old fortress from the Republicans. In this latter year, Thomas Tyrrell, of Kildare, was of the Supreme Council (Catholics) at Kilkenny; he was therefore in Cromwell's act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate; by the act of explanation, however, in 1665, he was restored to his seat and three thousand acres; whilst Lieutenant Henry Tyrrell, probably the aforesaid of Killussy, appears on the Roll of the "1649" officers, whose claims were adjudicated upon after the Restoration; and in 1680 Christopher Tirrell had a grant of 763 acres in Roscommon.

In particular reference to this Captain Sir Edward Tyrrell, the Earl of Clarendon, writing to the Earl of Rochester, says: "On Saturday last in the evening, one Mr. Edward Tyrrell, of the County of Meath, brought me the King's, (James II.) letter for creating him a Baronet. He is a very old man, and it were to be wished His Majesty had good accounts of men before he conferred marks of honor upon them, which he may very easily have if he pleaseth, and still do what he had a mind to.

This gentleman's father was a lawyer and a Roman Catholic; what religion he was of in the time of the Usurper (Cromwell) nobody can tell; but he was employed by them to make a survey of the county of Meath, which he did most exactly; therein discovering all the secrets with which he was entrusted. His estate is very small. This gentleman has much improved it, as he says he bought of new title from soldiers, adventurers and "49" interest, to the value of about 700 Pounds per annum; of which it is said he owes 5000 Pounds, and is incumbered with variety of lawsuits.

In the Parliament of 1689 this individual sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Belturbet; and there appears of his name and possible kindred, on this army list, John Tyrrell, a Captaine in the King's Own Foot; Walter Tyrrell, in Fitz-Jame's; Simon Turrill a Lieutenant in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons; and another Tyrrell in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry. On

the 7th. of April, 1690, King James, reposing great trust and confidence in the honesty and diligent care and circumspection of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Tyrrell, appointed him supervisor of the Counties of Cork, Waterford and Kerry; with powers to prevent, or punish frauds, neglects and misdemeanors there; to preserve our woods, houses and parks, and to view our fortifications within the same, and execute all necessary repairs."

In the King's ecclesiastical appointments of 4th. June, 1690, Doctor Philip Tyrrell was one of those whom his Majesty presented to the Rectories, of Lynn and Moylesker, in the County of Westmeath; while Doctor John Tyrrell was at the same time presented to those of Kilmetsan and Galtoon, and another John Tyrrell to the Rectory of Rathconnel; all in said County. It may be observed that amongst the Roman Catholic Prelates, whom King James immediately after his accession recommended to the protection of the Earl of Clarendon, were Doctor Patrick Tyrrell, R. C. Bishop of Clogher and Kilmore, with Doctor Dominic Maguire, the R. C. Primate of Armagh, and the other Irish Catholic Prelates.

The first Doctor Tyrrell was secretary to Lord Tyrconnell, and amongst papers of his that were taken by King William's party, was that Lord's "occult onomatographie", to which was a key on a separate sheet, wherein Ireland was designated 'Barbadoes', etc. There were of this name attained in 1691, the above Captain Edward of Longwood and Lynn, Baronet, with nine of the name in the county Of Westmeath, and three in other parts of the country.

At the Court of Claims, Gabriel Tyrrell sought an estate tail special in County of Westmeath lands forfeited by Francis Tyrrell, but his petition was dismissed; as was also a claim of Richard Tyrrell for a remainder of 41 years leasehold in the lands forfeited by Sir Edward Tyrrell. The daughter of this Sir Edward was a Protestant, and she having married Sir John Edegeworth of Lissane, another Protestant, who had been attainted in King James' Parliament of 1689 (held at Dublin), Longwood passed into the latter family, in which it remained unaffected by the penal laws."

In Patrick Sarsfield's (Earl of Lucan) Regiment of Horse, D'Alton gives the name of Richard Tyrrell in both the list of Lieutenant and Cornets, possibly the same person being meant.

In Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons Sir Edward Tyrrell is in the list of Captains. In the list of officers of Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons, Simon Tyrrell and - - - Tyrrell appear as Lieutenants. In the King's Regiment of Infantry, John Tyrrell appears as a Captain, also ---- Lynch. In Fitz-Jame's Regiment of Infantry, the names of Walter Tirrell as a Captain and of ----- Tyrrell, as an ensign, are given. In the Earl of Clancarty's Infantry Garret Tirrell is put down as a Captain; in Nugent's Infantry, ---- Tyrrell as a Lieutenant; in Dillon's Infantry Edmund Tyrrell as a Lieutenant.

In D'Alton's work, under the heading of Colonel Alexander McDonnell, Earl of Antrim, he says: "Randle, styled of Rosberg, the second son of Mylos (O'Donnell), born in 1686, married Jane Lynch, of Partry, and died in 1766, leaving issue by her--three sons and six daughters --- "Of the daughters, the eldest became the wife of a James McDonnell, on whose death she married Thomas Tyrrell her second husband, and by him had a daughter, Catherine whose name is immortalized in the fine old Irish melody Of "Kathleen Tyrelle."

Under Captain Francis Cruise, it is said: "In 1225, when the dissensions of the O'Connor family distracted Connaught, Hugh O'Conner, seeking the aid of the English, was not disappointed, they promptly and cheerfully responded to the call, and their expedition proved profitable to them, for great was their booty and small their loss. They were on this occasion commanded by Cruce and the sons of Griffin. Stephen deCruces was the individual seised of the Naul in the time of Richard the First and King John. His lineal descendent, Hugh deCruces, married the heiress of Sir Henry Tyrrell, to whom the Chief Serjeantcy of Leinster was granted by Prince John; and by this marriage, according to the construction of the law at that period, Tyrrell's estates, with the serjeantcy, passed to this Hugh and his filling such office at the time is proved by a roll in the Tower of London.

According to Birch, author of an 'Inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the transactions of the Earl of Clamorgan etc.,' about June 20th., 1646, the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics of Ireland sent Dr. Edward Tyrrel to the Queen of Great Britain, the Queen Mother of France and Cardinal Mazarin, to desire them to interpose their authority with King Charles, that he would grant the Irish such conditions with respect to religion and the Church, that they might in conjunction with the Nuncio immediately conclude a peace equally safe and honorable for his Majesty as for themselves. And the Nuncio wrote by the Doctor to the Queen of Great Britain and Cardinal Mazarin to the same effect. Sept. 10th., 1646 The Supreme Council deputed Mr. Luke Dillon, Tyrrel, Dondale and Ferrell to treat with the Clergy about the terms of a composition etc. This Tyrrell was probably Dr. Edward Tyrrell.

General Terrell in his account referred to above, says: "In the Parlimentary lists of Irish members, the name of 'Terrell, of Burroughtown Athboy' is enrolled for the years 1560, 1585, and 1613. In a book entitled "Genealogical History of Milesian Families of Ireland," the following appears: Tyrrells or Terrells--Barony of Castleknock and Fertullagh;
Tyrrell --- English origin; immigrated A. D. 1172; resided in Kildare County;
Terrell --- Norman origin; immigrated A. D. 1172; resided in Dublin, Donegal and Londonderry.'

In an old list of the Chief, Gentlemen of East Meath, Tirrell of Johnston' is mentioned; and in the list for West Meath, under the heading of 'Castles and Good Houses', is the title of 'Tyrrells,' to which this note is appended: "Barony of Fertullah; Inhabited by the Tirrells, of whom Sir John Tirrell is chief."

General Terrell also furnished the following from Dodsley's Annual Register for 1770: "June 16th. 1770, was opened to public view the fine marble monument at the west end of Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the late Richard Tyrrell, Esq., Rear Admiral of the 'White.' The device seems to be taken from that expression in the burial service, 'and the sea shall render up their dead'.

The Admiral is represented as rising into the clouds from the sea,, surrounded by angels, one of which is sounding the last trumpet, while a second reaches out his hand to assist him in the flight. The under part represents the sea with rocks, and a view of the Buckingham man-of-war. The figure of Hope is greatly admired, but the critics in sculpture say the whole is too clouded to be easily distinguished but by the eye of an artist."

