

Lydia Albritton Short
Daughter of Samuel, Granddaughter of James, & Great-granddaughter of Peter Albritton Sr.

By Timothy Dean Hudson

Lydia Albritton was the second child born to Samuel Albritton and Tabitha Bell, and the eldest to survive to adulthood. Her younger brother recorded her birth as

Lydia Albritton was Bornd August the 12 day 1806

in his family Bible [1]. A 2004 published work on the Albritton family erroneously states that Lydia was the daughter of Samuel's uncle, Adam Albritton. Statements regarding Lydia in that work defy all documentary evidence that conclusively prove that Lydia's parents were Samuel and Tabitha [2].

As a young girl, Lydia appears to have enjoyed a close relationship with her bachelor uncle, James Bell. When Bell wrote his will on 6 September 1817, he left his property and most of his money to his siblings, naming Lydia his only other legatee:

I give to my niece Lydia Albritton two hundred & fifty dollars to be laid out and appropriated in schooling her.

This presumably indicates that Lydia exhibited exceptional intellectual interest by the young age of twelve, as he did not mention any of his other nieces or nephews [3].

Lydia Albritton married Luke Short (c1795–c1859) [4], son of Marcum Short who died in Beaufort County, North Carolina on 13 March 1796. Marcum left an 882-acre plantation along the east bank of Tranter's Creek, the boundary between northeastern Pitt and northwestern Beaufort Counties. When the Beaufort County Court divided Marcum's lands in 1814, Luke received a 147-acre tract along Tranter's Creek and the mouth of Haw Branch [5].

The available records make it difficult to determine precisely when Lydia and Luke married. In 1820, Luke lived in Beaufort County, North Carolina, with his household adjoining that of his brother, John. Luke's household included four white females, one in each of the categories: under ten, 16–26, 26–45, and over forty-five [6]. His 1830 household in Pitt County included white females aged 15–20 and 30–40, while Samuel Albritton's household that year included females approximately Lydia's age [7]. Luke's father died when he was an infant, so the females in his 1820 household may have been his mother and sisters. It is impossible to definitively determine whether Lydia married Luke while a very young girl of fourteen or fifteen, or if she remained single until after 1830 [8].

Luke Short still resided in Beaufort County on 28 December 1825, when he sold a female slave, Judah, aged about thirty years, for \$277 [9]. Between 1826 and 1830, Luke moved across Tranter's Creek from Beaufort into Pitt County, and beginning in about 1829 or 1830, he began acquiring a 47½-acre tract of land from the heirs of Sally Williams [10]. After acquiring the final one-third share in the tract on 5 October 1831, Luke sold the land to Lemuel Perkins Jr. a few months later, on December 9th, for \$260, with his brother-in-law, Henry Herrington Jr., witnessing the transaction [11].

On 23 November 1833, for \$450, Luke Short sold the 145-acre tract of land on the east side of Tranter's Creek and at the mouth of Haw Branch that he received in the division of his father's lands [12]. Luke retained other land holdings in Beaufort County through the 1840s, and during the 1830s, he acquired a 150-acre tract of land on the Pitt County side of Tranter's Creek and lived there through 1842 [13]. Luke Short's legal transactions show that as a child, he received sufficient education that enabled him to sign his name to documents. In November 1838, the citizens of his local region in Pitt County elected him as a Justice of the Peace [14].

The economic downturn resulting from the Panic of 1837 seriously damaged the financial affairs of many Pitt County residents, including those of Luke Short. Evidence of his financial troubles begins with his administration of the Estate of Sarah Clements, whose relationship to Short is unknown. On 7 August 1838, Luke Short signed his bond as administrator of the Estate of Sarah Clements, with Lemuel Perkins and Robert Hatton as his securities [15]. On 17 December 1840, Luke gave his promissory note for \$600 with Lydia's cousins, Howell Albritton and Rippon Ward, as his securities. To indemnify them, he mortgaged two farms, including his 150-acre tract on Tranter's Creek in Pitt County and a 300-acre tract in Beaufort County, as well as

...one negro man named Riley, three feather Beds and furniture, one Book case and all the balance of his House Hold and Kitchen furniture and all his farming tools &c...

