

## *Fielding Woolf (62) and Theodocia Jennings (63)*

*Fielding WOOLF (62)* was born say 1769, most probably in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Fielding was the son of Henry Woolf Jr. (124) and Elizabeth Mitchell (125).

Generation 6	<i>Fielding Woolf and Theodocia Jennings</i>
Generation 5	<i>George Gehon and Elizabeth Woolf</i>
Generation 4	John R. Ewing and Serena Gehon
Generation 3	Thomas Hughes and Mary Elizabeth Ewing
Generation 2	Clarence Ellis French and Mary Elizabeth Hughes
Generation 1	John Alexander Heisler and Dorothy Mae French

### **The Problem:**

The only family tradition regarding the “Wolf” family and this branch of the Hughes-Ewing families comes from notes by Lou Hughes and her sister Mary Elizabeth (Hughes) French, granddaughters of Serena (Gehon) Ewing. In the 1940s, Lou Hughes wrote:

“Syrene Gehon Ewing, Grandmother on mother’s side. English. ... Syrene’s father was a Methodist preacher and came over from England to the Carolinas. His wife’s family name was Gehon. She had relatives whose family names were: Gehon, Rainnier, Barber and Wolfe.”

Lou Hughes also wrote that “General Gehon,” “Uncle Wolfe” and “Aunt Rainnier” were relatives of Serena Gehon, and that Serena’s daughter, Mary Elizabeth Ewing, visited “Uncle Wolf” in Missouri after the Civil War. In her bible, Mary Elizabeth (Hughes) French gave Serena Gehon’s relatives, somewhat confusingly, as:

General Gehon, half-uncle  
Uncle Wolff, Rainimer  
Aunt on Grandmother’s side

### **A Probable Relationship:**

By 1830, Serena Gehon’s husband, John R. Ewing, was mining lead in Durango, a town in Peru Township (now Jefferson Township), Dubuque County, Iowa.<sup>1</sup> Two other early residents of Dubuque County were Francis Gehon, also living in Peru Township, and Garland W. Gehon, living in Concord Township.<sup>2</sup> Francis Gehon was called “General Gehon,” presumably from his service in the Black Hawk War in 1832.

In 1836, Serena Gehon and John R. Ewing were married by George Gehon, a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, in Morgan County, Missouri.<sup>3</sup> George Gehon was the father of Salina (Gehon) Hix and Elmira (Gehon) Carpenter, both of whom were married in Morgan County, Missouri, and of Narcissa (Gehon) Baker, who was married in Dubuque County, Iowa.<sup>4</sup> George Gehon had moved to Morgan County, one county east of Pettis, Missouri probably in or soon after November 1831.

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<sup>1</sup> Occident, *The Dubuque Times*, 6 Aug 1872.

<sup>2</sup> Goodspeed, Weston A., *History of Dubuque County, Iowa* (Chicago, 1911) “Peru Township”, “Concord Township”.

<sup>3</sup> *Morgan Co. MO Marriage Book A (1833-1861)* 22.

<sup>4</sup> Will of George Gehon, recorded Dade Co., MO; *Morgan Co. MO Marriage Book A (1833-1861)* 12, 18; *Dubuque Co. IA Marriage Book A* 11/28.

Between 1820 and 1831, George Gehon was associated with Elder Fielding Woolf in both the Little River Baptist Association in Kentucky, and the Muddy River Baptist Church in Illinois.<sup>5</sup> Fielding Woolf, himself a Baptist preacher, moved to Pettis County, Missouri after November 1831.<sup>6</sup> In 1832, Fielding Woolf and Martellus Embry established the Walnut Branch Baptist Church in Elk Fork Township, Pettis County, Missouri.<sup>7</sup>

Fielding Woolf had a daughter Elizabeth who he called "Elizabeth Godon" in his will. In the Christian County, Kentucky, marriage records, her husband is called "George N. Ghehon."<sup>8</sup> "Godon" and "Ghehon" may be variant spellings of "Gehon." Fielding also had three sons who survived him. His son, Middleton Woolf, moved to Bates County, Missouri, where he was living in 1880, and where Mary Elizabeth Ewing probably met her husband Thomas Hughes.

Based on these facts, it seems reasonable to conclude that Fielding Woolf's daughter, Elizabeth Woolf (31), probably married George Gehon (30); George Gehon (30) was probably the father of Serena (Gehon) Ewing (15); Francis Gehon of Dubuque was probably Lou Hughes' "General Gehon," Serena's half-uncle; and Middleton Woolf was probably the "Uncle Wolf" that Mary Elizabeth (Ewing) Hughes visited after the Civil War.

### **Baptist Elder Fielding Woolf:**

Fielding Woolf's father, Henry Woolf (124), Jr., and his grandfather, Henry Woolf (248), Sr., both served in a militia company raised in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Henry Woolf, Sr. was killed in the battle of Fort Washington, New York, in November 1776. Some time later, Henry Woolf Jr. moved to Greenville County, in the 96<sup>th</sup> District or the "Old 96" of South Carolina. Henry Woolf Jr. served in a second militia unit in Greenville towards the end of the Revolutionary War.

While the coastal parts of South Carolina had been settled for many years, Greenville County located in the Appalachian foothills near the North Carolina border, remained part of the Cherokee lands until 1777. Under the British colonial government, white settlers were strictly forbidden to enter the area. In 1777, the Cherokee ceded the land to South Carolina, but remained in the mountains for several years. As a result, few whites entered Greenville County before the Revolutionary War, and Greenville County was not organized until 1784.

Fielding Woolf and his family were living in Greenville County by 22 May 1784, when his father was named on a plat filed by Joseph Hughes for 640 acres on the Saluda River in the 96<sup>th</sup> District surveyed by George Salmon.<sup>9</sup> On the same date, Henry Wolf filed a plat for 594 acres, apparently next to Joseph Hughes' plat.<sup>10</sup>

### **1790 Census - Greenville County, South Carolina:**

The 1790 Census listed 954 heads of families for Greenville County, including George Woolf and Henry Woolf. George Woolf had one white male over 16, three females, and no slaves.<sup>11</sup> Henry Woolf had

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<sup>5</sup> Nelson, Ronald L. and Doris, *Minutes of The Muddy River Baptist Association, Illinois, 1820 - 1840.*

<sup>6</sup> Spencer., J.H., *A History of Kentucky Baptists, From 1769 to 1885* (1886; Repr. Church History and Archives, 1976, Lafayette, TN.).

<sup>7</sup> MacGruder, Mark A., *History of Pettis County, Missouri* (Topeka, KA: Histl. Publ. Co., 1919).

<sup>8</sup> Gary, Cordelia and Cameron, Yvonne, *Marriages of Christian County, KY 1797 - 1820.*

<sup>9</sup> South Carolina Archives & History, Series S213190, Vol. 0004, Page 00128, Item 00.

<sup>10</sup> South Carolina Archives & History, Series S213190, Vol. 0006, Page 00155, Item 00.

