

GENEALOGY OF THE TRACY FAMILY



**BASED ON THE
HISTORICAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE
FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE
TRACY FAMILY**

*HELD AT GOULDSBORO, MAIN, AUGUST 19, 1899
BY N.B. TRACY*

**WITH ADDITIONAL DATA BY MRS. LUCY M. TRACEY,
McKINLEY ME**

**OBTAINED FROM THE BOOK "SULLIVAN AND SORRENTO
SINCE SEVENTEEN SIXTY" BY LELIA A. CLARK JOHNSON
EDITED BY C. TRACY MACFARLANE, MONCTON,
NEW BRUNSWICK
SEPT. 26, 1959**

If any Tracy family member would like to revise or correct any information in this document or send any photos, please email me at ladymoon@shaw.ca with your name and location and I will include the revision.

The original document was scanned and converted to a text file.

Except for the “cosmetic” look and formatting for easier reading, the information is the original information from the document.

Note: Additional information, graphics and photographs (which were not available in 1899 and 1959) have been added by Barbara Ellen Boyce (a descendant of Lt. Thomas Tracy)

September 11, 2003

TRACY! That most, honorable and ancient name. A name that has been handed down to us for over seventeen hundred years on the female line and a thousand years on the male line, an unbroken chain; not a link missing from three hundred years after Christ's time to the present day, down through twenty-seven generations of crowned heads, then over twenty generations more of the noble house of Tracy.

Few families in England can trace their ancestry beyond the conquest, but the Tracy family, descendants of Lieutenant Thomas, can trace theirs in the male and female lines with certainty, for more than a thousand years, through thirty-four generations and through the male line of Tracys, twenty-three generations. Admitting the descent of King Egberht from Odin, there are, as we have it, fifty-four generations, extending through more than fifteen hundred years.



Egbert (Egberht) is where most chronologies of the kings of England start, chiefly because he was the first West Saxon king to exercise authority over most of England. This is a somewhat biased West Saxon perspective, for although Egbert's descendants went on to become kings of England, Egbert himself exercised no greater authority than some of his predecessors, particularly Offa of Mercia and others claiming the title Bretwalda. Nevertheless, it is with Egbert that the chain of events begins that brings us to a united England.

Egbert was the son of Ealhmund, almost certainly the same Ealhmund who was briefly king of Kent in 784. He claimed descent from Ingeld, the brother of Ine of Wessex, and through him back to Cerdic the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, though the authenticity of this descent is dubious. Egbert's birth date is sometimes cited as 775, and it is unlikely that he was born much earlier than that. However, some chroniclers claim that Egbert contended for the throne of Wessex after the murder of Cynewulf in 786, but that Offa's influence gave the kingship to Beorhtric. If Egbert was actively competing at that time he is likely to have been older than eleven, though possibly no more than fifteen or sixteen, which would push his birth year back to 770 or 771. The ASC claims that Egbert spent three years in exile at the court of Charlemagne in Francia, but it is not clear when those three years were. Some have speculated that the ASC (*Anglo Saxon Chronicle*) is in error and that his exile in Francia lasted for thirteen years.



It is difficult to reconcile these dates with the likely chain of events. It seems that after Egbert first contended for the throne in 786 he retreated to the court of Offa. He was a troublesome youth, and Beorhtric believed that all the time Egbert was in England he would be a problem. It was in 789, at the time that Beorhtric was negotiating with Offa over his marriage to Offa's daughter that Beorhtric suggested Egbert should be handed over to him.

Egbert, realizing his life might be in peril, prudently left Mercia and probably left England all together. As the son of Ealhmund, whose Kentish ancestry gave him strong Frankish connections, he may have been welcome at the court of Charlemagne even though at that time, Offa had angered Charlemagne by seeking to marry his son to one of Charlemagne's daughters, and Charlemagne broke off all trade relations with England. But it is as likely that Egbert did not go directly to Francia but arrived there after some travels possibly around the year 792. In truth we know little of Egbert's wanderings. At Charlemagne's court he would have encountered other exiled princes, as well as the great scholar and teacher Alcuin, whom Charlemagne had placed in charge of his school in Aachen. Egbert may well have accompanied Charlemagne on some of his campaigns, and he would certainly have learned the science of military tactics as well as the art of kingship. He probably married whilst at Charlemagne's court as his wife is recorded as Eadburh (or Redburga), Charlemagne's sister (or more probably niece) and his first-born Athelwulf was probably born there, around 795. 796 may have been the next milestone in Egbert's life. Alcuin left Aachen and became Abbot of Saint Martin, Tours, and that same year saw the death of Offa. Egbert may have used this as an opportunity to return to Britain and seek to regain his authority. The period between 796 and 799, when Beorhtric eventually restored relations with Cenwulf of Mercia is not well documented, and it is possible that Egbert sought to regain the kingship of Wessex at that time. Even though he was unsuccessful it would have brought him back to the attention of the *witan*, or council, of Wessex with whom he must have remained in contact. He is very likely to have become involved in the uprising in Kent led by his cousin Eadbert, and may well have remained in Kent until Eadbert was deposed in 798. Egbert may then have returned to France and it is to this final three years that the ASC refers before Egbert was recalled from exile in 802, after the death of Beorhtric, to succeed to the kingdom of Wessex.

Even though the ASC is predominantly a West Saxon document produced in the time of Alfred, Egbert's grandson, it is rather surprising that so little is recorded of the early years of Egbert's reign. Considering the later authority that he wielded one might imagine that he spent his early years in conquest, but this does not seem to be the case. One may conjecture from this that Egbert was not readily accepted by all as king and the inter-dynastic squabbles which troubled the West Saxon line for generations may have occupied much of Egbert's initial years as he sought to establish himself. He probably had the support of Charlemagne in this endeavour, and quite possibly the Pope as well. There is no doubt that once Egbert set out on his campaign of conquest, he did it from a firm base, and it would not be surprising that it took him ten years to establish. Egbert needed to re-organize his army so that it could move quickly and lightly, under strong command. He also needed to reorganize his administration so that it could handle the greater demands Egbert would place on it. Primarily he needed to gain the support of the church, and there is little doubt that Egbert developed a strong alliance with Wulfred, the radical archbishop of Canterbury. It is noticeable that Egbert's first bid for power came after Wulfred had visited Rome and gained the support of the pope for his reforms.