The mortgage required that Luke repay his \$600 note by 1 January 1842 [16].

Luke Short did not adequately pay all of the debts of the Sarah Clements Estate, and for some reason the financial burden fell on him personally. Luke's near-bankruptcy and Robert Hatton's April 1840 death left the Hatton estate and Lemuel Perkins legally responsible for the debts of Clements' estate [17]. To indemnify them, on 3 May 1841, Luke mortgaged the same property as he had the previous year, with the addition of ten head of cattle and two mules [18].

Luke Short failed to fully pay his \$600 debt and the debts of the Sarah Clements estate, and on 14 March 1842, his creditor seized the 150-acre farm on which he and Lydia lived in eastern Pitt County, as well as his 300-acre farm in Beaufort County, and sold them at a public sale to Churchill Perkins, a Greenville merchant. Luke and Lydia continued to live on their Pitt County farm for the next few months, and on 29 July 1842, Perkins sold the tracts to John Short, Luke's older brother. Luke presumably retained possession of his slave, Riley, as well as his bookcase, livestock, household furniture, and farming tools, as his creditors only seized and sold his tracts of land [19].

It appears that Luke and Lydia's finances never fully recovered from the loss of their farms. Evidence suggests that they left their farm on Tranter's Creek near the Beaufort County line and moved onto her father's old plantation in the Pactolus community [20]. On 15 December 1843, Luke Short witnessed the sale by his brother-in-law, Benjamin B. Albritton, of part of Samuel Albritton's old farm to Calvin Moye, the husband of Hannah Albritton Moye, Lydia and Benjamin's sister. The twenty-one acres sold to Moye formed a small portion of the tract that Lydia's grandfather, James Albritton, had purchased in 1784 from Henry Cason [21].

In mid-1850, Lydia and Luke lived near her mother and siblings, probably on a portion of her father's old plantation in the Pactolus community on Grindle Creek, north of the Tar River [22]. He owned no real estate, just two young slaves, a female aged fourteen and a male aged eleven [23]. It is unclear what became of Riley, the adult male slave that Luke Short had owned and mortgaged a decade earlier.

On 2 January 1854, Luke Short paid \$50 for a lot on the outskirts of Greenville, the Pitt County seat located on the south side of the Tar River. The lot adjoined the "*Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road*," a project that began in 1850 designed to lay a road constructed of wood planks between the two cities [24]. Presumably, Lydia and Luke had moved to Greenville in the early 1850s and afterwards lived there.

Lydia's mother, Tabitha Bell Albritton, wrote her will on 8 April 1857, naming Lydia as her first legatee [25]:

I give & bequeath to my dearly beloved daughter Lydia Short the sum of twenty dollars in money to be paid her after my decease. Also one feather bed & furniture.

Lydia Albritton Short predeceased her mother, only living seven months after Tabitha wrote her will. The family Bible of Benjamin B. Albritton recorded [26]:

Lydia Short Departed this Life November the 14 1857

Several months after Lydia's death, on 23 January 1858, Luke Short sold his town lot on the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road for \$75 [27]. Luke's lot adjoined the storehouse of Clark & Daney and the "*Turpentine Lot*," presumably an establishment that manufactured turpentine in Greenville [28]. Luke's attempted sale of his town lot was a scheme to salvage his property from his creditors. The Pitt County Court presumably invalidated the sale, for on February 1st, Pitt County Sheriff Abram Cox sold the town lot as "*the property of Luke Short*," to satisfy a court order to sell the lot to raise money to pay a judgment against Luke. Tilman R. Cherry bought the lot for \$405 [29].

Luke Short lived about one year after he lost his town lot, for he continued managing the affairs of his brother's estate through November 1858. Born about 1790, John Short either remained a bachelor or had no children who survived to adulthood. In 1850, John and his widowed sister, Elizabeth Short Williams, lived together on their property on Tranter's Creek in Beaufort County [30]. John died by 1852, with the Beaufort County Court naming Luke Short as the administrator of John's estate. As several of their siblings had emigrated from eastern North Carolina and John owned extensive property, including both land and at least eleven adult slaves, settlement of the estate proved complicated [31]. It took Luke several years to collect all debts of the estate [32], including legal action against his nephew, Luke Williams, on 2 June 1856 to collect an \$18 debt due the estate of John Short [33], and further legal action in March 1857 [34].

