

(1804 - Nov. 1858)

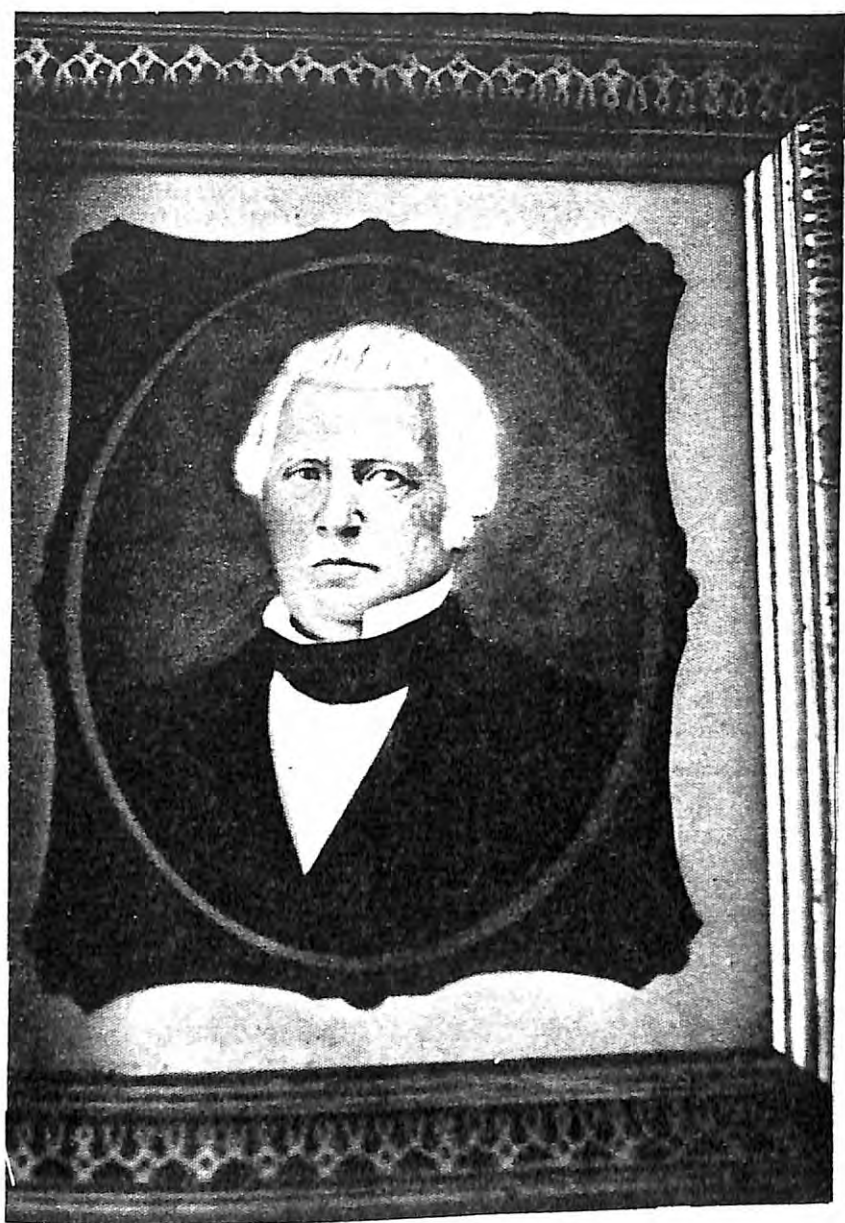
married 1 Feb. 1841

(2 March 1818 - 29 May 1904 Atlanta)

The Rev. Alsop Park Vail Woodward, the husband of Elizabeth Catherine Pope, of Hilton Head Island, S.C. and Bluffton, S.C., Rev. Woodward, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1804, and died on Daufuski Isl. S.C. Nov. 1858. He was descended from Robert Park, and of Thomas Park of Preston and Wethersfield Conn., of Richard Dana, of Cambridge and the Ballard family. Also the Alsop, Paine, Vail, and Stillwell families, all of New England. His Woodward ancestry in America, dates back to 1634, when Richard Woodward at age 45 embarked from Ipswich, England, to Massachusettes, owned and lived on 300 acres now part of Boston. Richards wife Elizabeth, died Oct. 1662. He died Feb. 16, 1665. Rev. Woodward, received his B.A. degree at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. in 1819; and his Master of Arts degree at Union College in 1830. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1818 his Junior year. He was elected, and a member of The Adelpic Society, an honor debating Society, and awarded a certificate by that Society, in 1819. He was also a contemporary of William Seward, (later Lincoln's Secty. of State) at Union College, both being members of The Adelpic Society. They both shared first honors in that Society. A note among family records, states that he and Seward engaged in a debate on the slavery question, however, this data among other records, burned in a fire.

Rev. Woodward was a distinguished Episcopal minister, and was Ordained in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Charleston, S.C., by Bishop Christopher E. Gadsen, in 1840. He had charge of St. Lukes Parish, S.C. and was Rector of the second Chapel of the Cross, Bluffton, S.C. 1840 - 1853 when he retired. He also served Zion Chapel of Ease on Hilton Head Isl. 1839-1853. He was known as a kindly man, and affectionate husband and father. He and Elizabeth had nine children.

---



## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

### WOODWARD.

From an old deed of estate conveyance found in the Archives of the Island Church of Barfleur, Normandy we learn that a family of noted Sea Kings of Flainore A D 912 named Vidarvarde, equipped ten ships for the service of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, that for gallant sea service to said Prince on the Normandy coast, Rnark Vidarvarde head of said family was granted the Demause of Chase, De La Montagne, Val De Saar, Normandy, where the family lived in opulence and high esteem up to the Norman invasion of England (1066).

The name of this ancient Anglo-Norman family up to 1066 was Spelled Du Boisgarde having been translated from Norse spelling to Norman French.

To learn from the research of John Thorpe an authorative Herald of Duddleston Manor, Warwickshire (England) that a Knight and Armlger of said family passed to England in the Garde DuCorps of William the Conquerer (in 1066). That for valorous service at the Battle of Hastings the two Gentlemen At Arms, namely Guilliamme and Richard Du Boisgarde were chartered under Royal seal of the Conqueror William the First, to the Manors of Shevington and Standish County of Lancaster and that in the Deed of Conveyance thereof they had their names Du Boisgarde Anglicized to Wodewarde (or Woodward) such being a literal translation. They had the honor of having their names enrolled among those of the 648 Knights whose names were preserved on the tapestry hung by William the Conqueror in the Battle Abbey which he built to commemorate the Battle of Hastings.

In the Doomsday book or Census taken by the Conqueror the name was Anglicized at first with the spelling Wodeward and Wodward and finally became Woodward, the literal significance of the name being Warden of the Woods or forests.

*among the tenants in chief in Domesday Book was Wodard*

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

Richard Woodward in the year 1415 at the Battle of Agincourt, (Oct. 25, 1415) so notably distinguished himself for great tactical skill and vigor, as to call forth the King's (Henry V, 1415-1422) heartfelt thanks in a speech before the Army at Windsor. At the close of the campaign His Majesty presented the gallant Knight with a shield of gold, bearing the family Arms but with a new motto namely, "Savage et Brave (Gentle and Brave). The Crest also on the shield was changed from the old "Greyhound Sejan" to a Coronet mounted by a Greyhound. The Coronet in Heraldry signifying the Soul of Honor; the Greyhound sign of alertness, vigilance, and fidelity; and the ermine in the upper quarter of the Coat, a sign of Purity in the Magistracy. Recorded at Standish Hall County of Lancaster by Government under Commission called "Herald Visitation" attested at Herald's office Tower of London in the year 1520.

From Armorial Families by Fox-Davies published Edinburgh, Scotland by T. C. and E. C. Jack Publishing Company in 1895 Page 1058- Woodward: "The Reverend John Woodward, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Rector of St. Marys Church, Montrose, uses Armorial bearings, azure on a pale between two Eagles displayed argent. These arms were granted by Cooke, Clarenceux, King of Arms, in the year 1520 to John Woodward of Avon Dassett in the County of Warwick and were confirmed with quarterings in the year 1563 at the visitation of the County by the Deputies of Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms to Thomas Woodward of Butlers Marston <sup>County of Warwick</sup> and since that date no pedigree of the family has been placed upon record at the College of Arms."

3.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

SEACON FALLS, CONN.

Edward Woodward of Shropshire in the early sixteenth century, was the father of Christopher <sup>1</sup> who had four daughters by his first wife Margaret and by his second wife Elizabeth <sup>referred to as Oldbury</sup> Oldbury, had further issue of two daughters and a son <sup>Susan Oldbury</sup> Christopher, <sup>2</sup> who made his home in the County of Surry (near London) and had issue by his wife Catherine Audley of Thomas, William, (Catherine, Susan, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth.) *See Mrs Elizabeth (referred to as Oldbury) Feltham, some 7000*  
*Projector Court of Canterbury, 1620 some 7000*

### CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD

<sup>①</sup> Christopher Woodward came to Virginia in the ship Gifte in 1618. He was at Martins Hundred (The Iron Works) in 1620 and was listed as dead in 1625. The Iron Works was also known as Woodward's Labour.

<sup>2</sup> Christopher Woodward, Westover, Charles City, Burgess of the Assembly convened Jamestown Oct. 16, 1629. He was then 35 years of age; came in 1620 in ship Trial.

#### Land Grants— Abstracts of Virginia land Patents:

4V 77 #263 Christopher Woodward 300 acres 9 November 1635, Appamattox River adjoining the land of Mr. Farrer, due 50 acres for personal adventure, 50 acres for the personal adventure of his wife and 200 acres for transportation of four persons Willian Thomas, Thomas Williams, Richard Burpott, Thos. Jones.

7V 184 #452 Christopher Woodward 350 acres on Appamattox River bounded on north by the river, on the east by land of William Farrer and on the west by the Winding River due as follows:

- 50 acres for his own personal adventure.
- 50 acres for the personal adventure of his late

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

200 acres for the transportation of four persons,  
(names not given)

Surveyed by Harvey March 6, 1656.

Christopher Woodward 600 acres Charles City County 24 August 1637,  
bounded north on Appamattox River, south into the woods, east upon land  
lately belonging to William Barrer, Gent, and west upon Winding River  
150 acres for adventure of self, his wife Margaret and his now wife  
Dorothy Woodward

450 acres for transportation of nine persons, George Bassett, John Franklyn,  
Phillip Thomas, Henry Stevens, Ann Myner, (other names not given).

By 1640 this was Henrico County.

### CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD

The first Woodward to arrive in America was Christopher Woodward in the  
ship Giftie in 1618. He came as an expert in metals and was in charge of the  
Iron Mine which is commemorated as "Woodward's Labor". His son Christopher  
Woodward came in the ship Trial in 1620. His son Thomas later listed Christopher  
twice in obtaining a land grant.

During the great Indian Massacre of 1622, four hundred and twelve Colonists  
were inhumanly butchered in a few hours on Good Friday morning. The first  
Christopher Woodward was at Martins Hundred on the north side of the James River  
some distance below Jamestown; there seventy five men, women and children were  
murdered and many horribly mutilated. Christopher Woodward was listed among the  
slain. Alert now, musters were formed, the brave and resourceful were commissioned  
to lead groups of free men and bonded servants.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

The muster of January 25, 1624 lists Christopher Woodward, his muster Shirley Hundred (some miles above Westover in Charles City County) gives age 30 in Trial 1620; his muster in 1629 gives age 35 in Trial 1620. In 1625 there is a record of his "nowe dwelling house" at Shirley Hundred and wife Margaret. He was a Burgess of Westover in 1629. On March 6, 1636 there was surveyed for Christopher Woodward 350 acres of land on Appamattox River, bounded on the north by the river, on the east by land of William Farrer and on the west by the Winding River due as follows:-

- 50 acres for his own personal adventure
- 50 acres for the personal adventure of his late wife Margaret
- 50 acres for the personal adventure of his now wife Dorothy and
- 200 acres for the transportation of four persons, Wm. Thoms, Thomas Williams, Richard Burpott and Thos Jones. This was increased to 600 acres in 1637.

From these Headrights we have a meager glimpse of Christopher Woodward's married life. Apparently his first wife Catherine had died before 1625; his second wife Margaret before November 9, 1635 and he had married Dorothy before March 6, 1636.

Richard Wilkinson patented a hundred acre tract August 29, 1633 which he conveyed to "Doroty; the daughter Woodward" as dower upon her marriage. This hundred acre tract was where Thomas Woodward located when he fled England in 1649.

Christopher Woodward of Lambet Surry (near London) England had three wives, first Catharine, daughter of Thomas Audley of London by whom he had children: Catharine Susan, Mary. Also Thomas born 1605, William born 1611; Anne and Elizabeth.

By wife Margaret, sons Christopher born 1633, died 1665 and George born 1635.

By third wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Wilkinson, a son Samuel 1637-1680.

Christopher Woodward (1633-1665) had a son George who patented 2000 acres of

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

SEACON FALLS, CONN.

land in 1677, "two thousand acres of land lying and being upon the northeast side of Dyascund Swamp in James City County in the parish of Wimbleton."

This George had four sons, Lancelot born 1685; John born 1692; George and Samuel.

In 1734 all four had their plantations in that small part of Wilmington (or Wimbleton) parish which lay in the northeast of Diascum or (Warrenigh) creek which 20 years later was merged with Blissland parish.

Lancelot Woodward 650 acres, John Woodward 650 acres, George Woodward 350 acres, Samuel Woodward 350 acres. (note total of 2000 acres.)

Lancelot Woodward married Elizabeth Cocke daughter of William Cocke and became the ancestor of most of those Woodwards presently living in Virginia. Lancelot died in 1750 at a ripe old age.

Samuel Woodward born 1657, son of Christopher Woodward and Dorothy Wilkinson; owned in 1704 the 600 acres originally granted Christopher Woodward in 1657. In 1690 he married Sarah who inherited 1300 acres from her father Robert Holloway. They had a son Samuel. When Samuel Sr., died in 1704 his widow married John Sturdivant. At that time Samuel Jr., sold his 1/5 of 1300 acres and moved to Boston, Mass. The Maine Woodwards are descended from this Samuel Woodward.

Of Christopher Woodward and Catherine Audley's children, Mary married the Huguenot Roger Fountain who established a colony on Cape Fear River (N. Carolina); she died shortly after arrival. Their two sons Roger and Robert and daughter Mary moved to Virginia. Roger Fountain Sr., became demented and became a Missionary to the Indians.

William (the London Merchant) sent his three sons to Maryland and established the Maryland line of Woodwards at Woodwardville, Anne Arundel County, —



## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

Mr. William Woodward, 2100 acres New Kent Co., 25 Feb. 1664, N. side of Yorke Riv. beg. at mouth of Mr. Johns Cr. running up the river, including a neck of sunken ground & C to a creek nere against Capt. Bassetts now dwelling house, which creek in the lower bound of land of Mr. Samuel Snead Sr., whereon he now lives, thence E. S. E. & C said land was purchased by said Woodward of Cocks Coeske, Queen of Pomunke, 27 Sept. 1664. Upon desire of the said Queen that the said Woodward might seats upon the said land by her assigned and sett over to him the said Woodward. It was accordingly granted by order of the Governor and Council dated 24 November 1664. This William Woodward also had a daughter Martha who married Gideon Macon. After the death of Gideon she married a second time to Nathaniel West her cousin. They had one child Unity West who married William Dandridge. Martha's daughter Martha by her first husband Gideon Macon, married Orlando Jones; her daughter Frances married Colonel John Dandridge. Their daughter Martha married John Parke Custis and was the ancestors of the Custis family and the Lee family. After the death of Mr. Custis she became the wife of George Washington (First President of the United States;) who adopted her son and daughter and called the son George Washington Parke Custis. Mary Anne Randolph Custis was the only one of the four children of Mary Lee Fitzhugh and George Washington Parke Custis who lived past infancy. She was born "Arlington House" in 1808, which was built by her father, and was to inherit possessions accumulated by three generations of her family but she married Robert Edward Lee on his graduation from West Point in 1831. Arlington House became Federal Property in 1864 and became a cemetery for Federal soldiers. She died in 1873 just three years after the death of her famous husband General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate States.

# JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

## Thomas Woodward

Thomas Woodward born 1609, died 1677, son of Christopher Woodward and Catharine Audley, was a violent Royalist who had been assayer of the London Mint. He was dismissed in 1649 by Bradshull, President of the Council of State because of his opposition to Parliament (Cromwell). He came over to Virginia in 1649 vowing that he would never see England again until his Majesty's return from Exile (Charles I was beheaded Jan. 29, 1649, and his son Charles II was in exile.) Woodward was the founder (1642) of the science of Mineralogy. He first settled on Pagan Creek, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; had large land holdings in Virginia and was the first surveyor General of Carolina, where he also had several large land Grants. General Court March 20, 1663, Thomas Woodward constituted sole surveyor of Carolina, order of Sir William Berkley, Governor of Virginia and Carolina General Court June 1, 1661, authority from the county of Albermarle in the Province of Carolina, William Drummond and Thos. Woodward to treat about cessation (of tobacco planting) with Maryland. Isle of Wight Court records Nov. 10, 1666 deposition of Thomas Woodward age 61 (died April 12, 1667) from Thomas Woodward to Robert Harris for life of Robert Harris and his son Robert Harris, conveying said Woodward's dwelling house and the plantation Philip Hanford lately lived on 100 acs.

Thomas Woodward B 1606 D 1677. Royalist, Assayer London Mint. { H 37 F }  
(1619-1660.) November 1652 James Pylan member from Isle of Wight expelled as an abettor of Thomas Woodward in his mutinous and Rebellion Declaration:

(Note— He was dismissed as assayer Nov. 1661; <sup>assayer</sup> was assay master 1665)

son Thomas, died interstate Jan 1680.)

? V 247-1652 Thomas Woodward who was a violent Royalist, who had been assayer to the London Mint was dismissed in 1649 by Bradshull, president of the Council of

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

State because of his opposition to Parliament, who had come over to Virginia vowing that he would never see England again until his Majesty returned from exile.

Among the immigrants to Virginia during the Colonial period was Thomas Woodward, Loyalist, who came over in 1649; had large land holdings in Isle of Wight and Gloucester Counties, Va., and was first surveyor General of Carolina (where 3 large grants.) Circuit Court of Isle of Wight, Va; Will Book 2, page 155, Will of Thomas Woodward dated Oct. 5, 1677, recorded Oct. 9, 1677 mentions son Thomas, giving him all the land at Blackwater; also daughter Katherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Rochell, Philerita, and son John, and "my son Johns children in England" if any, son Thomas and daughter Philerita executors. Will Book 2, part 2, page 51, Feb. 9, 1680, Katherine Woodward on behalf of her son John Woodward, next brother to Thomas asks for administration on the estate of Thomas Woodward.

Division of the estate of Thomas Woodward Senior, Oct. 9, Dec. 1681 among Mrs. Katherine Woodward, The Children, Mrs. Philerita Giles and Thomas Woodward. Will Book 2, page 259—Katherine Woodward dated April 17, 1684 recorded June 9, 1684 whole goods to living children Katherine, Elizabeth, Mary, John and Rachael.

JAMES W. WOODWARD  
BEACON FALLS, CONN.

LAND GRANTS TO THOMAS WOODWARD AND FAMILY.

Thomas Woodward 100 acs. lower parish of Isle of Wight County 24 Sept 1659  
adj. to E.S.E. parts of land of Thomas Jones and lately purchased by sd Woodward  
bounded with land patented to Captain John Upton, Capt. John Moore and sd Jones.  
Trans of 2 persons Jane Price and Mary Grimes. (This was on Pagan Creek.)