The inscription reads as follows: "Richard Tyrrell Esq., who was descended from an ancient family

in Ireland, and died Rear Admiral of the 'White,' on the 26th. of June, 1766, in the fiftieth year of his age. Devoted from his youth to the Naval service of his country, and being formed under the discipline and animated by the example of his renowned uncle, Sir Peter Warren, he distinguished himself as a noble and experienced officer in many brilliant actions, particularly on the 30th. of November, 1758, when commanding the Buckingham, 66 guns and 472 men, he attacked and defeated three French ships-of-war, one of which was the Florrissant, 74 guns and 700 men. In this action he received several wounds and lost three fingers of his right hand. Dying on his return to England from the Leeward Islands, where he had for three years commanded a squadron of His Majesty's ships, his body, according to his own desire, was committed to the sea, with the proper honors and ceremonies."

TERRELLS IN THE WEST INDIES

Early in the Seventeenth century, the tide of emigration flowed, from England to America by the way of West India. It set for various islands, such as St. Christophers and The Barbadoes, and thence for North Carolina, Virginia and the colonies farther north. The Barbadoes and St. Christophers were first settled by the English about 1625-30, and they were thenceforth touched at by ships bound for the mainland. It would appear that many emigrants spent the winter in the warm climate of the islands, and the next season proceeded further north; whilst many remained permanently in the south.

Hildreth, in his History of the United States, speaking of Calvert and others coming to Maryland in 1633, says: Like the first settlers of Virginia, they proceeded by the way of the West Indies, and spent the winter at Barbadoes and St. Christophers, then recently occupied by English colonists.'

He also says under date of 1632: 'The English consumption of this article (tobacco) continued to increase; but the Virginian found a dangerous competition not only from the Colony of Bermuda but from the English planters lately established on the Island of Barbadoes, a settlement which had a very rapid growth, and soon surpassed Virginia in numbers. Other English settlers established, themselves on St. Kitts (St. Christophers'), Antigua, Montserrat, and Nevis, known as the Leeward Islands.' --- 'The cultivation of tobacco was the main object of these first attempts to colonize the islands of the Caribbee group, which had remained to this time in possession of their native inhabitants.'

John Cambden Hotten has published a book giving, many lists of details concerning emigrants from England. One list is headed: "Passenger wch passed front ye Port of London from Christmas, 1634 to Christmas, 1635." This list proceeds in part as follows:

21 May 1635

To Christopher's in the Mathew of London: Richard Goodladd, Mr. (master) p (per) warrant from ye Earle of Carlisle.

Tho. Terrill yeres 18.

19 Dec 1635

The Falcon--Tho. Irish Mr, To the Barbadoes

Robt Clark yeres 18.

Tho. Clark " 27.

25 Dee 1635

Same ship caught at the Downes

James Terrill yeres 20.

Tho. Clark " 28

Among the many names of emigrants for this year may be noted, as suggestive, the following:

Edward Clark Aged 30 To Virginia

John Clark " 19 "

Richard Clark " 21 To Barbadoes

John Clark " 34 "

Richard Clark Aged 19; To Barbadoes

George Clark 15; "

Marie Crew 19; "

Tho. Clark 26; "

William Clark 19; "

Daniell Clark 33; To Virginia

Tho. Childs 30; "

Edmond Clark 16; "

Richard Pew 23; "

Zachary Taylor 24; "

William Clark 18; "

Henry Newby 24; "

Tho. Clark 16; "

Richard Anderson 30; To Bormoodes or some island

Wm. Pendleton 27; "

Wm. Lee 18; "

Franc's Clark 28; To Virginia

John Harrison 30; "

John Wise 18; "

John Lee 16; "

Richard Anderson 17; "

Henry Carrell 16; "

Nic. Cobb 24; To St. Christopher's

Jo. Clark 20; To Virginia

Some of these names have been born by well known families of Virginia and of the West Indies, with several of which the Terrells have intermarried. It is curious to speculate whether some of these may not have been the ancestors of those similarly named in this country; for there is scarcely any clearly defined characteristic of humanity than the disposition to perpetuate family nomenclature.

It appears from 'Hotten's Lists' that some of these emigrants took vessels at Gravesend, at which port the necessary preliminaries were attended to. This fact suggests the probability that the Terrells recorded as sailing were of the Terrells of Essex County, which lay just across, the Thames from rather than from Ireland. If there was any emigration of Terrell about that time from Ireland to America, it was probably direct and not by way of London.

It must be admitted that the proof connecting the Terrells of the West Indies and Virginia with

those of Essex County, is not of the highest order. It must rest mainly on tradition and on identity of family names, which would be very remarkable should it, not have been the result of heredity, and upon the fact that two Terrells at least, are recorded as sailing from that immediate neighborhood. The Terrells of Ireland carried the same names thither. The Terrells are found in the West Indies and Virginia bearing the same nomenclature. This uniformity indicates a common origin, and may be accepted as fairly sustaining the family tradition.

The Barbadoes Island was first actually settled by the English about 1625; whilst St. Christopher's had been shortly before that time attempted to be colonized by some thirty-three Englishmen. Barbadoes was about twenty-one miles in length from the southeast to the northwest and some fourteen miles across at its widest point. In 1645 the island was divided into eleven parishes; St. Lucy's across the upper end; St. James, about half way down the southwestern coast and Christ Church, in the far south.

Richard Ligon visited the island in 1647, and in 1673 he published his "History of Barbadoes" with a map. This map gives various pictures, intended to represent the people and their occupations, and prints the names of many planters at the localities they occupied. This map was got up between 1647 and 1673, but the facts were doubtless, obtained soon after the author's arrival. Among the names given are two spelled Terill, on the west coast in the parish of St. Lucy's, and one Terill near the coast in St. James'.

Rev. Griffith Hughes in 1750 published his Natural History of Barbadoes, with a map giving the names and location of planters. Among these are two, Terril and Terrill near the south line of St. Lucy's about half way across, possibly five or six miles from the west coast one Terril; just south of these, but in the Parish of St. Peter; and another Terril in the Parish of Christ Church, near Oristin's Town on the southeast coast.

Among the names set down on these maps may be mentioned, Jordan, Douglas, Clark, Monroe, Marshall, Butterworth, Clay and Harrison, all well known as represented in Virginia.

From Roger's 'History of Barbadoes', published in 1808, some facts may be gleaned of significance and interest.

Barbadoes was discovered by the English in 1605, and first settled by them in 1625. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle became proprietor of the Carribean Islands by grant from Charles Ist. July 25, 1628. A Governor with sixty-four persons landed at Carlisle Bay and settled at Bridgetown. In 1636 the population was 766 whites and slavery began to be countenanced.

In 1645 the Island was divided into Eleven Parishes. In 1647 the population was 50,000. Cotton and tobacco were then the staples, but during the next half century sugar was largely cultivated. In 1650 the colony was 'in most prosperous circumstances -- rich, populous, and tranquil.' The Church of England was established, the laws "imposing condign punishment on all opposers of the established church."

On August 31, 1675 the great hurricane occurred Neither the palace, nor the cot escaped the destructive violence of this awful visitation. Neither tree nor house was left standing, except the

few that were sheltered by some neighboring hill or cliff. The face of the country exhibited one continuous scene of desolation. The situation was in the highest degree calamitous and deplorable.

The slave trade had flourished; but an Act passed in 1678 confining it to one company was considered very disastrous to the planters. 'The Quakers had been assiduously endeavoring to convert the Negroes; but in 1680 the Legislature Prohibited (the attendance of slaves in the meetings of that mild and inoffensive society.'

In 1680 Sir Richard Dutton was Governor, and among his council was Michael Terril. In 1681 the conduct of Governor Dutton was so "extremely tyrannical and oppressive" that many families abandoned the country. Legislative interposition was resorted to as a check to 'the consequent decline in population. In 1688 there were alarming reports of a conspiracy among the slaves to murder the white male inhabitants. In 1692 the decline of the colony was most rapid.

The depredations of the French, and the failure of the government to adopt measures to protect trade, disheartened the people. The Barbadians had to outfit two large vessels, 'to afford a feeble security to the remains of their almost ruined commerce.' An epidemic of disease raged throughout the island.

In 1698, the country was suffering under accumulated evils of tempest, pestilence, and war. Many principal planters, were entirely ruined, and about forty sugar works were totally abandoned. It is not to be wondered at that, during the last quarter of the Seventeenth century, there was a large movement to the mainland, and that many found their way to Virginia.