On 1 November 1858, Luke Short mortgaged Titus, a fifty-year-old male slave that had belonged to his brother to David Williams, the husband of Luke and John's niece, Frances. The mortgage served as collateral to guarantee payment of a \$121.35 note that Luke owned his nephew [35].

In February 1859, the Pitt County Court ordered the sheriff to sell the house and town lot in Greenville "*formerly occupied by Luke Short and now occupied by O. P. Humber*," as the unnamed owner owed \$5.41 in county and state taxes [36]. In 1859 and 1860, Pitt County assessed Luke Short taxes of \$1.79 and \$1.75, respectively, for one taxable slave. but either he or his estate was unable to pay the tax. In 1860 and 1861, his name appeared on the "*Insolvent Taxables*" list, with the 1860 notation "*never had it*" included when the list was presented in court. Then on 9 February 1861, the Pitt County Court appointed James S. Clark as the administrator "*on the estate of Luke Short dec'd.*" [37]. This suggests that Luke Short died in 1859 or 1860 [38].



Children of Lydia Albritton Short

Uncertainties regarding the precise date of Lydia Albritton's marriage to Luke Short complicates efforts to document their children. Luke Short's 1830 household shows no young children, and his 1840 household only shows one young female, aged 5–10. In 1850, Lydia and Luke's household included Margaret Brinkley, born about 1821, and her daughter, Ann Brinkley, born about 1849 [1]. The family Bible of Lydia's brother recorded the births of Margaret and Ann Brinkley [2]:

*Margaret Brinkley was born August the 3 day 1821
Ann Virginier the daughter of Margaret Brinkley was Born April the 28–1849*

These Bible entries certainly imply a close connection between Margaret and Lydia, seemingly implying that Margaret was Lydia's daughter. If so, why did Luke's 1830 household not include any young females? Drawing concrete conclusions based upon age brackets in pre-1850 census records takes one into treacherous territory, and the 1830 record could be an error or Margaret may have lived away from home while at school. There are also other possibilities, but the destruction of the early records of Pitt County prevents us from obtaining any documentation.

The Bible record and Margaret's living with Lydia and Luke Short in 1850 do strongly suggest that Margaret Brinkley is the daughter of Lydia and Luke Short. Their 1840 household included a young white female born between 1830 and 1835, but we have no further information on this young girl or any other possible children of Lydia Albritton.

Presumed child of Lydia Albritton and Luke Short:

1. **Margaret Short** was born on 3 August 1821, probably in Beaufort County, where it appears that Lydia Albritton and Luke Short lived until the latter 1820s. It appears that Margaret married a Mr. Brinkley in the 1840s, and he either died or abandoned Margaret sometime between 1848 and 1850. In 1850, Margaret and her daughter, Ann Virginia Brinkley, lived in Luke Short's household. In 1860, Margaret Brinkley worked as a seamstress and lived in Pactolus Township with her daughter [3]. On 13 July 1862, Margaret Brinkley married Bennett May (c1807–1870/1880) [4].

In 1850, Bennett May worked as a laborer in Pitt County, while in 1860, he lived near Tranter's Creek in Beaufort County and worked as a miller [5]. In 1870, Margaret and Bennett lived in Greenville Township, and he again worked as a laborer [6]. Bennett died during the 1870s, and in 1880, Margaret lived with her daughter and son-in-law in the western portion of Belvoir Township, north of the Tar River in Pitt County [7]. She died sometime after 1880, presumably between 1880 and 1900.

Margaret Short Brinkley had one known child:

- a. **Ann Virginia Brinkley** (28 Apr 1849–1900/1905) married on 2 November 1865 in Pitt County, North Carolina to Thomas D. May (Oct 1826–1906/1909) [8], the son of William May (c1787–1850/1860) and his wife, Mary (c1797–after 1860). Thomas' precise relationship to Ann's stepfather, Bennett May, is unknown. Thomas lived in Pitt County on the north side of the Tar River with his parents in 1850 and with his widowed mother and siblings in 1860 [9]. On 9 November 1859, for \$350, Thomas's brother, John N. May of Brunswick County, North Carolina, sold Thomas

...all the right title and interest in the Lands whereon my Father William May died and whereon my mother Polly May now lives...

