

MARYLAND WOODWARDS

William (1) Woodward of London, England, sent three sons to Maryland. They were Henry, William and Abraham (2) Woodward. Henry Woodward located upon the Patuxet and married Mary Garrett, sister of Amos Garrett, the wealthy merchant of Annapolis and had children Elizabeth, Mary, William Hannah and Garrett (from this branch, the wealthy New York banker and horseman is descended).

Abraham (2) Woodward (-1744) settled in Ann Arundel County, Maryland. His will dated Jan. 26, 1744 mentions wife, Priscilla, and sons William, Abraham and Thomas (3), Woodward, daughters Rebecca, Martha and Priscilla.

Thomas (3) Woodward married first wife in Maryland, raised a family there and when wife died, he transported his family to Dinwoodie County, Virginia and "North" North Carolina where they lost second W of the name and became Woodard. He married in Fairfax County, Virginia 2nd wife Elizabeth Simpson. They had one son Thomas (4) born 1711 died 1779. The widow Elizabeth married ^{John Robertson} ~~Robinson~~ and had by him ³ ~~two~~ sons, ^{THOMAS} William and John, and daughters ^{Robertson} Elizabeth ~~Robinson~~, Thomas (4) Woodward, 1711-1779, born Fairfax County, Virginia was a captain in the French and Indian Wars with George Washington, was sent to South Carolina after the French Wars and served as Justice of the Peace of Camden District. He married 1st in Virginia, Jamima Collins in 1744. They had two sons, John (1745-1817), William (5) (1763-1820) and four daughters who married James Nelson, Phillip Railford, Robert Rabb and James Andrews. Jemima, his wife, died in Virginia. About 1765, he moved his family and his widowed mother ^{Robertson} ~~Robinson~~ and two half ~~brothers~~ ^{brothers} and sisters to Camden District, South Carolina. He married second the widow Mays (^{Elizabeth} Stokes) who was part Indian and French. Her children by Thomas Woodward were Thomas, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, Lucy and Jane. Her children by John Mays were Thomas, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Thomas (4) Woodward was Captain in the third regiment, South Carolina. He organized a company in South Carolina, was killed at battle of Duthman's Creek S. C. May 12, 1779. His son, Capt. John took over command on father's death.

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 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, Ruark Vidarvarde head of said family was granted the Demeuse of Chase, De La Montague, 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 DuBoisgarde having been translated from the Norse spelling to the Norman French.

We learn from the research of John Thorpe an authoritative Herald of Duddleston Manor, Warwickshire, England, that a Knight and Armiger of said family passed to England in the Garde Du Corps of William the Conqueror (in 1066). That for valorous service at the Battle of Hastings the two Gentlemen At Arms, namely Guilliamme 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 names DuBoisgarde 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 Domesday Book or Census taken by the Conqueror, the name was anglicized at first with the spelling Wodeward and Woodward 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 one Woodward. Myles Standish was the son of a Woodward and a milkmaid of Standish.

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, 1413-1422) 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, Suave Et B rave (Gentle and Brave). The Crest also on the shield was changed from the old "Greyhound Sejant" to a coronet mounted by a 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 Heralds 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. Mary's Church, Monteose, uses Armorial Bearings, azure on a pale between two Eagles displayed argent. These arms were granted by Cocke, 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 County Warwick and since that date no pedigree at the family has been placed upon record at the College of Arms".

DOCTOR HENRY WOODWARD

Henry Woodward, son of John Woodward, and the grandson of Thomas Woodward, Sr., had come to Virginia with his father in 1649; had married Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Yeardley of Lynnhaven Parich, 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 Albemarle Sound to Georgia which is commemorated by "Hilton Head" at present Beaufort, S. C. As the result of his discoveries the Barbadian planters made a settlement in May 1664 on the Charles River (Present Cape Fear River). Colonel John Yeamans and Lt. Colonel Robert Sanford were great assistance to the proprietors in the enterprise. Sanford became Secretary and Yeamans Lt. General and Governor. He was knighted Baronet January 12, 1664.

In 1665 Yeamans organized an expedition of Barbadians 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 Fear) 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 Barbados 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 Barbados should be hired by Sanford for his use in making the exploration, in case Captain Stanyarne returned before the sloop.

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 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 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. 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 Spanish, who set up a mission (Santa Elena) and garrison until driven off by Sir Francis Drake.

Four of the company, Lt. Harvey, Lt. Weery, 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 Toque 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 honor but this was more than he had

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 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 23, 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 Chrsitopher 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 the Winding River as follows:

50 acres for his own personal adventure
50 acres for the person adventure of his late wife Margaret
50 acres for the person adventure of his now wife Dorothy and
200 acres for the transportation of four persons, Wm. Thomas,
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 "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 Londraon) England had three wives-- first Catherine, daughter of Thomas Audley of London by whome he had children; Catherine, Susan, Mary. Also Thomas born 1605, William (London merchant sent sons to Maryland) born 1611, Anne and Elizabeth.