With a strong archbishop amongst his supporters, and one who rapidly became alienated from Mercia, Egbert had much going for him.



It had probably served as a good omen that on the very day Egbert came to power, the ASC records that Athelmund, an ealdorman among the Hwicce of Mercia, invaded Wiltshire at Kempsford and was confronted by Weohstan of Wiltshire. Both ealdormen were killed in the conflict but the West Saxons were triumphant, and this may have been seen as a good sign. Egbert's first strike came in 815 when he decided to ensure that he had only one border on which to advance. In that year he invaded Cornwall and devastated the kingdom, bringing it under his authority. He allowed client kings to rule, and they would take any opportunity to oppose Saxon sovereignty, but to all intents and purposes from 815 the kingdom of Kernow had lost its independence. There were doubtless skirmishes between the Saxons and Cornish over the next ten years but the only one recorded was at Camelford in 825 when Egbert had again to subjugate the Cornish. Perhaps aware that Egbert was engaged in the southwest, Beornwulf, the new king of Mercia, invaded Wessex. The chronicles suggest that Egbert was taken by surprise, but his years of preparation now paid off. The two armies met at Ellendun on the Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire and the victory went to Egbert. Whether planned or not, this seemed to be the opportunity Egbert had waited for, and he capitalized on it with a vengeance.

He dispatched a large army under the command of his son Athelwolf, ealdorman Wulffierd and Ealhstan, the bishop of Sherborne, into Kent, driving out the local king Baldred. Egbert had claimed his patrimony and avenged his father's death. Surrey and Sussex had submitted to Athelwolf en route, and when Baldred escaped into Essex, the East Saxons rapidly submitted to Athelwolf's army. Athelstan, king of East Anglia, promptly appealed to Athelwolf for support in fighting Mercia and with the aid of the West Saxons, Athelstan gained his freedom from Mercia. It has been suggested that this Athelstan was a son of Egbert, set up to lead the East Angles in their fight for independence. Although unconfirmed it is a tempting theory, because it would explain the otherwise apparent independence of the East Angles during Egbert's reign and beyond. Over the next two years the West Saxons no doubt continued to support the East Angles in their fight against the Mercians.

Beornwulf was slain and the kingship of Mercia was in crisis until the emergence of Wiglaf. Egbert invaded Mercia directly in 829 and defeated and deposed Wiglaf. Egbert continued with his army of conquest north into Northumbria, but Eanred met and submitted to Egbert at Dore. From 829 Egbert was recognized as *bretwalda* or overlord and, because his dominion included Cornwall, hitherto unconquered, it is fair to say that Egbert was the first king of all England. Nevertheless, his client kings still exercised considerable authority, and there is some question as to whether Wiglaf's return to power in 830 was as a client to Egbert or whether he had regained control over Mercia. It is likely that after 830 Egbert lost some of his support from the Frankish Empire, due to its internal problems, and this weakened authority allowed Wiglaf to reassert himself, even though nominally accepting Egbert as his overlord. There must have been some agreement between them because in 830 Egbert led an army through Mercia into north Wales to subdue the resurgent Cyngen Ap Cadell. His devastation was so effective that Cyngen may well have been forced to regard Egbert as his overlord, despite Cyngen's recent display of pride in erecting the Pillar of Elisedd in commemoration of his victories.

After 830 Egbert's reign was dominated by the raids of the Danes. In 835 the Vikings devastated Sheppey in Kent, and in the following year they landed at Carhampton (or Charmouth) in Devon. Egbert gathered together his army and almost defeated the Danes, but with the dying rays of the sun the Danes turned the battle and Egbert had to admit defeat - the only recorded defeat of his reign. The Danes began to establish themselves in Devon and, by 838, had combined forces with the Cornish to declare an all-out war on the Saxons. Egbert's army was now better prepared. He no doubt had spent the time studying the battle tactics of the Danes. The forces met at Hingston Down, near Callington, on the Devon-Cornwall border, and Egbert inflicted a resounding defeat upon the enemy. It is unlikely that Egbert took a direct part in this battle.



He was now in his late sixties, and his earlier defeat may have been an indication of his failing strength. He no doubt planned the battle tactics like an army general, but the army was probably commanded by one of his ealdormen, or possibly his son Athelwulf.

Egbert died the following year after a reign of thirty-seven years and seven months, probably in his sixty-ninth year. He was succeeded by Athelwulf. He also had a daughter, Edith (Eadgyth) who became a nun at Polesworth Abbey in Warwickshire.

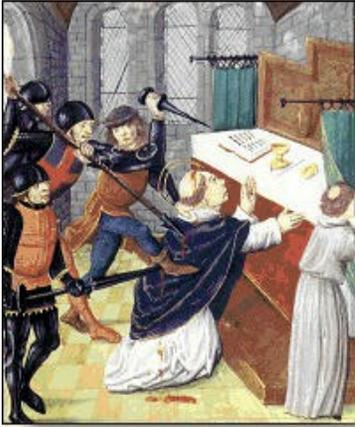
The inside column shows the generations from Odin, the middle column the generations from Ecgberht, the first Saxon king, and the outside column the generations from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, the emigrant settler.

