

HISTORY OF THE
WOOLDRIDGE AND
RELATED FAMILIES

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WOOLDRIDGE FAMILY

The Wooldridge family is of English origin. According to A Dictionary of British Surnames by P. H. Reamy the name which includes the variations of Woolrich, Woolrych, Wooldridge, Woolridge, Wolrich, Wolrige, Wolryche, Wolveridge, Woolveridge, and Woolright is derived from the Old English word Wulfric which means "wolf-powerful" and is a personal name fairly common after the (Norman) Conquest (1066). Some sources also give the meaning as being "son of Ulric."

Members of the Wooldridge family have been in Virginia since the earliest days of the colony. The first person of the name known to have come to Virginia was William Worlidge who arrived in 1622 in the ship BONA NOVA. William was a servant to a Francis Chamberlin and was living at Bass's Choice on Feb. 16, 1623. Although William was a "servant" when he arrived which was a very common status at the time he seems to have raised his station very quickly. On June 15, 1629 he (William Worlitch) purchased a 150 acre tract of land in Warwick County called Broad Neck and on June 17, 1635 he (William Woolritch) was granted 400 acres in Elizabeth City County for transporting eight persons into the colony including one Joane Worlrich. His status continued to improve for in a deed dated October 16, 1643 granting him 550 acres on Mobjack Bay for the transportation of 11 people he is referred to as "Lt. William Worledge."

By a deed dated Oct. 14, 1649 Lieut. William Worliech was granted 150 acres of land in Elizabeth City County for the transportation of three persons into the colony: himself, Mary Worleich, and Henry Worleich. On Aug. 13, 1650 Lieut. William Wooldridge was granted 650 acres called New Point Comfort Neck on Mobjack Bay for transporting

thirteen persons into the colony including one Jno. Wooldridge. Finally in a deed in Elizabeth City County dated Oct. 17, 1658 the lands of "Maj. Wm. Worleich" are mentioned. The land transactions and military titles indicate that this William Wooldridge was a rather prominent person.

A John Wolrich and Mrs. Wolrich were living in Virginia on Feb. 16, 1623 and Henry Worledge arrived in Virginia on July 6, 1635 in the ship POOLE of London. "Tho. Wooldridge" entered prior to Oct. 12, 1639 and in 1649 two deeds in York County mention the transportation of "John Woldridge" and "Timo. Wooldridge." The Northumberland County records indicate that a Mary Wooldridge was brought into Virginia prior to Nov. 25, 1652 and The Stafford County Order Book mentions the transportation of "Edw'd Woolridge" in 1665.

A Wooldridge family lived in Northumberland County during the last half of the 17th century and the first quarter of the 18th century. On July 19, 1671 an Edward Woldridge who was a servant to John Claughton was adjudged to be fifteen years of age. This man was apparently the same Edward Wooldridge who died in Northumberland County in Feb. 1728 after having raised his status considerably above that of "servant." He was the father of another Edward Wooldridge who died in the same county in Nov. 1714/15. This Edward was the father of John Wooldridge who was born in Northumberland County on Oct. 9, 1701. This John Wooldridge is described in a deed dated May 14, 1728 as being "...John Wooldridge of St. Mary's County and parish of King and Queen in the province of Maryland but late of St. Stephen's Parish

and county of Northumberland in the Colony of Virginia, Carpenter. . ."

The first known member of the family being traced in this genealogy was also named John and the names John and Edward frequently reappear in both the Northumberland and Chesterfield families. The similarities of the names seem to indicate a connection between the families, however, no evidence has been found which would definitely connect the two.

JOHN WOOLDRIDGE
(16 ? - 1757)

John Wooldridge, the progenitor of the Wooldridge families of Chesterfield, Powhatan, Prince Edward, and Appomattox Counties was a blacksmith who lived in what is now Chesterfield County but which for the most of his life was a part of Henrico County. Whether he was the first of his line to come to Virginia or was descended from one of the several other Wooldridge families who settled in Virginia in the early and middle sixteen hundreds is not known.

The first known reference to John Wooldridge occurred in March 1700 when he filed a petition in the Henrico County Court "...against his mistress, M. Eliza Kennon, for wages according to Indenture..." This means that he probably was an indentured servant to Elizabeth, the widow of Richard Kennon. The Kennons were well to do residents of what was then known as Henrico County, Southside. Specifically, they lived in what was known as "Conjuror's Neck", which is between Swift Creek and the Appomattox River in what is now the City of Colonial Heights. Their house, known as the Brick House, was constructed in 1685 and still stands. Since John Wooldridge was in the service of the Kennons he probably lived in this area around 1700. He was later to acquire and move to a sizeable area of land in and immediately southwest of the present Village of Midlothian in Chesterfield County.

The status of an indentured servant was quite common, and it merely meant that one person agreed to work for another for a specified

time and in return for a specified compensation. In short, it was a contract. The fact that he brought suit seems to indicate that he was of age in 1700 and so he was probably born around 1675-80.

On March 1, 1712 "... Bartholomew Stovall of the County of Henrico and parish of Henrico planter..." sold 100 acres to "...John Wooldridge of the County of Henrico and Parish of Henrico blacksmith" for 25 lbs. John Wooldridge apparently lived on this land for about 17 years and on September 1, 1729 he sold this land which he "...lately dwelt on ..." to Joseph Goode for 25 lbs.

On March 24, 1725 he patented 400 acres in Henrico County (now Chesterfield) on the south side of Swift Creek on the Beaver Ponds and 400 acres in Henrico on the south side of James River (now Chesterfield) for 40 shillings each.

On November 1, 1736 Henry Cary sold 650 acres on Buckingham Road in Henrico County (now Chesterfield) to "John Wooldridge, Senior" for 32 lbs., 10 shillings, and on May 4, 1753 John Wooldridge gave 400 acres on the north side of Buckingham Road in Chesterfield to his "... beloved son, Edward Wooldridge..."

John Wooldridge's wife was named Martha but her last name is unknown. They had the following six children:

1. John Wooldridge, Jr. (17? -1783 married Margaret ? .

 Their children were:

- a. Richard - Moved to Prince Edward County
- b. John
- c. William

- d. Mary M. John Martin
- e. Elizabeth M. Langdon
- f. Edmund
- g. Thomas
- h. Verlinche M. Richard Elam
- i. Martha
- j. Harriet

2. Thomas Wooldridge - He had apparently reached his majority by April 11, 1732 when he and his brother Edward patented 400 acres in what was then Goochland County. On May 23, 1757, Edward and Mary Wooldridge sold their 200 acre part to "...Thomas Wooldridge of Cumberland." When it was sold the land was in what was then (1757) Cumberland County but is now in Powhatan County.
3. William Wooldridge
4. Edward Wooldridge - (17 ? - 1808) - Married Mary Flourney -
See next generation.
5. Robert Wooldridge - (17 ? - 1784) - Married Magdalen ? .
Robert Wooldridge, Sr. owned "coal pits" on Buckingham Road in Chesterfield County "adjacent to "Raileys" which was another well known coal mine of its day. The Wooldridge pits descended through Robert's son William to Dr. Archibald and Major Abraham Wooldridge. The mines were incorporated by Archibald, Abraham, and Charlotte Wooldridge and Jane Elam as the Midlothian Coal Mining Company in 1835. Colonel William B. Wooldridge, C.S.A., one time Treasurer of Chester-

field County was associated with this company. Other companies incorporated by the Wooldridges were the Rosewood Coal Mining Co., the Persons Coal Mining Co., and the Chesterfield Coal Mining Co.

The children of Robert and Magdalen Wooldridge were:

- a. Elisha
- b. Robert (his will was dated April 15, 1805)
- c. William - His children were:
 - 1. Archibald Wooldridge, the father of a Col. William B. Wooldridge C.S.A.
 - 2. Maj. Abraham Wooldridge
- d. Thomas
- 6. Mary Wooldridge - Married Jacob Trabue, the son of Antoine and Magdalene Flournoy Trabue.

According to a deposition filed with John Wooldridge's will, when Mary married Jacob Trabue her father "... was much dissatisfied at the match and ... he then made a resolve never to make Jacob Trabue the better for anything he was worth, but after he found Jacob Prov'd a good husband he was sorry for his rash promise ..."

John Wooldridge made a will in 1746 and another on April 29, 1757. On May 17, 1757 John Wooldridge had the last will altered and this act caused the validity of the will to be questioned following his death which occurred during June - October 1757.

The Chesterfield records state that in October 1757 "A writing said to be the last Will and Testament of John Wooldridge dec'd was presented in Court (Chesterfield) for proof by John Wooldridge son and heir of said John Wooldridge dec'd. and for reasons appearing to the Court the proving of the said will is postponed till the next court to be held for the County."

