

WOODWARDS WeSearch

RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6

January 1998

No. 2

EVIDENCE: GOING FOR THE GOLD

Evidence and analysis—that’s what family history is all about. Evidence is the data on which a judgement or conclusion may be based, or by which proof or probability may be established or disproved.

The subject of genealogical evidence is very extensive. This article, then, is written to motivate further investigation of the subject by the reader and to give a few simple examples for initial discussion. I encourage you to read Mills’ *Evidence*¹ and Stevenson’s *Genealogical Evidence*². Both of these will give the reader a much greater insight into the subject of evidence.

As a point of illustration, let’s consider the following true scenario. The burial record of a municipal cemetery states that Oscar H. Woodward was buried in 1990 while his tombstone indicates that he died in 1964. Would these two pieces of seemingly contradictory evidence cause you to pause? Did the cemetery sexton make a recording error? Was the tombstone inscribed incorrectly? Was the man re-interred—if so both entries may be correct? We can be sure of one thing only—the man is deceased. We would need to collect more evidence after making an analysis of what we have found.

Secondary sources are not best evidence. A secondary record is a document relating facts about an event that has been supplied by an individual who was not present at that event, or made an individual who was present but who recorded the facts at a time distant from that event.

Published abstracts are a great source of information and, when well indexed, will lead us to many names that we would not find in the grantor and grantee indexes of a particular place. For some time I’d been keeping an eye open for any reference to a Miles Woodward who had been enumerated in Emanuel County, Georgia, in the 1820 Federal Population Census and then seemed to have disappeared. When I’m researching in a particular county, I generally make a survey of published literature prior to getting into the court records either in the

courthouse or on microfilm. While conducting a literature survey for Henry County, Georgia—on a totally unrelated project—I happened upon a set of published deed abstracts for Henry County. I was surprised and delighted to find, by chance, a reference to Mills Woodward (can you imagine someone interpreting the name Miles as Mills?). This is how the abstract³ reads:

[Henry County, Georgia, Deed Book B] Page 361 Edward Comer of Tattnall Co. sold to Edwin D. Shanks on Jan. 14, 1824 for the sum of \$500, 2022 acres, Dist. 8, Lot #169, recorded Oct. 2, 1827. Wit: Edmund Revels, James D. Shanks, Mills Woodard, J.P.

“There he is!” I exclaimed, “in 1824 he was in Henry County and that’s why I couldn’t find him.” But was he really? Was this another man with a similar name? Was this Justice of the Peace (J.P.) the man I was looking for? Just because a variation of his name appeared in a book of abstracts from Henry County does not mean that he was a resident there or ever set foot in that county. I was reading a secondary source and I’d neither evaluated the evidence nor tried to find the original county deed records. As with any secondary source it is important to try to get as close to the original documents as possible. An examination of the county clerk’s copy of the deed in question revealed some interesting information. The deed did not originate in Henry County, it originated in Tattnall County where the grantor resided. It was recorded in Henry County because that is where the conveyed property was located. Indeed Miles/Mills Woodard, J.P., was not residing in Henry County in 1824, he was more likely a resident of Tattnall County (in the 1820s Tattnall bordered Emanuel County on the

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South and Henry county was approximately 200 miles to the northwest). This little puzzle needs to be resolved. I need to examine the 1824 Justices of the Peace appointments—I hope they exist. A check the Tattall County 1830 census and tax digests would also be in order. Had I not stopped to evaluate the evidence and gotten back to the clerks copy of the deed, I could have made a dreadful mistake by reporting that Miles was a resident of Henry County, Georgia, in 1824 when he was not.

Let's look at another simple example of secondary evidence. Two siblings state that their mother was born 30 December 1917. The immediate family always celebrated the mother's birthday on 30 December and she, at one time or another, had told them that she born in 1917. Obviously, since the woman's children were not present at her birth, this is not best evidence. A search should be conducted for the woman's birth certificate—hopefully her birthplace was in a state that required civil registration of births prior to 1917.

