

WDATA.010 INFORMATION ON THOMAS WOODWARD 2/, KNOWN LATER AS THE "REGULATOR," AND HIS SON REVEREND WILLIAM WOODWARD 3/, ALSO CONTAINS INFORMATION REGARDING THE REGULATOR MOVEMENT IN S.C.

IMPORTANT GENEALOGICAL NOTES

MOST GENEALOGIES STATE THAT THE FATHER OF THE REGULATOR WAS A THOMAS WOODWARD, SON OF ABRAHAM WOODWARD. (BOTH OF MARYLAND), THOMAS FIRST MARRIED MARGARET (WATERS) JAMS. AFTER HER DEATH, THIS THOMAS WOODWARD WAS SAID TO HAVE GONE TO FAIRFAX CO., VIRGINIA, AND REMARRIED ELIZABETH SIMPSON, DAUGHTER OF A SCOTSMAN, THOMAS SIMPSON. THIS IS WRONG!

A GRANDSON OF THE REGULATOR WAS NAMED THOMAS SIMPSON WOODWARD 4/, SON OF THOMAS WOODWARD JR. 3/ AND WIFE MARY HOWARD. THIS THOMAS WOODWARD 3/ (HUSBAND OF MARY HOWARD) WAS A SON OF THE REGULATOR'S BY HIS 2ND WIFE, ELIZABETH STOKES MAY.

THOMAS SIMPSON WOODWARD 4/ WROTE A BIOGRAPHY OF HIS LIFE AND TOUCHES BRIEFLY ON THE WOODWARD GENEALOGY. IT WAS HE THAT STATED THE INCORRECT GENEALOGY AND THUS IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND WHY IT WAS ACCEPTED, BUT A CLOSER INSPECTION OF HIS WORKS REVEALS HE MADE SEVERAL ERRORS RELATING TO THE FAMILY.

THOMAS SIMPSON WOODWARD 4/ WAS LEFT A ORPHAN AS A YOUNG BOY. HE HUNG OUT AROUND MILITARY OUTPOST, HEARD THE BRAGGING AND BOASTING OF THE SOLDIERS, AND NEVER LIVED (AS FAR AS IS KNOWN) IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY NOR WITH ANY FAMILY MEMBERS (WOODWARDS) FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, THUS HIS INFORMATION ON THE WOODWARD FAMILY WAS SECOND HAND. WHILE SOME OF HIS INFORMATION IS CORRECT, IT CANNOT BE TAKEN AT FACE VALUE.

REFERENCE TO "ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND FAMILIES," BY ROBERT HARRY MCINTIRE, PAGE 783 SHOWS INFORMATION COPIED FROM MARYLAND PARISH RECORDS, AND THEY SHOW THAT THIS THOMAS WOODWARD, THE SON OF ABRAHAM, WAS NOT BORN UNTIL MARCH 10, 1732, WHICH WAS AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE REGULATOR. (THOMAS "REGULATOR" WOODWARD WAS BORN CA. 1729, ANOTHER SOURCES SAYS 1719). NEITHER APPEAR TO BE RIGHT. HIS BIRTH WAS IN 1729 (Ref: A 1775 S.C. MUSTER ROLL).

THE VIRGINIA WILL OF THOMAS SIMPSON AND LAND DEEDS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA SHOWS IT WAS MARY SIMPSON (DAUGHTER OF THOMAS SIMPSON) WHO WAS THE MOTHER OF THE REGULATOR. NOW

WHILE HER HUSBAND IS NOT NAMED, RECORDS SHOW ONLY ONE MALE WOODWARD IN THE AREA, A BLACKSMITH NAMED JOHN WOODWARD. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE REGULATOR NAMED HIS FIRST SON JOHN 3/ AND THE SECOND SON, WILLIAM 3/.

IT WAS A POPULAR CUSTOM OF THESE TIMES TO NAME THE 1ST BORN MALE CHILD NAMED AFTER THE PATERNAL GRANDFATHER, SUGGESTING

THAT THE REGULATOR'S FATHER WAS A JOHN WOODWARD 1/.