Katherine Woodward and Philerita Woodward her daughter 750 acs. on West side  
of Paspetauke River beg. at a point above the mouth of a large creek falling into  
said river— 25 Sept. 1665. Transportation of 15 persons, Fra. Ost, Jno Carnell,  
Mary Wall, Alice Jeffry, Jno Newton, Christian Green, Jno Barnwell, Mary Taylor,  
Robert Cox, Ja. Johnson, Ja. Corke (or Cocke) Rich. Harman, Tho West, Jno Smith,  
Tho Turnell, (This is now in North Carolina near Elizabeth City).

Thomas Woodward Senior and Thomas Woodward Junior his sonne 2500 acs. on the  
n side of Paspetauke River beg. at the head of the eastermost br. of Araneus Cr.,  
toward the head of the North River, 25 Sept. 1663 Trans 50 pers— Eliz. Elaerton,  
Ipher Davis, Richard Marr, Edw. Rycroft, Ben. Green, Tho Patman, Jno. Brathwite,  
An. Bring, Wm. Lovet, Mary Spencer, Jno Hollum, Rich. Wyatt, Mohan Hogan, Kat. Radlin  
Jno. Rich, Robt. Chambers, Tho. Hamton, Wm. Lenox, Row. Denson, Rob. Shepard, Sil. W  
Jno. Barker, Hum. Chapman, Tho Beffin, Ja. Murdah, Geo Petit, Tho. Gilnett,  
Leo Hathorne, Wm. Thomas, Rob. Walters, Jno Simpson, Jno. Partridge, Tho. Carver,  
Jeff Mumford, Mary Cross, Jno Olton, Rich. Hamond, Rich. James, Mary Simons,  
Alex Frixell, Wm. Hazelwood, Wm. Fasil, Tho Clement, Arspet Korstine, Dan. Fenny,  
(This is now in North Carolina, near Camden.)

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

SEACON FALLS, CONN.

Thomas Woodward Senior and Thomas Woodward Junior—2000 acs. on W. side of Chowanoke River beg. 50 poles below the small creek which is at the lower part of the old Indian Towne, running W. S. W. 25 Sept. 1665. For Trans. 40 persons, Humph. Pawle, Tho. Pryar, Ann Suttan, Robt. Black, Arthur Holden, Jacob Browne, Symon Pritchard, Esckiel Williams, Wm. Miller, Wm. Holden, Robt. Corver (or Carver), Jno. Stavenson, Arth. Wyn, John Hamlin, Ypher Woodward, twice, Tho. Marshall, John Bird, Robert Hancock, Peter Dennis, twice, Elis. Jemer, Sarah Marshall, Peter Janson, Ester Ruke, Mich. Talin, Tho. Richmond, Tho. Parin, Samel Moses, Steph. Persian, Samel Henry. (This is in Bertie County North Carolina. There is a village of Woodard there that none of the present inhabitants know how it got its name.)

John Woodward 500 acs. Gloucester Co. 17 May 1655. Bounded on N. & N. E. side with Pyanketank Riv. and S. E. upon Abraham Moon, Trans 10 persons: Thomas Barrett, Roger Mallery, John Wale, Edmund Lenny, Teague Ottamon, Roger Donouge, Tho. O. Morpher, Daniel Beane: Relinquished the rights to make good a patent for Col. Lee's children viz Wm. and Hancock Lee. This was Col. Richard Lee.

Petition of John, son of Thomas Woodward November 1661. To be put in possession of the house and office of Assay Master of the Mint held by his father till the late troubles (dismissed Oct. 23, 1649) wishes to keep the office untill he returns or if he be dead to have grant of it himself. Petition granted July 1662. The king to the wardens of the mint Hampton court July 12, 1665. The office of Assay Master in the Mint being vacant by the death of John Woodward and absence of Thomas Woodward his father who if alive is at some plantation on York river in Virginia. John Brattle is to exercise the office during the absence of Thomas Woodward with a fitting allowance. John Woodward, son of Thomas Woodward Sr., had come to Virginia with his father in 1649; had returned to England when the monarchy was restored and became Assay Master. He died in 1665. Indications are that his wife

Notes 12 10

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

SEACON FALLS, CONN.

### DOCTOR HENRY WOODWARD

Henry Woodward, son of John Woodward, and grandson of Thomas Woodward Sr., had come to Virginia with his father in 1649; had married Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Yeardley of Lynnhaven Parish, Virginia, and Sarah Offley the widow of Adam Thorowgood, (see Thorowgood-Yeardley). They had a son Francis. Born 1657. Henry Woodward returned to England with his father where he completed his education and became a surgeon. He returned to Virginia before 1665, to his wife and son Francis who were living with Francis Yeardley.

In August of 1663 Captain William Hilton of Barbodos headed an expedition which explored all that territory from Albermarle Sound to Georgia which is commemorated by "Hilton Head" at present Beaufort, S. C. As the result of his discoveries the Barbodian planters made a settlement in May 1664 on the Charles River (present Cape Feare River). Colonel John Yeamans and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Sanford were of great assistance to the proprietors in the enterprise. Sanford became Secretary and Yeamans Lt. General and Governor. He was Knighted Baronet Jan 12, 1664.

In 1665 Yeamans organized an expedition of Barbodians to explore the coast of Carolina to select a site for a second colony. Early in November 1665 the fleet consisting of a fly boat of 150 tons, a small frigate and a sloop reached the mouth of the Charles (Cape Feare) River; during a gale in entering the river the fly boat stranded and was destroyed. All aboard including Sir John reached shore but the greater part of the provisions, clothes, arms, powder and other stores were lost.

The settlers at Charles River were in such needy condition that Yeamans sent the sloop to Virginia to secure provisions for them, and himself returned to Barbodos in the frigate. Before leaving he directed that should the sloop miscarry in its voyage to Virginia, the vessel of Captain Edward Stanyarne then in the harbor but bound for Barbodos should be hired by Sanford for his use in making the exploration, in case Captain Stanyarne returned before the sloop.

13

**JAMES W. WOODWARD**  
SEACON FALLS, CONN.

In Virginia two gentlemen adventurers who were also cousins, Henry Woodward who had recently arrived from London and Thomas Giles, boarded the sloop and joined the expedition. On its return voyage from Virginia the sloop was wrecked on Cape Lookout and two of its men lost. While returning from Barbados Captain Stanyarne became deranged and jumped overboard and was drowned. The vessel in charge of the survivors reached Charles River in due season and Sanford assumed charge thereof and started out June 14, 1666 to explore the lower coast (He returned July 12, 1666 to Charles River and at once addressed a letter to the Lord Proprietor which treats fully of the expedition) in a vessel of fifteen tons and a small shallop of three tons in which he placed Ensign Brayne and a crew of two. Sanford had a vessel but no Captain or anyone skilled in navigation. He was accompanied by several gentlemen and other inhabitants of Clarendon County, seventeen in number and two of the ships men and a boy, a party of twenty one. Aboard was Thomas Giles and Henry Woodward a "Chirurgion", who says Sanford, "had before I sett out assured me of his resolution to stay with the Indians if I think convenient." In his report Captain Sanford describes the vast expanse of green marsh stretching away on every side resembling a rich Pararie, the rivers and innumerable creeks fringed with oak, cedar, Jasmine and myrtle, and the banks of oyster shells. They explored down the coast to the site of present Charleston, S. C., and Edisto Island where among the natives who came to see the strange ship and white visitors was a figure familiar to some on board, an Indian by the name of Shadoo who had met the expedition of Captain Hilton some three years before and had gone to Barbados with him. Captain Shadoo could speak English and invited Captain Sanford to visit his village to the south.

Eventually they entered the harbor at Port Royal (Beaufort) S. C., where the French protestant Huguenots once had set up a colony which was destroyed by the Spaniards who set up a mission (Santa Elena) and garrison until driven off by Sir Francis Drake.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

Four of the company, Lt. Harvey, Lt. Woory, Mr. Thomas Giles and Mr. Henry Woodward went with Shadoo. They were received not by the Cassique himself but by a female with gladness and courtesy. They returned the next morning with great commendations of their entertainment. They were surprised to see still standing "a fair wooden cross" which was a relic of the Spanish settlement three years before. All about the village were fields of corn and the landscape was fruited with peach, and fig trees and grape vines.

The Cacique of Santa Elina, Niquesalla was anxious for the English to settle here for he wanted protection for his people against the wild inland Indian tribes, including the "Man-Eating" Westos. As a pledge for the much desired return of the English to settle, the Indian Chief insisted on turning his nephew over to the English as a hostage, to be brought back when they came to settle. The next day the Indians prepared a feast of venison. Henry Woodward had volunteered to stay here among the Indians "In the room of the Caciques nephew" that is as a hostage. The two young men, that is the Englishman and the Indian nephew of the Chief stood up together beside Captain Sanford and the uncle in the presence of all the assembled Indians. The Captain asked the relatives of the Indian whether they were willing for the boy to go with him. They all assented. Then he delivered Henry Woodward formally to the Cacique and told the Indians he would require him at their hands when he returned. The Englishman was now pushed to the center of the days events. The Chief escorted him to his own high seat in the Council House and sat him on the throne before the Indians and the English visitors. Then he had him lead outside and pointed out the field of corn that had been allotted to him, and there were other emoluments embodied in a woman, for the Chief brought to him his niece Tu Que La Que the sister of his hostage nephew and presented her to him as a handmaiden, to tend and dress his food and be affectionate to him and to teach him the Indian language. Henry knew of the Indian custom of giving a squaw to a visiting stranger they wished to



## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

Captain Sanford, after promising to return in ten moons, completed the ceremony by giving Dr. Henry Woodward formal possession of the whole country from latitude 36 north to 29 south and west to the South Seas, to hold for the Lord Proprietors and England.

This was July 7, 1666. Captain Sanford lost no time in sailing away. Henry sat paralyzed until Tu Que La Que touched his arm and nodded gently toward their hut, he meekly hoisted his bundle of clothing and his surgeon's chest to his shoulder and went with her. Before the hut the fire was already going and two clay pots simmered by the coals. She spread a rush mat on the ground and sat the pots on the mat and squatting on her heels at one end summoned him with a look to the other. Henry resented her commanding looks and resolved not to truckle to this female dominance, nevertheless he came and sat on his heels opposite her, sniffing continuously at the food, which was a concoction of maize and preserved meat. She ate her supper with solid satisfaction smiling at him whenever she caught his glance. He tasted some of the thick mess of maize cooked with bear's grease but gave up in disgust. He added slow starvation to the list of deaths that menaced his existence. She sensed his distress but did not grasp the cause. She pressed more food upon him, brought him a drink of sassafras tea and a fan to brush the mosquitos away; seeming to fear that he was dissatisfied with her.

Realizing that he would have need of a Pocahontas before he was out of this mess and here was an ally if only he could secure her loyalty, Henry looked at her attentively seeing the black hair, flat face and slant eyes, she was not so very homely as squaws go, her heavy lustreless hair swung with its own weight as she moved off with her smooth secretive steps on those sturdy legs. She brought back pipes and tobacco, sat down submissively by his side. From under the scant strands of moss and the animal toothed necklace, her full brown breasts came out with innocent provocation. They smoked for sometime together in silence. Henry would have relaxed and enjoyed the twilight but for the discomforting thought - the next move, just what was expected of him, there was a glint of expectancy in her eyes. What would an Indian do? He was in a panic.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

pacing before the hut he realized that England and the future colony depended on his correct action and he must not offend. He slipped thru the door, moved cautiously about the darkness until his shin hit something which his hands told him was horizontal and wooden and neatly spread with mats. The grueling dilemma was solved for him by Tu Que La Que who came softly in the door and closed it behind her.

The hut not only looked like an oven but felt like one. Henry's head buzzed as he stepped out in the morning cool, while the village still slept and he went barefoot down to the creek and plunged in. Drying himself in the breeze, he hesitated before dressing, decided to only put on his breeches, this much was necessary out of regard for his position as tenant of Carolina. When he returned to the hut, Tu Que La Que had the fire going and was putting the inevitable ground maize in the pot, but as she reached for the bear's grease, he seized her arm, shook his head and pointed to the calabash filled with fresh water. She meekly substituted the water, and Henry felt satisfied that he was to start at once teaching her to dress his food in the English fashion. There were other adjustments; he was bound he would not eat raccoon, ducks or conies stewed with their guts still in them, barbecue was different, the cooked flesh could be torn from fish, alligators and small animals so cooked. The loose dirt of the cabin floor harbored fleas which he could not stand and he insisted the floor be covered with pine needles in the English fashion of straw.

There were practical advantages to his domestic arrangement. He was here to promote the Chief's friendship and learn the language. A native woman can teach a man more of her language in one night than a schoolmaster could in a week. Henry spent his time hunting, fishing and exploring with Shaddo and Womony, learning the Indian ways of life as well as their medicines and language. Henry was pleased with his increasing skills, he now wore a breechcloth like the others and covered his body with bear's grease to protect him from the sun, chigoes and mosquitos. In the evenings he went home to Tu Que La Que, now big with child. Month after month passed while he waited for the return of the promised English settlers, but the Spanish came first.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

To distant St. Augustine in Florida, the word had passed of the young doctor's presence and of the English intentions. The Spanish Captain Marques arrived in a large Perianger. They came up the inland channel between the mainland and the golden Isles along the Florida, Georgia and Carolina coast, and back the same way they took their captive to St. Augustine, their Capitol. The trip was pleasant and comfortable. Henry saw some of the Spanish Empire on the many stops they made. He could not speak Spanish and did not understand the Indians as their speech was different from that he had learned from Tu Que La Que.

Henry garbed in skins acquired at Santa Elena, and an old Spanish coat lent him by the soldiers, appeared before Don Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega who thru an interpreter asked what he was doing in the Dominions of the Most Catholic King. Bowing low, Henry said "Your Excellency, as to the claim of the Catholic King to Guale, I do not know, I myself have settled Santa Elena under grant from my sovereign, Charles the Second of England and at the instance of the Honorable Lord Proprietors, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir George Carteret, Knight Vice Chamber of his Majesty's household, the Duke of Albemarle, Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other nobles of the King whose Lieutenant I am. If your Excellency feels there is a conflict of claims, I suggest you confer with the Honorable Gentlemen that the matter may be settled as between two great Christian Nations."

It was a long time before he saw much of St. Augustine as they threw him immediately into a dark, damp dungeon. When he was freed eventually he was allowed much liberty in the role of physician and healer, while in St. Augustine Henry treated many Spaniards and the local Timucuan Indians.

One day he was called upon to treat a festering wound in the neck of a young Creek Indian who had been captured by the Timucuan and sold to the Spanish. He was laboring on the fort the Spanish were building of Coquino rock. Henry extracted a flint arrow head from the neck of young Chief Bramins of Apalachicola, and nursed him back to

JAMES W. WOODWARD  
BEACON FALLS, CONN.

about the falls of the Chattahoochee River, as well as Bremen's friendship. Henry traveled freely thru the country about St. Augustine, visiting Spanish Missions and saw how the Indian regarded the Catholic religion. He saw some of the Missions in ruins only the Coquino rock walls standing and these being used by the Indians as camps on their visits to the coast, were being filled with oyster shells and rubbish from their campfires.

Due to Henry's work as a healer, he rose in the esteem of the local priests and Governor. While in St. Augustine, Henry embraced the Catholic religion and was baptized by Fray Benito. Dr. Woodward had now about resigned himself to the ease of his life in St. Augustine. The delicious warmth of the sun, which slowly eats away the will to be brisk about the world's business, he was content. Suddenly one night an English privateer, preying on the Spanish settlements, descended on St. Augustine and he escaped to the English ship which was a simple feat in all the confusion and looting. The vessel under command of the doughty Captain Robert Searles, was quick away with its treasure. Henry Woodward signed on as surgeon on the pirate ship. He saw a good deal of the pirate's life for several months as they wandered about the tropical seas of the Windward and Leeward Islands, taking prizes without benefit of authority but that of Captain Searles.

A hurricane cut short this precarious roving, it picked up the sturdy vessel and tore it apart; this was August 17, 1669. Miraculously Dr. Woodward was saved, washed ashore with a few of the crew on the Island of Nevis in the leeward group. Luck followed him, here at Nevis after many weeks there arrived an English ship. The Carolina on December 9, 1669, one of the Fleet under Joseph West, bound for Port Royal, the spot where he had once been a hostage, with the first contingent of settlers for whom he had waited in vain four years before. He discovered old friends including Ensign Brayne who he had last seen at Santa Elena on July 7, 1666, Brayne was now Captain of the Carolina. Sir John Yeamans invited Dr. Henry Woodward to join the

(157) 19

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

to England for funds to invest in the enterprise, but as ships for England seldom stopped at Nevis, Henry accepted Sir John's offer. "In our next dispatches to Lord Ashley we will mention that we are taking you with us as a man likely to be of help in maintaining the settlement and we shall recommend that the Proprietors be generous, against that expected generosity you shall draw on my agent Jones for what supplies you need to settle." The Carolina, a frigate of two hundred tons, had a crew of eighteen and some one hundred and fifty settlers, about twenty of these were masters - men of property who had a substantial investment in the venture, bringing provisions and equipment for themselves, their families and their "servants", without which no one was accepted as a settler. These settlers were mostly men and women of a mind but not the required funds to try the new world. The first land sighted was in March in the year 1670 near the Indian village of Kiawah. Henry and Brayne went ashore and found their old friend Shoddo who had news, the old enemies of the Santa Elenas, the Westo Indians had swooped down on the Island two months before and destroyed the village. Neguesalla and Rommond had escaped but Te Que La Que was on the Westo-boo, she was last seen with a young Westo Warrior.

A settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670 but removed to the West bank of the Ashley River a few miles from its mouth in 1671. In 1679 under the government of Colonel West, people were encouraged to move to Oyster Point on a neck of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, Charlestown was founded. It was incorporated in 1683 and called the City of Charleston. Henry fell out with Governor West and remained with Brayne's in the old settlement.

The change of 1671 brought work for Dr. Henry Woodward. Henry had undertaken the essential mission of exploring the neighboring tribes and the country they occupied. He spent six weeks in the woods traveling Indian fashion, making friends with all the petty Cociques along the path, crowning his labors with a firm alliance with the Emperor of the Cufitacheque himself.

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

and shortly returned with a very tall wife Dorcas. They set up housekeeping in his house near Dr. Woodward's one room shack. Brayne then took the Carolina to Barbados. Among the letters sent in the Carolina were two of particular interest to Henry Woodward, one he had written to Sir John Yeomans giving an account of his activities and his obligations to the Baronets agent in Carolina, the other a letter from the Council (in Carolina) to the Lord Proprietors in London which rehearsed his adventures of the past four years, set forth his importance to the survival of the province and concluded by humbly praying the Lords would reward him suitably.

Captain Brayne returned in the early spring after an absence of several months, bringing not only supplies but a shipload of new settlers, the most prominent was the family of John Godfrey, his wife Elizabeth, sons John Jr., Benjamin and Richard. On the next trip, the Carolina brought daughter Mary Godfrey and her husband Robert Brown and Meg, the bond servant of Original Jackson. Original and his wife Millicent had sent to Barbados for a servant to help in the Tavern they planned to open, but the factor at Bridgetown had sent them a poor weasle of a creature, sick or witless or both and besides she was undersized for carrying casks or such heavy work. She was sick and Dr. Henry Woodward was called. When he reached the one room of the Jacksons, he found a small girl with a swollen face very much disheveled from her long trip, her dress had once made some gesture toward style. She had the scurvy. Her name was Margaret Midwinter, so she said and was 13 years old. She had been "spirited" at Gravesend England and sold as a Bond servant. Also, Sir John Yeomans who received a cold official greeting from Governor West, Sir John was the only Landgrave of Carolina actually on the ground and as such automatically became Governor. Sir John questioned Henry Woodward about conditions in St. Augustine and among the neighboring Indians, leaning heavily on him for advice.

