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Recently Discovered

English Ancestry

of

Gouverneur William Tracy

of Virginia

1620

and of his only son

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy

of Salem, Massachusetts

and Norwich, Connecticut

BY

DWIGHT TRACY, M. D., D. D. S.

NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY—NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL  
SOCIETY—CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL  
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MCMVIII





# F O R E W O R D

**T**HIS is the tragedy of a scion of one of the noblest families of Europe, who, reared in an ancient palace and inheriting the ancient family arms, became imbued with the spirit of the New World, invested his property in vast tracts of its savage lands, came to America to enter into its development, lost his entire fortune and died broken-hearted.

It is the story of a man's faith in the ultimate greatness of the Western Continent; his belief that it would arise as one of the world's richest domains—a confidence in its future that led him to abandon a life of Old World luxury and ease to cast his lot against fate on the unknown hemisphere. As far as his knowledge of it is concerned his conjectures were wrong. The realization of his dreams never came to him in his brief day. He lived only to see his visions dissipated, to find his dreams were mirages, to discover that the soil on which he stood was a quicksand that carried him to misfortune.

This is one of the anomalies of history. In the very moment of failure the embryo of success was unfolding—a success so full, so prodigal, so stupendous that more than a million of the peoples of the earth are coming in annual pilgrimages to partake of its abundance.

This son of the Saxon kings was right! His prophetic visions were all too true. From his own financial ruins has risen a great nation and a great race to which he contributed Saxon energy, Saxon indomitability, Saxon valor, Saxon integrity. His loss was gain; his failure triumph.

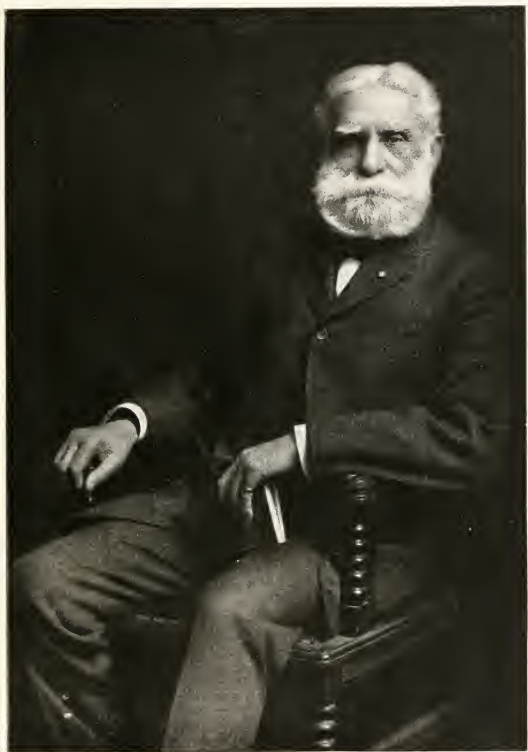
While this heroic sacrifice lends romance to the drama of American history, its real significance is in the proof that the best blood of the Old World was interested and actively engaged in laying the foundation upon which the greatest Republic of the earth has been built. It is of especial interest on this occasion of the tercentenary of the first permanent English settlement in America as it is at this shrine that its first scenes were enacted. As a contribution to the literature of the exposition it is of much value.

The discoveries herein related are of so real import to American genealogical literature that brochures have been prepared for public libraries and private distribution by the author. Dr. Tracy in a letter preliminary to its publication says: "In my investigations I have not found a town under the American flag on this continent but has descendants of this Saxon blood. I have found it in far-away Australia and Honolulu, and have traced it into most of the civilized countries."

These investigations were officially recorded in *THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY*, which is recognized in this country and abroad as the authority on historical and genealogical matters in America, and published simultaneously in *THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE*. These periodicals are bringing into print many hitherto unknown documents and their eminent service to the nation is of incalculable value.

The editors take this opportunity to cordially invite genealogical and historical researchers to make their discoveries known through the pages of these American authorities.





*Dwight Tracy M.D., D.D. & C.*



# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America



## ANCIENT OLD WORLD MANOR OF THE FIRST TRACYS IN AMERICA

Exhibit 1.—The birthplace of William Tracy who came to Virginia in 1620.—At the time of the Domesday Survey it was occupied by the great-grandson of King Ethelred —Print from rare engraving in 1712 when the estate was in possession of William Tracy, a cousin of the William Tracy who had come to America ninety-two years before

**S**OME years ago I heard the tradition that the ancient Tracys in America were of royal descent; that the blood in the veins of these first American settlers was that of the old Saxon kings. During my long life I have listened to countless narratives pertaining to the Tracys, and for a generation I have given heed to them all and have followed every clue to its minutest detail.

It is a matter of much import and

its revelations are vital to the entire American people, for it is in the secrecy of the home that all real history is begun. Only through the study of the family groups can be traced the development of great deeds or the evolution of government. The power behind the throne in all nations is the family circle which is molding the character of its citizenship and marking the path for its future.

One of the earliest traditions that came to me was that the Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who appears first in the records of Salem, Massachusetts,

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in 1636-7, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, on November 7, 1685, was of noble birth and that his ancestors lived on the Toddington estate in Gloucestershire, England. Although this tradition was wholly unsupported by evidence, I took up the clue and began a systematic research. I found it frequently stated that Thomas Tracy was the pioneer of the Tracy family in America, but early discoveries led me to believe that his father came with him to the New World.

After thirteen years of continuous investigation, during which I have devoted my entire labors to establish the Tracy lineage, I am here prepared to state that the Tracys are of royal descent and that their blood is one of the noblest strains of the Old World.

I shall here lay before you my proof—not mere inferences but genealogical evidence supported by exact transcripts and facsimiles from ancient records and documents. As my

investigations completely upset the voluminous genealogical dicta regarding the Tracys in England, and wholly disagree with the mass of material that has been collected and published on the subject, I realize the necessity of establishing my contention beyond doubt. This I shall do with photographs of original letters, documentary proof from official records, corroborated by sundry testimonies from authoritative sources, establishing the genealogical fact that the aforementioned Thomas Tracy who died at Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Gloucestershire, England; that he was the son of William Tracy, esquire, of Hayles Abbey, and his wife Mary Conway of Arrow, Warwickshire; that this William Tracy was the third son of Sir John Tracy, the knight of Toddington castle, and his wife Anne Throckmorton. With this established, the line runs back in unbroken succession to Egbert, the first Saxon king of all England.



TODDINGTON IN 1830—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED YEARS THE SEAT OF THE TRACYS  
Le Sire de Traci, a Norman Baron, went to England with William the Conqueror and fought in the Battle of Hastings in 1066—His granddaughter, Grace de Traci, married Lord Sudeley, John de Maigae, son of the Lord of Toddington, connected with the royal line of Saxon kings—Rare print from an engraving made in 1840 in London



## A THOUSAND YEARS OF LINEAGE FROM SAXON KINGS

Connecting with the Tracys in America through William Tracy of Virginia  
in 1620 and Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1036

1. Egbert, first King of all England, reigned 800-838, his son
2. Ethelwolf, 839-854, his fourth son
3. Alfred the Great, 871-901, his second son
4. Edward the Elder, 901-925, his second son
5. Edmund I, 941-946, his second
6. Edgar, 951-975, his first son by second wife
7. Ethelred, 978-1015, his youngest daughter Princess
8. Goda, married first Walter de Maigne, (de Medantine, de Mantese, etc.) a Norman Nobleman.
9. Rudolph de Maigne, Earl of Hereford.
10. Harold de Maigne, Lord of Sudeley and Toddington.
11. John de Maigne, Lord Sudeley, married Grace de Traci, dau. of Henry de Traci, feudal Lord of Barnstaple and grandau. of Le Sire de Traci a Norman Baron who went to England with William the Conqueror and was in the battle of Hastings, 1066: his name is in the roll of Battle Abbey.
12. Sir William de Traci, son of aforementioned John de Maigne and Grace de Traci, who assumed his mother's name of Traci; High Sheriff, 1269; Knight, 1289.
13. Sir William de Traci, High Sheriff, 1319.
14. Sir Henry de Tracy.
15. Sir Henry de Tracy.
16. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1359 to 1362.
17. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1363-8-70; Knight of the Shire, 32-37-40 and 43 of Edward III.
18. Henry Tracy, Esquire.
19. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1379.
20. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, 1416; m. Alice de la Spine.
21. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, 1442-3.
22. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, died ante 21 Henry VII, High Sheriff 1513, m. Margery Pauncefort 1449.
23. Sir Henry Tracy, High Sheriff, m. Alice Baldington.
24. Sir William Tracy, Knight, m. Margaret Throckmorton.
25. Sir William Tracy, m. Agnes Digby.
26. Sir Henry Tracy, m. Elizabeth Bridges. Will proved Sept., 1557.
27. Sir John Tracy, Knight, m. Anne Throckmorton. Knighted 1574.
28. Gov. William Tracy, of Hayles Abbey m. Mary Conway. He qualifies for the Societies of Americans of Royal Descent and Colonial Governors. Immigrated to Virginia in 1620.
29. Lt. Thomas Tracy, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, m. three times. Children all by first wife, whose name is unknown.

From this progenitor is infused the blood of the Saxon Kings into the American Race—Its descendants are scattered throughout the Nation and the world — Nearly every English-speaking municipality in the United States has this Saxon blood in its composite citizenship — It has been traced from America to the Orient, to Australia and Honolulu, and to most of the civilized countries, and has built a strong race of men

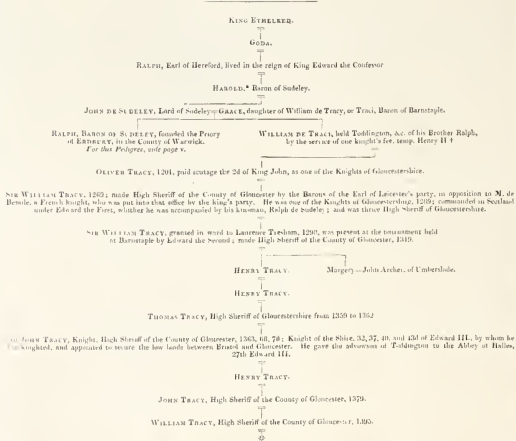
# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

In proof of the unbroken chain from Egbert, the first Saxon king, down twenty-eight generations to William Tracy (28) of Hayles Abbey, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir John Conway, of Arrow, County of Warwick, sister of Lord Conway, I present a photographic reproduction of the two pages from Britton's Toddington, published in 1840, and an English authority. In investigating these lines I find that the gene-

alogists have disagreed on certain points; but the main contention is so well established that these exhibits are conclusive proof. (Exhibits 2 and 3.)