I AM OF THE OPINION THAT OVER THE YEARS, SINCE THOMAS SIMPSON WOODWARD 4/ STATED HIS GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER (FATHER OF THE REGULATOR) WAS A THOMAS WOODWARD OF MARYLAND, GENEALOGIST HAVE ASSUMED IT WAS THE THOMAS WOODWARD, OF ANNAPOLIS, MD. AND THE SON OF ABRAHAM WOODWARD, ALSO OF ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND. HOW AND WHY THOMAS SIMPSON WOODWARD 4/ ARRIVED AT A THOMAS OF ANNAPOLIS IS UNKNOWN BUT HE DOES NOT SAY IT WAS THIS PARTICULAR THOMAS WOODWARD. IT MAY HAVE BEEN ANOTHER THOMAS BUT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBTS TO THIS STATED FACT.

MISC. NOTES

IT IS KNOWN THAT BOTH BARNABY POPE AND THOMAS WOODWARD 2/ WERE LEADERS OF THE REGULATOR MOVEMENT IN S.C.. IT APPEARS THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN MORE THAN JUST COMPANIONS OF THE REGULATOR MOVEMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN CLOSELY RELATED TO SOME DEGREE AS FOLLOWS:

BARNABY POPE'S MOTHER WAS A DAUGHTER (GIVEN NAME UNKNOWN) OF BARNABY MCKINNEY OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA. THIS FAMILY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE MOVED INTO N.C AND THEN INTO S.C.

1. IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, A RICHARD SIMPSON, A FIRST COUSIN OF THOMAS (REGULATOR) WOODWARD) 2/ MARRIED A HALLY WHICH LATER BECAME KNOWN AS HOLLY.
2. A JAMES HOLLY MARRIED ELIZABETH SIMPSON AND THEIR SON WAS BENONI HOLLY.
3. WILLIAM ROBERTSON 2/, WAS THE SON OF JOHN ROBERTSON 1/, AND JOHN WAS THE STEP FATHER OF THOMAS (REGULATOR) WOODWARD 2/ BY THE FACT THAT HE MARRIED THE 2ND TIME TO

MARY SIMPSON WOODWARD, THE MOTHER OF THE REGULATOR, THUS WILLIAM ROBERTSON 2/ AND THOMAS (REGULATOR) WOODWARD 2/ WERE HALF-BROTHERS.

4. WILLIAM ROBERTSON 2/ & NANCY HOLLY HAD A SON NAMED BENONI ROBERTSON 3/, LATER OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

ROBERT R. HILL

THOMAS (THE REGULATOR) WOODWARD 2/.

Information of the early days of Thomas Woodward 2/ are almost non-existence. It is known that he was born in Fairfax County, Virginia (ca. 1729) and that his mother was Mary Simpson (not Elizabeth Simpson), who married a (Thomas 1/?) or John Woodward 1/.

Mary Simpson was the daughter of Thomas Simpson and his first

wife, who's first name is unknown for certain, but who's maiden name is VERY MUCH suspected to be ELIZABETH BAXTER, his cousin.

In his will, dated 13th October of 1734, Thomas Simpson names his daughter, MARY WOODWARD and also "my two grandchildren, children of my daughter Mary Woodward, THOMAS WOODWARD and Ann Woodward."

(Reference Prince William County Virginia Will Book "C," page 16 dated 13th October 1734).

By 1756, Mary Woodward had remarried to John Robertson, of Fairfax County, Virginia. This is based on an a land sale (Indenture) between Thomas Woodward 2/ and his wife Jemima (Collins) Woodward and his "step father" John Robertson.

In the Indenture it mentions the fact that the 100 acres of land involved in the sale, was part of a larger tract "containing 423 acres, taken up and patented by THOMAS SIMPSON, deceased, and willed and bequeathed by said Thomas Simpson to HIS DAUGHTER MARY WOODWARD, who is now espoused to the said John Robertson."

(Reference Fairfax Deed Book "D1," page 351-353).

Now in the book "Reminiscences," wrote by Thomas Simpson Woodward 3/, on page 125, some valuable clues are given and when tied in with the new found facts in Fairfax County, one can obtain a fairly good idea of just what took place with Thomas Woodward 2/ and his move to South Carolina.

In this book, on page 125, it states that Thomas Woodward 2/ served in the French-Indian War, which lasted from 1754 until 1763, when a treaty was signed in Montreal Canada, officially ending the war. However the last campaign was fought on September 8th, 1760.

