

***[The following report was begun by Joan Horsley prior to November 2011.
It was completed using Joan's research notes by Pam Lasher. You can contact her at lpam216@gmail.com.]***

***THOMAS TERRY and SARAH DAVIS FAMILY
Culpeper County and Madison County, Virginia
One Hundred Years in Wolftown: 1775-1875***

Research Report by

Joan Horsley

Based on her research as of November 2011

Website: www.JoanHorsley.org

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To make reading the report easier, Joan abbreviated sources. For instance, SDBH is Spotsylvania Co. Deed Book H. The first letter will be obvious when considering the county mentioned in the paragraph. Following the first letter is either Deed Book, Will Book, Order Book, Road Orders, or Marriage License; and then the number/letter of the book. The page number follows.

Note to researchers: questions that Joan left and need further research are contained inside a box.

Overview:

THE THOMAS TERRY & SARAH DAVIS FAMILY

Generation No. 1

1. **THOMAS TERRY** was born Abt. 1735 probably in King William Co, Virginia and died Bef. 28 June 1804 in Madison Co, VA. He married **SARAH DAVIS** Abt. 1760 probably in Culpeper Co, Virginia daughter of BENJAMIN DAVIS (d. 1763, Culpeper Co, VA). She was born Abt. 1738 in King William Co, Virginia and died Abt. 1821 in Madison Co, VA.

Children of THOMAS TERRY and SARAH DAVIS:

2. i. **MARY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1761, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Abt. 1785, Orange Co, VA; m. RICHARD GULLEY 08 April 1782, Culpeper Co, VA; b. 29 October 1756, Orange Co, VA; d. Abt. Dec 1840, Elbert Co, GA. He m. 2nd Elizabeth Ballard 26 April 1786.
3. ii. **JOSEPH TERRY** - b. 1768, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Bet. 1860 - 1870, Elbert Co, GA; m. JUDAH Abt. 1803, Elbert Co, GA; b. Abt. 1787, VA; d. Bet. 1860 - 1870, Elbert Co, GA.
- iii. **JOHN TERRY** - b. Bet. 1765 - 1770, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Aft. 24 Dec 1817, poss. in Rockingham Co, VA. (Wife and children unknown)
- iv. **NANCY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1765, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Aft. 24 Dec 1817; m. WILLIAM KELLY 27 February 1790, Culpeper Co, VA; b. Abt. 1765, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Aft. 24 Dec 1817. (Children unknown)
- v. **SARAH "SALLY" TERRY** - b. Abt. 1776, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Bet. 1825 - 1840, Madison Co, VA. (Never married)
- vi. **JAMES TERRY** - b. Abt. 1778, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Bef. 26 October 1815, Madison Co, VA. (Never married)
4. vii. **WILLIAM TERRY** - b. 1780, Culpeper Co, VA; d. 1875, Madison Co, VA; m. MARY "POLLY" COLLINS 16 Sep 1817, Madison Co, VA; b. Abt. 1796, Madison Co, VA; d. Bet. 1860 - 1870, Madison Co, VA.
- viii. **LUCY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1785, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Bet. 1825 - 1830, Madison or Greene Co, VA; m. LARKIN RUCKER 21 February 1815, Madison Co, VA; b. 02 May 1783, Culpeper Co, VA; d. Bet. 1840 - 1850, Greene Co, VA. (Children unknown)

Generation No. 2

2. **MARY² TERRY** (*THOMAS¹*) was born Abt. 1761 in Culpeper Co, Virginia and died Abt. 1785 in Orange Co, VA. She married **RICHARD GULLEY** 08 April 1782 in Culpeper Co, VA. He was born 29 October 1756 in Orange Co, Virginia and died Abt. Dec 1840 in Elbert Co, GA. He married 2nd Elizabeth Ballard 26 April 1786 in Albemarle Co, VA.

Child of MARY TERRY and RICHARD GULLEY:

- i. **MARY "POLLY" GULLEY** - b. Abt. 1784, Orange Co, VA; d. Aft. 02 Dec 1824, Madison Co, VA. - Proved to be the only surviving child of Mary Terry and Richard Gulley. Unmarried as of Dec 1824.

3. **JOSEPH² TERRY** (*THOMAS¹*) was born 1768 in Culpeper Co, Virginia and died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Elbert Co, GA. He married **JUDAH** Abt. 1803 in Elbert Co, GA. She was born Abt. 1787 in Virginia and died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Elbert Co, GA.

Children of JOSEPH TERRY and JUDAH:

- i. SON UNKNOWN-ONE TERRY - b. Abt. 1804, Elbert Co, GA. [indicated by father's censuses]
- ii. **THOMAS TERRY** - b. Abt. 1805, Elbert Co, GA; d. Bet. 1860 - 1870, Amherst Co, VA; m. **MARTHA A. TERRY** (first cousin of Thomas and daughter of William Terry and Mary Collins) 24 October 1839, Madison Co, VA; b. Abt. 1818, Madison Co, VA; d. Bet. 1876 - 1880, Madison Co, VA.
- iii. **LUCY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1807, Elbert Co, GA; m. **ELAM ALEXANDER** 08 Dec 1825, Elbert Co, GA; b. Abt. 1803, GA.
- iv. **MARY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1810, Elbert Co, GA; m. **JEPHTHA H. WARD** 15 January 1829, Elbert Co, GA.
- v. SON UNKNOWN-TWO TERRY - b. Bet. 1810-1815, Elbert Co, GA. [indicated by censuses]
- vi. **JOHN W. TERRY** - b. Abt. 1816, Elbert Co, GA; m. **SUSAN CAROLINE GREENWAY** 18 May 1837, Elbert Co, GA; b. Abt. 1820, Elbert Co, GA.
- vii. SON UNKNOWN-THREE TERRY - b. Bet. 1810-1820, Elbert Co, GA. [indicated by censuses]
- viii. **NANCY TERRY** - b. Abt. 1824, Elbert Co, GA; m. **JOHN KELLY** June 1849, Elbert Co, GA; b. Abt. 1830, Elbert Co, GA.
- ix. **FRANCES TERRY** - b. Abt. 1830, Elbert Co, GA; m. **JAMES B. TURNER** 16 Dec 1847, Elbert Co, GA.

4. **WILLIAM² TERRY** (*THOMAS¹*) was born 1780 in Culpeper Co, Virginia and died 1875 in Madison Co, VA. He married **MARY "POLLY" COLLINS** 16 Sep 1817 in Madison Co, Virginia daughter of FRANCIS COLLINS and MARGARET DAHONEY of Culpeper Co, VA. She was born Abt. 1796 in Madison Co, Virginia and died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Madison Co, VA.

Children of WILLIAM TERRY and MARY COLLINS:

- i. **MARTHA A. TERRY** - b. Abt. 1818, Madison Co, VA; d. Bet. 1876-1880, Madison Co, VA; m. **THOMAS TERRY** (first cousin of Martha and son of Joseph Terry and Judah), 24 October 1839, Madison Co, VA; b. Abt. 1805, Elbert Co, GA; d. 1860-1870, Amherst Co, VA.
- ii. **MARY ANN TERRY** - b. Abt. 1828, Madison Co, VA; d. Abt. 1873, Madison Co, VA; m. **WILLIAM CLATTERBUCK** 24 Dec 1850, Madison Co, VA; b. Abt. 1825, VA; d. Bet. 1880 - 1900, Madison Co, VA. He married 2nd Susan Abt. 1874, Madison Co, VA.
- iii. **SARAH H. M. TERRY** - b. Abt. 1839, Madison Co, VA; d. Bet. 1870 - 1880, Madison Co, VA; m. **RICHARD Z. DARNELL** 07 October 1857, Madison Co, VA; b. Abt. 1836, VA; d. Bet. 1870 - 1880, Madison Co, VA.

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**Thomas Terry and Sarah Davis** married in Culpeper County, Virginia about 1760. They settled on the frontier near the Blue Ridge Mountains in the part of Culpeper that became Madison County, Virginia. Thomas and Sarah raised their eight children on land that became part of today's town of Wolftown, Virginia still a small rural community of rich natural beauty. Their eldest son Joseph Terry moved to Elbert County, Georgia about 1790, but in 1839, Joseph's son Thomas married a Madison County first cousin, Martha A. Terry, daughter of William Terry, youngest son of Thomas and Sarah. William Terry and his family continued to live on family land in Wolftown until his death in 1875, one hundred years after his father Thomas Terry is first recorded there. The Terry family history at Wolftown that began before the

Revolutionary War and ended in the aftermath of the Civil War is an integral part of the heritage of Thomas and Sarah Davis Terry's descendants and of the formative years of Wolfstown.

## THOMAS TERRY & SARAH DAVIS FAMILY Culpeper County and Madison County, Virginia

### Part I: ***One Hundred Years in Wolfstown: 1775 - 1875***

by Joan Horsley

#### The Parents of Thomas Terry

Thomas Terry was born in Virginia about 1735. He almost certainly was from the Terry line of King William County, Virginia, where the families of James Terry, Thomas Terry, and Stephen Terry were living by 1705. His future wife Sarah Davis' family likely was in King William County at the same time, and records show proximity and interlinking associations there. Thomas' parents have not yet been identified, largely because almost all early King William County records were destroyed by an 1885 courthouse fire, and his parents have not been located in surviving records of other likely counties.

Some of the Terry families of King William lived in the part that became Caroline County in 1728, including three generations named Thomas Terry, but our Thomas does not appear among them. (Only Caroline court records have survived.) Nor was our Thomas found in the extensive extant records for Spotsylvania County, upriver from King William and adjacent to Caroline. In 1735, a James Terry, then "of Spotsylvania," purchased land in the same part of Spotsylvania where Sarah Davis' family moved about seven years later. However, James Terry sold that land in 1737 and either moved away or died, leaving no other Terry families in Spotsylvania during the relevant time. [*SDBC, Crozier, p. 139, 144*] Part of Spotsylvania became Orange, then Culpeper, then Madison. The only early Terrys found to own land that was later in Culpeper/Madison were Stephen Terry "of Caroline" and a James Terry, both recorded in the 1730's. [*ODB2:18, ODB3:158, 166*] No later mention of them or any other Terry was found in that area until our Thomas Terry was recorded in 1775.

These absences in the records suggest that Thomas Terry's family may still have been living in King William around 1760 when he married Sarah Davis. Sarah's family had moved from King William to Spotsylvania County around 1742, but they had relatives still in King William, and surviving tax records show at least ten Terry families residing there in the 1780's. Also, in 1751 a Vincent Terry witnessed the King William County will of John Sandage, written 28 February 1750/1 and proved 19 Sep 1751 [*Lost Records Localities Collection, Library of Virginia*], and Sarah Davis' family was closely associated with related Sandage (Sandige) families in Spotsylvania County at that same time.

#### The Parents of Sarah Davis

Sarah Davis was born about 1738 in King William County, Virginia. Her father was Benjamin Davis (b. c1690), although her mother is still unknown. Sarah's known siblings are her older brothers John Davis, James Davis, and Benjamin Davis (II), William Davis, and a younger sister Mary Davis, who married Daniel Jarrell about 1770. Due to the loss of King William records, we know little of the family until 1742, after Sarah's father moved the family upriver to Spotsylvania County. Benjamin is recorded the same year

with business also in Caroline County, where some of the King William County Terry families were then living. [*Dorman, Caroline County Virginia Order Book 1740-1746, Part II, p. 29*]

Benjamin Davis was a master carpenter, and records still exist for three of his likely more numerous apprentices. [*SDBB Pt1 p 93,101,137*] Two of his sons, John and Benjamin, were also carpenters. [*Spotsylvania Deed Book B, Part I, p. 93, Circuit Clerk's Office, Spotsylvania Court House, Spotsylvania, Virginia*] [*Culpeper Deed Book E, p. 114*]

Additional evidence of sons John and Benjamin (II) being professional carpenters is seen in this note:

Madison County Virginia Will Book 4, p 312-313. Madison Courthouse, Madison, Virginia.

Note: The will of James Davis names his siblings John Davis, Benjamin Davis, Mary Jarrell, and Sarah Terry, whose identities have been verified by evidence in primary records. The elder Benjamin Davis died intestate and no probate records survive, but his relationship as their father is likewise proved by strong indirect evidence and the elimination of all other possible Davis families in the area. This evidence includes James Davis witnessing Benjamin's sale of his Spotsylvania land after moving to Culpeper [*SDBE:791*] and their co-witnessing two Culpeper deeds [*CDBB:595, CBDC:443*] It also includes John and the younger Benjamin both being identified in the records as professional carpenters, like the elder Benjamin, with other records that connect them to the other siblings as well.

Formally trained skilled craftsmen were relatively rare in the Colonies, and as such were valuable to, and valued by, their communities. During his 15-year sojourn in Spotsylvania County, Benjamin Davis was a builder of note. His public projects included the construction of at least five county bridges in Spotsylvania and adjacent Louisa and Orange counties with maintenance responsibilities for five to seven years, and a five-year maintenance contract on another bridge near Fredericksburg. [*SOB1738-1749:396; LOB1742-1748:279; OOB5:157; SWBB Pt 1 p37, 38; Pt 2, p 374*]

In May 1754, Benjamin was awarded the contract to build the first addition to the St. George's Parish church in Fredericksburg (attended by several members of George Washington's family), following the same pattern and specifications as the original distinguished architecture. [*Dorman, St. George's Parish Vestry Books 1726-1817, p 99,101,107,109*] For this 21-month project, Benjamin was paid a total of 25,300 lbs. of tobacco, a substantial sum in the currency of the day. A carpenter of Benjamin's skills and experience would have built untold numbers of houses and buildings never recorded, such as the unspecified work for which he was paid by the estate of the brother-in-law of James Madison Sr., father of the later U.S. president. [*OWB2:385*]

Benjamin Davis relocated his family, including daughter Sarah, to adjacent Culpeper County in 1757, where Benjamin, then in his mid-60's, was appointed Sexton of the Courthouse. [*Davis, St. Mark's Parish Vestry Book 1730-1785, p 67*] It is possible Benjamin may have built that first frame courthouse, constructed about 1750, since his carpentry projects covered several area counties. In 1759, an Act of the Virginia General Assembly formally established a town at the Culpeper Courthouse to be laid out on 30 acres that Benjamin Davis was leasing from Robert Coleman. [*Hening, VII:306; Green, p. 14*] Coleman was a land investor whose family was well-known, and Benjamin was an experienced builder of local repute. It seems obvious that the reason for Benjamin's lease was to build houses and buildings that would attract residents to this "high and pleasant situation," to both Coleman's and his advantage.

With the town's formal creation, Benjamin agreed for Coleman to break his lease in return for Benjamin's retaining his own houses and a twenty percent reduction in rent for the time left on his lease, thus freeing

Coleman to sell the remaining 27 acres as town lots. [*History of the Town of Culpeper, Culpeper (VA) Planning Dept. (2002), p. II-1; Town of Culpeper Department of Planning and Community Development, excerpted from "Designating Local Landmarks: Town Imagery in Culpeper, Virginia", a University of Virginia master's thesis, by Genevieve Keller (1975).*]

Four years after Coleman took over the town land as a private enterprise, Benjamin Davis, around age 70, is recorded for the first time with debt suits against him, and he also was suing to collect debts owed to him. Benjamin Davis died several months later in Culpeper in late summer of 1763. [*Court of 19 August 1763, Culpeper Minute Book*] The courthouse of which Benjamin had been Sexton and possibly had built was located at the corner of the road where Benjamin lived, then known as "Davis's street." [*CDBC:618*] Although Benjamin has long been forgotten, Davis Street remains at the heart of today's Culpeper and the focal point of the town's historic district.