<sup>11</sup> 1790 Census, Greenville Dist., SC, page 68.

two white males over 16, six white males under 16, four females and three slaves.<sup>12</sup> Fielding would have been one of the white males over 16.

In 1792, Fielding Woolf, then age 23, Henry Woolf and George Woolf signed a petition to the Senate of South Carolina to change the location of the County Court for Greenville County.<sup>13</sup>

### **First Marriage - Docia Jennings:**

By 1795, Fielding had married *Theodosia* or *Docia JENNINGS (63)* (born say between 1770 and 1779, either in South Carolina or possibly Richmond County, Virginia), daughter of John Jennings (126) and his wife Rachel (127), whose maiden name may have been Jordan. "Docia Wolfe" was named in the will of her father, John Jennings, recorded 18 July 1831, in Caldwell County, Kentucky.

Fielding and Docia Woolfe were the parents of at least ten children, all named in Fielding's will. Three of his daughters married and settled in western Kentucky. His other seven children moved with him to Missouri, settling first in Pettis, and later Bates Counties, Missouri.

### **West from South Carolina:**

In 1796, Fielding and Docia Woolf moved from South Carolina west to the Sinks of the Muddy Fork of the Little River in what was originally Logan County, Kentucky. In 1796, the land he settled was included in Christian County, Kentucky, and in 1798 in Livingston County. In 1809, it was included in Caldwell County and finally in 1820, in Trigg County, Kentucky. Fielding's parents, Henry and Elizabeth Woolf, and Docia's parents, John and Rachel Jennings, joined their migration. As a result, no Woolfs were enumerated in the 1800 Federal Census for Greenville County, South Carolina.

The area where the Woolf's settled was originally part of unorganized lands owned by the Chickasaw and part of Lincoln County in the Kentucky District of Virginia. Lincoln County, one of the three original counties of the Kentucky District was created on 30 June 1780. On 1 September 1792, Logan County was organized out of Lincoln, and included land from the Little Barren River on the east to the Mississippi River on the west and from the Ohio and Green rivers on the north to Tennessee on the south. Twenty-eight additional counties were formed wholly or in part from Logan County.

In 1796, Logan was divided into Christian, Logan and Warren Counties. Christian County became effective on 1 March 1797, and originally included all the land north of the Tennessee line, west of Logan County and the Green River, south of the Ohio River and east of the Tennessee River. In 1798, Muhlenburg, Henderson and Livingston Counties were set off from Christian County, and in 1809, Livingston was divided into Livingston and Caldwell counties. With the Jackson Purchase of the Chickasaw lands in 1818, Livingston and Caldwell counties were extended to the Tennessee border. In 1819, Todd County was set off from the part of Christian County adjacent to Logan County, and in 1820, the western part of Christian County and a portion of Caldwell County was set off as Trigg County. In 1821, part of Caldwell County in the Jackson Purchase was set off as Calloway County.

### **Possible Tennessee Connection:**

Based on his family's oral history, David Wade wrote that Fielding Woolf and his parents did not travel directly to Kentucky, but stopped for a time in Tennessee:

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<sup>12</sup> 1790 Census, Greenville Dist., SC, page 68.

<sup>13</sup> South Carolina Archives, General Assembly Petitions, 1792, #153.

"[Fielding Woolf] lived briefly in Giles County, TN sometime between 1798 and 1819.... The Woolfs left Greenville/Spartanburg, SC around 1798 and eventually moved to Christian County, KY after spending a couple of years in Giles County, TN. ... The only information I have is based on family oral history."<sup>14</sup>

If the Woolf's stopped in Tennessee, they must have stopped there for only a few months or a year. The family left South Carolina in 1796, and on 16 December 1801, Henry Woolf, Fielding's father, received a grant of land in Christian County, Kentucky.<sup>15</sup>

Giles County, Tennessee, was not organized until November 1809, effective 1810. In 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, the area that became Giles County was located in the unorganized Indian lands on Tennessee's southern border. Giles County's parent county, Maury County, was set off from Williamson County in November 1807. Williamson had been created in October 1799 from Davidson County. In January 1806 and September 1807, the Chickasaw surrendered their title to the Indian lands south of the Duck River to the border with Georgia (later Alabama and Mississippi). Prior to that date, there were few white settlers between Nashville in Davidson County and Natchez.

If the Woolfs stopped in Tennessee, they would have stopped between 1796 and 1801, probably in one of the north Middle Tennessee counties organized north of the Chickasaw lands: Davidson (1783), Sumner (1787), Montgomery (1796), Robinson (1796), Smith (1799), Wilson (1799), Williamson (1799), or Jackson (1801).

### **Kentucky:**

On 16 December 1801, Henry Woolf obtained a grant of 200 acres "on the West Fork of the Sinking Fork of the Muddy Fork of the Little River adjacent to Well Griffith line and the creek." The land was originally located in Christian County and later in Caldwell County.

On 6 December 1803, William Selman entered 400 acres on the south shore of the Cumberland River on the middle fork of Crooked Creek in Livingston County, Kentucky. Others receiving land at the time were Robert French, George Miller, Thomas Greer and Carlton Wolfe, who received 200 acres in Livingston County the same day.<sup>16</sup>

By 1805, Fielding Wolfe and his family were living near Cerulean Springs along the Muddy Fork of the Little River, then in Christian and since 1819 in Trigg County, Kentucky. One Nineteenth Century History records the religious history of the Cerulean District:

"The pioneer church of Trigg County was the Baptist, and among the earliest Preachers were Elders Dorris and S. Brown, who preached from house to house as early as the years 1795 and 1800. The first society was the Muddy Fork Baptist Church, which dates its organization from the year 1805, at which time it was constituted as an arm of an older organization known as the Eddy Grove Church, in Caldwell County. ... The pastors and regular supplies of the church since its organization have been the following: *Elders Fielding Wolfe*, Reuben Rowland, Peyton Nance (who was pastor for over twenty years), John Gammon, and Hezekiah Smith, the present incumbent."<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> David Wade, <[www.tngenweb.org/giles/queries/query016.htm](http://www.tngenweb.org/giles/queries/query016.htm)>

<sup>15</sup> Caldwell Co., KY, Deed Book E:207 ("tract of 200 acres granted to Henry Woolf Snr. by KY on 16 Dec. 1801").

<sup>16</sup> Livingston Co., KY, Court Order Book A:268, Cert. # 820.

<sup>17</sup> Perrin, William Henry, ed., *Counties of Christian and Trigg, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical* (Chicago, IL: F.A. Battey 1884), repr. as *History of Trigg County, Kentucky* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1994).

By 1807, Fielding Wolfe was a member of the newly founded Red River Baptist Association in Western Kentucky. He preached at the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church in Cadiz Precinct, Trigg County. The church was nicknamed the "Wolf Pen" after him:

"...The early settlers were considerably scattered and it was for some time a difficult matter to get more than two or three families together for religious services. The pioneer preachers were men of limited education and homely address, but were wonderfully effective in their self-denying earnestness. They visited from cabin to cabin, exhorting, counseling, reproofing, as occasion might demand. They became in every home welcome guests. Among the names most familiar here were: Dudley Williams, *Fielding Wolfe*, Samuel Ross, Reuben Ross, Jesse Cox and Peyton Nance, of the Baptists, and Robert McCullom, Thomas Humphries and John Butcher, of the Methodist Church."