It appears that Sir William Berkley, Governor of Virginia, who was also one of the Carolina Proprietors, and Sir John Yeomans were partners in a scheme for outfitting

21-2

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

some private business that needed dainty handling, it would require your going by land to Nausemond in Virginia, a journey that you alone can conduct with reasonable safety" so read Sir John's letter to Henry Woodward. Henry was anxious to make the trip, to rejoin his wife and son and bring them to his new home on Ashley River. He had no news of his relatives in Virginia or they of him since he left there some six years before. He owed Sir John's agent for all the clothing, ammunition and supplies that had been furnished him since leaving Nevis. It had been hard to collect payments for his services as physician during the period of scarcity, however he had hopes the Lords Proprietors would recognize his services to the settlement with some pecuniary reward. It was agreed that Henry would make Sir John his Heir so that if he did not return, part of his debt to Sir John could be paid from his expected bounty from the Proprietors. Sir John on his part, agreed that if Henry returned with success, he could keep his hypothetical estate and in addition be paid a handsome commission.

\*See Henry Woodward's Will of July 17, 1671 and West's letter of Lord Ashley Sept. 3, 1671. \*

Henry's first stop in Virginia was at the plantation of Francis Yeardley where he expected to find his wife and son. His wife Elizabeth Yardley, giving Henry up as dead, had married Edward Hard, who had been transported to Virginia in 1662. Henry and Elizabeth's son Francis married Mary, the daughter of Owen Hayes by whom he had children, Francis Elizabeth and Edward.

Henry kept his headquarters at Nausemond near the Carolina boundary. He obtained terms quite advantageous to Sir John and by Christmas was ready to return. Having been away six months, he found his cabin in bad repair and the Braynes told him that Sir John, fearing he was dead had proved his will. He also learned that the Proprietors had sent him a hundred pounds or more and promised better things. (Ashley's letter of April 10, 1671) Henry found Margaret Midwinter, the Jackson's bond servant, had

22

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

recovered, was in good health and had filled out but was homesick and wanted to return to London.

Sir John was liberal in his commission for the Virginia undertaking, their accounts being balanced, Henry now for the first time since arriving in Carolina had a few coins in his pockets. He resumed his old life of healing. His first draft on his credit was for lumber and the labor of an indentured carpenter to build a decent house.

May 22, 1674 - order to Mr. West signed Craven and others, to let Dr.

Henry Woodward have out of the stores to the value of nine pounds,

being the residue of 100 pounds promised him.

When the house was done, he found it raw and cheerless and his enthusiasm waned.

He asked himself what strange hunger was this that the wilderness awakened and never satisfied. One afternoon he jammed on his hat and sought the Jacksons.

Henry told the Jacksons that he was thinking of getting a servant "some sly person who could dry and powder roots and mix syrups". "If it should meet your wish Original I'd like to buy out the rest of Margaret's time". After some awkward arguments

about a batchelor having a woman servant, an agreement was drawn up by which the Jacksons kept the land granted them for bringing out a servant, and all bills owing Dr. Woodward for professional services to the Jacksons were cancelled, and for the further consideration of a peppercorn, the remaining years of the indenture of Margaret Midwinter belonged to Dr. Woodward. Margaret first objected but soon entered her new life willingly, helping Dr. Henry with his work. One day Dr. Henry asked Meg if she was ready to be married, she replied "of course I am, I'm going on sixteen and most girls are wedded and bedded long before that". Dorcas Brayne supervised the wedding arrangements. The wedding was a great event, all Charleston was there. The Jacksons served a meal of Roast Pork and venison with hominy and grav

Henry Woodward became an Indian trader, living for long periods among the



## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

the Indians.

On December 31, 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward wrote the Earl of Shaftsbury a long letter describing a trip to the Westos from the Earl's plantation at Albemarle Point.

On October 10, 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward the rugged, thick set adventurer set out to negotiate an alliance with the Westos. A party of 10 strange Indians had appeared at the plantation and Henry Woodward was sent for. After "bartering their truck", being unwilling to stay the night yet very desirous for Henry to go with them, Henry Woodward set out on a raw drizzling Saturday afternoon for their camp with the ten Westo Indians. The camp was on the banks of the Westabou River or as it later was known, the Savannah.

Seven days they had walked in the rain so the banquet of native food spread before him was welcome. After the meal, the party took to canoes and the Doctor was rowed upstream for about six miles to a sizeable Indian settlement (near present Augusta, Ga.). There in the chief's house, one white man among so many red, he listened to a long speech by the headmen of the tribe telling about the prowess of the Westos and their desire for friendship with the English. They performed for him all the ceremonies of welcome, they oiled his eyes and "joints" with bear's grease. They sat before him enough food for half a dozen people and that night, weary from his long journey and the incessant hospitality, he slept peacefully among these Indians who were to become his friends and particular charges and with whom the next few very eventful years, his fortunes and those of the infant colony of Charlestown were to be so closely entwined. The Westoes were at war with the Creeks and gave Dr. Woodward a recently captured young Creek boy as a slave.

Dr. Woodward spent several days among the Westoes. He learned that the Westoes traded with the white settlers to the north in Virginia, whence they had come, in deer skins, furs and young Indian slaves, for which in exchange, they got guns, ammunition and cloth. They were the only Indians that had guns. He arranged for the English to

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

trade their guns and cloth for deer skins and furs. The Westoes would become allies of the English against the Spaniards and Indian tribes leagued with the Spanish. In contriving this frontier alliance, he was acting on behalf of the Proprietors of the Colony back in England headed by the Earl of Shaftsbury.

Dr. Henry Woodward <sup>(6)</sup> was the pioneer in making the Savannah an English river. He was a veteran of the new world. He took the Westoes alliance back to Charleston as a shining token.

April 10, 1677, friendly relations having been acknowledged by two powerful nations, the Westoes and Cussatoes, to prevent the interruption of this unity - commerce with them for a space of seven years is prohibited without license.

April 10, 1677. Earl of Shaftsbury appoints Henry Woodward to be deputy for Ashley River (Deputy Lord Proprietor).

April 10, 1677 - Earl of Shaftsbury to Governor and Council of Ashley River, permission for Dr. Henry Woodward to take up a plantation of 2000 acres wherever he may desire.

Warrants for land in South Carolina 1672 - 1680 by Sally.

10 Oct. 1672 - Henry Woodward 150 acres, arriving in first fleet.

3 Jan. 1677 - Henry Woodward and wife Margaret 250 acres.

3 Jan. 1677 - Henry Woodward 2000 acres (Abbapoola Creek, St. John's Island).

8 Sept. 1677 - Pierce Woodward, one of the free men, 150 acres.

This Pierce Woodward was probably the Creek Indian slave given Dr. Woodward by the Westoes and named for Henry's grandfather, Captain William Pierce, a member of the early Virginia Council. Henry Brayne joined Henry Woodward in his search for a suitable piece of land for his plantation. They sent word to Shoddo, paddling southward, they entered the country of the Stone Indians and there Shoddo was waiting for them, having come up from the Edisto farther south. Henry knew that the heads of rivers had advantages for either Indian War or Commerce, the three rivers converging in the harbor of Charlestown had already been taken. He at last settled on the

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

headwaters of a Creek that ran like a bone thru an arm of salt marsh. The Creek was small but adequate to move a barge at high tide. 2000 acres, about fifteen miles from town on Abbapoola Creek was his choice.

While Henry was away, the ship "Susan and Jane" came in from New York looking for cargo, and Margaret was gone. She had taken a bundle of Henry's best skins to pay passage, and all her belongings and sailed on the "Susan and Jan" for England. Several months later, the "Three Brothers" came to Charlestown from Barbadoes. The Captain had the news that the "Susan and Jane" when off Hispanola, was taken by a privateer flying the Spanish flag. They stripped the boat and removed the cargo, then in a storm, cut the "Susan and Jane" adrift and let her sink with all on board - Margaret was dead.

Soon after, Henry Brayne was drowned while on a fishing trip. Dorcas Brayne and Henry were left alone. She looked after his wants and he in turn was a father to her brood of young children. The Brayne house was much more comfortable than Henry's one room shack. Henry thought often of marrying Dorcas but didn't get around to it. Anyway, she was very tall and he was rather short in stature.

Dr. Henry Woodward had taken the Westo Alliance back to Charlestown as a shining token, but it did not set happy there. The settlers had an unholy fear of those wild Indians, which spread like a contagion from the panic among the settlement Indians whenever even the name Westo was mentioned. Their relations and their trade were with the nearby tribes and they were irked at the Proprietors for tying up with the distant and fearsome band of Indians. Dr. Woodward became an object of envy because he got his percentages for this trade and the proprietors got the rest. He was definitely tied up with the powers of England, this tended to set him apart. Furthermore, Dr. Woodward, in behalf of the proprietors, opposed the Indian slave trade in which even some of the leading men of the Colony engaged. Dr. Woodward's enemies finally caught him off guard. He discovered that two of the leading men of the

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

Colony, slave traders were off on a mission to the Westoes and suspecting their design, he warned his Indian friends that if they did not look out, they might find themselves sold into slavery. They accused the Doctor of plotting with the Indians against the interests of the Colony. He was stripped of his office and put under bonds, all at once he was an outcast, without his guiding hand, the alliance with the Westoes languished and friction increased. Soon it broke into open war, but the Colonists did not fight this war. They induced a tribe newly settled along the Westabo River to do their fighting for them, and so well did the newcomers carry out their bloody work that only some fifty Westoes survived the slaughter by the Savannahs which was the name by which the victorious Indians were known. The once proud Westoes for whom Dr. Woodward had such admiration were driven from the Westabo and about 1682, when the Westoes left, its name changed to Savannah. The Savannahs were a branch of the Shawnees who in 1674 were living on the Chattahoochee River in what is now Alabama. They in turn, early started to drift away and by 1725 only 8 men, 12 women and 10 children were in their dwindling settlement.

In those days, fortune fell quickly and rose again as quickly. Dr. Woodward was not down for long after his unfortunate experience with the Westoes. A resourceful gentleman, self confident, he took a boat for England and went direct to his former patron the little Earl of Shaftsbury. He was most persuasive in his own behalf and returned home many months later with a commission from the Proprietors to venture westward beyond the Savannah into the land of the Creeks and open up trade with those Indians. This was a daring enterprise for the Spaniards had established themselves with the Creeks but that did not daunt the pioneering Doctor who was so sure of his influence with the Indians.

April 4, 1683 - Commission from Earl Craven and other Lord Proprietors to Henry Woodward the necessity of investigating the inland portion of the province of Carolina, empowering him to search for mines and other useful discoveries, also the

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

spot most adapted for planting, towns, etc., authority to said Henry Woodward to erect a house and reside, and every facility to be afforded him by all official persons.

Now too he had reason for proving himself anew and becoming a man of affairs again in Carolina. He was a man with a family. 1679-80 he had married into the upper circles of the colony. He took for wife Mary Browne, the widow of Robert Browne and daughter of Colonel John Godfrey, who had been a figure of consequence in Barbados before he had migrated to Carolina and was now one of the leading men of the settlement. Dr. Woodward had attended Robert Browne during his last sickness as well as the rest of the Godfrey family. He obtained a substantial sum from Colonel Godfrey and built his house at Abbapole Creek, where he retired with Mary and her daughter Mary Browne, also her brother Benjamin's three children, one of which had an Indian mother. His dwelling was two storied, on foundation posts. It was the handsomest and most convenient of any plantation yet built, the Indian quarters were on one side and the Negro slave quarters on the other.

2 Nov. 1682. Dr. Henry Woodward due him for arrival of seven negroes November 1682, whose names are recorded in the secretaries office - 400 acres Benjamin Godfrey married Dorcas Brayne and joined the two broods into one.

Dr. Henry Woodward and Mary soon had a neighbor, William Davis a bachelor recently arrived from England took up a tract of land next the Woodward land and was a frequent visitor in the Woodward home.

Henry Woodward yearned for another trip of exploration and trade with the far away Creeks, he persuaded William Davis to help finance this venture and to look after his plantation while he was away.

The journey started inauspiciously, he and his small party made the way in a fleet of canoes down the inland passage from Charlestown, but hardly had they turned into the mouth of the Savannah for the upward trip when they were stopped at Yamacraw,

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

a village of the Yamacrow Indians on the Bluff, by a patrol of Scotchmen who arrested the Doctor. Recently the Scots under Lord Cardron had set up a Colony at Stuartstown on Port Royal Island and were asserting a claim to the coast from there southward even beyond the mouth of the Savannah. The Doctor was indignant at this effrontery but could do nothing about it until the whole dispute was taken back to Charlestown. He was freed of course to pursue his way but it was a bad start.

When he had left his canoes at Savannah and begun his slow march overland to the land of the Creeks (The Creek capitol was Coweta on the Chattahoochee) he discovered that the Spaniards were ready to challenge his advance. They had sent an army of 250 men under Lt. Antonio Matheo to capture him. Far outnumbered Dr. Woodward and his band chose the part of hare in a game of hare and hound and eluded his pursurer among the hills, but however without leaving behind a smug reminder of English nerve in a note pinned to a tree "I am sorry that I came with so small a following that I cannot wait for your arrival. Be informed that I came to get better acquainted with the country, its mountains, the sea coast and Apalachee. I trust in God I shall meet you gentlemen later when I have a larger following, Sept. 2, 1685".

The Spanish Lieutenant found the English were too clever for him and gave up the chase and went back to St. Augustine.

Dr. Henry Woodward and his followers spent several months with the Creeks at the Capitol Coweta from where they traveled extensively through the Creek country. The Creek Emperor was Brim who Henry had befriended long ago in St. Augustine while he was a captive there. They talked of Brims capture by his enemies the Timucans who had sold him to the Spaniard for work on the Fort and how Henry had kept Brim in his house and tended him for an infected wound.

Dr. Woodward talked business with the Creeks who found him as charming and persuasive as had the Westoes. They were hospitable and looked after his wants and were favorably inclined to do business with him and the English.

39  
JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

One day Henry was visited by the Queen of the Creeks, Emperor Aris's sister. She wanted a pipe of tobacco in silence, she became coquish, showing her charms which she wore in a single garment, a short skirt amply displayed. Had she come of her own accord or had the Emperor sent her? Henry knew that the Indians frequently lent their women to white visitors as a matter of courtesy. She had come of her own accord, she wanted the great white man for a husband. Henry explained the temporary nature of his visit which met the Queen's approval. He told the Queen about his wife Mary and that he must return to his family. Henry took a personal interest in the approaching confinement of the Queen and provided handsomely for the expected offspring. (see Mary Musgrove)

Another warning came that the Spaniards were again on his trail so Henry and his party left hurriedly. There is a thrilling story of his return in a makeshift sledge as he had become ill of chills and soon he returned with the help of the Creeks with a goodly stock of deer skins for Charlestown. While away, Stuartstown had been destroyed by the Spanish but Charlestown still stood. We do not know where or when he died.

Colonel Godfrey's Will made March 12, 1689, refers to daughter Mary and husband Lt. William Davis and two former husbands, Robert Browne and Doctor Henry Woodward, so

Dr. Henry Woodward had died before March 2, 1689. Henry and Mary Woodward had three children, John born Feb. 19, 1681; Richard born Jan. 9, 1683 and Elizabeth.

Dr. Henry Woodward had by his first wife Elizabeth Yeardley, a son Francis, who was located in lower Norfolk County (the Great Dismal swamp) Virginia where we find his Will in book 5 page 55, dated 21 April 1679, proved 15 August 1679.

"I, Francis Woodward, my body to receive Xtan buriell in ye orchard with my wife.

To my two sonnes Jno and Henry Wooddard all that tract of land that I bought of

Benony Burrough

To my daughter Mary Woodard

To my daughter Elizabeth Woodard

Appoint Nicholas Wesley and Benj. Granger my sole Exequator and care of my children

until they come of age

JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

To pay unto Joseph Lake

My daughter Mary Woodard to be kept by Joseph Lake and his wife until - sixteen  
or married

Witness Joseph Lake and Wm. Newport.

Joel Martin and wife Elizabeth deeded to Henry Woodward on July 25, 1697, 200  
acres of land adjoining that of Joel Martins Duelling Plantation in lower Norfolk  
County, Va. (Book 6 Pg. 112).

Will of Joel Martin Bath County North Carolina, Oct. 27, 1715, proved July 3, 1716.

Mentions sons John and William, daughters Anne Martin, Elizabeth Penny, Mary Woodard,  
Frances Jarvis and son-in-law John Penny.

Henry Woodward and wife Mary Martin had children

Francis, Joel, Levi and Calib.

Francis Woodward had wife Lydia and sons Thomas and Charles.

Joel Woodward had wife Sarah, moved to Princess Ann County, Va.

Levi Woodward had wife Martha.

Calib had sons, Nicholas and Henry.

Thomas Woodward's Will, 1803, lists wife Anne, daughters Abiah and Ollif Pollack.

Charles Woodward born about 1755, was a Revolutionary war soldier, married Kesiah  
Morris.

There was a lot of Woodwards in that section of Virginia and North Carolina between  
Albermarle Sound and Chesapeak Bay.

CHARLES WOODWARD (1755-1814)

We find the following records of Charles Woodard in Virginia Military Certificate Book  
Certificate 251, Council Chambers April 1, 1783.

I do certify that Charles Woodward, Solomon Stewart, Charles English, George  
Townsend and Robert Redden are severly entitled to the proportion of land allowed



JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

"Warrant for 100 acres each issued to Rev. <sup>d</sup> Robert Andrews as assignee of the above persons, April 3, 1783."

"At a Court held for James City County, June 12, 1790 a certificate from Col. G. Gibson of Charles Woodard having served as a soldier three years in the first state Regiment, the term of enlistment and another certificate from Sam Griffin a Justice of James City County of said Woodward having made oath before him that he never before approved as claimed his right to land for his said military service were processed and read and ordered certified and recorded, Buell Walker CC".

"At a court held for Norfolk County the 20th day of May 1820

"To all whom it doth or may concern, be it known that it hath been made satisfactory to appear to the Court that Charles Woodard was a private in Capt. Hoffee's Company, in Col. George Gibson Regiment on the Virginia Continental line in the Revolutionary war, that he served as a private for three years, that he has since died leaving one daughter, his only legitimate heir at law, who is now the wife of William Taylor, which is ordered to be certified to proper authorities. Ma. Wilson CC".

"1834 bounty to Lovey Taylor, heiress of Charles Woodard not allowed, not enough evidence."

"Census 1785, Virginia, District from Edmonds Hill to Princess Anne and North Carolina

"line as far as the northwest river shows Charles Woodard 2 white souls  
William Taylor 3 white souls

"South Carolina Census 1790, Orangeburg District South Port (present Barnwell County)

Charles Woodard Free White males over 16 - 1  
Free White males under 16 - 4  
Free white females - 3  
Slaves - 1

"Charles Woodard, was born about 1755, living on the edge of the dismal swamp in Virginia

in that lawless district between Virginia and North Carolina

## JAMES W. WOODWARD

BEACON FALLS, CONN.

facilities we doubt if he could read or write, he signed his name with an X. He was a good shot with the rifle which qualified him to join Daniel Morgan's Company of Virginia riflemen. Charles Woodward was at the battle of Great Bridge, one of the earliest battles of the Revolution and which was fought by hastily-recruited Continentals and British Regulars at Great Bridge, Virginia, near Charles Woodward's home.

The Continental Congress adopted the Army of New England men besieging Boston as the Continental Army and proceeded to appoint a Commander in Chief to direct its operation, on June 15, 1775 (George Washington was elected on July 3rd, he took command in Cambridge of the 16,000 main New England Army. The Battle of Bunker Hill had just been lost) and passed a resolution raising eight companies of riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, which were added to Washington's army at Cambridge. These 3,000 men including the famous Daniel Morgan with his sturdy band of sharpshooters each man of whom it was said, while marching at double quick could cleave with his rifle ball a squirrel at a distance of three hundred yards.

Captain Daniel Morgan who had just arrived from Virginia with his riflemen was a native of New Jersey, Welch descent, had moved to Virginia at an early age. At Cambridge he met Benedict Arnold the New Haven Connecticut Druggist and Nathaniel Green who was in command of the Rhode Island contingent.