### The Terry Family Home Place

Thomas Terry married Sarah Davis about 1760, likely in Culpeper County where her family was living at the time. (Culpeper marriage records for that time have been lost, as have all but one year's court records.) Thomas and Sarah apparently settled immediately in Culpeper where Sarah's married siblings soon congregated from their prior residences in Spotsylvania and Orange County. According to the first extant record we have relating to Thomas Terry, at least by 1775 Thomas and Sarah were living in the part of Culpeper that became Madison County, Virginia in 1793. [*CDBH:131*] Their family remained in the same location for another 100 years.

Thomas Terry's land was located at today's Wolfstown, Virginia in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town was first called Rapid Ann, as was the Rapidan River that forms the county's southern border with historically rich Orange County. When the Terrys arrived, this was still the frontier, and no town existed there or anywhere nearby. The closest towns were Culpeper Court House (first called Fairfax), about 25 miles northeast, and Orange Court House (today's town of Orange), about 20 miles southeast. Thomas' original deed, apparently a lease, was among many early deeds in his area that were not proved in court and recorded, probably due to the distance to the Culpeper courthouse.

Since the 1600s, Virginia settlement had been expanding consistently inland from its earliest counties near the Chesapeake Bay as more people needed more land in this agricultural society. Settlement of new territories followed the major rivers northwest from the tidewater region to the piedmont and into the foothills. (The Davis family's migration from King William up the Mattaponi and Northanna rivers through Spotsylvania and Orange into Culpeper was a typical pattern.) As the population increased in the inland areas, new counties were formed. Local governments were established at a courthouse location selected for the travel convenience of the majority of the county's inhabitants at the time.

Culpeper County was formed in 1749 from the large expanse of the original Orange County and was first surveyed by 17-year-old George Washington, later to become Father of Our Country. The site chosen for the courthouse was in the eastern part of the new county. This location was not only readily accessible for most residents then in the county, but it was also conveniently close to the area's primary port town of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River for the export of their crops, import of supplies, and other commercial needs.

Although Thomas Terry's property in Culpeper's western frontier was some distance away, it was ideally situated at the crossroads of the two major roads leading out from the Blue Ridge, Kirtley's Road and Cave's Road. Kirtley's Road went east into the courthouse town of Culpeper, where it joined the road

south to the port town of Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County. Cave's Road (or Cave's Ford Road) went southeast to the Rapidan River crossing at Cave's Ford, where the road continued through Orange County and Spotsylvania County to Fredericksburg. Kirtley's Road became today's SR 230, and Cave's Road at Wolfstown was roughly today's SR 662, locally called Shelby Road. As Cave's Road wended its way southeast to the Rapidan River, a lower portion became part of today's Blue Ridge Turnpike.

Even though Kirtley's Road and Cave's Road became major thoroughfares, like most roads at the time they began by widening and clearing animal tracks, old Indian trails, and paths between homesteads but often leaving stumps and boulders too large to remove or easily bypass. Primary arteries were widened enough to be passable by carts and wagons, and some were improved further to accommodate horse- or ox-drawn hogsheads on wheels (called rolling roads). Even these were far from straight or level, and all roads were subject to deep ruts and bogged in mud with rains and snow thaws. (Road maintenance was the court-mandated responsibility of the property owners along it.) Nevertheless, property at the Kirtley's/Cave's crossroads was a prime location for convenience and trade, as well as the location of the local fairgrounds and race course. *[CDBN:93; MDB6:32; Note: The exact location of the original intersection has been altered by modern road improvements. Also, in the late 1700's, the road running west from the intersection was then called Coward's Church, or just Church, Road, and the road going north from the intersection to Grave's Mill was considered part of Kirtley's Road that then turned east where it met Cave's Road that went on south/southeast. CDBH:131; MDB6:13.]*

The Terry family was surrounded by Sarah Davis' siblings. Sarah's brother Benjamin Davis, a carpenter like their father, lived with his family on the north side of the Terrys. Benjamin's 30 acres were at the southwest corner of the intersection of Kirtley's Road and Cave's Road and across Kirtley's Road from the fairgrounds and race course. To his east across Cave's Road was the Rapid Ann Meeting House where the Baptist church, established in 1773, held its services likely attended by many related Terry, Davis, and Jarrell family members. On the south side of the Terrys and also along Cave's Road was Sarah's brother James Davis. James' only known son Robert Davis and his family lived along the north side of Kirtley's Road one tract west of the intersection. Robert later bought the adjacent tract at the intersection from Jeremiah Jarrell, a relative through Sarah's sister Mary Davis Jarrell. Also living nearby was Frederick Davis, son of Sarah's brother John Davis who moved with his second wife and younger children south to Pittsylvania County, Virginia in the early 1780's. Sarah's sister Mary Davis with her husband Daniel Jarrell lived down Cave's Road close to today's Uno, Virginia near the Rapidan River, and later Frederick Davis purchased a mill tract near there. The families on both ends of Cave's Road obviously kept in close touch (per deed witnesses, marriage records, wills, etc.) and Mary Davis' Jarrell relations also lived on both ends. Undoubtedly it was because of his wife Sarah Davis' family that Thomas Terry settled in Culpeper, since Thomas' was the only Terry family line found in Culpeper or Madison County at least through the 1930 census.

#### The Terry Family in the Post-Revolution Years: 1782 - 1790

The Revolutionary War that began with the battles at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts in April 1775 effectively ended when the British commander Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia on 19 October 1781. Although the Terrys had neighbors who, by choice or by draft chance, served during the war for several months to several years, neither Thomas nor any of his in-laws have records of service. (The claim in early DAR papers that his brother-in-law Benjamin Davis served in the Revolution has been found in error due to confusing him with another of his name.) Unless men were officers in their local militias or had significant prior military experience, it seems most who voluntarily enlisted were younger men without families, whereas men of Thomas' age had responsibilities to large families.

By the effective end of the Revolution in 1781, Thomas and Sarah Davis Terry had seven children ranging in age from one year to twenty. (Their last child was born about 1785.) Thomas Terry had good assets for a small-scale farmer and was modestly well-off for a generally subsistence economy, according to Culpeper County Personal Property Tax Lists that began in 1782. Throughout the 1780's, Thomas was usually taxed for one slave age 16 or older, four horses, and four to eight cattle, whereas the average taxpayer's list was closer to no slaves and one horse. [*Culpeper PP Taxes, LVA Reel 89*] During Thomas' time, taxable properties usually were slaves ages 12-16, slaves age 16 or over, horses, and "wheels" of personal conveyances such as dogcarts, riding chairs, and carriages that only the very affluent could afford. Property that was routinely owned by necessity, such as hogs, sheep, and chickens, was not taxed, and likewise cattle were not taxed after 1787.

The Terrys' household economy may have been based upon or augmented by spinning and weaving more than was needed for personal use. When Thomas Terry died in 1804, the inventory of his estate included a cotton wheel and cards, two linen wheels, and a loom. In Thomas' day, spinning was generally done by women, but most weavers were men. During Colonial time, only fifty percent of households had even one spinning wheel, and only ten percent owned a loom, both being relatively expensive items. [*Richard Middleton. Colonial America (2002), p. 252*] These items became more available in time, but owning three spinning wheels and a loom were far from common and may indicate Thomas and Sarah's household produced yarns and cloth for barter or sale. This could also help explain Thomas' relative prosperity compared to others who only owned 50-100 acres for farming, as he did.

Thomas and Sarah's first child Mary Terry (b. c1761) married in Culpeper County on 8 April 1782 to Richard Gulley of adjacent Orange County, Virginia. [*Vogt, Culpeper County Virginia Marriages, p. 145*] They were married by the Baptist minister George Eve. For over 20 years and almost from its beginning in 1773, Rev. Eve served the Baptist congregation at the Rapid Ann Meeting House, located across Cave's Road from the Terry and Davis residences. George Eve was strongly involved with the Virginia Baptists' movement to assure religious liberty, "freedom of conscience," and separation of Church and State in the newly-forming country and then in support of the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment. [*Ref: Hunt's Writings of James Madison (1903), Brant's James Madison, Father of the Constitution (1950), Semple's Baptists in Virginia (1810)*] (Two of the most influential sponsors of religious freedom were James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, whose homes were within 45 miles of the Terrys.) In 1796, prior to moving to Kentucky, Rev. Eve sold his land near the Terrys to Thomas and Sarah's nephew Robert Davis. The southeast bound of that land was John Jackson [*MDB1:305*], whose land was adjacent on its east to Thomas Terry as well as to his brothers-in-law Benjamin and James Davis.

Mary Terry married Richard Gulley less than a year after Richard's Revolutionary War service that included several harrowing experiences. [*NARA File S38781*] He enlisted for two years in 1778. Soon after, Richard participated in the storming of Stony Point in New York and was in the regiment decimated in "Baylor's Massacre." [*Desi W. Gulley, Life and Times of Richard Gulley (1998)*] After Richard was transferred to South Carolina in May 1779, he was captured by British troops under Col. Banastre Tarleton, renowned for his ruthless cruelty. Richard Gulley spent a year imprisoned in Charleston before making his escape with others on a brig taken from British-occupied Charleston Harbor. He arrived back in Virginia in July 1781, three months before Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown and nine months before marrying Mary Terry.

Even though the Revolutionary War was over, its effects lingered years longer in private and public life. While Richard Gulley's war experiences were more dramatic than many who served, the physical, emotional, and economic ramifications of the war years were significant in the later lives of untold

numbers of everyday farmers and others like Richard who were not soldiers by profession and frequently not by choice. The war achieved its noble goal of independence, but the cost to soldiers, their families, civilians, communities, and the economy of the new nation came with a high price.

Richard and Mary Terry Gulley lived in Orange County after they married in 1782. *[Gulley, citing pp tax records 1782-1785]* They had only one surviving child, Mary "Polly" Gulley, before Mary Terry Gulley died about 1785. On 26 April 1786, Richard re-married to Elizabeth Ballard in nearby Albemarle County, Virginia and moved to Georgia several years later. However, Polly Gulley apparently remained in Madison County and was raised by her grandparents Thomas and Sarah Terry, not an uncommon arrangement in such situations at the time. By 1817, Polly Gulley seems to be keeping house for her great-uncle James Davis, who was then about age 85. His will written in 1817 bequeathed to Polly Gulley "my bed, bedstead, and furniture and fifty dollars." *[MWB4:312]* Polly was still unmarried at about age 40 when James Davis died in 1824 and she is recorded among the purchasers of his estate. *[MWB5:60]*

On 27 February 1790, Thomas and Sarah's second daughter Nancy Terry married in Culpeper to William Kelly. *[Vogt, Culpeper County Virginia Marriages, p. 50]* They, too, were married by the Baptist minister George Eve. Almost thirty years before, on 22 Dec 1760, Nancy's grandfather Benjamin Davis and her uncle James Davis witnessed a Culpeper bond of William Kelly Jr. for the sale of land he inherited from his father William Kelly, but the relationship of these older Kelly's to Nancy's husband William Kelly is not clear. *[CDBC:443]* There were a number of men named William Kelly in Culpeper, and while most if not all seem to be related, the family lines have not been definitively established. William Kelly and Nancy Terry appear to have moved out of state not long after their marriage. As we discuss shortly, they were both still alive in December 1817, but their children and residence are not yet known.

#### The Terry Family Emigrations of 1790

In the decade or two following the Revolutionary War, there was a large migration out of the older established parts of Virginia into newer areas in the western and southwestern parts of the state as well as further west into Kentucky (originally part of Virginia) and further south into the Carolinas and Georgia. The movement was motivated both by a growing scarcity of land and severe economic conditions in post-war "old Virginia" as well as by the draw of fresh and affordable land in the frontiers and the spirit of expansion invigorating the newly-birthing country. Some of Thomas and Sarah Davis Terry's family were among the many who left Culpeper County, Virginia during those years.

On 18 Sep 1790, Thomas Terry's brother-in-law Benjamin Davis (II) sold his adjacent land to move, along with numerous neighbors and friends, down the Great Wagon Road to Elbert County, Georgia. *[CDBP:500]* Thomas and Sarah's eldest son, Joseph Terry, apparently still unmarried, went with his uncle Benjamin's family to Elbert County, where they settled near each other on Coldwater Creek. Joseph's former brother-in-law Richard Gulley with his second wife and family also moved to Elbert (and probably traveled with Joseph and Benjamin – a Rich'd Gulley still on Orange PP lists in 1797). Yet another who moved from Culpeper County, Virginia to Elbert County, Georgia around the same time was John Davis "RS" with his wife Frances Ham. (John Davis "RS" was a Revolutionary War soldier and likely a relation of the Davis siblings, but strong evidence shows he was not their brother of the same name.) William and Nancy Terry Kelly may have left also, either with these to Georgia or with the many from Culpeper who went to Kentucky, including Kelly relatives.

Benjamin Davis (II) died in 1796 on a return trip to Virginia, apparently dying en route at the home of his sister Mary Davis Jarrell in Greenbrier (later Monroe) County, Virginia. (Mary and her husband Daniel

Jarrell moved there from Culpeper in 1793.) Benjamin Davis left four minor orphans in Elbert County, Georgia. [EWBB:23] In 1810, his only known son, Benjamin Davis (III), married Martha "Patsy" Wansley, originally from Albemarle County, Virginia whose large Wansley family lived in Elbert on Coldwater Creek. Benjamin and Patsy soon moved to western Georgia, but his cousin Joseph Terry remained in Elbert. Joseph and his wife Judah raised a family of nine on Coldwater Creek surrounded by Wansley relations. Joseph Terry's former brother-in-law Richard Gulley also stayed in Elbert County, except for a few years' residence across the Savannah River in Pendleton County, South Carolina.

Joseph Terry's home was in the same vicinity as John Davis "RS" and family, who had come from Culpeper to Elbert about the same time as Joseph. John Davis' daughter Mary "Polly" Davis married James Cash in Elbert County, Georgia about 1810. James Cash's family was from Virginia and appears to be related to Joseph B. Cash of the Culpeper area whose children later married two of Joseph Terry's grandchildren, both born in Elbert County. Franklin Terry married Joseph B. Cash's daughter Lucy A. Cash in 1876 in Madison County, Virginia. Franklin's sister Lucy Terry married Joseph B. Cash's son William A. Cash in 1878 in adjacent Greene County, Virginia. Theirs were not the only Virginia-Georgia marriages among the Terrys of Wofltown, as we shall see.

#### The Terry Family in Madison County - Same Place, New County: 1793

The part of Culpeper County, Virginia where Thomas Terry and his family lived effectively became Madison County in 1793. (Although the county was formed by the legislature in 1792, Madison records begin in 1793.) Thomas Terry's Madison County Personal Property Tax Lists continue his previous pattern of one slave age 16+ and three to four horses through 1798. Then In 1799, he added a second slave age 16+ and continued to be taxed for two slaves age 16+ and four horses through 1803. [Madison PP Taxes, LVA Reel 220]

Thomas and Sarah's son John Terry (b. c1765-1770) was usually taxed on these yearly lists for one horse, but John appears only sporadically in both the earlier Culpeper lists and the continuing Madison lists. In part, this could be due to the confusion, particularly in the first years of the tax lists, caused by the fluctuating definition of "tithable" ages; that is, whether sons age 16 to 21 years should be included as "tithes" or only those age 21 and over. John's absences also could mean he was working for someone else during the gap years and enumerated in his employer's tax list. Whatever the reason, John Terry's tax list gaps make it difficult to know his age and thereby confirm his identity in later censuses.

Thomas and Sarah's younger sons James Terry (b. c1778) and William Terry (b. c1780) are enumerated consistently in Thomas Terry's household in the Madison tax lists, but only after each son turned 21, rather than 16. (By this time, no tax was charged on these so-called "tithables," so no fees were involved.) James and William are listed by name only after their father Thomas Terry's death, when James Terry was about age 26 and William Terry was age 24.

