

## *Henry Woolf (124) and Elizabeth Mitchell (125)*

*Henry WOOLF (124)*, junior, was born say 1745, possibly in Buck's County, Pennsylvania. He is said to be the son of Henry Woolf (248) and Polly Seaburn (249).<sup>1</sup>

Generation 7	Henry Woolf and Elizabeth Mitchell
Generation 6	Fielding Woolf and Theodocia Jennings
Generation 5	George Gehon and Elizabeth Woolf
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	Dorothy Mae French and John Alexander Heisler

### **Birth Date and Place:**

When he died in 1823, Henry was said to be 78 years old.

In 1776, Henry Woolf became a member of the Northampton County, Pennsylvania, militia. Northampton County was organized in 1752, and Henry was probably born in that part of Buck's County that later became Northampton County.

### **Marriage and Children:**

If the birth date of his son Henry Woolf (III) is correct, Henry Woolf married in 1761 or 1762, *Elizabeth MITCHELL (125)* (born 1747), about whom nothing else is known.

### **Revolutionary War:**

According to J. King Woolf of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Henry Woolf and his father served together in the Revolutionary War in the Company of Captain John Arndt, Colonel Baxter's Battalion:

"Henry Woolf (1724-1776) was at one time a resident of Northampton County, Pa. and served with Captain Arndt in Baxter's Battalion at the battle of Fort Washington on 16 Nov 1776 and was unfortunately killed . . . [H]is son accompanied him into this engagement, survived it, and returned to South Carolina where he was employed as a constable until he joined Roebuck's unit and continued the fight against the British in SC until the end of the hostilities."

Emma Ferguson Wagner relied upon this in her application for membership to the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"The associators and militia of the Co. of Northampton, State of Penn. during the Rev. War show that in Captain John Arndt's Co. July 9, 1776, in the flying camp of 10,000 men commanded by Col. Hart were the names of Henry Wolf, Sr. and Henry Wolf, Jr."<sup>2</sup>

Samuel Steger repeated this tradition in his history of Caldwell County, Kentucky:<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Steger, Samuel W., *Caldwell County, Kentucky, History* (Paducah, KY: 1987) 388-389.

<sup>2</sup> DAR application no. 268064-300 (Emma Ferguson Wagner).

<sup>3</sup> Steger, Samuel W., *Caldwell County, Kentucky, History* (Paducah, KY: 1987) 388-389.

"Alfred Woolf was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, on July 26, 1784, a son of Henry Woolf Jr. and Elizabeth Mitchell Woolf. ... Alfred's father and grandfather, Henry Woolf Sr., served during the Revolutionary War ... Henry Woolf Sr. was born in PA ca. 1724, married Polly Seaburn in 1745, and was killed at Fort Washington on Nov. 16, 1776."

### The Flying Camp:

The *History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania* described the formation of John Arndt's militia:

"Towards the formation of the 'flying camp,' the quota of men to be furnished by Northampton county, was three hundred and forty-six. There was no hesitation in the business of recruiting these; for the patriotic spirit, which had already been kindled, became intensified four-fold when the announcement at last came that Congress had, on the Fourth of July, snapped asunder the last bond which held Pennsylvania a colony, of the crown of English and the people felt that they were no longer subjects, but citizens, clothed with the attribute of self-government. ... Recruits came in freely to the Northampton battalion of Colonel Baxter. A transcript from a journal kept at Bethlehem, at that time, is given in the Bethlehem Souvenir, page 166, as follows:

'July 30. One hundred and twenty recruits from Allentown and vicinity, passed through, on their way to the Flying Camp do the Jerseys, to which our county has been called on to contribute three hundred and forty-six men. Every volunteer is entitled to a bounty of three pounds.

'August. Many recruits passed through our place during the month principally militia, from Lebanon, Tulpehocken, Reading, and Oley. Most of the companies wished to have divine worship held - a wish which was cheerfully complied with.

'August 18. Five companies of Lebanon militia, who arrived last evening, with flying colors and martial music, on their way to the Camp, attended the Sunday services of to-day.

'August 19. Our watch reported having heard heavy cannonading towards the east, at daybreak. We later ascertained it had been at New York.

So rapidly had the recruiting progressed, since the Act of the fourth July became known, that, early in August, the Northampton troops joined Washington's army on Long Island. ...