We all have idiosyncrasies and different things will set us off. I recently saw an advertisement that really got my dander up! It read, "I Couldn't Believe my Eyes! If it weren't for family Tree Maker, I would never have found my family." Now, please don't get me wrong. Secondary sources are important and there is a need for Brpderbund's Family Finder™ Index which had led the individual, who was quoted in the ad, to her ancestry but more importantly to the contributor, an unknown cousin (an important discovery). A family reunion has been scheduled. I'm not picking on Brpderbund—what I have to say in this article also applies to Ancestral File™, International Genealogical Index™ (IGI), published genealogies, compiled abstracts and indexes of records, Aunt Molly's notebook, Grandmother Woodward's compiled family group sheets, and Grandfather Henry's beautifully constructed family pedigree chart. Searching secondary information found in the sources mentioned here is **not research**. However, these sources should be used to find clues for our research. They cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered best evidence. Although the undocumented family sources may be a starting point, a serious family research will look for evidence to verify or disprove these secondary sources. Your challenge for the New Year is to set about documenting the

WOODWARDs WeSearch

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WOODWARDs WeSearch is published quarterly in the months of January, April, July, and October by Linda A. Woodward Geiger, 2300 Yanoo Trace, 718 Big Canoe, Jasper, GA 30143.

We encourage submission to *WOODWARDs WeSearch* relating to all WOODWARD families (including spelling variations) and/or genealogical research. Articles should be addressed to Linda Geiger, 718 Big Canoe, Jasper, GA 30143 or Mark Andrew Davis, 53275 Placid Drive, South Bend, IN 46637.

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Subscriptions are \$8 annually. Please add \$3 (U.S.) for foreign subscriptions.

ISSN 1067-3199

data and analyzing the pieces of evidence you've collected in your family files.

Each family historian and genealogist is encouraged to carefully document and analyze each piece of evidence. Part of our addiction to genealogy is the hunt—you've not made a "killing" until you've found the best evidence possible for each particular fact in your family history. The serious genealogist will find this work a life time avocation. Let's all follow the advice of Elizabeth Shown Mills who writes⁴:

Genealogical research—done well—requires a critical approach to knowledge. Answers to questions can seldom be "looked up" in books. Even when we find needed answers there, they often contradict each other. If no conflict is apparent, we are still expected to verify those published facts."

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Evidence continued from page 10

Notes

SEGER/WOODARD CEMETERY IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

*Contributed by Jean Deal **

An old cemetery is located on the north side of Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia, on part of what used to be Myrtle Grove. The cemetery has quite a few graves, but only 14 of which are currently marked with headstones. The interesting thing about this cemetery is that all of those interred there [for whom there are markers] seem to have lived on the other side of the creek. There are a number of Segers and at least four **Woodards** buried in this cemetery. This "Seger/Woodard" cemetery is on a high rise above Aquia Creek in a perfectly beautiful setting. It seems to be a part of a much older cemetery, possibly the Whitson cemetery. The Whitsons lived at Myrtle Grove during the late seventeenth century and probably buried their dead near their home. The Segers and Woodards, however, seem to have brought their dead across the creek by boat to be interred in the pre-existing cemetery.

Jerrilynn Eby, author of *They Called Stafford Home*, conducted a cemetery survey on 25 September 1997. Ms. Eby records the Woodard headstones as follows:

Anne Wife of Bennet Woodard Died Nov 17,
1809 aged 29 years
Bennet Woodard 1835-1917 Confederate Army
Emily Woodard Wife of Bennet 1846-1896
Anna Daughter of Bennet and Emily Woodard
1868-1887
Susan Daughter of Bennet and Emily Woodard
1879-1884

Readers will note that the Anne Woodard, wife of Bennet Woodard, could not possibly be the wife of the Bennet whose headstone exists today. It is possible that Anne is the grandmother of Bennett Woodard born in 1835. A Bennett Woodard has been located on the 1800 Stafford County tax list indicating that he was born before 1779. Since many of the grave markers have not survived, we can't know if this Bennet Woodard was also interred in this cemetery.

In *They Called Stafford Home*, Ms. Eby indicates that Myrtle Grove was the home of the Edrington family, established early in the eighteenth century, consisting of 440 acres. The Edrington

family built their home near the end of the peninsula between Acquia Creek and the Potomac River.

[Editors note: We'd be interested in hearing from anyone with information about the Bennet Woodard families.]

* Jean Deal, P.O. Box 797, Marshall, VA 20116-0797. Ms. Deal is a descendant of L.E.A. (Leander?) Woodward who was a resident in Illinois from at least 1850 to 1890.



PROBATE RECORDS OF CHARLES WOODWARD OF BARNWELL DISTRICT, S.C.: AN ANALYSIS.

Unbound probate bundles and packets of Barnwell District, South Carolina, have been microfilmed. The documents within the packets are not in chronological order and sometimes parts of a particular document are separated within the file.