The following year, on 24 September 1860, Thomas bought an adjoining 13½-acre tract for \$270 [10].

After their marriage, Ann and Thomas settled on his farm in Belvoir Township in northwestern Pitt County, where they raised their family for nearly the next four decades [11]. On 16 December 1878,

Ann and Thomas sold 140 acres of land to Alfred Teel for \$257.18 [12], and on 20 December 1888, they sold two-thirds of an acre to R. W. Faithful for \$6 [13].

Ann Virginia Brinkley May was alive and living with her family in 1900, but she must have died by 25 October 1905. On that date, Thomas disposed of his 150-acre farm. First, for \$700, Thomas and his sons, John C. and Willie May, sold 75 acres, including *"the eastern part of the tract of land upon which Thos. D. May lived and the part upon which his buildings stand,"* to John C. Tyson [14]. Also on that day, Thomas gave his remaining 75 acres to his daughter, Maggie Virginia May James, *"excepting to the said Thos. D. May a life estate in said land"* [15]. Thomas D. May died about 1908, with his son-in-law, John Edward James, serving as his administrator [16].

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Notes

1. [Benjamin B. Albritton Family Bible](#) (Pitt County Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2, May 1998, pp. 19–20).
2. Albritton, Bobby G. *Albrittons of the Second Millennium*, Revised ed. Alpharetta, GA: Balbritt, 2004, pp. 67–68, 124. Mr. Bobby G. Albritton inexplicably lists “*Lydia Cason Albritton*” as a daughter of Adam and Eleanor Cason Albritton, with a birthdate of 10 December 1806, and he lists her marriage to Luke Short as about 1823. He then lists “*Lydia Albritton*,” born about 1817, as Samuel and Tabitha’s daughter. The Benjamin B. Bible record, Tabitha’s will, and the 1850 Federal Census prove that Mr. Albritton’s information is fallacious. Further, no known document proves that Adam and Eleanor had a daughter by the name of “*Lydia*.” The source of the 10 December 1806 birthdate Mr. Albritton gives for Lydia is unknown.
3. Jones County GA Will Book B, pp. 393–396 (Will of James Bell, written 6 September 1817, probated 15 April 1822).
4. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Parkers District, p. 62a, Dwelling #997, line #3: Luke Short (age: 55; Farmer); #4: Lydia Short (age: 44); #5: Margaret Brinkley (age: 29); #6: Ann V. Brinkley (age: 1). Luke’s age puts his birth in approximately 1795. Documentation for his approximate date of death is given below.
5. Beaufort County NC Estate Files, LDS Film #4854033, Marcum Short, 1796, Images #469–480; Martin Short, 1804, Images #481–485. Beaufort County NC Partitions & Divisions (1736–1878), pp. 43–44, 77–79 (Division of the lands of Marcum Short, 29 October 1814). The estate papers from 1804 are misfiled under the name of “*Martin*” Short, but they are actually additional papers related to the estate of “*Marcum*” Short.
6. 1820 Beaufort County NC Federal Census, p. 35, line #10: John Short; line #11: Luke Short. In 1820, Luke Short’s household included two male slaves, one aged under fourteen years and one aged 45 or older.
7. 1830 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 82a, line #19: Luke Short; p. 84, line #26: Samuel Albritton Sr. The household of Samuel Albritton included four younger white females, one in each of the categories 5–10, 10–15, 15–20, and 20–30. Samuel is known to have had four daughters that survived to adulthood, but Tabitha B. Albritton had already married by 1830. It is impossible to determine if Lydia were one of these females in Samuel’s 1830 household, still unmarried, or if she were the adult female in Luke Short’s household, marked in the incorrect age bracket.