In the battle which occurred there, on the twenty-seventh of that month which resulted so disastrously to the Americans, the [troops] from the Forks of the Delaware behaved most gallantly, and suffered severe loss. In the journal above mentioned is the following entry, referring to that engagement:

'September 26. In these days, parties of militia on their return from New York, passed, bringing the intelligence that a battalion from the county had suffered severely at the engagement with the British, on Long Island, on the 27th of August last, having left most of its men either dead or wounded.' And at, the Fort Washington fight, November 16th, 1776, their list of casualties was still greater."<sup>4</sup>

The roll taken of Captain John Arndt's company "of Colonel Baxter's battalion of the Flying Camp at Elizabeth Town, November 17th, 1776," named, as living, Henry Wolf Jr. In the list of the "Names and

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<sup>4</sup> Davis, Ed. *History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania Illustrated, 1887* (Philadelphia & Reading, Penn.: Peter Fritts, 1877), Chapter XXII, p. 58-9.

rank of those killed or taken at Fort Washington, 16th November, 1776," were named privates John Wolf and Henry Wolf, Sr.<sup>5</sup>

"After the ill-starred fight at Harlem Heights, Washington withdrew across the North River, and retreated through the State of New Jersey, by way of Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, and never drew rein until he reached Pennsylvania soil, with the Delaware between him and his pursuing enemy Cornwallis."<sup>6</sup>

The Pennsylvania Archives include a record for "Wolff, Henry, private, Captain Henry Christ, Jr., Pa. Rifle Regiment, Enlisted 8 April deserted 20 April. M/R apt. Christ's Co., Marcus Hook, 1 June 1776."

**South to the Carolina Piedmont:**

J. King Woolf wrote that that Henry Woolf "returned" to South Carolina after the death of his father and during the Revolutionary War. He was in South Carolina by at least 1780 as shown by the "Audited Accounts" for Revolutionary War Pensions for South Carolina:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acct. No.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Wolfe, Henry	8,770	Capt. Parson, Capt. James of Roebuck's Reg., 1780-1782.
Wolfe, George	8,709	Spartan later Roebuck's Reg. before the fall of Charleston, May 1780.
Woolf, Matthias	8,712, 2,528, 6,835	German Fusiliers, Charleston, S.C., 1775; express rider for the Whig forces, 1776, 1780-1781; cattle drover 1782.

George Wolfe who was in the Spartan later Roebuck's Regiments was probably Henry Woolf's brother. Matthias Woolf, whose relation to Henry Woolf junior is not known, was living in South Carolina by 1776.

Consistent with the South Carolina pension records, the 1780 tax list for Northampton County, Pennsylvania listed three Woolf heads of families, but no Henry Woolf:<sup>7</sup>

<u>Township</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Bethlehem	Wolf, Michael	Farmer	410
Allen	Wolf, George	Farmer	523
Plainfield	Wolf, Christian		31

George Wolf may be the George Wolf of Bethlehem Township whose will was dated 20 July 1790 and proved 2 September 1790.

The British captured Charleston on 12 May 1780. Between 1780 and 1782, the South Carolina militia engaged the British in battle at King's Mountain and the Cowpens, in South Carolina.

<sup>5</sup> Davis, *op cit.*

<sup>6</sup> Davis, *op cit.*

<sup>7</sup> Davis: "Return for Northampton County... from the 1st of January and to the 31st of August, 1780."

**Greenville District, South Carolina:**

The Greenville District was originally part of the Ninety-Six District and was a lightly settled area of land between the territories of the Cherokee and Catawba Indians. Most of the “Old 96” was not opened to white settlement until 1765 and 1770, and the first groups of white settlers included a number of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia.

On 16 July 1784, Henry Woolf received a 594 acre grant on the north side of the Saluda River near the branches of Beans Creek in the Greenville District.<sup>8</sup> In a 1788 deed, Samuel Earle purchased land on the South Fork of the Saluda River, bound on the northeast by Henry Woolf’s land.

There were six Woolf households in the 1790 Census for South Carolina: four in Charleston District and two in Greenville District.