—	—	1. Woden, or Odin, made himself master of a considerable part of the north part of Europe in the third century, and died in what is now Sweden. He had a son
—	—	2. Beldeg, or Balder, whose son was
—	—	3. Brandius, or Brando, who was the father of
—	—	4. Froedigarius, or Froethgar, was the father of
—	—	5. Wigga, who had a son
—	—	6. Gewesius, or Gewisch, who was the father of
—	—	7. Eff, or Etta, who had. a son
—	—	8. Effa (the second.), father of'
—	—	9. Eliseus, who had a son
—	—	10. Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, died in 534. His son
—	—	11. Kenric, who had a son
—	—	12. Cheaulin, who was the father of
—	—	13. Cuthwin who had a son
—	—	14. Cuth, who was the father of
—	—	15. Chelwald, who had. a son
—	—	16. Kenred, who was father of
—	—	17. Ingills, who had a son
—	—	18. Eoppa, who was father of
—	—	19. Easa, who. had a son
—	—	20. Alkinunci, or Aethelrrzund, whose son
—	1	21. Ecgberht, was the first Saxon king of all England. He reigned from 800 to 839. During the first 20 years of his reign, he united the whole heptarchy under his rule. He was the father of
—	2	22. .Aethelwulf, who had a son
—	3	23. Alfred (the Great), one of the wisest princes that ever ruled England. He had a son
—	4	24. Edward (the Elder), father of
—	5	25. Edmund I, who had a son
—	6	26. Edgar, who was father of
—	7	27. Aethelred II, (the Unready), who had a daughter



—	8	<p>28. Princess soda, by his last wife, Emma of Normandy, daughter of Richard, first Duke of Normandy. She was sister to King Edward the Confessor. She married Dreux, who was Count of Vixin in France; called by English historians, Walter de Mantes, Count of Mantes. He was a great-grandson of "Taleran, who succeeded Hush the Great, Duke of France, as Count of Vixin, in 956. Their second son was</p>
	9	<p>29. Rudolf de Mantes, lord of the manor of Sudley and of Toddington, which he inherited from his mother. He was created Earl of Hereford., by his uncle King Edward the Confessor; but his son was deprived of the earldom by William the Conqueror. His only son was</p>
	10	<p>30. Harold de Mantes, Earl of Hereford, who married Matilda, daughter of Hugh-Lupus, the Earl of Chester, who was a nephew of William the Conqueror. Their eldest son</p>
	11	<p>31. John de Sudeley, inherited the lands of his father in Gloucestershire and became Lord of Sudeley and Toddington. He married Grace de Tracy, daughter and heiress of Henry de Tracy, feudal lord of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1104. Her grandfather was a Norman baron and an officer, a captain, in William the Conqueror's army. He fought in the battle of Hastings and his name is on the "Roll of Battle Abbey," Le Sire de Traci. His coat of arms may be seen in the Roll of Battle Abbey. "Argent, an escallop in the chief point sable, between two bandlets gules." They had two sons, Ralph the heir of the father, and William who inherited the lands of his mother, and assumed. her family name, De Tracy, becoming as a Knight of Gloucestershire, having the same coat of arms, except changing the Argent to Or.</p> <div data-bbox="699 919 1443 1423" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="396 1314 581 1346">Sudeley Castle:</p>



	12	<p>32. Sir William de Tracy was one of the three Knights responsible for the death of Thomas A. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1170.</p>  <p>Lambeth Palace Library, London The murder of Thomas Becket from a 15th century manuscript</p> <p>His eldest son was</p>
	13	33. Sir Henry de Tracy, father of
	14	34. Sir Henry do Tracy, whose son
	15	35. Sir William Tracy, was father of
	16	36. Sir William Tracy, who was Knight of Gloucestershire, member of Parliament, sheriff, etc. His son and heir was
	17	37. William Tracy, who lived in the time of Edward III. His son
	18	38. Sir John Tracy, was Knight of Gloucestershire. His son was
	19	39. Sir John Tracy, member of Parliament, and sheriff of Gloucestershire. His son was
	20	40. William Tracy, Esquire, high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1395. He was the father of
	21	41. William Tracy, Esquire who was called to the privy council of Henry IV and appointed. High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in the reign of Henry V. His son was
	22	42. William Tracy, Esquire, who was high sheriff during the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Henry VI. He was the father of
	23	43. Henry Tracy, Esquire, who had. a son
	24	44. Sir William Tracy, sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1513. He being one of the first of the nobility who embraced the reformed religion in England. His second son Robert, was one of the English Judges, 1700-1726. His third son
	25	45. Richard. Tracy Esquire of Stanway. He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in the second. year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1st. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lucy. Their second son was
	26	46. Sir Paul Tracy, who succeeded to the Manor of Stanway. He was created a Baronet June 29, 1611 by King James I, being the 13th created from the institution of the order. He married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Ralph Starkerly. They had twenty-one children. Their 9th son



Names of the First Settlers of Norwich, in 1660.

;

[no author given].;