Madison County Land Tax Lists show Thomas Terry was taxed for 50 acres through 1794. Then by a deed dated 23 April 1794, William Walker sold Thomas Terry the house and 100 acres where Thomas was already living. [MDB1:68] From 1795 on, Thomas was taxed for 100 acres of land. [Madison Land Taxes, LVA Reel 184] The deed description shows that this land Thomas purchased in 1794 is precisely where he was living by at least 1775, as indicated by other deeds where he is named as an adjacent landowner or "bound." No original deed exists, but it appears Thomas was leasing from William Walker during those first twenty or so years. In fact, from deed descriptions of Thomas' land and adjacent properties, Thomas may have had use of the full 100 acres from the beginning.

This land at today's Wolfstown was home to two other children of Thomas and Sarah Terry in addition to the six already mentioned. Their daughter Sarah ("Sally") Terry was born about 1776, the year America declared its Independence. Their youngest daughter, Lucy Terry, was born about 1785, around the same time that their oldest daughter, Mary, died. Lucy, the last of their children, was younger than their first grandchild and not quite 21 years old when her father died.

#### The Death of Thomas Terry: 1804

Thomas Terry was around 70 years old when he died in Madison County, Virginia in early 1804. He lived over half his life under British Colonial rule and survived the hardships of the Revolutionary War and its aftermath while residing in one of the former colonies hardest hit economically by the war. Thomas lived to see the new country established, led by men such as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison whose homes were in neighboring counties. He saw most of his eight children grown and settled in their lives, and Thomas' first wife survived him, a blessing not taken for granted in their day.

The administrative bond for Thomas Terry's estate was posted 28 June 1804 by Thomas and Sarah's youngest son William Terry. [MWB2:6] Signing as securities to the bond were Thomas' nephew Robert Davis and Thomas' neighbor John Rucker, whose nephew Larkin later married Thomas' daughter Lucy. The inventory and appraisal, recorded 23 August 1804, was made by Thomas' adjacent neighbors James Davis (his brother-in-law), John Jackson, and John Harrison. The inventory included a horse, mare, and colt, 12 sheep, 25 hogs, 10 cattle, geese, bee hives, two beds and bedsteads, two tables and five chairs, a chest and a cupboard, pewter and earthenware, a loom, 2 linen wheels, a cotton wheel and cards, various farming equipment and tools, a gun, and five slaves named as Charlotte and child, girl Juda, boy Elliott, and man Peter. The total appraisal was £298 18s, still given in the old currency of Virginia rather than dollars.

Thomas Terry may have been buried in a family burial plot located on the adjacent part of his brother-in-law James Davis' land that Thomas' son William Terry inherited in 1824. The graveyard was still locally known in 1975 when Vee Dove published her book *Madison County Homes: A Collection of Pre-Civil War Homes and Family Heritages*. [Madison, VA: V. Dove, 1975, p. 204] The log house known as "the Old William Terry Place" was still serving as residence to a local family. Dove writes that "east of the house is the Terry burial plot where Capt. William Terry and his family are buried." This was on land adjacent to Thomas Terry that James Davis purchased in May 1775 [CDBH:16], part of James' total 346 acres. After James' death in 1824, William Terry moved to the 130 acres he received from his uncle James' will that was adjacent to the Terrys and sold off the Terry land to Reuben C. Sims. Thus, the land where the Terry graveyard stands had been in the Davis-Terry family since the Revolutionary War. Likely several generations of Terry and Davis family members were buried there, including Thomas Terry, even though their markers are now long gone.

The log house and graveyard at the Old William Terry Place were described in 1975 as located behind the Rapidan Hunt Club. This log building, formerly the Wolfstown school, was still standing in 2008 on the south side of Old Shelby Road-SR 662 (formerly Cave's Road) about a mile from SR 230 (formerly Kirtley's Road) at the town's center. Against the backdrop of Neal Mountain and surrounded by green fields and woods, the scene still held elements from when the Terrys lived there.

Fortunately, not all elements of former times remain. Dove's book includes this story about a "bear window" in the old Terry place: "Passed down through the Gilmore family [former owners] is the story of a bear window in the log house. It seems there was only one window on the ground floor and this was in

the kitchen. Bears were so prevalent and so often came around the house at night, that the window was cut too small for them to enter." [Dove, p. 205]

### The Mysterious (Albeit Informative) Land Grant: 1799-1811

Shortly before Thomas Terry died, he was assigned a land grant of 100 acres by his long-time adjacent neighbor John Jackson, who obtained a warrant to survey the land 26 January 1799. [NN Surveys Book A, p. 53] The land was surveyed for Thomas Terry on 17 October 1803 (recorded 9 January 1806), but Thomas died before the title deed was issued. On 28 February 1811, the Madison County Court ordered that the grant land be divided among Thomas' surviving heirs who were proved by the oath of Robert Davis (Thomas' nephew) and named in the court order. [MOB4:148] This court order also was copied verbatim into the survey record. (Interestingly, Robert Davis named his aunt and his cousin by their nickname of "Sally," whereas in all other unrelated records they are each called Sarah Terry.) The land grant deed was finally issued 14 May 1811 to the heirs of Thomas Terry, again listing each by name with their spouses. [NN Grants Book A, No. 2, p. 409]

The mystery of this 100-acre land grant is that deed descriptions and tract plats show it to be for the same land where Thomas had lived since 1775 on the 100 acres deeded from Walker in 1794. The bounds for these and adjacent properties match both deeds, including the location of Cave's Road at the northeast side of the land and bounds of original grants for surrounding properties. There is no record of sale for either property. Land tax records show that no Terry was ever charged for an additional 100 acres. Tax list descriptions that began in 1814 are exactly the same as for the original 1775 property (allowing for adjacent land transfers proved by deeds), and the description remains the same after the siblings' 1817 deed giving their shares to their mother and brother.

Plat mapping shows Thomas Terry's land was part of land first granted to William Eddins 25 August 1731. [Madison County, Virginia Land Grants. DeedMapper 4.0 (Direct Line Software, 2007)] Although the original grant deed seems properly recorded [VPB14:246], the 1811 grant to Thomas Terry's heirs for the land where he had lived since 1775 raises the question of whether there was a problem with the original survey or title or with subsequent deeds stemming from them that required a new grant to clear the title. Whatever the reason for this strange situation, thanks to the 1811 land grant and the time lag between survey and deed, we have a more precisely identified list of Thomas Terry's family than most wills provide.

By this grant deed we know that Thomas Terry died leaving his widow Sarah Davis (then about 66 years old) and seven children still surviving in 1811: Nancy Terry (b. c1765) wife of William Kelly, Joseph Terry (b. c1768), John Terry (b. c1765-1770), Sally Terry (b. c1775, who never married), James Terry (b. c1778), William Terry (b. c1780), and Lucy Terry (b. c1785, later wife of Larkin Rucker). [Approximate birth years are mine.] Mary Gulley, elsewhere recorded by the nickname Polly, was specified in the court order and the deed as the only surviving child of Thomas Terry's deceased daughter Mary Terry Gulley. Mary Gulley (Polly) was named as heir to her deceased mother's share after the death of her father, Richard Gulley, who had lifetime rights to his deceased wife's property.

### A Move, a Marriage, and a Death: 1805 - 1815

Thomas and Sarah's son John Terry left Madison County almost immediately after his father's death, as shown by his leaving the Madison Personal Property Tax Lists after 1804. Several factors indicate John probably was still living in the immediate area, and he appears to be the John Terry living in adjacent Rockingham County, Virginia by the 1810 census. Rockingham is located in the mountains just west of

Madison. The 1810 census shows other families on the same page as John Terry with family names found earlier in Culpeper, such as Conrad, Delph, Green, Koontz, and Moyers. All but Green were names of Germanna settlers, others of whom lived near Thomas Terry's family. Thus, it seems unlikely that a Terry living among these in Rockingham would come from a Terry family other than Thomas'. John Terry and his unnamed wife are listed in 1810 as age 45+ (although census ages can be unreliable), and they have no children in the household.

The 1810 census for Madison County lists Thomas' youngest son, William Terry, then age 30 and still unmarried, is the head-of-house. Enumerated in his household were his mother, Sarah, his two unmarried sisters, Sarah and Lucy, and seven slaves. His brother James Terry is not enumerated with the family and is not listed by name elsewhere in the 1810 census. However, James Terry was still living in Madison County as proved by the personal property tax lists where he is charged yearly for one horse, including the census year 1810.

Vee Dove's *Madison County Homes* refers to William as "Capt." William Terry. Whether William participated in the War of 1812 or was officer in the local militia is not known, but both are likely. At age 32 in 1812, William was of an age to serve in that war, as was his brother James Terry, about two years William's senior. During the War of 1812, the 82<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Militia was comprised of men from Madison County. [*Butler, Guide to Virginia Militia Units (1988) p. 224*] This regiment participated in the war between July 1814 and January 1815, but many records of those who served have not survived, and any for William or James Terry have not yet been found.

On 21 February 1815, Thomas and Sarah's youngest daughter Lucy Terry married her life-long neighbor Larkin Rucker in Madison County. Lucy's brother William Terry was bondsman for Larkin's marriage bond dated 20 February 1815. [*Madison County Marriage Register 1, 1793-1905, LVA Reel 27*] Lucy and Larkin were married the next day by Rev. James Garnett, another Baptist minister. Larkin Rucker was a son of Augustine Rucker and wife Tomagen Rucker (who were also cousins). Tomagen's father was Ephraim Rucker and her first husband was Ambrose Booten Sr., both of whose families were close neighbors and long associates of the Terry and Davis families as well as of the Jarrell families with whom Sarah Davis Terry's sister Mary Davis intermarried. Larkin was almost 32 years old when he married Lucy who was then about 30, a first marriage for them both. Censuses show they may have had two to four children, but the children's names are unknown, as both parents died before the 1850 census, the first U.S. census where all persons in the household were named.

The same year that Lucy and Larkin married, her brother James Terry died at about 37 years old. Administrative bond for James' estate was posted 26 October 1815 by his brother William Terry, with Lucy's husband Larkin Rucker as security on William's bond. [*MWB3:173*] The inventory, consisting of "one old shotgun" and one horse, was taken 18 November 1815 by neighbors William Jackson (son of John Jackson, whose land was adjacent to the Terrys), Richard C. Booten (whose land was adjacent to James Davis on the south), and Abraham Kirtley. It is possible that James Terry may have died during or as a result of service in the War of 1812, given his age, the fact that Madison County's 82<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Militia had been involved in that war July 1814-January 1815, and his brother William's likely service. However, so far no record has been found.

#### A Year of Transitions: 1817

Sarah Davis Terry's brother James Davis, her children's uncle and their life-long adjacent neighbor, wrote his will on 19 February 1817. [*MWB4:312*] James' only known son, Robert Davis, had died seven months

before, and Robert's widow and his children with their spouses were completing the sales of their properties about a mile or so northwest of James in preparation to move to Kentucky within the next few months. Robert's death and his children's imminent move out of state seems significant to the timing and conditions of James Davis' will, since the will makes no mention of being sick or weak and James did not die for another seven years.

In addition to the above-mentioned furniture and money that James Davis bequeathed to his great-niece Polly Gully, James Davis' will devised to his nephew William Terry 130 acres of his 346 acres adjacent to William's own land (inherited from his father Thomas) including the orchard and buildings. James further bequeathed to William Terry \$100, a wagon and gear, and two slaves, Bob and Rose. James Davis also bequeathed slaves to his other Terry nieces and nephews still living in the area; that is, John Terry (slave Milly), Sally Terry (slaves Beck and Eve), and Lucy Terry Rucker (to have Sally's slaves if Sally died with no heirs, as she indeed did). James' will specifies that the bequest of the slaves includes any of the slaves' children ("increase") born after the writing of the will and emphasizes that the bequest of the slaves is "forever," indicating his desire that these slaves were not to be sold. This is significant for several reasons. The first item of James Davis' will states, "I do hereby immediately after my decease set free and liberate my negro man George from bondage on account of his extraordinary merit and good faith with which he has served me." Tax records show that James had owned George at least since 1782, when George, then at least age 16, was James' only taxable slave. The fact that James gave specific slaves and their children to his Terry nieces and nephews still living near him and intended that these slaves not be sold may be because these slaves are part of George's family that James was attempting to keep together. James did own other slaves who were sold at his estate sale after his death in 1824, but his other legatees, the children of his other siblings and all of whom lived far out of the area, were bequeathed only money, not slaves.

James Davis left out of his will only two Terry nieces and nephews, Joseph and Nancy. I believe the reason is because these two were living out of state, since we have proof that Joseph Terry was living in Elbert County, Georgia and evidence by their absence locally that William and Nancy Terry Kelly were living elsewhere, too. Had James divided the bequeathed slaves among these two as well, the slave family (if there was one as I conjecture) would have been separated. Both Joseph Terry and Nancy's husband William Kelly were in Madison County in December of the same year James wrote his will, so James may well have given them gifts of inheritance at that time. James likely did the same for his grandchildren by his deceased son Robert Davis prior to their move to Kentucky in 1817, since they, too, are not named in James' will written earlier the same year.

On Christmas Eve the 24<sup>th</sup> of December 1817, five of Thomas Terry's six surviving children (and, by law, the daughters' spouses), along with Thomas' granddaughter and heir by his deceased daughter, deeded their inherited equal shares of Thomas Terry's land to their mother Sarah Davis Terry for her lifetime. [MDB6:253] They further agreed that after Sarah's decease, the land would revert to their youngest brother William Terry, the only brother still living on their father's land. In exchange for their land shares, plus two slaves, the crop of corn and fodder, and 1000 weight parcel of tobacco, the grantees (Sarah and son William) relinquished any claim to the residue of Thomas' estate, which would have been divided equally among the heirs. Also, the grantors (the other siblings/heirs and their spouses) were exonerated from any future claims made against the estate. This 1817 deed gives only the adjacent landowner's names, not the formal metes and bounds (the boundaries or limits of a piece of land), but the adjacent properties indicate it is the same as Thomas' original 1775 and 1794 land and the 1811 land grant.

The deed signers in 1817 were: Joseph Terry, John Terry, Sarah Terry (Thomas' daughter), William Kelly and wife Nancy (Terry) Kelly, Larkin Rucker and wife Lucy (Terry) Rucker, Mary Gully (Mary Terry's child also called Polly Gulley), William Terry, and Sarah Terry (Thomas' widow). Interestingly, they all are recorded as signing by signature. Thomas Terry himself had signed records only by mark, as was common for his time and place. Literacy was not yet widespread among men even in his children's generation, and literacy among women was rare.

For Thomas' widow Sarah Davis Terry (b. c1738) to be literate is truly noteworthy. Sarah's sister Mary Davis Jarrell (b. c1742) is also recorded as signing by signature, as were their brothers and their father Benjamin Davis (b. c1690). Benjamin Davis had been a master carpenter, and by legal contract, Benjamin was required to be taught reading and writing during his apprenticeship if he had not learned them already. Then he was required to teach the same to his own apprentices. *[For an example, see Spotsylvania Deed Book B, Part I, p. 93]* High esteem for education passed down through many of Benjamin Davis' descendants.

Joseph Terry is proved still to be a resident of Elbert County, Georgia at the time of this 1817 deed, yet there is no indication he signed by proxy. Could William Kelly have made a similar journey for this transaction? The residence of William Kelly and wife Nancy Terry is unknown, but because of the children's ages, he does not appear to be the only William Kelly still living in Culpeper in the 1810 census and gone by 1820. There is no William Kelly likely to be Nancy's husband living in Virginia in either census (although he may be one of the two William Kellys in Bourbon County, Kentucky in 1810).