"The earliest religious society was the old Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, organized near the site of Jefferson & Jones' Mill in 1810. Later the organization was moved to the southwest part of the precinct, near the Liberty Point Church, where a little log building was erected some time prior to 1820. This building was torn down within a few years and replaced by another log structure built on the ground occupied at the present time by the Liberty Point Church. The second house was known throughout the country as the old 'Wolf Pen' Church, so named from the fact that *Elder Fielding Wolfe* was for many years the pastor of the little flock that met for worship within its diminutive walls. In about the year 1832 a third edifice was erected which is still in use, being occupied at the present time by the Baptist society known as Liberty Point Church. Mount Pleasant was one of the first societies of the Little River Association. It was not materially affected by the rupture of 1833 between the Old School and Progressive wings, but continued in harmony until 1846, when an unfortunate division occurred resulting in a complete dismemberment of the church ...."<sup>18</sup>

A Nineteenth Century journalist described the Wolf Pen and surrounding area:

"West from Cadiz, four to six or eight miles, on or near Little River, was a neighborhood in early times of good, plain, honest and generally moral people. It was the stronghold in the county of the Hardshell or Freewill Baptists, whose Church or place of worship was called Mount Pleasant -- though derisively called Wolf Pen -- situated three to five miles west of Cadiz, and where, in olden times, many of the people of Cadiz used to go."<sup>19</sup>

Fielding Wolfe became a member of the Muddy Fork Church and served as its pastor for some 25 years:

"FIELDING WOLF was a native of South Carolina, and an early settler in what is now Trigg county, Ky. He was an ordained preacher when he entered into the constitution of Red River Association, in 1807. Both his natural gifts and his acquirements were meager; but he possessed a degree of self-confidence, and persistence that gave him no inconsiderable influence over that rather numerous class of people, who value a man according to his estimate of himself and the persistence with which he asserts it. Mr. Wolf became a member of Muddy Fork church, perhaps at its constitution, and served it as pastor, some 25 years. With his church, he entered into the constitution of Little River Association, in 1813, and, on at least two occasions, preached the introductory sermon before that body. About 1829, Stephen Ashby, an old licensed preacher, brought a charge before the church against Mr. Wolf, for preaching Daniel Parker's Two-Seeds doctrine. The difficulty resulted in the exclusion of Mr. Ashby, and the withdrawal of several

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<sup>18</sup> Perrin.

<sup>19</sup> Thompson, Cyrus (Thompson, Barney, ed.), *Pioneers of Trigg County, Kentucky, as Seen Through the Biographical and Genealogical Articles of Cyrus Thompson in the Kentucky Telephone and the Cadiz Record, 1889-1899*

prominent members from the church. About 1831, Mr. Ashby died, and near the same time, Mr. Wolf moved to Pettis county, Missouri, where he died, about 1845. As far as known, his morals were unexceptional, and he appears to have been quite active in the ministry; but the speculative character of his preaching produced discord among the brethren, and it is feared that his ministry, in Kentucky, as least did more harm than good."<sup>20</sup>

The Red River Association was founded in 1807. On 25 August 1807, Fielding Wolf was recorded as J. Watson's assignee of 30 acres and the owner of an additional 40 acres of land in Christian County, Kentucky.<sup>21</sup>

**1810 Census:**

In 1810, Fielding Woolf was enumerated in Christian County, Kentucky. There were ten in his household: one male age 26 to 45 (born 1765 to 1784, Fielding Woolf), one female age 16 to 25 (born 1785 to 1794), three females age 10 to 16 (born 1794 to 1800), and three females and two males under 10 (born after 1810)<sup>22</sup> His wife, Docia Jennings Woolf was still alive as she had four more children born after the census. However, she was then probably between 30 and 40 years old, not 16 to 25. The three older females were probably Elizabeth Woolf, Sindriella Woolf and Desdamona Woolf. The three females under 10 were probably Nancy Woolf, Rachel Woolf, and Rhoda Woolf. The two males under 10 were probably Athel Woolf and Carlton Woolf.

Fielding was living near a number of Jennings, his father Henry Woolf, and James Glass (numbers are for males/females):

Page	Name	to 10	10-16	16-25	25-45	45 over	Slaves
87	John Jennings	1/2	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/0	0
	John Jennings	0/1	2/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0
	Fielding Woolf	2/3	0/3	0/1	1/0	0/0	0
	Edward Good	1/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	0
88	James Jennings	1/1	0/0	0/1	1/0	0/0	0
	James Jennings	1/0	2/3	1/0	0/1	1/0	0
	William Pettyjohn	0/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0	0
	Henry Woolf	0/0	0/1	2/0	0/0	1/1	5
	George Pemberton	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	2
...							
89	James Glass	1/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0/0	0
	...						
	Lewis Jennings	3/0	0/0	0/0	1/1	0/0	0

By its sixth annual meeting on the second Sunday of August 1813, the Red River Association had 40 churches and 1,791 members. The Association, meeting at the village of Cerulean Springs in modern Trigg County, Kentucky, decided to divide. In November 1813, the Association split into the Red River Association and the Little River Association. The new Little River Association had some eighteen churches in Tennessee and Kentucky and 1,029 members. Fielding Woolf was one of the first twelve ministers ordained in the Little River Association. By 1817, the Little River Association had grown to thirty-two churches, 1,859 members, and sixteen ordained ministers.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>20</sup> J. H. Spencer, *A History of Kentucky Baptists, From 1769 to 1885* (1886; Repr. Lafayette, TN: Church History and Archives, 1976).

<sup>21</sup> *Treasurer's Land Records of Green River Settlers*, KY State Land Office, Part 3, 1807-1808, p. 8, certs. 1447 and 254.

<sup>22</sup> 1810 US Census, Christian Co., KY, page 87.

<sup>23</sup> Nelson, A. R., compiler, *History of Steward County Baptist Association: Crockett Creek*.

Fielding Wolfe conducted a number of marriages in Caldwell County in the 1810s and 1820s.<sup>24</sup>

### **1820 Census:**

Trigg County was created 27 January 1820 from Christian County to its east and Caldwell County to its north and west. The first county census of 1820 listed Trigg County's population at 3,874. The first county government was organized on 15 May 1820, in Warrington. Cadiz became the county seat in 1822.