Thomas Woodward 2/ is said to have served with General George Washington, who was then a Major or Colonel. It is also stated that Thomas Woodward 2/ was "an older man than General Washington." Since Washington was born on 11 February 1732, and Thomas Woodward 2/, in a 1772 Muster Roll, gives his age as 43 years old, indicating a birth in 1729, thus was only about 3 years older than Washington.

In the book "Reminiscences," it goes on to say that after the French-Indian War, Thomas Woodward 2/ was ordered to South Carolina and that he left his "children in Virginia." (Reference Page 125, of book "Reminiscences.") This could actually have been as early as 1756, when the last battle was fought, despite the fact that "officially" the war ended with the treaty signing in 1763.

The fact that Thomas Woodward 2/ was "ordered" to South Carolina, implies that he was under orders of the military or some form of government regulations to be "ordered" to South Carolina. (He was probably in the militia).

Fairfax County Deed Book "B1," pages 342-343, A Lease, dated 21 June 1748, "between James Scott of Prince William County Virginia to Thomas Woodward 2/, of Fairfax County, Virginia, 188 acres, it being part of a larger tract belonging to James Scott." The indenture goes on and states that the 188 acres involved was located "near branch of Bull Run." It further

states "To have and to hold, him the said Thomas Woodward 2/, Jemima his wife and John 3/ his son." Among the 3 witnesses was a Richard Simpson, believed to be a first cousin.

A "Power of Attorney" was given to Thomas Woodward 2/ (OF FAIRFAX CO., VA.) on the 7th of February 1756 by JOSEPH KIRKLAND and WILLIAM KIRKLAND, both of "the Province of South Carolina." (Reference Fairfax Deed Book "D" page 357-358).

This document states that "we do put appoint and depute our friend THOMAS WOODWARD 2/ to be our true (heir?) and lawful deputy and attorney for us and in our names and to our proper use and behoof to ask demand and require, sue for recover all such legacies monies due upon pay bill or otherwise and all other demands and dues whatsoever as now are shall hereafter as or become due and payable belonging or to be delivered unto either of us, Joseph Kirkland or William Kirkland."

This document goes on and simply stated, gives Thomas Woodward 2/ full authority to carry on any business matters for the two Kirklands. (NOTE: The Kirkland family settled in the area of today's Fairfield County South Carolina).

NOTE BY ROBERT HILL: In a Book entitled "A FAIRFIELD SKETCHBOOK" by Julian Stevenson Bolick, located in the S.C. Historical Society in Charleston, on page 3, it seems to imply that Moses Kirkland, a leader in the Regulator movement and a large land owner in Fairfield County, lived across the river from Thomas Woodward 2/.

Now South Carolina land grants show that Thomas Woodward 2/ received a land grant ca. 1758, yet the birth of his first six children including the youngest of the six, William Woodward 3/, suggest he was in Fairfax County, Virginia and this appears to have misled some researchers into believing that Thomas Woodward 2/ was in South Carolina before 1760. In fact he was BUT WITHOUT HIS FAMILY and apparently not on a permanent basis.

The fact that Thomas Woodward 2/ was ordered to South Carolina at the end of the French-Indian War, plus the Power of Attorney by the two Kirklands and the land grant in South Carolina in 1758, seems to indicate that Thomas Woodward 2/

did in fact go back to Fairfax County, Virginia to be with his family and at the same time to conduct business for the two Kirklands, who were now settled in South Carolina. They apparently wanted Thomas Woodward 2/ to handle their business matters because on the 16th November 1756, Thomas Woodward 2/, acting for the two Kirklands, sold to James Warden of Charles County Maryland for 15 pounds, 250 acres of land, which was part of a larger tract, "formerly granted to William Kirkland, father of the said Joseph and William, now deceased, and James Smith by patent from the Properties of the northern (paper tore here and one word not legible) bearing a date of 2nd day of September 1741 and by the said William Kirkland, deceased to (paper tore again) sons Joseph Kirkland and William Kirkland, parties to these presents."

From this it appears that Joseph and William Kirkland had inherited this land from their deceased father, William Kirkland Sr., and they wanted Thomas Woodward 2/ to sell the land for them, thus the reason for giving him the "Power of Attorney." This shows that Thomas Woodward 2/ and the Kirklands knew each other in Fairfax County, Virginia OR they became friends in South Carolina, indicating that Thomas Woodward 2/ was in South Carolina prior to the dates of the above transactions.