Interestingly, Nancy Kelly's signature was witnessed by only one of the four witnesses to this 1817 deed, he being R. C. Booton. This seems significant because Richard C. Booton was a Justice of Madison County as well as a close neighbor of the Terry and Davis families and later the executor of James Davis' estate. If William Kelly had traveled from out of state with proof of his wife's agreement to the deed, Booton could have verified her signature by virtue of his office without Nancy's being actually present. (The same kind of unrecorded verification was probably delivered by Joseph Terry from Richard Gulley, who, like Joseph, lived in Elbert County, Georgia, in order for Polly Gulley to release her share to which Richard had lifetime rights.) Richard C. Booton was also the only one to witness the signature of Lucy Terry Rucker, who did live in Madison but apparently was indisposed or otherwise not able to be present at the general signing. This reduces the significance of only Booton witnessing Nancy's signature, except for the fact that Nancy and Joseph were the only Terry nieces and nephews not named in their uncle James Davis' will, as discussed above. *Hopefully further research will locate William and Nancy Terry Kelly and solve the conundrum around them.*

Also during this significant year of 1817, Thomas and Sarah's youngest son, William Terry, married at age 37. On 16 Sep 1817, William Terry married Mary "Polly" Collins in Madison County, once again with the Baptist minister Rev. James Garnett officiating. *[Vogt, Madison County Virginia Marriages, p. 100]* Mary Collins, born c1796 in Madison County, was the daughter of Francis Collins (c1765-c1845) and Margaret "Peggy" Dahoney (c1771-aft.1850), who were married in Orange County, Virginia on 27 April 1794 by Rev. George Eve. *[Vogt, Orange County Virginia Marriages, p. 34]* Mary Collins' paternal grandparents were James Collins and Mary Kirtley, daughter of Francis Kirtley Sr., one of the area's first pioneer settlers and from whose family and vast land holdings Kirtley's Road got its name.

## A Decade of Deaths: 1820 - 1830

The 1820 census for Madison County shows William Terry and wife Mary Collins had a daughter (Martha A. Terry, b. c1818) and a son (b. 1819-1820) by then, but their son apparently died in his teens and his name is not known. (William and Mary later had two other unnamed sons who died before adulthood.) The female age 45+ in William's household was his mother Sarah Davis Terry. William's sister Sarah Terry, who never married and was then about age 44, appears to be living with her sister Lucy Terry Rucker's family. An Orange County marriage record of 5 April 1825 for William Mitchell and Elizabeth Parrott lists Larkin Rucker as Elizabeth's guardian, and one of the witnesses to the marriage was "Sarah Ann Terry." [Vogt, *Orange County Virginia Marriages*, p. 86] Especially since the mother Sarah would be in her mid-80's, the witness was probably Larkin Rucker's sister-in-law Sarah Terry, likely still part of Larkin's household.

Sarah Davis Terry, wife and widow of Thomas Terry, died around 1821 at about 83 years old. The exact date of her death is not known, but records provide a close estimate. According to previous deeds and dower right, Sarah was the legal owner of her deceased husband Thomas' land for her lifetime, after which the land was to pass to their son William. An 1816 deed records the Terry land as being that of "Mrs. Terry." Sarah signed the Terry family deed in December 1817, and she is likely the eldest female enumerated in William's household in the 1820 census. However, when William Terry sells a part of the Terry land in August 1822, only William and his wife Mary (Collins) Terry are named as co-sellers. Had Sarah been alive, she should have been a co-seller, or, if nothing else, released her dower share, as Mary did. (Other Madison County deeds for this time period also show the court was diligent in obtaining formal releases of dower.) Land tax lists continue to show Sarah's name with William Terry's as co-owners through 1829, but a lengthy lag time between a landowner's death and its notation on the land taxes was not uncommon so long as the whole tract was not sold and the taxes were paid. Sarah is missing from William Terry's household in the 1830 census. Like her husband Thomas Terry, Sarah Davis Terry may have been buried in the family plot that in the 1970's was still known as the Terry Graveyard.

As mentioned, William Terry and wife Mary sold a 14-acre section of the Terry land on 8 August 1822 to Reuben C. Sims. [MDB7:425] The property on the north side of the Terry land was formerly owned by William Terry's uncle Benjamin Davis. When Benjamin (and Joseph Terry) left for Georgia in 1790, Benjamin sold that land at the intersection of Kirtley's Road and Cave's Road to Joel Graves, who in 1816 sold the land to Reuben C. Sims, husband of Joel's niece Frances Graves. [MDB6:32] The boundary between the two properties was saw-tooth shape following courses of a small branch. William Terry's sale made a straight-line bound with Sims gaining the acres. It may be that William was already aware that his uncle James Davis was leaving land to him these few acres would not be necessary. Besides, he was well paid for it with \$210 Virginia currency.

James Davis, Sarah Davis Terry's brother, died in 1824 at about age 92. The will he had written over seven years before was proved in Madison County Court on 28 October 1824. The inventory of his estate taken 29 October 1824 shows James had 19 slaves at his death, and his total estate was appraised at \$3,441.00. [MWB5:60] This makes James by far the most affluent of the five known Davis siblings, but his will shows him to be generous toward his family as well. James Davis not only made bequests to his Terry nieces and nephews but also divided his residual estate among the heirs of three other siblings-- Benjamin Davis (II), John Davis, and Mary Jarrell, all then deceased. The estate sale was held 2 Dec 1824, and two purchasers were William Terry and his niece Polly Gulley. William Terry and his brother-in-law Larkin Rucker also owed small debts to James' estate. [MWB5:152] Although James had named his nephew William Terry to be one of the executors, William declined to serve, which was not unusual since

only one executor was needed. William left the somewhat tedious task to the other executor, Richard C. Booton, who was also a Justice of Madison County Court. Richard Booton had been James Davis' adjacent neighbor since at least 1814, and their family associations went back to the 1760s.

Through James Davis' will, William Terry added 130 acres to the south side of his father Thomas Terry's original property. According to James' will, William's land was to be "laid off at the north end of the tract on which I now live in which the orchard and buildings are to be included." Upon inheriting the land in October 1824, William Terry used the land as collateral against a debt of \$250 he owed to Joseph Early as the administrator of the estate of Marcus Dennison. [MDB8:302] (Dennison had married Bathsheba Blakey in 1820 and in 1822 had purchased Kirtley land east of where William Terry's relatives John and Jeremiah Jarrell lived.) If William Terry's debt, plus interest, was not paid in full by 25 Dec 1827, the land would go to Richard C. Booton, who would then settle the debt from the price of the land. (Booton was James Davis' executor who soon purchased from Joseph Early the remaining 216 acres of James' land that was adjacent to Booton's own and sold to Early at the estate sale.) The debt apparently was paid on time, and that land became home to William Terry and his family.

Between 1820 and 1830, several other Terry family members died. These included Thomas and Sarah's unmarried daughter Sarah Terry, then about age 50, and perhaps their youngest daughter, Lucy Terry Rucker, in her early 40s. Lucy's husband Larkin Rucker is missing in the 1830 census. When Larkin reappears in 1840, he is living in adjacent Greene County (formerly Orange), and his wife, Lucy, is deceased. Larkin has four children in the household in 1840, and the two youngest were born between 1820 and 1825. In 1825, Lucy would have been about age 40. She was still not too old to bear children, but since she was getting older, Lucy may have died in childbirth. Also missing in the 1830 census and apparently deceased was John Terry in Rockingham County, Virginia who may have been Thomas and Sarah Terry's son John, then in his 60s.

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| Note to researchers: SOLD TO SIMS?? Madison Land Tax Lists continue to show William Terry with his remaining 86 acres plus 130 acres from James Davis through 1829 (the last year checked). |
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#### New Lives, New Terrys: 1839 - 1860

For others of the Terry family, life was just beginning. In 1839, William Terry's daughter Martha A. Terry married her cousin Thomas Terry (b. c1805), a son of Martha's uncle Joseph Terry. What makes this marriage particularly fascinating is that Joseph Terry left Madison County, Virginia for Elbert County, Georgia in 1790, when Joseph's youngest brother William Terry (Martha's father) was only 10 years old. Joseph's son Thomas Terry was born and raised in Elbert County. Nevertheless, Thomas came back to Madison County to marry his cousin Martha, then about age 21 and thirteen years his junior. He signed the marriage bond 5 August 1839, and on 24 October 1839, Thomas and Martha were married in Madison by the Baptist minister Rev. E. G. Ship. [Vogt, *Madison County Virginia Marriages*, p. 73] The couple soon moved back to Elbert County, Georgia, where Thomas' parents and most of his siblings still lived. Over the next fifteen years or so, Thomas and Martha Terry raised a family of five in Elbert before returning once again to Virginia. However, instead of Madison, they moved to Amherst County, Virginia where their sixth and last child, Weldon, was born in May 1856. This move could be significant, since others descended from the original King William County Terry families were still living in and near Amherst. If we could find evidence that Thomas and Martha moved to Amherst because of family ties, we might learn more about the identity of the older Thomas Terry's father.

In the 1850 census, William Terry, age 70, and his wife Mary Collins, age 53, still had two daughters living with them in Madison County, Mary A. Terry, age 22, and Sarah H. M. Terry, age 11. (Earlier censuses indicate that in addition to their first son who died in his teens between 1830-1840, they had two younger sons who died between 1840-1850.) Their daughter Mary Ann Terry married William Clatterbuck in Madison County later that year on 24 Dec 1850. [*Vogt, Madison County Virginia Marriages, p. 144*]

On 7 October 1857, William and Mary's daughter Sarah Terry married Richard Z. Darnell, son of William Wallace Darnell and Lucinda Quinn. [*Research of Joy Darnell Cinnamon*] In 1850, Richard Darnell and his parents were living down Cave's Road from the Terrys on land between Shelby and Uno, Virginia near the Rapidan River. They were living next to the families of William, Thomas and John Jackson, whose father John Jackson Sr. owned land next to the Terrys by 1784. (It was John Jackson Sr. who assigned to Thomas Terry the land finally granted to Thomas' heirs in 1811. John's son William Jackson was living on his father's Wolfstown land when he witnessed the 1816 codicil to Robert Davis' will and the 1817 will of Robert's father James Davis, and William Jackson still owned that land in 1824.) The Darnell's neighbor William Jackson and his two brothers inherited their land near the Rapidan River when their father died in 1821, part of which was called "the John Quinn Tract," obviously a relation of Richard Z. Darnell's mother Lucinda Quinn. Davis-related Jarrell families had lived in this immediate area since the 1780s, and one of the first had bought his land from James Quinn. Sarah Davis Terry's sister Mary Davis Jarrell had also lived there, and Mary's Jarrell relative Lucretia Harvey married William Jackson while William still lived next to the Terrys. The marriage of Sarah Terry and Richard Darnell shows the continuing associations over 30 years later between these family groups and neighbors living about 10 miles apart along Cave's Road.

The 1850 census lists William Terry's land value as \$1,200. From 1810 through 1830, William had seven slaves. Then, from 1840 through 1860, William had only one male slave who was 9 or 10 years old in 1840. What became of William's other six slaves? It seems unlikely that in the 1830's William would have sold all but the youngest slave child, and that one a male who was still too young for much profitable work, when William had young adult males and females of childbearing age who were worth more monetarily. Only one of William's 7 slaves in 1830 was over 24 years old, but even she was not old enough to die from old age. Did the others, whose sex and ages indicate they could have been a family, die from some contagious disease? (William also had a son who died as a child 1830-1840.) Could William have emancipated one or more slaves, as his uncle had done in 1824? Or did he, indeed, simply sell them? It is a sad part of our history that the lives and even the names of so many remain unknown and mostly unknowable.

#### The Civil War Decade: 1860 - 1870

On the eve of the Civil War in 1860, William Terry's land was valued at \$1,300, \$100 more than in 1850, and his personal estate in 1860 was given as \$1,440. This shows that William was in a solidly respectable economic position for a small farmer at that time in Madison County, particularly since William was elderly and had only one slave and no sons or sons-in-law to help with the work. He also was in a much better financial situation than the majority listed in his area that census.

In the 1860 household with William, age 79, and wife Mary, age 65, were their daughter Sarah, her husband Richard Z. Darnell (a carpenter), and their year-old son Francis L. Darnell. William and Mary's daughter and son-in-law Mary Ann and William Clatterbuck were living closer to Madison Court House, located about 7 miles northeast of Wolfstown. William Clatterbuck is listed as a farmer with \$200 in personal assets and no land.

In 1860, William and Mary's daughter Martha and her husband Thomas Terry were living in Amherst County, Virginia. Their reasons for choosing Amherst would be interesting to know. They moved there about 1855 from Elbert County, Georgia where his parents Joseph and Judah Terry still lived. In the 1860 census, Martha and Thomas Terry had six children ranging from age 4 to age 18. Thomas, in his middle 50's, is listed as a farmer and grocer with \$300 in real estate and \$98 personal estate. (His birthplace is listed as SC, but this appears to be an error. Some Elbert County, Georgia families did move, temporarily or permanently, over the Savannah River into adjacent South Carolina counties. However, records for Thomas' father Joseph Terry show him to be in the same location in Elbert County from his arrival about 1791 through 1820, during which time his son Thomas was born. Joseph continued living in the same area in Elbert until his death in his 90's between 1860 and 1870.)

Virginia was hit particularly hard by the Civil War. The bloodiest battles ever fought on American soil took place around Fredericksburg, Virginia in Spotsylvania County, about 50 miles from Wolfstown. Smaller battles and innumerable skirmishes took place across the state, including some in the Terry family's backyard. The Battle of Wolfstown was fought 7 August 1862, with battles the same day at Cave's Ford and Walker's Ford on the Rapidan River, followed the next day, 8 Aug, by a battle near Madison Courthouse--all at the end of the growing season and before harvesting in a predominantly farming community. A year later and again in the fall, on 21 Sep 1863 the Battle of Madison Courthouse took place seven miles northeast of the Terrys. The next day saw battles at Jack's Shop (now Rochelle), Sam's Shop (now Uno), and White's Ford (between Rochelle and Uno), all down Cave's Road from the Terrys. Three weeks later on 10 October 1863, there were battles at Russell's Ford and Bethsaida Church, both several miles northeast of Madison Courthouse. Another year later on 22 Dec 1864 was the Battle at Liberty Mills on the Orange County side of the Rapidan River two miles south of Uno. [*The locations of these and other Madison battles are shown on Eugene M. Scheel's historical map of Madison County (1992). Also, see Chuck Siegel, Battles in Madison County September/October 1863: A Mini-Tour <[www.rvcwrt.org/madison.html](http://www.rvcwrt.org/madison.html)>*]

These and other military engagements over several years in Madison County were not the only problems for the Terry family and their community. For years during the war, both Union and Confederate troops crisscrossed through and encamped in the county, thus damaging fields and crops not already destroyed by fighting. Military requisitioning of food supplies and livestock further depleted diminishing resources needed to survive. As elsewhere, in the war's wake came hunger, malnutrition, illness, and disease. During the war, manpower to take care of farms was drained by soldiers enlisting. After the war came labor shortages resulting from war deaths and from formerly able-bodied men returning as maimed and sick veterans in addition to the emancipation of slaves upon whom many had depended. In Wolfstown and throughout the South, post-war bankruptcies, food shortages, and collective trauma all contributed to the tragic hardships of this decade.

It was during this Civil War decade 1860-1870 that William Terry's wife Mary Collins Terry died in Madison County, Virginia at about 70 years of age. William's brother Joseph Terry and his wife Judah died in Elbert County, Georgia. Both of these couple's grandson W. J. Terry, son of Thomas and Martha A. Terry, may be the Confederate soldier Pvt. William Terry who died 24 June 1864 in Charlottesville, Virginia from acute dysentery. [*Research of Bob Hanson*] Martha's husband Thomas Terry also died during this decade at about age 60, presumably in Amherst County, Virginia near where the Battle of Appomattox Courthouse took place 9 April 1865 that formally ended the Civil War.