8. Using marks in age brackets in pre-1850 censuses to draw definite conclusions is dangerous and prone to error. A careful comparison of the Luke Short and Samuel Albritton households in 1820 and 1830 fails to provide definitive results. Lydia could have been the female aged 16–26 in Luke Short’s 1820 household, with the 1830 census enumerator listing her in the wrong bracket (the elder female in Luke’s 1830 household is aged 30–40). It is equally possible that Luke first married an older woman, and then he remarried to Lydia shortly after 1830.
9. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 15, p. 9 (Luke Short to Christopher Crandell, 28 December 1825). The clerk who recorded the transaction indicated that Luke Short signed his name to it.
10. Pitt County NC Deed Book FF, p. 290 (William R. Williams to Luke Short); Deed Book FF, p. 292 (Elena Williams to Luke Short). Deed Book FF disappeared long ago from the Pitt County Courthouse, but the transactions recorded in it are still referenced in the Index to Deeds. The index merely gives the names of the grantors/grantees, the page number of Book FF on which the transaction was recorded, and sometimes the water course that drained the land. It does not give the dates of each individual deed referenced, but most occurred in the latter 1820s or early 1830s. The references to these two deeds in which Luke Short bought land do not include the names of any water courses.
11. Pitt County NC Deed Book GG, p. 27 (Sally & John Swanner to Luke Short, 5 October 1831); Deed Book GG, p. 140 (Luke Short to “*Lemuel Perkins Junr*,” 9 December 1831; witnesses: John S. Rollings, Henry Herrington). Henry Herrington Jr. married Lydia’s younger sister, Tabitha B. Albritton.
12. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 18, p. 213 (Luke Short to John Carney, 23 November 1833). The clerk who recorded the transaction indicated that Luke Short signed his name to it.
13. Pitt County NC Deed Book II, pp. 324–325 [this is book “*double I*,” as in the alphabetic letter following “*H*,” not eleven] (Luke Short to William Clark to indemnify Howell Albritton and Rippon Ward, 17 December 1840); Deed Book II, p. 384 (Luke Short to William Clark to indemnify Lemuel Perkins and Estate of Robert Hatton, decd., 3 May 1841). These mortgages prove that by this time, Luke had purchased and settled upon a 150-acre tract of land in Pitt County on the west side of Tranters Creek, while still maintaining ownership of land in Beaufort County.
14. North Carolina General Assembly Session Records, Nov 1838–Jan 1839, Box 6, Pitt County Justices of the Peace election (Luke Short elected).
15. Pitt County NC Deed Book II, p. 384 [This is book “*double I*,” as in the alphabetic letter following “*H*,” not eleven]; Beaufort County NC Deed Book 20, pp. 521–522 (Luke Short mortgages to William Clark to indemnify Lemuel Perkins and Estate of Robert Hatton, 3 May 1841). Since the mortgage involved tracts of land in both Pitt and Beaufort Counties, the mortgage was recorded in the records of both counties. Although nothing of Sarah Clements is known, Luke Short did have a sister named “*Sally Short*” in 1814 when the Beaufort County Court divided their father’s lands.
16. Pitt County NC Deed Book II, pp. 324–325 (Luke Short mortgages to William Clark to indemnify Howell Albritton and Rippon Ward, 17 December 1840). Howell Albritton was the son of Joel Albritton, younger brother to Lydia’s

grandfather, James Albritton. Rippon Ward was the husband of Mary Albritton, daughter of Luke Albritton, youngest brother of Lydia's grandfather, James Albritton. Thus, both Howell Albritton and Rippon Ward were first cousins of Lydia's father, Samuel Albritton. The slave that Luke mortgaged, Riley, was probably the male slave living in his household in 1840, aged 24–36 (1840 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 398, line #30: Luke Short). Luke Short's mortgage specified that he repay the \$600 "*on or before the first day of January next,*" but technically, that was less than two weeks away. Presumably, the intent was that he repay the money by 1 January 1842.