In November 1757 "On the motion of Jacob Trabue and Mary his wife and with the consent of John Wooldridge heir at law of John Wooldridge dec. ordered that a commission issue to Seth Ward, Edward Osborne, and Archibald Cary, gent. or any two of them to take the deposition of witnesses involving the proof of the Writing formerly lodged in the Court said to be the last Will and Testament of the said John Wooldridge dec ..."

Finally on May 5, 1759 "The deposition relating to the proof of a Writing offered as the last Will and Testament of John Wooldridge dec. being returned in consideration whereof and of the arguments of the counsel on both sides it is ordered and decreed that the said writing be recorded and instituted as the last will and testament of said dec'd."

Even though John Wooldridge was a blacksmith by trade he was both a literate and a fairly well to do man. After giving his son Edward 400 acres of land just four years prior to his death he still left bequests totaling 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land and five slaves in his will. He also expressly left his blacksmith tools to his son William.

WILL
OF
JOHN WOOLDRIDGE

James Nathan Wooldridge

(October 25, 1980 - October 20, 1940)

Married February 4, 1894

Alma Mae Davis

(May 25, 1873 - December 14, 1928)

Two children -

I. James Ernest Earl Wooldridge - b. November 13, 1894

m. December 24, 1919

Emma Jane Jennings - b. January 22, 1898 d. June 7, 1967

Four children -

1. Rosa Mae Wooldridge - b. November 8, 1920 d. March 10, 1979

m. November 4, 1973

Herman Moorman Abbitt b. May 4, 1916

2. John Lawson Wooldridge - b. February 8, 1922

m. June 15, 1946

Katherine Virginia Langford - b. June 7, 1923

Two sons -

a. James Langford Wooldridge - b. October 4, 1950

m. October 18, 1975

Donna Lynn Aiglebinger b. January 14, 1955

b. Gary Lawson Wooldridge b. June 14, 1954

m. August 5, 1977

Joan Marie Coleman b. November 12, 1954

3. Vivian Earl Wooldridge - b. March 23, 1923

m. September 9, 1957

John Curtis Caldwell b. February 7, 1904

4. Hazel Samantha Wooldridge b. March 8, 1925

m. March 4, 1949

Robert Allen Guill b. October 7, 1927

Two daughters -

a. Suzanne Allen Guill b. January 30, 1950

m. June 28, 1968

Michael Kent Mitchell b. August 29, 1946

Five children -

1. Brian Michael Mitchell b. April 27, 1969

2. Sarah Taylor Mitchell b. August 6, 1971

3. Elizabeth Kent Mitchell b. January 31, 1974

4. Myra Chase Mitchell b. November 14, 1975

5. Christopher Curtis Mitchell b. December 30, 1978

b. Lucinda Jane Guill b. August 26, 1957

m. January 3, 1976

Lawton Murrell Thomas b. July 12, 1955

One son -

William Lawton Thomas b. May 15, 1980

II. Edna Hazel Wooldridge b. July 16, 1914

1st m. March 1, 1941

Lewis Tucker Evans b. June 28, 1913 d. January 19, 1942

2nd m. November 5, 1944

Harry Andrew Williams b. December 31, 1898 d. April 22, 1952

One daughter -

1. Jane Andrew Williams b. February 28, 1946

m. July 2, 1967

Henry Broderick Pack III b. February 17, 1942

Two sons -

a. Henry Broderick Pack IV b. January 19, 1970

b. William Andrew Pack b. January 21, 1978

EDWARD WOOLDRIDGE
 (17 ?-1808)
 and
 Mary Flournoy Wooldridge
 (17 ?-180?)

Edward Wooldridge, the son of John Wooldridge, was probably born in what is now Chesterfield County, Virginia but was then a part of Henrico although this is not definitely known. It has been established that he lived most of his life in Chesterfield and he died there.

Edward Wooldridge married Mary Flournoy, the daughter of Francis Flournoy. The exact date of the marriage is not known but it was prior to July 29, 1749 when "...Francis Flournoy of Chesterfield County and parish of Dale..." deeded 200 acres in "...Forks of Tomahawk..." in Chesterfield County to his "...beloved Son-In-Law Edward Wooldridge...". Edward sold this land to Valentine Winfree on November 2, 1750 for 60 pounds.

On May 4, 1753 John Wooldridge deeded 400 acres on the north side of Buckingham Road in Chesterfield County to his "...beloved son Edward Wooldridge of Chesterfield Co., Parish of Dale..."

In the Chesterfield County Order Book No. 2 (1754-1759) we find the following entry concerning Edward Wooldridge:

At a court held at the Court House the Twenty fourth day of Jan. one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven for the Examination of Edward Wooldridge for the supposed murder of Francis Brown dec. Present

	John Bolling	
Richard Eppes		Seth Ward
Edward Osborne		Archibald Cary
	Robert Kennon	
		Gent. Justices

The said Edward appearing according to his Recognizance was set at the Bar and thereupon sundry Witnesses to wit, Thomas Lacy, Charles Hill, Robert Ashurst, Nathaniel Lacy, and John Wooldridge, Jr. appearing according to their

Recognizance entered into for that purpose were Sworn and Examined upon the Promises and the Prisoner heard in his own defense. On Consideration whereof and of the Circumstances of the Case It is the opinion of the Court that the said Edward is not guilty in such a manner as to be tried in the General Court or the Court of this County.

Signed Bolling

The exact circumstances of the alleged murder are not known but Edward's innocence is firmly established by the fact that he was not even indicted, much less tried for the supposed crime.

On May 23, 1757 Edward and Mary Wooldridge of Chesterfield sold 200 acres to Thomas Wooldridge of Cumberland, the land having been originally patented in Goochland County by Thomas and Edward Wooldridge on April 11, 1732.

In addition to being a planter of some substance Edward also apparently ran a tavern for in the Chesterfield County Order Book No. 2 (1754-1759) under the date of March 1758 the following entry is found:

On petition of Edward Wooldridge who gave bond as the law requires ordered that he have Liberty to keep ordinary at his house in this County for the space of one year next ensuing.

On February 28, 1764 Edward Wooldridge bought 250 acres from Richard Wooldridge for 127 pounds it being "...part of a larger tract formerly belonging to Henry Cary, Gent..." and "... bounded by Andrew Simpson, Francis Moseley, Robert Wooldridge, and Edward Wooldridge." The deed was witnessed by Edward Wooldridge, Jr.

On August 25, 1772 Edward Wooldridge purchased 140 acres in what was then Prince Edward and Bedford Counties from his brother John for 50 pounds and he gave this land to his son Simon on April 1, 1777.

On March 28, 1775 Edward gave 230 acres to his "...eldest son Edward Wooldridge, Jr...." and 240 acres to his son William Wooldridge. Both of these tracts of land were on Buckingham Road in Chesterfield.

On September 15, 1778 Edward bought 200 acres adjoining Tomahawk Creek from William Wooldridge for 400 pounds and on December 20th of that year he conveyed "...one negro by name of Charles..." to his grandson Obed Hancock son of William Hancock..." for "...natural love and affection..." and five shillings.

On December 21, 1793 Edward Wooldridge, Sr. sold a tract of land on both sides of Buckingham Road to his son Edward Wooldridge, Jr. for 250 pounds.

Edward Wooldridge died at a very advanced age in September or October, 1808. Although the date of his birth is not known his longevity is attested by the fact that the first land transaction to which he was a party occurred seventy-six years before his death in 1732. His wife Mary Flournoy Wooldridge is named in his will dated July 20, 1805 but had apparently died by the time the will was probated on October 10, 1808.

The children of Edward Wooldridge, Sr. and Mary Flournoy Wooldridge were as follows:

1. Edward Wooldridge, Jr. - He was a wealthy planter who owned a considerable estate in both Chesterfield and Powhatan Counties at the time of his death which occurred in 1808, the same year as his father's. His uncle James Flournoy in his will dated June 1, 1795 appointed his "...sister Mary Wooldridge's son Edward Wooldridge..." as his executor. Edward Wooldridge, Jr.

married Mary Simpson the daughter of Andrew Simpson in Chesterfield County on Nov. 1, 1777. She died in 1810. Their children were as follows:

- a. Edward
- b. Green
- c. Martin
- d. Simon
- e. Althea
- f. David
- g. Polly
- h. Thomas J.
- i. Merit
- j. Caroline Levinia

2. Capt. Simon Wooldridge (1750-1830) - See next generation

3. William Wooldridge

4. Josiah Wooldridge - Born Nov. 15, 1755, Died Nov. 15, 1837.

He married Martha Trabue, the daughter of John James Trabue on Feb. 18, 1785 in Chesterfield Co. He served as a Private in the Revolutionary War and received a pension for his service.