New England Historical & Genealogical Register

Volume 1, October 1847, p 315



Majr. John MASON

Lt. Thos. LEFFINGWELL*

John REYNOLDS*

Stephen BACKUS

Thomas ADGATE*

Samuel HIDE

John BIRCHARD

Morgan BOWERS*

Thomas POST*

Nehemiah SMITH

Hugh CALKINS

Francis GRISWOLD

John ELDERKIN

Simeon HUNTINGTON*

Thomas BINGHAM

Robert ALLEN

John BALDWIN

John PEARCE

Rev. James FITCH*

Lt. Thos. TRACY

Thomas BLISS

John ORMSTEAD

Christopher HUNTINGTON

John POST*

Robert WADE

John GAGER

Thomas HOWARD

Richard EGERTON

John CALKINS

William BACKUS*

John BRADFORD

Thomas WATERMAN

William HIDE

Jona ROYCE

John TRACY

* These individuals were surviving in January, 1700



The Patent of the Town of Norwich, A.D. 1685

Whereas the General Court of Connecticut have forever granted unto the proprietors and Inhabitants of the Towne of Norwich all those lands, both meadows and uplands within these abutments (viz.) from the mouth of Tradeingcove Brooke the line to run as the Brooke to the head of the Brooke to a white oake marked N: and from thence west northwesterly to a great pond to a black oake marked N: wich stands neere the mouth of the great Brooke that runs out of the pond to Norwich river, which is about seven miles from the said Tradeing Cove; and from thence the line runns North noreast nine miles to a Black oake standing by the river side on the south of it, a little above maumeagway, and from thence the line runs south southeasterly nine miles to a white oake standing by a brooke marked N: and then the line runs south southwesterly nine miles to a white oake neere Robert ALLYN & Thomas ROSE's Dwelling houses, which tree is marked N: and from thence westerly as New London Bounds runs to Mohegen river, the whole being nine miles square, the said land haveing been by purchase or otherwise lawfully obtayned of the Indian natives proprietors. -- And whereas, the said Inhabitants and proprietors of the sd Norwich in the Colony of Connecticutt have made application to the Governor and Company of the sd Colony of Conecticutt assembled in Court May 2th, 1685, that they may have a patent for the confirmation of the aforesd land, so purchased and granted to them as aforesaid, and which they have stood seized, and quietly possed of for many years late past without interruption. Now for a more full confirmation of the aforesd unto the present proprietors of the sd Township of Norwich in their possession and injoyment of the premises, know yea that the sd Governour and Company assembled in Generall Court according to the Commission Granted to them by his magestie's charter, have given and granted and by these presents doe give, grant Rattifie and confirme unto Mr. James FITCH senr, Capt. James FITCH, Mr. Benjamine BREWSTER, Lieut. Thomas TRACY, Lieut. Tho. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. Christopher HUNTINGTON, Mr. Simon HUNTINGTON, Ensign Wm. BACKUS, Mr. Thomas WATERMAN, Mr. John BURCHARD and Mr. John POST, and the rest of the said present proprietors of the township of Norwich, their heirs, suckcessors and assigns forever; the aforesaid parcell of land as it is Butted and Bounded toghether will all the woods, meadows, pastures, ponds, waters, rivers, islands, fishings, huntings, fowleings, mines, mineralls, quarries, and precious stones, upon or within the said tract of land, and all other proffitts and comodities therunto belonging, or in any wayes appertaining; and Doe also grant unto the aforesaid Mr. James FITCH senr, Capt. James FITCH, Mr. Benjamine BREWSTER, Lieut. Thomas TRACY, Lieut. Tho. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. Christopher HUNTINGTON, Mr. Simon HUNTINGTON, Ensign Wm. BACKUS, Mr. Thomas WATERMAN, Mr. John BURCHARD and Mr. John POST, and the rest of the proprietors, Inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors and assigns forever, that the foresd tract of land shall be forever hereafter deemed, reputed and be an intire township of itself -- to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises with all and singuler their appurtenances, together with the priviledges and immunities and franchises herein given and granted unto the sayd Mr. James FITCH senr, Capt. James FITCH, Mr. Benjamine BREWSTER, Lieut. Thomas TRACY, Lieut. Tho. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. Christopher HUNTINGTON, Mr. Simon HUNTINGTON, Ensign Wm. BACKUS, Mr. Thomas WATERMAN, Mr. John BURCHARD and Mr. John POST, and other the present proprietors,



Inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs successors, and assigns for ever, and to the only proper use and behoofe of the sayd Mr. James FITCH senr, Capt. James FITCH, Mr. Benjamine BREWSTER, Lieut. Thomas TRACY, Lieut. Tho. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. Christopher HUNTINGTON, Mr. Simon HUNTINGTON, Ensign Wm. BACKUS, Mr. Thomas WATERMAN, Mr. John BURCHARD and Mr. John POST, and other proprietors, inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors, and assigns for ever according to the Tenor of East Greenwich in Kent, in free and common soccage and not in capitto, nor are they capable according to the custom of the country, yielding, rendering and paieing therefore our sovereign Lord the king, his heires and successors, his dues according to Charter. In witness whereof, we have caused the Seale of the Colony to be hereunto affixed this twenty-first of May, 1685, in the year of the reigne of our sovereign lord James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith. ROBERT TREAT, Governor. {SEAL} March 30th, 1687, pr order of the Govr & Compony of the Colony of Connecticut. Signed pr JOHN ALLYN, Secrety. Entered in the pub. records, Lib. D: fo. 138, 139, Novr 27th, 1685 pr JOHN ALLYN, Secrety.

1	27	<p>47. Thomas Tracy, born 1610, emigrated to America in 1635. He first went to Salem, Mass., thence to Windsor, Conn., thence to Saybrook in 1639. In 1541, he married the widow of Edward Mason whom he had seven children. In 1660 he removed with his family to Norwich, Conn. where he became a distinguished man, taking an active part in the civil and military affairs of the colony. He is known in colonial history as Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Conn. From him have descended the most numerous and prominent branch of the Tracys in this country. He died in Norwich, Conn. on November 7, 1685. Their children were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John, born 1642, married Mary Winslow. 2. Thomas, born 1644, married Sarah —. 3. Jonathan, born 1645, married Mary Griswold. 4. Mariam, born 1649, married Sear gent Thomas Waterman. 5. Dr. Solomon, born 1650, married Sarah Huntington. 6. Daniel, born 1652, married Abigail Adgate. 7. Samuel, born 1654, died Jan. 11, 1693, unmarried. <p>Thomas Tracy married for a second time to Martha, descendant of John Bradford in 1676. He was again a widower and in 1683 married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Foot.</p>
2	28	<p>48. Jonathan Tracy (1st) 3rd son of Thomas Tracy, born 1645, married July 11, 1672 to Mary Griswold, daughter of Lt. Francis Griswold. Nine children of this marriage were born in Preston, Conn. U.S.A. Jonathan (2nd), Hannah, Christopher, Mary, Marvan, David, Francis, Sary and Samuel.</p>
3	29	<p>49. Jonathan (1st) born in Preston, Conn. May 1, 1680 married Lydia Parish on May 20, 1705. They had twelve children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lydia 2. Mary 3. Hannah 4. Christopher 5. Jonathan 6. Lidsey 7. Bethig 8. Dorothy 9. Esther 10. Deborah 11. Jurusha 12. Solomon
		<p>Christopher Tracy died on February 9, 1725.</p>