Such is the case with the documents in the files of Charles Woodward. When I photocopied the pages of the probate file, I numbered each sheet in the order it was filmed. When analyzing the sheets, I found it necessary to rearrange them by carefully studying the handwriting and dates of each sheet. Many of the pages of the probate packets are damaged due to age, folds in the records, etc. prior to preparation for filming. Because of the condition of the records, some words, or lines are sometimes impossible to decipher. Within the article original spelling of names has been preserved. The reader will notice, for example, that the surname spelling Woodard (commonly found in signatures) is frequently written as Woodward.

Neither Charles Woodward nor Keziah Woodward, his widow, died leaving a valid will. The probate file of Charles Woodward¹ who died before 29 October 1813 in Barnwell District, South Carolina, appears to be extensive. Confusion reigns, however, as will be discussed later in this article. The inventory (inventories) and other documents contained within the file give us a good insight into his position in the society as well as clues to his heirs. We learn very little when reviewing the probate file of his widow, Keziah Woodward² in Barnwell District before 9 July 1845 when administration of her

estate was granted to James Randall.

The Estate of Charles Woodward: One Charles or Two?

After carefully studying the documents in this probate file, I am of the opinion that two probate files have been interfaced. One for the Estate of Charles Woodward Sen^r deceased (called "Sen^r" on several documents) and the other for the estate of Charles Woodward, whom I'll call "the younger". To assist in the evaluation of this probate packet, I have arranged the pages into thirty-two apparent documents and then into chronological order and have included a brief summary of each of the documents therein.

10 October 1813: Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Woodward, Senior, deceased were applied for by Kizziah, James and Charles Woodward.

29 October 1813: Bond of \$2,000 was posted by Kezziah Woodward, James Woodward, Charles Woodward, Thomas Cushman, Thomas Morris, and Jas. Woodward. The obligation being such that Kessiah, James and Charles Woodward to conduct the administration for the estate of Charles Woodward, deceased and to see that an inventory of said estate was conducted prior to the first of January 1814.

18 November 1813: Appraisal of "all of the goods, Chattels, and personal estate of Charles Woodward Sen^r," deceased by [illegible name], Peter Plunket, and Hugh Johnson. The inventory contained (but is not exclusive to): various livestock and poultry; harvested crops including corn, potatoes, peas; plantation tools; saddles; spinning wheels (cotton, and flax); two sides of shoe leather, a variety of household furnishings including a writing desk; a lot of books; one Negro man and one Negro woman (not named); and personal notes issued to Benj. Odom for \$17, Cornelius Cargitt for \$20, Samuel Red for \$56, John Lewis for \$2.372, and Ephraim Lirespon[?] for \$15.25.

9 December [? month smudged] 1813: Letter from James Woodard to Osamus D. Allen, Esqr. [Ordinary of Barnwell District] stating:

Dear Sir: A grea_ ___?_ [illegible] our orders I had the leagetees to gather in order to make a Division of the estate of my Father but iw was out of my power to have it done for them ___?_ [illegible] to be sattified & the Do in Sist for a Sale imadaley than for you will please to send me

orders for it by Mr. Cushman the bearor of this letter I am Sin your Most obedent & C. James Woodard

[Not dated but assumed to have been on or near the date of the letter of James Woodward above]: Petition from Kisiah (x) Woodard, James Woodard, and Charles Woodard asking the court to allow for a sale of perishable property belonging to the estate of Charles Woodward.

3 January 1814. The sale, being granted, an estate sale for the personal goods of Charles Woodward, deceased, was held on 3 January 1814. An account of the sales listing buyers, item, and price is included in the probate file. Among the buyers were Gideon Evans, Absalom Mosley, James Woodard Sen^r., Kezia Woodard, Richard Woodard, William Woodard, Wilson Steward, Henry Feaseller, John Randal Junr., George Lamar, William W. Williams, Charles Woodard, Mary Woodard, and James Cushman.

12 February 1817. Administrators, Charles Woodward and Keziah Woodward submitted a record titled, "The Estate of Chas Woodward Sen^r in Account, Current with Jas & Chas. Woodard & Kisiah Woodard." Supplied in this account are records of monies received by the estate, and monies distributed (name of payee, amount, and brief reason). On 11 February 1817, \$64.74 was distributed to the following as their proportional part of the estate: Richard Woodard, William Woodard, George Lamar, James C. Cushman, Wilson Stuard, Mary Woodard, and James Woodard. Kisiah Woodard [widow of Charles, deceased] was given \$258.96: as her share. This appears to be the final account of distribution of the estate of Charles Woodward, the elder. It should be noted that Charles Woodward, the younger, is not included with the other beneficiaries.