5. Hannah Wooldridge - Married Elisha Wooldridge

6. ? Wooldridge - Married William Hancock

Edward Wooldridge, Sr. left a considerable estate on his death in 1808. In addition to the gifts that he had already made to his children and grandchildren he left sons Edward, Simon, William, and Josiah and daughter Hannah two slaves each and one to his son-in-law William Hancock. He also left his son William 60 pounds and 1,000 acres of land in Kentucky; 500 acres to son Josiah, 300 to grandson Josiah the son of Simon; and 200 acres to grandson Obed Hancock. His "friend" Thomas Wooldridge and his two sons Edward and William were named executors of his estate. Because his son Edward, Jr. died the same year as Edward, Sr.'s death and left a

number of minor children, Simon, William, Josiah, Hannah and William Hancock brought suit in January 1809 against Thomas Wooldridge, executor of Edward, Sr.'s estate and obtained a court order to settle the estate.

WILL
OF
EDWARD WOOLDRIDGE

CAPT. SIMON WOOLDRIDGE
(1750-1830)

Simon Wooldridge, the son of Edward and Mary Flourney Wooldridge was born about 1750 probably in Chesterfield County, Virginia.

On April 1, 1777 his father deeded him 144 acres in "... Prince Edward and a small part of the said tract of land lying in the county of Bedford including the plantation whereon the said son now livith...". His father had purchased this land, which is located in what is now Appomattox County five years previously on August 5, 1772. Since he already was living on the land when his father gave it to him, Simon therefore must have moved from Chesterfield to Prince Edward between 1772 and 1777.

In addition to being given a farm Simon was left two slaves by his father Edward in 1808.

Simon married Lucy Giles, however, it is not known whether or not she was his first or second wife and the mother of his children.

In August 1812 he petitioned the Prince Edward County Court for a writ of Ad Quod Damnum to build a water grist mill and dam across the South Fork of the Appomattox River on land which he owned on both sides of the river. A write of Ad Quod Damnum is a court order requiring that inquiry be made concerning what damage, if any, a specific act, if committed would cause. The writ was granted during the March 1813 Court and the grist mill and dam were presumably built although it is not shown on John Wood's 1820 Map of Prince Edward where numerous other mills appear.

On Sept. 16, 1816 Simon sold 80 acres in Prince Edward County "... lying on the waters of the south fork of Appomattox Creek..." to his son Robert for \$1.00.

On Feb. 15, 1825 he deeded 33-1/3 acres to William Patterson of Buckingham County. On July 24, 1828 Simon and Lucy Wooldridge sold the 144 acre tract then lying in Prince Edward and Campbell Counties which had been given him by his father to Henry Lewis for \$720.00.

Simon Wooldridge was a well to do planter who left a sizeable estate when he died on January 29, 1830 at about the age of 80. The inventory of his estate taken on Sept. 9, 1830 placed a value of \$1,652.72 on his personal property. This was a sizeable amount for that day.

Simon Wooldridge employed a somewhat unique method of disposing of his property. Instead of leaving a will he deeded all of his property to Thomas A. LeGrand, who was both a Magistrate and a Minister for \$1.00 on August 20, 1824 because he was "... infirm but of sound mind and wishing to dispose of his property while he is alive...". Legrand was to hold the property in trust and allow Simon to use it during the rest of his life. The estate consisted of at least 331-1/8 acres of land, 10 slaves, six horses, nine head of cattle, a flock of sheep, a stock of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. Upon Simon's death, which occurred six years later, Legrand was to sell all of the estate except the following items to the highest bidder and divide the proceeds as follows: \$100 each to sons Josiah and William; \$400 and one bed and furniture to son Robert; to "lend" \$650 and a negro boy named Davy to son Edward during his natural life and at his death to the heirs of his body; \$100 to Rhoda Scruggs formerly Wooldridge; the interest on \$800 annually to Polly Inge and on her death to the heirs of her body; \$200 to the heirs of Rhoda Sweeney's body; \$200 to Robert Baugh; \$100 to Polly Baugh; and \$100 to Joel W. Inge the son of Jane Inge. Also two of the slaves, Dick and Fanny were to go to any of his children as they

(the slaves) might choose and any remaining money was to go to his grandchildren.

One possible explanation of the use of the above method might lie in the fact that his wife Lucy may have been a second wife and was therefore not the mother of his children. Within two years after Simon's death his widow Lucy had married a man named Addison Webster and moved to Buckingham County, which at that time included that part of Appomattox County north of the Appomattox River.

Simon Wooldridge is referred to in several court records as "Capt. Simon Wooldridge" although his only known military activity consisted of service as a Wagoneer in the Revolutionary War. Nevertheless he was apparently commonly referred to by that title.

Simon Wooldridge's children were as follows:

1. Josiah Wooldridge - He was left 300 acres of land in Kentucky by his grandfather Edward and he moved to that state.
2. Robert Wooldridge
3. William F. Wooldridge - He moved to Williamson County, Tennessee where he married Susan Ingram on Dec. 3, 1823.
4. Edward Wooldridge - Born Feb. 28, 1786, Married-Mary T. Giles. See next generation.
5. Rhoda Wooldridge - She married Nathan Scruggs on Jan. 21, 1805 in Prince Edward County, Virginia and they moved to Hickman County, Kentucky. On May 9, 1832 she gave her brother William F. Wooldridge of Williamson County, Tennessee her Power of Attorney to collect the money left her by her father.
6. Mary (Polly) Wooldridge - She married Claiborne Inge on June 13, 1807 in Prince Edward County.
7. Nancy Wooldridge - She married Bartlett Baugh on Jan. 2, 1801

in Prince Edward County. The Robert and Polly Baugh mentioned in Simon's will may have been their children.

The identity of the Rhoda Sweeney mentioned in Simon's will is not known. On August 6, 1789 Simon provided the Bond for and was a witness to the marriage of Ambrose (H) Inge and Jane Chandler in Campbell County. The "Joel W. Inge, son of Jane Inge" contained in Simon's will may have been their son although it is not known why Simon would include him in his will.

WILL
OF
SIMON WOOLDRIDGE

This Indenture made the twentieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty five,
 between Simon Woodruffe of the one part and Thomas Heyland of the County of Prince-Edward
 of the other part, contracteth that the said Simon Woodruffe of the County of Prince-Edward being in
 firm bed of sound mind, and wishing to dispose of his property which he is able and for the
 further consideration of one dollar in hand paid by the said Thomas Heyland, as or before the ex-
 ecution of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Simon Woodruffe
 hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth part, dispose and sell unto
 the said Thomas Heyland, with the back of land, whereon there is a line containing by survey
 acres, to the same more or less, and also of following slaves, to-wit: Letch, Sunny,
 Ezechiel, Lizzie, Rachel, Alfred, Lucy, Sam, Fido and Chesley, six horses, some head of cattle,
 my stock of sheep, and my stock of hog with all my household and kitchen furniture and
 all my plant, ornaments, and with the ~~care~~ of all the families, and the execution and
 maintenance of the same, and of every part and parcel thereof. To have and
 to hold the said back of land, and of the said premises, with the
 said slaves, and the property referred to Letch, Sunny, Ezechiel, Lizzie, Rachel, Alfred,
 Lucy, Sam, Fido and Chesley herein before mentioned, to be hereby granted with them and
 every of them appurtenances unto the said Thomas Heyland, his heirs, executors, administrators
 or assigns forever: All which nevertheless, should the said Thomas Heyland should at any time
 the said property during my natural life, and then into the benefit and profit
 arising therefrom, and the disposal of it, in the way and manner I shall herein
 after direct. I do hereby consent after my death, shall and to the highest value
 my land and negroes, horses, cows, hog, sheep, household and kitchen furniture
 with all of my plantation utensils, except such as I shall hereafter direct, and
 the money arising therefrom, to be disposed of in the following manner (to-wit) first
 to pay all charges for recording this deed, and all necessary expenses for the said
 and reasonable compensation for the said trustee services and trouble: -
 2^d To pay to William Woodruffe one hundred dollars to him or his heirs. -
 3^d To pay to Robert Woodruffe four hundred dollars and convey to him slaves
 and furniture to him his heirs or assigns forever. -
 4th To pay to William Woodruffe one hundred dollars to him, his heirs forever. -
 5th To lend to Edward Woodruffe six hundred and fifty dollars, and also a
 negro boy named Denny during his natural life, and at his death to go to
 the heirs of his body, and if he should not have any lawful heirs of his body,
 the said money and negro shall be equally divided amongst all of my grand chil-
 dren according to their respective families. -
 6th To pay to Rhoda Scupp formerly Rhoda Woodruffe, one hundred dollars
 and to her heirs forever. -

EDWARD WOOLDRIDGE
(1786-18 ?)
MARY T. GILES WOOLDRIDGE
(1802-1882)

Edward Wooldridge, the son of Capt. Simon Wooldridge was born on Feb. 8, 1786 in what is now Appomattox County, Virginia but was then a part of Prince Edward.