	<p>Jonathan Tracy (2nd), fifth son of Christopher and Lydia (Parish) Tracy, born in Preston, Conn. on December 29, 1713, married 1743, Abigail Riggs of Gloucester, Mass. He lived in what is now Portland, Maine about twenty years. The first of August 1762, he moved to Gouldeboro, Maine, induced by the Proprietors by offers of free grants of three lots of land for himself and one for each of his sons. Jonathan and Abigail Tracy's children, thirteen in number, all were born in Old Falmouth except the three youngest.</p>
	<p>Note~ Mrs. Scammon has added the following— "Copied from a letter from Mrs. Jessie Tracy Nix to Mrs. Scammon":</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"I was in England two years and went to two of the large estates- Toddington in Gloucester, England, where the Tracys lived, father and son, for 700 years.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The last owner lived in a wooden house 125 years old. A gorgeous ecclesiastical gothic house built by a Lord — 65 thousand acres. Perhaps you already know the Tracys went into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. His great-grandson came to America in his own ship, with ten servants, wife, son and daughter. The wife and daughter were killed by the Indians. He took his son back to Hales Abbey, Gloucester, England.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The son returned to America and eventually settled in Norwich, Conn. In the Harvard Museum are seven volumes giving the history of the Tracy Family, one of the most important families in Conn. I think you might locate this history by inquiring at Harvard. "King Phillips Wars" give the history of the Thomas Tracy of that period."</p> <p>Note~ This ends Mrs. Scammons genealogy of the Tracy family.</p> <p>From a letter to Mrs. Curtis Tracy, Franklin, Maine from Fred D. Tracy, Fairfield, Conn. 1953 — "An aunt of ours, Mrs. Jessie Tracy Nix spent several years in England around 1934-1937 and while there did some considerable research into Tracy antecedents. She sent me a book "Toddington" which contains illustrations and " The Pedigrees of the Families of Tracy of Toddington and Sudeley of Sudeley". She also investigated the remains of Hales Abbey whence came the William Tracy who was a governor of Virginia Colony in 1520. She also went to a Tracy Reunion in France— held somewhere in Normandy by the head of the clan (named, I believe Count Tessier.) She wrote me several letters after her return and I talked with her several times before she died. One of her letters dated March 21, 1937 differs slightly from Dr. Dwight Tracy's account, as mentioned in the third from the last paragraph of his address. She says:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Gov. William Tracy had 2 children, Thomas and. Anne. His wife, Mary and little girl were killed. by the Indians in Norfolk. After this he returned to Hales Abbey. Then Thomas came to Conn. where he distinguished himself in the Indian Wars". Where she learned this I do not know but I do remember her saying she went sightseeing to Toddington, (now in the hands of a Lord Wyemms) with a young curate whose mother was a Tracy and whose hobby was the family history." end quote.</p>



4	30	<p>50. Jonathan and Abigail Tracy's children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeremiah, born August 9, 1744 2. Jonathan Jr. (3rd), born March 24, 1746 3. Lydia, born February 21, 1748 4. Solomon, Born March 4, 1750 5. Mary, Born May 17, 1752 6. Abigail, born June 3, 1754 7. Rhoda, born August 17, 1756 8. Christopher (Reverend), born October 2, 1758 9. Asa, born August 4, 1760 10. Samuel, born June 30, 1762 11. Wheeler, born in Gouldsboro, February 3, 1765 12. Thomas, born Gouldsboro, May 30, 1767 13. Daniel, born Gouldsboro, August 16, 1769 <p>Thomas and Daniel were never married and died single. Five of the sons served in the American Revolution: Jeremiah, credited to Lincoln County; Solomon, whose residence was given as No. 4; Jonathan Jr., and Asa of Gouldsboro, and Christopher Tracy served as privates in Capt. Henry Dyer's company, Colonel Foster's regiment, on various alarms, at Machias, in August, September, and October of 1777, and also served as privates in Capt. Reuben Dyer's company on an expedition against St. John New Brunswick in October and December 1777. <i>This information was proved by Mr. N.B. Tracy by a letter from James J. Tracy, Chief of Archives Division Office of the Secretary of Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.</i></p> <p>Jonathan died in Steuben, ME in 1795 at this daughter Lydia Leighton's house. Abigail, his wife also died in Stueben in September 1795 and both were buried in Stueben.</p>
5	31	<p>51. Jeremiah Tracy, born in Falmouth, Aug. 9, 1744. He married. Sarah Leighton about 1771. They had ten children, four of whom were born in Maine, the remainder in New Brunswick. Jeremiah served in the Revolution, and, after peace was declared, took his wife and four children, in 1784-85, in a sloop and sailed up the Saint John River (to the Oromocto River where he settled and remained. [NOTE: This is in contradiction to the data provided by Mr. N.B. Tracy but for my authority please see Jeremiah, the 6th child of Jeremiah Tracy and Sarah Leighton- C. Tracy MacFarlane). His eldest son Solomon, born in 1772, was thirteen when his father settled on the Oromocto River. Jeremiah and. Sarah had ten children as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solomon, born in Maine in 1772 2. Jonathan, born in Maine 3. Israel, born in Maine 4. Asa, born in Maine 5. Samuel, born in New Brunswick 6. Jeremiah, born in New Brunswick on November 27, 1786; married Mary Webb 7. Lydia, born in New Brunswick 8. Mary, born in New Brunswick 9. Sarah, born in New Brunswick 10. —, a daughter, who married a Tucker <p>Jeremiah built several saw mills and gave each of his sons a farm all stocked.</p> <p><i>Jonathan Tracy</i> – of Gouldsboro, Maine, served in the Revolution. He married Elizabeth — and</p>



settled in Gouldsboro. They had either children:

1. Jonathan Jr., married Nabby Bickford
2. Christopher, married Nabby Ash
3. Phineas, married Ruth Tibbetts
4. Elizabeth, married Joseph Young
5. Lucy, married William Folfe
6. Mary, married Elisha Goodwin on October 3, 1798
7. Dorcas, married first, Aaron Rolfe; second, Fernald
8. Lydia, married Samuel Young

Lydia Tracy – born in Falmouth, ME, February 21, 1748, married Thomas Leighton and settled in Steuben. She had ten children, as follows:

1. Jonathan, married Annah Dyer
2. Mark, married Sally Cates
3. Charity, married Daniel Godfrey
4. Alexander, married Polly Lawrence
5. Hatevil, married Polly Dunbar
6. Pamela, married John Patten
7. Israel, married Anny Smith
8. Daniel, married Abigail Nason
9. Isaiah, married Mary Small
10. Asa, married Lorahannah Fickett

Solomon Tracy – born in Falmouth, ME, March 4, 1750, married Mary Getchell, daughter of Capt. John Getchell, of Brunswick on April 8, 1773 and settled in Durham, where he lived for a number of years and then moved to Rome, ME., where he lived and died. He served in the Revolution and was credited from No. 4, in Maine. He had several children born in Royalsborough or Durham:

1. Nathaniel, born March 22, 1778, married Molly Beals on December 24, 1881
 2. Solomon Jr., married Deborah Dunn of Poland
 3. Rhoda, married on December 5, 1805 to James LeBaron
 4. Peggy, married on February 24, 1810 to William Grant.
- And probably others were born.