County	Name	Males		Females	Slaves
		over 16	under 16		
Charleston	Frederick Woolf	1	0	0	0
Charleston	Henry Woolf	2	1	4	2
Charleston	Rachel Woolf	1	2	5	6
Charleston	Mathew Woolf	2	0	1	7
Greenville	George Woolf	1	0	3	0
Greenville	Henry Woolf	2	6	4	3

George Woolf was probably the brother of Henry Woolf of Greenville, and may have been the George Woolf who fought in the South Carolina militia.

On 20 August 1793, John Reeves sold 58 acres of land on the waters of the Middle Fork of the Saluda River to George Woolf for £30.<sup>9</sup> In 1792, Henry Woolf, George Woolf, and Fielding Woolf signed the petition to move the courthouse of Greenville District, South Carolina.

Henry Woolf’s land in Greenville District was mentioned in a number of land sales before 1798:

- 25 August 1794      John Evans to John Duncan, north fork of Bean’s Creek, Greenville County, District of Washington.
- 2 June 1794        William Flippo to Samuel Duncan, on branches of Beans Creek, waters of Saluda River.
- 3 August 1795     Samuel and Sarah Duncan to Joseph Hawks, on branches of Beans Creek waters of Saluda River.
- 13 April 1795     John Duncan to Moses Bledsoe., on north fork of Beans Creek, a branch of the Saluda River.<sup>10</sup>

His neighbors included John Evans, John Duncan, William Billingsley, William Flippo, and Samuel Brummet.

On 23 April 1798, Henry Woolf of Greenville District sold to William Hunt 544 acres of land on the north side of the Saluda River for \$2,143. The land was part of the 594 acres granted he received on 16

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<sup>8</sup> Greenville Co., S.C., *Deed Book E*, 180.

<sup>9</sup> Greenville Co., S.C. *Deed Book C*, 486

<sup>10</sup> Greenville Co., S.C. *Deed Book D*, 39, 121,188, 199.

July 1784. Betty Woolf, wife of Henry, released her dower on 25 April 1798. The deed was registered on 25 April 1799, on the oath of Philmon Bradford, one of the witnesses.<sup>11</sup>

### Caldwell County, Kentucky:

Between April 1798 and 1800, Henry Woolf moved to western Kentucky. On 16 December 1801, Henry Woolf was granted 200 acres of land in the part of Christian County, Kentucky that later (in 1809) became Caldwell County.<sup>12</sup>

“A century has passed since the settlement of Davis and Montgomery, and the first influx of whites is dead and gone. In all probability, there is not an individual living in Christian County who was here at the time of its formation; if so, they could have been little more than infants then. With the long lapse of time between then and now, and no source to draw from except the county records, it is not possible to give a correct list of the settlers prior to 1800. The oldest citizens now living can only give the names of those whom they have heard their elders speak of, for many of the very first settlers either died or went away before they were born, or before the period back to which their recollection extends. From the records of the county, and from all other sources at command, we find that among the earliest settlers, and the people living here when the county was formed, were the following: ... *Henry Wolf*, ... , etc., etc. Little is known of the great majority of these people; of many of them absolutely nothing is known, except, as shown by the records, they were here prior to 1800, and where most of them lived no one knows. Some may have lived in the present County of Henderson, and some beyond the Cumberland River, for Christian County originally was large, and its boundaries far beyond what they are now. They have all passed away, and of the many no trace exists except their names inscribed in the old faded, musty records.”<sup>13</sup>

Christian County had been organized in 1796 out of Logan County. In turn, Christian County became the parent of Muhlenburg, Todd, McLean, Hopkins, Webster, Henderson, Union, Crittenden, Caldwell, Trigg, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, Calloway, Graves, Ballard, McCracken, Hickman and Fulton Counties.

The 1797 sheriff's report for Christian County, Kentucky showed 388 tithes. The number of tithes increased to 592 for 1800, even though Muhlenberg, Henderson and Livingston Counties had by then been separated from Christian County. The county levy in 1800 was fixed at 62½ cents and Benjamin Campbell was appointed “Commissioner of Tax” with Young Ewing on his bond. The first court of Quarter Sessions was held 17 February 1801, four years after the organization of the county. The first Justices were Adam Lynn and Samuel Hardin, and Henry Wolf was on the first grand jury empanelled.<sup>14</sup>

In 1803, Henry Woolf's son Carlton Woolf received a grant of 200 acres in Livingston County, Kentucky.<sup>15</sup> Livingston was the immediate parent county of Caldwell County.