The Tracy lineage, as given by former genealogists of the family, was substantially correct, down to the children of Sir William Tracy, Knight (24), who married Margaret Throckmorton. They (the genealogists), *assumed* that the line from this Sir William (24) was through his

THE TODDINGTON, or TRACY FAMILY, is descended, on the paternal side, from Ethelred, whose daughter, Goda, married Walter, Earl of Mauriz, a noble Norman. From this marriage came Ralph, who was created Earl of Hereford by his uncle, Edward the Confessor. Harold, son of Ralph, married Maud, daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and nephew to William the Conqueror. The Harold, who settled at Sudeley and Toddington, had two sons, Ralph and John; the latter of whom married Grace, daughter of William de Traci, natural son of King Henry the First. Their offspring were Ralph and William; the last assumed his mother's name of TRACY, and retained the family arms of Sudeley, with an esclop-shield for difference.



[Continued next page.]

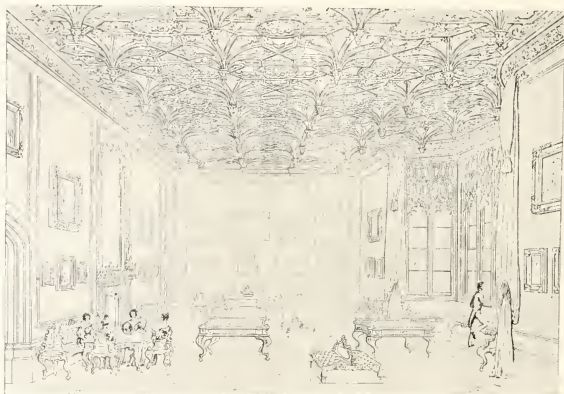
\* At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Harold, son of Ralph, Earl of Hereford, who King Edward the Confessor had appointed the Wiltsh to seize that city, and in Worcester-shire, a constable and Sheriff, of Warwickshire, as also of Wiltshire and Toddington, in Gloucestershire, had his chief seat at Sudeley, and afterwards

obtaining Kewas, in Herefordshire, founded there a little priory for monks of St Oswald's order — *Donatus a Boscama*, vol. i, p. 42.  
† This Will de Traci, with Polygen, Mervin, and Otho, or Botton, resided Sudeley on the 20th Edward, 1150, as constables.





# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert



RICH DRAWING ROOM IN ANCIENT TODDINGTON—THE HOUSE OF THE TRACYS  
Print from engraving made in 1840 when the estate was in possession of Lord Sudeley who was Charles Hanbury Tracy, descendant of the ancient Saxon Rulers

This "without issue" statement is proved to be an error by the records of the Virginia Company (Exhibit 7) which show that the William Tracy (28) who went to Virginia in 1620 was a brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight (Exhibit 11) and that he took with him in the ship "Supply" his wife Mary, daughter Joyce and son Thomas (20) and this Toddington chart of Britton's shows that the parents of these two brothers—Sir Thomas, Knight, and William (28) who married Mary Conway, etc., were Sir John Tracy, Knight, and Anne Throckmorton his wife.

William Tracy, Esquire, (28) was born in the Toddington Manor-house, where his ancestors had lived for more than four hundred years.

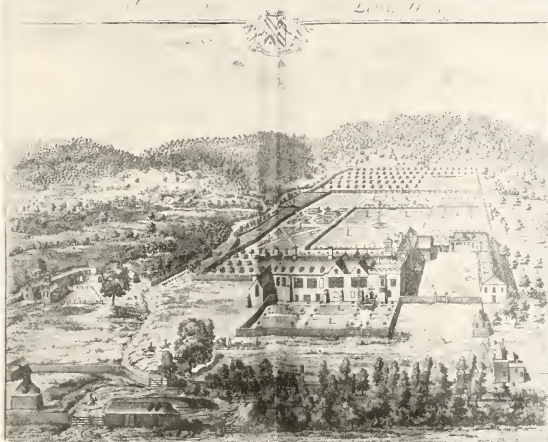
Sir Robert Atkyns, in his history of Gloucestershire written in 1712, gives the following interesting account of Toddington, on page 409

and a picture of the Manor-house, as it was in 1712 (See Exhibit 1):

This parish lies in the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred, six miles distant north-east from Tewksbury, four miles north from Winchcourt, and fourteen miles north-east from Gloucester. Earl Randulfe held Todintun in the reign of King William the Conqueror, his son held it in the same reign. It was taxed at ten hides; there were twenty-one plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean; there were two water-mills, and fifty measures of salt belonging to the manor. This together with the manor of Sudeley, paid a yearly rent of 40l (pounds) in King Edward's reign. The manor of Toddington, at the Norman conquest was held of the manor of Sudeley. The abbe of Tewksbury had a grant of Court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in the reign of King William the Second, and their grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought against them 15 Ed. I.

The family of the Tracys have been very anciently lords of this manor, and is descended from the blood royal of the Saxon kings of England. Ethelred, son of King Edgar, obtained the crown of England at

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MONASTERY FOUNDED IN 1246 BY EARL OF CORNWALL, LATER KING OF THE ROMANS

Exhibit 4.—Hayles Abbey became part of Toddington in 1357, and was occupied by William Tracy when he became interested in New World exploitations which resulted in his financial ruin and the establishment of the Tracys in America—Rare print in 1712

twelve years of age, 979. His reign was remarkable for his long and bloody wars with the Danes, and for the general massacre of them in the year 1002. He died 1016 and left eight sons and four daughters. GODA, the youngest of king Ethelred's daughters was married to Walter de Maigne (or de Mantine or de Mantes or de Mantz etc.) a nobleman in Normandy. RALPH (Rudolph etc.) son of GODA and Walter de Maigne was Earl of Hereford. HAROLD son of Ralph was lord of Sudeley; and the Tracys do now give the same arms as this lord Sudeley gave, only with an escollup shell for difference. JOHN the son of Harold married Grace the daughter of (Henry de) Traci, lord of Barnstaple in Devonshire. WILLIAM TRACI, second son of John, lived in the reign of King Henry the Second, and took his mother's name Traci. He held lands of his brother Ralph de Sudeley by one knight's fee, and was of the same name (de Maigne) and is supposed by some to be one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket

archbishop of Canterbury. OLIVER TRACY, son of William, lived in the second year of King John, and had issue SIR WILLIAM TRACI of Toddington, who lived in 17 Ed. I. and was granted in wardship of Lawrence Fresham 1298. He was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire 1319. John Archer son of John of the ancient family of Archers in Warwickshire married Margaret daughter of this Sir William Tracy of Toddington, in the reign of Edward the Second. (And son down.)

To give a full understanding of this ancestral estate, from which I am to prove the Tracys in America came, and to further corroborate the evidence that it was the home of the Tracys in England, I quote these lines which I find in a volume published in London in 1810, written by Edward Wedlake Brayley and John Britton, entitled "The Beauties of England and

# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

Wales; or Delineations Typographical, Historical and Descriptive," volume 5, page 658:

*The manor of Toddington, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by Herald, grandson of Goda, youngest daughter of Etheldred. His son John de Sudeley, married Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in the reign of King Stephen, and it has continued in their successors till the present time; being now the property of Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., who in the year 1798 married the Hon. Henrietta Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of the late Lord Viscount Tracy, Toddington House, the ancient seat of this noble family, is a spacious building; it was erected about the latter end of the seventeenth century and is now undergoing some repairs to adapt it to the present style of living, it having been lately partly destroyed by fire. The gardens and pleasure grounds are disposed in the modern style; the park, which lies on the south of the Manor-house is well planted, and includes about 150 acres; it abounds with rabbits. In the chancel of Toddington Church are preserved nine figures of Apostles decently finished, and about eighteen inches in length, supposed to have been brought from the Chapel of Hayles Abbey.*

The manor of Toddington has continued in the name of Tracy from the beginning of the reign of Edward the first to the present time (1810) which is the space of four hundred and fifty years, as their ancestors were more anciently of Gloucestershire and were lords of Sudeley. The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 40 l. yearly. The lord Tracy is the patron . . . William de Tracy presented to this church 53 Henry III. Sir John Tracy gave the advowson and an acre of land to the abbey of Hayles 37 Ed. III. The abbey of Hayles presented to Toddington 1357. . . The church hath a tower on the south side. The old church hath lately been pulled down by the present Lord Tracy, who has erected a neat new church, and decently adorned it. Stanley Poutlage is a chapel annexed to this church; it belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and was rebuilt by Sir John Tracy 1635. The bishop of Worcester, in the year 1403, did settle a composition with the abbot of Hayles, for the maintenance of the curate of Toddington.

There is an effigies in the chancel for Sir John Tracy son of Henry and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the (first) Lord Shando, (John Bridges). He died 1501. . .

The parish is eight miles in compass; it consists of very rich meadow, pasture

and arable land; it is bounded by the brook Carran, which runs into the Avon above Tewksbury. There are forty-eight houses in this parish and about two hundred inhabitants whereof six are freeholders.

In final corroboration of the Tracys at Toddington, I present this paragraph from page 760 of the "New History of Gloucestershire," printed by Samuel Rudder in England in 1770:

The river Isbourne runs through it (the Parish) from Wincombe, in its course to the upper Avon, which it joins a little below the town of Evesham in Worcestershire.