Practically nothing is known of the early life of Edward Wooldridge. It is known that on Dec. 24, 1831 at the age of 45 he married Mary T. Giles. She was the daughter of Josiah Giles, a Revolutionary War soldier and Patsey Abbott of Buckingham. Mary T. Giles was born on April 15, 1802, probably in Prince Edward County and died at the age of 80 in June 1882.

It should be noted that while all of his brothers received outright bequests from their father Simon, Edward's inheritance of \$650 and a negro boy named Davy had the stipulation "to lend" during his natural life and at his death to the heirs of his body. Accordingly Simon must have had some reservation about giving Edward free access to his part of the estate in spite of the fact that he (Edward) was 38 years old when the deed/will was written and 44 when Simon finally died.

The children of Edward and Mary T. Giles Wooldridge were as follows:

1. Robert N. Wooldridge - Born- Feb. 14, 1832, married-Rhodie Inge. He enlisted in the Confederate Army on Feb. 24, 1862 at Appomattox and served in Co. B, 46th Va. Infantry Reg., Wise's Brigade, surrendering at Appomattox at the end of the war.

2. Mary Frances Wooldridge - Born-March 31, 1834, married-
Josiah Giles, Jr.
3. Josiah Benjamin Wooldridge - Born-Nov. 25, 1835, married-
Polly Giles. He also served in Co. B, 46th Va. Infantry
Reg., Wise's Brigade of the Confederate Army; enlisting at
Appomattox in 1862 and surrendering there at the end of the
war.
4. Girl, name unknown - Born Nov. 25, 1836
5. Simon Wooldridge - Born-Jan. 16, 1838, married- Nannie
Vandegrift, the daughter of John and Jane Heath Vandegrift and
had seventeen children. Simon served in both Co. B, 46th Va.
Infantry Reg., Wise's Brigade and Co. A (Appomattox Invincibles),
44th Va. Infantry Reg., Jones' Brigade. The Appomattox
Invincibles served for about a year in the 44th Regiment of
Va. Infantry as Co. A, under Col. William C. Scott. Once in
the spring of 1862 it was turned into artillery and posted
at Craney Island, being known as Co. A, 20th Battalion of
(Va.) Heavy Artillery. After the fall of Norfolk it was sent
to Richmond and remained a part of its defenses until 1865.
In the campaigns against Grant it was stationed at Chaffin's
Bluff. On the 6th of April 1865 serving again as infantry it
was for the most part captured at Sayler's Creek. Simon
Wooldridge was in or near the Crater at Petersburg, Va. when
it was blown up.
6. Edward Nicholas Wooldridge - Born May 11, 1840, Died- March 12,
1918, Married- Martha Vandegrift, the daughter of John and

Jane Heath Vandegrift. See next generation.

7. Martha A. E. Wooldridge - Born- July 7, 1843. She did not marry.

BIBLE
OF
EDWARD WOOLDRIDGE

List of Children

Mary Holdridge wife of
Edward Holdridge was
Born April 15 1802

Edward Holdridge was Born
Oct 8th 1786

Robert H. Holdridge
Son of Edward Holdridge
Born Feb 14th 1832

Mary Frances Holdridge
was Born March 31st 1837

Benjamin Holdridge
was Born Nov 2nd 1835

It is interesting to see
age between the children

Can't make out name
 all I can make out
 is Nov 25th 1836 -
 Maybe Uncle Ed can tell
 you whether it is one
 child between these two.
 Simon Goodridge
 was Born Jan 16th 1835

Edward Nicholas Goodridge
 was Born May 17th 1840

Martha A. E. Goodridge
 was Born July 7th 1843



Old Appomattox Soldiers who were with General R. E. Lee at the Surrender
and Still Live in Appomattox County.

Standing 2nd From Right - Edward N. Wooldridge
Seated - 3rd From Right - Robert N. Wooldridge

EDWARD NICHALOUS WOOLDRIDGE
(1840-1918)
MARTHA JANE VANDEGRIFT WOOLDRIDGE
(1841-1934)

Edward Nichalous Wooldridge, the son of Edward and Mary T. Giles Wooldridge was born on May 11, 1840 and died in Lynchburg on March 13, 1918. He was a farmer who lived near Evergreen in Appomattox County, Virginia and is buried in the Wooldridge Family Cemetery there.

Edward N. Wooldridge married Martha Jane Vandegrift, the daughter of John and Jane Heath Vandegrift. She was born on July 24, 1841 in what is now Appomattox Co. and died in her 93rd year on February 4, 1934. She was first married to Caswell T. Inge on January 19, 1857. They had one son, John F. Inge who was born May 3, 1858, died November 10, 1927, and lived near Keysville, Virginia.

Edward N. Wooldridge enlisted in Co. B, 46th Va. Infantry under Capt. George W. Abbott at Appomattox on June 19, 1861. This was the same company in which his brothers Josiah Benjamin, Robert N., and Simon also served. He was captured on February 8, 1862 at Roanoke Island, N. C. by troops under Gen. A. E. Burnside and paroled at Elizabeth City, N. C. on February 21, 1862. He was again captured on April 6, 1865, three days before the surrender, at the battle of Sayler's Creek near Farmville, Va. He was paroled by T. L. Burkner, Lt. Col., 3rd Mass. at Farmville between April 11 and April 21, 1865. His rank was Private.

The children of Edward Nichalous and Martha Jane Vandegrift Wooldridge were as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lorena Wooldridge - | Born | - March 11, 1869 |
| | Died | - October 12, 1938 |
| | Married | - Samuel Luther Evans, Sr. |

2. James Nathan Wooldridge- Born -Oct. 25, 1870
 Died -Oct. 20, 1940
 Married-Alma M. Davis b. 1878 d.

3. Elbert Wooldridge- Born -Dec. 15, 1872
 Died -Nov. 22, 1945
 Married-Thanna Webber

4. Mary Jane(Mollie)Wooldridge- Born - Feb. 7, 1875
 Died -
 Married-Alban Staples

5. Dollie Andrew Wooldridge- Born - June 7, 1877
 Died -March 3, 1917
 Married-John Thomas Lee Foster

6. William Agustus Wooldridge- Born - Nov. 1, 1879
 Died -Oct. 5, 1956
 Married-Margarete Moore

7. Robert Lawson Wooldridge- Born - May 3, 1882
 Died -March 5, 1904
 Unmarried

8. Floyd Esley Wooldridge- Born -Jan. 23, 1885
 Died - April 23, 1944
 Married-Vashtie Davis

Edward Nichalous and Martha Jane Vandegrift Wooldridge
 adopted Alma May (Dumps) Wooldridge who married Morton Wilkes of
 Appomattox, Va.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

VANDEGRIFT FAMILY

1. Campbell Co. Census of 1830, 1840, 1870, 1880
2. Campbell Co. Deed Books No.
31 (1857-59) 34 (1863-69)
3. Campbell Co. Marriage Register No. 1 - 1782-1853
4. Campbell Co. Marriage Register No. 2 - 1850-1893
5. Campbell Co. Order Book No. 28 (1858-1864)
6. Elder, The late Cora Foster, Brookneal, Va.
7. Evans, The late Winfred, Brookneal, Va.
8. Hamilton, Mrs. Ruby Wooldridge, Evergreen, Va., Family papers
in the possession of.
9. Joy, The late Mary Foster
10. Wooldridge Family Cemetery, Appomattox, Va.
11. Wooldridge, Fred, Appomattox, Va.

42. Virginia Magazine Of History and Biography, Vol. 2.
43. Weaver, Bettie Woodson, Chesterfield County, Virginia, A History 1970, Published By The Chesterfield Board of Supervisors.
44. Will of John Wooldridge, 1757, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
45. William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. II.
46. Williamson County, Tennessee Marriage Records 1810-1850.
47. Wooldridge Family Cemetery, Appomattox, Va.

NOTE: All county records checked were either originals, photostats, or copies on microfilm located in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

2. James Nathan Wooldridge- Born -Oct. 25, 1870
Died -Oct. 20, 1940
Married-Alma M. Davis
3. Elbert Wooldridge- Born -Dec. 15, 1872
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Edward Nichalous and Martha Jane Vandegrift Wooldridge
adopted Alma May (Dumps) Wooldridge who married Moten Wilks of
Evergreen, Va.