In 1702 there was another conspiracy of slaves. In 1704, W. Terrill, was a member of the Assembly from St. Lucy's, and Michael Terril was still a member of the Governor's Council. In August, 1704, Maycock and Terrill late representatives from St. Lucy's were guilty of acts of "illegal violence," and were ordered to be, prosecuted; but they "were clandestinely taken from the island by Captain Martin of the Blackwell frigate.

The same year, Wm. Terrill, with others, signed an address to the Queen, protesting against the acts of the Governor and Assembly. He was also one of the seceders from the Assembly. Michael Terril was suspended by the Governor, "as one of the four most turbulent members of the Council.' The four were George Lillington, David Ramsey, Benjamin Cryer and Michael Terrill. The offence for which Maycock and Terrill were particularly ordered to be prosecuted, was encouraging a Mr. Curl to assume and exercise the office of sheriff, and when they escaped Curl went with them. The question suggests itself whether this Mr. Curl may have settled in Virginia, and he or his descendants given name to "Chur's" on James River below Richmond.

About 1686 Richard Blome published a book on "The Dominions and Territories in America of King James II." With his account of Barbadoes is printed a map of the Island by Robert Morden, without date. It was probably based upon the map published with Richard Ligon's book in 1673, from facts learned after 1647. This map prints the name of Terrell in St. Lucy's Parish, near the north-east coast.

In John Camben Hodden's, Lists of Emigrants in what purports to be "A true and perfect list of all ye names of ye inhabitants in ye Parrish of Christ Church, with an exact account of all ye land,

white servants and Negs within ye said parrish taken this 22nd December 1679. appear the names of -- Samuell Terrill; Christopher Clark; Francis Clark; and Robert Tyler. This indicates that the Terrills, who appear on the map published in 1750 as of Christ Church Parish, had been preceded by a Terrill as early as 1679.

The map of Barbadoes, published with Bryan Edwards "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," in 1793, gives the name Tyrrell as connected with plantations in St Lucy's Parish and in Christ Church Parish, at opposite ends of the island. On maps of the Island of Tobago, which lies some one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Barbadoes, is Tyrrell's Bay at the north-east point. As Admiral Richard Tyrrell was in command of a squadron among those West India Islands, about 1763, it is more than probable the bay was named after him.

James H. Terrell of New Vienna, Ohio, writes: I find about the beginning of the seventeenth century, a John Terrell was Governor of one of the West Indies; who was possibly one of the brothers that came out to the Colonies about 1660."

This reference is undoubtedly to the same John Tyrrell mentioned by General W. H. H. Terrell in the following account: 'Near the Virginia coast line in North Carolina lies the county of Tyrrell, one of the oldest counties in the Province and one of the precincts of the Lords Proprietors. It forms the first part of the main land of this continent, discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh on his first voyage in 1584. It derived its name from Sir John Tyrrell who owned that part of the province which had been originally granted, in 1663, by Charles II. to his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Lord Ashley.' See Wheeler's History of North Carolina, from which the above was taken.

TERRELLS ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA

I may be best to first give the various traditions and surmises that have been furnished by members of the family, with such comments as, are suggested by ascertained facts, whilst the facts themselves are not consecutive enough to justify any positive theories. Possibly the exploding of traditions and the plain statement of such facts as have been ascertained may lead to a more careful search among books, papers and records, and to a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the history of the family.

One tradition handed down by the descendants of Thomas Terrell son of Henry Terrell, son of William Terrell, is as follows: "James, William and John Terrell of Scotch and English descent, brothers, came to America as hunters for King James II, of England. They settled in Gloucester County, Virginia; and for their great dexterity in hunting, they were awarded by the King 1500 acres of land each, which they settled in Hanover, Caroline and King George (probably King William is meant) counties.

One branch of the family descended from William and Sarah Terrell. They had three sons; Henry, James and David, who removed to, and settled in Caroline county. Henry married Anna Chiles, and had two sons, Thomas and Henry."

This tradition is erroneous in several particulars. James II reigned from 1685 to 1689. Long before this period the Terrells had appeared in Virginia; in fact as early as 1637, when one, Thomas Terrell is recorded as an immigrant. This was during the reign of Charles I. He was followed by

James Tyrrell in 1648; Edward Tirrell in 1653; Morrice Tirrell is 1653; Richmond Terrell in 1656; Robert Terrell in 1656; Edward Terrell in 1658; Richard Terrell in 1658; Robert Terrill in 1666; Henry Tirrell in 1668; William Tyrrell in 1670; Thomas Terrill in 1678 and Richard and Robert Tirrell in 1683; all before the reign of James II began. There has been found no record indicating grants, by King James, or by any other king, of lands to any of the Terrells for services as hunters or for services of any kind.

There are a good many conveyances by the Government in the name of the King to various, Terrells, in 1656 of 640 acres in New Kent County, and all in consideration of money paid. Thomas and Henry Terrell were sons of Henry Terrell and Anna Chiles, but their grandparents were William and Susanna (not Sarah) Terrell. They had two sisters Anna and Betty, of the whole blood, and several brothers and sisters of the half-blood. There is not a particle of testimony that any of the Terrells had Scotch blood; so this tradition must be rejected almost entirely.

Another tradition was communicated by Mrs. C. E. Wingfield of Washington, Georgia who writes that it is a copy of old record which she received from a cousin several years ago, as follows: Sometime in the latter part of the Seventeenth century, William and Joel emigrated from England to America. Joel went to New York. William settled in Hanover County, Virginia. I do not know whom he married, or whether he came to the Colonies a married or single man. He was a tall, hungry looking man, with black hair and eyes, large mouth and nose; very honorable and high minded, but very exacting, in his dealings with other men.

He was very poor, but worked hard, raised tobacco and bought African slaves, until he became very wealthy. He had no daughter that I know of. His sons were Joel, John, James and Timothy. John lived and died in Granville county, North Carolina; and Timothy in Chatham.

Joel married Elizabeth Oxford. His sons were William, Richmond, Henry and Peter. His daughters were Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Garland.

William, (son of Joel) was a man of small stature, and very plain in his habits; but he ranked the best man of his day.

Richmond (son of Joel) married a Dericot. of his family I know nothing

Peter (Son of Joel), was a large man, of very violent temper.

Henry (son of Joel) married a Dabney. of his family I know nothing.

William (named above as Son of Joel) married a Wingfield and had sons: Quaker Tom. Joel. Peter, William David and Richmond, but no daughters.

Peter (named above as son of Joel) also married a Wingfield, and had sons:

Joel, Thomas, John and Henry and one daughter, who married a Branham.

This Joel married a Butler, and had, sons, David, Edward, Joel and Peter. His grandchildren all live in Georgia.

Of these four sons of Peter, Thomas and John died without children.

Henry married a Blakey, and had sons: Peter, Charles and Joel and daughters, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Sarah Terrell now living in Texas. His sons are all dead.

Of the sons of William (son of Joel) namely, Quaker Tom, Joel, Peter, William, David and Richmond, I know nothing, except of Peter, David and Richmond.

Peter married a Jones and had sons; Charles, Joel, Peter and William. They are all dead, and their children live in Texas.

Richmond married a Butler, and had sons; William and Edward, and daughters, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Crafton and Miss Susan Terrell. Of these, Edward never married; William married a Mrs. Sadler, and had one son Richmond and, three daughters, living, at Eatonton, Georgia.

David (son of William) married a Shelton, and his sons were Eli and Shelton, who never married. His daughters were Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Butler, and Misses Sarah and Rebecca Terrell. His grandchildren live in Georgia."

This tradition seems to relate to the line of Joel Terrell, of which some details will be hereafter given. There were so many William Terrells, that it may, be doubted whether the one mentioned here was the immigrant. The name of Joel has appeared in one branch of Terrells at the north and this is the only fact which bears upon the possibility of Joel Terrell being a brother of William and as original immigrant. It would have been natural for William Terrell to have named a son after his brother Joel, if he had such a brother.

But there is positive evidence of the existence of a William Terrell about the period of the William alluded to in this tradition, who had sons, William, David, and Henry, indicating a different line. It will however, appear that there were two Williams among the immigrants to Virginia.