This village lies in the vale, and is distinguished for the richness of its soil, but more particularly for its being the residence of the lord viscount Tracy. His lordships house is large and handsome, and was built about the close of the last century since which it has undergone but little alteration. There is a large oak chimney-piece in the great hall, brought from Hayles Abbey, where it was set up by the Hobbys. (William Hobby was the first husband of Mary Tracy youngest sister of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia), as appears by a large scutcheon in the center of it, divided into six quarters, the first being the Hobby's arms, viz. A fess between three hobbies or hawks, but the colours are not expressed in the carving. The hall windows are ornamented with painted glass, brought from the same place, and among other things have in them the arms of France and England quarterly and those of Richard duke of Cornwall in a large scutcheon, viz. Or, an eagle display'd with two heads, sable and round, Ricard, Plantagenet Semper augustus fundator Noster.

Toddington exhibits a very extraordinary instance of an estate descending for upward of seven hundred years in the male line of the same family, in uninterrupted succession. The present noble proprietor is descended from the blood of the antient Saxon Kings of England. . . . [Then follows the lineage.]

Henry Tracy, eldest son of William, took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of John (Bridges) first lord of Chandos of Sudeley, ancestor to the duke of Chandos and dying in 1551 left issue—John, Giles, Edward, Francis and Nicholas; and a daughter Eleanor, wife of William Kingston, of Quenington in this county, esq.

Sir John Tracy, eldest son of Henry, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in her progress to Bristol, 1574 and in the 20th

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year of that reign, 1578, was high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, and died in 1591. By Anne his wife, daughter of sir Thomas Throckmorton of Corse-court, knight, he left issue five sons, viz. John his heir; Thomas, William (of Hayles) Anthony and Henry; and two daughters Dorothy married, first, to Edward Bray, of Barrington in this county and Secondly, to Sir Edward Conway, of Arrow in Warwickshire, created lord Conway (brother of William Tracy's wife Mary Conway of Arrow), and Mary, wedded first to Mr. William Hobby, and secondly, to that renowned general, sir Horatio Vere, baron of Tilbury.

In the preceding evidence appears the statement that "the abbey of Hayles was presented to Toddington, 1357." As it is in the record of this abbey that I shall begin to establish the relations which connect this line of nobility with the American Tracys, I here present my investigations of Hayles Abbey. (See Exhibit 4.) Sir Robert Atkyns, on page 246 of his "History of Gloucestershire," published in 1712, makes this record and gives a picture of the Abbey as it was at that date:

This parish lies in the lower part of Kiftgate hundred, two miles distant north-east from Winchcomb, and seven miles east of Tewksbury, and thirteen miles north-east from Gloucester. It is so called from Haly, which is Saxon for Holy. This manor, at the Norman conquest, fared like the rest of England. It was taken from a Saxon proprietor and given to a Norman. . . . It afterwards came to the crown, and the inhabitants thereof were then discharged from the hundred of Winchcomb, 10 Hen. III. King Henry the Third granted it to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, who in this place founded the famous monastery of Hayles 30 Hen. III. in the year 1246. This great earl was elected king of the Romans. He had escaped a shipwreck; and in performance of a vow made in the extremity of danger he erected this monastery, and placed therein twenty Cistercian Monks, and ten converts, which he brought from Beavlieu in France: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints, by the bishop of Worcester, the fifth of November in the year 1251, in the presence of the King Henry the Third, the queen, thirteen bishops, many noblemen and three hundred knights. This great earl and his wife were buried here. He died 1271; she died in the year 1261; so that the church of Hayles contains the ashes of an emperor and an empress. Ed-

ward earl of Cornwall, son of the founder, was likewise buried in this church, whose burial was performed with great solemnity in the year 1300; King Edward the First, and a great concourse of noblemen, attending at the funeral. The church and most of the buildings was consumed by fire in the year 1271, which was but twenty years after the first foundation; yet the loss was estimated at 8000 marks. . . .

The abbot and convent of Hayles paid an annual rent of 16*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* 1/2 for Pinnockshire, 27 Ed. I. which rent was the same year settled by the king on queen Margaret as part of her dowry. The abbot of Hayles was made a mitered abbot and summoned to parliament 1294. Adam le Hmit grants twenty solidates of land in Hayles to the abbej thereof 13 Ed. II. The abbot of this monastery took part against King Henry the Fourth, and was hanged. Abbot Whaley was the last abbot, who in hopes of a pension, surrendered it to the king Henry the Eighth the twenty-fourth of December, 31 Hen. VIII. This monastery was valued at Dissolution at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* 1/2. Edmond, the son of the founder, gave some of *Christs Blood* to the abbey; and at the Dissolution it was discovered to be the blood of a duck; which was weekly renewed. This forged miracle had been practiced in this monastery for many ages; and it was affirmed of it, that, if a man was in mortal sin and not absolved, he could not see the blood; but as soon as he was absolved, he might plainly discern it. The priest shewed it in a cabinet of crystal, richly adorned; both sides whereof seemed alike, yet one side was composed of thicker crystal than the other; and until the penitent had paid for as many masses as the priest thought fit, he presented towards him that part of the cabinet with the thicker crystal, when nothing could be seen; but when he paid well, then the thin and transparent side was turned towards him, and then to his great joy he could discern the blood. This miracle had much enriched the monastery. One of the cloisters is yet remaining (1712). After the dissolution of the abbey, the scite of the monastery, with the manor, Hailes wood Pinnock's wood, and Hailes park, were granted to sir Thomas Semore 1 Ed. VI. who being attainted, the scite of the monastery, with the rest of the lands, was granted to William, marquis of Northampton. The manor afterward came to William Hobby, esq. [He was the first husband of William Tracy's youngest sister Mary Tracy] who built a little chapel not far distant from the abbey, wherein he lies buried; he died 1603 aged 103. The Tracys soon after became lords of this manor. William Tracy, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The lord Tracy of Toddington is the present lord

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thereof who has a very large house in this place, which was heretofore the habitation of the abbot, as appears by many religious figures and inscriptions in the rooms of the house.

In relation to Hayles Abbey, I quote also this paragraph, showing its historic significance, from Henry Branch's volume entitled, "Cotswold and Vale, or Glimpses of Past and Present in Gloucester," published in 1905, page 148:

The history of that famous Abbey as sketched by Canon Bazeley, is full of the elements of interest, and indeed romance, and the exquisite fragments of the conventual buildings that remain together with the carved bosses from the vanished Church which are shown in the little Museum close to the ruins, attest the magnificence of what was for centuries a specially favored Monastery and a place particularly sacred to the mediæval mind. Thousands of pilgrims annually visited from all parts of the country the shrine which contained—the faithful never doubted it—a phial of Holy Blood. Of course they believed, for if they had so far given evidence of scepticism as to enquire the grounds of authenticity, they would have been told that when Edmund, the second son of the Founder, purchased some of the Holy Blood of Jesus in Germany, and sent a portion of it to Hayles, he accompanied the priceless gift by a certificate from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Urban, afterwards Pope. Though certainly in much fewer numbers, there are pilgrims to Hayles still—ecclesiologists, lovers of art, intelligent sight-seers, whose gratitude to Canon Bazeley and Mr. St. Clair Babberley for their devoted labors is at the time of writing mingled with regret that, from exhaustion of the fund or other reasons, excavation should have ceased, it is to be hoped but temporarily. Hayles, be it added, would be worth a visit if only for its exceptionally quaint little Parish Church, built by Ralph Worcester in the reign of Stephen. Its more obvious points of interest include tiles and old glass from the Abbey.

With the family seat established at Toddington, I now turn again to William Tracy, of the twenty-eighth generation, who was born at Toddington, and emigrated to America in 1620. The first record of him in Hayles is from "The Names and Surnames of all the Able and Sufficient Men in Body fit for His Majesty's Service in the Wars within the County of Gloucester," compiled by John Smith, in August, 1608, in the sixth year of the reign of James the First, giving his servants and retainers on pages 84-85: Hayles

*William Tracy Esqr.*

Charles Townsend gent.

John Rawles

John Hicks      Servants to the said

John Staube      *William Tracy, Esqr.*

John Worley

Henry Carnall

William Carnall

Thomas Jeffrey

William Sexton

Sir Horatio Vere Knight hath one lance, one light horse, two Corslets, three muskets and two Caly's furnished.

Britton's chart shows that William Tracy's youngest sister married this distinguished General Horatio, Lord Vere of Tilbury (See Exhibit 3), and the paragraph given above shows that William Tracy was not the owner but a resident of Hayles. The form of ownership in all the records of that period expli-

### RUINS OF HISTORIC HAYLES ABBEY



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city states the ownership. I do not know of an instance where it is omitted. If William Tracy had been the owner, as stated in one of the preceding quotations from an eminent historian, which I am inclined to believe was merely a hasty conclusion without proof, the record of Hayles would read: "Hayles, of which William Tracy, esq., is Lord." This fact it fails to state. When William Tracy was married, his father, Sir John Tracy, knight, gave him Hayles not in fee, but as a residence, and there he lived until he went to Virginia in September, 1620, and in the usual course of events his children were born in Hayles. The ownership of Hayles fell to his oldest brother, Sir John Tracy, Viscount of Rathcoole (See Exhibit 3), who had several children.

William Tracy, Esquire, (28) was one of the first of those of gentle blood to become interested in the development of the New World, and he became actively engaged in promoting the settlement of Virginia. In the "Records of the Virginia Company," January 26, 1619, now preserved in the Library of Congress, volume I, appear these entries:

### 3 SEU'ALL PAIRE OF INDEN. FOR LAND ALLOWED OF

Mr. Deputy informed the Courte that three severall paire of Indentures for land was demanded of the Company, one by Robert Heath esquire Recorder of this City. The Second by *William Tracy of Gloucestershire esqr for Transportation of 500 persons* (page 296).

At a Great and General Quarter Count Holden for Virginia at Sr Edward Sandys House neer Aldensgate the Second of February 1619 (page 303).