WOOLDRIDGE FAMILY

1. Baldridge, Blanch Hamlett, My Virginia Kin, The Press-Journal Publishing Co., Strawberry Point, Iowa.
2. Bible of Dollie Andrew Wooldridge Foster.
3. Bible of Edward Wooldridge.
4. Campbell County Deed Book No. 15 (1824-1827).
5. Campbell County Marriage Register No. 1 (1782-1853).
6. Campbell County Marriage Register No. 2 (1850-1893).
7. Census of 1810, Prince Edward County, Va.
8. Chesterfield County Deed Books No:

1 (1749-1753)	10 (1781-1785)
5 (1764-1768)	13 (1793-1796)
8 (1775-1778)	15 (1800-1802)
9 (1779-1783)	
9. Chesterfield County List Of Tithables-1756, 1758, 1776, 1777, 1778.
10. Chesterfield County Marriage Bonds And Ministers Returns, 1771-1815.
11. Chesterfield County Order Books No:

2 (1754-1759)	18 (1810-1811)
17 (1808-1809)	
12. Chesterfield County Personal Property Tax Records.
13. Chesterfield County Will Books No:

3 (1774-1785)	6 (1802-1808)
4 (1785-1800)	7 (1808-1813)
5 (1800-1802)	
14. Cumberland County Deed Book No. 2 (1752-1760).
15. Daughters of the Am. Rev., Nat. Suc. Of., DAR Patriot Index, Was., D.C. 1955
16. Duvall, Lindsay O., Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Series II, Vol. I and III - Northumberland County.
17. Elder, Mrs. Cora Foster, Brookneal, Va.
18. Evans, Winfred, Brookneal, Va.
19. Featheston, N. R., History Of Appomattox, Va.
20. Foley, Louise Pledge Heath, Early Virginia Families Along The James River (c) 1944, Richmond, Va.
21. Hamilton, Mrs. Ruby Wooldridge, Evergreen, Va.

22. Henrico Co. Order Book No. 3
23. Henrico Co. Deeds and Wills (1710-1714) & (1725-1737)
24. Hotten, John Camden, A List Of Emigrants To America 1600-1700, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1962.
25. Joy, Mrs. Mary Foster
26. Lewis, James F. and Booker, J. Motley, M.D., compiled and edited by, Northumberland Wills and Administrators 1713-1749.
27. Lutz, Francis Earle, Chesterfield And Old Virginia C. Wm. Byrd Press, Inc. Richmond, Va. 1954.
28. Northumberland County Order Books No. 2, 4, 5.
29. Northumberland County Record Books 1713-1718; 1726-1729.
30. Northumberland County Register Of Births 1661-1810.
31. Pankey, George E., John Pankey Of Nanakin Town, Va. And His Descendents, Vol. 5, C 1969, Ruston, La.
32. Prince Edward County Deed Books No:

5 (1772-1778)	20 (1828-1832)
6 (1778-1783)	21 (1832-1836)
16 (1816-1819)	
33. Prince Edward County Marriage Bonds 1754-1850.
34. Prince Edward County Order Books No:

17 (1811-1813)	23 (1832-1837)
----------------	----------------
35. Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax Records.
36. Prince Edward County Will Book No. 7 (1828-1837).
37. Richmond Times Dispatch, Genealogical Column, Aug. 27 & Sept. 10, 1911.
38. Stafford County Order Book.
39. Sweeney, Lenora Higgenbotham, Amherst County, Virginia In The Revolution, C. 1951, J. P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va.
40. Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol. 20 - Northumbria Collectionia, 1645-1720, & Vol. 21 - Henrico Co.- Southside, 1736.
41. Virginia Land Patent Books No. 1 (1623-1643), 2 (1643-1651), 4 (1655-1662), 14 (1728-1732). Records of the Virginia Land Office located in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

42. Virginia Magazine Of History and Biography, Vol. 2.
43. Weaver, Bettie Woodson, Chesterfield County, Virginia, A History 1970, Published By The Chesterfield Board of Supervisors.
44. Will of John Wooldridge, 1757, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
45. William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. II.
46. Williamson County, Tennessee Marriage Records 1810-1850.
47. Wooldridge Family Cemetery, Evergreen, Va.

NOTE: All county records checked were either originals, photostats, or copies on microfilm located in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

VANDEGRIFT FAMILY

The Vandegrift name is of Dutch origin and the earliest known member of the line being traced here was one John Vandegrift who was born in Campbell Co. in 1819. The names of his parents are not definitely known, however, the only Vandegrift whose residence in Campbell Co. can be documented at this time was an Abram or Abraham Vandegrift. This man was married to Nancy Inge, the daughter of Jane Inge, on Dec. 28, 1816 in Campbell Co. by the Rev. Obediah Edge. This would mean that they were the correct age to have been the parents of John. Also in the Census of 1830 for Campbell Co., Abram is the only Vandegrift listed in Campbell Co. He is listed as being between 40 and 50 years of age, which would put his date of birth between 1780 and 1790. His wife's age is listed as between 30 and 40, which would put her date of birth between 1790 and 1800. They are listed as having a son between 10 and 15 years old and another under 5. John would have been eleven years old at this time and this further substantiates the belief that Abram and Nancy Inge Vandegrift were the parents of John.

The Census also lists two daughters between 5 and 10 and two under 5. The Campbell Co. Marriage records list an Ally A. Vandegrift who married Joseph J. Mann on Sept. 17, 1841 and a Rebecca Vandegrift who married Wm. F. Lain on Aug. 20, 1843. These two women would have been the correct age to have been two of the four daughters of Abram and Nancy Vandegrift listed in the 1830 Census.

Accordingly, although no documented evidence has been found which completely proves that Abram and Nancy were the parents of John, the circumstantial evidence listed above indicates that John as well as Ally and Rebecca were all the children of this couple.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT
(1819 - 1894)
and
Jane Heath Vandegrift
(1815/25 - 1901)

John Vandegrift was born in 1819 in Campbell Co. His parents probably were Abram or Abraham Vandegrift and Nancy Inge Vandegrift but this is not definitely known.

On July 30, 1838 he married Jane Heath in Campbell Co. She was the daughter of Martha Heath and was born between 1815 and 1825.

The Census of 1840 for Campbell Co. lists only John and his wife and no children. At one time John Vandegrift lived in that portion of Campbell Co. that was cut off to form Appomattox and the marriage records of several of his children list their place of birth as being Appomattox Co.

On August 31, 1857 John Vandegrift bought 47 acres and 14 poles on the waters of Button Creek in Campbell Co. from Joseph Faris for \$400.00. Button Creek lies immediately east of the county seat of Rustburg in Campbell Co. On Oct. 18, 1858 John bought 280 acres in Campbell from J. H. Plunekett of Appomattox Co. for \$700.00 and on Nov. 14, 1864 he bought 12½ acres in Campbell from W. H. Goodman for \$437.50.

In 1858/59 John Vandegrift was appointed Surveyor Of The Road "... from Gardners to the Courthouse in place of Thomas Rosser resigned..." in Campbell Co. He served Jury Duty in Campbell in Aug. 1860 and again in March 1861.

In Sept. 1863 "... Berry Johnson, a free negro ..." was prosecuted in the Campbell Co. Court for stealing two bushels of corn from John Vandegrift on the night of June 19, 1863.

John Vandegrift was apparently somewhat prosperous for the Campbell Co. Census of 1870 lists him as owning real estate with a value of \$7,000.00 and personal property with a value of \$1,500.00.

The known children of John and Jane Heath Vandegrift were as follows (not in order):

1. Martha Jane Vandegrift - Born July 24, 1841 in what is now Appomattox Co.
Died - February 4, 1934
Married - 1st - Caswell T. Inge on January 19, 1857.
2nd - Edward N. Wooldridge
(See Wooldridge family)
2. Nathaniel D. Vandegrift - Born about 1843 in what is now Appomattox Co.
Died -
Married - Dolly A. Burrus in Campbell Co. on February 15, 1866.
3. Nannie Vandegrift - Born about 1844
Died -
Married - William Simon Wooldridge
4. John H. Vandegrift - Born about 1858
5. George J. Vandegrift - Born about 1861
6. William Vandegrift - Born about 1863

John Vandegrift died in July 1894 and his wife Jane in April 1901.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

VANDEGRIFT FAMILY

1. Campbell Co. Census of 1830, 1840, 1870, 1880
2. Campbell Co. Deed Books No.
31 (1857-59) 34 (1863-69)
3. Campbell Co. Marriage Register No. 1 - 1782-1853
4. Campbell Co. Marriage Register No. 2 - 1850-1893
5. Campbell Co. Order Book No. 28 (1858-1864)
6. Elder, The late Cora Foster, Brookneal, Va.
7. Evans, The late Winfred, Brookneal, Va.
8. Hamilton, Mrs. Ruby Wooldridge, Evergreen, Va., Family papers
in the possession of.
9. Joy, The late Mary Foster
10. Wooldridge Family Cemetery, Evergreen, Va.
11. Wooldridge, Fred, Evergreen, Va.