In October 1820, Fielding Woolf, W. Buckley, W. Bradley, and J. Malory, all elders of the Little River Association, met with representatives of six other churches at Bankston's Fork Church, Gallatin County, Illinois, to organize the Muddy River Association. Fielding gave the introductory sermon based on Psalm CXXVI.1, "*Except the Lord build the house, &*". Fielding appears regularly in the annual minutes of the Muddy River Association as a correspondent from the Little River Association until about 1828.<sup>25</sup>

In contrast to Spencer's unflattering picture of Fielding Woolf during his ministry in Kentucky, another historian wrote:

"Fielding Woolf is credited with organizing numerous Baptist churches on this western most frontier. In the beginning the religious services were held from house to house. When enough interest had been generated in a given community, he would form a congregation and build a house of worship, usually on land donated by a member. These churches were crude because of the settler's very real lack of money. However, they were in time usually replaced by buildings that were more adequate. It may be presumed that Elder Woolf contributed substantially to the stability of life on the frontier. His letters show that he was a man of more than average intelligence and education. He was much in demand to perform marriages and must have been a man of extreme determination and dedication to have served some thirty five years for the notoriously small sums that were paid to preachers in this era. They were of necessity required to have another income."<sup>26</sup>

### **Caldwell County Litigation:**

In 1826 or 1827, Fielding and Alfred Woolf filed a lawsuit in the chancery court of Caldwell County, Kentucky, against Harrison Woolf and other heirs of Henry Woolf, deceased. On 1 and 28 March 1827, Commissioner Charles Lofland confirmed the sale of two tracts of land forming the subject of the lawsuit. The land was sold at auction on a credit bid of "twelve and eighteen months." The land consisted of 200 acres granted to Henry Woolf Senior of Kentucky on 16 December 1801 in Caldwell, formerly Christian, County "on the West Fork of the Sinking Fork of the Muddy Fork of the Little River adjacent to Well Griffith line and the creek", and 200 acres granted to Henry Woolf by Kentucky on 22 January 1814, "on a branch of the sinks of the Muddy Fork of Little River" in Caldwell County. The first tract was purchased by Alfred Woolf for \$351. The second tract was purchased by Thomas Matlock for \$150.

The facts that gave rise to this lawsuit first took place in 1811, when Fielding Woolf's parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Woolf, moved from Christian County, Kentucky, to Marengo County, Alabama. Henry and Elizabeth Woolf died in Marengo County on 3 October 1823, within a few hours of each other. An estate proceeding was filed in Marengo County on 11 October 1823 and was closed after 5 January 1824. However, that proceeding would not have affected Henry and Elizabeth's Kentucky

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<sup>24</sup> Nancy Duncan and Isaac Gray, 27 Oct 1814; Daniel David and Mary Doles, 23 Apr 1824; John Lester and Elizabeth Kesterson, 2 Aug 1826; William Coy Jr. and Polly Hutchison, 15 Mar 1821.

<sup>25</sup> Nelson, Ronald L. and Doris, *Minutes of The Muddy River Baptist Association, Illinois, 1820 - 1840*.

<sup>26</sup> Steger op cit.

property. It is unclear why the heirs waited until 1827 to probate Henry and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Woolf's Kentucky estate.

### Kentucky to Missouri:

On 4 January 1828, David and Elizabeth Jennings of Caldwell County, Kentucky, sold to Stephen Ashby for \$350 land located on the "waters of the sinks of the Muddy Fork of Little River," adjacent to "two post oaks near Fielding Wolf's line at an old road running south 70 degrees east 60 poles." The land was originally granted by the Christian County, Kentucky, Court to John Jennings Junior, grant Number 1599.<sup>27</sup>

In 1829, one year after Stephen Ashby purchased land next to Fielding Wolf's property, he "brought a charge before the church against Mr. Wolf, for preaching Daniel Parker's Two-Seeds doctrine." According to the son of the Elder Reuben Ross:

"The famous 'two seed' doctrine originated with [Daniel Parker] him, which heresy shook the churches of the Old Order to their foundations long after the Bethel Association had been formed. It seems that when Elder Parker in reading his Bible found such expressions as, 'Your father, the devil,' or 'Child of the devil,' it set him to thinking, as did the falling of that famous apple Sir Isaac Newton, - which was, in his case, too, attended with important results. He decided in his own mind that these texts were to be understood literally and not figuratively, as they had been heretofore, and that without any figure of speech Satan had a host of lineal descendants in the world. And when we look around us and see how enormously wicked people sometimes become, this fancy of Elder Parker does not seem so absurd after all. But in order to make out that Satan had children in the world directly descended from him, he had to adopt the violent presumption that the souls of one part of mother Eve's children were of celestial origin, as, for instance, that of Abel, and those of another part, as that of Cain, were supplied in some way by Satan. And thus came the two seeds, which are now so mingled together that no being in the universe but the Omniscient can tell one from the other-the wheat from the tares, the sheep from the goats-with any degree of certainty. At the last day, however, a complete and final separation will take place. Satan's seed will then be sent to dwell with him forever in outer darkness, while the good seed will be permitted to enter into the joy of their Lord. According to Elder Parker, the devil's children were the non-elect, and their being such was a sufficient reason for their being left out of the plan of salvation."<sup>28</sup>

The charge appears to have been false or unsupported, since it resulted in Elder Ashby being excluded from the church. Elder Stephen Ashby died before 13 January 1831.<sup>29</sup>

On 9 November 1831, Fielding and Docia Wolf sold their farm to Joseph McConnell and moved to Pettis County, Missouri.<sup>30</sup> He remained active in the Baptist Church, joining Rev. Martellus Embry in forming the Walnut Branch Baptist Church in Pettis County:

"Among the first settlers of [Elk Fork] township were Seth Botts, Arthur Patrick, William Embry, Martellus Embry, Mason Pemberton, Jesse Pemberton, George Pemberton, Capt. George Glass, Reuben Harrell, *Fielding Wolf* and Samuel Powell. They came in 1832. It is difficult to determine who was the earliest settler, as there was so much changing among them at that early day. ... The first church of which any record is found is the Walnut Branch of the Baptist Church, it being one

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<sup>27</sup> Caldwell Co., KY, Deed Book E:315.

<sup>28</sup> Ross, James, *Life and times of Elder Reuben Ross* (1882), Chapter XV.

<sup>29</sup> Caldwell Co., VA, Will Book A, pp. 433-434, recorded 17 Jan 1831.

<sup>30</sup> Steger op cit.

of the old style churches in belief and practice. ... [T]his church was organized, on the first Saturday in June 1834, by Rev. *Fielding Wolf* and Rev. Martellus Embry, who was invited to assist in the organization of the church. Athel Wolf was elected clerk and C Kidd was made deacon at a regular meeting in December, 1848. ... Walnut Branch Baptist Church was organized in 1834. Rev. Martellus Embree and Rev. Fielding Wolf were invited to organize a church and Martellus Embree was pastor. Athel Wolf was clerk and O. Kidd deacon."<sup>31</sup>

### Missouri:

On 24 April 1833, "Fielding Woolf of Kentucky" patented two 80-acres parcels of land in Pettis County. The parcels were located in Sections 14 and 15 of Township 46 North, Range 21 West.<sup>32</sup> Pettis County was created by statute on 26 January 1833, out of the southern part of Saline County, the western portion of Cooper County and unorganized lands north of Crawford County.