Mary Tracy – born on May 17, 1702, married Deacon Johathan Stevens and settled in Stueben, ME and had eight children as follows:

1. Polly, married Jabez Simpson
2. Rhoda, married Marshall Hill
3. Bethiah, married Job Smith
4. Lovioa, married first Lemuel Plummer; second Humphrey Dunham
5. Abigail, married Joseph Stevens
6. Daniel, married Sally Hill
7. Jonathan, married Abigail Perry
8. Nancy, born November 2, 1794, married William N. Shaw. She died on May 19, 1880.



Abigail Tracy – born in Falmouth, ME on June 3, 1754, married Samuel Joy and settled in Gouldsboro and had five children:

1. Caleb
2. Hollis, married Nancy Lyman
3. Samuel Jr., married Sally Ash
4. Ivory, married Betsy Anderson
5. Rhoda, married Samuel Parrott

Rhoda Tracy – born Falmouth, ME on August 17, 1756, married — Baker and had only one child, who died young.

Reverend Christopher Tracy – born in Old Falmouth, ME on October 2, 1758, and married in 1780 to Anna Getchell, daughter of Capt. John Getchell, of Brunswick, son of Samuel, whose father was Samuel, the emigrant of 1638, who settled in Salisbury. Rev. Christopher settled in Royalsborough, now Durham, ME and had thirteen children, as follows:

1. Hanna, born on October 25, 1780, married first, Henry Orr; second, Asa Gould
2. Reverend Jonathan, born on December 28, 1782, married first Esther Stevens; second, Abigail Small; third, Lydia Sawyer; fourth, Mary Ham Brackett.
3. Mary, born on May 3, 1785, married William Beals of Augusta, ME
4. Deacon Christopher Jr., born on July 13, 1788, married Margaret Getchell
5. Sally, born on April 1, 1790, married first Isaac Witham, second Asa Spuld
6. Asa, born on May 12, 1792, married in 1814 to Fannie Briggs, of Greene
7. Samuel, born on April 11, 1794, married Olive D. Tibbetts of Columbia Mills, ME
8. Daniel, born on April 6, 1796, married first Polly and second, Thurzia Bicknell
9. Anna, born on March 28, 1798, married her cousin, Daniel (son of Wheeler Tracy) of Gouldsboro
10. Infant, born on May 16, 1800
11. David, born on October 5, 1801, married on September 1, 1822 to Sally Sawyer
12. Lydia, born on June 3, 1804, married in 1828 to William B. Gay
13. Infant, born on July 27, 1806

Thirteen seems to be the Tracy's lucky number. Rev. Christopher was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as noted in the previous record-of the same. He was also a justice of the peace, and he was a Representative from Durham to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1807. He was at one time a member of the Royalsborough militia, 1737, under Capt. O. Israel Bagley.

Asa Tracy – born in Falmouth, ME on August 4, 1760, married first Dorcas Leighton and second, Dorcas Bunker. He had ten children, five by each woman. Asa served in the Revolution.

Children by Dorcas Leighton Tracy:

1. Dorcas, married first Hancock; second, Anthony; third, Edmunds
2. Samuel, born 1784, died 1871, married first Hannah Cleaves, second Crocha Lyman and third Hannah Joy
3. Hannah, married Charles Stevens
4. Rachel, married Timothy Pettee
5. Asa Jr., married Sarah Clifford

Children by Dorcas Bunker Tracy:

6. Deborah, married first William Clifford, second John Clark
7. Jeremiah, born February 29, 1802, died March 22, 1885, married Eliza Rosebrook
8. Isaac, born 1803, died 1985, married Lydia Rosebrook
9. Esther, married Elliott Plummer



10. Annie, married Isaiah Whitten

Samuel Tracy - born in Falmouth, ME, on June 30, 1762; married Elizabeth Getchell, sister of the wives of his brothers, Solomon and Rev. Christopher. He lived in Durham. He had the lucky number thirteen children:

1. Abigail, born on June 29, 1783, married on November 25, 1806 to Stephen Story of Bowdoin
2. Judith, born on March 11, 1785, died young
3. Samuel, born on March 17, 1787, married on April 21, 1811 to Susannah Vining (after his death his widow married James Newell). His children were:
 1. Alvin, born on September 24, 1812, married in May 1835 to Joan Brewer of Freeport; died June 1897
 2. Mary, born on September 27, 1814, died on August 10, 1854
4. Dorothy, born October 23, 1789, married on June 7, 1812 to Benjamin Witham of New Gloucester
5. Ann, born on October 8, 1791, died young
6. Jeremiah, born on July 18, 1793, married Julia Orr, died in Palmyra ME
7. Comfort, born on April 1, 1795, married John McCotton of Montville
8. Wheeler, born on May 5, 1797, married on December 4, 1813 to Nancy Gould
9. Hugh, born on June 18, 1799, married in 1820 to Polly Hill of Durham
10. Abel, born on May 21, 1801, married in 1824 to Rachel Orr of Harpswell
11. Moses, born on July 20, 1804, died and left his widow with two children
12. Patty, born on May 26, 1807, married on March 26, 1825 to John Manuel
13. Olive, born on April 8, 1810, married December 31, 1829 to James L. Getchell

Wheeler Tracy— born in Gouldsboro, ME, on February 3, 1765, the first Tracy born in Gouldsboro. He married first, Sarah Clifford and second, — Wakefield. He settled on the old homestead at Gouldsboro, where the annual reunions are held yearly. He had eleven children:

1. Levi, married May A. Tucker
2. Darius, married Mary Perry
3. Eri, died young
4. John, married Lydia Tracy (his cousin Jeremiah's daughter of New Brunswick, Canada)
5. Enoch, married Maria Guptill
6. Wheeler Jr., married Mary Leland
7. Daniel, married Anna Tracy, his cousin Rev. Christopher's daughter and lived in Phillipps ME
8. Lydia, married George Chillcott
9. Hannah, married William Lyman
10. Sarah, married Edward Hutchins
11. Sallie, died young
12. Thomas, never was married and lived with Wheeler
13. Daniel, died young