In November 1866, William Terry, then age 86, was forced to mortgage both his personal possessions and the land where his family had lived for almost 100 years. Such losses were epidemic after the war. It

appears to be by the grace of the men to whom William owed debts, William F. Nichol and Asa W. Graves, and the stewardship of the trustees, Thomas P. Wallace and George Booton, that the mortgages were not called until after William Terry's death nine years later. [MWB15:301] All of these men and their families had been close neighbors and friends of the Terry family for several generations. George Booton was a son of Richard C. Booton who had lived next to the Terry and Davis family at least since 1814 and whose family had associations with the Terry, Davis, and related Jarrell families since before the Revolution. By the 1850 census, George Booton's overseer was William Clatterbuck, soon to become William Terry's son-in-law. Both William F. Nichol and Asa W. Graves lost their wives to death during the Civil War decade, as had William Terry.

Regarding the condition of the county post Civil War, an online researcher, Ellen John, posted information found while in Texas, researching her Nichols ancestors. She found letters written by her ancestor's two sisters. "From Mildred, wife of Robert Strother Lewis: 29 Dec 1862 written from Culpeper Courthouse Virginia: *'The Wolf Town people suffered very much from the Yankees. Mr. Nicol's goods were all destroyed...Mrs. W. F. Nicol is dead also Jef Walker left Kate very destitute with two children.'*" Also, "From Mary, wife of James M. Simms: 08 November 1867 written from Seville, Madison Co, Virginia *'The old Rapid Ann neighborhood is very much changed'*." [<http://news.rootsweb.com/th/read/NICOL/2006-06/1149265765>]

#### The End of an Era: 1870 - 1880

By the 1870 census, William Terry's widowed daughter Martha A. Terry had left Amherst County after the death of her husband, Thomas Terry, and moved back home to live with her widowed father at Wolfstown. With them were three of Martha and Thomas' youngest children, Sarah (age 24), Lucy (age 18), and Weldon Terry (age 13), who was working as a hand on the farm. Several households away were William's daughter Sarah Terry and her husband Richard Z. Darnell, then a wheelwright, with their four sons from age 2 to 12. William's daughter Mary Ann Terry, her husband William Clatterbuck, a farmer, and their five sons, ages 2 to 15, were living in the vicinity of Locust Dale, located about 15 miles east of Wolfstown near the Madison County border with Culpeper County.

Capt. William Terry, youngest son and last surviving child of Thomas and Sarah Davis Terry, died in Madison County, Virginia in 1875 at age 95. Only then were his mortgages of 1866 called in and bankruptcy procedures begun. Sales records of the estate show that William's daughter Martha Terry was able to retain almost all of the household furniture except for a bureau purchased by Reuben Blakey for the significant price of \$9.50. (William Terry's grandfather Benjamin Davis (i) and his uncle Benjamin Davis (II) were carpenters, as was his son-in-law Richard Z. Darnell, and one cannot help but wonder if one of them may have crafted this bureau worth almost the price of a horse.)

Another sorrow soon followed with the untimely death of Martha Terry, who had borne so much recent grief herself. Martha A. Terry, by birth and by marriage a Terry, died between 1876-1880 at about 60 years old. Martha may have died before December 1878 when her daughter Lucy A. Terry married William A. Cash in adjacent Greene County rather than in the Terry home place of Madison County where Martha's other children Sarah Terry and Weldon Terry still lived in 1880.

Between 1870-1880, not only did Martha Terry and her father William Terry die, but also both of Martha's sisters, Mary Ann Terry Clatterbuck and Sarah Terry Darnell, as well as Sarah's husband Richard Z. Darnell. They were only about 47, 36, and 39 years old respectively at their deaths.

For 100 years, the Terry family lived at today's Wolfstown in the part of Culpeper County that became Madison County, but by 1900, no Terrys remained. The last male Terry to live there, Weldon J. Terry, moved between 1880 and 1900 to adjacent Greene County. Weldon owned a blacksmith shop at Ruckersville, carrying on his great-grandmother Sarah Davis' family tradition of skilled craftsmen.

The Terrys of Wolfstown were living there when the Revolutionary War began, long before the town itself existed, and they remained through the Civil War and its aftermath. Although the Terry name and the known descendants of Thomas Terry and Sarah Davis have been gone from Madison County for well over another 100 years, the place, its people, and their shared communal events live on as an integral part of Terry heritage.

Part II: **TIMELINE OF RECORDS FOR THOMAS TERRY**  
Culpeper County and Madison County, Virginia

**1775 – Thomas Terry, a bound on Culpeper land sold to his brother-in-law Benjamin Davis (II)**

18 September 1775 - Deed - William Walker, merchant, and wife Ann of Bromfield Parish, Culpeper County, Colony of Virginia to Benjamin DAVIS, Carpenter, of same, for £12 current money of Virginia; 30 acres in Culpeper bounded by THOMAS TERRY, John Simpson, Thomas Sampson, John Forrester, Kirtleys Road, and “the road that goes from the mountains to Caves Ford on the Rapid Ann River.”  
/s/ William Walker [wife Ann did not sign or release dower] - No witnesses - Rec. 18 Sep 1775

*[Source: Culpeper County Deed Book H: 131-133. (Reel 5. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. Abstract by J. Horsley. Caps and comments in brackets added]*

**Note:**

This deed shows that by 1775, Thomas Terry was already living on the adjacent property when his brother-in-law Benjamin Davis (II) purchased his first land of record in Culpeper County. Benjamin’s land was at the intersection of Kirtley Road (now SR 230) and Cave’s Road (now SR 662), the two primary roads in that part of Culpeper and later the center of Wolfstown, Virginia. The seller here, William Walker, was also the one who in 1794 sold Thomas Terry the land where Thomas was already living. *[record below]* Plat maps indicate that Walker had obtained at least the western part of a tract of land originally granted to William Eddins (spelled Eddings in the grant) 25 August 1731. *[VPB14:246]*

The above-named adjacent landowner John Simpson was granted 400 acres on 3 Dec 1733 *[VPB15:135]* that ran long the west side of the adjacent lands of Benjamin Davis, on his south Thomas Terry, and on his south James Davis, all of whose eastern bounds were along Cave’s Road. (Today, that part is known locally as Shelby Road). When John Simpson died in late 1776, his sons inherited parts of that land grant and appear on later deeds with Thomas Terry and his Davis relatives.

The adjacent landowner on the opposite side of Kirtley’s Road from Benjamin Davis, Thomas Sampson, sold part of his land to Jeremiah Jarrell on 18 November 1795. Jeremiah Jarrell was a brother of Daniel Jarrell, husband of Thomas Terry’s sister-in-law Mary Davis. By agreement with Jeremiah Jarrell, Thomas Sampson leased his old land for life. On 13 January 1816, Jeremiah Jarrell sold this land to Robert Davis, James Davis’ son and Thomas Terry’s nephew. *[MDB6:13]* Robert Davis’ principle land was on the west side of the Sampson/Jarrell land, one tract removed from Thomas Terry, and extended west along the road to the upper Rapidan River.

Thomas Terry’s brother-in-law Benjamin Davis sold his adjacent land 18 Sep 1790 to Joel Graves prior to moving to Elbert County, Georgia, along with Thomas’ son Joseph Terry. *[CDBP:500]* In 1816, Joel Graves sold Benjamin Davis’ old land to his (Joel’s) nephew Reuben C. Sims *[MDB6:32]* Then in 1822 Thomas Terry’s son William Terry (who owned Thomas’ old land) sold to Reuben C. Sims 14 acres from the northern part of Thomas’ old land adjacent to Benjamin Davis’ old land then owned by Sims. *[MDB7:426]* In October 1824, William Terry inherited 130 acres from his uncle James Davis that was adjacent to the south of the Terry land. This land from James became William’s residence, and by 1836, William sold the rest of his father’s former land to Reuben C. Sims. Sims moved to Illinois in 1836 and sold the combined Benjamin Davis-Thomas Terry tracts to Robert N. Rose. A northern parcel at the intersection became the location of Rose Tavern, a licensed ordinary established in 1838 by Robert’s son William N. Rose and today operated as a historic bed and breakfast. In 1884, the remaining portion of those tracts was given by Capt. William A. Rose for Rose Park Methodist Church, still in existence today.

William Terry and his family continued to reside on the adjacent land from his uncle James Davis until his death in 1875.

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**1776**

19 February 1776. John & Elizabeth Simpson to son Alexander Simpson, both of Culpeper, 400 acres adj. Thomas Terry's line, John Simpson, Jr., William Kirtley, Thoroughfare Road, William Simpson, William Eastham.

Witnessed by William Simpson, Micajah Neal, John Simpson, John Neal, James Simpson.

*[CDB "H", p. 380. [Sparacio, Deed Abstracts 1775-1778 (1988), p. 70-71; contributor's name not found]*

Two more deeds of gift from John & Elizabeth Simpson follow this: one to son James, and one to son John, both parts of this same tract. *[CDB "H", p. 383-386].*

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**1785**

John Simpson [Jr] and wife Margaret to John Jackson  
Culpeper Deed Book N, p. 93-96

20 November 1785

Beginning at a box oak, red oak, and white oak in Thomas Terris [Terry's] Line, running North 80 West to a white oak, \_\_\_ oak and gum, thence [North] with Kirtley's line to two wo, hickory & pine on the road thence [East] with the said road to the Head of the Fairgrounds, three white oaks, thence [past Benj Davis land] [South] to the Beginning.

Signed: John Simpson, Margaret Simpson

Witnesses: Adam Banks, James Shorter, Augustine Rucker

Rec. 21 November 1785

In margin: DD to \_\_\_ 1818 [right edge cut off by binding]

Note: John Jackson's son William Jackson continued to own this land at least through \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:**

John Simpson Jr. sold 230 acres adjacent to Thomas Terry to John Jackson on 20 November 1785.

*[CDBN:93]* John Jackson and then his son William lived adjacent to Thomas to the mid-1820's.

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**Culpeper County, Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists – 1787-1802**

**Source: Reel 89, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia**

**1787**

Thomas Terry - 1 wt 21+, 2 horses, 8 cattle

none 16-21 [meaning both John and Joseph are missing]

**Note:**

Thomas was listed with no white males 16-21, although his son Joseph was abt. 19 this year, and his son John may have been about 22. However, the laws changed this year from listing only those over 21, and many people I have researched still listed only those over 21. (Sometimes male tithes were not listed for several years after they turned a certain age.) On the other hand, both sons may have been working for

and living with other families, which apparently happened often with males in their later teens. Thomas was only taxed for 50 acres and most years listed a slave, so likely his sons were not necessary for the farm work.

**1788**

Thomas Terry - 2 over 16 - 1 b16+, 4 h

**1789**

Thomas & Joseph 2: 1 - 4

**1791**

Thomas Terry & son 2: 1 - 4 = John

**1792**

Thomas 1 1 - 4

John 1 - - 1

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**1794**

**Deed to Thomas Terry for the land where Thomas lived**

23 April 1794 - Deed - William Walker to THOMAS TERRY, both of Madison County, VIRGINIA, for £100 100 acres - "All that messuage or Tenement situate and lying in the County of Madison;" beginning on the Road [Cave's Road] joining Benjamin DAVIS's line, thence along John Jackson's line, thence along James DAVIS's line, thence "along the Road" [Caves Road] to the beginning /s/ William Walker - No witnesses - Rec. 24 April 1794

In margin: "2'd Sep't 1794 [Deed] Delivered to him self" [Thomas Terry]

*[Source: Madison Deed Book 1, p. 68. Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia. Abstract by J. Horsley. Caps and comments in brackets added]*

**Note:**

This is the same land where Thomas Terry was living by 1775, according to the above deed and plats. He is bounded by his brother-in-law Benjamin Davis' former land to his north (at Kirtley's Road and Cave's Road), Cave's Road along the northeast, his brother-in-law James Davis to his southeast and south, and John Jackson to his west.

The term "messuage or tenement" had a broader sense in common law than simply a house or residence, as it is often defined today. In the context of this deed, the term connotes the land and the buildings upon it that had been subject to tenure. In other words, Thomas Terry had made a lease agreement with the owner William Walker for 20 years or more that is now expired, freeing Thomas to purchase the land, which includes the house and any other buildings. William Walker owned many properties in the area and operated a number of commercial mills.

**1794 - Thomas Terry a bound on land sold to John Harrison**

23 September 1794 - Deed - Alexander Simpson & Anne his wife of Bromfield Parish, Culpeper County, to John Harrison of same - 50 acres – "land near the mountain called Neale Mountain in Fork of Rapidan and Robinson Rivers" bounded by James DAVIS's line, John Jackson "round the mountain" joining THOMAS TERRY.

/s/ Alexander Simpson, Ann (x) Simpson - Not witnessed - Rec. 23 October 1794

In margin: "DD to John Harrison 7th Feby 1795."

*[Source: Madison Deed Book 1, p. 142, Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia. Abstract by J. Horsley. Caps added]*

Note:

This land being sold to John Harrison met Thomas Terry's land at the southwest corner. Part of James Davis' land south of Thomas was also bounded by Neal Mountain. Here again, Thomas' brother-in-law James Davis and his adjacent neighbor John Jackson are named as bounds.

The seller Alexander Simpson was a son of John Simpson, named as a bound on the 1775 deed to Benjamin Davis, and John Jackson bought his land adjacent to Thomas Terry from John Simpson (Jr.) about 1784. Alexander Simpson's wife Anne (Harrison) was a sister of the purchaser John Harrison, thus the buyer and seller were brothers-in-law. John Harrison's niece Sarah Harrison (daughter of George Harrison and Nancy Duff) married James Davis' grandson, also named James Davis, in 1807. Alexander Simpson's son Leroy Simpson later purchased land that the younger James received from his father Robert Davis (Thomas Terry's nephew). This James Davis moved to Warren Co, KY where he and his siblings lived near Alexander's nephew Azel Simpson. Another of Alexander Simpson's sons, Julius Simpson, married Lucy Harvey, daughter of Elijah Harvey and Mary Jarrell, related to Thomas Terry through his sister-in-law Mary Davis Jarrell. (Another daughter of Elijah and Mary Jarrell Harvey, Lucretia Harvey, married John Jackson's son William Jackson.)

John Harrison continued to reside in this area. In 1804, he, along with James Davis and John Jackson, made the inventory and appraisal of Thomas Terry's estate. In 1824, John Harrison and his sons John C., William, Lewis, and Thornton Harrison all purchased from the estate of Thomas Terry's brother-in-law James Davis, who willed part of his adjacent property to Thomas' son William Terry. (In county records, this John Harrison is often called "Sr." and his nephew John Harrison, son of George, is called "Jr." to distinguish the older and younger one of the same name in the county.)

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**1796**

**Thomas Terry's land adjacent to James Davis and John Harrison**

The lands of Thomas Terry & John Harrison [proccessioned], line between said Terry and James Davis proccessioned, both present...

*[Source: Madison County Proccessioners' Returns 1796-1800, 1796. p. 40. Reel 28. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia]*

Note:

"Proccessioning" was process of periodically examining the boundary line markers of each property in the county and re-marking or replacing them if necessary. This old English custom was continued with appropriate modifications in the Colonies, first at the parish level, then after Independence and the separation of church and state, at the county level. The primary purpose was to prevent or at least reduce property lawsuits that otherwise overburdened the court system. Proccessioning could discover fraudulent surveys and purposeful marker moving or removing. However, since most boundaries were marked with natural landmarks, these could deteriorate or be displaced or obscured by nature over time with no illegal intentions involved. (It is not usual to see deeds describing a point marked by "an old stump," a fallen tree, a boulder, or the edge of a meandering stream subject to erosion and change of course.) Court-appointed "proccessioners" went from property to property throughout the county to walk the boundary lines, and each adjacent owner or his/her designated representative was required to be present, with a penalty fined for nonappearance. Missing, misplaced, or hidden markers were restored or new ones set, and an attempt was made on the spot to settle any disagreements between the owners.