On 30 July 1833, Fielding Woolf, now called "of Saline County, Missouri," patented three additional parcels of land in Pettis County. One parcel was for 155.36 acres and was located in Section 5, Township 45 North, Range 22 West. The other two parcels were for 80-acres each, and located in Sections 32 and 14 of Township 45 North, Range 22 West. On 30 September 1835, Fielding Woolf "of Saline County, Missouri," patented two final parcels of land in Pettis County: one for 39.06 acres in Section 5, Township 45 North, Range 22 West, and one for 40 acres in Section 32, Township 46 North, Range 22 West.<sup>33</sup>

Docia Wolf died in Pettis County in about 1834 or 1835.<sup>34</sup>

### Second Marriage:

Fielding Woolf remarried soon after Docia's death. On 10 November 1835, in Howard County, Missouri, he married *Ruth STANDAFORD*<sup>35</sup> or *STANDEFORD*<sup>36</sup> (born 1794, Tenn.).<sup>37</sup>

Howard County was organized in 1816, when Missouri was still a territory. In 1819, the portion south of the Missouri River was organized as Cooper, the parent county of Saline and Pettis. In 1821, Howard was reduced in size, by the creation of Boone, Ray, Chariton and Ralls Counties. It is bordered on the south east by Saline County and on the south by Cooper. Ruth Standeford was enumerated in 1830 in Howard County, Missouri, with one female age 40 to 50, two males age 20 to 30, and one male and one female age 15 to 20.<sup>38</sup>

Fielding Woolf died between 11 October 1839 and 11 September 1844, in Elk Fork Township, Pettis County, Missouri. His will was recorded in Pettis County on 11 September 1844:

"I, Fielding Woolf considering the uncertainties of this mortal life and being of sound mind and memory (Blessed by Almighty God) for the s[illegible] do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. That is to say. First - I will and bequeath unto my beloved wife *Ruth Woolf* the house in which I now live together and fifty acres of land around the same including the outhouses during her natural life or widowhood and at her death

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<sup>31</sup> MacGruder, Mark A., *History of Pettis County, Missouri* (Topeka, KA: Histl. Publ. Co., 1919).

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

<sup>34</sup> Chuck Nelson.

<sup>35</sup> Howard Co., MO, Marriage Records Book 2, 1834 - 1844, p. 35.

<sup>36</sup> 1850 Census, District 68, Pettis Co., MO, 26 Aug 1850, page 116B, family/dwelling 109.

<sup>37</sup> 1850 Census, District 68, Pettis Co., MO, 26 Aug 1850, page 116B, family/dwelling 109.

<sup>38</sup> Howard Co., MO, Census, page 182.

or remarriage the same to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter *Sindrilla Luster* fifty dollars. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter *Desdemona Glass* fifty dollars. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter *Rhoda Baker* fifty dollars. Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter *Permella Ramey* fifty dollars. Each of the above legatees to be paid out of the sales of my personal estate. Should there be sufficient for that purpose after the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses, it is my will that my executor herein after named shall sell such portions of my real estate as he shall think least prejudicial to my heirs, and out of the proceeds pay said debts and legacies. Item. Whereas, I have heretofore given to my son *Calton Woolf* a portion of my real estate by a deed in for simple now [...] of records in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pettis. Now if my said son Calton will return said land to my estate, it is my will that the whole of my estate be equally divided among my children, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. But if my said son Calton Woolf will not return said land to my estate then it is my will that the whole of my estate both real and personal including the fifty acres of land left to my wife during her life or widowhood be divided equally among my children (except my son Calton) either in quantity and quality, or by sale of the real estate and an equal division of the proceeds as a majority of my children who are interested shall prefer, that is one eleventh part of all my estate both real and personal except as before specified to my daughter *Nancy Glass*, one eleventh part to the children of my daughter *Elizabeth Godon*, one eleventh to my daughter *Desdemona Glass*, one eleventh part to the children of my daughter *Rachel [Ramey]*, one eleventh part to the children of my son *Arthur Woolf*, one eleventh part to my daughter *Sindrilla Luster*, one eleventh part to my daughter *Rhoda Baker*, one eleventh part to my son *George Woolf*, one eleventh part to my daughter *Brunetta Glass*, one eleventh part to my daughter *Permella Ramey* and one eleventh part to my son *Middleton Woolf*, to them, their heirs and assigns forever. Item. I do hereby constitute and appoint my son-in-law *George W. Glass* executor of this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this the 11th day of October 1839. Fielding Woolf,

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of us. Abijah Hughes, Albion Robinson, Willis P. Ellis, A. Fristoe.

State of Missouri, County of Pettis

Be it remembered that upon the eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county of Pettis personally came Willis P. Ellis and Albion Robinson Subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of Fielding Woolf deceased and made oath that the said testator signed and published the same as his last will and testament that he was of sound and disposing mind at the time of his so doing and that they subscribed their names thereto in the presence of each other. Given under my hand and seal of office this 11th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one. A. Fristoe, Clerk.<sup>39</sup>

In 1850, Ruth Wolfe, age 66, born in Tennessee was enumerated with the family of James Standeford, age 36, born in Kentucky and his wife, Susan, age 18, born in Kentucky.<sup>40</sup>

### Children:

Fielding and Docia (Jennings) were the parents of:

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<sup>39</sup> *Pettis Co. MO Probate/Will Book 1-2* 12-14.

<sup>40</sup> 1850 Census, District 68, Pettis Co., MO, 26 Aug 1850, page 116B, family/dwelling 109.

- q.v. i. *Elizabeth "Betsey" WOOLF (31)*, born say 1795, probably in the 96<sup>th</sup> Dist., S.C. Elizabeth was called "my daughter Elizabeth Godon" in her father's will, dated 11 Oct 1839. She was probably one of the three females, age 10 to 16, enumerated with Fielding Woolf in Christian Co., Ky. in 1810.

Elizabeth Woolf married 18 Mar 1813, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>41</sup> *George "GHEHON."* George "Ghehon" was probably *George GEHON (30)* (born 31 Dec 1789, Va.).

George Gehon, a Baptist minister, was the father of at least eight children. He lived in western Ky. from at least 1813 to after Sep 1827, when he moved to Gallatin Co., Ill. He left Ill. between Sep 1831 and Sep 1832, and was living in Morgan Co., Mo. by Oct 1835. Elizabeth (Woolf) "Ghehon" or "Godon" died between the date of the 1830 Census and Oct 1839, the date of her father's will, probably in Mo.

George Gehon married, second, 31 Dec 1839, in Polk Co., Mo., *Mary LAWRENCE* (born about 1800, Tenn.). They were the parents of one son. George Gehon died between 30 Aug and 20 Dec 1841, Polk Co., Mo. His widow, Mary, married, second, between 1842 and 1850, *Joseph ALLISON*. He died before 1870. Mary died 1 Oct 1889, in Greenfield, Dade Co., Mo.

- ii. *Sindriella WOOLF*, born say between 1796 and 1803, probably in Caldwell Co., Ky. Sindriella was called "my daughter Sindrilla Luster" in her father's will, dated 11 Oct 1839. She was probably one of the 3 females, age 10 to 16, enumerated with Fielding Woolf in Christian Co., Ky., in 1810.