### 3 GRANTS OF LAND

The Third of Grants of Land he acquainted them of fower seu-all paire of Indentures lying all ingrossed before them granted one to Mr Robert Heath Recorder of London and his Associates, the s'cond

4 PAIRE OF INDENTURES ALLOWED to Doctor Bohune, James Swift and their Associates for Transportation of 300 Persons. The Third to *William Tracy esquire*

and his Associates for Transportation of 500 Persons. . . .

28 Junij (June) 1620: William Tracy of Hayles Esqr. to be Councell of Estate in Virginia.

### SUPPLY OF COUNCELLORS IN VIRGINIA

Vppon notice from Sr George Yeardley yt the Councells in Virginia must needs be supplied, the Court hath now chosen mr Thorpe, mr Nuse, mr Pountus, *mr Tracy*, mr Daved Middleton, and mr Bluet to be of the *Councell of Estate in Virginia* (page 379).

Likewise the Councellrs of Estate in Virginia propounded in the forenoon were again by errecon of hands confirmed, namely (same as above).

A Praeparative Court Held for Virginia in the Afternoon the xijth of June 1621 (page 383).

Sir Edwin Sandys further signified that itt was then also taken into their consideration and thought fitt that the *Councell of State in Virginia* should assemble fower times a year each Quarter once for one wholl weeke together to advise and consult upon matter Councell and State and of the generall affairs of the Colony and as there shall come to order and determine the greater matters of controversce growinge and arising between the Plantations there being now added a good number of new Councellrs to the former, namely, (as before specified) (page 479).

Whereas Credible information hath been given of the Death of Doctor Bohune mr Ouldsworth, and *mr Tracy late chosen to be of Councell of State in Virginia*, . . . (page 520).

At a Court Held ye 24th October 1621: mr John Smith moved that whereas *mr William Tracye afore his goinge over to Virginia was arrested 200li (pounds)* principall debt for wch he put in bayle wch suit hath since proceeded and bine p'secuted soe as the said cause was ready for iudgment whereof stay was made vntill some witnesses might be brought in to certify of the said *mr Tracyes death*. In respect whereof and for that hee hath received information by tres that the said *William Tracye dyed in April last* hee desires, notice of such as came lately from Virginia that may be ready vppon occasion to witness the death of the said gentleman touching wch the Company promised to procure him as many as they could hereof. (page 535).

Evidence of the intimate relations of William Tracy of Hayles with the

# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

Virginia promotion, his ultimate immigration into America, and his influence as a counsellor and finally governor of the first permanent English settlement on the Western Hemisphere, is conclusive in the ancient letters in his own handwriting and almost indecipherable documents in which he is frequently mentioned. The originals are deposited in the Lenox Library in New York in charge of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for the privilege of taking photographic copies. Many of the letters are nearly past translation and to preserve their contents as a contribution to early American history they have been transcribed and published in the Bulletin of the New York Public Library. The first one which I shall introduce is a letter written on April 15, 1620, by William Tracy to John Smith in which it appears that Smith had advised Tracy to buy Throckmorton's share in the Virginia colony of Berkeley Hundred and showing that he (Tracy) was acting on his (Smith's) advice:

Sr

I was glad of yor letter & ye good nues of virginia, but sori ye ship is not returned god send her a hapi Coming & all ouer bisnes hapili to go on to gods glori and ouer good there is a gust Caues yt I cannot met at gloster, as yo loue me Condem me not so do I intret my Cosin barkli what so ever yo to agre on I will Consent vnto be Caues I am asured yo will do nothing vnfitting yo selves Yf I may know wher to met my cousin barkli ye first nite I will not fayle & it may be goe a long with him to london Yf not with yo yf yo go from ouer parts, but at london there shall we haue tim sufficient to determen all I am now binding my men I haue at lest 20 promised me ye most part I am sner of, there is no dont of more then wee men at this to Cari, ti all of yousefull trads so yt we may leaue those yt ar of lest employment tel ye next going do as you ples with Sr William Throckmorton I will do nothing but as yo aduise me Yf I proue not ferm & faythful let me not be held worthi ye nam of a Cris-tian this hoping this may geve yo satisfacione I rest

Yors in all asurance

15 April 1620

WILLI TRACY.

[Addressed:] To my worthi frind Mr  
John Smith this nibli  
[Endorsed:] Mr Tracys letter 1620

That William Tracy of Hayles did purchase Sir William Throckmorton's share in the Berkeley Hundred Plantation in Virginia in 1620, for which he paid £75, is witnessed by the following accurate transcript from the original indenture:

This Indenture made the seventh day of May, 1620, in the xvijth yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne lord king James of England france and Ireland and of Scotland the liijth Betwene Sr Willm Throckmorton of Clowerwall in the County of Gloucester knight and baronet of the one parte And Willm Tracy of Hayles in the said county Esq; of the other parte. Whereas the said Sr Willm Throckmorton Sr George Yardley knight Richard Berkeley Esq; George Thorpe Esq; and John Smyth gen. did procure from the Treasurer and company of Adventurers and planters of the city of London for the first Collony in Virginia by the advise and consent of the Counsell of the same One Indenture of Covenants and grants sealed with their Comon seale beareinge date the third day of february in the xvjth yeare of his maties said raigne of England and of Scotland the liijth for their better enableing and incouragement for plantacon in Virginia aforesaid And for dyuers other causes purposes and intents As in and by the same Indenture more at large it doth and may appeare. . . . Nowe this Indenture witnesseth that the said Sr Willm Throckmorton for and in Consideracon of the some of 75li of lawfull mony of England well and truly before hand payd by the said Willm Tracy . . . hath given granted assigned and set over . . . vnto the said Willm Tracy his executors administrators and assignes All and singular the interest benefit property and advantage whatsoever which he the said Sr Willm Throckmorton nowe hath or by any wayes or meanes whatsoever shall or may have or make of from by or by reason of the said Indenture or of any grant clause covenant sentence or agreement therein containyed eyther for the present or hereafter to come.

Early in 1620 William Tracy was granted a captain's commission for "a voyag intended to Virginia:"

WHEREAS wee the Treasurer Councell and Company for Virginia for the better advancement and supporte of that Plantacon haue given leaue vnto such as shall



# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

furnish out our good Shipp of Bristol called the supply of the burden of Threescore and Tenn Tuns or thereabouts to passe with all convenient expedicon vnto Virginia, William Tracy Esquire beinge ordained to be the master and Capitaine therof and to Comaund and governe the said Shipp and Marryners and alsoe all the passengers put aboard for the said voyage to be landed in Virginia for a particuler plantacon beinge to the number of sixty five persons or thereabouts with all such necessary provisions as are shiped for their vse and necessary reliefe We doe therefore hereby Charge and Comaund him to take his direct course accordinge to his best skill and knowledge vnto the said plantacon in Virginia and there to land and put on shore all the said persons and goods soe shipped of what kind soeuer. Straightley chargeinge and Comaundinge the said William Tracy to sett saile from England with the first oportuenty of wind and to make all possible speed he may to the port intended and not to Interrupt any shipinge of the subjects of any of his Maty frends or allies or any other who-soeuer duringe his said voyage. In witnesse whereof wee haue herevnto annexed our Comon Seale. Dated by order of a generall Court holden for Virginia the twelfth day of July in the yeare of our lord God .1620. And in the eighteenth yeare of the kings Maties raigne of England fraunce and Ireland And of Scotland the three and fiftieth.

Sealed in presence of.

Fra: Carter

It is evident that William Tracy of Hayles invested heavily in the development of the New World, for nearly all of his letters are of a business nature regarding Virginia investments and bespeak his honor and financi l integrity in meeting all obligations promptly. This transcript from a letter in 1620 upholds this contention:

tomorrow by gods leaue shall I paye yo a 100l at leste before at severall times 95 ye rest with all spede shall be sent in as I haue agreed with yor man. so yt within 10 dayes I hope to pay vnto yo 300l with vt allredi payd . . . Yf yo all will Consent I doute not but yt yo will take paines & Car for ouer bisnes & I will requit yo with my paines in Virginia & so will rest in all assuranc

Yor ever WILLI TRACY

I canot her whether my cosin barkli haue taken a ship or not Yt Care must be on yo to my bisnes will not suffer me to seke after on & without on all is nothing good

S<sup>r</sup> Consider I haue manie bisnesis & non to helpe me.


[Addressed:] To my asured frind mr John Smithe at ye blue lion in Chan- ceri lane this.

[Endorsed by J. Smith:] Mr. Traceys *lettre* about his dispatch into Virgynia, June .1620. .18. Jac. sent mee to London.

It is in a letter written by William Tracy just before sailing for America in 1620 that he mentions his family, "my wife & dauter & sun." It is this "sun" that I prove to have been Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Therefore I call especial attention to Exhibit 6, which is an exact photographic reproduction from the original letter. Owing to its eccentric orthography it is here translated according to accepted version of handwriting experts in the service of the Lenox Library at New York. I contend that the mention of the "dauter" first, giving her precedence over the "sun," is a positive indication that she was the older. It was the irrevocable custom of the period to give the sons precedence. Under a monarchical system in which heredity is law and the lines of descent are established through the males, the daughters were never mentioned first except through a distinct superiority of age. In an instance of this kind it is definite proof that the daughter must have reached maturity while the "sun" must be still in childhood; otherwise this precedence of female over male could not have occurred in a family bound fast to the laws of heredity and cherishing as sacred their descent from the Saxon Kings. While nothing has been found that gives the dates of birth of either of William Tracy's children, I shall continually corroborate this statement that the "sun" was in his childhood when his father came to America in 1620, and the daughter had reached maturity. This is the translation of the letter that establishes their existence:

non more glad of yor recoveri then I god Continue ye increase & Continuance of

Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert


  
 non more glad of no separation from  
 god sometimes of interest & contentment  
 of all health & happiness to no I will  
 say little because I hope god will bring  
 no further better which no will find  
 great satisfaction but since I will find  
 should not have done at least, but  
 things as no visit to have had take  
 be of some returned to it take  
 & visitings returned of no I shall be  
 glad to see no separation from me & friends  
 will be made of course as it is of most  
 desire to having to rest with you and no  
 will to do it but no god will understand  
 1. September  
 1620  
 no in all love  
 recommend me to Mr. Miller Cook  
 write of it rest & tell them of I must  
 take of good matters with you & board  
 Bristol then shall take at hand in Virginia  
 reputation of me in court than will  
 be mentioned @ me will just go with