In 1810, Henry Woolf and his son Fielding Woolf were enumerated in Christian County, Kentucky. Henry Woolf was over 45 and living with a woman over 45, two males age 16 to 25, one female age 10 to 16, and five slaves.<sup>16</sup> The woman was probably his wife Elizabeth (Mitchell) Woolf. The two males were probably his two youngest sons, Redding Woolf and James Brandon Woolf. The young female was his daughter Betsy Woolf.

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<sup>11</sup> Greenville Co., S.C., *Deed Book E*, 180.

<sup>12</sup> Caldwell Co., Ky., *Deed Book E*, 207.

<sup>13</sup> Perrin, William H., *County of Christian, Kentucky: Historical and Biographical* (Chicago & Louisville: F. A. Battey Pub. Co., 1884)

<sup>14</sup> Meacham, Charles M., *History of Christian County, Kentucky* (1930).

<sup>15</sup> Livingston Co., Ky. *Court Order Book A*, No. 820.

<sup>16</sup> 1810 US Census, Christian Co., KY, NA Film M252-9, pages 88, line 5.

Fielding Woolf was living near his father.<sup>17</sup> He was living with his wife Docia (Jennings) Woolf, three females between age 10 and 15 (probably Betsey Woolf, Ann/Nancy Woolf and Desdamona Woolf), and five children under 10 (Sindriella Woolf, Rachel Woolf, Athel Woolf, Rhoda Woolf and Carlton Woolf).

### Marengo County, Alabama:

On 22 January 1814, Henry Woolf received a grant of 200 acres of land in Christian (later Caldwell) County, Kentucky.<sup>18</sup> In 1819, Henry and Elizabeth Woolf immigrated to Marengo County, Alabama. He was apparently accompanied by his sons Henry, Lewis and James.

In 1798, the federal government organized the Mississippi Territory out of Georgia's western land claims. Between 1805 and 1806, land cessions by the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee tribes opened up large areas of western and northern Alabama for settlement. At the outset of the War of 1812, the Spanish surrendered Mobile to the United States, which then annexed all of Spanish West Florida as part of the Mississippi Territory. In 1814, United States forced defeated the "Red Stick" Creeks, allies of the English and Spanish, and forced them to cede large portions of their territory in Alabama. Even though the Choctaw fought on the American side during the War of 1812, in 1816, they were forced to give up their lands in Alabama. On 3 March 1817, Congress organized the Alabama Territory. Marengo County was organized on 6 February 1818. On 14 December 1819, Alabama entered the Union as the twenty-second state.

Henry and Elizabeth died on 3 October 1823, within a few hours of each other, in Half Chance, Marengo County, Alabama. Henry was 78, and Elizabeth 76. According to an obituary, they had taken ill on 25 September 1823 and were buried in the same grave:

"Died at their residence in Marengo County, Henry Woolf, in his 78th year, and wife, Elizabeth, in her 76th year, after having lived together for nearly 60 years and raising 13 children, eleven of whom are now living. Both fell sick on 25<sup>th</sup> of September and expired within a few hours of each other on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and are buried in the same grave. He was a native of Virginia and fought in the Revolutionary War; he immigrated to this state from Kentucky in 1819, since that time he has resided in Marengo County."<sup>19</sup>

In the County Court of October 1823, James Woolf applied for Letters of Administration for the estate of Henry Woolf. Four slaves were listed in the appraisal of his estate dated 3 December 1823: Peliel, Stephen, Samuel, and Patience. On 5 January 1824, a partial sale of his personal property was conducted. Henry Woolf's legatees were identified as Fielding Woolf, Mary Mayfield, Henry Woolf, William Duncan, Lewis Woolf, Samuel Harman, William Selman, Alfred Woolf, the heirs of "Redin Woolf, deceased," James B. Woolf, and John F. Freeman.<sup>20</sup>

Even though Henry Woolf had moved to Alabama in 1819, he apparently did not sell his land in Caldwell County, Kentucky, and an intestate probate proceeding was opened there in September 1826. The land was ordered sold by court commissioner Charles Lofland. On 18 November 1826, the 200 acres granted to Henry Woolf on 15 December 1801 was purchased by his son Alfred Woolf for \$351.00. The land was described as 200 acres in Caldwell County, formerly Christian County, on the west fork of the Sinking Fork of the Muddy Fork of the Little River, adjacent to Wells Griffith's line and the creek.<sup>21</sup> On

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<sup>17</sup> 1810 US Census, Christian Co., KY, NA Film M252-9, pages 87, line 23.