Genealogist, as well as the grandson of Thomas Woodward 2/, who's name was Thomas Simpson Woodward 4/, wrote in his book "Reminiscences," that William Woodward 3/, was the youngest child of Thomas Woodward 2/ and his wife Jemima Collins. His birth is known to have been on 7 October 1762. (From a marble in the Woodward Baptist Church, in his memory, giving his age at time of death in years, months and days).

Now how could this be? Well it is believed that Thomas Woodward 2/ came to South Carolina ca. 1756-57 and left his family in Virginia but traveled back and forth on visits. Shortly after the birth of son William, his wife Jemima (Collins) Woodward died in late 1762 or very early 1763. Early in 1763, Thomas 2/ apparently brought his 6 Woodward children and his widowed mother, Mary Simpson Woodward Robertson, and his three Robertson half brothers, (William, John & Henry) to South Carolina.

This is supported by the fact that in 1763, Thomas Woodward 2/ received much more land by grants. South Carolina laws governing land grants shows that land was granted on a combination of age, number in family, and the ability to clear land. Since Thomas had brought his family into South Carolina, it is evident that more land was needed and as such, was granted to him.

The following is a list of land grants made in South Carolina to Thomas Woodward 2/. (Source: Book entitled "The South

Carolina Regulators," by Richard Maxwell Brown on page 120).

1. On Cedar Creek in 1758, 200 acres of land.
(note a 5 year period between the next grant).
2. On Cedar Creek in 1763, 50 acres of land.
3. On Wateree Creek (River?) in 1763, 100 acres of land.
4. On North side of Broad River in 1763, 100 acres of land.
5. On Mill Creek in 1774, 600 acres of land.
6. On Morrison Creek in 1774, 950 acres of land.

THE REGULATOR MOVEMENT IN S.C., IT'S REASONS AND SOME EVENTS DURING THIS TIME

The following information was obtained from a publication entitled "Thomas Woodward, Champion of Justice" by Mary D. Boulware and was obtained from the Fairfield County (S.C.) Museum in Winnsboro S.C.

Thomas Woodward 2/ (the Regulator), married at an early age, Jemima Collins and they had two sons, John 3/ and William Woodward 3/ and four daughters. Thomas Woodward 2/ (the Regulator) was a soldier, serving in the French Wars (French-Indian War). His wife died while he was in service. Sometime before 1760 he came to South Carolina, but not on a permanent basis.

(NOTE BY ROBERT HILL: This can be a misleading statement in the fact that while Thomas 2/ did come to South Carolina prior to 1760, he DID NOT move his family (make a permanent move) until January of 1763. Remember, the son William Woodward 3/ was born in Virginia on October 7th 1762, thus Jemima Collins (wife of Thomas 2/ died between 7th October 1762 & January of 1763..

At this time Fairfield (County) has been described as being fertile, with very little undergrowth. Wild peas grew in abundance, affording natural pasturage. The settlers engaged

chiefly in stock raising.

When the Cherokee Indian War ended (in S.C.) and peace was restored to the Back Country of S.C., there was an influx of settlers coming down from Pennsylvania, western Virginia and North Carolina (as well as Maryland). With this wave of immigration also came an undesirable element, composed of horse thieves, Indian traders, drunkards, and immoral men.

These outlaws banded together, maintained contact with their own kind in other colonies, and congregated into communities, terrorizing the scattered settlers, and becoming a scourge to the Back Country (of S.C.). They dwelled in their own

settlements with their women and children. Often times young girls of respected families were abducted. In the summer of 1767, a wave of crime swept the back country (of S.C.).

The following was carried in the (newspaper of Charleston) GAZETTE of July 27, 1767- "The gang of villains from Virginia and North Carolina, who have for some years past in small parties under particular leaders, infested the back parts of the Southern provinces, stealing horses from one and selling them to the next, notwithstanding the late public example made of several of them, we hear are more formidable then ever as to numbers, and more audacious and cruel in their outrages. It is reported that they consist of more than 200, for a chain of communication with each other, and have places of general meeting, where in imitation of councils of war, they form plans of operation and defense, and alluding to their severcy and fidelity to each other, call their places "free mason lodges." Instances of their cruelty to the people in the back settlements where they rob or otherwise abuse, are so numerous and shocking that a narrative of them would fill a whole Gazette, and every reader with horror. They at present range in the forks between the Broad, Saludy and Savannah Rivers. Two of the gang were hanged last week at Savannah, viz, Lundy Hart and Obadiah Greenage. Two others, James Ferguson and James Hambersam were killed when these were taken." (End of article).