"Sindrinly" married, 19 Feb 1824, Caldwell Co., Ky., *Samuel LESTER* (born 1796, Tenn.),<sup>42</sup> son of William and Sarah Lester of Caldwell Co., Ky.

In 1830, Samuel Lester was enumerated in Caldwell Co., Ky., with one male age 30 to 40 (born between 1790 and 1800), one female born age 20 to 30 (born between 1800 and 1810), and one female and two male children under age 5.<sup>43</sup>

In 1840, Samuel Lester was enumerated in Caldwell Co., Ky., with one male age 40 to 50, one female age 30 to 50, one female and one male age 10 to 15, two males age 5 to 10, two males and two females under age 5, and one female between 90 and 100.<sup>44</sup> Four individuals were engaged in farming. The female was probably Samuel's mother.

In 1850, Samuel (age 54, born in Tenn.) and Cindarella (age 47, born in Ky.), were living in Caldwell Co., Ky. with William R., George W., Adelia, Samuel D., James J. and Nancy Lester.<sup>45</sup>

Samuel and Cindarella Lester probably died before 1860, in Caldwell Co., Ky. Their sons George Lester, Samuel Lester and James Lester were enumerated as neighbors in the 1860 Census.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>

<sup>42</sup> 1850 Census, Caldwell Co., KY.

<sup>43</sup> 1830 Census, Caldwell Co., KY, page 140.

<sup>44</sup> 1840 Census, Caldwell Co., KY, page 7.

<sup>45</sup> 1850 Census, Caldwell Co., KY, page 362.

<sup>46</sup> 1880 Census, Princeton, Caldwell Co., KY, page 456C.

Samuel and Cindarella were the parents of, identified in the 1850 Caldwell Co., Ky., Census:

- i) **William R. LESTER**, born 1826, Ky., a farmer.
  - ii) **George W. LESTER**, born 1831, Ky., a farmer. In 1860, G. W. (age 28, born 1832) and Mary Jane (age 25, born 1835) Lester were enumerated in Caldwell Co., Ky., with their children, Eliza Lester (age 6), Samuel Lester (age 4), Francis Lester (age 3) and an unnamed male infant (age 1), and George Moneymaker (age 18), a farm laborer.<sup>47</sup> He was living next to his brothers S. Lester and James Lester. In 1880, George W. Lester (age 50), and his wife Mary J. Lester (age 45) were living in Harmony, Caldwell Co., Ky., with nine children.<sup>48</sup>
  - iii) **Nancy LESTER**, born 1832, Ky.
  - iv) **Adelia LESTER**, born 1835, Ky. She married, 24 Nov 1856, **Washington RUCKER**. Washington died before 1880, when Adelia Rucker was living in Princeton, Caldwell Co., Ky., a widow and farmer. She was living with her daughter Laura Rucker (age 17) and son Sidney J. Rucker (age 14). Adelia stated that both of her parents were born in Kentucky.<sup>49</sup>
  - v) **Samuel D. LESTER**, born 1837, Ky. S. Lester, age 23 (born 1837), was enumerated in the 1860 Census with James Lester, age 16 (born 1844), both farmers, in Caldwell Co., Ky.<sup>50</sup> In 1880, S. D. and Matilda Lester were living with their two daughters, Carrie Lester (age 9) and Lula Lester (age 8), in Princeton, Caldwell Co., KY. S. D. Lester stated his father was born in Ala., and his mother in Ky.<sup>51</sup>
  - vi) **James J. LESTER**, born 1845, Ky. He was probably the James Lester, age 16 (born 1844), enumerated with S. Lester, age 23 (born 1837), in the 1850 Census of Caldwell Co., Ky.<sup>52</sup> He was probably the James Lester, age 32 (born 1848), who was enumerated in Harmony, Caldwell Co., Ky., in 1880. He was single.<sup>53</sup>
- iii. **Desdamona WOOLF**, born say 1797, probably in S.C. She married, 25 Nov 1820, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>54</sup> **Napoleon Bonaparte GLASS** (born 1810, Burke Co., NC). In their marriage license, he was called Bonaparte Glass and she Deademon Woolf. Napoleon and Desdamona Glass were the parents of three children born in Caldwell Co., Ky. between 1820 and July 1836. Desdamona (Woolf) Glass died 16 Oct 1854, of typhoid fever, in Caldwell Co., Ky.
  - iii. **Ann or Nancy WOOLF**, born say 1798. She married, 28 Nov 1816, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>55</sup> **George Washington GLASS**.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> 1880 Census, Princeton, Caldwell Co., KY, page 456C.

<sup>48</sup> 1880 Census, Harmony, Caldwell Co., KY, page 512B.

<sup>49</sup> 1880 Census, Princeton, Caldwell Co., KY, page 456C.

<sup>50</sup> 1860 Census, Caldwell Co., KY, page 13.

<sup>51</sup> 1880 Census, Princeton, Caldwell Co., KY, page 450D.

<sup>52</sup> 1860 Census, Caldwell Co., KY, page 13.

<sup>53</sup> 1880 Census, Harmony, Caldwell Co., KY, page 513D.

<sup>54</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>

<sup>56</sup> Middle name from Public Land Office Patent 7030, Accession/Serial No. MO 0550\_008.

In 1832, "Captain" George Glass was one of the early settlers of Elk Fork Twp., Pettis Co., Mo., along with his brother-in-law Reuben Harrell and father-in-law, Fielding Woolf.<sup>57</sup> On 1 Oct 1835, he patented 40 acres in Section 10, Twp. 45N, Range 23W. On 14 Nov 1835, he patented 40 acres in Section 9, Twp. 45N, Range 23W.<sup>58</sup>

George Glass may have been among the first of the family members to move to Bates Co. On 10 Sep 1844, "George W. Glass of Van Buren County, Missouri," patented 80 acres in Section 17, Twp. 40N, Range 30W of Bates Co. On 15 Apr 1853, "George W. Glass of Bates County, Missouri," patented 40 acres in Section 18, Twp. 40N, Range 30W of Bates Co. On 15 Feb 1854, he patented two 40-acre parcels in Section 13, Twp. 45N, Range 24W, in neighboring Johnson Co., Mo. He patented additional land in Bates Co. in 1858 and 1859.

In 1860, George, age 63 (born 1797, N.C.), and Ann, age 53 (born 1807, Va.), Glass were living in Mount Pleasant Township of Bates Co., Mo., Post Office Butler. He was a farmer with real property of \$6,400 and personal property of \$2,500.<sup>59</sup> Their immediate neighbors included Charlotte Glass, age 40 (born 1820, Ky.) and R. Glass, age 42 (born 1818, Ky.).<sup>60</sup> By 1880, there were 17 individuals named Glass enumerated in Bates Co. They were living in Summit, Butler and Howard Twps.