<sup>18</sup> Caldwell Co., Ky., *Deed Book E*, 207.

<sup>19</sup> S. Harrison: Vol. 43, Dallas Co. - 18 Oct 1823.

<sup>20</sup> Marengo Co., Ala., *Will Book A*, 31-38.

<sup>21</sup> Caldwell Co., Ky., *Deed Book E*, 207

the same day, the 200 acres granted to Henry Woolf on 22 January 1814 was purchased by Thomas Matlock for \$150.00.<sup>22</sup>

**Children:**

Henry and Elizabeth Woolf were the parents of,

- i. **Henry WOOLF**, said to be born 19 Feb 1762. Henry married **Rebecca BRUCE**. Henry Woolf was last taxed in Greenville Co., S.C. in 1798. He joined with his father and other family members in moving to Western Ky., and in 1819 to Ala. Henry died 1835, in Ala.
- q.v. ii. **Fielding WOOLF (62)**, born say 1769. Fielding married by 1795, **Theodosia** or **Docia Delilah JENNINGS (63)** (born 1770 or 1779, S.C. or Va.), daughter of John (126) and Rachel (127) Jennings of Richmond Co., Va.
- iii. **Mary WOOLF**, born 1770. Mary married, 1788, **John Adams MAYFIELD** (born 1768), son of Isaac Mayfield and Margaret Brummit. John and Mary (Woolf) Mayfield had 10 children born between 1790 and 1811.

In Jul 1779, Isaac Mayfield was living in the Holston River settlements along Cherokee Creek in Washington Co., N.C. later Tenn. After the Revolutionary War, Isaac moved to the upper reaches of the Saluda River in the Old 96<sup>th</sup> Dist., S.C., where he settled near Henry Woolf.

In 1790, John Mayfield was enumerated in Greenville Co., S.C. in the same general area as his father Isaac Mayfield and uncles Micajah, Jesse, and Randolph Mayfield. In 1792, John Mayfield signed a petition to move the courthouse of Greenville Dist. to a more central location. Also signing this petition were his uncles, Micajah and Jesse Mayfield, his father-in-law Henry Woolf, Henry's brother George Woolf, and Henry's son Fielding Woolf.

On 17 Dec 1794, Isaac Mayfield sold land in Greenville Dist., S.C., and moved west. John Mayfield's uncles, Micajah Mayfield and Randolph Mayfield, were taxed in 1796 in Knox Co., Tenn., as delinquent, and as having left the county. They may have arrived in Knox Co. in the autumn of 1794 or spring of 1795, and left before the 1796 tax.

In Sep 1796, Micajah Mayfield was in Madison Co., Ky. (from 1797, Garrard Co.). The first tax list for Garrard Co., dated Jun 1797, named John Mayfield, his brother William Mayfield, his father Isaac Mayfield and his uncle Micajah Mayfield. On 17 Aug 1798, Isaac Mayfield was appointed executor of Micajah's estate in Garrard Co.

In 1799, John Mayfield and Isaac Mayfield were taxed in Garrard Co., Ky. Probably in the following year, John Mayfield and his father moved to the Pitman Creek area of Pulaski Co., Ky.

In 1810, John Mayfield was enumerated in Pulaski Co., Ky., with one male and two females under 10, two males and one female under 16, one male and one female under 26, and one male and one female under 45.

John Mayfield died in 1813, in an accident while working on the road between Somerset, Pulaski Co., and Stanford. He was then about 45 years old.

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<sup>22</sup> Caldwell Co., Ky., Deed Book E, 207.