Hannah, eldest daughter of Rev. Christopher Tracy of Durham, born on October 25, 1780, married first Joseph Orr on November 28, 1799 and had three children:

1. Christopher Orr
2. Polly Orr
3. Mary Orr, married Benjamin P. True

Joseph Orr died and she married Asa Gould and had six children:

4. Loring Gould, married Mary Littlefield of Lisbon
5. Emmons Gould, dead



6. Lavonica Gould, dead
7. Anna T. Gould, born on August 2, 1811, married on July 19, 1829 to Benjamin C. Jenkins of Monmouth
8. Hanna Gould, married Reuben Hasmer of Farmington, ME, two children – Fanny and Leonard
9. Asa Gould Jr., born on November 23, 1814 in Farmington ME, married first Martha S. Given of Alna and second Julia A. Cunningham of Jefferson

Rev. Jonathan Tracy, son of Rev. Christopher of Durham and grandson of Jonathan of Gouldsboro, ME. He was born in Durham on December 28, 1782. He married first Esther Stevens; second Abigail Small; third Lydia Sawyer; fourth May Ham Brackett. He also had the lucky number, thirteen children:

Children of Rev. Jonathan and Esther Stevens:

1. Jonathan Jr., born in Durham on May 23, 1807, who married Sally Smith and had eight children
2. David, born in Minot on March 5, 1809, married Lucretia V. Merrow and had two children
3. Roxanna, born in Minot on May 25, 1811, died on August 6, 1877, unmarried
4. Esther, born in Minot (New Auburn) on June 20, 1813, married Azel Lovejoy and had nine children

Esther died on July 30, 1814.

Children of Rev. Jonathan and Abigail Small, whom he married on April 13, 1815 in Minot:

5. Rebecca, born on December 5, 1815, married Samuel D. Merrow
 6. James, born on September 8, 1818, married Maria Kerrow
 7. Mary Abigail, born on August 7, 1820, married Alvin Shaw
 8. Sophia, born on August 24, 1822, died on September 9, 1825
 9. Ferdinand, born on March 8, 1826, married Sylvia J. Hobbs, had six children, only three grew up: Ada, Rev. Olin Hobbs and Angelia S.
 10. Sophia Ann, born on May 30, 1828, married Rev. John D. West, M.D., died on December 5, 1851, aged twenty-three years, left no children
 11. Samuel S., born on August 4, 1830, died on April 25, 1855, unmarried
- Abigail died on December 18, 1841.

Children of Rev. Jonathan and Lydia Sawyer:

1. Emmons Franklin, born on May 12, 1843, died on September 25, 1843

Lydia died on April 8, 1844

Children of Rev. Jonathan and Mary Ham Brackett (of Otisfield, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Brackett, son of Anthony Brackett, of Falmouth (now Portland) who was a grandson of Anthony the selectman of Portsmouth, N.H., born in England, came to America in 1629 and descended from Sir John Brackett, who was Sheriff of Herts and Essex in 1507. Their coat of arms was a shield or crest Or, with a cross Moline Sable engrilled with a Brackett or young stag, lodged preper. Cap. Nathaniel's brother Thomas was the great grandfather of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Rev. Jonathan and Mary had one son named for his Grandfather Brackett:

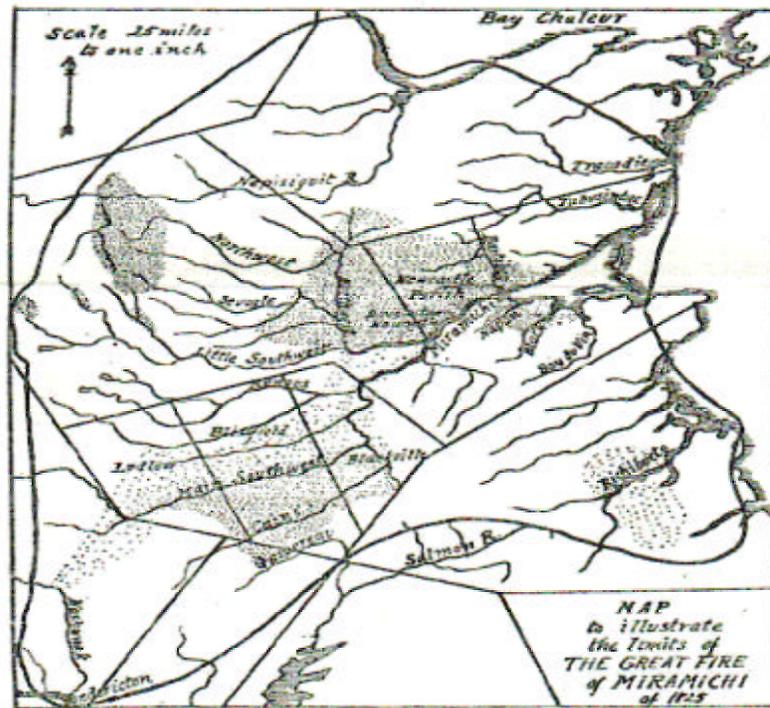
Nathaniel B., born in June 1847, married July 25, 1869 to Hattie L. Goddard

This ends the genealogy as set forth by Mr. N.B. Tracy.