17. [Benjamin B. Albritton Family Bible](#) (Pitt County Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2, May 1998, pp. 19–20). Benjamin B. Albritton's Bible recorded the death of his father-in-law:
Robert Hatten Departed this Life April the 1 day 1840
18. Pitt County NC Deed Book II, p. 384; Beaufort County NC Deed Book 20, pp. 521–522 (Luke Short mortgages to William Clark to indemnify Lemuel Perkins and Estate of Robert Hatton, 3 May 1841).
19. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 21, pp. 461–462 (Churchill Perkins to John Short, 29 July 1842). In the description of the 150-acre farm on Tranter's Creek in Pitt County, Perkins described it as "*being the Land whereon Said Short now lives...*"
20. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Parkers District, p. 62a, Dwelling #997: Luke Short. The statement that Lydia and Luke moved onto her father's plantation sometime after 1842 is based upon the fact that on 29 July 1842, when Churchill Perkins sold Luke's 150-acre farm on Tranter's Creek to John Short, Luke Short then lived there. However, in mid-1850, he and Lydia lived in the precise vicinity of her mother and siblings.
21. Pitt County NC Deed Book LL, p. 78 (Benjamin B. Albritton to Calvin Moye, 15 December 1843; witnesses: Luke Short, Primma Powell).
22. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Parkers District, p. 62a, Dwelling #997: Luke Short.
23. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Slave Schedule, Parkers District, p. 529, line #19: Luke Short.
24. Pitt County NC Deed Book PP, p. 45 (Marshall Dickinson to Luke Short, 2 January 1854). The lot Luke Short purchased lay "*Near the Town of Greenville*" and adjoined the lot owned by Mrs. Margaret Schultz, the Plank Road, and "*on the west by the public Road leading from Street, in Said Town to Patricks.*"
25. Pitt County NC Wills & Testaments Book 1, pp. 128–129 (Will of Tabitha Albritton, written 8 April 1857, probated November 1865).
26. [Benjamin B. Albritton Family Bible](#) (Pitt County Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2, May 1998, pp. 19–20).
27. Pitt County NC Deed Book PP, p. 45 (Luke Short to Henry S. Clark, 23 January 1858).
28. Pitt County NC Deed Book PP, p. 46 (James S. Clark to Henry S. Clark, 28 January 1858). For \$3250, James S. Clark sold Henry S. Clark the lot in "*the Town of Greenville being the Same on which Stands the large Store House at present occupied by Clark & Dancy...and adjoining the Lot of Luke Short on the East known as the Turpentine Lot...*"
29. Pitt County NC Deed Book PP, pp. 79–80 (Pitt County Sheriff Abram Cox to Tilman R. Cherry, 1 February 1858).
30. 1850 Beaufort County NC Federal Census, Tranters Creek District, p. 394a, Dwelling #998, line #20: John Short (aged 60); #21: Elizabeth Williams (aged 65).
31. "*North State Whig*" (Washington, NC), 19 January 1853 (p. 3, column 1), June 8 (p. 2, column 7) and July 27 (p. 3, column 3), 1853.
32. "*The Weekly Raleigh Register*" (Raleigh, NC), March 5 (p. 3, column 7), March 26 (p. 1, column 7), April 9 (p. 4, column 7), and April 16 (p. 3, column 6), 1856.
33. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 29, pp. 225–227 (Luke Williams mortgages to Samuel Keel, 2 June 1856). 1850 Beaufort County NC Federal Census, Tranters Creek District, p. 394a, Dwelling #998, line #20: John Short; #999: Luke Williams (aged 41). It appears that Luke Williams is Luke Short's nephew, for in 1850, Luke lived in the household that adjoined John Short, making Luke Williams the presumed son of Elizabeth Short Williams.
34. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 29, pp. 508–509 (Sheriff Jarvis B. Harding to John A. Leggett, 17 March 1857). Sheriff Harding seized a 150-acre tract of land on Tranter's Creek, property of Hosea D. Herrington and James O. Herrington, and sold it to satisfy a court order "*at the instance of Luke Short.*" The tract sold for a mere \$6.50.
35. Beaufort County NC Deed Book 30, p. 324 (Luke Short mortgage to David Williams, 1 November 1858). Newspaper notices from 1853 prove that "*David Williams and his wife Frances*" were heirs of John Short, with Frances presumably the daughter of one of John's deceased siblings. Although the newspaper article did not identify Frances' maiden name as Short, it does imply it.
36. Pitt County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Minutes, 1858–1861, pp. 104–105 (9 February 1859).
37. Pitt County NC Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions Minutes, 1858–1861, pp. 240 (7 February 1860), 252, 408 (5 February 1861), 417, 438.
38. Luke Short does not appear on the Mortality Schedule of the 1860 Pitt County NC Federal Census, although this does not necessarily imply he did not die during the period covered by the schedule (June 1859–May 1860).