Travel from the back country to Charleston was difficult. A trip from Fairfield County on the rough roads and trails

required a week's ride on horse back, or from two to three weeks by wagon. Thus the time and trouble involved in making a trip from the interior to the capitol left the back country virtually without courts or law enforcement. County Courts were non-existent. Justices of the Peace had only slight judicial power, criminal trials were held in Charleston.

Out of desperation, respected, law abiding men of the Back Country organized a "Regulation" (and became known as Regulators). Small planters and leading men alike joined the movement to rid the country of the lawless. Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, the Regulators were activated by Thomas Woodward, Barnaby Pope, and Edward McGraw.

(NOTE BY ROBERT HILL: Moses Kirkland, Joseph Kirkland, Henry Hunter, Matthew Singleton, Philip Pledger, Charles King, Alexander Gordon and Thomas Green are also listed as leaders in the book "The S.C. Regulators" by Brown).

Thomas Woodward 2/ was a large man of commanding presence, was very active, and possessed great physical strength, as verified by an incident related by his grandson, the Honorable Joseph A. (Addison) Woodward 4/ (CONGRESSMAN).

Captain Thomas Woodward 2/, together with a part of his

company, were in pursuit of a band of Tories, who took refuge in a stoutly built cabin on Little River. This presented a problem as to how to dislodge them. The Captain, after consulting with his men as to the best plan of attack, ordered them to be ready. He rushed for the door, and with one powerful kick, broke it from its hinges, sending it into the middle of the floor. Shots were fired from outside and within. The affray ended with the surrender of the Tories.

Tradition says it was here that the old Regulator received his only wound, prior to his death. His weapon was a rifle with the barrel sawed off, so that it could be wielded with one hand. As he charged the door, he was holding it in front of his chest, a bullet fired from inside split on the barrel, sending bits of lead into his chest.

Another demonstration of his daring courage and physical

stamina- Thomas Woodward 2/ led five Regulator-Rangers on a grueling, fast paced scout, beginning in late December (1767) He and his men reached Bethabara, North Carolina on January 17, 1768. There they aided in the siege of the outlaws in the Hollow, crossed the border into Virginia, proceeded to Augusta County and took custody of four Negroes stolen in South Carolina. On February 29th, (1768) after riding hundreds of miles, the Woodward party arrived in Charleston with the Negroes and two horse thieves.

Thomas Woodward's 2/ first house built in Fairfield County was at a place called the Muster Field Spring, the remains of which could still be seen in 1866. There was a race track near the old homesite. Major Benoni Robertson and Billy Simpson were the race riders.

Captain Woodward 2/ moved out on the public road near Anvil Rock. Here he constructed a frame house, which presented an imposing appearance in the days of log cabin. People came from miles around to view it. It withstood the passage of Cornwallis and his troops through the county, but was laid to waste by Sherman's torch.

He is said to have been the first subscriber to a newspaper in the District. Upon its arrival, his neighbors would gather to hear the news read.

At the start of the Revolution, as he had done with the Regulators, he rallied the patriots of the Little River-Cedar Creek area, and was their leader. He and his men took part in the "Snow Campaign" against the Tories in 1775. He was elected to the 1st Provincial Congress of 1775.

One source says Quote "Nearing the age of 60, he resigned his commission in January of 1776, but later that year led volunteers against Indians and Tories. He was "a terror to evil-doers and the dry bones of Tories shook at the very name

of Woodward." During the war (Revolution) he served as a Justice of the Peace."

Note by Robert Hill: Thomas Woodward was born in 1729 (Ref: Muster Roll Call in 1776 that gives his age and place of

birth) then he was about 47 years old, not near sixty as stated above.

On his final campaign, he had gathered together some men of his company who were at home, and was in hot pursuit of a band of Tories. In the Tory party were some he was very anxious to catch. He ordered his men not to fire, but to strive to capture the entire party that they were following very closely. The old ? Captain rode at the head of his company, and had crossed Little Dutchman's Creek when a Tory turned in his saddle and fired. The bullet struck Thomas Woodward in the chest, and he fell from his horse, dead. (My Note: Another source states he broke his neck in the fall). He died as he had lived-a champion of justice.