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

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

Christopher Woodward (1633-1665) had a son George who patented 200 acres of land in 1677, "two thousand acres of land lying and being upon the northeast side of Dyascund Swamps in James City County in the parish of Wimbleton." This George had four sons, Lancelot born 1683; 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 350 acres. (2000) acres.

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

Samuel Woodward born 1637, son of Christopher Woodward and Dorothy Wilkinson; owned in 1704 the 600 acres originally granted Christopher Woodward in 1637. In 1680, he married Sarah who inherited 1000 acres from her father, Robert Hollman. They had a son Samuel. When Samuel Sr. died in 1704, his widow married John Sturdivant. At that time Samuel, Jr. sold his 1/3 of 1000 acres and moved to Boston, Mass. The Maine Woodward's 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 Feare River (N. Carolina). She died shortly after arrival. Their two sons Roger and Robert and daughter Mary

the Indians.

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

"Mr. William Woodward, 2100 acres New Kent Co., 23 Feb. 1664, N. side of Yorke Riv. beg. at mouth of Mr. Johs Cr. running up the river, including a neck of sunden 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. S. & 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 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 John Parke Curtis and was the ancestors of the Curtis family and the Lee family. After the death of Mr. Curtis 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 Curtis. Mary Ann Randolph Curtis was the only one of the four children of Mary Lee Fitzhugh and George Washington Parke Curtis 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 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 States 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 January 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 surveyer General of Carolina, where he also had several large land grants. General Court June 1, 1661, authority from the county of Albermarle in the Province of Carolina, William Drummond and Thos. Woodward to treat about the cessation (of tobacco planting) with Maryland. Isle of Wight Court records Nov. 10, 1661 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 1609 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 intestate Jan. 1680.)

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

the land at Blackwater; also daughter Katherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Rochell, Philerita
"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 239 - Katherine Woodward dated 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 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
persons Jane Price and Mary Griies. (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. 1663. Transportation of 15 persons Fra. Ost, Jno Garnell, Mary Well,
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 some 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,
Xpher Davis, Richard Marr, Edw Rycroft, Hen. Green, Tho. Patman, Jno Brathwite, An.
Bring, Wm. Lovet, Mary Spencer, Jno Hollu, Rich. Wuatt, Nohan Hogan, Kat Kadlin,
Jno. Rick, Robt. Chambers, Tho Hamton, Ma. Lenox, Row. Denson, Rob. Shepard, Sil.
Ward, Jno Barker, Hum, Chapman, Tho Beffin, Ja. Munday, Geo Petit, Tho Dilnett, Leo
Hathorne, Wm Thomas, Rob Walter, Jno Simpson, Jno Partridge, Thos. Carver, Jeff

Mumford, Mary Cross, Jno Olton, Rich. Hamond, Rich. James, Mary Simons, Alex Frizell. Wm Hazlewood, Wm Famil, Tho Clement, Arspet Rorstine, Dan. Fenny (This is now in North Carolina, near Camden.)

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. 1663. For Tanod. 40 persons, Hump. Pawle, Tho. Pryar, Ann Sutton, Robt Bladk, Arthur Holden, Jacob Browne, Wymon Prichard, Ezekiel Williams, Wm. Miller,, Wm. Holden, Robt. Corver, (or Carver), Jno Stevenson, Arth. Wyn, Hohn Hamlin, Xpher Woodward, twice, Tho Marshall, John Bird, Robert Hancock, Peter Dennis, Twice Eliz. Jemer, Sarah Marshall, Peter Janson, Ester Huke, Mich. Talin, Tho. Richmond, Tho Parin, Samel Moses, Steph. Persian, Samel Henry. 'This is in Bertie County North Carolina. There is a village of Woodward 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 Pyanketauk Riv. and S. E. upon Abraham Moon, TRANS 10 persons: Thomas Barret, Roser Mallery, John Wale, Edmund Kenny, Teagur Ottaman, Roger Bonouge, Tho. O. Morpher, Daniel Beane: Relinquished the rights to make good a patent for Col. Lee's children vis Wm and Hancock Lee. This was Col. Richard Lee.

Edward Woodward of Shropshire in the early sixteenth century, was the father of Christopher (1) who had four daughter by his first wife Margaret and by his second (Oldbury) wife, Elizabeth, Westwood at Old berry, had further issue of two daughters, Susan and Rebecca and a son Christopher (2), 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 will Elizabeth (Westwood Oldberry) Feltham, Folio 108 Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1620.

CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD

Christopher Woodward (1) 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 1623. The Iron Works was also known as Woodward's Labour.