- iv. **Rachel WOOLF**, born 25 Feb 1799 or 1800. She married, 27 Nov 1820, **Ruben HERRELL**. "Reuben Harrell and his wife (whose maiden name was Rachel Wolfe) emigrated from Kentucky to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1833 and moved to what is now Summit Township, in Bates County, in 1842."<sup>61</sup>
- v. **Athel C. WOOLF**, born between 1800 and about 1807. He was an early settler of Prairie Township, Pettis Co., Mo. He married, first, **Sarah Ann STRANGE**, and second, 1 Feb 1826, **Elizabeth KENNEDY** (born say 1807, Ky.).

Athel Woolf was the first clerk of the Walnut Branch Baptist Church organized by his father and Martellus Embry in 1834.<sup>62</sup> On 30 Sep 1835, Athel Woolf "of Saline County, Missouri," patented three parcels of land in Pettis Co. All three parcels – one for 83.24 acres, one for 40 acres and one for 39.55 acres – were located in Section 31, Twp. 46N, Range 22W.

Athel died before Nov 1838, when Jonathan Craghead presented an account against his estate. His estate was finally settled in February, 1840:

"George W Glass, Admr of Athel Woolf made the following settlement of his Admn as an annual settlement which was received by the court *to wit*. G W Glass, Admr of Estate of Athel Woolf, dec'd. In a/c with said Estate. Paid Doct Wm I Westerfield, \$12.25; Jonathan Craighead, \$3.00; George Woolf, \$12.76; Landes & Baker, \$8.26; C & W Wood, \$1.50; C & W Wood, \$54.52; Hogan, Roberson & Smith, \$1.56; M G Pemberton, \$2.22; Wm Hogan & Co, \$7.58; Doct T B Pemberton, \$9.00; Elizabeth Woolf, her dower, \$149.81¼; Isaac Read, \$1.00; total \$267.05¼, balance due, \$77.54¼."

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<sup>57</sup> MacGruder.

<sup>58</sup> BLM:

<sup>59</sup> 15 Jun 1860, pages 43-44, family/dwelling 299.

<sup>60</sup> (families 300 and 301)

<sup>61</sup> [History of Bates County, 1883, Goodspeed, pp. 949, 951.

<sup>62</sup> MacGruder.

George Glass was later sued by Willis Ellis in *Willis P Ellis vs George W Glass, Admr of the estate of Athel Woolf, dec'd*. The defendant confessed "judgment for \$1.11, class no 6."

In 1850, Athel Woolf's widow Elizabeth Woolf, age 43 (born Ky.), was enumerated in Pettis Co., Mo.<sup>63</sup> She was head of a household and owned \$800 in real property. With her were Evaline E. (age 22, Ky.), James W. (age 20, Ky.), Elvina C. (age 18, Ky.), John B. (age 15, Mo.), and Sarah E. (age 11, Mo.) Wolf. Her immediate neighbors were Mason G. (age 46) and America (age 43) Pemberton, both born in Ky. Mason was a farmer with \$3,000 in real estate.<sup>64</sup>

Athel and Elizabeth Woolf were the parents of:

- i) **Evaline E. WOOLF**, born 1828, Ky. She was 22 and enumerated with her mother in Pettis Co., Mo. 1850.
- ii) **James W. WOOLF**, born 1830, Ky. He was 20 and enumerated with her mother in Pettis Co., Mo. 1850.

James W. Woolf (born Nov 1829) moved to Clinton, Henry Co., Mo. where he was enumerated in 1870, age 40 (born Ky.) with his wife Margaret (age 33, Mo.), and children Lavinia (age 15, Mo.), John (age 12, Mo.), William (age 4, Mo.), and Mary E. (age 11 months, Mo.). James W. died 12 Jan 1884, age 54 years, 1 month, 20 days. and was buried in the Dunning Cemetery. In 1979, his remains were moved to the Englewood Cemetery in Clinton.

- iii) **Elvina C. WOOLF**, born 1832, Ky. She was 18 and enumerated with her mother in Pettis Co., Mo. 1850.
- iv) **John B. WOOLF**, born 1835, Mo. He was 15 and enumerated with her mother in Pettis Co., Mo. 1850.
- v) **Sarah E. WOOLF**, born 1839, Mo. She was 11 and enumerated with her mother in Pettis Co., Mo. 1850.
- vi) **Rhoda WOOLF**, born say 1807 or 1808, Ky. Rhoda married, 31 Jul 1826, in Caldwell Co., Ky., **Peter BAKER** (born ca. 1804, Ky.),<sup>65</sup> son of John Baker and Susannah Lampkin.

In 1803, John Baker patented 200 acres on the Piney Fork of the Tradewater River in western Ky. In 1804, he patented 400 acres on the Muddy Fork of Little River in Christian Co., Ky. In 1805, he was taxed for 400 acres on the Little River. In 1814, John Baker purchased 100 acres on the Muddy Fork from Mathias and Susannah Early, and in 1816, he was taxed for 1,014 Acres. In his will dated 10 Oct 1835 and recorded 15 Feb 1836, John Baker emancipated his slaves, Hasty, Nancy and their daughter Marinda, and gave them 355 acres of land and personal property. He mentioned his sons, John, Samuel and Peter Baker, and his sons-in-law, David Jennings and Robert Rogers. Samuel was a notorious Slaver in western Ky.

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<sup>63</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Dist. 68, Pettis Co., MO., 24 Sep 1850, page 146B, lines 11-16, family/house 513.

<sup>64</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Dist. 68, Pettis Co., MO., 24 Sep 1850, page 146B, lines 17-18, family/house 514.

<sup>65</sup> 1880 Census, Union School House, Christian Co., KY, page 85A.

Rhoda died before 1880, when her husband Peter Baker, age 75 (born Ky.), was living with his son Thomas W. Baker (age 32, Ky.) in Christian Co., Ky. T. W. was married to Julia (age 22, Ky.), and was the father of Frank Baker (age 3, Ky), and Ora (daughter, age 11 months, Ky.). Living with the family were Peter Grimes (age 20, Tenn.) and Louis Warrington (age 19, Ky.), who were both Black. T. W. Baker's parents were born in Kentucky. Julia Baker's and Peter Baker's parents were born in Virginia. Peter Grimes parents were born in Tennessee, and Louis Warrington's in Kentucky.

- vii. **Carlton WOOLF**, born say 1810 to 1714. He may have married **Margaret HARRIET**.

On 1 Oct 1835, Carlton patented 40 acres in Section 22, Twp. 46N, Range 21W, of Pettis Co. Mo. He would then have been over 21 years old (born before 1814). In 1840, Carlton Woolf was between 20 and 30 (born 1810 to 1820) and enumerated with one female between 20 and 30.<sup>66</sup> On 10 Aug 1841, he patented an additional 40 acres in Section 42, Twp. 45N, Range 21W.

- vii. **Brunetta WOOLF**, born 15 Jan 1812,<sup>67</sup> Ky.<sup>68</sup> She married, 4 Jan 1831, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>69</sup> **William M. GLASS** (born 1811, Ky.).

William Glass obtained an number of land patents in Mo., beginning on 30 Sep 1835. He patented land in Pettis Co. on 10 Jan 1840, 15 Feb 1854, and 1 Jun 1859, and land in neighboring Johnson Co., Mo., on 15 May 1852, 10 May 1853, 15 Feb 1854 and 1 Jun 1859.