		To bring one of the New Brunswick branches of the Tracy family up to the present date (1959) please return to Jeremiah, the 6 th child of Jeremiah Tracy and Sarah Leighton.
6	32	<p>52. Jeremiah, born in Oromocto, New Brunswick on November 27, 1786 and married Mary Webb in 1807. This is the Jeremiah who sailed up the Oromocto (old spelling "Oremucto") River to the head of navigation in 1825-26 and settled near what is now called "Tracy Station. Jeremiah owned and operated a lumber mill at Tracy Station. Died April 9, 1843.</p> <p>For those interested in another branch of the New Brunswick Tracys, it is reported by Mrs. Marion Marjorite Tracy Lindsay that one of Jeremiah's brothers went to Carleton Co. N.E. and founded Tracy Mills. One of his grandsons was Vernet Tracy (now dead). He had the "Tracy looks" - red hair but had brown eyes.</p> <p>Jeremiah had ten children as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeremiah, born January 26, 1809, married Ann Thomas 2. Richardson, born October 9, 1811 3. George, born September 24, 1812, married Boshie Ann Nason 4. Joseph, born December 20, 1814, married Mary (Polly) (Webb?) 5. Israel, born July 6, 1817, married Mimie Jones 6. Mary, born September 1, 1819, married — Peterson 7. Henry, born February 23, 1822, married Mary — 8. Charles, born Oromocto, January 28, 1824, married Olive Kelly 9. Fred, born March 29, 1828 10. Hannah, born July 2, 1831, married Charles Duplisea
7	33	<p>53. Charles Tracy, born near Oromocto in 1824 was the eighth child of Jeremiah and Mary. At the time of the great Miramichi fire of 1825, Charles' parents were living near the mouth of the Oromocto and his mother Mary carried him down to the river where he and the rest of the family escaped the fire.</p>

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The heavy line indicates the area within which were the local fires often collectively grouped as the Great Fire. The shadow places show known areas of fire, the definiteness and destructiveness being indicated by the shading. The Newcastle-Northward area shows the extent of the Great Fire proper (Garon).

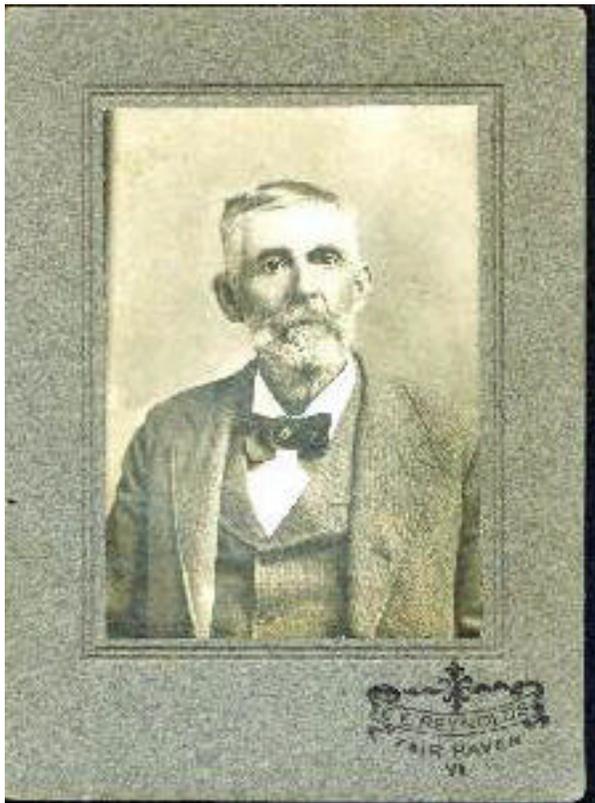


He told his granddaughter, Marion Marjorite, that his mother had told him about the animals coming to the river to escape the fire.

Charles married Olive Kelly. Olive Kelly's mother was a Hart of the Hart family who founded Hart's Mills, now Fredericton Junction. Olive's father was a Kelly who came from Machias, Maine to manage the Hart Mills and there he married Olive's mother.

It is reported that Charles and Olive were the "best looking couple on the north branch of the Oromocto River". Charles was a farmer, was very athletic and a wonderful skater. His daughter-in-law reported that he could run and mount a horse bareback at the age of 70. When he was 90, he skated three miles. He is reported to have been the only man to ride a log over Oromocto Falls and stay on it.





Nathan James Tracy (born 1834, died about 1911 — Veteran of the Civil War):

His father was (photo to the right Jonathan Tracy and his wife Rachel Rhodes):

Jonathan P. Tracy (*Birth:* 1810 in Chazy, Clinton, New York; *Death:* 20 AUG 1869 in Dresden, Washington, New York)

His father was:

Jonathan Tracy (*Birth:* ABT. 1775 in Connecticut; *Death:* ABT. 11 FEB 1823 in Hinesburg, Chitt, Vermont)

His father was:

Israel Tracy (*Birth:* 26 APR 1752 in Preston Twp., New London, Connecticut)

His father was:

Jonathan Tracy (*Birth:* 20 NOV 1702 in Preston Twp., New London, Connecticut; *Death:* MAR 1777)

His father was:

Jonathan Tracy (*Birth:* 21 FEB 1673/74 in Norwich, New London, Connecticut; *Death:* 25 FEB 1703/04 in Preston, New London, Connecticut)

His father was:

Jonathan Tracy (*Birth:* 1646 in Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut; *Death:* 1711 in Preston Twp., New London, Connecticut)

His father was:

Lt. Thomas Tracy (*Birth:* 7 NOV 1610 in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, England; *Death:* 7 NOV 1685 in Norwich Twp., New London, Connecticut)



Photo to the left: (Nathan Tracy and his brother Orson D. Tracy, 1865 in the Civil War)



Grace Martin Tracy daughter of Atwell and Elvira Purvis Martin, wife of J.M. Tracy.



Oscar Israel Tracy (his wife Annie Allen) of Tracy, New Brunswick Canada:

His father was:

Jeremiah Tracy (born in 1858 in Tracy, New Brunswick, Canada)

His father was:

Jeremiah Tracy (born on Jan 26 1809 in Tracy, New Brunswick, Canada)

His father was:

T. Jeremiah Tracy (born on August 9, 1744 in Gouldsboro Maine)

Jonathan Tracy (Birth: 20 NOV 1702 in Preston Twp., New London, Connecticut; Death: MAR 1777)

His father was:

Jonathan Tracy (Birth: 21 FEB 1673/74 in Norwich, New London, Connecticut; Death: 25 FEB 1703/04 in Preston, New London, Connecticut)

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His father was:

Lt. Thomas Tracy (Birth: 7 NOV 1610 in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, England; Death: 7 NOV 1685 in Norwich Twp., New London, Connecticut)



Oscar and Annie Tracy and their children: Edward, Marshall, Angus, Julia and Effie

Photo to right: Julia Tracy, daughter Of Oscar Tracy



Photo to right: Effie Tracy, daughter of Oscar Tracy



The picture on the next page is of a Tracy reunion in Gouldsboro, Maine in 1914.