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES AS HE LEAVES FOR VIRGINIA IN 1620  
 Exhibit 5—Written to John Smyth, inviting his friends to dine with him and looking forward to an opportunity of entertaining them in Virginia—Original from which this almost indecipherable letter is taken is in archives of Lenox Library at New York

# The Pragey of Saxou Monarchs in America

*I have in my Company 4 maid saruants  
 3 married wifes & 2 young Children my wife  
 & dauter & sune <sup>all men</sup> in good case  
 & Consider ouer fine will hold but 45 men  
 men being y<sup>e</sup> mor excellent & yousefull  
 tractur & more go to serving for women  
 than there be convenient of some for all  
 had a fewer selfe mr palet I hope will  
 be not in price*

AUTOGRAPH PROOF OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES BRINGING HIS SON TO AMERICA

Exhibit 6—Postscript to letter written to his intimate friend, John Smyth, first day of September, 1620, in which he enumerates his family accompanying him on his departure for Virginia—Original in the archives of Lenox Library, New York

all helth & hapenes to yo I will say  
 litell becaues I hope god will bring yo  
 spedil hether wher yo will find gret  
 neckeckte hath bine such as will hold vs  
 her 12 dayes at lest. such things as yo  
 writ to haue baut shale be I haue returned  
 yo ye boke & 2 writings receued of yo  
 I shall be glad to se yo knowing then mi  
 despach will be much ye soner which is yt  
 I most desier so hasting to rest with  
 god send yo well so do I bid yo god nite  
 euer being Yours in all loue

WILLI TRACY

1. September  
 1620

Commend me to mrs. smith & ye rest &  
 tell them yf I must eate shupes mogets  
 with them a bord at bristol they shall  
 eate at land in virginia pocahikiti with me  
 in earnest they shall be wellcom & wee will  
 part goyfulli

I haue in my Compani 4 maid saruants 3  
 married wifes & 2 young Children my wife  
 & dauter & sune renem mr Portar & Con-  
 sider ouer ship will hold but 45 men  
 men being ye mor excellent & yousefull  
 Cretuers twer Ill to Chauging for wemen  
 ther Cannot be Conuenient of rome for  
 all thes a suer yor selfe mr palet I hop  
 will be with mi sune.

[Addressed:] To mi asured frind mr  
 John Smith this.  
 [Endorsed:] mr Traceys lttre 2. sept.  
 1620. from Bristol.

To still further corroborate the con-  
 tention that the order of precedence  
 could not have been carelessness, espe-  
 cially with a man in whom the laws  
 of heredity were religiously observed  
 as sacred and in whose veins flowed a  
 blood that for twenty-eight genera-  
 tions had held its nobility through  
 these laws, I introduce an accurate  
 transcript from another letter written  
 at another date in which William  
 Tracy observes the same form of pre-  
 cedence "my wife, dauter & sune:"

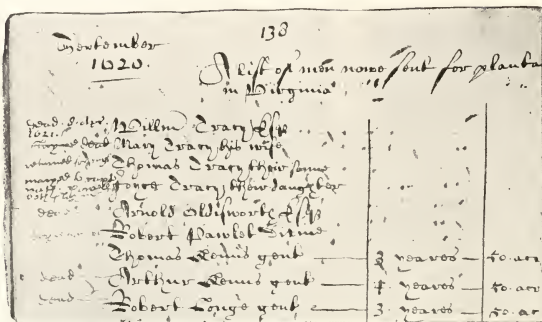
... my howsold will be my wife  
 dauter & sune 4 mayd saruants & 6 men  
 so then for ye rest as mani or as fewe as  
 yo will mr palet & mr gilfort must be to  
 more of my Compani so I shall be .16.  
 parsuns at lest. my mening is all these  
 shall be Employed in ye Comon bisnes  
 twer good to make them 30. I haue sente  
 yo letters to Consider of so leaucing yo to  
 god  
 Yor ever asured

WILLI TRACY.

I would Cari .10. or 12 dogs yt would be  
 of gret youse to vs. let me know yf they  
 will let vs Cari them.

5 Juli .1620.  
 [Addressed:] To my asured worthi good  
 frind. mr John Smith this.  
 [Endorsed:] . . . July .1620.

# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert



## IDENTIFICATION OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES IN AMERICA

Exhibit 7—Record of his death, April 8, 1621; the marriage of his daughter, Joyce, and her tragic death; and the return of his son, Thomas Tracy, to England—The marginal notes are in the handwriting of John Smyth—Original in Lenox Library

The arrival of William Tracy of Hayles, and his wife, daughter and son, in America is evidenced in the photograph of a portion of a page of the record of the Virginia Company preserved by John Smith. I call your attention to Exhibit 7, which is the original list of "men nowe sent for plantacon in Virginia," and is dated "3 September 1620." In this document the names of the children are revealed. The marginal notes, recording deaths, are in the handwriting of John Smyth:

3 September 1620. A list of men nowe sent for plantacon in Virginia.

William Tracy Esqr

(dead 8. Apr. 1621.)

Mary Tracy his wife

[slayne and dead written by Smyth in the margin and then stricken through]

Thomas Tracy their sonne

(returned for Engl.)

Joyce Tracy their daughter

(married to Capt. Nath. Powell. both slayne)

The investments of William Tracy in Virginia proved financially disastrous. He was continually called upon

for funds in promoting the colony and pathetic appeals show that his entire estate was consumed in the New World speculation which proved a total financial loss. Consequently the son, Thomas, recorded in Exhibit 7, was ultimately left destitute in America, as witnessed by letters. This is a translation of Exhibit 8:

I woul[d] say mor but know not what my wif is ouerwhelme with grefe at bristoll we onli haue this vn sarten hop yt ye fayer will furnish vs with a ship. mr barkli layes all ye falt on yo but all ye burden lieth on me. yo haue nibli he hath stok I haue nothing but verginia & yt am I held from to liue in shame & disgrace in Eingland for gods loue howld mr felgate sarten to go with vs & yf we must go from bristoll which is my desier mak hast done & help me a man by all menes & by gods help it will be for ouer good I hau to hundered & od pounds & ye 3 in mr Webbes hand this will I ingage for to furnish & forward this Jorni leaue me not I will neuer leaue yo but be as I ought & so will rest  
YORS WILLI TRACY

14 Juli. 1620.

[Addressed:] To I hope my frind yt will not leaue me mr John Smith this

So serious became the financial straits of William Tracy through his

# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

I would say more but know not what  
 my wit is overwhelm'd w<sup>th</sup> grief  
 at Bristol we onli have this w<sup>ch</sup> you  
 hope w<sup>ch</sup> I fancy will for some w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> hand all w<sup>ch</sup> felt on w<sup>ch</sup> but  
 all w<sup>ch</sup> burden lieth on me w<sup>ch</sup> have  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> I have nothing but  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 in shame & disgrace in England  
 for godd love would w<sup>ch</sup> felicitate further to  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 Bristol w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 done & w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 & w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 I have to w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 & w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 & w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 for w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 leave w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
 14 July 1620

PATHETIC LETTER OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES CONFIDING HIS LOSSES IN AMERICA

Exhibit 8.—Written to John Smyth on July 14, 1620, when in despair because of  
 his financial embarrassment from the unprofitable investment of his entire estate  
 in Virginia which left his family destitute—Original in Lenox Library, New York

# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

Virginia exploitation that he became involved in debts which resulted in much humiliation. In a letter written to him by Timothy Gate, a kinsman, in 1620, these facts are made plain:

Good cosyn I beare a parte in my mind of your ynappines I receued a *lettre* from my brother Cuynter which my cosyn Bridges brought me vnto Ockle the contents was that I should take such security for his mony as I thought fitting from thence I went with him vnto Cleuee from thence to Beckford vnto mr Wakemans house and there I toocke all his part of tobacco assigned vnder hand and seale before Witnesses with mr Wakemans consent. my brother vpon my knowledg was content to take 2000 pound of his tobacco. he hath formely told me soe and writt soe vnto me my cosyn was content to passe his corne or any thing he had for your releaf but I thought that sufficient and that yt would content him I am hartily sorry he should deale thus cruelly with you I writt vnto my brother what I had donne and that he would release you according vnto his *lettre* for my cosyn Rob Bridges he is soe sensible of your hinderance and his owne discredit by your Arrest that he seemeth vnto me as I protest vnto you infinitely perplexed in his mind he hath travelled twice vnto my brother and backe agayne little meats and rest serueth his turne. he would doe any thing in his power to free you he voweth vnto me and I am confident he will performe yt if you can procure any suerties he will with all speed possibly he can se them discharged. If he should be slack I will remember him but he is as careful of you as he can be and would vndergoe any losse or paynes to free you but vpon the suddayne he cannot doe what he would or should doe herin if you will write vnto me to speake vnto any frend you haue here If my payns care and best furtherance shall not be wanting for I desyre god to bleshe me and myne as I wishe your wellfayre I hope the Sea wilbe more mercifull vnto you then your frends are hire I hope after this storme you shall have fayer weather my prayers and best endeavors shall be for you

I rest  
your kinsman  
in affection  
TIM GATE

Ockle Sept 22th

[Addressed:] To my worthie good cosyn  
mr Willia Tracy at Bristol these.

[Endorsed:] mr gates *lettre* to mr wyntour

The burdened state of mind and the embarrassment which William Tracy of Hayles suffered because of his ven-

ture in financing the American expedition is confessed in a letter which he wrote to his friend, John Smith, in which he feared that he might be forced to remain in England in want and gave way to his discouragement with the words: "When all is gone I cannot live."