GILES FAMILY

The Giles family is found in England, Scotland and Wales with the English families being mostly located around the City of Southampton in Devonshire.

The earliest Giles known to have come to Virginia was one Jonathan Giles who came in the ship Triall in 1619.

The earliest documented member of the family being traced here was Perrin Giles who was born in Henrico County in 1715. The identity of his parents has not been authenticated, however, a history of the Giles Family contained in the book My Virginia Kin by Blanch Hamlett Baldrige states that although "...No documented proof has been found showing that William Giles was father of Perrin Giles 1715/88... family tradition ... from three separate branches ... substantiates the family belief ... " that this was so.

The William Giles mentioned above was born about 1684 in Henrico County and was the eldest son of William and Bethany Knowles Giles. The elder William was born about 1650 and died in 1694 and his wife Bethany was the only daughter of Capt. John Knowles who died in 1676 in Henrico County. (A great grandson of William and Bethany Knowles Giles was William Branch Giles, a close friend of Thomas Jefferson and Governor of Virginia from 1827-30.)

As was previously stated, the relationship of Perrin Giles to the above persons is based on family tradition and documentary proof is lacking. However, it should be noted that a witness to the will of the elder William Giles was an Elizabeth Perrin, which might tend to indicate a connection between the two Williams and Perrin Giles. Nevertheless, the line can be authenticated from Perrin to the present day.

PERRIN GILES
(1715-1788)

Perrin Giles was born about 1715 in Henrico County, Virginia. His wife's first name was Lucy but her last name is unknown.

Records indicate that in "Henrico Co., Va. South Side" (now Chesterfield) in 1736 he paid a debt with tobacco.

On January 12, 1746 he patented 156 acres adjoining land which he already owned in what was then Henrico County and on May 3, 1754 he is mentioned in the Chesterfield County Records in connection with 100 acres on Tomahawk Creek.

Perrin moved to Buckingham County sometime after 1756. Most of the Buckingham County records were burned in 1869 and so little is known of his sojourn in that area. He had moved to Amherst County by July 4, 1767 however for on that date the following deed is recorded there:

Indedture of Perrin Giles of Amherst in consideration of 5 shillings in hand paid by William Parks for joint engagement in a Bond with Perrin Giles to pay McPherson & Minzies 432:12:4 before July 1769. Perrin Giles delivers to Parks one negro woman Sall, 2 feather beds, furniture and five head of cattle. Agreed that if Perrin Giles pay the above amount before any damage to Wm. Parks, these presents and everything contained therein shall be void 4 July 1767.

Giles also delivered a sorrel mare to Parks and the transaction was recorded on Sept. 7, 1767.

The Amherst County Personal Property Tax Records for 1783 show Perrin with seven whites and three slaves.

A 1779-deed from Ballenger & David Wade to Perrin Giles and the 1787 tax records for Amherst County show that Perrin owned 200 acres of land and five slaves.

Two other land deeds signed by Perrin and Lucy Giles are on record in Amherst County; one on June 6, 1785 and another on May 8, 1788.

The Amherst County Court records dated March 3, 1777 contain a report dated Feb. 1, 1777 "... of a way from Perrion Giles on Indian Creek into the Road that Leads by Maple Run Church..."

Perrin Giles died in 1788 in Amherst County, Virginia.

The children of Perrin and Lucy Giles were as follows:

1. Perrin Giles, Jr. - Amherst County Tax records indicate that he lived in that county as late as 1788 when he sold 100 acres of land in Amherst Parish to James Yelton. He apparently moved to Campbell County sometime after that year for on April 23, 1801 he married Elizabeth Wright and on Nov. 10, 1806 he married Sarah Dickey in that county. He served in the Revolutionary War.
2. William Giles - He was probably born in Chesterfield County. William served in the Revolutionary War, following which he lived in Buckingham County where he married Margaret ? . His taxes are recorded in Amherst County from 1786 until 1825 when he probably died. After that year they are in Margaret's name until 1832.
3. Josiah Giles - Born 1752, Died 1837, Married Patsey Abbott.
(See next generation -- Giles Family)
4. John Giles - He petitioned for a ferry in Amherst County in 1775 and served in the Revolutionary War. In 1803-04 he purchased 100 acres in Lexington Parish, twelve miles southwest of Amherst Courthouse. He still owned this land at his death in 1817.

5. Rebecca Giles - She may have been a daughter of Perrin Giles.
She married Josiah Davidson in 1788.

JOSIAH GILES
(1756-1837)
PATSEY ABBOTT GILES
(1772-18 ?)

Josiah Giles, the son of Perrin and Lucy Giles was born in 1756 in Chesterfield County, Virginia. When Josiah was quite small his father moved to Buckingham County and by 1767 the family had moved to Amherst County.

Josiah together with his brothers John and William served in the Revolutionary War. The following account of his service is taken from Josiah's application for a pension for his service which is in the National Archives and which was printed in Amherst County Virginia In The Revolution:

...served 3 mos. under Capt. Jacobs guarding prisoners Albemarle Barracks, Col. Burley & Major Meredith commanded; 2nd tour under Capt. Richard Ballenger; 3 mos. under Capt. John Christian & Gen Lawson, at Richmond, Hobb's Hole, Bottom's Bridge, Chickahominy; 3 mos. under Capt. John Phillips; 5th tour, his father's wagon being impressed by Col. Gabriel Penn, he was assured by said Penn that if he went with the wagon it would answer a tour of duty; tour included Siege of York Town. Substituted for Robert Hudson one tour.

Josiah is not listed in the Amherst County Personal Property Tax Records after 1787 so he apparently left the area in that year.

The Buckingham County Surveyor's Platt Book shows that on March 20, 1793 "...290 acres of land lying in the County of Buckingham on each side of Fish Pond Cuts (Creek) and on both sides of Beard's and Burnette's roads..." were surveyed for Josiah Giles. This land was in what is now Appomattox County and the exact dates on which he bought and later sold it are not known.

He was married to Patsey Abbott in Buckingham County on August 15, 1793 by Rev. Wm. Flowery. She was born about 1772. At some later date

they settled in Prince Edward County where they lived out the remainder of their lives.

In Sept. 1832 in Prince Edward County

Josiah Giles presented his petition (to the court) for a pension which was sworn to in court by him with a certificate of Philip Mathews and Regin Parker annexed certified by James McDearman a justice of the peace. And the said court do hereby declare this opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting interrogation prescribed by the War Department that the aboved named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier and served as he stated.

Josiah was placed on the Pension Roll on June 21, 1833 and continued to receive his pension until his death on July 16, 1837 in Prince Edward County. In August 1837 the Prince Edward County Court decreed that

Josiah Giles having departed this life and no one having applied for administrator on his estate the court doth order that Charles Woodson Sherrif of the County take in possession of said Giles estate and administer the same according to law.

Following his death his widow Patsey was awarded a soldier's widows pension on her application which she filed on Feb. 17, 1840 at which time she was 68 years old.

The known children of Josiah and Patsey Giles were as follows:

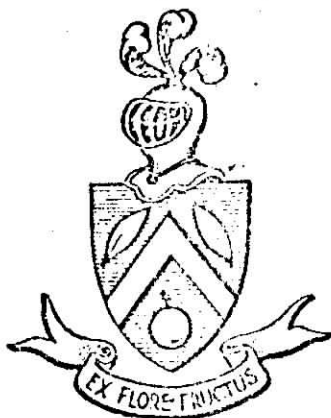
1. Mary T. Giles - Born April 15, 1802 , Died June 1882, Married Edward Wooldridge on Dec. 24, 1831. (See Wooldridge Family)
2. Josiah Giles, Jr.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

GILES FAMILY

1. Baldrige, Blanch Hamlett, My Virginia Kin, The Press-Journal Publishing Co., Strawberry Point, Iowa.
2. Baber, Lucy Harrison Miller & Williamson, Hazel Letts, Marriages Of Campbell County 1782-1810.
3. Buckingham County Surveyor's Platt Book.
4. Prince Edward County Marriage Bonds 1754- 1850.
5. Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax Records.
6. Prince Edward County Order Books No:
 23 (1832-1837)
 24 (1837-1841)
7. Sweeny Lenora Higginsbotham, Amherst County, Virginia In The Revolution, C. 1951, J. P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va.

Flournoy Coat of Arms



Ground blue (horizontal lines.)

Chevron white (or silver).

Above the chevron, two "flowers" of walnut tree (catkins).

Under the chevron, one walnut.