13 October 1822. William Woodward applied for letters of administration of the estate and effects of Charles Woodward, deceased.

18 October 1822. William Woodard, having been appointed administrator of the estate of "Mr. Charles Woodard" was ordered to oversee an inventory of the estate to be conducted and on 28 October 1822, John Bush, Prescoat Bush and Washington Waid were appointed to appraise the goods and chattels of Mr. Charles Woodward, late of Barnwell District. A bond of \$1,500 was also established the same day for William Woodward, administrator. The bond was secured

by William Woodward, John Bush, and John Minger.

28 October 1822. An inventory and appraisalment was conducted on the goods and chattels of Charles Woodward, deceased, signed by Prescoat Bush, E.W. Wade, and John Bush. This inventory contained (but is not exclusive to): various livestock and poultry; various household furnishings including a writing desk and three books; four guns; and personal notes granted to Carpy Cushman for \$50, Samuel Cosby for \$100, James Arthurs for \$2.50, Whitehead for \$3.50, note on John Overstreet for \$2.123, note on Jesse Glover for \$20, note on Daniel Cremore for \$11, and note on Thomas Goss for \$10.

2 November 1822. William Woodward petitioned the court to conduct a sale of all the property belonging to the estate of Charles Woodward except for the boy called Perry. The court ordered that all could be sold (except for the boy called Perry) on a credit "title" the first of August next. The sale was to take place "on Monday the 18th, but not earlier on the day than 10 O'clock, nor continue later in the evening than five."

18 November 1822. The sale of the estate of the late Mr. Charles Woodward, deceased took place. An account of the proceedings includes items sold, the name of the buyer, and the amount paid. Buyers included: Rebecca Woodard [widow of Charles Woodward, the younger], Charles Lamar, Jas. Cushman, E.W. Wade, George Lamar, John Cushman, William Randle, Prescoat Bush, William Mosely, Hugh Jonson, and Wm. Woodward. The bill of sale was signed by William Woodward, Adm^r.or.

18 October 1823 to 16 November 1823. An undated account and unsigned account of "The Estate of Charles Woodard Dec^d in Account with Wm. Woodard adm^r." This page may be part of a title document [filmed two pages further on in the probate file] with the date of 19 March 1824 indicated as an account of William Woodward Adm^r., Estate of Charles Woodard Dec^d. The account described monies received by the estate and monies paid out by name of individual and amount, but no reason for payment or receipt is given. There are no similar figures to indicate a relationship among any individuals on the list. Widow Woodard [no given name] was paid from house expenses.

4 March 1825. An account of the estate of

Charles Woodard by William Woodard, Adm^r., presented to Orsamus D. Allen Ordinary. Again, there is nothing to indicate any relationship among the individuals and no reason for payment is given.

3 October 1825. A note written for John (x) Bush stating: "I having been security for Wm. Woodard on the Estate of Charles Woodward, and for James Cushman on the Estate of James Woodward, to administration Bonds – and feeling apprehensive I may eventually be injured by said securityships, do therefore petition to you for a release from the same and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray &c" There is no formal response by the court, but the next document indicates that John Bush was released from bond for the estate of Charles Woodward.

31 March 1826. William Woodward, Richard Woodward and James Cushman posted bond for \$1500. the condition of the bond was to bind William Woodward as administrator for the estate of Charles Woodward.

31 March 1826. William Woodward gave an account for the debits and credits of Charles Woodward for the time from 4 March 1825 through 31 March 1826.

21 November 1828. Petition from Wm. Woodward administrator of the estate of Charles Woodward deceased to sell the Negro boy named Perry, the only property which has not been sold. Permission was granted for the boy to be sold on 15 December 1828.

21 November 1828. Account voucher for the estate of Charles Woodward with Wm. Woodward, administrator for 31 March 1825 through 21 November 1828.

21 November 1828. A "Calculation" on the estate of Charles Woodward, deceased up to 21 November 1828. The calculation includes the \$396.00 raised by selling the Negro boy Perry. A distribution was made to the widow (\$174.23 her one third) and to the heirs \$348.45, each to receive \$58.07. Another notation in the document indicates that the widow had purchased personal property at the estate sale valuing \$194. The names of the widow and heirs are not stated. [Editor's calculation: \$348.45 divided by \$58.07 indicates that Charles Woodward left six children when he died.] This document appears to be similar to a final distribution statement.