In this connection, and confirming this tradition, is the following from Joel Terrell, Jr., of Navasota, Texas: 'In the Seventeenth, century William Terrell emigrated from England to America. He settled, lived and died in Hanover County Virginia. His sons, so far as I can find out, were John, James, Joel and Timothy. John lived and (died in Chatham County, North Carolina. Joel was the father of Harry, Peter, William, and Richmond and of some daughters. William married Francis Wingfield and had six sons; Thomas (or, as he was sometimes called, Quaker Tom), Joel, Peter, William, David and Richmond.' This Joel Terrell, Jr. was a son of Joel W. Terrell, who was a grandson of Peter, son of Joel, son of William.

William Terrell, of Columbus Nebraska, thinks 'the Terrell ancestors came from Scotland.' His great grandfather, William Terrell was, born in Caroline County, Virginia; he was the father of Thomas J., and of Robert, of Georgia branch, William was probably brother of Robert R. Terrell of Bainbridge Georgia, and of the line of Joel Terrell.

Another tradition, furnished by LaFayette Philemon Terrell, of Decatur, Wise County Texas, is as follows: "The original Terrells came from England about the time of the Mayflower. The three that we spring from were John, James and William (or Edward). One of these died without offspring (William, I believe,). The other two settled in Virginia and raised large families. After some time James Terrell (from whom we spring), moved to South Carolina. He had three sons, Philemon (grandfather of the writer) and, it is thought James, and Edward.

It is clear that the writer of the foregoing is mistaken as to James Terrell who moved to South Carolina who was his great grandfather having been an original immigrant. The only date of

immigration connected with the name of James, found in 1648; whereas the great-grandfather of any living person could scarcely date further back than 1725 to 1750.

But that he is descended from James Terrell, an immigrant, is quite satisfactorily proven by the fact that he is possessed of a pair of pure silver knee buckles, which have engraved on them the initials "J. T." with the date "1657." They are said to have been owned by the first James Terrell the line of the eldest sons of his descendants. They are very interesting relics, proving conclusively that in 1657, one James Terrell settled here, whether had come about that time or in 1648. In fact they are about the only authentic item of testimony connecting the present race of Terrells with the middle of the Seventeenth century. Traditions are uncertain and illusory. These knee-buckles, with an engraved name and date, are a fact, about which no suspicion as to authenticity can be fairly entertained.

Another tradition, furnished by Robert R. Terrell, of Bainbridge, Georgia, is, that 'a Terrell, a Toombs (ancestor of Robert Toombs, of Georgia), and a Wingfield, came from England, and settled in Louisa and Goochland counties; that one of each family moved to Georgia in 1793."

Louisa and Goochland counties were not set off and named till the Eighteenth century; Goochland in 1727 and Louisa in 1742, long after the Terrells were in New Kent and Hanover counties.

The following account, partly tradition, was furnished by Thomas F. Terrell, of Paducah, Kentucky, who is the son of Chiles Terrell, son of Jonathan, son of David, son of William: 'Copied from Chiles Terrell's Bible, which was presented by him to his wife in 1823. 'Chiles Terrell was the eldest son of Jonathan Terrell and Margaret his wife, whose maiden name was Hunnicut. They were married on James River in Powhatan county, Virginia, then removed to Albemarle county, Virginia, where the said Chiles Terrell was born (viz on O-My-Chunck, creek), and lived there two or three years; when he was moved to Caroline county, Virginia by his parents, and raised on the farm adjacent to that of his grandfather, David Terrell, who came from England as a British Trooper long before the Revolution, he married a woman whose maiden name was Chiles, and became a Quaker or Friend. They raised eleven children. Jonathan was his father's youngest son!

With reference to this tradition that David Terrell "came from England as, a British Trooper" it may be said that there is no evidence to sustain it, except this statement of his grandson, Chiles Terrell. Jonathan Terrell, the father of Chiles, was a child when his father, David, died, and could not have received any information direct. It is curious if Jonathan got such facts from any reliable source, when his brothers, several of whom were men when their father died, had no such information.

In fact David Terrell was a son of William and Susanna Terrell. During 1723, When he could scarcely have attained his majority, his father and mother conveyed to him, a tract of land in Caroline county (then King William) Virginia. He seems to have made that his home the remainder of his life. Somewhere about 1730-35, he became a Quaker. There is nowhere, except in this tradition, any intimation that he was a soldier. The surroundings all indicate that he was born in Hanover county, Virginia, and resided with his father, who was a prosperous planter The connection of the name of David Terrell with service as a British Trooper has no rational explanation unless it should prove that some other ancestor was a "Trooper", and the tradition simply fixed upon the wrong person.

The only Terrell name, yet discovered, associated with, that species of service, is that given in "The Army List Of Roundheads and Cavaliers, containing the names of the officers in the Royal and Parliamentary Armies of 1642;" in which Tho. Terrill is put down as a Captain of Troop Horse No. 48", under the command of William, Earl of Bedford, in the Parliamentary army, a Judge of the Comomon Pleas, and one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to Oliver Cromwell." It is possible these names represent the same person. It is just possible that at tradition, relating to service as a 'Trooper' may have gone back to this person; or it may be some other Terrill served in that line in an humbler position;but if so he was not named David. One Tho. Terrell appears as an immigrant to Virginia in 1637, and another "Tho. Terrill" in 1678.

Another tradition supplied by Mrs. P. W. Ricks, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, as a part of a Terrell family record, collected by Benzette Williams, is as follows: "According to the best historical and traditional evidence we can get, the family of Terrell is of Anglo-Norman origin, and was founded in England by Sir Walter Tyrell, a Norman Knight, about A. D. 1066 when the Conqueror took possession of that country. The ancient orthography of the name was Tyrell, Terrail, Tyrrell &c., until the form of Terrell was adopted several centuries ago, and it has generally been so spelled since.

From this Anglo-Norman stock descended three brothers William James, and John Terrell, of English birth who during the protectorate of Oliver, Cromwell being Quakers and greivously persecuted on account of their religion, passed over into Ireland as English Colonists "within the pale", and after a temporary residence, emigrated from thence to America, the date being sometime between the years 1665 and 1700. William Terrell settled in the Colony of Virginia, One settled in New England.

Another tradition, current with the branch of the family for which this record was made, is that "three brothers" were sent to Virginia by King James II, about 1687 as explorers and huntsmen for the crown, and that they were each awarded for services a royal grant of fifteen hundred acres of land in the counties of Hanover, Caroline and King George. They are said to have first settled in Gloucester County. William Terrell married a woman named Sarah, her maiden name not known." The 'huntsmen' part of this tradition is the same heretofore given and commented on. That part which says the three brothers were Quakers, and came by way of Ireland, is not sustained by any known facts. There is no evidence that any Terrells were Quakers before 1730, nearly one hundred years after the first Terrell appeared in Virginia; and it is clear that the first immigrants were not members of the Society of Friends.

Judge A. W. Terrell; of Austin, Texas, son of Dr. Christopher Johnson Terrell, who was the son of Edward Terrell and his second wife Jane Johnson; which Edward was son of David Terrell, 2nd., son of the original David Terrell; communicates a tradition and some facts relative to the Jug in his possession. He derived the tradition and a portion of the facts from his great-aunt, Judith Terrell, sister of Edward, a Quaker maiden, who lived to old age, and took great satisfaction in the contemplation of her ancestry. On her mother's side she was descended from Benjamin Johnson, who is said to have been the son of Sir William Johnson, whose wife, Penelope Massie, was said to have been descended from Lord Ashley, Earl of Shaftsbury.

Benjamin Johnson married Agnes Clark, daughter of Christopher Clark. Charles Lynch, Joseph Anthony and Thomas Moorman married daughters of Christopher Clark, and the descendants of four sisters intermarried frequently during the succeeding hundred years.

Judge Terrell's statement is as follows: "The jug (a plain old piece of crockery, silver bound, given to Aunt Judith in her early girlhood by her grandmother, as a relic of Anna Terrell, brought by her from England more than two hundred years ago) is tall and of antique shape, and had been delivered to my aunt as one which had been transmitted from sire to son of my race. She said that she who brought over the jug was called "the fair Annie," being very beautiful that there was a mystery about her, and no one in America ever knew of her family; that the servants who attended her on the voyage to America themselves knew her nothing of her maiden name.

Whether she came with her husband or afterwards, I did not inquire. My grandfather, who was a great hunter, and, being a Quaker, had no relish for strong drink, dedicated the jug of gentle Annie to the use of holding neats foot oil to grease his gun-locks with. For seventy years after his death it remained unused and carefully preserved by my old aunt. When it came into my possession, I determined to restore it to what I assumed was its original use, when the family were Church of England people.