After his son's death, Isaac Mayfield continued to move. According to a Lauderdale Co., Ala., lawsuit, Isaac Mayfield moved from Ky., to Giles Co., Tenn., in 1807 or 1808. In 1816, Isaac's niece and nephew Hetty Mayfield and Southerland Mayfield sued him in Giles Co., Tenn. for the maladministration of his brother Micajah's estate. In May 1820, he was living in Giles Co., Tenn. with his son Brice M. Mayfield. Isaac died 20 Feb 1822, in Lauderdale Co., Ala. A bill of equity filed Sep 1824 in the Chancery Court of Lauderdale Co., Ala. by Isaac's son, William Mayfield, names the children of "John Mayfield decd who was one of the Children and heirs of said Isaac decd" ... "all of the State of Kentucky." The lawsuit was dismissed for failure to prosecute in Oct 1828.

In 1820, "Polly" Mayfield was the only Mayfield enumerated in the Pulaski Co., Ky. Census. Mary (Woolf) Mayfield married second, in 1830, possibly as his second wife, *Isaac MAYFIELD*. Mary (Woolf) Mayfield died 8 Dec 1848, in Freedom, Pulaski Co., Ky.

- iv. *Winifred WOOLF*, born 1772. Winifred married before 1799, most likely in S.C., *William B. DUNCAN* (born 1766, Va.). In 1807, William and Winifred Duncan were living in Rutherford Co., Tenn. where their son Thomas Duncan was born.<sup>23</sup> By 1810, they were living in Caldwell Co., Ky. On 7 Oct 1816, William Duncan received a grant of 250 acres on Duncan's Creek, a branch of the Tennessee River, in Caldwell Co.<sup>24</sup> From Feb 1822 to 1823, William was a sheriff of Hickman Co., Ky.<sup>25</sup> In 1823, he was commissioned a sheriff of Calloway Co., Ky.<sup>26</sup> On 17 Jul 1824, he was living in Calloway Co., and sold his Caldwell Co. land to Ashel Duncan.

"Among the early settlers of Hardeman Co. was William B. Duncan, a native of SC, who came to this county on a hunting expedition in 1814. He was so well pleased with the country that in 1820 he returned, bringing his family, among whom were Henry W. and Thomas."<sup>27</sup>

On 24 May 1825, William Duncan purchased land along Hickory Creek, a western branch of the Hatchee River, in Hardeman Co., in southwestern Tenn.<sup>28</sup> He was living in Hardeman Co., Tenn. in 1850. William B. Duncan died before 7 Jun 1858, when his son Henry W. Duncan was appointed administrator of his estate. He was a slave owner.

- v. *Lewis WOOLF*, born 1778. He married 13 Aug 1801, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>29</sup> *Ruth POTTS*. The date of their marriage license is 4 Aug 1801. Lewis followed his parents to Ala. and died in Linden, Marengo Co., Ala.
- vi. *Brunetta WOOLF*, born 28 Oct 1782, most likely in Greenville Co., S.C. Brunetta married 15 Sep 1803, in Christian Co., Ky., *William SELMAN* (born 25 Apr 1780). The date of their marriage license was 25 Aug 1803.

On 6 Dec 1803, William Selman entered 400 acres on the south side of the Cumberland River on the middle fork of Crooked Creek in Livingston Co., Ky. Between 1803 and 1812, William moved to Jefferson Co., Miss. where he signed a petition asking that Miss.

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<sup>23</sup> Goodspeed.

<sup>24</sup> Caldwell Co., Ky. *Deed Book D*, 284.

<sup>25</sup> Hickman Co., Ky. *Court Orders Book A*, 1, 12, 27.

<sup>26</sup> Battle, Perrin, Kniffen, *Kentucky, A History of the State* (Chicago & Louisville: F. A. Battey Pub. Co., 1885)

<sup>27</sup> Goodspeed, *History of Fayette and Hardeman Counties, Tennessee* (1887).

<sup>28</sup> Hardeman Co., Tenn., *Deed Book 1*, 583

<sup>29</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>

remain a Territory and not be admitted as a state.<sup>30</sup> Brunetta (Woolf) Selman died 13 Feb 1813, in Jefferson Co., Miss. She had been married for nine years, and had seven children, her youngest dying with her.

William Selman married second 10 Feb 1815, *Elizabeth HOOPER*, the widow of *Mathias COOK*. In 1811, Mathias Cook had left Caldwell Co., Ky., with a flatboat of produce to sell in New Orleans, La. On his return trip, he died of a fever in Jefferson Co., Miss. Mathias and Elizabeth (Hooper) Cook were the parents of Levisy Cook, who married Brunetta Woolf's brother, James B. Woolf (see below).