Many processioners' reports have not survived, and those that have are often incomplete. They are particularly helpful in research when no deeds have been found or when the adjacent lands have changed owners since the deed. In this case, we know from previous deeds that Thomas Terry's land was bounded by John Harrison and James Davis, the two named in this excerpt. No processioning was found for Thomas with his other adjacent neighbors at the time, John Jackson and Joel Graves (who had purchased Benjamin Davis' land adjacent to Thomas Terry's north side).

### **Thomas Terry witnesses a deed from William Simpson**

11 April 1796 - William Simpson and Frankey his wife of the Parish of Brumfield and County of Madison to John Rucker of same, £20; 30 acres in parish and county aforesaid, bounded by said Rucker, James DAVIS, said [Wm] Simpson and [John] Rucker, near top of Neals Mountain, on Walker's line, George Eastham's line. /s/ Wm. Simpson, Frankey (x) Simpson

Witnesses: James DAVIS, Augustine Rucker, THOMAS (x) TERRY, Merry Walker, William Eve

Frankey Simpson dower release was ordered to be obtained [refers to deed date as 11 March 1796] Deed recorded 27 October 1796. In margin: "DD 4 Sep 1798" [i.e., deed delivered to purchaser this date] [Source: *Madison County Deed Book 2*, p. 228, *Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia. Abstract by J. Horsley, caps and comments in brackets added*]

#### Notes:

The seller William Simpson is the brother of Alexander Simpson who sold land adjacent to Thomas Terry and James Davis to John Harrison on 23 Sep 1794 [*deed above*]. William and Alexander, along with their brothers John (Jr.) and James Harrison were willed equal shares of their father John Simpsons' estate in 1776. Apparently, it was the part of John Simpson's land adjacent to Thomas Terry that his son John Jr. sold to John Jackson.

The purchaser John Rucker, son of Ephraim Rucker, was a cousin of witness Augustine Rucker, son of Ephraim's brother James Rucker. Ephraim's daughter Tomagen Rucker married (2<sup>nd</sup>) her cousin Augustine. Augustine and Tomagen (Rucker) Rucker were the parents of Larkin Rucker who married Thomas Terry's daughter Lucy Terry in 1815.

Ephraim Rucker, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Culpeper Militia during the Revolution, lived near Thomas Terry. (The Rucker family also lived near the original Jarrell family in Culpeper, into whom Thomas' sister-in-law Mary Davis married. For more details on the Rucker-Jarrell connection, see "Jarrell Family of Early Virginia" at <[www.joanhorsley.org](http://www.joanhorsley.org)>). Thomas Terry's brother-in-law and adjacent neighbor James Davis bought his first Culpeper land of record from Ephraim Rucker on 15 May 1775, four months before his brother Benjamin Davis bought land adjacent to where Thomas Terry was already living. The bounds on James' deed were taken from an original land grant, thus not all were the current adjacent owners, but John Simpson and George Eastham were two of those named. On 9 August 1784, James obtained 150 acres of the original George Eastham grant itself.

The witness Merry Walker is the son of William Walker who sold both Thomas Terry and his brother-in-law Benjamin Davis their adjacent land. Witness William Eve was a son of the Baptist minister George Eve, also Thomas' neighbor, who officiated at the marriages of Thomas' two eldest daughters, Mary to Richard Gulley and Nancy to William Kelly. Merry Walker and William Eve are also on deed records with Thomas Terry's nephew Robert Davis, who bought his first recorded land from George Eve on 9 March 1796.

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Inserted here are Joan's notes regarding Madison County:

**TERRY - Madison Co, Virginia Land Tax Lists**

*[Source: Madison County, Virginia Land Tax 1793-1829. Reel 184. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia]*

Beginning in 1814, land tax lists included notations of one or two adjacent land owners and the approximate miles and direction from the Madison Court House at today's Madison, Virginia. The notation for the Terry land says:

"bounded by James Davis & others - SW 6 (miles)"

James Davis (Thomas Terry's brother-in-law) had a 50-acre tract noted as "on Caves Road near the Rapid Ann Meeting House - SW 7."

James Davis' adjacent 150-acre tract notes "bounded by William Terry & others - SW 7"

These notations correspond well to the more exact locations of these lands obtained from the deed descriptions and tract plats, except they were a mile or so closer to the Courthouse.

Today's Wolfstown, formerly called Rapid Ann, is centered at the intersection of the old Kirtley Road now SR 230 and the old Caves Ford Road now Shelby Road (SR 662). Thomas Terry's brother-in-law Benjamin Davis' land was on the southwest corner of the old intersection and adjacent to Thomas' land, and Thomas was also adjacent to his brother-in-law James Davis. According to Eugene M. Scheel's historical map of Madison County, Virginia (c1984), the Terry Graveyard is 1/2 mile south of the intersection on the west (or south) side of Shelby Road.

1793 - 1794

Thomas Terry - 50 acres

1795

Thomas Terry - 100 acres

Note:

This reflects the deed for 100 acres from William Walker dated 23 Apr 1794, recorded 24 Apr 1794, including the "message" where Thomas was then living and had been since at least 1775, per bounds on earlier deeds for adjacent properties

1796 - 1805

Thomas Terry - 100 acres [not found in 1801]

1806 - 1817

Thomas Terry dec'd - 100 acres

Note:

Thomas Terry died shortly before 28 Jun 1804 when the administrative bond was posted for his estate.

Land records frequently took several years, sometimes a decade, to note that a person was deceased, so long as the land tax continued to be paid by the heirs or executors and the formal division of the estate had not been recorded.

1818 - 1823

Sarah & Wm Terry - 100 acres

Note:

This reflects the deed dated 24 Dec 1817 and recorded 12 Feb 1818 whereby Thomas Terry's children deed their equal shares of the land inherited from their father to their mother Sarah Davis Terry for her lifetime, then upon her death to revert to their youngest brother William Terry, who still lived on the land.

1824 - 1825

Sarah & Wm Terry - 86 acres

Note:

This year records a loss of 14 acres that were deeded to Reuben C. Sims (deed dated 8 Aug 1822.) While the Terry land continues to be listed as bounded by "James Davis & others" (SW 6) the Sims portion lists the bounds as "William Jackson & others" (SW 6). William Jackson now possesses his father John Jackson's land that bounded both the Terry and Benjamin Davis lands.

Reubin C. Simms also now owns 30 acres "at the Rapid Ann Meeting House." This was the 30 acres purchased by William Terry's uncle Benjamin Davis (II) in 1775. Reuben C. Sims married Frances Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves Jr., on 22 Oct 1812. Frances' uncle Joel Graves (son of Thomas Graves Sr.) purchased Benjamin Davis' land in 1790. Joel S. Graves sold it to Reuben C. Sims in 1816.

1826 - 1831

Sarah & Wm Terry - 86 acres

William Terry - 130 acres ("bequest of J. Davis")

Both "adj. Richard C. Booton"

1835

William Terry – 216 acres – adj. R. C. Booton

1840

William Terry – 116 acres - adj. R. C. Booton [1835 - Terry to Wm. J. Wright - 100 acres DB12:319]

1845

William Terry – 116 acres - adj. R. C. Booton

1850

William Terry – 116 acres - adj. R. C. Booton

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**1804**

**Death of Thomas Terry**

Administrative Bond for the Estate of Thomas Terry

28 June 1804 - Administrator: William Terry - Bond: \$5,000  
Securities: Robert Davis and John Rucker

Know all men by these presents, that we WILLIAM TERRY, Robert DAVIS and John RUCKER are held and firmly bound unto Daniel James, Daniel Field, Elliott Rucker and Nathaniel Welch Gentlemen, Justices of the Court of Madison County now sitting in the Sum of five thousand Dollars, to the payment whereof well and truly to be made to the said Justices and their Successors, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each our heirs, executors, and administrators Jointly and Severally, firmly by these presents sealed with our seals this 28th day of June in the year of our lord 1804 and in the 28th year of the Commonwealth. [etc]

Signed Seal and delivered in the presence of the Court  
William Terry, Jn'o Rucker, Robert Davis [all by signature]

At a Court held for Madison County the 28th day of June 1804 - This bond was in Open Court Acknowledged by the Parties thereto and Ordered to be Recorded. Teste: John Walker jr. CMC  
*[Source: Madison Will Book 1, p.452, Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia. Extract by J. Horsley; original spelling retained; caps and comments in brackets added]*

Note:

By law, all administrators or executors of a deceased's estate had to post bond with securities who had means enough to cover all costs should the administrator/executor fail or act fraudulently in his duties. The amount the bond was at least the approximated value of the estate. (The actual appraisal was done subsequent to the bond.) Securities on the \$5000 bond for Thomas Terry's estate were his nephew Robert Davis and close neighbor John Rucker, whose nephew Larkin Rucker later married Thomas' daughter Lucy Terry.

The administrator of Thomas Terry's estate was Thomas and Sarah's youngest son William Terry, then about age 24. At his father's death, William became head of the household with his mother, Sarah, and his sisters Sarah and Lucy. William's older brother John Terry moved out of the county about the time his father died, possibly to adjacent Rockingham County. William's brother James Terry continued to live in Madison but was not part of the household by the 1810 census.

Inventory and Appraisal of the Estate of Thomas Terry  
23 August 1804 - Filed by James Davis, John Harrison, and John Jackson

Inventory:

Charlotte & Child, Juda Negroe Girl, Elliott Negro Boy, Peter Negro man [Slaves = £195]  
One Gray Horse, One Sorrell Mare, One dark Bay Colt,  
12 head Sheep, 25 head of Hogs, 10 head of Cattle, 500 pounds of Tobacco,  
Bed & bedstead, Bed & bedstead, One Chest, Two Slays, One Cupboard,  
Pewter, 3 Basons [basins], Knives & forks, Two Linnen [linen] wheels,  
One Gun, 2 Slates, one Jointer, Earthen Ware, two Tables, Cotton wheel & Cards,  
5 Chairs, One Jug, One flat Iron, Pots, Loom,  
Casks & Tubs, Hhds [hogsheads], Pails, Ploughs, Axes, Parcel of old Iron, Two scythes & Cradles,  
Bee hives, Geese

Total appraised value: £298 18s.

Signed by: John Harrison, James Davis, John Jackson [all by signature]

At a Court held for Madison County the 23rd day of August 1804

This Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Thomas Terry deceased was Returned into Court and Ordered to be Recorded Teste: John Walker jr. C.M.C.

*[Source: Madison Will Book 2, p. 6, Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia; Extract by J. Horsley; original spelling retained, comments in brackets added]*

Note:

The inventory and appraisal was made by three of Thomas' adjacent neighbors: James Davis (Thomas' brother-in-law), John Harrison (whose niece married a son of Thomas' nephew Robert Davis), and John Jackson (whose son married a Jarrell relation of Thomas' sister-in-law Mary Davis Jarrell).

As noted above, the value of the slaves comprised about two-thirds of Thomas' assets. In the original record, each entry separated above by commas is listed in a single-file column down the left side of the page with values for each listed to the right. To save space here, some items are grouped together, but they appear in the same order as in the original list. No further probate records exist.

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**1806**

**Land Grant Survey for Thomas Terry, Deceased**

Survey recorded for THOMAS TERRY, deceased - 100 acres Madison County

Survey dated 17 October 1803; Survey recorded 9 January 1806

Grant issued 14 May 1811 to Heirs of Thomas Terry (indexed as Richard Gulley, et al)

Warrant number 2649 and dated 26 January 1799 granted to John JACKSON and assigned to said TERRY by said JACKSON. Beginning...

[A] a pine and chestnut corner to JAMES DAVIS, in John HARRISON's line and running thence with said Harrison's line, North 25 degrees West 36 poles to

[B] a hickory, red oak and rock on a north east hill side, in a line of John JACKSON's: thence with said line North 25 degrees East 180 poles to

[C] a pine and chestnut in said Jackson's line, and corner to Joel GRAVES [formerly Benjamin DAVIS] on the south side of the hill: thence with said line, North 89 degrees East 40 poles to

[D] a white oak near a branch corner to said Graves: thence with said line South 22 degrees East 28 poles to

[E] a chestnut and pine corner to said Graves: thence with said line, North 71 degrees 30 minutes East 46 poles to

[F] a pine on the south side of the RAPADAN ROAD [formerly Cave's Road]: thence pursuing the meanders of the said road, South 39 degrees East, 14 poles; South 16 degrees East 16 poles; South 15 degrees West 22 poles; South 73 degrees East 20 poles; South 32 degrees West, 20 poles to

[G] a white oak and two dead pines in a bottom on the south side of the said road corner to said [James] DAVIS: and thence with said line, South 53 degrees West 203 poles to

[A] the beginning:

Survey by Henry Wayland SMC.

[At bottom of Survey is written:]

A paper filed at a Court held for Madison County the 28th day of February [page torn, 1811 per court order]

Ordered, that it be certified to the register of the Land Office that THOMAS TERRY, formerly of this county, died Intestate, leaving his widow, SALLY TERRY and eight children, to wit: MARY, who intermarried with Richard GULLEY, which said Mary has since deceased leaving one child MARY GULLEY, JOSEPH TERRY, NANCY TERRY who intermarried with William KELLY, JOHN TERRY, SALLY TERRY, JAMES TERRY, WILLIAM TERRY, and LUCY TERRY.

Administration was granted to WILLIAM TERRY on decedents Estate, the other facts were proven to the satisfaction of the Court by ROBERT DAVIS upon oath.

A Copy, Teste, Benjamin Cave, C.M.C.

*[Source: Northern Neck Surveys No. A, 1810-1818, p. 53-54 (Reel 318), Library of Virginia. Online images. Transcribed by J. Horsley; original spelling retained, caps and comments in brackets added]*

Note:

As discussed in the foregoing narrative, examining and platting a number of deeds relating to Thomas' and his adjacent neighbors' properties spanning 80 years indicate this land grant is for the same land where Thomas Terry and his family had lived at least since 1775. The metes and bounds in the land grant are more accurate than in Thomas' deed from Walker, but frequently early surveys were inaccurate. The basic shape and the bounds match (accounting for subsequent transfers of adjacent land) and the road—first called Cave's Road, here called Rapidan Road—remains along the same corner of the property. Thomas' land, or at least a significant part, was first granted to William Eddings (Eddins) 25 August 1731 *[VPB14:246]*, yet the 1811 grant for Thomas Terry states that it was for "waste and unappropriated land." This statement and the matching deed descriptions seem to indicate there was a problem with the original survey or deed that invalidated subsequent transfers of title. No other reason has been found to account for this curious situation.

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**1811**

### **Madison County Court Order for Land Grant to Heirs of Thomas Terry**

Madison County Court of 28 February 1811

Ordered that it be certified to the register of the Land Office that THOMAS TERRY formerly of this county died Intestate leaving his widow Sally Terry and eight children to wit: Mary who intermarried with Richard Gulley which said Mary is since deceased leaving one child named Mary Gulley, Joseph Terry, Nancy Terry who intermarried with William Kelly, John Terry, Sally Terry, James Terry, William Terry and Lucy Terry. Administration was granted to William Terry on Descendants estate. The other facts [ie, names of the heirs] were proven to the Satisfaction of the Court by Robert Davis upon oath.