At his death, his step son, Benjamin Mays, (son of 2nd wife Elizabeth Stokes Mays) took command of his old company. His sons John Woodward 3/ and William Woodward 3/, also served their country in the Revolution.

The body of the gallant old Regulator rests in the Woodward family cemetery, near the Anvil Rock. His headstone is inscribed, "THOMAS WOODWARD, the Regulator, killed by Tories, May 12, 1779."

References: "The South Carolina Regulators" by Richard M. Brown

"History of the Old Cheraws" by Rev. Alexander Gregg, D.D.

"A History of South Carolina Baptist" by Joe M. King

"Thomas Woodward, the Regulator" by R. Means Davis

(NOTES by Robert Hill...Reference to a man named Barnaby Pope, who was also a Regulator, I read where a Barnaby Pope was located in Edgecombe County, N.C. Exactly where and when I cannot remember or find, but I suspect he was from N.C.

ADDED NOTES By Robert Hill: Reference to the parents of Thomas (The Regulator) Woodward 2/, Mrs. Ann B. Willis found evidence that may indicate that the mother of Thomas Woodward 2/, and who later married John Robertson (Robinson as is sometimes given), was MARY SIMPSON WOODWARD and not Elizabeth Simpson as is generally accepted. It is possible that the mother of Mary (Simpson) Woodward was named

Elizabeth (Baxter) Simpson and who might be the first wife of Thomas Simpson, but no proof of that has been found, only a suggestion. Perhaps this is where the name Elizabeth Simpson originated from, that the supposedly father of the Regulator (Thomas Woodward 2/) was in fact intended to be Thomas Simpson, the maternal grandfather of the Regulator. If this be the case then it would be equally easy to confuse the said to be mother of the Regulator (Elizabeth Simpson) to the maternal grandmother, who's name is not known for sure.

Perhaps an Elizabeth Simpson was the mother of Mary Woodward, who was the mother of Thomas (Regulator) Woodward 2/. Perhaps an unknown researcher became confused with the maternal grandparents of the Regulator with his parents.

SOURCE OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: BOOK ENTITLED "THE WINNS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY S.C.," Page 39, By Buford S. Chappell M.D. Was located in S.C. Historical Society in Charleston, S.C.

When Thomas (the Regulator) Woodward 2/ died, he left the following lands to his son Reverend William Woodward 3/.

1. 125 acres on John Marpole Branch of Little River. This land came out of a 450 acres grant to William McMorries and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward 2/.
2. 100 acres of land on Mill Creek, originally granted to John Winn Esq., and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward 2/ on 8th December 1774.
3. 76 acres of land on Mill Creek, originally granted to John Silbey on August 31, 1774, and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward 2/.
4. 100 acres on Mill Creek granted Thomas Woodward 2/ on August 2, 1771.
5. 100 of land on Mill Creek granted to Thomas Woodward 2/ on August 2, 1774.

INFORMATION ON REVEREND WILLIAM WOODWARD 3/, THE SIXTH CHILD, SECOND SON AND THE YOUNGEST CHILD OF THOMAS (THE REGULATOR) WOODWARD 2/ AND HIS 1ST WIFE JEMIMA COLLINS.

Reference: "History of Fairfield County" by James H. Carlisle in Chapter XI, on pages 90, and 91.

"South Carolina Baptist" by ?????? located in
Bartow on pages 208 and 209.

The following information is found on pages 208 and 209 in
the book "South Carolina Baptist."

CHESTER COUNTY CHURCHES

One of the ministers in Sandy River congregation in 1791 was Reverend William Woodward 3/, who, because of the distance from the old church, gathered a distinct group on Lower or Little Sandy River in 1789; this body received separate constitution in 1792. Mr. Woodward 3/ then became the minister of the new church and remained in that position until his death. He was assisted for a time after 1793 by Mr. Vandiver, a candidate for the ministry. The church tried Amos Layard's gift (?) (sic) but refused to license him: it extended "Brother Gents" license of exhortation to preach any place where a door may be opened." Brother Simonton was apparently treasurer, but it was later decided that this function should belong to the deacon's office, and Brother Redmond replaced Mr. Simonton. Cases for discipline brought up in the early years include two joining the Masons, and the authority of the church was strong enough to cause the offending brethren to promise either not to meet with the Masons or to leave the order entirely. The church insisted upon strict observance of the Sabbath: James Hand should have started to market on Monday or Tuesday and thus have avoided traveling and working his horses and slaves on Sunday, as he was forced to do by starting on Friday; other members were reprimanded for walking or riding over their farms on Sunday. A resolution to allow grievances to be laid before the deacons prior to being submitted to the church was soon rescinded. In an interesting trial of a woman accused of knowingly marrying a man already married, the woman's opinion that the trial committee was prejudiced caused the church to allow her to choose the majority of a new committee, which reported in her favor. *** (See Below)