- vii. *Clara* or *Clarissa May WOOLF*, born 1783. "Clarimal Woolf" married 19 Apr 1803, in Christian Co., Ky.<sup>31</sup> *Samuel HARMON*, son of Michael Harmon and Margaret Covel. Clarimal and Samuel's marriage license was issued 13 April 1803.
- viii. *Alfred WOOLF*, born 26 Jul 1784, S.C.<sup>32</sup> He married 26 Jun 1811, in Christian Co., KY, *Polly BOND* (born 1786, Ky.).

"Alfred Woolf was born in Caldwell Co. KY [sic] on July 26, 1784, a son of Henry Woolf Jr. and Elizabeth Mitchell Woolf. Alfred Woolf married Mary (Polly) Bond on June 26, 1811, and died on July 17, 1837, nine days short of his 53rd birthday; they were the parents of ten children: Madison, Crittenden, William Henry, Alfred Jr., Clara, Thomas Jefferson, Francis Marion, Elizabeth Ann, Charity, and Dudley."

In 1820, Alfred Woolf farmed 370 acres on the Little River Waterway in Christian Co., Ky. His land was worth \$3.00 to \$3.50 per acre. Alfred Woolf was a staunch Democrat, writing to his brother, James Woolf in Alabama on 15 Mar 1835:

"I am particularly pleased when I think I hear you say that you are a Democrat or in other words a true friend to General Jackson for I trust his sincere wisdom and pureness of heart to be attached to the present Administration for I believe Toryism is attached to Henry Clay and his party and I gladly hope I have no blood kin that belongs to that party...if I did, I would disown them."

Alfred Woolf died 17 July 1837, in Christian Co., Ky. He was mentioned in a biography of his son, John J. C. Woolf:

"JOHN J. C. WOOLF was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, on the 20th of June, 1817, his father being *Alfred Woolf*, of the same county, born July 26, 1784. He was married in 1812, his wife, a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in 1786. John J. C. Woolf was united in marriage in 1836 to Miss Ellen Bigs, a daughter of Elisha Bigs, of the same county as himself. Soon after immigrating to Missouri, he located near Warsaw, Benton County, and upon living there for two or three years, in 1840 came to St. Clair County and settled, where he now resides, upon Weaubleau Creek. By his first marriage he had one child, a son, Henry Clay, now living in Livingston County. He was married a second time, in St. Clair County, to Miss Elizabeth Stealy, daughter of Jack Stealy, July 20, 1840. His third wife was Sealy M. Wade, to whom he was married in 1876. In 1856 Mr. Woolf purchased a mill on Weaubleau, known as Woolf's Mill, and successfully operated it during the war and after for twenty years. During the course of the civil war he remained

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<sup>30</sup> Territorial Papers of the U.S., Carter, U. S. Department of State 349.

<sup>31</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>

<sup>32</sup> St. Clair History.

neutral, taking no part on either side, and by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing was unmolested. He is now the owner of 1,080 acres of very fine land situated in the bottoms of Weaubleau.”<sup>33</sup>

- ix. **Redding WOOLF**, born 1785. Redding married 18 Mar 1813, in Christian Co., Ky., **Elizabeth MATLOCK**. Although Redding died 20 May 1823, in Marengo Co., Ala. , he apparently left his wife and children in Ky. Elizabeth applied for letters of administration of his estate in Feb 1823: “Elizabeth Woolf, widow of Reading Woolf, unable to attend but her father (not named) said she wished to be appointed Administrator.” She was appointed 18 May 1823, and her bond was signed by James B. Woolf and Henry Woolf. Redding’s estate was appraised 10 Oct 1823 at \$818.88, and was settled in Jan 1825. His heirs were Emily Woolf, William Harrison Woolf, Perry Woolf, Irvin Woolf and Lucy Woolf.<sup>34</sup>

On 17 Jan 1824, Zachariah Matlock was appointed by the Caldwell Co., Ky. court as guardian for the heirs of Redding Wolf, deceased. Thomas Prince and James Wood were securities.