In talking over the history of our church, which I have been studying for 3 or 4 months with contemporary history of the town, and Mt. Zion College, whose presidents were Presbyterian ministers who were pastors of Zion Church after the church was organized- Mt. Zion chartered in 1777, and Zion Church given the right for a charter in 1787, Mr. Smith and others thought it a fine act to place in the minister's study permanently a photostatic copy of the ^{hand-written} application of Zion Church to the Legislature for permission to form this Christian body, and the reply in the affirmative. Above these copies also framed, would be a very brief history of the outstanding facts connected with the church.

At first this was suggested as a move from the session, but on deeper thought we decided this would be most fitting coming as a gift from the women of the church.

The cost should stay within the bounds of \$10 or thereabouts, or less with rag bond typing paper and electrical typewriting or such. The frames would be similar;

Dr. McCants has generously offered to give some space to the women of the church in writing his brochure history. He has asked the efficient Mrs. George Hagood to supply this information.

Here are a few facts concerning our beloved church history.

The application to the legislature in excellent physical condition, with the reply, are in the Archives Building in Columbia. The first being dated Feb. 1787, the grant, March 4, 1787. The application has on it as I shall exhibit it, 15 names of the church members.

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Christopher Woodward (2) 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;
4V77 #263 Christopher Woodward 300 acres 9 november 1635, Appamattox River adjoining the land of Mr Farrer, due 50 acres for the person adventure of his wife and 200 acres for transportation of four persons William Thomas, Thomas, Williams Richard Burpott, Thos. Jones.

7V 184 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, Margaret.
50 acres for the personal adventure of his now wife, Dorothy
200 acres for the transportation of four persons (Names not given)
Surveyed on Harvey March 6, 1636.

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 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.

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 until he returns or if he be dead to have frant 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 dath 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 was the daughter of Capt. William Pierce, a member of the Virginia Council.

Dr. George Howe, who is the authority for 'resbyterianism in S.C. says everybody in Winnsborough was of Presbyterian faith until 1808 when members under Capt John Buchanan organized the Methodist Church

Mt. Zion's first graduating class (where was taught the extra studies of Greek and Hebrew) was composed of 5 young men, all of whom were Presbyterian ministers. I noticed that in the list of pastors some of the young graduates were called to Zion Church.

Zion Church was received as a preaching station under the care of the oldest ^{Presbytery} synod in the state - the S.C. Presbytery. *in 1799, October*

Rev. Robt McCollough is spoken of as the first minister to take charge of Zion services 1799-1801. Up to this time and later, services were held in Mt. Zion College ^{parish} or ~~in a small courthouse.~~

The first sacrament of the Lord's supper was held at the home of Creighton Buchanan. The organized congregation numbered 28. June 1809

The lot given in the original town plat for the Presbyterian church was that South East of the town clock. It was decided this was too public a site for a house of worship so two lots on Garden street were purchased, where the first church building was started in 1809, completed in 1811. The first sermon was in it the first Sunday in September of that year. Rev/ ³ John Reid 1805-1810 was called the first minister of the church. *the Rev. R. B. Hunt - gave you best sermon in first church -*

In 1853 some members believing in singing only psalms, and more strict in their lives, left and formed the Associated Reform Church. S.E.

The first manse was the lovely house on the corner of Liberty and Vanderhorst Streets.

In 1812 under the pastor, Rev. J.M. Holliday, the present manse was erected on the site of the old Aiken home. *Washington St -*

Under the inspirational guidance of the Rev G.G. Mayes the new church was built and occupied first on April 5, 1923. The first Baptism in the new church was that of Mary Gene Crosland, now Mrs. Dan Clark. The first wedding was that of Virginia Owens and Ernest Crawford.

1) mabley meeting House - Battle Site -

2) May - 1779 - ~~fact~~ -

3) Mt. Zion Society - Cribb -

4) Winnsboro captured House

5) Bion House -

The petition to the President and members of
the Senate of South Carolina for establishing
Sion Presby. Tenn. Church in Wmmsboro, S.C.
was presented Feb. 1787 (named in the
act the same paper). There were 15 names attached to the paper
The prayer to the Legislature was granted
and ~~affirmed~~ ^{recorded} March 4, 1787 -

As had in Wmmsboro was said to be
of Presby. Tenn. faith ~~as early as~~ the President
of Mt. Zion College ~~being~~ ^{after establishment of} Presby. Tenn. ministers
were also part of Sion Church -
The ~~act~~ church services were held in homes
at ~~the~~ Mt. Zion College -

Sion Church was received as a preaching
station under the care of S. C. Presby. try
in 1799.

Rev. Robt. W. Caland is spoken of as the
first minister to take charge of Sion services
1799 - 1801 -

The first sacrament of the Lord's supper
was held at the home of Elizabeth Buelan
The organized congregation was numbered 28 -

~~The~~ ^{On} ~~the~~ ^{land} ~~in~~ ¹⁸⁰⁴ a corner stone ~~was~~ ^{was} laid in 1804
~~for~~ on the site of a proposed church - which
was not begun until 1809 - With great sacrifice
and hardship the church was completed in 18