SR

Yf yor help be not more then mr barklis I am vndon piti my destresed Case, & something yor own Credit is Ingaged to se me prouided to go & those ther releued. my trust is in yo and out of ye trust in yo did I prosed. in much grefe do I writt ease my hevi hart or kill it outrit. let me go on ani condicions I yeld to yor desier thoth vnfit I should run so gret a dainger & yo go on sartenties do yor will so I may not stay to want at home mr barkli will not send but by ye poule & tun & is of yor mind yt I should hier ye ship by ye moneth to tari her will be mor lose therfor helpe yf yo Can posibel mr barkli will Consent but to Cari 20 men do yor best to get me & to parsunes or as mani or as few as yo Can or think fit *When all is gon I Cannot liue* therfor send me wher I must leue my trust is in yo fayle me not I Can say nomore but leaue all to yor desresion & rest

YORS

WILLI TRACY

14. Juli. 1620.

I leaue much to mr felgat to discorse who saue mr bark[ ]ies carig.

We lose all ouer men yf we go not nowe besids putting the[m] out of work & me out of credit.

[Addressed:] To my worth good frind mr John Smith this.

[Endorsed:] . . . 14 July 1620 by Toby felgate.

William Tracy was held for a debt of 200 pounds incurred in fitting the ship "Supply" for the voyage to America. Placing this responsibility on William Tracy was unjust as the debt was contracted for the company and not for the personal advantage of William Tracy. There was an agreement that certain amounts should be paid by certain persons in furnishing the ship which was sent out from Bristol in September, 1620, under the command of William Tracy. This transcription from the original books of the company at that date proves that William Tracy had paid his share:

# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

Sent to mr Tracy vpon his *lettres* after I was come to Nibley to be supplied, whilst he lay for wynd at Crockampyl with all his company &c. . . . .

xli

Smo total of this wholl charge disbursed till this ships departure .18. Sept. 1620.

702li 11s 6d  
175li 12s 10d ob.

Wherof 4th part is Of which iijta pars of 175li 12s 10d ob. mr Berkeley and his partners have paid but . . . . .

50li

The residue beinge 125li 12s 10d ob. is to be cast vpon mr Tracy by agreement. Of which 4ta pars of 175li 12s 10d ob. mr Smyth hath payd the wholl for mr Thorpe. Of which 4ta pars of 175li 12s 10d ob. mr Tracy hath payd the wholl by the hands of mr. Smyth.

Almost driven to desperation by his financial encumbrances, William Tracy pleaded with his worthy friend, John Smith of Nibley: "Send me away and by God's leave your good shall be equal with mine. . . . I have put myself out of all means to live here:"

Sr

My estat is such yt I must stir yo on be yond good mannars, neuer mor I hop to be trobelsum but euer laboring to make satisfaktion. send me away & by gods leau your good shall be equal with mine. in god my Chiefe trust is nex yo as his Chiefe instrument to finish this work as yo loue me yones all menes to take a ship tel yt be don I shall not be meri. blam me not for I haue put my selfe out of all menes to liue here & am dayli in extrem expensis which wekneth my to wek purse for so gret a bines good Sr haue a felow feling with me by this yo may se my longing hart to be gon to ye plase wher my bines is. I know you vnderstand faythfullness & Constanci is such yt I ned say no mor so will refer to your best Car all this gret bines & euer rest  
Yors to comand

2 August 1620. WILLI TRACY.  
[Addressed:] To my worthi good frind Mr John Smith of nibley this.  
[Endorsed:] Mr Traces *lettre* .Aug. .1620.

In the midst of the financial difficulties of William Tracy, one John Bridges writes a letter to John Smyth in which he speaks of William Tracy as his cousin and offers financial assistance. It must here be noted that in Exhibit 3 it is shown that the grandfather of William Tracy married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bruges or Bridges, first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. It is through them that I shall later produce corroborative evidence that Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut was the son of William Tracy and Mary Conway left destitute in Virginia. The following letter and Exhibit 9 are here presented to still further vouch for the relationship of William Tracy, of Hayles and Virginia, and the Bridges:

Sr

Nidinge to send these letters to my cosine Tracy. I spake with mr Thorne, who tould me that by Sr Willm Throkmorton, and your selfe my cosin Tracy was sett at libertie—which did not a little reioyse me: I will not trouble you with many lines in this letter, by cause yf my cosine Tracy be gon, I desire you to opene his letter, yf he be with you I knowe he will acquaint you with what I haue writ: I desire that you will directe me what course to take for the remouinge of the action into the Chansery, and I will followe it with all speed, or yf your selfe will be pleased to followe it, all chardges shallbe mine, thus beinge sorry for the wronge done unto my cosine Tracy by that basse extorcioner winter, I desire to heere from you and will ever rest  
your assured louinge ffrind

JO: BRIDGES

Castlett the 23th of Sept. 1620

[Addressed:] To my mutch respected ffrind John Smith, esqr.: at nibley be these deliured.

[Endorsed:] mr Bridges .i. *lettre* to mee Sept .1620. [with seal]

The confidence which the Virginian investors reposed in William Tracy is demonstrated by his appointment as governor. The original document addressed to George Thorpe, Mr. Tracy's coadjutor, and signed by Richard Berkeley and John Smyth, is preserved at the Lenox Library, and a photographic reproduction of a por-





# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

(26)

After our bove hartly commendation, wee send herewith unto you, a  
 Commission to discharge the government and authoritie, wee last gave  
 you by you to and yourselfe conferred upon Sargantus Woodcoffe  
 whoerto your grace hath and shall it to be applied, if you have cause to  
 make off thereof, wee are bound to bea wisdoms of yourselfe and in every  
 we have conferred by whole judgement of all our people and affayres ought  
 by our selfe Commission upon yourselfe and in every arroways to  
 bea honor of the former to Sargantus Woodcoffe, makinge no doubt of  
 your prudent sage bea, profitable all for newforesaid and

## AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT APPOINTING WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES GOVERNOR IN VIRGINIA

Exhibit 10—Instructions from Richard Berkeley and John Smyth to George Thorpe, September 10, 1620—This document qualifies for membership in Society of Colonial Governors—The original is now in the archives of the Lenox Library in New York

be sent and of all other their affayres in Virginia shall be in the said George Thorpe and Willm Tracy Joyntly as sole gouvnrors and directors of all manner of businesses there soe longe as they two shall agree in one and not be divided in opynion.

of them shall agree vnto and determine in by wryttinge, wherto they the said Rich Berkeley and John Smyth faithfully promise to submit themselves without longer contradiccon argument or gaynsayinge. Given Enterchangeably vnder their hands and seales the day and

opinion or direction Betwene themselves, whoerby any suspencion  
 delay or neglect of a portion of the said Businesse shall or may be like  
 to arise or to be delayed neglected or hindered, wherof there are  
 England or in Virginia by what meanes, that they themselves shall  
 inyanard and goodlyng shall be as C<sup>t</sup> Willm Tracy and  
 and August C<sup>t</sup> Deco the beingst and C<sup>t</sup> Deco every beingst  
 of the said Appellid, or any two of them shall agree vnto and  
 determine of in wryttinge, whoerby they the said King Berkeley  
 and John Smyth faithfully promise to submit themselves  
 without longer or contradiccon argument or gaynsayinge  
 Given Enterchangeably vnder their hands and seales the day  
 and yeare first above wrytten.

## IDENTIFICATION OF WILLIAM TRACY OF VIRGINIA AS SCION OF TODDINGTON MANOR

Exhibit 11—Written August 28, 1620, appointing William Tracy a Governor in Virginia and mentioning him as brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight of Toddington, and son of Sir John Tracy of Toddington, direct descendant of Saxon Kings—Lenox Library

In concluding this agreement a record is made of the relationship of William Tracy and Sir Thomas Tracy, knight, as brothers. See Exhibit 11 in which these lines appear:

[In case of disagreement is is agreed . . . ] that the resolucon deterrmyacon and proceedinge shall be as Sr Willm Throkemorton knight and baronet Sr Tho: Roe knight and Sr Tho: Tracy knight brother of the said Willm or any two

yeare first above wrytten. (August 28, 1620.)

This foregoing record corroborates the pedigree in the chart offered as Exhibit 3 at the beginning of this argument, in which William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia (cousin of John Bridges) who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Conway, of Arrow, County of Warwick, sister

# Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

of Lord Conway, is proved to be a direct descendant in unbroken line of succession to Egbert the first Saxon King of all England. Britton's chart records William Tracy as dying without issue. I have proven this erroneous by William Tracy's own handwriting and by the records of Virginia. He had a son and his name was Thomas as witnessed in Exhibit 7.

In this same Exhibit 7 it will be found that John Smyth in his own handwriting entered a record of William Tracy's death on April 8, 1621, in the midst of his financial misfortunes in Virginia; that his wife, Mary (Conway) Tracy, was "slayne and dead," but these words are stricken out; that his daughter, Joyce, married Captain Nath. Powell, and both were slain; and finally that the son, Thomas Tracy, "returned for England."

With this tragical ending of the American speculations of a scion of the House of Ethelred, the Saxon King, I rest this first part of my argument and turn to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, from whom a large part of the Tracys in America descend, inasmuch as it is proven that the Tracy expedition to Virginia not only proved a financial disaster, but ended in a tragedy.

The words "slayne and dead" written by John Smyth alongside of the mother's name show conclusively that she was not in Virginia and that her whereabouts was unknown by her late husband's associates. It is evident that John Smyth, who was one of the closest friends of her husband, had heard that she was "slayne and dead;" but the crossing out of the line signifies that he later found that she was living and therefore obliterated the entry. If she had been living in Virginia, John Smyth would have known it. It is a safe conjecture that she had gone back to England after her husband's death, where in the usual course of events she would have re-

turned to her kin at Arrow in Warwickshire.

Be this as it may, the record explicitly states "Thomas Tracy their sonne returned for England." Exhaustive searches in the ancient records of England, in parish books, courts of chancery, English graveyards, and fugitive papers and letters in antiquarian archives, have failed to give one word that even mentions his return to England. Eminent American and British genealogists have gleaned the country to find an entry that would throw any light upon the existence of Thomas Tracy in England after he had departed from Virginia and "returned for England."