In September 1775, Washington detached from the Army at Cambridge, one thousand New England infantry with two companies of Pennsylvania riflemen and Morgan's famous sharpshooters and ordered them to advance on Quebec in Canada thru the forests of Maine and by way of the rivers Kennebec and Chaudiere. The expedition was commanded by Colonel Benedict Arnold who had just suggested the expedition. They went by boat up the Kennebec to Fort Western (Augusta, Maine) then up the shore of the Kennebec, then overland to the Chaudiere River at Megantic then along the shore of the Chaudiere to Levis on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, then ferry across to Chaudiere Island. They then went up the St. Charles River.

HENRY  
WOODWARD

Forgotten Man  
of  
American History



By  
Effie Leland Wilder

A SKETCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S  
INTREPID PIONEER

# HENRY WOODWARD

Forgotten Man  
of  
American History



By  
Effie Leland Wilder

A SKETCH OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S  
INTREPID PIONEER

COPYRIGHT  
1970  
EFFIE LELAND WILDER  
SUMMERVILLE, S.C.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD NUMBER: 73-1234388

PRINTED BY SANDLAPPER PRESS, INC., COLUMBIA, S.C.



Among the people on the small vessel approaching landfall at Kiawah (later Charles Town) in the spring of 1670, there was one “advance” man,—one man only who had personal knowledge of what lay ahead.

The other passengers were mostly town-and-city folk from England, Ireland, and Barbados, who must have looked at the uncivilized shore and forest with timidity, if not fear. It was fortunate, then, that there was a man to whom they could turn for encouragement, and for advice about this land that would be called Carolina; about living conditions and “neighbors”—the bronzed, half-naked natives, at once fascinating and frightening to the European settlers.

The man was Henry Woodward, and his knowledge had been gained in an amazing adventure four years before.

In 1666 Woodward was a member of a party of explorers headed by Robert Sandford, whose title was “Secretary and Chiefe Register of Clarendon County” (part of what is now North Carolina). The expedition, which started at Cape Fear, was subsidized by a group of English planters living in the Barbados Islands who wanted to investigate the Eastern coast of the New World for possible colonizing and development for financial gain.

Sandford’s ship spent some time in Port Royal Harbor, near the present towns of Beaufort and Hilton Head, South Carolina. When it came time to leave, Woodward, a vigorous, courageous youth of 19 or 20, volunteered to remain behind with the Indians and learn their language. This was done not merely out of curiosity and daring. Woodward (already called by Sandford a “chirurgion”, or surgeon) was apparently astute enough to know that any intelligence he could gain about the natives and the terrain would stand him in good stead with the Lords Proprietors, the owners under grant from King Charles II.

An Indian boy—a prince, probably, since he was the chieftain’s nephew—was loaned to Sandford in exchange for Wood-

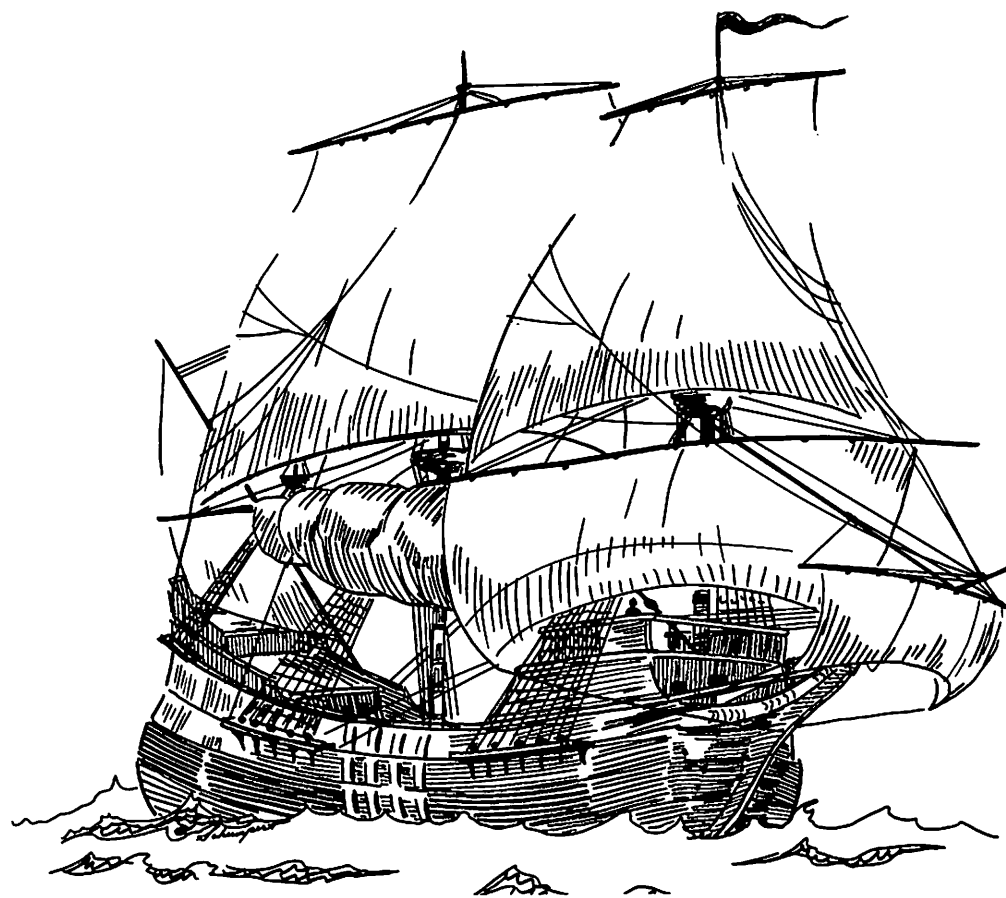
ward. And to make the story even more intriguing, the chieftain or "cassique" gave Woodward an Indian maiden "to tend him and dress his victuals"—which leads to romantic speculations. The story is told by Robert Sandford in his "A Relation of a Voyage on the Coast of the Province of Carolina," published in A.S. Salley's "Narratives of Early Carolina." Sandford says:

*... in sight and heareing of the whole Towne [I] delivered Woodward into their charge, telling them that when I returned I would require him att their hands. They received him with such high testimonyes of Joy and thankfullness as hughely confirmed to mee their great desire of our friendshipp and society. The Cassique placed Woodward by him uppon the Throne, and after lead him forth and shewed him a large feild of Maiz which hee told him should bee his, then hee brought him the Sister of the Indian that I had with mee telling him that shee should tend him and dresse his victuals and be careful of him that soe her Brother might be the better used amongst us. I stayed a while being wouderous civilly treated after their manner, and giveing Woodward formall possession of the whole Country to hold as Tennant att Will of the right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords Proprietors, I returned aboard and immediately weighed and fell downe.*

And so, Henry Woodward's fellow adventurers sailed away and left him, a lone white man among a tribe of redskins. The Indians seemed friendly, but they were still an unknown quantity, capricious and hard to trust. In the long months he stayed in their camp, there was bound to have been some fear as well as loneliness.

He could well be called South Carolina's first intelligence agent. The information he gathered at Port Royal proved of infinite value later to the settlers of Charles Town. Indeed it may have been the salvation of the colony.

This young man, whose image we have to construct from



scraps of information, could qualify as the founding father of South Carolina. For this there are several reasons, notably: (a) he was the first permanent English settler in South Carolina; (b) he gave extraordinary service to the early colony in pioneering, in planting, in establishing trade and friendly relations with Indians who might otherwise have been hostile to the struggling settlers; and (c) his descendants, numerous and illustrious, have made distinguished contributions to the state.

He should have a place in American history alongside Myles Standish, John Smith and John Rolfe. Yet this man has been virtually ignored by American historians, and has had very little attention in South Carolina histories. This is hard to understand, considering his worth to the infant nation. His voluntary and highly consequential sojourn among an unknown, almost savage people, shows a brand of courage that, alone, merits him a much higher place in the annals of our country than he has had.

\* \* \* \*

We know the approximate year of Henry Woodward's birth-1646-but not the place. It could have been somewhere in the Barbados Islands, but was probably England. According to research that Historian St. Julien Ravenel Childs made among Quaker records, Woodward may have been of Quaker origin. A Henry Woodward, Quaker, died in Newgate, England, in 1664/5 while awaiting transportation to the West Indies with others of his sect. This could well have been "our" Henry Woodward's father.

We first hear of him in Sandford's account of the coastal voyage in 1666.

There is apparently no written account of Woodward's stay of almost a year among the Port Royal Indians. It would be fascinating to know how the "Tennant att Will" of the whole vast lowcountry spent his time; of how long it was before he began to gain an understanding of his aboriginal hosts—not only

of their language but of their likes and needs—an understanding which he put to good use, subsequently. He found that they craved not only "pretties" and trinkets but brass kettles and tools, hatchets, knives, cloth, even thread and needles. They had become acquainted with such civilized equipment when the Spaniards had come exploring. By supplying them in later years with these important items and getting them used to the need of them, Woodward drew the Indians closer to their suppliers, the English, and away from the competition: the Spanish and French colonizers, who, it appears, were not always as generous in their gifts and trade items.

We next hear of our young adventurer in a letter dated September 11, 1670, from the Council at Ashley River (the first governing body of the earliest South Carolina settlers) to the Lords Proprietors in England.

*The Council to the Lords Proprietors.*

*Albemarle Point Sept. 11th 1670.*

*May it please your Honors,*

*Wee cannot omitt to lay before you the difficulties which Dr. Woodward from the first discovery of these parts and of the settlement here, with the great use he stands us in at present: for at the first haveing remained some considerable time amongst the natives of these parts being treated with the greatest love and courtesye that their rude natures were acquainted withal, untill the Spaniard haveing notice of his aboade at St Helena carryed him thence to St Augustine where necessarily he must have remained prisoner if Serle surprizing the Towne had not transported him to the Leward Islands, where shipping Chyrurgeon of a privateere whereby to procure something to defray his charges home, being desirous to give your Lordshipps an account of these parts, unfortunately the 17th of August 1669 was cast away in*

*a Hurricane at Meavis (Nevis), whereby being disabled to perform his voyage; Wee happening to touch at Meavis where he was awaiting in order to his transportation for England voluntarily deserted that designe, . . .*

He was no doubt delighted to end his exile on the tiny dot called Nevis in the Leeward Islands, even if it meant postponing his trip to England; whereas Captain West and Governor Sayle and the others of the colonizing expedition must have felt that by stopping at Nevis for supplies, their fortunes (not too good up 'til now, what with storms and desertions) had taken a turn for the better. They had encountered a man of parts: one who could bleed them when they ailed, set broken bones, and administer medicines from his store of herbs, his knowledge of which was undoubtedly increased by his stay among the Indians. He had learned to hunt and trap the native animals and to grow maize—which had to be the chief food of the settlers, since there was no wheat for flour. But best of all he had an understanding of the native tribes, a knowledge of their language, and a rapport with them, that proved invaluable.

One line in the above-quoted letter refers to Woodward's capture at Port Royal by the Spanish. Details of this, and of the months in 1667 that he spent in St. Augustine as their prisoner, are few. We know that he lived for part of the time with the parish priest; that he professed Catholicism, was made official surgeon, and acquired important information on the affairs of the Spaniards. This information was of help to him later, when he was busy with trades and treaties between red men and white. It was a time when France, Spain and England were competing bloodily for control of the Southern portion of the American continent. He knew how to counteract Spanish dealings with the Indians, and succeeded in turning some of the tribes against the Spaniards who had a much stonger hold on

the deep South at that time than did the English.\*

The "Serles" referred to in the letter was the well-known buccaneer, Robert Searles. Sometime in 1668 he put in at St. Augustine and raided the town. Amid the confusion of the attack, Woodward managed to elude his captors, and made his way somehow to Searles' ship. He seems to have spent the next year serving as ship's surgeon on one or more privateers, trying to make enough money to pay his passage to England, where he hoped to sell his intelligence about the Carolina coast to the Lords Proprietors.

Fate ruled otherwise. He was picked up at Nevis by the company of hardy souls bent on colonizing the New World's southeastern coast, and was with them when they disembarked on the west bank of the Kiawah (later Ashley) River in 1670.

\* \* \* \*

Another letter to the Lords Proprietors from the Council at Ashley River dated November, 1670, refers to Woodward. ". . . He desires to come to England wanting necessaries and servants but cannot be spared, being interpretor and familiarly acquainted with the Indians; he in their want having procured supplys from the Indians." "Their want" probably refers to a time not long after arriving when the settlers at Charles Towne reached almost to the bottom of their food barrels. Not having had time to clear the land and grow anything, they might well have starved or have pulled out for Virginia or Bermuda or Barbados if Woodward had not been able to obtain food from the natives. He traveled to their camps, telling them of the sad plight of the settlers, and the Indians came to Kiawah bringing

\* A most entertaining account of Woodward's stay in St. Augustine, as well as of his whole career in the New World, can be found in "Hilton Head" by Josephine Pinckney, published by Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., in 1941. It is an historical novel, and the few known facts of the explorer's life are skillfully filled out by the author's imagination. Miss Pinckney did extensive research, and one gets the impression of an authentic backdrop for Dr. Woodward's colorful figure.



baskets of ground corn and pumpkins and smoked bears' meat.

Further proof of his importance to the colony is shown in a letter dated November 15, 1670, to Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, a prime mover among the Lords Proprietors, from Sir John Yeamans, a prominent member of the Ashley River settlement. ". . . He (Woodward) being the only person by whose means wee hold a faire and peasable correspondence with the natives of the Place. . ."

John Locke, who was to become a famous philosopher, was at this time secretary to Lord Ashley. In his "Memoranda," under "Letters From Carolina, November, 1670" we find this notation:

*Chufytachyque. A very pleasant delitious fruitful Council Country 14 days journey from Charlestowne West and by North. Woodward hath made a league with the Emperor there of and the Petty Cassiques in the way. The Country a 2nd Paradise.*

Lord Ashley had learned of this expedition earlier, in a letter from one of the settlers, Stephen Bull, dated September 12, 1670:

*Dr. Woodward hath traveled up to the greate Emperor of this pte of the Indies whoe liveth about 10 days Journey up in the Maine the Emperor received him very kindly making him welcome after his manner and made a firm League of ffreindshipp and hath sent word that about 10 days hence he willbee with us himself.*

Joseph West, who succeeded Sayle as governor of the province, disapproved of these trips of Woodward's. In a letter to Lord Ashley dated September 3, 1671, he wrote:

*Sr John has privately sent Dr Woodward away to Virginia by land without our knowledge wch when I*

*heard I was very much concerned at it, for many inconveniences attend it, wee want o<sup>r</sup> Interpreter, and if he arriues safe in Virginia, there is a way laid for o<sup>r</sup> Servts to range in, wee haue lost two allready I wish noe more undertake the voyage, I had sent for him back but he was gone to fare for me.*

We gather from this letter that Governor West was not made in the same adventurous mold as our plucky doctor. A ship's captain, he had been willing to brave the seas and unknown lands, but now that he had settled on the coast he wanted no "truck" with the unknown interior; whereas Woodward's appetite for discovery was alive and growing.

Yeaman's prime purpose in sending Woodward to Virginia was to search for gold, an endeavor that the Lords Proprietors continually encouraged. Letters from Lord Ashley are full of references to possible mines.

\* \* \* \*

Of the eight men who were appointed Lords Proprietors of Carolina by Charles II, only one, Sir William Berkeley, ever visited their grants in the New World. For Dr. Woodward's particular sponsor, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, later Lord Ashley and still later the Earl of Shaftesbury, there was a legitimate excuse for not taking the perilous journey. He suffered from a suppurating cyst of the liver and wore in his side a gold tube for drainage. One perceives, upon reading his letters to Woodward, that he felt a kinship with the daring young man and a keen interest in his exploits. In 1674 Shaftesbury made him his agent in opening up trade with the Indians in the interior, and in 1677 made him his deputy. He convinced the other Proprietors of Woodward's worth to the infant colony, and they agreed to send him a hundred pounds sterling "which you may take up either part or the whole in servants or goods out of our stores in Charles Towne, or . . . may have any part of it sent from England, Barbadoes, Virginia. . ."

To be sure, Lord Ashley's interest was furthered by the desire for a monetary yield from the colony. King Charles' charter to the proprietors had granted them all "gold, silver, gemms and pretious stones. . ." Ashley enjoined Woodward if he discovered any mines to keep the matter secret until he could come to England and report. He said, ". . . In letters to me Pray call gold always Antimony, and silver Iron by which I shall be able to understand you without any danger if your Letters should fall into other hands." A colonial code, no less!

The Lords were disappointed in their hopes of "pretious" stones and metals, but according to a book of accounts entitled "Respecting a Joynt Trade, Lord Shaftesbury and others" they received a goodly sum from cedar planks, barrel staves, beaver, deer, otter, fox, raccoon and bear skins, and Catts (bobcats?). And we know that Henry Woodward, the great Indian trader, was responsible for most, if not all, of the lucrative fur trade, for which the Lords Proprietors paid him a percentage: one-fifth. It seems too small an amount, considering the risks he had to take. Sometimes the Indians brought skins to him at the settlement, knowing that they could trust him; but to obtain large numbers of skins he went after them, making long, hard treks through wild country. He established friendly trading with the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, and even the unfriendly Westos.

Here are a few interesting entries, picked at random, from Lord Shaftesbury's account book for the years 1674-1680, which show the extent of the fur trade, among other things:

	<i>Debit</i>			<i>Credit</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>To custome of Beaver 1000</i>	16	13	4			
<i>To custome of deare skins 2000</i>	12	10				

	<i>Debit</i>			<i>Credit</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>For freight of beavers to Amsterdam</i>	7	6				
<i>To kings men to take care of the skinns</i>	5					
<i>By money received for 120 gray foxes</i>				15	0	0
<i>60 viz: 48 otters</i>				17	10	
<i>34 catts</i>				2	16	8
<i>54 Raccoones</i>				1	7	
<i>5 Musquashes</i>					1	6
<i>60 Beares</i>	24					
<i>23 Beares Skinns, Spoyled</i>	1	3	0			
<i>By money recieved for 905 beavers</i>	305					
<i>By money recieved for 40 deare skinns drest in oyle</i>			8			
<i>By the Cassena potts Casketts etc.</i>			)			
<i>By a small Barrell of maidens blush</i>			)			<i>Nott sould</i>
<i>for shoemaker's tools</i>			)			10 3
<i>a yawle for the Country</i>	2	5				
<i>maidens bodice</i>		6	2			

	<i>Debit</i>			<i>Credit</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>a hand and dipsey lead</i>		7				
<i>534 pieces of 8</i>				119	11	6
<i>Beefe and porke</i>				107	6	
<i>bisket flour</i>				87	5	
<i>Collours for the Dogger</i>				2	8	
<i>a flag for the Country</i>					14	
<i>building 4 Cabbins</i>				4	15	
<i>a mastif bitch</i>				1		
<i>bagpipes and hoeboyes</i>				3	5	
<i>a stewpan</i>				1	1	
<i>potecaryes [apothecary's?] stuff</i>					3	
<i>shoos etc. for the mayds</i>					9	
<i>Haviland for servants</i>				26		

As for what Trader Woodward gave the Indians in exchange for the piles of pelts, we have positive knowledge. All the hard goods he needed had to come from England. One section in the Shaftesbury account book lists the trading items sent to Woodward, and its entries show us, in fascinating fashion, what things the doctor had discovered appealed most to the red men and their wives and children:

	<i>Debit</i>		
	£	s	d
<i>Doctor Henry Woodward</i>			
<i>To Indian Goods sent in '74 viz.</i>			
<i>2 Gross of Brass finger rings Gilt</i>		18	6
<i>6 dozen of Lookingglases</i>			7
<i>3 double gross of bells</i>	2	14	
<i>3 gross of small ditto</i>	1	10	
<i>1 gross of Jewes harpes</i>			6
<i>56 lbs of white beads at 11d</i>	2	11	4
<i>112 lbs of several coullers at 15d</i>			
<i>28 lbs of purple at 13d</i>	1	10	
<i>28 lbs of christiall and skie at 14d</i>	1	12	8
<i>12 Bunches of Beajle [?]</i>	1	2	
<i>6 dozen of tinshoes</i>			10
<i>2 peeces of blew and 2 peeces of redd duffeles</i>	24	17	
<i>6 dozen of Brass kettles</i>	9	19	4
<i>19 ffowling peeces</i>	17	2	
<i>4 barrels of gun powder at 58s.</i>	11	12	
<i>30 dozen knives</i>	3	13	
<i>2 barrels of muskett shott</i>	1	14	

	Debit		
	£	s	d
29 dozen of hatchetts at 11s		15	19

It is interesting to note that the most expensive item in the list is for "2 peeces of blew and 2 peeces of redd duffeles." The dictionary describes "duffel" as a kind of coarse woollen cloth. One wonders how long and wide the "peeces" were, to make them cost more than 19 "ffowling peeces", and more than 4 barrels of gun powder. How valuable a piece of cloth must have been to people who had been forced to clothe themselves, from time immemorial, in the skins of animals!