Children of Lydia Albritton Short

1. 1830 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 82a, line #19: Luke Short. 1840 Pitt County NC Federal Census, p. 398, line #30: Luke Short. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Parkers District, p. 62a, Dwelling #997: Luke Short.
2. [Benjamin B. Albritton Family Bible](#) (Pitt County Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2, May 1998, pp. 19–20).
3. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Parkers District, p. 62a, Dwelling #997, line #3: Luke Short (age: 55; Farmer); #4: Lydia Short (age: 44); #5: Margaret Brinkley (age: 29); #6: Ann V. Brinkley (age: 1). 1860 Pitt County NC Federal Census, P.O. Pactolus, p. 32a/64, Dwelling #536, line #39: "*Margaret Brinkly*" (age: 38; "*Seamstres*"); #40: "*A. V. Brinkly*" (age: 10).
4. Pitt County NC Marriage Book 1851–1866, p. 16 (Bennett May to Margaret Brinkley, 13 July 1862).
5. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, "*Stanciles*" District, p. 13a, Dwelling #200: "*Bennet Mayo*." 1860 Beaufort County NC Federal Census, Trantus Creek, p. 485a/164, Dwelling #1236: Bennet May.
6. 1870 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Greenville Township, p. 153a/10, Dwelling #93, line #13: Bennett May (age: 63; Laborer; NC); #14: "*Margret May*" (age: 49; Keeping House; NC).
7. 1880 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Belvoir Township, W. Division, ED #122, p. 256a/10, Dwelling #6, line #20: Thomas D. May (age: 44; Farmer); #21: Ann V. May (age: 31; wife; Keeping house); #26: "*Margret May*" (age: 60: "*Mother in law*;" "*Assists in house Keeping*").
8. [Benjamin B. Albritton Family Bible](#) (Pitt County Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2, May 1998, pp. 19–20). Pitt County NC Marriage Book 1851–1866, p. 16 (Thomas May to Ann V. Brinkley, 2 November 1865). Documentation of Ann and Thomas's death dates is given below.
9. 1850 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Browns District, p. 81a, Dwelling #1299, line #11: William May (age 63, "*Farmer*"); #12: Mary May (age 53); #13: Thomas May (age 24, "*Laborer*"). 1860 Pitt County NC Federal Census, P.O. Greenville, p. 12a/22, Dwelling #207, line #34: Mary May (age 59, "*Farming*"); #35: T. D. May (age 37, "*Farmer*").
10. Pitt County NC Deed Book PP, p. 363 (John N. May to Thomas D. May, 9 November 1859); Deed Book PP, p. 632 (Olive P. Hardee to Thomas D. May, 24 September 1860).
11. 1870 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Belvoir Township, P.O. Winona, N.C., p. 11a/20, Dwelling #172: Thomas May. 1880 Pitt County NC Federal Census, Belvoir Township, W. Division, ED #122, p. 256a/10, Dwelling #6: Thomas D. May.
12. Pitt County NC Deed Book L3, pp. 519–520 (Thomas D. and Ann Virginia May to Alfred Teel, 16 December 1878).
13. Pitt County NC Deed Book R4, p. 740 (Thomas D. and Ann Virginia May to R. W. Faithful, 20 December 1888).
14. 1900 Pitt County NC Federal Census, "*Greenville North Side Tar River*," ED #92, p. 201b/2, Dwelling #35: Thomas D. May. Pitt County NC Deed Book H8, pp. 56–57 (Thomas D., John C., and Willie May to John C. Tyson, 25 October 1905).
15. Pitt County NC Deed Book M8, p. 167 (Thomas D. May to Maggie V. James, 25 October 1905).
16. Pitt County NC Estate Files, Thomas D. May, 1909, LDS Film #7384071, Images #741–743. The only record in his estate file is a return made by John E. James on 10 February 1909.

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