Elizabeth was probably the Elizabeth Woolf of Marengo County who patented two parcels of land of 76.16 acres each in Marengo Co., Ala. 14 Apr 1824.<sup>35</sup>

- x. **James Brandon WOOLF**, born 5 Oct 1789, Greenville Dist., S.C. He married first 4 Jan 1817, in Jefferson Co., Miss., **Levicey COOK** (born 9 Aug 1801), daughter of Mathias Cook and Elizabeth Hooper. Levicey’s father, Mathias Cook, died in 1810 in Rodney, Jefferson Co., Miss. His wife, Betsy Cook traveled from Ky. to Jefferson Co. to bring his body home. She was attracted to the area and sent for the rest of her family. In 1817, James and Levicey Woolf were living in Miss. They moved to Louisiana by 1820, and Ala. by 1821. James and Levicey Woolf had thirteen children between 1817 and 1842. Levicey died 21 Nov 1843, in Ala.

James B. Woolf of Marengo Co., Ala., patented two parcels of land of 76.16 acres each on 15 Apr 1824.<sup>36</sup> Five years later, on 6 Mar 1829, he patented a further 80.47 acres in Marengo Co.<sup>37</sup> On 1 Oct 1835, he patented a parcel of 80.24 acres,<sup>38</sup> and on 30 Mar 1837, he patented two parcels of 76.16 acres and 76.28 acres in Marengo Co.<sup>39</sup>

James B. Woolf married second 8 Jul 1846, in Marengo Co., Ala., **Martha HARRISON** (born 1805). In 1850, James and Martha Woolf were living in Marengo Co., Ala.:<sup>40</sup>

Name	Age	Sex	B/P	Occupation	Property
James B. Woolf	60	m	SC	Farmer	\$4,500
Martha Woolf	45	f	KY		
James Woolf	19	m	AL	Clerk	

<sup>33</sup> *History of St. Clair County, Missouri* (National Historical Co., 1883), 1171.

<sup>34</sup> Marengo Co. AL Will Records 1820-1898, Will Book A, pp. 24-30, FHL film 1,293,875 item 2.

<sup>35</sup> Bureau of Land Management, Document No. 261, Accession/Serial No. AL0010\_\_238, BLM Serial No. AL No S/N; Document No. 262, Accession/Serial No. AL0010\_\_239, BLM Serial No. AL No S/N.

<sup>36</sup> Document No. 260, Accession/Serial No. AL0010\_\_237, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N; Document No. 263, Accession/Serial No. AL0010\_\_240, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N.

<sup>37</sup> Document No. 2001, Accession/Serial No. AL0040\_\_394, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N.

<sup>38</sup> Document No. 2195, Accession/Serial No. AL1010\_\_396, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N.

<sup>39</sup> Document No. 6586, Accession/Serial No. AL1100\_\_169, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N; Document No. 6587, Accession/Serial No. AL1100\_\_170, BLM Serial Nr.: AL No S/N.

<sup>40</sup> 1850 U.S. Census, Marengo, AL, NA Film M432-10, p. 51A, lines 16-22, dwelling/family 748.

Frances Woolf	14	f	AL
Jane A. Woolf	11	f	AL
Mildred Woolf	7	f	AL
Martha V. Beale	13	f	AL

In 1860, James B. Woolf was a planter in Dayton, Marengo Co., Ala.<sup>41</sup> James Woolf died 30 Nov 1873, Marengo Co., Ala.

“James B. Woolf, a native of Kentucky and his wife, a Miss Cook, removed to Alabama in 1818 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Marengo County. ... James Brandon Woolf, a nephew and namesake of General James Brandon Woolf who defeated Montcalm at the Battle of Quebec, Canada in 1759. He with his wife, Levicey Cook, pioneered from Natches, MS to Dayton in 1818, in the Indian days when Thomas Jefferson Woolf was an infant.”<sup>42</sup>

- xi. ***Betsey WOOLF***, born probably before 1797. She married 5 Mar 1817, in Christian Co., Ky.,<sup>43</sup> ***John FREEMAN***.

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<sup>41</sup> Tharin, W.C., *A Directory of Marengo County for 1860-1861* (Mobile, AL: Farrow & Dennett, 1861), p. 40.

<sup>42</sup> Jones, Joel D., *Marengo Families*, published in the *Democrat Reporter*

<sup>43</sup> <<http://www.kyseeker.com/christian/marriage/bride.html>>