But for some months it was true to its Quaker training; for, though the chemist of our State University did his best, the odor of the neats foot oil of a hundred years ago refused to depart. The chemist at last triumphed; and now when some wandering kinsman visits me, we drink to the memory of the "Fair Annie"

This jug is a fact, and there can be reason to doubt its antiquity, nor of its being brought from England. It was possibly the property, Ann Terrell, who, as will hereafter appear, was mentioned as an immigrant in 1878, and who probably actually arrived a few years before. Among the names mentioned with hers are those of some Negroes, indicating the probability that, if they came on the same vessel, it sailed from or touched at the West Indies.

There is a tradition among the descendants of Henry Terrell, brother of the original David, that there was some mystery about Anna Chiles, the first wife of Henry, and she was spoken of as the "mysterious Anna." It is possible, if there was any mystery, it was applied to the original Ann, who was probably the grandmother of both David and Henry.

To leave traditions, which are not consistent with one another, there are some records extant in Virginia, which must, in the main, represent facts, and, so far as they go, may be accepted as accurate history.

As an introduction to these, the following, from General Terrell is pertinent. He mentions that one of the corporators or grantees of the Old Virginia Company, which was chartered by James I, was Francis Tyrrell, of London. The charter included several hundred grantees and provided that "the grantees and their successors shall be known and incorporated by name of the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia, whether go in their persons to be planters there in the plantations, or whether they go not, but

adventure their moneys, goods or chattels; that they shall be one body or Commonalty perpetual, etc."

Citing Smith's History Of Virginia (Appendix) this Francis Tyrrell may have been, and probably was of the Terrell family of Essex, near London, and his connection with this adventure may have had some effect in directing the attention of the members of the family towards emigration to the West Indies and Virginia. He seems to have been the first of the name in any manor connected with the movement to this continent.

It may be well, also, to reproduce from the original lists of persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels etc. who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600--1700, by John Cambden Hotten, notices of two of the name. Tho. Terrill. eighteen years of age, is mentioned as sailing in a vessel from London for the Island of St. Christopher 19th. of December, 1635; and James Terrill twenty years of age as sailing from the Downes, in the Falcon from London for the Island of Barbadoes 25th. December, 1635.

As heretofore stated, the tide of emigration, in the early settlement of America, flowed by way of the West Indies. Many persons spent the winter in the warm climate of the south; others stayed for longer periods. There was a continuous movement from the West Indies to Virginia, Maryland and Carolina.

The Colonial Land Records, still to be seen, at Richmond, Virginia, give the names of Terrells, either as immigrants or land purchasers, or as both, as of the dates mentioned below, viz:

Tho . Terrell, immigrant, May 18, 1637;
James Tyrrell, immigrant, June 12, 1648;
Katharine Terrell, immigrant, Jan'y 10, 1649;
Edward Tirrell, immigrant, Feby. 1, 1653;
Richmond Terrell, immigrant and purchaser, Nov. 28, 1656;
Robert Terrill, immigrant, Nov. 28, 1656;
Edward Terre11, immigrant, July 10, 1658;
Rich, Terrell, immigrant, July 10, 1658
Robert Terrill, immigrant, Nov. 12, 1666
Hen. Tirrell, immigrant, Sept. 20, 1667;
Robt. Terrill, immigrant, Sept. 20, 1667;
Wm. Tirrell, immigrant, Sept. 20, 1667;
Robert Tirrell, immigrant Sept. 20, 1668;
Ann Terrill, immigrant, May 31, 1678.
Tho. Terrill, immigrant, Nov. 20 1678
Wm. Tyrrell, immigrant, Feby. 27, 1670
Wm. Tyrrell, 1656

[Editor' Note: last entry is handwritten. We have no way of knowing if it was merely overlooked. However, the missing data between the name and the year indicates that this was probably added based upon the then accepted theory that the brothers, William & Richmond, came at the same time. DFB]

To stimulate immigration to Virginia, the government granted 50 acres of land to any immigrant paying his own way to the colony, or to any one paying the passage of another. The deeds usually specified the names of those for whose arrival the grant was made, and some details may be interesting.

The first deed that refers to any Terrell was a grant to Edward Major of 450 acres of land in "Upper Norfolk County, at Nansamond River -- for the transportation of nine persons, dated 13th of May, 1637. The nine persons named were Edward Major, the grantee, Tho. Terrell, William Beates, William Young, Arthur Purnell, John Ripple, Richard Grigson, Jane Grigson and John Griffith. This is the earliest record evidence found of a Terrell coming to Virginia.

The next was a grant to Lewis Burwell of 2350 acres, on the north side of York river by Boswell Creek, on the southwardside thereof, for the transportation of forty-seven persons, dated 12th. of June, 1648. Among the named were nine women, or girls, of which Eliza Clay was one. Of the men, or boys, named were James Tyrrill, Francis Burwell and Thomas Vane.

"On the 10th. of January, 1649 a grant of 600 acres in Northumberland County was made to Thomas Spake, for the transportation of twelve persons; among whom were Katherine Terrell, Ann King, Edward King, Anna Chandler and Alice Crooke.

On 1st. of February, 1653, a grant of 350 acres in Lancaster County was made to Toby Horton for the transportation of seven persons, including Morris Tirrell.

November 8th., 1653, there was conveyed to Joseph Croshan 1750 acres in York County on the South side of York River, "behind the land of Capt. John West, called Cheemock for the transportation of thirty-five persons, among whom was Edward Terrell.

The grants made to Terrells will be numbered in their order.

1st. The next grant was made November, 1656 to Richmond Terrell, of "640 acres in New Kent County, Southwest Yorke River," for the transportation of thirteen persons, as follows: Richmond Terrell, Robert Terrell, mentioned "three several times." Marth. Kirke, Thos. Elsford, Israel Hardeman, Nicholas Jarsey, Dorathy Gibson, Wm. Spiltamore, Francis Cole, Thos. Knight and David Cansey. Why Robert Terrell was named and counted "three several times" is not explained. It would have been remarkable had there been three of the same name aboard one vessel.

[Editor's Note: Richmond's brother Robert traded or conducted business between Virginia and England, usually staying with their brother "William, merchant of London." It is believed (over one hundred years after Carroll compiled this) that Richmond paid his passage several times and claimed land for each incident. DFB]

There is a record of a deed of 2750 acres in New Kent County, south side of York river, under date of 8th. of February, 1658, to Charles Edmonds for the transportation of, fifty-five persons, including Edward Terrell and Rich. Terrell. After the name of Tho. Tatloe are the words "assigned by John Davis, and after the name Francis Griggs, comes "and four Negroes, assigned by William Hughes to Jno. Davis and by him to Edmonds." These assignments, indicate that people that paid

passages and did not care to enter land, took certificates and sold them. They also suggest that the persons named did not necessarily arrive in the same vessel. It may be inferred that the deeds were probably not executed for some time after the arrival of the immigrants; so that the Terrells named doubtless came to Virginia sometime, more or less, before the dates of the grants, possibly in some cases a year or two prior.

The mention of "four Negroes" in this list of persons, is conclusive that at least they came from the West Indies or the Bermudas, and raise a presumption that the others were from the same place. At that time Negroes were unknown in England, except as curiosities.

On the 10th. of July, 1658 a deed was made to Charles Axell and Anthony Haynes of 600 acres, in the county of New Kent for the transportation of Edward Terrell, John Vauned, Geo. Gooding, Eliz. Panfack, Thos. Jones, Belinda Hayes, Elizabeth Street, Symon Perry, Tho. Hinde, Rice Hill, Jno. Rose, and Jno. Lackman.

As Edward Terrell is named in the foregoing deed as well as here, it is too difficult to explain why, unless there were two distinct persons of that name, possibly one a boy, or unless a fraud may have been perpetrated upon the Government. It may well be surmised that a majority of the Terrells named were children of the others, or otherwise related, and came along to join their elders, in the natural and probable course, of emigration.

The next grant is dated 12th. of November, 1666 and covers 343 acres in the county of Charles City, "to Robert Burgesse, for the transportation of seven persons including Robert Terrill.