Shaftesbury's instructions to Woodward show an extraordinary trust in the young man's abilities and judgment. Three points in a letter dated May 23, 1674, state:

*You are to send me word what Trees fit for masts and to what bignesse and length you have any there and at what Distance from Water carriage and to send me Samples of the timber of your Mast Trees, and of any Dying Drugs or any sorte of Tymber or Wood that is finely grained or sented that you thinke may be fit for Cabinets and such other fine Workes.*

*You are to send me the soundings at the entrance of Edisto River at low water and carefully to searche out the Deepest parte of the Channel and send me a draught of it.*

*You are to send me a scheme of the Trade of Pipe Staves and how it may be best managed and informe me whether this way of imploying our Tymber and Labour will turne to accounte.*

Another list reads:

*Instructions for Mr Henry Woodard.*

1. *You are to treat with the Indians of Edisto for the Island and buy it of them and make a Friendship with them.*

2. *You are to settle a Trade with the Indians for Furs and other Comodities that are either for the Supplye of the Plantation or advantageous for Trade.*

3. *You are to consider whether it be best to make a peace with the Westoes or Cussitaws which are a more powerful Nation said to have pearle and silver and by whose Assistance the Westoes may be rooted out, but noe peace is to be made with either of them without Including our Neighbor Indians who are at amity with us.*

4. *You are in management of the trade and treaty of the Indians alwayes to have the consent and Direcccon of Mr Percivall my principall Agent.*

5. *You are to consider what other Comodities besides these we already know are to be had from any of the Indians which may be profitable unto us.*

6. *You are to have 1/5 of the profit of Indian Trade.*

7. *Haveing consulted Mr Percivall you are to writ a letter to Don Pedro Melinza about settling a Trade betweene mee and the Spaniards which if by your care and industry it succeed well I purpose shall bee an occasion of my farther kindnesse to you.*

Shaftesbury.

Exeter House the 23rd May 1674.

In order to carry out point three, above, Woodward undertook a journey, alone except for Indian guides, to the country of the Westos. Here again his prodigious courage is displayed—for of all the Indian tribes in the Southeast, the Westos had the reputation of being the most warlike and fearsome.

He sent a long and interesting account to Shaftesbury, entitled “A Faithful Relation of my Westoe Voiage”, and dated Carolina: Dec<sup>br</sup> 31: 1674. To quote a part of it:

*... Here was a concourse of some hundred of Indians, drest up in their anticke fighting garbe. Through the midst of whom being conducted to their cheiftaines house, the which not being capable to containe the crowd that came to see me, the smaller fry got up and uncovered the top of the house to satisfy their curiosity. The cheife of the Indians made long speeches intimateing their own strength (and as I judged their desire of freindship wth us). This night first haveing oyled my eyes and joynts with beares oyl, they presented mee divers deare skins, setting befoore me sufficient of their food to satisfy at least half a dozen of their owne appetites. . . . Fastened to the ends of long poles hang the locks of haire of Indians that they have slaine. . . . one hundred faire canoes ready uppon all occasions. They are well provided with arms, amunition, tradeing cloath and other trade from the northward for which at set times of the year they truck drest deare skins furs and young Indian Slaves. . . . They are Seated uppon a most fruitful soyl. The earth is intermingled wth a sparkling substance like Antimony, finding severall flakes of Isinglass in the paths. The soales of my Indian shooes in which I travelled glistened like sylver. The clay of which their pots and pipes are made is intermingled wth the like substance. . . . Forty miles distant from the towne northward they say lye the head of AEdistaw river. . . . Ten of them prepared to accompany mee in my journey*

*home, returning by the same ways that I came, killing much game wth two large she beares uppon the way through much rain the fresshes being mightly encreased. The 5th of nov<sup>br</sup> wee our selves carrying our trade upon barke logs swam over AEdistaw River and the 6th of that Instant in safety I arrived at yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>s</sup> Plantation at the Head of Ashley River. For good reasons I permitted them not to enter y<sup>r</sup> Plantation, but very well satisfied dispatcht them homewards that evening, whom I againe expect in March wth deare skins, furs and younge slaves.*

*In this relation as in all things else I am  
y<sup>o</sup> Lo shippes ffaithfull Servant*

*Henry Woodward.*

It is startling to see the words “smaller fry” in 1674! And one could wish for a fuller account of how they “raised the roof” off the chieftain’s house. What kind of roof?

According to Historian A.S. Salley, the “sylver” substance referred to by Woodward was mica, and he says that the headwaters of the Edisto are east or southeast of the Westos’ location, not northward as stated.

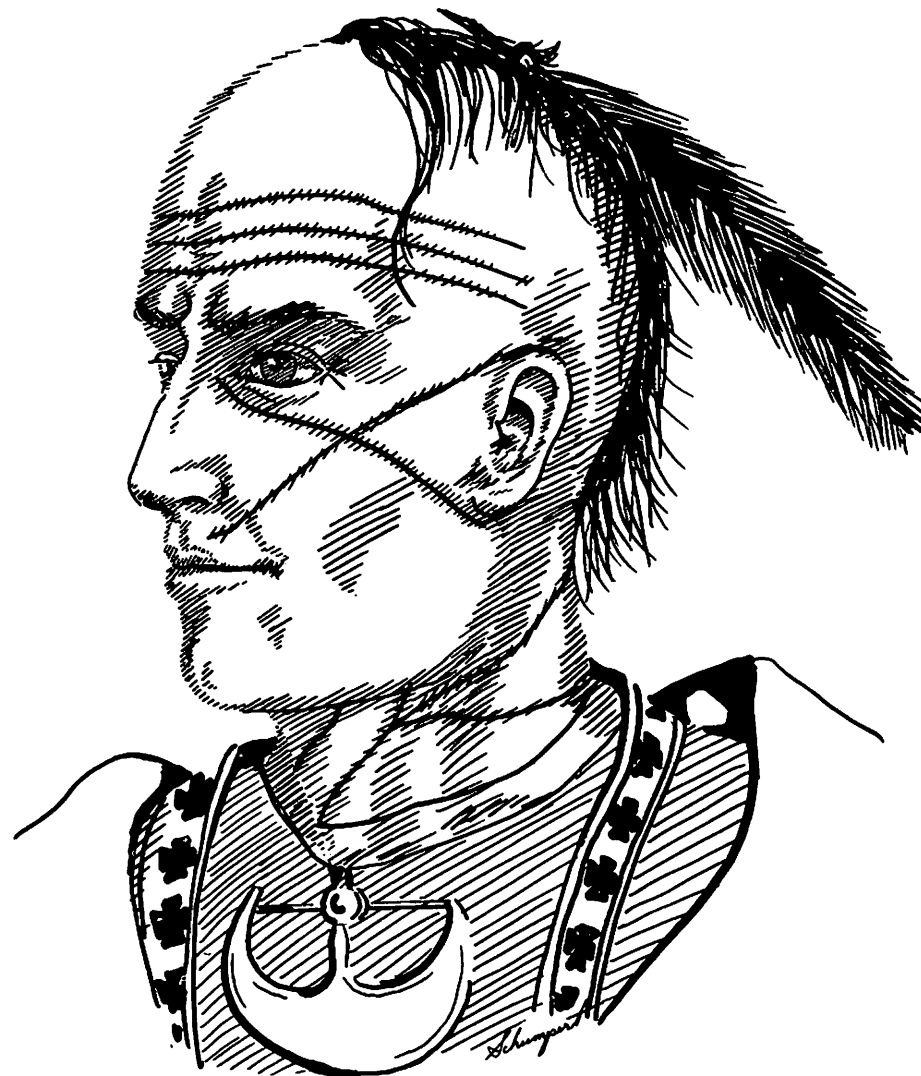
Lord Shaftesbury’s Carolina plantation, referred to above, bore the name St. Giles—the same name that the Earl’s home at Dorset in England bore and bears to this day. It was on the Ashley River where Mateeba Gardens is located today,—some 18 miles from Charles Town,—a good, safe place for the Indians to leave their pelts, and for Woodward to pick them up.

Woodward expressed himself as “very well satisfied” with his “Westoe voiage”—and he had reason to be. The Dictionary of American Biography states: “The alliance he [Woodward] then formed [with the Westo Tribe] was for several years the cornerstone of Carolina Indian relations; with arms supplied by Woodward the Westo began their destructive raids against the Spanish missions in coastal Georgia.”

The account of Woodward's Westo expedition mentions three things the Indians would later bring to the settlement for trade: "Deare skins, furrs, and younge slaves." The last item is one that most Americans would rather not remember,—even though we are told that the Indians taken as slaves were regarded more as curiosities, as exhibits, than as workers, in England, and on the whole were well treated. The Shaftesbury account book has only one entry relating to the matter. No amount of money is listed in the pounds-shillings-pence columns, just the words "By Indian slaves, bouth of them, and sould." So if Henry Woodward was a slave trader, at least we can be fairly sure that it was in small degree.

The man was no saint; nor, it seems, was he a drawing-room type of polished gentleman. He had to be rough, tough, even devious at times, to travel where he did and accomplish what he did. Probably very little money came in from his doctoring. He had to support himself, and later his family, by obtaining saleable goods as ordered by his English employers.

Lord Shaftesbury expressed his views clearly, in a letter to Maurice Mathews of Charles Town dated March 9th, 1680, about dealings with the Westos: "The Trade that we have hitherto had with y<sup>e</sup> Westoes hath not been merely out of a designe of gaine: But with this further consideration, that by furnishing a bold and warlike people with Armes and Ammunition and other things usefull to them, wch they could not fetch from Virginia New England New Yorke or Canider without great labour and hazard; We tyed them to soe strict a dependance upon us, that we thereby kept all the other Indians in awe: and by protecting our Neighbours from their injuryes would make them think our being seated neare them a benefit to them; . . . And one article must be in y<sup>e</sup> Treaty of Peace that if any of the Westoes shall go to any Plantation but St Giles or Mepken it shall be reckoned a breach of y<sup>e</sup> Peace, and lawfull for y<sup>e</sup> English to seize on such as soe doe."



A slight shadow on the Woodward story is the trouble he had in 1680 with certain planters of the colony, who became jealous of the lucrative fur-trade monopoly established by Woodward for the Proprietors. The Grand Council called a trial, at which Ariano, an "aged person of the Westo Nation," made ridiculous charges against Woodward, saying that he had tried to foment trouble between Indians and whites. The Council chose to believe Ariano. Woodward was ordered to cease all trading with the Westos and their confederates, and was fined 100 pounds.

Now at last he got his long-awaited trip to England. He decided he should go there and plead his case with the Lords Proprietors. This he did, and the result was a lengthy pardon: seven pages, preserved in beautiful script in the British Public Records Office, in which "... wee, the said Lds Proprietrs ... being moved with pittie... doe pardon ye said Doctor Henry Woodward... of Fellonys... comitted and donne by himself alone... at any time from the beginning of the World to the day of the Date hereof..."

Woodward came home, his name cleared, reinstated as Lord Ashley's deputy, and armed with a commission to explore the interior beyond the Savannah River. He began to push the trading frontier westward. He made trips to the towns of the Creek tribes on the Chattahoochee River. On one of these trips he ran into trouble with the Scottish settlers at the newly established (and short-lived) Stuart's Town, near Port Royal. In May, 1685, Lord Cardross, leader of the Scots, had him and the members of his party (Ruben Willis, John Wilson, William Parker and George Franklyn) arrested, saying according to Woodward's deposition, that "noe Englishman had any power to come into his precinct for that the Scotch were an Independent Governmt from the English upon which this Depont tould my Lord that hee had a Comission from the Proprietors for discovery and that upon persuance thereof hee came to those parts whereupon the sd Cardrosse replied that he valued noe Comission from the

proprietors for that it was to encourage trade to which he had as must right as any of them." They came to an agreement after a few days, and Woodward was released "upon condicon that he would forbear going upon his intended discovery."

The canny Scotsmen had heard what the pelts were bringing, and wanted the Creek trade for themselves, but they didn't get it. By summer Woodward, as leader of a party of a dozen traders from Charles Town, was well entrenched in a Coweta Town in the uplands, probably dickering with the powerful "Emperor Brim", head man of the Creek Nations, for his store of pelts, and even for skins of animals not yet killed; and probably feeling a little proud of himself for being the first Englishman to reach the western wilderness, the long-dreamed-of-Appalachians.

The Spaniards were there already, or almost there, at several mission towns and garrisons south of Coweta on the Chattahoochee. They got word of the English penetration. Lieutenant Antonio Matheos, commander of the Spanish garrison at Apalache, became alarmed at this threat to the Spanish control of the region. He hurried northwestward with a force composed of 250 mission Indians and some Spaniards.

An Indian scout brought word to Woodward of the approaching army. Badly outnumbered, there was nothing for the Englishmen to do but flee. This must have gone against the grain with Woodward. He took time to write a rather impertinent note which he left for the no doubt exasperated Spanish Commander's perusal:

*I am very sorry that I came with so small a following that I cannot await your arrival. Be informed that I came to get acquainted with the country, its mountains, the seacoast and Apalachee. I trust in God that I shall meet you gentlemen later when I have a larger following.  
September 2, 1685. Vale."*

*Vale*—the Latin for good-bye. What a flourish, from a man on the run!

The Englishmen emerged from hiding as soon as the Spaniards left, and continued their trading in the Apalachicola towns. Matheos heard of it, and again gave chase. Near Caveta he confiscated from a blockhouse 500 deerskins belonging to the invaders, but he failed to capture Woodward and his men, who had once more taken to the woods.

Again they came out of hiding and continued to trade. Some of the English traders returned to Charles Town, leaving Woodward at the town of Casista, gravely ill. Perhaps his trouble was malaria, which plagued the colonists. Perhaps he ran out of Peruvian bark, the specific for the "ague." We don't know. At any rate, it seems that he lingered in the hills too long, waiting for the piles of skins he was buying from the Indians to grow higher. With a wife and children at home and servants to support on a large plantation, and having found no "gemms" or lucrative "pretious" metals, he wanted, this time, to bring in enough peltry to "pay off." At any rate we are told that he was brought home on a litter, with the Indians bearing the pelts. He died soon thereafter, a man of not many years—about forty—but one who had accomplished much.

His last act, in defying the Spanish and pushing English exploration to the farthest point it had reached in the New World, was courageous and important. He had shown what could be done, and how. The next year another party from Charles Town went trading on the Chattahoochee. The Spanish tried to rout them, but in vain. The same thing happened for several succeeding years, with the same result. The Indians protected the Englishmen, who sold them good merchandise at low prices and treated them fairly. This was the system laid down by Henry Woodward, and it paid off.

\* \* \* \*

We know nothing of Henry Woodward's education. He ex-

pressed himself well on paper,—not in a highly polished manner but clearly, even colorfully at times, and in a readable script. The fact that he was called "doctor" does not insure that he had a medical degree. The title of surgeon was conferred even on barbers in those days, if they had the nerve to bleed other humans. The esteem in which Woodward was held by the shrewd Lord Shaftesbury would lead us to suppose that he was more than a barber-surgeon, and more observant and knowledgeable than most explorers of the time.

There is a newly-discovered letter from Woodward to John Locke in Woodward's handwriting preserved at the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, dated November 12, 1675. A few of its words are faded and indecipherable. Apparently, Locke had requested information from Woodward on the customs of the natives, and their religious beliefs, since there was a great American Indian cult in England at that time.

Because of what it reveals of the doctor's discernment, the letter is quoted in its entirety, with asterisks replacing the missing words.

*H. Woodward to Locke—Nov. 12, 1675*

*Sir,*

*I have \* \* the best inquiry that I can concerning the religion & worship, Origin and customs of our natives especially among the Port Royall Indians amongst whom I am best acquainted. They worship the Sun & say they have knowledge of Spirits who appear often to them, & one sort there is who abuses their women when he meets them opportunely in the woods the which women never after conceive. They acknowledge the sun to be the \* \* cause of the growth & increase of all things whom likewise they suppose to be the cause of all deseases to whom every year they have several feasts & dances particularly appointed. They have some notions of the deluge, & say that two onely were saved in a canoe, who after the flood*



*found a red bird dead. The which as they pulled at his feathers between their fingers they blew them from them of which came Indians each \*\* a several tribe & of a several speech which they severally named as they still wear formed. & they say these two know the waters to be dried up by the singing of the said red bird & to my knowledge let them bee in the woods at any distance from the river, they can by the varying of the said bird's note tell whether then the water ebbeth or floweth. They \*\*, to acknowledge the immortality of the soul in allowing to those that live morally \*\* a place of rest, pleasure & plenty, & contrarywise to the others a place where it is very cold & they are fed with nothing but nuts & acornes setting upright in their graves. They say they had knowledge of our coming into these parts severall years before wee arrived & some of them in the night have heard great noise & as it were falling of trees. one sort of them pretend to cure deseases by sucking the part affected which is but a ffallacy they making their own mouths bleed pretend to have sucked the said blood from their patients. Another sort doth acquire general knowledge in hearbs & roots, which they impart only to the next akin. Had I not bin upp in the \*\* I should have sent some \*\* but shall by the next opportunity. Another sort have power over the \*\* snake soo farr as to send out severall snakes over rivers & flood to bite a particular Indian which has bin \*\* over bering \*\* & the said doctor held by the relatives of the other at whose death several snakes came & licked up his blood. The Westoes amongst whom I now am, worship the \*\* in carved images of wood. They are seated in a most fruitfull soyle and are a farr more ingenious people than our coast indians. I hope before my return to effect that which will bee worth my tarrying & shall give you a farther account by the next.*

*ffrom Westoes town*

*Henry Woodward*

*Nvember 12, 1675*

\* \* \* \*

Scarcely anything had appeared in print about Henry Woodward until 1896, when Langdon Cheves performed an outstanding and valuable task in editing the papers that had recently been deposited in the Public Records Office in London by the (then) Earl of Shaftesbury. The South Carolina Historical Society published his edited work in 1897 under the title "The Shaftesbury Papers and Other Records Relating to Carolina." We can be grateful to the first Earl, and to John Locke, and to the later Earls, for carefully preserving the voluminous correspondence relating to what the first Earl called "his Darlings" settlement and prosperity in Carolina.

Perhaps one explanation for the small place accorded in history books to Henry Woodward, especially before 1897, is that his name does not appear in as many records of the times as do the names of those who were politically prominent. He apparently had no ambitions in this direction, never (as far as we know) having been made even a member of the Ashley River Council, later called the Grand Council. Surely he was asked. Apparently he preferred to be free to explore, to trade, to search out herbs, to produce better crops, especially rice. We are practically certain that Henry Woodward was responsible for the great wealth-producing crop of South Carolina: pearly, long-grained rice. A pamphlet published in England in the early 18th Century states:

*The Production of Rice in Carolina, which is of such prodigious Advantage, was owing to the following Accident. A Brigantine from the Island Madagascar happened to put in there; they had a little Seed Rice left, not exceeding a Peck, or Quarter of a Bushel, which the Captain offered, and gave to a Gentleman of the Name of Woodward. From Part of this he had a very good Crop. . . It was soon dispersed over the Province; and by frequent Experiments and Observations they found out Ways of producing and man-*

*ufacturing it to so great Perfection, that it is thought it exceeds any other in Value.*

If Woodward had done much buying and trading of land his name would appear on more legal documents. He does not appear to have been overly desirous of goods and property—otherwise he could have demanded that the Lords Proprietors give him more money, and a larger share of the Indian trade.