(Flowers and nut are also white or silver.)

FLOURNOY FAMILY

The Flournoy family came from the little village of "Flournoy" which is situated between Joinville and Saint Dizier and also which is near Vassy in the province of Champagne in the northeast of France.

The family is first mentioned in 1509 and according to Agnew's French Protestant Exiles, Vol. II, page 270 "...the family of Flournois or Flournoy were early sufferers for their scriptural faith..." They were Huguenots or those early French Protestants whose religious beliefs were based primarily on the teachings of John Calvin (1508-1564). (See "Huguenots" under "Glossary Of Terms".)

LAURENT FLOURNOIS (LAURENCE FLOURNOY), THE HUGUENOT
(15? - ?)

Laurent Flournoy, the earliest Flournoy for whom a record has been found, was a Huguenot although his older brothers Claude and Nicholas and his sister all remained members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Following the massacre of the Huguenots by the Duke of Guise at Vassy in 1562 Laurent left his home at Attan Court, Champagne and his house was sold following his flight. Exactly where he went is not known but following the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Protestants which occurred ten years later on August 24, 1572 he fled to Geneva, Switzerland where some members of the family still reside.

Laurent Flournoy married Gabrielle Mellin of Loyns, France and had at least two sons:

1. Jean (John) Flournoy - born in 1574. See next generation.
2. Gideon Flournoy. Some of Gideon's descendants settled in England and held appointments of responsibility under King George I.

Other than the above nothing more is known of Laurent Flournoy.

JEAN (JOHN) FLOURNOY
(1574-16 ?)

Jean Flournoy, the son of Laurent and Gabrielle Mellin Flournoy, was born in 1574 probably in Geneva, Switzerland. He married Francis Mussard and they had at least one son, Jacques (James) who was born in 1608.

JACQUES (JAMES) FLOURNOY
(1608 - 16 ?)

Jacques Flournoy, the son of Jean and Francis Mussard Flournoy, was born in 1608 probably in Geneva and married Judith Puerari. They had at least two children, Jacques and Jacob.

1. Jacques Flournoy was born in 1657. In some official capacity he assisted the French refugees who continued to pour into Geneva after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and he left

an account of the emigration in his manuscript collection which still survives in Geneva. He was the father of Jean Jacques (John James) Flournoy, born November 17, 1686, who immigrated to Manakintown in what is now Powhatan County, Virginia in 1720, about 20 years after his uncle Jacob came over. John James married Elizabeth, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Buckner Williams and widow of Orlando Jones on June 23, 1720, and died on March 23, 1740. They were the progenators of a large Flournoy family, the descendants of which have not only spread across the country but back across the Atlantic. Two of their sons returned to Geneva and their descendants continue to live there.

Another son of Jacques Flournoy started a manuscript genealogy of the Flournoy family in Geneva in 1732 which also survives and which is the source of much of the known facts of the early members of the Flournoy family.

2. Jacob Flournoy - born January 5, 1663. See next generation.

JACOB FLOURNOY, THE IMMIGRANT
(1663-17 ?)
Martha Morel Flournoy

Jacob Flournoy, the son of Jacques and Francis Mussard Flournoy, was born in Geneva, Switzerland on January 5, 1663 and he married three times.

His first wife was Martha Morel whom he married in Geneva on February 4 or 24, 1685. Both of her parents were French. Their six children were:

1. Magdelene - Married Antoine (Anthony) Trabue in Holland in 1699. Some accounts refer to him as "Sir Antoine Trabue, a Huguenot Nobleman". However, the accuracy of this has not been verified. He was born in 1667-68 and died in January 1724. They immigrated to the Manakin Colony and had the following five children:
 - a. Jacob Trabue
 - b. Anthony Trabue
 - c. Judith Trabue
 - d. Magdelene Trabue
 - e. John James Trabue

Following her husband's death Magdelene married Pierre Chastaine. Her will dated June 2, 1729 and recorded in Henrico Co. when she died in May 1731 names her "Beloved Brother, Francis Flournoy as her Executor.

2. Francis - born in Geneva on Jan. 31, 1687. See next generation.
Died March 1773 in Chesterfield Co., Va.
3. Jacques (James) - born in Geneva on Dec. 14, 1688 and died unmarried in Virginia.
4. Marie - born in Geneva on June 3, 1690. She probably died very young in Geneva.

5. Jeanne-Marie (Mary) - born in Geneva on Jan. 19, 1693 and died in London, England in 1700 about a month or 6 weeks before the voyage to Virginia.

6. Jeanne-Francoise (Jane Frances) - born in Berlin on March 28, 1695. She married Robert Ashurst and died in 1717.

Jacob and Martha Flournoy must have moved to Berlin between Jan. 19, 1693 and March 28, 1695 when their last two children were born. Between 1695 and 1700 Jacob and his family moved to London. His first wife Martha died in either Berlin or in London where his fifth child Jeanne-Marie also died in 1700.

Prior to 1700 Jacob married for the second time but the identity of his wife is not known. They had one daughter but her name is also not known.

In 1700 Jacob Flournoy, then 38 years of age, his second wife, and four children, Francis, Jacques (James), Jeanne-Francoise (Jane Frances) and the baby daughter of his second marriage sailed from London on the ship Peter and Anthony as part of the second of four convoys of French Huguenots bound for Virginia. The passenger list survives and reads as follows:

"List of All ye passingers from London to James River in Virginia, being French Refugees imbarqued in the Ship Ye Peter And Anthony, Galley of London, Daniel Perreau Commander. (Viz't).

.....

Jacob Flournoir, sa feeme 2 garsons and 2 fille
(Jacob Flournoy, his wife, 2 boys and 2 girls)

I Daniel Perreau, Commander of ye above said Vessel, Certified that ye above one hundred and seventy Passengers- French Refugees - were Embarqued in London in my said Ship, men, women and children of several ages, for which said passengers in London to Virginia the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five pounds sterling and have given receipt in England for the same.

5^h Sterling for each man and woman, 50 shillings for children under 12 years of age. Males in all 155, at 5^h a head, 775^h.

Jacob's youngest daughter died at sea during the voyage which took fourteen weeks to make and his second wife died in Virginia about August 1701. He remained a widower for two years and four months until on Thursday, December 9th, 1703 Jacob married a widow named Madeline Prodham who like himself was about 40 years of age. She was a Hollander, born at The Hague, and was the widow of Moise (Moses) Verrueil, a French merchant at Rouen. She made the voyage in the Peter and Anthony with Jacob and in the same passenger list cited above there is listed "...Maize Vernueil, sa femme et cinq enfans..." ("...Moses Verrueil, his wife and 5 children..."). Her father was of the Canton of Berne and her grandfather was a minister of Lausanne.

Both the families of Jacob Flournoy and Moses Verrueil and Madeline his wife appear on a "List of the Refugees who are to receive of ye miller of Falling Creek Mill (now in Chesterfield County) one bushel a head of Indian Meall Monthly as Settled at or about King William Town To Begin in Feb 1700 (1701)."

Jacob Flournoy settled near the eastern edge of Manakin Town in what is now Chesterfield County but was then a part of Henrico. On March 29th, 1705 he was granted 133 acres of land which was the standard allotment for a Huguenot family. The land on which he settled was located on what was called the "Old Hundred Road" near Tomahawk and Swift Creeks. It was also near what was called "Dumpling Branch" so called because of large rocks on its banks in the shape of dumplings.

Jacob had a horror of Catholicism and such a dislike of the tyranny of the French Government that he forbade his children to speak the French language. He made stump speeches in favor of a Republican form of government long before the Revolutionary War. He was well educated and large audiences would gather around him to hear these speeches.

FRANCIS FLOURNOY
(1687-1773)
and
Mary Gibson Flournoy

Francis Flournoy, the son of Jacob and Martha Morel Flournoy, was born January 31, 1687 in Ceneva, Switzerland. As a boy of 13 he was brought by his father Jacob across the Atlantic in the ship Peter and Anthony to the area of Manakintown in what is now Chesterfield County where he grew up, lived out his life, and died.

Some sources say he married Mary Baugh and others say Mary Gibson. The latter is probably correct.

Francis Flournoy became a large planter and a man of substance. The Virginia Land patent books show that "Francis Flournoy, Gent." was granted the following land.

Book No. 10, page 307 - Jan. 2, 1723 - 400 acres on the north side of James River in Henrico County.

Book No. 11, page 307 - Feb. 20, 1723 - 400 acres on the north side of Swift Creek, Henrico County (now in Chesterfield County).

Book No. 12, page 17 - July 9th, 1724 - 400 acres on the north side of Swift Creek, Henrico County (now in Chesterfield County).

Book No. 12, page 18 - July 9, 1724 - 400 acres on the north side of Swift Creek in Henrico County (now in Chesterfield County).