In 1636, there entered the town of Salem, Massachusetts, an Englishman by the name of Thomas Tracy. He had been in Watertown, Massachusetts, and came to Salem with references from citizens of Watertown. I here present Exhibit 12, which is a photograph of a portion of the book of the Salem, Massachusetts, Records, and contains this entry:

By the Towne represent, 2d of the first mo. 1636-7. p 38.

Tho: Trace Reed for Ihabitant vpon a Certificate from diuers of water Towne. And is to have 5 acres of Land. [which he may haue laid out when he hath a ticket from me that he hath paid me.] In short hand by the Town Clerk. pp 40-81.

De Lands or By the Towan repre-  
rec. in inhabitants sentative the 23th  
of the 11th mo.  
Anno 1636

Mathew Waller Received for an Inhabitant fr a Certificate from mr Atherton haugh. pp. 40-81.

Thomas Trace ship Carpenter referred to Certificate. pp 40-81.

erased  
[40 Die mensis [9<sup>o</sup>] 10 1637. p 60.

It is agreed that the marsh & meadow Lands that haue formerly layed in comon to this Town shall now be appropriated to the Inhabitants of Salem, proportioned out vnto them according to the heads of their families. To those that haue the greatest number an acre thereof & to those that haue the least not aboue haue an acre, &



## Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

prominent in the community. The Smiths were wealthy shipbuilders and large land owners. John Bridge was the first deacon of the first church in Watertown and was a leader in the administration of public affairs.

The names Bridges and Smith have been frequently mentioned in the narration of the experiences of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia. In Exhibit 3, it is shown that his grandfather, Sir Henry Tracy, married Elizabeth Bruges, also written Brugge, Bridge, Bridges, Brydge and Brydges, who was the daughter of John Bruges, the first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. In Exhibit 9, one John Bridges, a wealthy descendant of this old English family, offers aid to William Tracy about to sail for Virginia in his financial difficulties and speaks of him as his cousin. Throughout the entire financial embarrassment of William Tracy, in promoting his American interests, we find his "worthy" and "good" friend is John Smith or Smyth with whom he conducts a confidential correspondence. Exhibits 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, all show the close relations of the Tracys and Smiths. In Exhibit 7, it will be noted that it was John Smith who recorded the death of William Tracy, his daughter, the record of his wife, and the record "Thomas Tracy their sonne returned for England."

Then comes the silence of the English records in which Thomas, this young gentleman, is never mentioned, until in 1636 there appears in America one Thomas Tracy in a community with the Bridges and Smiths, persons of influence and wealth. The Smiths are rich shipbuilders; this Thomas Tracy is a ship carpenter. (See Exhibit 13.)

The genealogical evidence seems to me complete. Thomas Tracy of Watertown and Salem, is the missing son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia. The proof is much more conclusive than that required in many cases at law where circumstantial evi-

dence with less documentary proof frequently sends a man to his death. The identification is so strong that eminent genealogists and lawyers to whom I have referred my exhibits pronounce it conclusive.

By unimpeachable exhibits, many of which are in the handwriting of the parties in question, it is proven that William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia did not die without issue; that his son was in childhood; that his daughter was in maturity when through financial disaster and death of father and sister the boy was left destitute and "returned for England." That he did not remain in England is shown by the failure of the British records to mention him either in parish or politics, in property interests or trade, in marriage or death—not a word testifying to his existence in England, and this, coupled with the fact that he was the grandson of an honored knight, is evidence that he could not have remained in England.

About fifteen years after the death of William Tracy in Virginia there appears the record of a youth who has just learned the trade of ship carpenter in Watertown where the Smiths are wealthy shipbuilders, and where the Bridges are an influential family. Weighing the facts carefully, considering all the elements of the narrative, can there be any more reasonable conduct on the part of Thomas Tracy, who had been left destitute as the son of William Tracy who had lost all in the Virginia promotion, than to turn to his father's friends for assistance? These Smiths and Bridges in Massachusetts, branches of the old English families of friends and relatives of his dead father, knowing of the boy's plight, send for him to come there, and assist him to become self-supporting by teaching him the trade of ship carpenter in their own shipbuilding yards, and vouch for him when he starts out to make his own way in the world and goes first to Salem. The fact of his being a ship carpenter has

## The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

by some been considered to militate against the claim of his being of gentle birth; but with the explanation of the circumstances attending his early life it strengthens his identity and accentuates his independence of character and shows an honorable ambition to work out his own destiny as the true son of a true father. His second coming to America under the circumstances is very much to his credit. Instead of settling down at his home in the position of the "poor relative" he chose to give up the luxurious surroundings to which he was born and brave the privations and dangers of a pioneer in the new world, of which he must have had a very vivid recollection.

It is significant that the disappearance of the young son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia, is similar to the still more mysterious coming of the young man Thomas Tracy to Massachusetts, and these mysteries both occupy the same period of years. This period must be the connecting link that makes the boy the man. Exhaustive searches in Watertown and Salem, Massachusetts, and in Wethersfield, Saybrook and Norwich, Connecticut, prove that there is absolutely nothing in his American public record which taken by itself gives any clue to the place of his nativity, or whence or when he came to America.

Many searches have been made in England and America without positive results.

The movements of Thomas Tracy after he became an inhabitant of Salem are clear. That he became a man of strong character and a substantial citizen is shown by his long life of activity. The record of the division of the swamp lands in Salem (see Exhibit 14) show that Thomas Tracy was a single man in 1637, for it records him as a family of "1." He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and came into the possession of land. He next removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, and shared in the first division of land there about 1639, and in the second division he was granted land adjoining his house. The name of his first wife, the mother of all of his children, is not known. He was probably married about the time he settled in Saybrook, where all of his children were undoubtedly born. The list of their births, if there was one, has not been found. He removed to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660, with his seven children. As his wife is not mentioned it is probable that she had died. After his final settlement in Norwich, Connecticut, he was constantly employed in the public affairs. He was one of the first Deputies to the General Court and served twenty-seven sessions; he was Lieutenant of

To Bobbly $\frac{1}{2}$ .	x	1 Crof Tracy	2
Gov: xingb 1 acre,		2 maj: waller	2
and Baker $\frac{1}{3}$	x	3 Jv: Hard	2
11 witheriff $\frac{1}{3}$	x	2 m: yony	1

RECORD SHOWING THOMAS TRACY AS A LAND OWNER IN AMERICA IN 1637

Exhibit 14—From the Town Records in Salem, Massachusetts, in which Thomas Tracy is granted two quarters of an acre as an unmarried man's share in the allotment

## Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

Dragoons and Commissary, etc., and his services qualify his descendants for the Societies of the Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames. While neither he or any of his descendants occupied the position of the chief corner-stone in the new nation, he and they did form a substantial part of the foundation and superstructure of the Connecticut facade.

Thomas Tracy married three times, for the record is given of his third wife, Mary (Foote) (Stoddard) Goodrich. She was the widow first of John Stoddard and second of John Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Goodrich, as an inducement for Widow Stoddard to marry him, made an ante-nuptial agreement with her binding his heirs, if she survived him, to pay her four pounds per year during her life. She outlived him five years and the heirs forgot their obligations. There was a lawyer named Pitkin living in Hartford at the time and Thomas Tracy was a Deputy to the General Court there from Norwich, Connecticut. A letter indicates Tracy had a personal interview with Pitkin and engaged him to collect the claim and agreed to write him a statement of the claim. Pitkin brought a suit for the amount of the claim with interest and got judgment against the Goodrich estate and levied on a piece of land in Wethersfield which the Court ordered the Sheriff to deed to Tracy, which he received in satisfaction of all claims, September 2, 1685.

Mr Pitkin that which my wife haue reseed of her legacy that her — husband Goodrich Gave her durenng her life the first year shee reseed fower pound the second year shee reseed two pound Eighteen shillings and that is all that hau ben reseed. Thomas Tracy.

Dyed Aprill, 1680, 5 years 20-00-0  
6-18

13-2

This is the only sample of Thomas Tracy's writing extant.

He died in Norwich, November 7, 1685. His age at death is not given, and no record has been discovered that gives any clue to the date

of his birth. His children who shared in the distribution of his estate, were:

John, (Serg.) b. about 1642; m. Mary Winslow Jun 17, 1670.

Thomas, (Serg.) b. about 1645; m. Sarah ?

Jonathan, (Lieut.) b. about 1648; m. Mary Griswold Jul 11, 1672.

Miriam, b. about 1649; m. Ens. Thomas Waterman Nov —, 1668.

Solomon, (Dr.) b. about 1650; m. 1st Lydia Huntington Nov 23, 1676.

Solomon (Dr.) m. 2nd Sarah (Bliss) Sluman Apr. 8, 1680.

Daniel, b. about 1652; m. 1st Abigail Adgate Sep 19, 1682.

Daniel, m. 2nd Hannah (Backus) Bingham Nov 4, 1712.

Samuel, b. about 1654; unm. d. in Norwich, Conn Jan 11, 1693.

John Tracy was the richest of the family and a very large landholder in New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut. He inherited his father's carpenter's tools, which indicates that he was a builder. He did not take a very active part in the management of public affairs. Thomas and Jonathan settled in Preston, Connecticut, on land given them by their father, which was granted him by the General Court for assisting Uncas when he was besieged in his fort by the Naransets. They both took an active part in the town and church affairs, and Jonathan was town recorder and clerk from the organization of the town till his death, 1711. Solomon was the second doctor in the town and a lieutenant of the first train band, and Daniel was the Beau Brummel of the family—twenty-three ruffled shirts were enumerated in his inventory, and a sword and belt. As he did not belong to the train band, he must have used it as a dress adjunct and the insignia of the gentleman. The boy, Samuel, died young.

The American records of the early Tracys are voluminous and fairly complete; they present no perplexing problems and the lines are intact, but eminent genealogists have been at a loss to account for the boyhood of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the forbear of a widespread American family.