Little is known of his personal life. On January 3, 1677, as “Henry Woodward, Gentleman” he obtained a warrant in the right of himself and “of Margaret, his wife” for 250 acres of land. On the same day he also obtained a warrant for 2,000 acres, pursuant to a letter from Lord Shaftesbury.

Of “Margaret, his wife,” no more is known—not her last name nor the date or manner of her death. We do know that he took for his second wife a widow, Mary Browne, daughter of a leading Carolina planter, Col. John Godfrey.

When Woodward was told by the Lords Proprietors that he could take title to 2,000 acres of his choice, he chose a tract just off the beautiful Stono River, on Abapoola Creek, about 15 miles from Charles Town on the island now called Johns.

No trace remains of any building erected at his plantation by Woodward. There is no monument to him, no town or county named for him. However, he left a mighty inheritance to the New World, not in print or stone, but in people—his descendants.

Henry Woodward and his wife Mary had two sons. From these two, John, born February 19, 1681, and Richard, born June 9, 1683, there comes down a long line, amazing in many ways. For instance, John’s granddaughter Mary, who married Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, was the mother of 14 children whose names are known, and tradition says she gave birth to 22!

Also amazing is the number of descendants who have attained distinction in American life. According to records compiled in 1907 by a Woodward descendant, Joseph W. Barn-

well, the most outstanding of these are:

Three Governors of South Carolina: John Mathews, Robert Yonge Hayne, and Duncan Clinch Heyward.

Four Senators in the Congress of the United States: Robert Yonge Hayne, Arthur Peronneau Hayne, Robert Woodward Barnwell and Robert Barnwell Rhett.

Six Representatives in the Congress of the United States: Robert Barnwell, Robert Woodward Barnwell, his son; Robert Barnwell Rhett, William Ferguson Colcock, William Hayne Perry, and William Elliott. General John Barnwell was also elected to Congress, but declined to serve.

Four Judges: John Mathews and Chancellor Richard Hutson, of South Carolina; Robert Yonge Hayne, of California, and Henry Stuart Elliott, of the State of Washington.

Three Attorney Generals of South Carolina: Robert Y. Hayne, R. Barnwell Rhett and Isaac William Hayne.

Two Generals: John Barnwell, of the Revolutionary War, and Stephen Elliott, of the Confederate War.

Four Colonels in the Confederate War: Stephen Elliott, Daniel Heyward Hamilton, Charles Jones Colcock, and Alfred Rhett.

A distinguished naval officer, Commôdore Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham.

Four Bishops: Stephen Elliott of Georgia, Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, of Western Texas, William J. Boone, the second, of China, and Robert Woodward Barnwell, of Alabama.

The most distinguished clergyman of the Baptist Church prior to 1860, the Rev. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore.

One of the most distinguished poets of South Carolina, Paul Hamilton Hayne.

A millionaire who left legacies for public purposes, the late James S. Gibbes.

A distinguished merchant, Franklin Brevard Hayne, of New Orleans.

Nine graduates with the first honors of their classes at American colleges: Robert Woodward Barnwell, at Harvard; Albert Moore Rhett, at Yale; Robert Means Fuller, at Princeton; Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, at the College of Charleston, and William F. Colcock, Lewis Reeve Gibbes, Isaac M. Hutson, Haskell Smith Rhett, and Rev. John Hebersham Elliott, at the South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina).

Five second honor graduates at the South Carolina College: Thomas Middleton Hanckel, Rev. Robert Woodward Barnwell, Rev. Charles Edward Leverett, Benjamin Rhett Stuart, and John Grimke Rhett.

Three Presidents of Colleges: Robert Woodward Barnwell, of the South Carolina College, William Peronneau Finley, of the Charleston College, and J. Ford Prioleau, Dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

Two distinguished editors, John A. Stuart, of The Charleston Mercury, and N.G. Gonzales of The (Columbia) State.

Numerous important writers: Stephen Elliott, William Elliott, Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Rev. Richard Fuller,

the Rev. James Hazzard Cuthbert, Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Paul Hamilton Hayne, Charles Woodward Hutson, William Hamilton Hayne, Robert Y. Hayne, Sr., Robert Y. Hayne, Jr., Prof. Lewis R. Gibbes, and William Hayne Simmons.

Of the common ancestor of all the above-named notable Americans, there is no portrait, no likeness, no written description. And so, with some difficulty, but with admiration and awe, out of bits and pieces of ancient data, we put together the image of a man: hardy of physique, bright of mind, courageous of spirit, determined of purpose and illustrious of progeny.

Josephine Pinckney, in writing of the struggles of the Carolina pioneers in the 1670's, spoke of "a weak fringe of white men clinging to the edge of a wide continent." She meant weak in numbers, which they were; but they were strong in having in their company a dauntless soul of the caliber of Henry Woodward.

THE END

*[NOTE: In addition to the sources mentioned herein, there is research material available in the Archives of the Indies at Seville (transcripts in the U.S. Library of Congress). It is the author's hope that someone will be prompted to delve deeper into, and publish more on, the Henry Woodward story.]*

*A Compleat Description of the Province of CAROLINA  
Mathews & M<sup>r</sup>. John Love. 2<sup>o</sup>. the West part by Cap<sup>t</sup> D<sup>r</sup>*



Dr. Henry Woodward  
(c.1637-c.1689)  
First English Settler  
of  
South Carolina

Gift of Rev. Dr. Robert E. H. Peeples

JAMES W. WOODWARD  
Beacon Falls, Connecticut  
WOODWARD

From an old deed of estate conveyance found in the archives of the Island Church of Barfleur, Normandy we learn that a family of noted Sea Kings of Elsinore AD 912 named Vivarvarde, equipped ten ships for the service of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, that for gallant sea service to said Prince on the Normandy coast, Ruark Vidarvarde head of said family was granted the Demeuse of Chase, De La Montaque, Val De Sarr, Normandy, where the family lived in opulence and high esteem up to the Norman invasion of England (1066).

The name of this ancient Anglo-Norman family up to 1066 was spelled Du Boisgarde having been translated from Norse spelling to Norman French.

We learn from the research of John Thorpe an authoritative Herald of Duddleston Manor, Farwickshire (England) that a Knight and Armiger of said family passed to England in the Garde DuCorps of William the Conquerer (in 1066). That for valorous service at the Battle of Hastings the two Gentlemen at Arms, namely Guilliamn and Richard DuBoisgarde were chartered under Royal seal of the Conqueror William the First, to the Manors of Shevington and Standish County of Lancaster and that in the Deed of Conveyance thereof they had their name Du Boisgarde anglicized to Wodewarde (or Woodward) such being a literal translation. They had the honor of having their names enrolled among those of the 648 Knights whose names were preserved on the tapestry hung by William the Conquerer in the Battle Abbey which he built to commemorate the Battle of Hastings.

In the Doomsday Book or Census taken by the Conqueror the name was Anglicized at first with the spelling Wodeward and Wodward and finally became Woodward, the literal significance of the name being Warden of the Woods of Forests. Among the tenants in chief in Doomsday Book Woodward --(Orig.Doc.Ends)

Richard Woodward in the year 1415 at the Battle of

Agincourt, (Odt. 25, 1415) so notably distinguished himself for great tactical skill and vigor, as to call forth the King's (Henry V, 1415-1422) heartfelt thanks in a speech before the Army at Windsor. At the close of the campaign His Majesty presented the gallant Knight with a shield of gold, bearing the family Arms but with a new motto name Suave et Brave (Gentle and Brave). The Crest also on the shield was changed from the Greyhound Sejant" to a coronet mounted by a Greyhound. The Coronet in Heraldry signifying the Soul of Honor; the Greyhound sign of alertness, vigilance and fidelity; and the ermine in the upper quarter of the Coat, a sign of Purity in the Magistrty. Recorded at Standish Hall County of Lancaster of Government under Commission called "Herald Visitation" attested at Heralds office Tower of London in the year 1520.

From Armorial Families by Fox-Davies published Edinburg, Scotland by T. C. and E. C. Jack Publishing Copmpany in 1895 Page 1058 - Woodward: "The Reverend John Woodward, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Rector of St Marys Church, Montrose, uses Armorial bearings, azure on a pale between two Eagles displayed argent. These arms were granted by Cooke, Clarenceux, King of Arms, in the year 1520 to John Woodward of Avon Dasset in the County of Warwick and were confirmed with quarterings in the year 1563 at the visitation of the County by the Deputies of Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms to Thomas Woodward of Butlers Marston and since that date no pedigree of the family has been placed upon record at the College of Arms.

Edward Woodward of Shropshire in the early sixteenth century, was the father of Christopher who had four daughters by his first wife Margarett and by his second wife Elizabeth Oldbury, had further issue of two daughters Susan and Rebecca and a son Christopher who made his home in the county of Surry (near London) and had issue by his wife Catherine Audley of Thomas, William, (Catherine, Susan, Mary, Anne and Elizabeth.)

#### CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD

Christopher Woodward came to Virginia in the ship Gifte in 1618. He was at Martins Hundred (The Iron Works) in 1620 and was

listed as dead in 1625. The Iron Works was also known as Woodward's Labour.

Christopher Woodward, Westover, Charles City Burgess of the Assembly convened Jamestown Oct. 15, 1629. He was then 35 years of age; came in 1620 in ship Trial.

Land Grants - Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents:  
 4V 77-#265 Christopher Woodward 300 acres 9  
 November 1635, Appamattox River adjoining the  
 land of Mr. Farrer, due 50 acres for personal  
 adventure and 200 acres for transportation of  
 four persons William Thomas, Thomas William,  
 Richard Burpott, Thomas Jones. 7V 184 #452  
 Christopher Woodward 350 Acres on Appomattox  
 River bounded on north by the river, on the  
 east by land of William Farrer and on the  
 west by the Winding River due as follows:

50 acres for his own personal adventure.  
 50 acres for the personal adventure of  
 his late wife, Mararett.  
 200 acres for the transportation of  
 four persons, (Names not given)

Surveyed by Harvey March 6, 1656.

Christopher Woodward 600 acres Charles City County 24 August  
 1637, bounded north on Appomattox River, south into the woods,  
 east upon land lately belonging to William Farrer, Gent., and  
 west upon Winding River 150 acres from adventure of self, his  
 wife Margaret and his now wife Dorothy Woodward.

450 acres for transportation of nine persons, George  
 Bassett, John Franklyn, Philip Thomas, Henry Stevens, and Ann  
 Myner, (other names not given).

By 1640 this was Henrico County.

CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD



The first Woodward to arrive in America was Christopher Woodward in the ship Giftie in 1618. He came as an expert in metals and was in charge of the Iron Mine which is commemorated as "Woodward's Labor". His son Christopher Woodward came in the ship Trial in 1620. His son Thomas later listed Christopher twice in obtaining a land grant.

During the great Indian Massacre of 1622, four hundred and twelve Colonists were inhumanly butchered in a few hours on Good Friday morning. The first Christopher Woodward was at Martins Hundred on the north side of the James River some distance below Jamestown; there seventy five men, women and children were murdered and many horribly mutilated. Christopher Woodward was listed among the slain. Alert now, musters were formed, the brave and resourceful were commissioned to lead groups of free men and bonded servants. The muster of January 25, 1624 lists Christopher Woodward, his muster Shirley Hundred (some miles above Westover in Charles City County) gives age 30 in Trial 1620; his muster in 1629 give age 35 in Trial 1620. In 1625 there is a record of his "now dwelling house" at Shirley Hundred and wife Margaret. He was a Burgers of Westover in 1629. On March 6, 1656 there was surveyed for Christopher Woodward 350 acres of land on Appomattox River, bounded on the north by the river on the east by land of William Farrer and on the west by Winding River due as follows:

50 acres for his own personal adventure  
 50 acres for the personal adventure of  
 his late wife Margaret.  
 50 acres for the personal adventure of his  
 now wife Dorothy and  
 200 acres for the transportation of four  
 persons, W. Thomas, Thoms William, Richard  
 Burpott and Thom. Jones. This was increased  
 to 600 acres in 1657.

From these Headrights we have a meager glimpse of

Christopher Woodward's married life. Apparently his first wife, Catherine had died before 1625; his second wife Margaret before November 9, 1635 and he had married Dorothy before March 6, 1636.

Richard Wilkison patented a hundred acre tract August 29, 1633 which he conveyed to "Dorothy, the daughter Woodward" as dower upon her marriage. This hundred acre tract was where Thomas Woodward located when he fled England in 1649.

Christopher Woodward of Lambet Surry (Near London) England had three wives, first Catherine, daughter of Thomas Audley of London by whom he had children; Catherine, Susan, Mary. Also Thomas born 1605, William born 1611, Anne and Elizabeth.

By wife Margaret, sons Christopher born 1633, died 1665 and George born 1635. By third wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Wilkinson, a son Samuel 1657-1680. Christopher Woodward (1633-1665) had a son George who patented 2000 acres of land in 1677, two thousand acres of land lying and being upon the northeast side of Dyascund Swampe in James City County in the parish of Wimbleton. This George had four sons, Lancelot born 1685; John born 1692, George and Samuel.

In 1704 all four had their plantations in that small part of Wilmington (or Wimbleton) parish which lay in the northeast of Diascum or (Warrenigh) creek which 20 years later was merged with Blissland parish. Lancelot Woodward 650 acres, John Woodward 650 acres, George Woodward, 550 acres, Samuel Woodward 350 acres (note total of 2000 acres)

Lancelot Woodward married Elizabeth Cocke, daughter of Willilam Cocke and became the ancestor of most of those Woodwards presently living in Virginia. Lancelot died in 1750 at a ripe old age.

Samuel Woodward born 1657, son of Christopher Woodward and Dorothy Wilkinson; owned in 1704 the 600 acres originally granted Christopher Woodward in 1637. In 1690 he married Sarah who inherited 1000 acres from her father Robert Holloman. They had a son Samuel. When Samuel Sr., died in 1704 his widow married John Sturdivent. At that time Samuel Jr., sold his 1/3 of 1000 acres and moved to Boston, Mass. The Maine Woodwards are descended

from this Samuel Woodward. Dr. Christopher Woodward and Catherine Audley's children, Mary married the Huguenot Roger Fountain who established a colony on Cape Fear River (North Carolina; she died shortly after arrival. Their two sons Roger and Robert and daughter Mary moved to Virginia. Roger Fountain Sr., became demented and became a Missionary to the Indians.

William (the London Merchant) sent his three sons to Maryland established the Maryland line of Woodward's at Woodwardville, Anne Arundel County.

"Mr. William Woodward, 2100 acres New Kent Co., 23 Feb. 1664, W. side of Yorke Riv. beg. at mouth of Mr. Johns Cr. running up the river, including a neck of sunken ground and C to a creek near against Capt. Bassett's now dwelling house, which creek in the lower bound of land of Mr. Samuel Snead, Sr., whereon he now lives, thence E.S.E. & C said land was purchased by said Woodward of Cocka Coeske, Queen of Pomunke, 27 Sept. 1664. Upon desire of the said Queen that the said Woodward might seate upon the said land by her assigned and settle over to his the said Woodward.

It was accordingly granted by order of the Governor and Council dated 24 November 1664. This William Woodward also had a daughter Martha who married Gideon Macon. After the death of Gideon she married a second time to Nathaniel West her cousin. They had one child Unity West who married William Dandridge. Martha's daughter Martha by her first husband Gideon Macon, married Orlando Jones; her daughter Frances married Colonel John Dandridge. Their daughter Martha married John Parke Custis and was the ancestor of the Custis family and the Lee family. After the death of Mr. Custis she became the wife of George Washington (First President of the United States;) who adopted her son and daughter and called the son George Washington Parke Custis. Mary Ann Randolph Custis was the only one of the four children of Mary Lee Fitzhugh and George Washington Parke Custis who lived past infancy. She was born "Arlington House" in 1808, which was built by her father, and was to inherit possessions accumulated by three generations of her family but she married Robert Edward Lee

on his graduation from West Point in 1831. Arlington House became Federal Property in 1864 and became a cemetery for Federal soldiers. She died in 1873 just three years after the death of her famous husband General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate States.

#### THOMAS WOODWARD

Thomas Woodward born 1609, died 1677, son of Christopher Woodward and Catherine Audley, was a violent Royalist who had been assayer of the London Mint. He was dismissed in 1649 by Bradshall, President of the Council of State because of his opposition to Parliament (Cromwell). He came over to Virginia in 1649 vowing that he would never see England again until his Majesty's return from exile (Charles I was beheaded Jan. 29, 1649, and his son Charles II was in exile.) Woodward was the founder (1642 of the science of Mineralogy.) He first settled on Pagan Creek, Isle of Wight County, Virginia; had large land holdings in Virginia and was the first Surveyor General of Carolina, where he also had several large land grants. General Court March 20, 1663, Thomas Woodward constituted sole surveyor of Carolina, order of Sir William Berkley, Governor of Virginia and Carolina General Court June 1, 1661, authority from the county of Albermarle in the province of Carolina, William Drummond and Thomas Woodward to treat (about cessation of tobacco planting with Maryland, Isle of Wight records Nov. 10, 166? deposition of Thos. Woodward, 61 (died April 12, 1667 from Thomas Woodward to Robert Harris for life of Robert Harris and his son Robert Harris, conveying said Woodward's dwelling house and the plantation Phillip Henford lately lived on 100 acres.

Thomas Woodard B 1606 D 1677. Royalist, Assayer London Mint. (H37 F)-(1619-1660). November 1652 James Pylan member from Isle of Wight expelled as an abettor of Thomas Woodward in his mutinous and Rebellion Declaration:

(Note - He was dismissed as assayer Nov. 1661; Son John was assay master 1665) son Thomas died Interstate Jan 1680.) 7 V 247-

1652 Thomas Woodward who was a violent Royalist, who been assayer to the London Mint was dismissed in 1649 by Bradshall, president of the Coundil of State because of his opposition to Parliament, who had come over to Virginia vowing that he would never see England again until his Majesty returned from exile. Among the imigrants to Virginia during Colonial period was Thomas Woodward, Loyalist, who came over in 1649; had large land holdings in Isle of Wight and Glochester Counties, Va., and was first surveyor General of Carolina (where 3 large grants) Circuit Court of Isle of Wight, Va., Will Book 2, page 153 Will of Thomas Woodward dated Oct. 5, 1677 (?), recorded Oct. 9, 1677 mentions son Thomas, giving his all the land at Blackwater; also daughter Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Rochell, Philerita and son John and "my son Johns children in England" if any, son Thomas and daughter Philerita executors. Will Book 2, part 2, page 51, Feb. 9 1680, Katherine Woodward on behalf of her son John Woodward, next brother to Thomas asks for administration on the estate of Thomas Woodward.

Division of the estate of Thoms Woodward Senior, Oct. 9, Dec. 1681 among Mrs. Katherine Woodward, the Children, Mrs. Philerita Giles and Thomas Woodward. Will Book 2, page 239 - Katherine Woodward date April 17, 1684 recorded June 9, 1684 whole goods to living children Katherine, Elizabeth, Mary John and Rachel.