Book No. 12, page 19 - July 9, 1724 - 400 acres on the north side of Swift Creek in Henrico County (now in Chesterfield County).

On July 29, 1749 he gave his "...beloved son-in-law Edward Wooldridge..." 200 acres in the forks of Tomahawk in Chesterfield County. In December 1754 he deeded land to his sons Jacob, Francis, Jr. and James and on September 5, 1755 to Wm. Locket, Jr.

Even after making the above dispositions of land, at the time of his death his will, which was dated April 13, 1770 and recorded March 5, 1773, contained bequests totaling 2,616 acres of land and 12 slaves.

The children of Francis and Mary Gibson Flournoy were as follows (not in order):

1. Mary - married Edward Wooldridge prior to July 29, 1749.
(See Wooldridge family)
2. Sarah - born about 1732, died January 5, 1806. Married William Wooldridge (1728-July 1798) in 1750. He served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War and also held some type of Civil Office during this time. Both periods of service occurred in North Carolina.
3. Jane
4. Martha
5. Jacob
6. William
7. Josiah - died about 1816
8. James - Married Keziah ? and died in 1800. In his will dated June 1, 1795 he names his "...sister Mary Wooldridge's son Edward Wooldridge..." as one of his executors.
9. Francis - died between May 3, 1769 and March 5, 1773. Married Judith ? .
10. Gibson - married Mary Farmer about 1755.

Francis Flournoy, Sr. died in February-March 1773.

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LAND PATENT - LAND GRANT

Land Patent is the correct term for what has been commonly called a land grant. Black's Law Dictionary defines a Land Patent as "A muniment (documentary evidence) of title issued by a government or state for the conveyance of some portion of the public land."

The issuance of Land Patents was a method used by the English and Colonial Virginia governments to induce and encourage settlers to come to Virginia (as well as to the other Colonies) and although some were given for other reasons they were primarily issued on two bases; the head right and the treasury right.

Prior to about 1725 the headright was the method that was primarily used and it consisted of the granting of 50 acres per head for each person brought into the Colony. Under this system a person entering was granted 50 acres if he paid his own transportation, however, if an individual financed the transportation of others to enter, the person paying the cost was allowed the 50 acres. This included the bringing in of indentured servants and for a period, negro slaves.

After about 1725, the treasury right became the primary basis for granting land patents, and it consisted of the granting of land on the basis of the payment of 5 shillings per 50 acres.

Two other conditions had to be met before a land patent became final. The first of these was the requirement for "seating and planting" and the second was the collection of quitrents.

As was previously stated, the purpose of land patents was to encourage the settlement of the land and therefore, in order to be valid, land which had been patented had to be seated and planted within three years or it

would be forfeited. The Act of 1666 stated that "Building an house and keeping a stock one whole yeare upon the land shall be accounted seating; and that cleering, tending and planting an acre of ground shall be accorded planting." Either one or the other fulfilled the requirement, however, it was very loosely enforced and the very minimum performance satisfied the law. One contemporary account stated that in order to comply with the requirement most settlers either "... cut down a few trees and make thereof a hut, covering it with the bark and turn two or three hogs into the woods by it... or ... they fell twenty or thirty trees and put a little Indian corn into the ground among them as they lie and sometimes make a beginning to serve it, but they take no care of their crop..."

The second condition which was necessary to maintain the validity of a land patent was the annual payment of quit rents. Black's Law Dictionary defines a quitrent as "A rent paid by the tennant of the free hold, by which he goes quit and free; that is, discharged from any other rent." Quitrents were paid into the treasury of the Colony on the basis of one shilling per fifty acres annually and were due on the anniversary of the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, i.e., September 29th. Payment was allowed to be in either coin or tobacco, but like the seating and planting requirement its collection was very loosely enforced. The payment of quitrents was abolished by the General Assembly in 1775 in all areas of the state except the Northern Neck.

The Virginia Land Patent Books, which consist of forty-two volumes containing the Patents which were issued beginning with the early days of the Colony, survive and are in the Virginia State Library.

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SERVANT, INDENTURED SERVANT

The following was taken from the Orphans' Court Book, 1677-1739
of Henrico County, Va. by Pauline Pearce Warner:

"A servant was merely a person in the service or employ of another. An indentured servant was a person who was bound by contract to work for another. He might be a master workman, an apprentice, a laborer, a school teacher, etc. An indentured servant had to fulfill the terms of his contract. Today no one can be held in involuntary service.

The word indenture actually applied to the paper on which the contract was written. If there was only one copy it was cut into two pieces along an irregular course. Usually there were two copies that were laid together and the tops irregularly cut.

An indentured servant was not a slave.

These terms are more often misunderstood and misinterpreted than any other words found in Virginia Colonial records.

If a man died and did not leave a will in which he named guardians for his minor sons, the court was by law required to bind them to some responsible person or persons. The master so named might be a brother, a step-father, or other relative, friend, or neighbor. Such a master was held strictly accountable to the court.

A father might indenture or apprentice his son to some other man to learn a profession or trade.

A young man coming to Virginia would frequently indenture himself to an established planter to learn the trade of the planter..."

Persons wishing to come to Virginia or one of the other Colonies but who did not have the money for the passage would often indenture themselves to another in return for the ship's fare. The person coming would agree to work for another for a specified period of time and would give up his head-right to the 50 acres of land to which he was entitled for immigrating. The person paying for the passage would receive the land. This was a very common practice in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and many persons immigrated to North America in this manner.

HUGUENOTS

The Huguenots were those early French Protestants whose religious beliefs were based primarily on the teachings of John Calvin (1508-1564). In England the followers of Calvin were called Puritans; in Scotland, Presbyterians; in Holland, Walloons; and in France, Huguenots.

The term Huguenot began to be applied to the Calvinists in predominately Catholic France about 1560 and in time they grew so numerous as to become a viable political force. From their very beginnings they had been persecuted for their religious beliefs and in an attempt at conciliation the "Edict of January" was issued in 1562. For the first time the existence of "the new religion" was recognized in France and it was given some degree of protection under the law. Six weeks after its promulgation, however, the Duke of Guise committed an unprovoked attack upon an assembly of Protestants who had met for worship in a barn at Vassy, one of the towns of Champagne and 50 to 60 persons were killed. This act perpetrated the First Civil War, which lasted for the next ten months.

Some Huguenots had already fled into exile and many more were to follow during a succession of eight civil wars until peace was finally restored in 1598. It was during this period that the infamous St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of Huguenots occurred. Thousands of Huguenots had gathered in Paris for a public celebration of the marriage of Henry of Navarre, a Huguenot leader, and at a signal on Sunday, August 24, 1572 a general massacre of Protestants began and spread to most of the other cities of France. The number of Protestants killed is variously estimated from 20,000 to 100,000.

Prince Henry escaped and he later succeeded to the throne as King Henry IV of France in 1589. On April 13, 1598 he issued the Edict of Nantes which guaranteed civil and religious rights to the French Protestants and this act started a return to prosperity following 36 years of civil war.

During the reign of King Louis XIV, however, persecutions again became the order, finally culminating in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes on October 22, 1685. This act, which was intended to suppress "heresy", ordered the immediate demolition of all places of worship of the "Protestant Reformed Religion" and prohibited Protestants from assembling in any place for the worship of their religion as well as placing other severe restrictions upon their actions. It also triggered a mass migration out of France of approximately 400,000 of its most skilled artisans and craftsmen.

Most French Protestants had lived along the southeast coast of France with some, mostly Waldensians who were descendants of the members of a Protestant movement which predated Calvin but who were followers of him, dwelling in the northeast provinces which included Champagne. Emigration out of France by the Huguenots for religious reasons had been taking place for about 150 years with some going to French Colonies and others going to other Protestant countries. It was especially heavy after the 1562-1572 massacres but following 1685 the stream of immigrants out of France became a flood.

In 1699 King William III and Queen Mary of England set aside 10,000 acres of land on the south side of the James River in what is now Powhatan County, Virginia, but which was then Henrico County, for the use of French

Huguenot Refugees who had fled France. This land was bounded on the East by Bernard's Creek and on the West by Salle's Creek and was at the end of all of the English plantations which existed at that time. It was formerly occupied by the Monocan Indians who by then were an extinct tribe. Because of this Indian tribe the settlement became known as Manakintown although it was named King William Parish and was sometimes referred to as King William Town. The Huguenots who settled there were exempt from paying taxes for seven years and the land was allotted on the basis of 130 acres per family.

In 1699 an expedition under Philip De Richebourg settled at Manakintown, and in 1700 a fleet under Marquis de la Muce, with Charles Saily as assistant, came to Virginia. Many of these were Waldensians.