*[Source: Madison County Virginia Order Book 4 1808-1815, p. 148. Reel 24. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. Transcribed by J. Horsley; caps added]*

### **Land Grant to Heirs of Thomas Terry**

14 May 1811 - Grant to Richard Gulley and others, 100 acres, Madison County, Virginia

Whereas THOMAS TERRY now deceased, did in his lifetime, by virtue of an entry and location on a Land Office Treasury warrant number 2649 issued the 26th day of January 1799, have surveyed in his name a certain tract or parcel of waste and unappropriated land situate on the Rapadan [Rapidan, formerly

Cave's] Road in the County of Madison, containing one hundred acres and bounded agreeably to said survey, as followeth, to wit:

Beginning at [A] a pine and chestnut corner to James Davis, in John Harrison's line and running thence with said Harrison's line, North 25 degrees West 36 poles to [B] a hickory, red oak and rock on a north east hill side, in a line of John Jackson's: thence with said line North 25 degrees East 180 poles to [C] a pine and chestnut in said Jackson's line, and corner to Joel Graves on the south side of the hill: thence with said line, North 89 degrees East 40 poles to [D] a white oak near a branch corner to said Graves: thence with said line South 22 degrees East 28 poles to [E] a chestnut and pine corner to said Graves: thence with said line, North 71 degrees 30 minutes East 46 poles to [F] a pine on the south side of the Rapadan Road: thence pursuing the meanders of the said road, South 39 degrees East, 14 poles; South 16 degrees East 16 poles; South 15 degrees West 22 poles; South 73 degrees East 20 poles; South 32 degrees West, 20 poles to [G] a white oak and two dead pines in a bottom on the south side of the said road corner to said Davis: and thence with said line, South 53 degrees West 203 poles to [A] the beginning: which said survey bears date the 17th day of October 1803.

And the said Thomas Terry having departed this life intestate before the Commonwealth's grant was made to him for the said survey of land, whereby his right to the same has descended to his heirs and legal representatives, in intestate succession: now therefore know ye, that in consideration of the premises there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto Richard Gulley, who intermarried with Mary Terry a daughter and co-heiress of the said Thomas Terry deceased, one undivided eighth part of said tract of land, during his life as tenant by the curtesy, he the said Richard Gulley having had issue, born alive, by the said Mary, and the said Mary having since departed this life; and at the death of the said Richard Gulley the said undivided eighth part to Mary Gulley the daughter, sole heiress, and only issue of the said Mary whose maiden name was Mary Terry, by the said Richard Gulley lawfully begotten; and to Nancy Kelley, wife [interlined, wife of William Kelley], late Nancy Terry, another daughter and coheiress of the said Thomas Terry deceased, one undivided eighth part of said tract of land; and to Joseph Terry, John Terry, Salley Terry, James Terry, William Terry, and Lucy Terry, other children and co heirs of the said Thomas Terry deceased, each one undivided eighth part of said tract or parcel of land. [interlined, To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land] in the proportions aforesaid, to the said Richard Gulley during his life, with remainder to the said Mary Gulley and her heirs for ever: and to the said Nancy Kelley, Joseph Terry, John Terry, Salley Terry, James Terry, William Terry, and Lucy Terry, and their heirs for ever: Reserving, however, to Salley Terry the widow of the said Thomas Terry deceased any right of dower which she may lawfully claim in the said tract of land hereby granted, to which said right of dower this grant shall not be any bar, or prejudice, either in law or equity. In witness whereof the said George Wm Smith, Esquire, Lieutenant, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond, on the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1811, and of the Commonwealth the 35th.  
Signed Geo. Wm. Smith

In Margin: Ex. & Grant Del. to Capt. John Rowzee bearer of rec. 15 May 1811

*[Source: Northern Neck Grants A, No. 2, 1805-1812, p. 409-411 (Reel 306), Library of Virginia, online image]*

Note: Plat stations added in brackets [ ] according to original survey above.

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**1817**

Deed - Terry & others to Terry et al.

Dated 24 December 1817

From: Joseph Terry, John Terry, Sarah Terry, William Kelly and Nancy his wife who was formerly Nancy Terry, Larkin Rucker and Lucy his wife who was formerly Lucy Terry, and Mary Gully heir and distributee of Mary Gully deceased who was formerly Mary Terry, all heirs and distributees of Thomas Terry deceased.

To: Sarah Terry (widow) for life, then to William Terry an heir and distributee of Thomas Terry deceased. Property: 100 acres that THOMAS TERRY died possessed of, bounded by lands of JAMES DAVIS, Reuben SIMMS, John JACKSON and John HARRISON; plus two slaves named Peter and Charlotte; all the crop of corn and fodder, and a parcel of tobacco of about 1000 weight

Consideration: The grantees relinquish any claim to the residue of Thomas Terry's estate and exonerate the grantors from any future charges against the estate.

Other: Interest conveyed to the widow Sarah Terry is for her lifetime only, and upon her death her interest is to revert to William Terry, his heirs and assigns.

Signed by Joseph Terry, John Terry, Sarah Terry [daughter of Thomas Terry], William Kelly, Nancy Kelly, Larkin Rucker, Lucy Rucker, Mary Gully, William Terry, Sarah Terry [widow of Thomas Terry] -- all sign by signature

Witnesses: J. Booten, Joseph Early, Adam Rouse, R. C. Booten [Richard C. Booten]  
(only R. C. Booten witnessed the signatures of Nancy Kelly & Lucy Rucker)  
Recorded 12 February 1818 at Madison Court House.

In margin: deed delivered to Wm Terry [Oct?] 1818

[Source: *Madison Deed Book 6, p. 253, Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia. Abstract by J. Horsley*]

**Note:**

Here the siblings and their spouses and a deceased sibling's only child, all heirs of Thomas Terry, give their share of the land, etc. to their mother Sarah, Thomas' widow, for her lifetime then to revert to their brother William, in exchange for the residue of their father's estate and for indemnity against any future charges against the estate. (Thomas and Sarah's son James Terry died in 1815 without children; thus, he is missing from the list of Thomas' heirs.)

1817 – Include original bond and consent of Polly Collins' father Francis ???

This paragraph was found in Joan's notes regarding some of the purchasers of the James Davis estate: John COLLINS and James COLLINS were relatives (probably the brothers) of Polly COLLINS who married on 15 September 1817 William TERRY, JAMES DAVIS' nephew, heir, and a named executor. [Madison Co., Virginia Marriages, Vogt]. Polly was listed in the marriage record as daughter of Frances COLLINS. His parents were James COLLINS and Mary KIRTLEY, daughter of Francis Kirtley whose land was near James DAVIS in Culpeper/Madison. Mary Kirtley was also the sister of William Kirtley who married Sarah Early, Jeremiah's daughter. Some of William Kirtley's inherited land later became the property of Robert DAVIS, James' son.

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**1822**

Deed to Reuben C. Simms – 14 acres

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**1824**

James' will devising the land

1 November 1824 – William Terry used James' land as collateral on debt to Marcus Dennison's adm. Joseph Early

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**1830**

VIRGINIA, Madison Co.

William Terry - Males: 1(5-10), 1(40-50) [b. 1780-1790]; Fem: 1(under 5), 1(10-15), 1(30-40)

Slaves: 7 - Males: 2(<10), 1(10-24); Fem: 2(<10), 1(10-24), 1(36-55)

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**1835**

William Terry and wife Mary sell 100 acres, apparently meaning to sell his father Thomas Terry's original land, forgetting that \_\_\_ acres had already been sold to Reuben C. Simms. Then instead of resurveying, this deed was copied from an old one but used a similarly marked point on the deed to Simms, thus enlarging the angle. Platting shows this made a total of 155 acres instead of 100 and removed a significant part of the 130 acres William Terry inherited from James Davis. No subsequent surveys were made when that land changed hands several times, and apparently neither William nor those later involved in his mortgages recognized the discrepancy and still thought William owned 130 acres until \_\_\_ when what remained was sold to [Ary Jane's deed?]

(This deed is platted.)

22 April 1835

From: William Terry and wife Mary

To: William J. Wright

For: \$500

Desc: 100 acres

Bounds: Caves Road, Reuben C. Simms, said Terry, Thornton Harrison dec'd, Jackson [John Jackson dec'd]

From: William Terry and wife Mary

Signed: William Terry, Mary Terry [Joan made a note to CHECK SIGNATURES.]

Witnesses: None

Rec: 25 June 1835

Madison Deed Book 12, p. 319

Madison Deed Book 15, p. 263-265

Witness, William J. Wright by his indenture of trust bearing date 24 April 1841 to Joseph A. Early for the follow property on which he and his family resided

100 acres, Madison County [described as above]

plus all the grain now growing or that might thereafter be growing, also all the corn and grain of any description on the premises whatever, all the stock of any kind on the premises (viz, two small horses, one yoke of oxen and cart, three milch cows and three yearlins or young cattle, with all the stock of hogs, seventeen in number, all the plantation utensils, ploughs, [?], axes, hoes, all the poultry, geese, Turkeys, hens, one carry all or Jersey [Jersey] waggon" etc., listing every item he possessed, including a clock, a watch, his stock of books and "all his stock of provisions laid in for the use of his family" and "all other articles whatsoever about said Wright's house or premises"

On 4 June 1842, Joseph A. Early by the power and authority vested in him by the said Indenture of trust, sold at public auction all the land and personal property to the highest bidder, Joseph Early, for \$660. This indenture 30 June 1842 from Joseph A. Early, Trustee of William J. Wright, to Joseph Early.

/s/ Joseph A. Early, Joseph Early

Rec. 7 July 1842

Joan noted to also get:

13 May 1843 - Joseph Early & w to Bathsheba Dennison - DB16:22

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**1840**

VIRGINIA, Madison Co.

Wm. Terry

Males: 1(under 5), 1(5-10), 1(50-60) [b. 1780-1790]

Females: 1(under 5), 1(10-15), 1(40-50)

1 slave (male 10-24)

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**1850**

VIRGINIA, Madison Co.

Terry, William - 70 - Farmer - Real Est: \$1,200 - VA

Mary - 53 - VA

Mary A. - 22 - VA [marr 24 Dec 1850 William Clatterbuck]

Sarah H. M. - 11 [10?] - VA [marr 7 October 1857 Richard Z. Darnell]

Slaves: 1 male age 19

(Living next door is Wesley Simpson, age 45, with Elizabeth Cratney?, age 35)

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**1860**

VIRGINIA, Madison Co - P.O. Wolf Town

Terry, William - 79 - Farmer - \$1,300 real est. \$1,440 pers est - \$1,400 real est - VA [b. c1781]

Mary - 65 - VA

Darnell, Richard Z. - 24 - Carpenter - VA

Sarah - 19 - VA

Francis L. - male - 1 - VA

Slaves: 1 male age 30

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**1864**

Wm Terry and wife Mary to Benjamin G. Wilhoit

1 April 1864

7 7/8 acres

\$393. 75

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**1866**

Two Deeds of Trust whereby William Terry secures payment of various debts dating from October 1861 through November 1866 with his land and all possessions

Note: wife Mary didn't sign—likely deceased by now (1860-1866)

Abstract:

24 November 1866 – William Terry Deed of Trust to George Booton  
130 acres, being all the tract of land where Terry now resides, plus all perishable estate  
To secure payment of debt due 31 Dec 1861 to Asa W. Graves for \$85.94,  
also debt due 24 November 1866 to A. W. Graves & B. M. Buckner for \$66.86,  
also costs of deed and sale of property  
Signed: William Terry  
Rec: 27 Dec 1866  
Source: Madison Deed Book 24, p. 136-137

Transcription:

This Deed made the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred & sixty six between William Terry of the one part and George Bouton of the other part, all of the County of Madison and State of Virginia. Witnesseth that the said William Terry doth grant unto the said George Bouton all of the tract of land on which the said Terry now resides Containing about one hundred and thirty Acres, also all of the perishable estate which the said Terrey now owns. In trust to secure the payment of a note due and payable to Asa W. Graves for the sum of Eighty five dollars & ninety four cents due December 31<sup>st</sup> 1861—also another note due and payable to A. W. Graves & B. M. Buckner for sixty six dollars & eighty six cents due November 24<sup>th</sup> 1866 also to secure the cost of the deed and sale. Witness my hand and seal this November 24<sup>th</sup> 1866  
/s/ William Terrey [sic]

Madison County to wit: I W'm A. Rose a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid do hereby certify that William Terry whose name is signed to the within Deed of Trust personally appeared before me in my County acknowledging the same [??] under my hand the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November in the year afsd.  
/s/ W'm A. Rose JP

In Madison County Court Clerks Office December 7<sup>th</sup> 1866. This Deed was this day filed and being duly certified and stamped is admitted to record. Test: F. H. Hill, Clerk  
December 27 1866 – Inserted in the [court] minutes. Teste: F. H. Hill, Clerk  
*[Source: Madison Deed Book 24, p. 136-137. Reel 11, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.]*

Abstract:

24 November 1866 – William Terry Deed of Trust to Thomas P. Wallace  
Tract of land on which Terry now resides [no acres given], also household & kitchen furniture, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and all perishable property.  
In payment of debt dated 19 October 1861 to S. W. & Wm. F. Nichol for \$121.82 with interest,  
also debt dated 1 January 1863[?] to Wm. F. Nichol for \$6.00 with interest,  
also debt dated 24 October 1866 to Wm. F. Nichol for \$27.98 with interest,  
also costs of deed and sale of property  
Signed: William Terry  
Rec: 27 Dec 1866  
Source: Madison Deed Book 24, p. 137

Transcription:

This Deed made this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November in the year eighteen hundred and sixty six between William Terrey[sic] of the one part and Thomas P. Wallace of the other part Witnesseth: that the said William Terrey doth grant unto the said Thomas P. Wallace both of the County of Madison & State of Virginia the tract of land on which the said William Terrey now resides adjoining the land of George

Bouton and others also house hold & kitchen furniture, Stock of horses, Cattle, sheep, hogs, and all perishable property.

In trust to secure a debt or bond due S. W. & Wm. F. Nichol dated October 19<sup>th</sup> eighteen hundred and sixty one the amount of which is one hundred and twenty one Dollars and eighty two cts with interest thereon from date also note due William F. Nichol for six dollars dated the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 1863[?] with interest thereon, and a note due William F. Nichol for twenty seven dollars and ninety-eight cts dated 24<sup>th</sup> of October eighteen hundred and sixty six with interest thereon from date and all costs of this deed and all costs accruing from sale of property. Witness the following signatures and seals this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day November eighteen hundred & sixty six.

/s/ William Terrey

I William A. Rose, a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia do certify that William Terrey whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November eighteen hundred and sixty six acknowledged the same before me in my County. Given under my hand this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November 18 sixty six. /s/ Wm A. Rose J. P.

In Madison County Court Clerks Office November 24<sup>th</sup> 1866  
This deed was this day filed and being duly certified and admitted to record.  
Test: J. Irvine Briggs DC For F. H. Hill Clk

December 27<sup>th</sup> 1866 - Inserted in the minutes – Teste: F. H. Hill Clk

Note:

The Trustee George Booton was a son of Richard C. Booton who owned the land on the south side of James Davis. When James died and William Terry inherited the northern part, Richard C. Booton acquired the southern part, which his son George Booton apparently inherited. Therefore, by the time of these mortgages, George Booton's family had been William Terry's adjacent neighbors and family friends for over 50 years.

In later records involving these mortgages, only George Booton is listed as the Trustee. The Trustee named in the other deed, Thomas P. Wallace, apparently was from Spotsylvania County, per the 1850 census. He is listed in the 1860 census as an Attorney, age 24, living alone in Madison County. Thomas Preston Wallace, born 1 April 1836, enlisted 7 November 1861 as a private in Company B, Virginia 30th Infantry Regiment, and was promoted to Quarter Master 9 July 1862. He survived the war, but apparently did not return to Madison County. He was not identified in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. In the 1900 census, though, Thos. P. Wallace was still listed as a lawyer, then widowed and boarding in Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Co., where he died 31 January 1910. *[Birth and death dates and service records from "The Virginia Regimental Histories Series" as cited in Ancestry.com database U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles]*

Regarding those to whom William Terry owed debts, Asa W. Graves (this being Dr. Asa Wesley Graves, son of Asa Walker Graves), was a grandson of the original settler Thomas Graves of Graves Mill, just north of Wolfstown. The Graves family would have known the Terry-Davis families from the time of the Revolution. Thomas Graves (1733-1810) was among the earliest settlers of the area that ultimately became Madison County. His mill and residence were about five miles north of Wolfstown. Thomas Graves is said to be an original member of the Rapid Ann Baptist Church, located across the road from the Davis and Terry families, who probably also attended that church. A son of Thomas Graves, Joel Graves, purchased Benjamin Davis' land adjacent to the north of the Terry land in 1790 and sold it in 1816 to his

nephew by marriage Reuben C. Simms. When Simms moved his family to Fulton County, IL in 1835, Benjamin Davis' land was part of the tract Simms sold to William N. Rose, who established a tavern on the property. In 1850, Asa W. Graves (listed as a doctor) and his brother Thomas (listed as a merchant), both then still unmarried, were living with the family of William N. Rose "tavern keeper," whose tavern was just up the road from William Terry. Asa W. Graves married in 1854 to Lucy M. Booton, a relation of George Booton, whose land was adjacent to William Terry.