#### LAND GRANTS TO THOMAS WOODWARD AND FAMILY

Thomas Woodward 100 acs. lower parish of Isle of Wight County 24 Sept. 1659 adj. to ESE. parts of land of Thomas Jones and lately purchased by - Woodward bounded with land patented to Captain John Upton, Capt. John Moore and- -?Jones. Trans of 2 persons Jane Price and Mary Grimes. (this was on Pagan Creek)

Katherine Woodward and Philerita Woodward her daughter 750 acs. on West side of Paspetauke River beg. at point above the mouth of a large creek falling into said river - 25 Sept. 1665. Transportation of 15 persons, Fra. Öst, Jno Garnell, Mary Fell,

Alice Jeffry, Jno Newton, Christian Green, Jno Barnwell, Mary Taylor, Robert Con., Ja. Johnson, Ja Corke (or Cocke) Rich. Harman, Tho West, Jno Smith, Tho Turbell, (This is now in North Carolina near Elizabeth City)

Thomas Woodward Senior and Thomas Woodward Junior his son 2500 acs. on the N side of Paspetauke River Beg. at the head of the eastermost br. of Araneus Cr., toward the head of the North River, 25 Sept. 1663 Trans 50 pers;-Eliz. Elaeton, IpherDavis, Richard Marr, Edw. Rycroft, Hen. Green, Tho Putman, Jno Brathwite, An Bring Marr, Edw. Rycroft, Hen. Green, Tho Putman, Jno Brathwite, An Bring, Wm Lovet Mary Specer Jno Hollum, Rich. Wyatt, Mohan Hogan, Kat Kadlin, Jno Rich, Robt., Chamers, Tho Hamton, Me. Lenox, Row Denson, Rob Shepard, Sil. Was Leo Hathorne, Wm. Thomas, Rob Falters, Jno Simpson, Jno Partridge; Tho Carver, Jeff Hanford, Mary Cross, Jno Olton, Rich. Hamond, Rich James, Mary Simons, Alex Brisell, Wm. Hazzelwood, Wm. Famil, Tho Clement, Arspet Horstine, Dan, Fenn, (This is now in North Carolina, new Camden.)

Thomas Woodward Senior and Thomas Woodward Junior - 2000 acs. on W. side Chowenoke River beg. 50 poles below the small creek which is at the lower part of the old Indian Towne, running W.S.W. 25 Sept. 1665. For Trand. 50 persons Hump Pawle, Tho Fryar, Ann Sutton, Robt. Black, Arthur Holden, Jacob Browne, Syman Pritchard, Exekiel Williams, Wm. Miller, Wm. Holden, Robt. Carver (or Carver), Jno Stevenson, Arth. Wyn, John Hamlin, Ipher Woodward, twice, Tho. Marshall, John Bird, Rober Iancoke, Peter Dennis, twice, Elia. Jener, Sarah Marshall, Peter Bird, Robert Iancoke, Petter Dennis, twice, Eliz. Jener, Sarah Marshall, Peter Janson, Ester Ruke, Mich. Talin, Tho Richmond, Tho Parin, Samel Moses, Steph. Persian, Samel Henry (This is in Bertle County, North Carolina. There is a village of Woodard there that none of the present inhabitants know how it got its name.)

John Woodward 500 acs. Couster Co. 17 May 1665.1 Bounded on N. and N.E. side with Pyanketank Riv. and S.E. upon Abraham Moon, Trans 10 persons: Thomas Barrett, Roger Mallery, John Wele, Edmund Kenny, Teague Ottamon, Roger Dononge, Tho. O. Morpher,

Daniel Bener: Relinquished the rights to make good a patent for: Lee's children viz Wm. and Hancock Lee. This was Col. Richard Lee.

Petition of John, son of Thomas Woodward November 1661. To be put in possession of the house and office of Assay Master of the Mint held by his father till the late troubles (dismissed Oct. 25, 1649) wishes to keep the office until the return or if he be dead to have grant of it himself. Petition granted July 1662. The king to the wardens of the mint Hampton Court July 12, 1665. The office of Assay Master in the Mint being vacant by the death of John Woodward and absence of Thomas Woodward his father who if alive is at some plantation on York river in Virginia. John Brattle is to exercise the office during the absence of Thomas Woodward with a fitting allowance. John Woodward, son of Thomas Woodward, Sr., had--? to Virginia with the father in 1649; had returned to England when the monarchy was restored and became Assay Master. He died in 1665. Indications are that his wife--  
--(Original document page runs out here).

#### DOCTOR HENRY WOODWARD

Henry Woodward, son of John Woodward and grandson of Thomas Woodward Sr., had come to Virginia with his father in 1649, had married Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Yeardley of Lynhaven Parish, Virginia, and Sarah Offley the widow of Adam Thorowgood(see Thorowgood-Yeardley). They had a son Francis. Born 1657. Henry Woodward returned to England with his father where he completed his education and became a surgeon. He returned to Virginia before 1665 to his wife and son Francis who were living with Francis Yeardley.

In August of 1663 Captain William Hilton of Barbados headed an expedition which explored all that territory from Albermarle Sound to Georgia which is commemorated by "Hilton Head" at present Beaufort, SC. As the result of his discoveries the Barbadian planters made a settlement in May 1664 on the Charles River (present Cape Feare River). Colonel John Yeamans and Lt.

Col. Robert Sanford were of great assistance to the Proprietors in the enterprise. Sanford became Secretary and Yeamans Lt. General and Governor. He was knighted Baronet Jan 12, 1664.

In 1665 Yeamans organized an expedition of Barbodians to explore the coast of Carolina to select a site for a second colony. Early in November 1665 the fleet consisting of a fly boat of 150 tons, a small frigate and a sloop reached the mouth of the Charles (Cape Feare) River; during a gale in entering the river the fly boat stranded and was destroyed.. All aboard including Sr. John reached shore but the greater part of the provisions, clothes, arms, powder and other stores were lost.

The settlers at Charles River were in such needy condition that Yeamans sent the sloop to Virginia to secure provisions from them, and himself returned to Barbodos in the frigate. Before leaving he directed that should the sloop miscarry in its voyage to Virginia, the vessel of Captain Edward Stanyarne then in the harbor but bound for Barbodos should be hired by Sanford for his use in making the exploration in case, Captain Stanyarne returned before the sloop.

In Virginias two gentlemen adventurers who were also cousins, Henry Woodward who had recently arrived from London and Thomas Giles, boarded the sloop and joined the expedition. On its return voyage from Virginia the Sloop was wrecked on Cape Lookout and two of its men were lost. While returning from Barbodos Captain Stanyarne became deranged and jumped overboard and was drowned. The vessel in charge of the survivors reached Charles River in due season and Sanford assumed charge thereof and started out June 14, 1666 to explore the lower coast (He returned July 12, 1666 to Charles River and at once addressed a letter to the Lord Proprietor which treats fully of the expedition in a vessel of fifteen tons and a small shallop of three tons in which he placed Ensign Brayne and a crew of two. Sanford had a vessel but no Captain or anyone skilled in navigation. He was accompanied by several gentlemen other inhabitants of Clarendon County, seventeen in number and two of the ships men and boy, a party of twenty one. Aboard was Thomas



Giles and Henry Woodward, a "Chirurgion", who says Sanford, "had before I set out assured me of his resolution to stay with the Indians if I think convenient". In his report Captain Sanford describes the vast expanse of green marsh stretching away on every side resembling a rich Prairie, the rivers and innumerable creeks fringed with oak, cedar, jasmine and myrtle, and the banks of oyster shells. They explored down the coast to the site of the present Charleston, SC and Edisto Island where among the natives who came to see the strange ship and white visitors was a figure familiar to some on board, an Indian by the name of Shadoo who had met the expedition of Captain Hilton some three years before and had gone to Barbados with him. Captain Shadoo could speak English and invited Captain Sanford to visit his village to the south.

Eventually, they entered the harbor at Port Royal (Beaufort) SC where the French protestant Huguenots once had set up a colony which was destroyed by the Spanish who set up a mission (Santa Elena) and garrison until driven off by Sir Francis Drake.

Four of the company, Lt. Harvey, Lt. Woory, Mr. Thomas Giles and Mr. Henry Woodward went with Shadoo. They were received not by the Cassique himself but by a female with gladness and courtesy. They returned the next morning the great commendations of their entertainment. They were surprised to see still standing a fair wooden cross which was a relic of the Spanish settlement three years before. All about the village were fields of corn and the landscape was fruited with peach and fig trees and grape vines.

The Cacique of Santa Elena, Nisquesalla was anxious for the English to settle here for he wanted protection for his people against the wild inland Indian tribes, including the "man-eating" Westos. As a pledge for the much desired return of the English to settle, the indian Chief insisted on turning his nephew over to the English as a hostage, to be brought back when they came to settle. The next day the Indians prepared a feast of venison. Henry Woodward had volunteered to stay here among the Indians "in the room of the Caciques nephew" that is as a hostage. The two

young men, that is the Englishman and the Indian nephew of the Chief stood up together beside Captain Sanford and the Uncle in the presence of all the assembled Indians. The Captain asked the relatives of the Indian whether they were willing for the boy to go with him. They all assented. Then he delivered Henry Woodward formally to the Cacique and told the Indians they would now require him at their hands when he returned. The Englishman was now pushed to the center of the days events. The Chief escorted him to his own high seat in the Council House and sat him on the throne before the Indians and the English visitors. Then he had him lead outside and pointed out the field of corn that had been allotted to him, and there were other emoluments embodied in a woman, for the Chief brought to him his niece Tu Que La Que the sister of his hostage nephew and presented her to him as a handmaiden, to tend and dress his food and be affectionate to him and to teach him the Indian language. Henry knew of the Indian custom of giving a squaw to a visiting stranger they wished to - - (O.D. page ends here)

Captain Sanford, after promising to return in ten moons, completed the ceremony by giving Dr. Henry Woodward formal possession of the whole country from Latitude 36 north to 29 south and west to the South Seas, to hold for the Lord Proprietors and England.

This was July 7, 1666. Captain Sanford lost no time in sailing away. Henry sat paralyzed until Tu Que La Que touched his arm and nodded gently toward their hut, he meekly holsted his bundle of clothing and his surgeons chest to his shoulder and went with her. Before the hut the fire was already going and two clay pots steamed by the coals. She spread a rush mat on the ground and sat the pots on the mat and squatting on her heels at one end summoned him with a look to the other. Henry resented her commanding looks and resolved not to truckle to this female dominance, nevertheless he came and sat on his heels opposite her, sniffing continuously at the food, which was a concoction of maize and preserved meat. She ate her supper with solid satisfaction smiling at him whenever she caught his glance. He

tasted some of the thick mess of maize cooked with bear's grease but gave up in disgust. He added slow starvation to the list of deaths that menaced his existence. She sensed his distress but did not know the cause. She pressed more food up to him, brought him a drink of sassafras tea and a fan to brush the mosquitoes away, seeming to fear that he was dissatisfied with her.

Realizing he would have need of a Pocahontas before he was out of this mess and here was an ally if only he could secure her loyalty, Henry looked at her attentively seeing the black hair, flat face and slant eyes, she was not so very homely as squaws go, her heavy lustrelous hair swung with its own weight as she moved off with her secretive steps on those sturdy legs. She brought back pipes and tobacco, sat down submissively by his side. From under the scant strands of moss and the animal toothed necklace, her full brown breasts came out with innocent provocation. They smoked for sometime together in silence. Henry would have relaxed and enjoyed the twilight but for the discomforting thought- the next move, just what was expected of him, there was a glint of expectancy in her eyes, what would an Indian do? He was in a panic pacing before the hut he realized that England and the future colony depended on his correct action and he must not offend. He slipped through the door, moved cautiously about the darkness until his shin hit something which his hands told him was horizontal and wooden and neatly spread with mats. The gruelling dilemma was solved for him by Tu Que La Que who came softly in the door and closed it behind her.

The hut not only looked like an oven but felt like one, Henry's head buzzed as he stepped out in the morning cool, while the village still slept and he went barefoot down to the creek

and plunged in. (Drying himself in the breeze, he hesitated before dressing, decided to only put on his breeches, this much was necessary out of regard for his position as tenant of Carolina. When he returned to the hut Tu Que La Que had the fire going and was putting the inevitable ground maize in the pot, but as she reached for the bear's grease, he seized her arm, shook his head and pointed to the calabash filled with fresh water. She meekly substituted the water, and Henry felt satisfied that he was to start at once teaching her to dress his food in the English fashion. There were other adjustments; he was bound he would not eat raccoon, ducks or conies stewed with their guts still in them, barbecue was different, the cooked flesh could be torn from fish, alligators and small animals so cooked. The loose dirt of the cabin floor harbored fleas which he could not stand and he insisted the floor be covered with pine needles in the English fashion of straw.

There were practical advantages to his domestic arrangement. He was here to promote the Chief's friendship and learn the language. A native woman can teach a man more of her language in one night than a schoolmaster could in a week. Henry spent his time hunting, fishing and exploring with Shaddo and Woccony, learning the Indian ways of life as well as their medicines and language. Henry was pleased with his increasing skills, he now wore a breechcloth like the others and covered his body with bear's grease to protect him from the sun, chiggers and mosquitos. In the evenings he went home to Tu Que La Que, now big with child. Month after month passed while he waited for the return of the promised English settlers, but the Spanish came first.

To distant St. Augustine in Florida, the word had passed of the young doctor's presence and of the English intentions. The Spanish Captain Marques arrived in a large Perianger. They came up the inland channel between the mainland and the golden Isles along Florida, Georgia and Carolina coast, and back the same way

they took their captive to St. Augustine, their Capitol. The trip was pleasant and comfortable. Henry saw some of the Spanish Empire on the main stops they made. He could not speak Spanish and did not understand the Indians as their speech was different from that he had learned from Tu Que La Que.

Henry garbed in skins acquired at Santa Elena, and an old Spanish coat lent him by the soldiers, appeared before Don Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vig who through an interpreter asked what he was doing in the Dominions of the Most Catholic King. Laying low, Henry said, "Your Excellency, as to the claim of the Catholic King to Cuale, I do not know, I myself have settled Santa Elena under grant from my sovereign, Charles the Second of England and at the instance of the Honorable Lord Proprietors, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, Sir George Carteret, Knight Vice Chamber of his Majesty's household, the Duke of Albemarle, Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other nobles of the King whose Lieutenant I am. If your Excellency feels there is a conflict of claims, I suggest you confer with the Honorable Gentlemen that the matter may be settled as between two great Christian Nations."

It was a long time before he saw much of St. Augustine as they threw him immediately into a dark, damp dungeon. When he was freed eventually he was allowed much liberty in the role of physician and healer, while in St. Augustine Henry treated many Spaniards and the local Tinquan Indians.

One day he was called upon to treat a festering wound in the neck of a young Creek Indian who had been captured by the Timucans and sold to the Spanish. He was laboring on the fort the Spanish were building of Coquino rock. Henry extracted a flint arrow head from the neck of young Chief Bremins of Apalachicola and nursed him back - -(O.D. Page ends here and begins as follows) - - about the falls of Chattahoochee River as well as Bremins friendship. Henry traveled freely thru the country about St. Augustine, visiting Spanish Missions and saw how the Indian regarded the Catholic religion. He saw some of

the missions in ruins only the Coquino rock walls standing and those being used by the Indians as camps on the visits to the coast, were being filled with oyster shells and rubbish from their campfires.

Due to Henry's work as a healer, he rose in the esteem of the local priests and Governor. While in St. Augustine, Henry embraced the Catholic religion and was baptized by Fray Benito. Dr. Woodward had now about resigned himself to the ease of his life in St. Augustine. The delicious warmth of the sun, which slowly eats away the will to be brisk about the world's business, he was content. Suddenly one night an English privateer, preying on the Spanish settlements, descended on St. Augustine and he escaped to the English ship which was a simple feat in all the confusion and looting. The vessel under command of the doughty Captain Robert Searles, was quick away with its treasure. Henry Woodward signed on as surgeon on the pirate ship. He saw a good deal of the pirate's life for several months as they wandered about the tropical seas of the Windward and Leeward islands, taking prizes without benefit of authority but that of Captain Searles.

A hurricane cut short this precarious roving, it picked up the sturdy vessel and tore it apart; this was August 17, 1669. Miraculously Dr. Woodward was saved, washed ashore with a few of the crew on the Island of Nevis in the Leeward group. Luck followed him, here at Nevis after many weeks there arrived an English ship. The Carolina on December 9, 1669, one of the fleet under Joseph West, bound for Port Royal, the spot where he had once been a hostage, with the first contingent of settlers for whom he had waited in vain four years before. He discovered old friends including Ensign Brayne who he had last seen at Santa Elena on July 7, 1666. Brayne was now Captain of the Carolina. Sir John Youmans invited Dr. Henry Woodward to join the- - (O.D. page ends here and begins as follows) - -to England for funds to invest in the enterprise, but as ships for England seldom stopped at Nevis, Henry accepted Sir John's offer. "In our next dispatches to Lord Ashley we will mention that we are taking you

with us as a man likely to be of help in maintaining the settlement and we shall recommend that the Proprietors be generous, against that expected generosity you shall draw on my agent Jones for what supplies you need to settle." The Carolina, a frigate of two hundred tons, had a crew of eighteen and some one hundred and fifty settlers, about twenty of these were masters - men of property who had a substantial investment in the venture, bringing provisions and equipment for themselves, their families and their "servants", without which no one was accepted as a settler. These settlers were mostly men and women of a mind but not required funds to try the new world. The first land sighted was in March in the year 1670 near the Indian village of Kiawah. Henry and Brayne went ashore and found their old friend Shaddo who had news, the old enemies of the Santa Elenas, the Westo Indians had swooped down on the Island two months before and destroyed the village, Nequesalla and Wommond had escaped but Te Que La Que was on the Westo-boo, she was last seen with a young Westo Warrior.

A settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670 but removed to the West bank of the Ashley River a few miles from its mouth in 1671. In 1679 under the government of Colonel West, people were encouraged to move to Oyster Point on a neck of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, Charlestown was founded. It was incorporated in 1683 and called the City of Charleston. Henry fell out with Governor West and remained with Brayne in the old settlement.

The change of 1671 brought work for Dr. Henry Woodward. Henry had undertaken the essential mission of exploring the neighboring tribes and the country they occupied. He spent six weeks in the woods travelling Indian fashion, making friends with all the pretty Cociques along the path, crowning his labors with a firm alliance with the Emperor of Cufitachoque himself - -. (Something left out of O.D. here.) - -and shortly returned with a very tall wife, Dorcas. They set up housekeeping in his house near Dr. Woodward's one room shack. Brayne then took the

Carolina to Barbados. Among the letters sent in the Carolina were two of particular interest to Henry Woodward, one he had written to Sir Jim Yeomans giving an account of his activities and his obligations to the Baronet's agent in Carolina, the other a letter from the Council (in Carolina) to the Lord Proprietors in London which rehearsed his adventures of the past four years, set forth his importance to the survival of the province and concluded by humbly praying the Lords would reward him suitably.

Captain Brayne returned in the early spring after an absence of several months, bringing not only supplies but a ship load of new settlers the most prominent was the family of John Godfrey, his wife Elizabeth, sons John Jr., Benjamin and Richard. On the next trip the Carolina brought daughter Mary Godfrey and her husband Robert Brown and Meg, the bond servant of Original Jackson, Original and his wife Milicent had sent to Barbados for a servant to help in the Tavern they planned to open, but the factor at Bridgtown had sent them a poor weasle of a creature, sick or witless or both and besides she was undersized for carrying casks or such heavy work. She was sick and Dr. Henry Woodward was called. When he reached the one room of the Jacksons, he found a small girl with a swollen face very much disheveled from her long trip, her dress had once made some gesture toward style. She had the scurvey. Her name was Margaret Midwinter, so she said and was 13 years old. She had been "spirited" at Gravesend England and sold as a Bond servant.

Also, Sir John Yeamans who received a cold official greeting from Governor West, Sir John was the only Landgrave of Carolina actually on the ground and as such automatically became Governor. Sir John questioned Henry Woodward about conditions in St. Augustine and among the neighboring Indians, leaning heavily on him for advice.