The next mention of any of the name was under the date of 20th. of September, 1667, when a deed was made to George Morris and John Long of 1600 acres, some five miles into the woods, upon the branches of Major Andrew Gilson's creeke above and adjoining to the land belonging formerly to Mr. John Pate", no county mentioned for the transportation of two and thirty persons. In the list of persons appear the names of Hen. Tirrell, twice Robert Tirrell and Wm. Tirrell.

Another deed, dated 20th. of April 1668, conveyed to Rock Church 550 acres, in lower Norfolk County, "partly by bill of sale and for the transportation of one person, Robert Tirrell.

2nd. Another dated 27th. February, 1670, conveys to Richmond Terrell 600 acres, on the branches of the Chickahominy, Swamp, in New Kent county, bounding on George Smith, among whom were Wm. Tyrrell and John Clark.

This was the second tract of land in New Kent county, that was bought from, the Government by Richmond Terrell, and both were south-west of York river. At the time of this purchase New Kent county included the present New Kent, Hanover and Louisa counties. The Chickahominy runs along the west of New Kent and the north-east of Henrico counties.

The next is a grant, to John Wray, assignee of Jno. Webb of 1200 acres, "lying in New Kent county, on the south side of Yorke' river, and, on ye branches of Matchumps and Crumps creeks" 'for the transportation of four and twenty persons', dated 31st. May, 1678. The persons named are Jno. Claiborne, Jane Claiborne, Job Henry, Wm. Sedwick, Wm. Sevicks, Netho Duns; Wm. Constables, Richd. Green, Rebecca Argar, Nat. Upton, Geo. Heriot, Brid. Killington, Ann Terrill,

Eliz. Downeman, Sar. an Indian; Mingo, Jack, and Guy, Negroes; Joss, an Indian; and Tho. Robells.

If these people were all on one vessel, it is clear they came by way of the West Indies, or the Bermudas, at one or the other of which the Indians and Negroes were probably received aboard. The whites may have shipped at the islands, or may have come from England direct. At present there seems no probability of settling the question.

It will, however, appear hereafter that a tradition, in one branch of the family, speaks of a jug brought from England by Ann Terrell, an ancestress. If this be the Ann Terrell referred to, she was probably coming to America to Join her husband. Crump's creek, referred to in the description of the land conveyed, is in the present Hanover county, and not far from, Cedar creek, a center of Terrell settlements.

The next deed in order is one to Jno. Wells and Thos. Derrick, of 363 acres in Stafford county, dated 20th. November, 1678, for the transportation of seven persons, as follows: Tho. Terrill, Tho. Marshall, Wm. Smith, Geo. Smith, Amos Burgiss, Jane Frizell and Jane Sanders.

3rd., Robert Tirrell next appears, as a purchaser of land. The Government granted him, on the 10th, of April, 1682, 170 acres, "lying in St Stephens Parish in the county of New Kent on the north side of Mattapony river, behind the lands of Major William Wyatt--being due unto the said Robert Tirrell for the transportation of four persons", as follows: Robert Stanton, William Stanton, James Lina, and Thos. Shedwell. The Mattapony, at this time ran through New Kent county, it formed the south-west boundary thereof, and the North-east of King William County.

When Caroline county was erected from King and Queen, King William and Essex counties in 1727, the Mattapony ran through its center. Caroline county was, for many years an important focus of the Terrell family; and this land was probably located in that county. This appears to have been the third purchase of land in Virginia from the Government by a Terrell. What may have been bought of individuals at an early day is difficult, if not impossible to discover.

By deed dated 28th. of September, 1683, the Government granted to Sarah Allen 700 acres of land in the county of New Kent, on the south side of York river, for the transportation of the following persons; Richard Tirrell, Thos. Elsford, Israel Hardman, Dorothy Gilson, Tho. Knight, Robert Tirrell, named four times, and Ara Cole.

It may be remarked upon this conveyance, that in the deed, heretofore mentioned, to Richmond Terrell, under date of November, 1656, or twenty-seven years prior to this, the name of Richmond Terrell, Robt. Terrell, three-times, Thos. Elsford, Israel Hardman, Dorothy Gilson, and Thomas Knight, given as the persons whose transportation was paid by Richmond Terrell.

This duplication of the identical names indicates clearly that there must have been some imposition upon the Government, and shows that Robert Terrell was in Virginia prior to November, 1656, and is not to be counted as an immigrant in 1683. The probability is that the name Richard Tirrell, in the last deed, may have been intended for Richmond Terrell, as given in the former conveyance. Since it is so apparent that the same name is used in various deeds, it will be safe to assume that the

persons thus duplicated came to Virginia at or before the date he was at first mentioned. If this theory be accepted, it will reduce the number of immigrants, and leave the names and dates of arrival about as follows:

Tho. Terrell, A. D. 1637; James Tyrrell A. D. 1648; Katherine Terrell A. D. 1649; Edward Tirrell A. D. 1653; Morrice Tirrell A. D. 1653; Richmond Terrell, A. D. 1656; Robert Terrell, A. D. 1656; Richard Terrell A. D. 1658; Henry Tirrell, A. D. 1667; William Terrill, A. D. 1667; Ann Terrill A. D. 1678, William Tyrrell is also mentioned in 1670, only three years after the first illusion to him, and he may be treated as a boy merely or a duplication; whilst the name of Tho. Terrill appears a second time, after forty-one years. He may have been a second immigrant of the name.

It is most probable that some of these were children. Take the case of Robert Terrell, who first appeared in 1656 with Richmond Terrell. He is associated with Richmond Terrell, and may be conjectured to have been his son. He did not appear as a purchaser of land until 1682, or twenty-six years after his arrival, giving him to grow to maturity and begin to accumulate property.

In these abstracts of deeds the name is spelled as recorded; but in, as least one of the records, the name is written twice differently.

4th. The next deed found is one to Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell and Thomas Correll (or Carroll), dated 20th. November 1683, conveying "720 acres of land, lying in New Kent county, on the south side of Yorke river, upon the branches, of Chickahominy Swamp--470 acres by purchase and 250 acres for the transportation of five persons, Wm. Thorne, Wm. Dorson, Rich'd Stephens, Thomas Kirby and Alice Rice.

At that time it was unusual for property to be brought in the name of a wife. The presumption is that Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell was a widow probably carrying on planting for herself and children. The only clue to her husband is that this land is described as situated in New Kent county, on the south side of York river, upon the branches of Chickahominy Swamp, whereas the deed of February 27th., 1670, to Richmond Terrell was for 600 acres 'upon the branches of Chickahominy swamp in New Kent county', and the one dated 28th. of November, 1656 to Richmond Terrell was for 640 acres "in the county of New Kent and on the south-west side of Yorke" indicating the probability that Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell, in 1683 was the widow of the Richmond Terrell of 1656 and 1670, adding to the possessions of her husband by the purchase of adjoining or neighboring lands.

Without access to the records of New Kent county, of about those dates, which are believed to have been destroyed, there seems to be no possibility of verifying this conjecture. The Christian name Elizabeth has been continuously used among the descendants of William and Susanna Terrell to this day. Whether it came from this Elizabeth Terrell is probable, but not clear. As Richmond Terrell in 1670 seems to have received land for the transportation of William Terrell, it is within the range of probability that, if he was the same William who married Susanna, or the father of that William, the name of Elizabeth may have been adopted by reason of relationship or association.

This Richmond Terrell first appearing in Virginia in 1656, might very easily have been the son of James Tyrrell, who appeared in Virginia in 1648, if he was the same James who in 1635, at the age of 20, sailed from England for the Barbadoes; or the son of Thomas Terrill who in the same year, sailed for St. Christopher's, if he was the Thomas who appeared in Virginia in 1637.

In those days, men married young. The more rational surmise is that he was the son or relative of James, and followed after him to Virginia in 1656. No tradition in the family fixes upon Richmond Terrell as one of the original settlers whilst all seem to agree that James and William were brothers and if not the first here, the progenitors of the present race. As to the first Thomas who appeared, he may have died without issue, and the name, as afterwards used in some branches of the family, may have been taken from Thomas Terrill who seems to have been an immigrant in 1678 and to have come over the same year that Ann Terrill came; and who might, well have been a boy and possibly the son of Ann, who was possibly the wife of William.