In 1840, William Glass, age between 20 and 30, was enumerated in Pettis Co., Mo. with one female age 30 to 40, one female and one male age 5 to 10, and 2 females under 10.<sup>70</sup> They were living near the Pembertons, Hughes and Craigheads.

In 1850, William (age 39) and Brunette (age 41) Glass were living in Pettis Co., Mo. William was a farmer with \$1,000.00 in real estate.<sup>71</sup>

William Glass was mentioned twice in the Mo. Provost Marshal's reports during the Civil War. In 1872, William Glass of Sedalia, Pettis Co., was charged with disloyalty and harboring bushwhackers by D.P. Stubblefield, Jefferson Rollins, Elias Calbert, William E. Baker, Wm. Spivy, Jas. H. Marshal, Jasper Rice and Wm. Denson . On 4 Nov 1862, Robert Stevens says that William was "honorable, albeit secesh. When he says that he did not feed bushwhackers, I believe him."

William Glass died 10 Sep 1869, age 58 years, and was buried in the Old Hickory Point Cemetery, Elk Fork Twp., Pettis Co., Mo.

In 1880, Brunetta Glass, age 69, (born Ky.), a widow was living with her son, F. L. Glass (age 28, Mo.) in Johnson Co., Mo.<sup>72</sup> F. L. Glass, a farmer, was married to Loretta (age 20, Mo.), and was the father of Ora (son, age 5, Mo.), Josiah (age 3, Mo.), and Rorge (son, age 8 months, Mo.). F. L. Glass's and Brunetta Glass's parents were born in Kentucky. Loretta Glass's parents were born in Virginia.

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<sup>66</sup> 1880 Census, Pettis Co, KY, page 36.

<sup>67</sup> Old Hickory Pt. Cem., Pettis Co., Mo.

<sup>68</sup> 1880 Census, Pettis Co. KY, p. 38.

<sup>69</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>

<sup>70</sup> 1880 Census, Pettis Co, KY, page 38.

<sup>71</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Dist. 68, Pettis Co., MO., 26 Sep 1850, page 148B, lines 18-18, family/house 542.

<sup>72</sup> 1880 Census, Jefferson, Johnson Co., MO, page 453A.

Brunetta Glass died 12 Oct 1885. She was buried next to her husband in the Old Hickory Point Cemetery, Elk Fork Twp., Pettis Co., Mo.

- viii. *George WOOLF*, born before Apr 1812.<sup>73</sup> He married, 9 Dec 1834, in Trigg Co., Ky.,<sup>74</sup> *Saleta DODSON*.

On 24 Apr 1833, George Woolf "of Kentucky" patented 80 acres of land in Pettis Co., Mo., (Section 14, T46N, R21W). On 9 Nov 1835, George Woolf "of Saline County, Missouri," patented an additional 80 acres in Pettis Co. (Section 18, T45N, R23W).

- ix. *Pamela* or *Permia* *WOOLF*, born about 1815. She was called "Permella Ramey" in her father's will. She married, 24 Aug 1834, in Pettis Co., Mo., *James B. RAMEY*, junior (born say 1816, in Madison Co., Ky), son of Judge James Ramey and Eliza Kindred. Judge Ramey settled southwest of Georgetown in Cedar Twp., Pettis Co., Mo. Due to the repetition of their names, it is difficult to determine which James Ramey patented land in Mo. in the 1830s and 40s.

James and Permella Ramey moved to Bates Co., by Apr 1855, when their twin daughters Lucretia and Martha were born. The first Ramey patents for Bates Co. were dated 1 Jul 1848 and 1 Nov 1848. James Ramey obtained further patents in Bates Co. on 15 Apr and 10 May 1853, 15 Jan 1856 (2 patents), and 1 Apr 1857 (3 patents). Two of their older children also moved to Bates Co. before the Civil War: Theodocia Ramey and her husband Monticean Morris by 1856, and John Ramey and his wife M. K. Ramey, by 1861.<sup>75</sup> In 1880, John (age 39) and M. K. (age 34) Ramey were living in Deer Creek Township, Bates Co., Mo.<sup>76</sup>

Permia Ramey died 22 Jun 1868, age 53 years and 6 months, and was buried in the Blackwater Chapel Cemetery, Blackwater Twp., Pettis Co., Mo.

James Ramey married, second, say 1868, his daughter-in-law, *Sarah Frances MORRIS* (born 1841, Mo.). James and Sarah moved to Ark. between 1868 and 1869. In 1880, James "Raney," age 64 (born 1816, Ky.) was living in King's River, Carroll Co., Ark.<sup>77</sup> He was living with his wife, Sarah (age 39, Mo.), and children, Virginia (age 18, Mo.), Lee (age 11, Ark.), Mary E. (age 9, Ark.), Susan A. (age 8, Ark.), Loria (age 6, Ark.), Mattie (age 5, Ark), William (age 3, Ark.), and twins Cora and Aurora (age 7 months, Ark.). Virginia would have been his daughter by his first wife.

On 3 Feb 1883, James Ramey patented land in Twp. 19N, Range 27W, Carroll Co., Ark. He died after 1883 in Carroll Co., Ark.

James Ramey may have been the Rannier or Ranimer relative mentioned by Lou and Mary Elizabeth Hughes.

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<sup>73</sup> BLM patent.

<sup>74</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/trigg/marriage/wed-w.html>>

<sup>75</sup> Michael J. Kelly

<sup>76</sup> 1880 Census, Deer Creek Twp., Bates Co., MO, page 109D.

<sup>77</sup> 1880 U.S. Census, Kings River, Carroll, AR, FHL 1254039, NA Film T9-0039, p. 147A .

- x. *Middleton WOOLF*, born 1818,<sup>78</sup> in Ky. In 1818, Fielding Wolfe was still living near Cerulean Springs, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On 10 Jan 1840, Middleton Woolf “of Pettis County, Missouri” patented 40 acres of land in Section 14, Twp. 46N, Range 21W of Pettis Co.

Middleton Woolf soon followed his relatives to Bates Co. On 15 Feb 1851, Middleton Woolf “of Bates County, Missouri” patented 40 acres in Section 24, Twp. 40N, Range 32W of Bates Co. On 10 May 1853, he patented a further 40 acres in the same section.

In 1880, Middleton “Wolfe” age 62, (born 1818, Ky.) was single and living in New Home, Bates Co., Mo..<sup>79</sup> He was living with Sleaty Morris (age 47, Ky.), his niece, and L. J. Morris (age 14, Mo.), his nephew. Middleton stated that his father and mother were both born in S.C. Sleaty Morris’ father was born in S.C. and her mother in Kentucky. L. J. Morris’ father was born in Ill. and his mother in Ky. He was probably Sleaty’s son.

Middleton died after 1880, probably in Bates Co., Mo.

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<sup>78</sup> Age 62 in 1880 Census, New Home Twp., Bates Co., MO, page 97A.

<sup>79</sup> 1880 Census, New Home, Bates Co., MO, page 97A.