It appears that Sir William Berkley, Governor of Virginia, who was also one of the Carolina Proprietors, and Sir John Yeamans were partners in a scheme for outfitting some private business that needed dainty handling, it would require your going by land to Nauscond in Virginia, a journey that you alone can



conduct with reasonable safety so read Sir John's letter to Henry Woodward. Henry was anxious to make the trip, to rejoin his wife and son and bring them to his new home on Ashley River. He had no news of his relatives in Virginia or they of him since he left there some six years before. He owed Sir John's agent for all the clothing, ammunition and supplies that had been furnished him since leaving Nevis. It had been hard to collect payments for his services as Physician during the period of scarcity, however, he had hopes the Lords Proprietors would recognize his services to the settlement with some pecuniary reward. It was agreed that Henry would make Sir John his Heir so that if he did not return, part of his debt to Sir John could be paid from his expected bounty from the Proprietors. Sir John on his part, agreed that if Henry returned with success, he could keep his hypothetical estate and in addition be paid a handsome commission.

See Henry Woodward's Will of July 17, 1671 and West's letter of Lord Ashley September 3, 1671.

Henry's first stop in Virginia was at the plantation of Francis Yeardley where he expected to find his wife and son. His wife Elizabeth Yeardley, giving Henry up as dead, had married Edward Ward, who had been transported to Virginia in 1662. Henry and Elizabeth's son Francis married Mary, the daughter of Owen Hayes by whom he had children, Francis Elizabeth and Edward.

Henry kept his headquarters at Nausmond near the Carolina boundary. He obtained terms quite advantageous to Sir John and by Christmas was ready to return. Having been away six months, he found his cabin in bad repair and the Braynes told him that Sir John, fearing he was dead had proved his Will. He also learned that the Proprietors had sent him a hundred pounds or more and promised better things. (Ashley's letter of April 10, 1671) Henry found Margaret Midwinter, the Jackson's Bond servant, had recovered, was in good health and had filled out but was homesick and wanted to return to London.

Sir John was liberal in his commission for the Virginia undertaking, their accounts being balanced, Henry now for the

first time since arriving in Carolina had a few coins in his pockets. He resumed his old life of healing. His first draft on his credit was for lumber and the labor of an indentured carpenter to build a decent house.

May 22, 1674 - order to Mr. West signed Craven and others, to let Dr. Henry Woodward have out of the stores to the value of nine pounds, being the residue of 100 pounds promised him.

When the house was done, he found it raw and cheerless and his enthusiasm waned. He asked himself what strange hunger was this that the wilderness awakened and never satisfied. One afternoon he jammed on his hat and sought the Jacksons. Henry told the Jacksons that he was thinking of getting a servant "some spry person who could dry and powder roots and mix syrups". "If it should meet your wish Original I'd like to buy out the rest of Margaret's time". After some awkward arguments about a bachelor having a woman servant, an agreement was drawn up by which the Jacksons kept the land granted them for bringing out a servant, and all bills owing Dr. Woodward for professional services to the Jacksons were cancelled and for the further consideration of a peppercorn, the remaining years of the indenture of Margaret Midwinter belonged to Dr. Woodward. Margaret first objected but soon entered her new life willingly, helping Dr. Henry with his work. One day Dr. Henry asked Meg if she was ready to be married, she replied "of course I am, I'm going on sixteen and most girls are wedded and bedded long before that." Dorcas Brayne supervised the wedding arrangements. The wedding was a great event, all Charleston was there. The Jacksons served a meal of Roast Pork and Venison with hominy and gravy.

Henry Woodward became an Indian trader, living for long periods among the Indians.

On December 31, 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward wrote the Earl of Shaftsbury a long letter describing a trip to the Westos from the Earl's plantation at Albemarle Point.

On October 10, 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward the rugged, thick set adventurer set out to negotiate an alliance with the Westos.

A party of 10 strange Indians had appeared at the plantation and Henry Woodward was sent for. After "bartering their truck", being unwilling to stay the night yet very desirous for Henry to go with them, Henry Woodward set out on a raw drizzling Saturday afternoon for their camp with the ten Westo Indians. The camp was on the banks of the Westabou River or as it later was known, "The Savannah."

Seven days they had walked in the rain so the banquet of native food spread before him was welcome. After the meal, the party took to canoes and the Doctor was rowed upstream for about six miles to a sizeable Indian settlement (near present Augusta, Georgia). There in the Chief's house, one white man among so many red, he listened to a long speech by the headmen of the tribe telling about the prowess of the Westos and their desire for friendship with the English. They performed for him all the ceremonies of welcome, they oiled his eyes and "Joynts" with bear's grease. They set before him enough food for half a dozen people and that night, weary from his long journey and the incessant hospitality, he slept peacefully among these Indians who were to become his friends and particular charges and with whom the next few were very eventful years, his fortunes and those of the infant colony of Charlestown were to be closely entwined. The Westoes were at war with the Creeks and gave Dr. Woodward a recently captured young Creek boy as a slave.

Dr. Woodward spent several days among the Westoes. He learned that the Westoes traded with the white settlers to the north in Virginia, whence they had come, in deer skins, furs and young Indian slaves, for which in exchange, they got guns, ammunition and cloth. They were the only Indians that had guns. He arranged for the English to trade their guns and cloth for deer skins and furs. The Westoes would become allies of the English against the Spaniards and Indian tribes leagues with the Spanish. In contriving this frontier alliance, he was acting on behalf of the Proprietors of the Colony back in England and headed by the Earl of Shaftsbury.

Dr. Henry Woodward was the pioneer in making the Savannah an

English river. He was a veteran of the new world. He took the Westoes alliance back to Charleston as a shining token.

April 10, 1677, friendly relations having been acknowledged by two powerful nations, the Westoes and Cuscatoes, to prevent the interruption of this ? commerce with them for a space of seven years is prohibited without license.

April 10, 1677. Earl of Shaftsbury appoints Henry Woodward to be deputy for Ashley River (Deputy Lord Proprietor).

April 10, 1677 - Earl of Shaftsbury to Governor and Council of Ashley River, permission for Dr. Henry Woodward to take up a plantation of 2000 acres wherever he may desire.

Warrants for land in South Carolina 1672-1680 by Sally.

10 October 1672 - Henry Woodward 150 acres, arriving in first fleet.

3 January 1677 - Henry Woodward and wife Margaret 250 acres.

3 January 1677 - Henry Woodward 2000 acres (Abbapoola Creek, St. John's Island)

8 September 1677 - Pierce Woodward, one of the free men, 150 acres.

This Pierce Woodward was probably the Creek Indian slave given Dr. Woodward by the Westoes and named for Henry's grandfather, Captain William Pierce, a member of the early Virginia Council. Henry Brayne joined Henry Woodward in his search for a suitable piece of land for his plantation. They sent word to Shaddo, paddling southward, they entered the country of the Stono Indians and there Shaddo was waiting for them, having come up from the Edisto farther south. Henry knew that the heads of rivers had advantages for either Indian War or Commerce, the three rivers converging in the harbor of Charlestown had already been taken. He at last settled on the headwaters of a Creek that ran like a bone thru an arm of salt marsh. The Creek was small but adequate to move a barge at high tide. 2000 acres, about fifteen miles from town on Abbapoola Creek was his choice.

While Henry was away, the ship "Susan and Jane" came in from

New York looking for cargo, and Margaret was gone. She had taken a bundle of Henry's best skins to pay passage, and all her belongings and sailed on the "Susan and Jane" for England. Several months later, the "Three Brothers" came to Charlestown from Barbadoes. The Captain had the news that the "Susan and Jane" when off Hispanola, was taken by a privateer flying the Spanish flag. They stripped the boat and removed the cargo, then in a storm, cut the "Susan and Jane" adrift and let her sink with all on board - Margaret was dead.

Soon after, Henry Brayne was drowned while on a fishing trip. Dorcas Brayne and Henry were left alone. She looked after his wants and he in turn was a father to her brood of young children. The Brayne house was much more comfortable than Henry's one room shack. Henry thought often of marrying Dorcas but didn't get around to it. Anyway, she was very tall and he was rather short in stature.

Dr. Henry Woodward had taken the Westo Alliance back to Charlestown as a shining token, but it did not set happy there. The settlers had an unholy fear of those wild Indians, which spread like contagion from the panic among the settlement Indians whenever even the name Westo was mentioned. Their relations and their trade were with the nearby tribes and they were irked at the Proprietors for tying up with the distant and fearsome band of Indians. Dr. Woodward became an object of envy because he got his percentages for this trade and the proprietors got the rest. He was definitely tied up with the powers of England, this tended to set him apart. Furthermore, Dr. Woodward, in behalf of the Proprietors, opposed the Indian slave trade in which even some of the leading men of the Colony engaged. Dr. Woodward's enemies finally caught him off guard. He discovered that two of the leading men of the Colony, slave traders were off on a mission to the Westoes and suspecting their design, he warned his Indian friends that if they did not look out, they might find themselves sold into slavery. They accused the Doctor of plotting with the Indians against the interests of the Colony. He was stripped of his office and put under bonds, all at once he was an outcast,

without his guiding hand, the alliance with the Westoes languished and friction increased. Soon it broke into open war, but the Colonist did not fight this war. They induced a tribe newly settled along the Westabo River to do their fighting for them, and so well did the newcomers carry out their bloody work that only some fifty Westoes survived the slaughter by the Savannahs which was the name by which the victorious Indians were known. The once proud Westoes for whom Dr. Woodward had such admiration were driven from the Westabu and about 1682, when the Westoes left, its name changed to Savannah. The Savannahs were a branch of the Shawnees who in 1674 were living on the Chattahoochee River in what is now Alabama. They in turn, early started to drift away and by 1725 only 8 men, 12 women and 10 children were in their dwindling settlement.

In those days, Fortune fell quickly and rose again as quickly. Dr. Woodward was not down for long after his unfortunate experience with the Westoes. A resourceful gentleman, self confident, he took a boat for England and went direct to his former P?, the little Earl of Shaftsbury. He was most persuasive in his own behalf and returned home many months later with a commission from the Proprietors to venture westward beyond the Savannah into the land of the Creeks and open up trade with those Indians. This was a daring enterprise for the Spaniards had established themselves with the Creeks but that did not daunt the pioneering Doctor who was so sure of his influence with the Indians.

April 4, 1683 - Commission from Earl Craven and other Lord Proprietors to Henry Woodward the necessity of investigating the inland portion of the province of Carolina, empowering him to search for mines and other useful discoveries, also the spot most adapted for planting, towns, etc. authority to said Henry Woodward to erect a house and reside, and every facility to be afforded him by all official persons.

Now too he had reason for proving himself anew and becoming a man of affairs again in Carolina. He was a man with a family. 1679-80 he had married into the upper circles of the colony. He

took for wife Mary Browne, the widow of Robert Browne and daughter of Colonel John Godfrey who had been a figure of consequence in Barbados before he had migrated to Carolina and was now one of the leading men of the settlement. Dr. Woodward had attended Robert Browne during his last sickness as well as the rest of the Godfrey family. He obtained a substantial sum from Colonel Godfrey and built his house at Abbapoole Creek, where he retired with Mary and her daughter Mary Browne, also her brother Benjamin's three children, one of which had an Indian Mother. His dwelling was two storied, on foundation posts. It was the handsomest and most convenient of any plantation yet built, the Indian quarters were on one side and the Negro slave quarters on the other.

2 November 1682. Dr. Henry Woodward due him for arrival of seven negroes November 1682, whose names are recorded in the secretaries office - 400 acres. Benjamin Godfrey married Dorcas Brayne and joined the two broods into one.

Dr. Henry Woodward and Mary soon had a neighbor, William Davis a bachelor recently arrived from England took up a tract of land next the Woodward land and was a frequent visitor in the Woodward home.

Henry Woodward yearned for another trip of exploration and trade with the far away Creeks, he persuaded William Davis to help finance this venture and to look after his plantation while he was away.

The journey started inconspicuously, he and his small party made the way in a fleet of canoes down the inland passage from Charlestown, but hardly had they turned into the mouth of the Savannah for the upward trip when they were stopped at Yamaerow, a village of Yamerow Indians on the Bluff, by a patrol of Scotchmen who arrested the Doctor. Recently the Scots under Lord Cardron had set up a Colony at Stuartstown on Port Royal Island and were asserting a claim to the coast from there southward even beyond the mouth of the Savannah. The Doctor was indignant at this effrontery but could do nothing about it until the whole dispute was taken back to Charlestown. He was freed of course to

pursue his way but it was a bad start.

When he had left his canoes at Savannah and begun his slow march overland to the land of the Creeks (The Creek capitol was Coweta on the Chattahoochee) he discovered that the Spaniards were ready to challenge his advance. They had sent an army of 250 men under Lt. Antonio Matheo to capture him. Far outnumbered Dr. Woodward and his band chose the part of hare in a game of hare and hound and eluded his pursurer among the hills, but however without leaving behind a saucy reminder of English nerve in a note pinned to a tree, "I am sorry that I came with so small a following that I cannot wait for your arrival. Be informed that I came to get better acquainted with the country, its mountains, the sea coast and Apalachee. I trust in God I shall meet you gentlemen later when I have a larger following, September 2, 1685".

The Spanish Lieutenant found the English were too clever for him and gave up the chase and went back to St. Augustine.

Dr. Henry Woodward and his followers spent several months with the Creeks at the Capitol Coweta from where they traveled extensively through the Creek Country. The Creek Emperor was Brim who Henry had befriended long ago in St. Augustine while he was a captive there. They talked of Brims capture by his enemies the Timucans who had sold him to the Spaniard for work on the Fort and how Henry had kept Brim in his house and attended him for an infected wound.

Dr. Woodward talked business with the Creeks who found him charming and persuasive as had the Westoes. They were hospitable and looked after his wants and were favorably inclined to do business with him and the English.

One day Henry was visited by the Queen of the Creeks, Emperor Brim's sister they smoked a pipe of tobacco in silence, she became coquetish, showing her charm which the single garment, a short skirt amply displayed. Had she come of her own accord or had the Emperor sent her? Henry explained the temporary nature of his visit which met the Queens approval. He told the Queen about his wife Mary and that he must return to his family. Henry took



a personal interest in the approaching confinement of the Coweta Queen and provided handsomely for the expected offspring.

(See Mary Musgrove) Another warning came that the Spaniards were again on his trail so Henry and his party left hurriedly. There is a thrilling story of his return in a makeshift litter as he had become ill of chills and soon he returned with the help of the Creeks with a goodly stock of deer skins for Charlestown. While away, Stuartstown was destroyed by the Spanish but Charlestown still stood. We do not know where or when he died. Colonel Godfrey's Will made March 12, 1689 refers to daughter Mary and husband Lt. William Davis and two former husbands, Robert Browne and Doctor Henry Woodward, so Dr. Henry Woodward had died before March 2, 1689. Henry and Mary Woodward had three children, John born February 19, 1681; Richard born January 9, 1683 and Elizabeth.

Dr. Henry Woodward had by his first wife Elizabeth Yeardeley, a son Francis, who located in lower Norfolk County (The Great Dismal Swamp) Virginia where we find his will in book 5, page 55, dated 21 April 1679, proved 15 August 1679.

I, Francis Woodward, my body to receive it an buriell in ye orchard with my wife. To my two sonnes Jno and Henry Wooddard all that tract of land that I bought of Benomy Burrough.

To my daughter Mary Woodard

To my daughter Elizabeth Woodard

Appoint Nicholas Wesley and Benj. Granger my sole Exequetor and care of my children until they come of age.

To pay unto Joseph Lake

My daughter Mary Woodard to be kept by Joseph Lake and his wife until sixteen or marryed

Witness Joseph Lake and Wm. Newport.

Joel Martin and wife Elizabeth deeded to Henry Woodward on July 25, 1697, 200 acres of land adjoining that of Joel Martins Dwelling Plantation in lower Norfolk County, VA. (Book 6 Pg. 112).

Will of Joel Martin Bath County North Carolina, Oct. 27, 1715 proved July 3, 1716.

Mentions sons John and William, daughters Anne Martin,

Elizabeth Penny, Mary Woodard, Francis Jarvis and son-in-law John Penny.

Henry Woodard had wife Lydia and sons Thomas and Charles.

Joel Woodward had wife Sarah, moved to Princess Ann County, VA.

Levi Woodward had wife Martha.

Caleb had sons, Nicholas and Henry.

Thomas Woodward's will, 1803, lists wife Ann, daughters Abiah and Ollif Pöllack.

Charles Woodward born about 1755, was a Revolutionary war soldier, married Kestah Morris.

There were a lot of Woodwards in that section of Virginia and North Carolina between Albemarle Sound and Chesapeake Bay.

#### CHARLES WOODWARD (1755-1814)

We find the following records of Charles Woodard in Virginia Military Certificate Book Certificate 251, Council Chambers April 1, 1783.

"I do certify that Charles Woodward, Solomon Stewart, Charles English, George Townsend and Robert Redden are severely entitled to the proportion of land allowed in - - - Warrant for 100 acres each issued to Rev.'d Andrews as assignee of the above persons, April 3, 1783"

"At a Court held for James City County, June 12, 1790 a certificate from Col. G. Gibson of Charles Woodard having served as a soldier three years in the first state Regiment, the term of enlistment and another certificate from Sam Griffin a Justice of James City County of said Woodward having made oath before him that he never before proved as claimed his right to land for his said military service were processed and read and ordered certified and recorded, Buell Walker CC".

"At a court held for Norfolk County the 10th day of May 1820 To all whom it doth or may concern, be it known that it hath been made satisfactory to appear to the Court that Charles Woodard was a private in Capt. Hoffle's Company, in Col. George Gibson Regiment on the Virginia Continental line in the Revolutionary war, that he

served as a private for three years, that he has since died leaving one daughter, his only legitimate heir at law, who is now the wife of William Taylor, which is ordered to be certified to proper authorities. Wm. Wilson CC".

"1834 bounty to Lovey, heiress of Charles Woodard not allowed, not enough evidence."

Census 1785, Virginia, District from Edmonds Hill to Princess Anne and North Carolina line as far as the northwest river shows Charles Woodard 2 white souls, William Taylor 3 white souls.

South Carolina Census 1790, Orangeburg District South Port (present Barnwell County)

Charles Woodard Free White males over 16	- 1
Free White females	- 3
Slaves	- 1

Charles Woodard, was born about 1755, living on the edge of the dismal swamp in Virginia. In that lawless district between Virginia and North Carolina without educational facilities we doubt if he could read or write, he signed his name with an X. He was a good shot with the rifle which qualified him to join Daniel Morgan's company of Virginia riflemen. Charles Woodward was at the battle of Great Bridge, one of the earliest battles of the Revolution and which was fought by hastily recruited continentals and British Regulars at Great Bridge, Virginia, near Charles Woodward's home.

The Continental Congress adopted the Army of New England men besieging Boston as the Continental Army and proceeded to appoint a Commander in Chief to direct its operation on June 15, 1775 (George Washington was elected on July 3rd, he took command in Cambridge of the 16,000 main New England Army. The Battle of Bunker Hill had just been lost) and passed a resolution raising eight companies of riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, which were added to Washington's army at Cambridge these 3,000 men including the famous Daniel Morgan with his sturdy band of sharpshooters each man of whom it was said,

while marching at double quick could cleave with his rifleball a squirrel at a distance of three hundred yards.

Captain Daniel Morgan who had just arrived from Virginia with his riflemen was a native of New Jersey, Welch descent, had moved to Virginia at an early age. At Cambridge he met Benedict Arnold the New Haven Connecticut Druggist and Nathaniel Green who was in command of the Rhode Island contingent.

In September 1775, Washington detached from the Army at Cambridge, one thousand New England infantry with two companies of Pennsylvania riflemen and Morgan's famous sharpshooters and ordered them to advance on Quebec in Canada thru the breasts of Maine and by way of the rivers Kennebec and Chaudiere. The expedition was commanded by Colonel Benedict Arnold who had just suggested the expedition. They went by boat up the Kenebec to Fort Western (Augusta, Maine) then up the shore of the Kennebec, then overland to the Chaudiere River at Megantic then along the shore of the Chandri to Levis on the South side of the St Lawrence River, then ferry across to Chaudrie landing at the mouth of St. Charles River.

END