[Editor's note: I must disagree with the above statement that "In those days, men married young." In those days, GIRLS married young and one as young as eighteen might be considered an old maid. Men on the other hand were the breadwinners. Unless a young man was engaged in farming or some other business with his father and living on the family property, it took a minimum of 8 to 10 YEARS for him to accumulate enough property to support a wife and children. Men were usually 10 or more years older than their wives. DFB]

The two Williams mentioned as coming in 1667 and 1670 may have been the same person, since it is clear that duplications of names were made, whether fraudulently or not. The especial reason for this conjecture as to Ann, as well as Elizabeth has been a prominent name in the line of William and Susanna, in which also appears the tradition that an ancestress of that name, some two hundred years ago, brought over a jug, now in possession of Judge A. W. Terrell of Texas who is, descended from the original David Terrell, who was a son of William and Susanna.

If this surmise be correct William, husband of Susanna, was probably of the second generation, and son of William and Ann. The deed to Elizabeth Terrell is the last grant made by the Government during the seventeenth century to any of the name but in this connection it may be best to follow out the line of land purchases so far as the same is shown by the Colonial records. It will give some idea of the course of emigration of the family in Virginia and Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, beginning in New Kent county, south of York River, and running through Hanover, King William, Caroline, Louisa, Albemarle Goochland, Bedford and other counties.

5th. William Terrell, on the 16th. of June, 1714, or thirty-one years after the purchase by Mrs. Elizabeth Terrell; forty-seven years after the first mention of the arrival of Wm. Tyrrell; received a deed by purchase of 300 acres of land "on the, south-west side of Polecat swamp, in King William County, the present Caroline county." It is understood in the land office, that persons mentioned as immigrants, for whose passage lands were granted usually arrived two or three years prior to the dates of the deeds in which they were named. This rule would fix the arrival of the first William Tirrell, about fifty years before the date of this deed, and would make it highly improbable that the William who was a purchaser in 1714 was the same person. Indeed, unless the first William came over as a boy, and lived longer than the pioneers of Virginia generally lived, it may be accepted that he was not actively engaged in the purchase of land in 1714, and, as will appear, as late as, 1718. The next purchase by William Terrill, was made March 23rd., 1715, of 100 acres on the north side of Pamunky river, in King, William County.

7th. The next by William Terrell and Robert Chandler, was made April 1st., 1717, and covered, 300 acres on the south side of the south fork of Polecat swamp, in King William county, now Caroline county. An Ann or Anna Chandler was mentioned as an immigrant in the same deed with Katherine Terrell, under date of January 10th, 1649.

8th. William Terrell, and his son William, on the 18th. March 1717, bought 400 acres on the north side of Polecat swamp, in King William county, now Caroline county.

9th. William Terrell described as of New Kent County, (probably present Hanover) on the 22nd. of January, 1718, was the purchaser of "400 acres on both sides of the north fork of the south fork of Polecat creek, St. John's Parish, King William county" (now Caroline County).

10th. On the same 22nd. January, 1718, William Terrell Sr., of New Kent county, received a deed of "220 acres on both sides of the north fork of Polecat creek St. John's Parish," in the same county. These six tracts of land were clearly situated in the present Caroline county (created in 1727), in the neighborhood where many of the descendants of William and Susanna Terrell resided for fifty years after these purchases, and where some of them are yet resident.

11th. The next purchase, in the order of dates, was made by William Terrell, Junior, under date of July 12th 1718, and was of 174 acres on the main fork, and on the north side of the north fork of Polecat swamp, St. John's Parish, King William county-- now Caroline county.

12th. On the 9th of July, 1724, Joel Terrell of King William county (doubtless the present Caroline) bought "400 acres in St. Margaret's Parish, King William county, adjoining William Terrell's 220 acre tract." This 220 acre tract was undoubtedly the tract bought by William Terrell, senior, January 22nd. 1718; and the description would naturally lead to the conclusion that William Terrell, senior, was then alive. It appears from the original parchment deed, yet extant in the hands of Lynch M. Terrell that 255 acres of this tract, apparently forfeited by, Joel Terrell was, on the 16th. day of April, 1769, conveyed by the Government by John Chiles; and that it was purchased by Henry Terrell and assigned to John Chiles The deed reads: "Whereas by our patent, under the seal of this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, bearing date the 9th. day of July, 1724, there was granted unto Joel Terrell one certain tract or parcel of land, containing 400 acres, then in King William county, now Caroline county;" and goes on to cite that 255 acres has vested in John Chiles, and conveys the same to him. The description calls for "a white oak, a corner of Manoah Chiles' land; and for Martin's land; and Woodfork's line." The land patent is signed 'Botetourt', who was the Governor.

13th. On the 22nd. of February, 1724, a purchase of 237 acres "on the south side of the north fork of Polecat creek, in St. Margaret's Parish, King William county, was made by William Terrell, of King William county." It is possible this purchase was by William Terrell, Jr. but probably it was by his father; then, he had removed from New Kent County (now Hanover) to King William county (now Caroline, between 1718 and 1724).

14th. and 15th. The next, two purchases were by Joel Terrell under dates of September 18th. and 28th., 1728, and covered 481 acres and 217 acres, respectively, in. St. Margaret's Parish, King

William county (now Caroline). These were after the erection of Caroline county, but so near the time that a mistake in naming the county might easily have been made.

16th. Then Joseph Terrell, of New Kent county, on the 27th. of September, 1729, bought 400 acres in Hanover county, adjoining the Netherlans, Sharp, Brown, and Cock lands.

17th. John Tirrell of Caroline county, on the 28th. of September, 1730, appears to have bought two tracts of 400 acres each "in the first fork of the Rappadan river, in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania county." These deeds, though identical in description, are recorded separately, so they probably covered 800 acres. Orange county, the present Madison and Culpeper counties, was taken from Spotsylvania county in the year 1734, and the Rapidan flows between Orange county on its southern side, and Madison and Culpeper counties on the northern side. This land was probably located in the present Orange county, and there is yet a family of Terrills there.

Dr. Uriel Terrill, of Thorn Hill, Orange county was born in 1791. He wrote, in 1833, that he was the son of Oliver Terrill, who was the son, of John Terrill, who was the son of Robert Terrill; and that his great-grandfather, Robert Terrill, lived in Orange county, and died there about 1781, The tradition left by his great-grandfather was that the ancestors of the family came from England. William and Robert were Christian names in common use in this branch.

This Robert Terrill was probably early in the Eighteenth century and as John Terrill bought the above mentioned land in 1730, he was doubtless a man in years at the time and a contemporary of Robert, and so could not have been the grandfather of Dr. Terrill. It is probable that John Terrill who bought the land, was a brother of Robert Terrill, or nearly related to him. It is natural and in accordance with historic facts, that relatives should emigrate together or follow one another. As seen above, Robert Terrill was in 1682, a purchaser of land in St. Stephen's Parish, New Kent, now Caroline county; and he was not likely the progenitor of this branch of the family. It has also been surmised, that he was a son of or nearly related to Richmond Terrell.

18th. James Terrell on the 28th. of February, 1733, bought 400 acres "in Goochland county, on the north branch of Muddy creek." Goochland was formed from Hanover county in 1727, and included Albemarle, which was set off in 1744. This was probably, though not certainly, in the present Albemarle county.

19th. James Terrell on the 23rd. of March, 1733, was the purchaser of another 400 acre tract, "on the north fork of Muddy Creek, in Goochland county," giving him 900 acres in that neighborhood.

20th. William Terrill appears October 3rd. 1734, to have bought 600 acres in Spotsylvania county "on the head branches of the Rapadan river." This was probably in the present Orange county; though as the Rapidan has its sources in Madison and Culpeper, as well as in Orange, this cannot be, definitely settled. This William Terrill must have been a contemporary of Robert Terrill, great-grandfather of Dr. Uriel Terrill, and of John Terrill of Caroline county, the seventeenth Terrell purchaser as noted above; and as the names Robert, William and John were in common use in the Orange county branch it may be fairly assumed that these persons were the progenitors of, or nearly related to that branch. That John Terrell is mentioned as of Caroline county, suggests that he, and doubtless the others, were of the Terrell connection in that region.

21st. Joel Terrell and David Lewis, October 3rd., 1734, bought 2300 acres, "in Goochland county on Moor's crook, on the south side of the Rivanna river." This was undoubtedly in the present Albemarle county.