There is a stone marker, in memory of Reverend William

Woodward 3/, located in the Woodward Baptist Church, in Chester County, which he helped to found. It bears this inscription:

"SCARED TO THE MEMORY OF ELDER WILLIAM WOODWARD, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1820, ON THE 23RD DAY OF JULY, AGED 57 YEARS, 9 MONTHS AND 16 DAYS. (See footnote marked @@@@ below) THIS TABLET IS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY BY THIS CHURCH, WHICH WAS PLANTED BY HIS INSTRUMENTALLY. THROUGH THE INDULGENCE OF A KIND PROVIDENCE, A. D. 1789, HE WAS ALSO THE MEANS OF PLANTING SOME AND BUILDING UP MANY OF THE NEIGHBORING BAPTIST CHURCHES. IN CONSIDERATION OF HIS MANLY VIRTUES, THIS CHURCH HAS UNANIMOUSLY CONSENTED TO BE KNOWN FOR THE FUTURE BY HIS NAME OF THE "WOODWARD BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST." (See footnote marked \$\$\$\$)

One of the mysteries is the location of the burial of Rev. William Woodward 3/. His wife Nancy Elizabeth (Barrett) Woodward is buried in the Ashford Family Cemetery in

Fairfield County.

William Woodward 3/ had seven slaves in Fairfield County in 1790. William Woodward 3/ married Nancy Elizabeth Barrett in 1781. He was a physician and a member (one term) of the 14th U. S. Congress, (House of Representatives). He was always a leader in the work of Bethel Association (Census, page 21; Bethel Assoc. Min., 1791-1820)

The membership of Lower Sandy River (Church) rose from fifty in 1792 to fifty five in 1794, but when it entered the Bethel Association in 1803, it numbered thirty two. +++ (See Below).

The church is said to have had three buildings, the first on land of Eli Cornwell on Sandy River, in Chester County. About 1800 it was decided to remove the church to a more convenient location. A group of trustees consisting of Elder William Woodward 3/, Richard Evans, James Huey, Daniel Tressels, Henry Carter, Mason Huey, Jacob Dungan, Nobley Coates and Neguens Whitted bought on October 11, 1802, a lot for three hundred dollars upon which a second wooden building "was erected beyond the cemetery in the direction of (town) Chester" five miles from Chester on Ashford ferry road. #####

(see below)

Following are footnotes to above article (and copied exactly as published).

Reference to lines marked *** Durham, "Woodward Church," in News and Courier, July 17, 1910; the records of the church were burned a few years ago; as the quotations are unfortunately undated, it is possible that many of them belong to the period after 1805, but from the fact that church controversies regarding membership in the Masonic Lodges raged about 1791 and just after, it is assumed that some of the entries are prior to 1804;

Reference to lines marked +++, 1803; Asplund's Reg. 5 and 6, ed. William Woodward 3/ and Claiborne Wright were messengers.

Reference to lines marked #####, Cornwell, "Woodward Church" undated clipping in Chester Reporter, quoting deed from Chester County, (Book?) CC, page 111.

Reference to paragraph marked as \$\$\$\$....The date of William Woodward's 3/ death was given as 23rd of July 1820. His age at the time of death is listed as 57 years, 9 months and 16 days. This computes out to be that his birth was on 7th October 1762, and information from book " S.C. REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, SAILORS" by Carter & Maddox, page 143, states place of birth was Virginia. (Fairfax County)

CENSUS INFORMATION:

Census Information on William Woodward 3/ in the 1800 Census Index shows that William Woodward 3/ & his family will be found on page 202 of Fairfield County S.C.

Joseph Woodward will be found on page 198 ?

END OF THIS WOODWARD DATA.