3 November 1829. A decree by Orsamus D. Allen, that the administrator Mr. Wm. Woodward settle with the widow and the heirs respectively when they arrive at the age of twenty one years. The names of the widow and heirs are not given.

Confusion Reigns

At first glimpse, this file indicates that perhaps the probate proceedings on the estate of Charles Woodward, the elder, began in 1813, but had not been settled by November 1828. However, in 1822 William Woodward was named the administrator of the estate. Did he, for some reason replace the original administrative team of Charles, James, and Keziah Woodward? The proceedings may have been interrupted by the deaths of two of the administrators: Charles Woodward, the younger, and James Woodward. Charles Woodward, the younger, is said to have died in 1822³ and James Woodward died, intestate, prior to 13 October 1822⁴ when James Cushman was appointed administrator of his estate.

I was first alerted to possible problems while carefully analyzing the documents in the file. I noticed that the two inventories appearing in the files seemed somewhat different. Furthermore, it is unusual for two inventories to be conducted for one estate. As noted above, an inventory of the estate of Charles Woodward, late of Barnwell District, a planter, was prepared on 12 November 1813. The second inventory was prepared on 28 October 1822. Some of the striking differences are summarized here.

No guns are recorded in the first inventory (although Wilson Steward purchased two guns at the estate sale on 3 January 1814) while the second lists several guns.

One Negro man and one Negro woman (neither named) are recorded in the first, while one Negro boy named Perry and one Negro boy named George are listed in the second.

None of the debts owed to the estate on either inventory are the same.

Most of the inventory, of the list dated 12 November 1813, was sold at the estate sale on 3 January 1814 including the Negro woman who was purchased by William Woodard. Charles Woodward, the younger, purchased the Bible.

Other strong indicators that there are two mixed probate records in this file lie within the widows. Keziah Woodward is clearly indicated as the widow of Charles Woodward Sen^r in the estate account presented 12 February 1817. The "Calculations" presented by William Woodward on 21 November 1828 indicates that the widow of Charles Woodward (not named) had purchased property at the estate sale. The only female recorded as purchasing any items at the estate sale conducted on 18 November 1822 was Rebecca Woodard. Rebecca Cushman is identified as the wife of Charles Woodward, the younger (1792-1822).³

It is also notable that no probate file or record was located in Barnwell District, South Carolina, for the younger Charles Woodward who apparently died there about October 1822.

Conclusion

I believe that a convincing argument has been presented to substantiate that the Barnwell District, South Carolina, Probate File Bundle 21, Packet 7, contains estate records for two distinct Charles Woodward of that district—Charles, the elder of Sen^r, who died prior to 29 October 1813 and Charles, the younger, who died shortly before 13 October 1822.

Charles, the elder, left a widow named Keziah and at least 7 living children: Richard Woodard, William Woodard, a daughter who married George Lamar, a daughter who married James C. Cushman, a daughter who married Wilson Stuard, Mary Woodard, and James Woodard.

Charles Woodward, the younger, (possibly a son of Charles, the elder) left a widow, Rebecca, and 6 children, not named, at least one of which was a minor.

Sources

¹ Probate file of Charles Woodward, Barnwell District, South Carolina, Probate Court, Bundle 21, Packet 7, Family History Library microfilm # 192,271.

² Probate file of Keziah Woodward, Barnwell District, South Carolina, Probate Court, Bundle 89, Packet 10, Family History Library microfilm # 192, 284.

³ James Theron Woodward, Jr. pedigree chart, supplied November 1997 by James Theron Woodward, Jr., 409 Tombfield Rd., Camden, SC

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Probate of Charles Woodward
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29020; and 24994: Charles Woodward - Kessiah

QUERIES

Policy:

Subscribers of *WOODWARDs WeSearch* may submit queries free of charge and may ask inclusion of their address or for all responses to be sent to *WOODWARDs WeSearch*. If the latter choice is made, the editors will forward all responses to the particular subscriber submitting the query.

Deadlines for queries: December 10th, March 10th, June 10th, and September 10th.