22nd. Joel Terrell and David Lewis, on July 6th., 1735, were the purchasers of 700 acres "in Goochland county, on the south branches of the Rivanna river, including the Piney Mountain." This was in the present Albemarle county.

One David Lewis married a Miss Terrell, believed to have been Ann or Anna probably about the beginning of the Eighteenth century, and his daughter Anna married a cousin, Joel Terrell, who, was probably the second of that name. These purchasers were doubtless the second Joel Terrell, and either his father-in-law or brother-in-law..

23rd. Richmond Terrill is of record June 5th., 1736, as the purchaser of 497 acres in Hanover county, adjoining Richard Bullock etc. 24th. Richmond Terrell has a deed dated April 11th., 1737, conveying 450 acres in Hanover county, between the lines of Thomas Ford, Major Carr, Joseph Temple, Richard Bullock, Jr., and John Whatley.

These two tracts were probably adjoining or neighboring properties, and, from their proximity to Maj. Carr, and from other facts known about Richmond Terrell, the inference is drawn that they lay in what is now Louisa county, near the line of Albemarle, or possibly in Albemarle. Albemarle was taken from Goochland, and Louisa from Hanover a few years after date of this deed; and as this was frontier country at that time, the line between Hanover and Goochland county may not have been definitely known.

25th. Henry Terrell, August 15th., 1737, bought 1750 acres in Goochland county, "on the branches of Mecham's on the north side of Ragged Mountain," etc. This property lay in the present Albemarle county, and is doubtless the same bequeathed by Henry Terrell to his sons, Thomas and Henry, by his will probated in 1760. This Henry Terrell was a son of William and Susanna Terrell, and a brother of the original David Terrell, and lived in Caroline county at the date of this deed, and until his death. The original deed of this land is still in existence, in the custody of Lynch M. Terrell, of Atlanta, Georgia, a descendent of Henry Terrell. It is a parchment and recites that George II etc., in consideration of Eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings, grants to Henry Terrell and his heirs, etc., 1750 acres, "in the county of Goochland on the branches of Mecham's river, on the north side of the Ragged Mountains, near Cucumber Mountain , and bounded as follows: to wit: "Beginning at a black oak in a bottom; and running by courses and distances, calling for trees and pointers; to be held in free and common succage, and not in capite or by Knight's service; paying a rent of one shilling for every fifty acres and to cultivate three acres in every fifty in three years or forfeit." Dated 20th. August, 1737, in the eleventh year of the reign of the King. Signed William Gooch, who was then Governor. Tape still attached, but the seal gone. Done at Williamsburg.

26th. David Terrell, June 10th., 1760, bought 400 acres and 375 acres, by two deeds, in Lunenburg county, on both sides of Shockoe creek. As the original David Terrell was dead at this time this must have been David, second, known as David Junior, who lived successively in Caroline, Louisa, and Campbell counties, and died in the year 1805, at the age of seventy-six.

27th. Joel Terrell, Jr., in June, 1760, bought 350 acres "in Albemarle county, on the south side of Rivanna river, on the branches of Meadow creek."

28th. Henry I Terrell, September 6th. 1760, bought 350 acres in Caroline county joining Williwm Terrell's, having been forfeited by Micajah Chiles for failing to pay quit rents.

29th. Pleasant Terrell, in July, 1762, bought 400 acres in Halifax county, on the branches of Fulton creek.

30th. Joel Terrell, July 28th., 1765 bought 328 acres in Albemarle county on the branches of Moor's creek. This was doubtless the Joel, Junior, above mentioned and probably the third of the name.

31st. Micajah Terrell, April 10th., 1780, was the purchaser of "376 acres in Amherst county, on the north side and adjoining the Fluvanna river, on both sides of Bolling's creek."

The present James river, above the confluence of the Rivanna, was known as the Fluvanna at time; and this tract must have been near Lynch's Ferry, afterwards Lynchburg.

32nd. Micajah Terrell, February 1st., 1781 bought 124 acres in Pittsylvania county, on both sides of Rockcastle creek."

33rd. Richard Terrell, with Richard Morris, on September 1st. 1782, bought 1000 acres, in Jefferson county (formerly Fincastle) on branches of Bear Grass creek, waters of the Ohio. This was near Louisville, Kentucky, then in Virginia.

34th. Henry Terrell bought, December 20th., 1782, 1455 acres "in Bedford county on both sides of Lick creek." David Terrell first, and his brother Henry had sons named Henry. This purchaser was one or the other of them. Campbell county was set off from Bedford in 1784, and this land may have been in Campbell.

35th. Samuel Terrell, with Martin Hawkins, May 30th., 1784, bought 400 acres in the county of Lincoln, on the west branch of Gilbert's creek, in Kentucky.

36th. The same persons in 1784, bought 1000 acres in Fayette county on Dry Branch of the south fork of Elkhorn Kentucky.

37th. Robert Terrill, on June 25th., 1784, purchased 100 acres in Lincoln county on the waters of Rockcastle, on the south side of Boon's Road, Kentucky. This was probably a brother of John Terrill, grandfather of Dr. Uriel Terrell, of Orange county. Dr. Terrell says his grandfather had a brother, Robert, who settled in Kentucky just before or immediately after Revolution.

During 1786 the following purchases were made by Samuel Terrell and Martin Hawkins:

38th. 1000 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky

39th. 1000 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky

40th. 1000 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky

41st. 1000 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky (Ashe's settlement)

42nd. 1000 acres in same county on waters of Salt river.

43rd. Richard Terrell, July 10th., 1786, bought 123 1/2 acres in Jefferson county, 'on the second island above the falls of the Ohio,' near Louisville, Kentucky.

During, 1787 the following purchases were made by Samuel Terrell and Martin Hawkins:

44th. 1000 acres in Fayette county, Kentucky;

45th. 1000 acres in Fayette county, Kentucky;

46th. 1000 acres in Nelson county, Kentucky;

47th. 1000 acres in Nelson county, Fork of Salt River.

48th. David Terrell, August 28th, 1787, was purchaser of 178 acres in Campbell county, Virginia "on the east side of Seneca creek". This was probably David the second.

49th. Richard Terrell, November 6th., 1787, bought 3000 acres in Jefferson county, Kentucky, 'on the waters of Floyd's creek.'

50th. Samuel Terrell and Martin Hawkins, March 17th., 1789, bought 1000 acres in "Fayette county, Kentucky, on Ross Run."

51st. Richard Terrell, December 16th., 1780, bought 1000 acres in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the south side of North Fork of Lickburg."

52nd. David Terrell, August 16th., 1794, bought 250 acres in the county of Botetourt, on the south side of Tinker's creek, Virginia. This was probably David, the second. His son David, third of the name, was then known as David, Junior.

53rd. Benjamin Terrel, May 25th. 1795, was the purchaser of 1300 acres in Pittsylvania county, Virginia "on the south side of Stanton river, and on both sides of Valentine creek."

54th. Chiles Terrell, April 17th. 1798, bought 15 acres in Albemarle county, 'on the north side of Rivanna river.

55th. George Terril, February 26th., 1801, was the purchaser of 160 acres "in Ohio county, on the waters of Grave creek," Virginia, now West Virginia. This was in the region of the above mentioned purchase of John Terrel, and suggests a probable near relationship between the two.

The inference from these records of purchases from the Government is that the Terrells, as planters, first settled in the present county of New Kent, between the York and James rivers.

The next place of settlement seems to have been in Hanover county, on Cedar Creek, a branch of the South Anna river.

From thence a movement was made into Caroline county, which remained a center for certain branches of the family from 1720 to the present time.

From Hanover and Caroline counties a movement was made to Louisa and Albemarle counties, a portion of the family going to Orange, Madison, and Culpeper counties.

From Caroline, Louisa and Albemarle counties the tide of emigration flowed into, Campbell county. From all these centers was, during the latter part of the Eighteenth and early in the Nineteenth centuries, a dispersion of the Terrells into Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, a portion of which movements is foreshadowed by the purchases of land above referred to.

It will appear that early in the Eighteenth century an emigration set in from Virginia to North and South Carolina; thence to Georgia, and thence to Texas; whilst early in the Nineteenth century there was a movement of Terrells into Mississippi, of which one of the blood, Charles Lynch, became Governor.

The family tree, with its roots in Virginia, now has branches in every southern and western State, and on the Pacific coast.

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