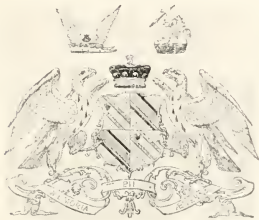
# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

The most notable of the exhaustive investigations in England was made by Judge Frederick Palmer Tracy of San Francisco, California, the first genealogist of the Tracy family. The eminent jurist was also a clergyman, and while preaching in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1844, his eyesight failed and he went abroad. When in England he visited Toddington and was received with all the courtesies due kinship by Lord Sudeley, the Right Honourable Charles Hanbury Tracy,

the Hyde Family," and he was so impressed with its importance that he presented the matter in full. From Ethelred down to and including Sir William Tracy, knight (24), who was one of the first of the gentry to adopt the reformed religion and willed his soul to God without the intervention of a priest, the line has not been broken, but from him down to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy it is erroneous and disproven.

The reason Judge Tracy could not find the right Thomas Tracy was because Thomas's father, William Tracy, left England without having either the births or baptisms of his children recorded in the local public records. The identification must be by circumstances, conditions, events, and irrefutable evidences that connect the boy with the man. The absence of this birth record led Britton in his account of Toddington to say that the William Tracy who married Mary Conway died s. p. (without issue), which misled the searchers by its falsity as a record. This book, "Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Toddington, Gloucestershire (England), the Seat of Lord Sudeley," by John Britton, F. S. A., 1840, dedicated to "The Right Honourable the Baron Sudeley" (Charles Hanbury Tracy), contains the substantially true lineage from Ethelred down to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy. The statement that William Tracy was a natural son of King Edward is not confirmed by earlier and later authorities. There are other minor discrepancies.

The direct evidence, with its documentary bearings, its cumulative circumstances, and the mass of collateral and corroborative records, proves conclusively that the missing period in the lives of Thomas Tracy, son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia, and Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, links them as one and the same person, connecting the



ARMS OF LORD SUDELEY IN 1838

Lord Sudeley was Charles Hanbury Tracy and inherited the heraldry of the royal line—Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight, inherited the shield and mask, front view and crest—William Tracy, Esquire, of Virginia 1620, from whom the Tracys in America descend, has inherited the shield, mask, profile and crest

Lord of Toddington Manor. In his searches there he did find a Thomas Tracy, a younger son of the same general family of Tracys, who was unaccounted for, and who was evidently of the same generation as our Lieutenant Thomas Tracy and a descendant of the Toddington family. As there was nothing to conflict with the assumption that he was the Thomas Tracy who came to America he thought he was very probably the same person. Judge Tracy communicated the result of his researches to Chancellor Walworth, who was then compiling his notable "Genealogy of

## Unbroken Line of Descent from King Egbert

strange disappearance of the boy with the stranger appearance of the man. To weld these links in the chain still more firmly it is well to finally consider the narrative chronologically from its approximate dates.

In 1620, when William Tracy promoted the Virginia adventure his son was a mere child. It has been shown that if he had been far advanced in boyhood his father would have given him the male's precedence over his sister. It is not probable that he was more than ten years of age, and it is more probable that he was younger. To find a working basis for this chronological test an approximate may be placed at eight years of age.

It required from five to seven years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of ship carpentry, and it generally began as soon as the boy could prepare lumber and understand the construction of sea-faring vessels. If the eight-year-old missing Virginia boy was apprenticed to the trade he would have begun at about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and when he completed his time would have been about twenty-four years old. In 1636, Thomas Tracy, the ship carpenter at Salem, was an unmarried youth and must have been about twenty-four years of age, which is proven by the complete records of his later years. In 1637, when, according to the records, he was unmarried, he would have been twenty-five years of age. In 1639 (twenty-seven years of age), he was living in Saybrook, Connecticut, was married, and shared in the division of land. In 1660 (forty-eight years of age), he was in Norwich, Connecticut, and had seven children. He served twenty-seven terms in the General Assembly (there were two sessions per year), and died at seventy-three years of age in 1685.

If Thomas Tracy, the missing Virginia boy and scion of a gentle family, was eight years of age when his father promoted Virginia in 1620, he would

have been just seventy-three years of age in 1685, the recorded date and the approximate age of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, the ship carpenter of Massachusetts and legislator of Connecticut, at the time of his death.

Choose your own approximate dates, based on the facts, and make your own computations from any conclusions you may find in the evidence, and the result is equally convincing.

I apply this chronological test to ascertain whether or not it will agree with the established facts. It proves them so mathematically accurate that all possibility of coincidence is removed. The genealogical link is welded. The chain from the Saxon Kings through William Tracy, governor of Virginia, and his son, Thomas Tracy of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, is complete, and the descendants of Thomas Tracy in America are the progeny of the Saxon kings.

The lineage is supported by proof more tangible than that of many accepted assumptions of science. It has a greater preponderance of documentary evidence and relies less on faith and suppositions than much which we are required to accept from therapeutics, astronomy, dynamics, and even theology. I believe that in the days to come genealogy will become an established study in the science of heredity, but it cannot demand more formidable proof than the established sciences on which life itself depends.

With the lineage of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who died at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1685, established, and the mystery of his early life cleared, it is apropos in way of recapitulation to recall some of the near kinsfolk:

*His Grandparents:* Sir John Tracy, Knight, Lord of Toddington and Hayles Abbey; Anna Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton.

*His Parents:* William Tracy, Esquire, of Hayles Abbey, Councillor of State for Virginia and Governor of Berkeley Hundred; Anne Conway, daughter of Sir



# The Progeny of Saxon Monarchs in America

John Conway and sister of Lord Viscount Conway.

*His Uncles:* The Right Honourable, John Tracy, First Baron of Rathcole; Sir Thomas Tracy, Grand Usher to the Queen; The Right Honourable, Edward Conway, First Lord Viscount of Conway Castle, "Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council;" Sir Edward Bray; Sir William Hobby.

*His First Cousins:*

The Right Honourable, Robert Tracy, Second Baron of Rathcole, M. P.; The Right Honourable, Edward Conway, Second Baron of Conway Castle, M. P.; Sir Thomas Conway, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Frances Conway, married Sir William Pelham, Knight; Brilliana Conway, married Sir Robert Harley, Knight; Heligawarth Conway, married Sir William Smith, Knight.

*He had no Brothers; his only sister;* Joyce Tracy, married in Virginia, Captain Nathaniel Powell, "a man of culture who kept an account of the occurrences in the Colony which were freely used by Captain Smith in his History of Virginia."

The royal lines from the Tracys, Conways and the Bridges shoot out into so many directions that the blood is found in many of the first families of Great Britain and America. It is a blood that has produced men in all lines of the world's activity,

that has been the maker of kings of an empire and conscientious citizens of a republic.

In using the term "Tracys in America" I refer of course to those who are descended from the first immigration. Other branches from immigrations later than those of William Tracy of Virginia in 1620 are not necessarily included in my discussion. For instance, there was one, Stephen Tracy, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Ann" in 1623, who has distinguished descendants through America, among them being General Benjamin Franklin Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy of the United States. It may be possible that there is a relationship, but my investigations have not yet allowed me to definitely settle this matter.

I inscribe these words to all those who are "looking forward to posterity with a knowledge gained in looking backward to ancestry," with the admonition of the great Edmund Burke who once remarked: "Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity."

my Dittion that wright my wife ear  
 refferd of ear logoff that ear  
 euband Spodring gant ear burmg ear  
 for first year few referd few  
 found for feron your few referd  
 found everyon sitting and that is all  
 that ear on referd the ear Tracy

By 2 April, 1680 58 years  $\frac{20-00.0}{6:18}$   
 $\frac{13-2.0}{}$



**D**R. DWIGHT TRACY, the genealogist whose years of investigation are recorded in this brochure, has collected, principally from original sources, a vast amount of valuable data concerning the Tracys in America and their marriage alliances. Since the original publication of his researches in *THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY*, many letters have been received congratulating the author on the results of his years of conscientious and indefatigable research. Dr. Tracy's rich material is almost inexhaustible in its details and it is of interest to here note that he is continuing his investigations with the probability of recording it permanently in book form. His home at 46 West Fifty-First Street, New York, is a repository for all that pertains to the Tracys in America and their English ancestry. Dr. Tracy requests the editors of this brochure to cordially invite all persons, of whatever name, who have any connection with the Tracys in America, to consult his material or to advise him on any discoveries that they may have made along the same genealogical lines. While it is impossible in the pages of this brochure to enter into a discussion of the multitudinous branches, it is especially appropriate to here outline the eight generations of Dr. Tracy's own branch from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, which are as follows:

Branch from the twenty-nine generations of the tabulated Genealogical Record "A Thousand Years of Lineage from Saxon Kings," on page 5 of this brochure

29. Lt. Thomas Tracy, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, m. three times. Children all by first wife whose name is unknown.
30. Daniel Tracy, m. 1st Abigail Leffingwell, Mar. 14, 1710-11.?
31. Daniel Tracy, m. Abigail Leffingwell, Mar. 14, 1710-11.
32. Samuel Tracy, m. Sybil Lathrop, May 17, 1750.
33. Zebediah Tracy, m. 1st Eunice Chaplin Jan. 10, 1788.
34. Thomas Chaplin Tracy, m. Maria Safford, Dec. 1, 1819.
35. Dr. Dwight Tracy, m. Jane Vanderbilt Fry, May 25, 1857.
36. Dr. William Dwight Tracy, m. Margaret Prescott, Sep. 7, 1904.
37. Dwight Prescott Tracy—William Ward Tracy.

With the genealogical lines established from the Saxon kings to Governor William Tracy of Virginia and his son, Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, it is a comparatively easy matter to connect the living heirs in America to-day, through the intervening seven or eight generations, from the sources familiar to Dr. Tracy, whose investigations entitle him to distinction, not only as the genealogist of the Tracy family in America, but as one of the most generous contributors to American genealogical records.

FRANCIS TREVELYAN MILLER,  
*Editor of The Journal of American History.*





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