Like Asa W. Graves, Baldwin M. Buckner was also a physician, apparently sharing a practice with Asa Grave. In 1870, following the death of Asa's wife, the two doctors were living in the same household. Since William Terry's wife Polly died shortly before these deeds of trust, the debts to Graves and Buckner were likely medical expenses.

The other primary creditor, William F. Nichols, was a relative newcomer to Madison. He seems to have come between 1830-1840 from Washington, Virginia in Rappahannock County, north of Madison. William Nichols and his brother Samuel owned and operated a store in Wolfstown. The 1860 land tax lists show his property being adjacent to George Booton, thus near the Terrys, too. The Nichols' store was ransacked by passing Union troops during the Civil War, so at the time of this deed, they were pressed to collect as many the debts owed to them as possible. Undoubtedly, William Terry's debts to the Nichols were primarily for merchandise and supplies from the store. (Like William Terry and Asa Graves, Wm. F. Nichols' wife died during the war.)

As today, theirs was a credit economy where debt notes or bonds, running store accounts, and "iou's" were a normal form of purchase. When crops came in or goods were sold, then the debt accounts could be paid off and credit kept current. It seems in this case, as in untold numbers of others, it was war conditions, which destroyed crops, commodities markets, and normal pricing, that led to William's inability to repay his debts, as he apparently had been doing up until then.

It seems to me that it is a sign of the friendship and respect his neighbors had for William Terry and his family that kept his creditors from calling in these mortgages, which would have paupered William and left him and his family homeless, until after his death nine years later. It also speaks to the kindness of these individuals and their community to try to care for each other, even as they were suffering their own losses from the war.

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#### 1870

VIRGINIA, Madison Co., Rapid Ann Township - P. O. Madison County Court House

Terry, William - 90 - Farmer - Real Est: \$865; Pers Est: \$200 - VA

\*Martha - 52 - Keeping House - VA [b. 1818; dau. of Wm Terry, widow of Thomas Terry]

Sarah - 24 - VA [sic. GA]

Lucy - 18 - VA [sic, GA]

Weldon - 13 - Farm Hand - VA

#### Note:

William Terry is still living at Wolfstown, although it is here called Rapid Ann. With him is his widowed daughter Martha and three of her youngest children.

On 24 October 1839, Martha A. Terry married her cousin Thomas Terry (b. c1805, Elbert County, Georgia; s/o Joseph Terry, older brother of Martha's father William). The couple soon moved back to Elbert County, Georgia where they lived through 1850, then in 1860 were in Amherst Co, Virginia.

Thomas died 1860-1870, and Martha moved with their youngest children Sarah, Lucy, and Weldon, back to Madison where she is living with her elderly father at the old home place.

William and Mary Terry's daughter Sarah Terry Darnell is listed three households from William:

1870: VIRGINIA, Madison Co., Rapid Ann Township - P. O. Madison County Court House

Dornel [Darnell], Richard - 34 - Wheelwright - \$100 real prop. - VA

Sarah M. - 26 - Keeping House - VA

Francis T - 12 - At School

Richard B. - 9

William A. - 5

Benjamin - 2

William and Mary Terry's daughter Mary Ann with husband William Clatterbuck are listed in the Locust Dale area. Locust Dale is about 15 miles east of Wolfstown near the Madison County border with Culpeper County.

1870 - Locust Dale, Madison Co, Virginia - PO: Madison Court House

Clatterbuck, Wm - 45 - Farm hand - real est: \$310, pers prop \$100

Mary A - 45 - keeping house

James W - 15 - farm hand

Sidney W - 12 - farm hand

Jeff D - 10 - farm hand

Hampton Leo - 5

Daniel W - 2

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## 1875

William Terry, deceased - Trustee Sale (Bankruptcy)

Wm. Terry Tr.

Sale book of the property real and personal conveyed by William Terrey to Tho. P. Wallace and Geo. Bouton, Trustee by deeds bearing date one on the 23rd November 1866, to Thomas P. Wallace for the benefit of W. F. Nichol, and other to the said Geo Bouton, Trustee bearing the 24th of November 1866 for the benefit of A. W. Graves.

Sale made on the 30 Dec 1875 by George Bouton, Trustee as follows, viz:

Purchasers listed with items purchased were:

William Gilmore, F. Eddins, B. M. Buckner, Reuben Blakey, W. F. Nichol, Alonzo Crow, Martha Terry, George Bouton [Booton], A. W. Graves [Asa W. Graves]

Above is a true list of sales made by me by virtue of the above-named trust deed

George Bouton, Trustee

Recorded 24 February 1876

Test: :R. S. Thomas, Clerk

Final accounting by Trustee George Bouton 30 December 1775

[Source: Madison Will Book 15, p. 301-303, Madison County Courthouse, Madison, Virginia]

Deed of Sale for William Terry's land:

18 February 1876 - Deed from George Bouton [Booton] to Asa W. Graves

For: \$352.50

Gives no acres or bounds, just called the tract Terry mortgaged 24 November 1866, bounded by Booton and others. Sold in public sale 30 Dec 1875 and purchased by Asa W. Graves.

Rec. 24 July 1879

*[Source: Madison Deed Book 27, p. 265. Madison Courthouse, Madison Co, Virginia]*

This Deed made this 18<sup>th</sup> day of February 1876 between George Bouton Trustee in a Deed of Trust executed on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November 1866 by William Terrey of the first part and Asa W. Graves of the second part. Witnesseth: that the said George Bouton Trustee as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents, cash in hand paid by the said Asa W. Graves the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant and convey unto the said Asa W. Graves all that tract or parcel of land lying in Madison Co. V'a which was conveyed by the said W'm Terrey to the said Bouton as Trustee by the Deed of Trust named above: adjoining the lands of said Bouton and others. The said Asa W. Graves having become the purchaser of the said land at a public Sale thereof made by said Trustee on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Dec'r 1875

Witness the following signatures and seal

Geo. Bouton

In Madison County Court Clerk's Office February 18<sup>th</sup> 1876

This Deed was this day acknowledged before me by George Bouton whose name is signed thereto.

Teste: R. S. Thomas, Clerk

VA in Madison County Court Clks. office July 24<sup>th</sup> 1879

This Deed was this day filed and being Certified it is ordered to be recorded.

Teste: R. S. Thomas, Clk

August 28<sup>th</sup> 1879

Inserted in the minutes. Teste: R. S. Thomas, Clerk

Note:

This sale is filed with wills and administration, which indicates that William's mortgages on his real and personal possessions made in 1866 after the devastation of the Civil War in the county and state were not called until his death. In the itemized list of personal property sold, his widowed daughter Martha retained almost all of the household furniture.

Vee Dove's book "Madison County Homes" says that Asa W. Graves acquired the house and land William Terry (actually his heirs) had to forfeit to this bankruptcy sale. She notes that the Terry family burial plot is behind the Old William Terry Place, still standing in Wolftown in 1975.

From Grantor Index:

Recorded 24 July 1879 – William Terry &c to Asa W. Graves – DB27:[?263 or 253?]

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## 1880

VIRGINIA, Madison Co - William deceased. Other Terry's still in Madison are:

Rapidan Township

Weldon J. Terry - 25 - Blacksmith - Boarder with Mathew Hawkins family

Sarah Terry - 33 - Housekeeper for William A. Richards, age 63 (next to Robt Duff, 58)

Note:

Weldon and Sarah were Martha and Thomas Terry's children. Martha died between Dec 1875, when she purchased from the trustee's sale of her father's property, and this 1880 census.

An Ancestry.com note on the 1850 Elbert County, Georgia census for T Terry says that Thomas and Martha Terry's son "Franklin" married in Madison Co, Virginia on 28 Dec 1876, but does not say to whom. Is this Lucy Terry below his wife/widow and daughter of Joseph B. Cash?

Locust Dale

Cash, Joseph B. - 53 - Widowed - Farmer - VA-VA-VA

John - Son - 13 - At home

Terry, Lucy - 27 - Married [?] - Daughter - Keeping house - VA-VA-VA

Laura - 2 - Granddaughter

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### 1900

No Terry in Madison. Weldon Terry, blacksmith and family are living in Ruckersville, Greene Co., Virginia and in 1910 in Barbour, Orange Co., adjacent to Greene and Madison. (See Notes for his father Thomas Terry)

### THOMAS TERRY ESTATE – ADMIN BOND

horse, mare, and colt, 12 sheep, 25 hogs, 10 cattle, geese, bee hives, two beds and bedsteads, two tables and five chairs, a chest and a cupboard, pewter and earthenware, a loom, 2 linen wheels, a cotton wheel and cards, various farming equipment and tools, a gun, and five slaves named as Charlotte & Child, Juda Negroe Girl, Elliott Negro Boy, Peter Negro man.

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Charlotte & Child     | 2 Slates [????]          |
| Juda Negroe Girl      | one Jointer              |
| Elliott Negro Boy     | Earthen Ware             |
| Peter Negro man       | two Tables               |
| One Gray Horse        | Cotton wheel[s?] & Cards |
| One Sorrell Mare      | 5 Chairs                 |
| One dark Bay Colt     | One Jug                  |
| 12 head Sheep         | One flat Iron            |
| 25 head of Hogs       | Pots                     |
| 10 head of Cattle     | Loom                     |
| 500 pounds of Tobacco | Casks & Tubs             |
| Bed & bedstead        | Hhds [hogsheads]         |
| Bed & bedstead        | Pails                    |
| One Chest             | Ploughs                  |
| Two Slays             | Axes                     |
| One Cupboard          | Parcel of old Iron       |
| Pewter                | Two scythes & Cradles    |
| 3 Basons              | Bee hives                |
| Knives & forks        | Geese                    |
| Two Linnen wheels     | Total: L298 18s.         |
| One Gun               |                          |

Charlotte & Child, Juda Negroe Girl, Elliott Negro Boy, Peter Negro man [Slaves=£195]

Total appraised value: £298 18s.

Signed by: John Harrison, James Davis, John Jackson [all by signature]

At a Court held for Madison County the 23rd day of August 1804

This Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Thomas Terry deceased was Returned into Court and Ordered to be Recorded Teste: John Walker Jr. C.M.C.

### PART III: Notes for Children of Thomas and Sarah Davis Terry

Through documents, we have proof of Thomas Terry's eight children:

1) **Mary Terry** - b. c1760, Culpeper County, Virginia; married on 8 April 1782, Culpeper Co, Virginia to Richard Gulley. Mary died abt. 1785 in Orange Co., Virginia.

Note:

By law, all heirs must be included in divisions of estates, even if their whereabouts are not known or if they had died but left heirs themselves. Thus, by the grant-related documents we have proof that Mary Terry and Richard Gulley had only one child, Mary Gulley ("Polly"), born c1784. Polly remained with her grandparents in Madison County after her father re-married and moved to Georgia. Polly Gulley was still single in Madison County in 1825, when she purchased from the estate of her great-uncle James Davis, who also named her in his 1817 will.

By 1817, Polly Gulley was living with and caring for her great-uncle James Davis, who was then about age 85. Polly Gulley was still unmarried at about age 40 when James Davis died in 1824, leaving Polly "my bed, bedstead, and furniture and fifty dollars" by his 1817 will. [*Madison Will Book 4, p. 312*]

2) **Joseph Terry** - b. c1760, which (rather amazingly) corresponds to his age of 92 in the 1860 census. Joseph leaves the Culpeper lists when he moved in late 1790 to Elbert County, Georgia where he married c1803, according to the children in his 1820 census household. Joseph Terry's wife in the 1860 census was named Judah, listed then as age 73. Even though she may have been only 16 or 17 in 1803, Judah could have been Joseph's only wife, and there are no obvious gaps in the births of Joseph's children that sometimes indicate a wife's death.

3) **John Terry** - bet. 1765-1770, Culpeper County, Virginia; d. aft. 1820, last found in Rockingham County, Virginia; m. unknown.

Note:

John Terry left Madison County Personal Property Tax Lists in 1805, the year after his father died. It appears he is the John Terry living in adjacent Rockingham County, Virginia by the 1810 census. He was alive in 1817 when he signed a Madison County deed along with his surviving siblings to grant to their mother Sarah, Thomas' widow, for her lifetime then to revert to their brother William Terry.

John appears rather sporadically, possibly because he was working as an overseer or in another capacity on someone else's land and only enumerated rather than named, or he could be working in a nearby county. Due to his sporadic lists and some general inconsistencies, John's tax lists are unreliable for approximating when he turned 21, as personal property tax lists often can show. John Terry also does not have an extant marriage record, but relatively few Culpeper marriage records have survived prior to around 1790, and even then they are often only known by the lists from certain ministers. These factors combined leave us with knowing little about Thomas and Sarah's son John Terry.

In the 1810 census, John and his wife are listed without children, although they were most likely 45+ years old (census records are not always reliable where age is concerned).

4) **Nancy Terry** - b. c1765 in Culpeper County, d. aft. 24 Dec 1817 (she signed the 1817 deed giving her share of land to her mother). She married William Kelly on 27 February 1790 in Culpeper Co., Virginia.

Note:

William and Nancy Terry Kelly's final residence is unknown; they may have left with those who went to Georgia or with the many from Culpeper who went to Kentucky, including Kelly relatives. Further research is needed to locate them in their final days.

5) **Sally Terry** - b. abt. 1776 in Culpeper Co., Virginia; d. bet. 1825 – 1840 in Madison Co., Virginia. She never married.

6) **James Terry** - b. abt. 1778 in Culpeper Co., Virginia; d. bef. 26 October 1815 in Madison Co., Virginia. He never married. James Terry was living in Madison County as proved by the personal property tax lists where he is charged yearly for one horse, including the census year 1810. Administrative bond for James' estate was posted 26 October 1815 by his brother William Terry, with sister Lucy's husband Larkin Rucker as security on William's bond.

7) **William Terry** - b. c1780, d. 1875; he married Polly Collins. William, the youngest son, posted the administrative bond for his father's estate on 28 June 1804. William Terry and his family continued to live on family land in Wolfstown until his death.

Note:

Joseph Terry's son Thomas Terry, b. c1805 in Elbert, himself returned to Virginia to marry his cousin Martha A. Terry, a daughter of William Terry, on 24 October 1839 in Madison County, Virginia. They lived at least eleven years in Elbert County, Georgia then moved to Amherst County, Virginia by 1860. Martha's husband Thomas died before 1870, and she returned with their youngest children to her elderly father William Terry on the same family land at Wolfstown.

Note:

More research is need to determine if brothers James and William, both the right ages, participated in the War of 1812.

8) **Lucy Terry** - b. abt. 1785, Culpeper Co., Virginia; d. bet. 1825 – 1830 in either Madison or Greene Co., Virginia. She married Larkin Rucker on 21 February 1815, Madison Co., Virginia. Lucy's brother William Terry was bondsman for Larkin's marriage bond dated 20 February 1815. Lucy's sister Sarah, who never married, was living with Lucy and Larkin at the time of the 1820 census.

Note:

At the time of the 1840 census, Larkin is living in Greene (formerly Orange) County as a widower. Larkin has four children in the household in 1840, the two youngest born between 1820-1825.

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