

7. CARNABY VEALE (MORRIS II 2, MORRIS I 1), b. September 10, 1723 in Prince William County, Virginia, d. about 1800 in Amherst County, Virginia he possibly m. MARY CARR of Loudoun County, Virginia

Notes for CARNABY VEAL, VEEL or VEALE:

This is an insert from Don Chandler's writing from my prior writing.

THANKS DON, YOU SAVED MY SKIN ON THIS ONE. I LOST MY ORIGINAL VERBAGE (RLV)

Carnaby VEAL (VEALE) was born on September 10, 1723 in an area of Stafford County, Virginia that became Prince William County when it was formed in 1731. This was in the Northern Neck of Virginia Colony. When Carnaby Veal was born, Virginia had been an English colony for more than 100 years. Carnaby was one of two known sons of Morris Veal II and Sarah Veal who had seven children. The name "Carnaby" had not appeared in the Veal family before, but may have come from the family of his Uncle John Veal's wife Deliverance, whose maiden name may have been Carnaby.

NOTE: Since my original draft new items have been learned. First of all, John Veale I's wife was DELIVERANCE TAYLOR and NOT CARNABY. However, Anthony Carnaby was a close friend and neighbor in this colony, so well respected that Morris II and Sarah named a child after him. (RLV)

When Morris VEAL II died in 1750 in Prince William County, Virginia, Carnaby was one of the Executors of his father's estate. Morris VEAL II wrote his last will and Testament, dated April 09, 1750. The will was probated on June 23, and July 25, 1750. Carnaby was 26 years old, and according to the will, inherited his father's "plantation on which I now live and all the land belonging thereunto him." Carnaby also received a negro woman named Day and her daughter, a black walnut table, a gun and four wooden chairs.

Carnaby VEAL left Prince William County to move to the central part of Virginia in the area of Albemarle County. It is not known exactly when he moved. I may have been shortly after settling the estate of his father in 1750, but it is possible that he was already living in Albemarle County when his father died. Carnaby settled in an area of Albemarle County that later became Amherst County.

Carnaby Veal was married twice. His first wife was Betsy (or Becky) KELLUM (or KELLER). No information is available on the date they were married or for how long. Family records show that she was killed in a storm. (The current record indicates that she was a KELLUM and her father was Captain George KELLUM who had retired and settled in the Virginia Colony). No children to this marriage. Carnaby's second wife was Mary whose last name is believed to be Carr or perhaps Gore. Their marriage date is unknown, but would be circa 1750, the birth of the first child Nathan Veal. By the early 1760's Carnaby and Mary would have a total of seven children (six sons and one daughter, all believed to have been born in the area that became Amherst County when it was formed in 1761.

By 1753, the global wars between England and France that led to the French and Indian Wars in the colonies as both countries wanted to dominate North America. The steady westward expansion of the English colonists finally brought conflict with the French colonists in the Ohio Valley. Both countries had the support of various Indian allies in the war which ended in a complete victory for England but set the stage for the American Revolution.

A list of surveys of Albemarle/Amherst County from June 20, 1761 to June 27, 1771 listed Carnaby VEAL with 215 acres of land on March 16, 1762 and 50 acres on December 07, 1769. No other details were available. On 1773, a record of Deeds of Trust in Amherst County lists "Carnaby VEAL to Alexander Spiers & Company" and "Carnaby VEAL to John BOWMAN & Company". Other records in Amherst and Albemarle County often referred to Carnaby as a witness to deeds or makes references to his property lines.

By 1775, differences between the colonies and England led to the Revolutionary War. On July 04, 1776 the 13 colonies declared their independence and the United States of America was born. Carnaby VEAL was 51 years old when the war began, but several of his sons served as American soldiers in the Revolution.

family document recorded in 1782 has shed some light on Carnaby VEAL and his family. A small note folded note was written by James Carr Veale I and dated February 14, 1782. Parts of this note are not legible. James recorded that he "met kinsman Carnaby, born September 10, 1723, m. Betsy (or Becky) Kellum (or Keller), kilt in a storm and m. 2nd Mary CARR (or GORE)".

There were seven numbers of children listed, the second being Wm. (WILLIAM) and the 4th being Ja. (JAMES), no other names were legible. It is believed that James Carr Veale I was possibly