(143) Seek parents and birth data for **Parker Woodward** who mar. **Elenor** (--?--). Their daughter **Hannah Woodward** (b. 15 Oct 1779) mar., possibly in Long Island, **John Vail** 26 Jan 1815. Need maiden name and parents of Elenor, as well as her death information. Also, seek death info for John Vail. - *Mary M. (White) Smith, 1102 Jackson St., Long Beach, CA 90805-6006.*

(144) Seeking maiden name of **Levica/Luvira Woodward**, wife of **William Woodward**. William died Dec 1823 in Fairfield Co., SC. Issue of William and Levica Woodward: **Nancy Woodward**, wife of **Lewis NcNesse**; **Letiatia Woodward**, wife of **Thomas Noland**; **Levica Woodward**, wife of **Burbage Woodward**; **Robert Clark Woodward**, sheriff of Fairfield Co. S.C. in 1850; **John C. Woodward**; **George W. Woodward**; and **Eleanor Strother Woodward**, wife of **Robert Thomas Johnson**. - Gay Johnson, 3221 21st Street, Lubbock, TX 79410.

(145) Searching **Charlie Thomas Woodard**, b. 1888, Nash Co., NC; left Nash Co. ca. 1912. - *Bruce H. Woodard, 707 S Crescent Dr., Smithfield, NC 27577.*

(146) Searching parents of **James Woodard** who d. in Nash co., NC in 1808. His son **David Woodward** and wife **Elizabeth Brawell** settled in Robertson Co., Tenn. - *Bruce H. Woodard: see address above in query #145.*

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

W.V. Woodward, Jr., 4400 Stoney Creek Court, SW, Loganville, 30052-2802: The earliest Woodward being searched is Charles Woodward (abt 1755 - 1822) who married Keziah Morris. Line of decent: 1) **Charles Woodward & Keziah Morris**, 2) **Richard Woodward & Sarah** (--?--), 3) **Soloman Richard** ("Sol") **Woodward & Martha Elizabeth Wade**, 4) **Wade Woodward & Minnie Waunita Verdery**, and 5) **Will Verdery Woodward, Sr. & Pauline Hill.**

Helen L. (Paul) Hoffa, 15705 250th St., Grundy Center, IA 50638-8711: The earliest U.S. Woodward being searched is Richard Woodward, b. in Acton, Nantwich, Cheshire, England on 25 Sep 1636, son of Edward Woodward. He died in Middleton, Penn. on 7 Dec 1706. Line of decent: 1) **Richard Woodward & Jane Petty**, 2) **Richard Woodward & Deborah Stanfield**, 3) **William Woodward & Eliza Marshall**, 4) **Abraham Woodward & Hannah Thornbrough**, 5) **William Woodward & Elizabeth Milliken**, 6) **Samuel S. Woodward & Abigail Shelley**, 7) **William A. Woodward & Ruth Hadley**, 8) **Simon Barker Woodward & Sarah E. Janeway**, and 9) **Martha Louella Woodward & Andrew L. Paul.**

James Theron Woodward, Jr., 409 Tombfield, Rd., Camden, SC 29029: J. Theron Woodward is a descendant of 1) **Charles Woodward & Keziah Morris**, 2) **William** (Black Bill) **Woodward & Annie Johnson**, 3) **James Jefferson Woodward & Elizabeth Johnson**, 4) **Martin Bosie Woodward & Lida Pardue**, and 5) **James Theron Woodward & Elizabeth Steele Brown.** Mr. Woodward is interested in research in S.C., N.C., and Vir.



¹ Mills, Elizabeth Shown, CG, CGL, FASG, FNGS *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997.

² Stevenson, Noel C., J.D., FASG. *Genealogical Evidence: A Guide to the Standard of Proof Relating to Pedigrees, Ancestry, Heirship, and Family History*. Revised edition. Laguna Hills, California: Aegean Park Press, 1989.

³ Kathleen Borders Moss and Freda Reid Turner, *Henry County, Georgia., Land Records 1821-1828: Deed Books A and B* (McDonough, Ga.: Henry County Genealogical Society, 1991), 166.

⁴ Mills, *Evidence!*, 43.

☛ LWG

Morris family group sheet, supplied 10 September 1992 by Gertrude P. Holman, 2408 Pleasant Ridge Dr., Columbia.

⁴ Probate file of James Woodward, Barnwell District, South Carolina, Probate Court Bundle 240, Packet 3, Family History Library microfilm #192,275.

☛ LWG



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ALL readers of this newsletter are encouraged to contribute articles such as: information extracted from Family Bibles, extracts from diaries, or local court houses; information on repositories in his/her geographic area; biographical essays on an individual; book reviews; obituaries; etc.

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