

## A LOOK AT LODOWICK ALFORD

In the first issue we commented that one of our most confusing and controversial ancestral given names was Lodowick or Lodwick. We suggested that if you would send us information on this person we would try to publish it as a feature called "A LOOK AT LODOWICK." Well, here it is. Fortunately we did not make any rash promises about clearing up the confusion. What we say have done, was enlarge the problem.

Hopefully we will present the information we have so that you can better see the questionable or problem areas. Unfortunately all of you have not sent us all the information you have on Lodowick or Lodwick Alford. The small, seemingly unimportant pieces of information a couple of you have is probably all we need to clear up the confusion. Send in any information you have if it is not included in this issue.

We are devoting too much space to one given name in this issue, and we will not do it again. If we collect enough additional information to justify it we will print a special edition dealing with just Lodowick. Information that adds to what we are reporting in this issue will be reported as 'fragments', in future issues as the bits of data are received.

Lodowick Alford, Senior seems to be the start of our problem, the one on whom we have the most information, and the one on whom we plan to concentrate. He is probably our most productive Alford Common Progenitor. Assume that he did have the twenty children that he has been reported to have. Assume also that each of his descendants has had six children (an extremely conservative number when you consider Lodowick and my great grandfather who had 18 children). According to your own pedigree charts, there have been seven generations between any of you and our Lodowick, Senior. With these assumptions it can be safely estimated that there are over 5,598,720 descendants of this one person, and over 5 billion of these are probably living today (not all Alfords of course).

## CONTRIBUTORS

We want to give credit to those who have sent us information to make this LOOK AT LODOWICK possible:

Bobby Pace Alford whose article is reproduced on subsequent pages.

Frances Alford who sent one of the more extensive Alford lineages that we have received along with related information. Her package mentioned several Lodwicks.

Katherine Black who sent wills and a huge stack of other material, parts of which contained Lodowick information.

Mrs. Lewis O. Bowman sent copies of all her given name records on Lodowicks. We also used her ALFORD FAMILY BULLETINS.

Ruby Heard who sent us a copy of part of the TEN OF MARK OF GEORGIA, and lots of other miscellaneous data.

Joy Laney who took the time to type many pages of information for us, such of which had references to Lodowick.

Lucille Mehrkaa who sent us her entire Alford file from which we gleaned several unique Lodowick comments. She also sent several of the publications referenced below.

David Price who sent the most complete and documented Alford lineage containing Lodowicks.

Mrs. H. R. Reeves who sent a copy of the original will written by Lodowick Senior.

Charles Sleight who sent copies of wills of "his Lodowick" and that of Lodowick's wife. He also sent other information pertaining to the descendants of this Lodowick.

Pat Brock Smith, my close and cooperative cousin in Mississippi, who sent copies of Hugh Edwin Alford's book and such other information.

## REFERENCES

We have studied several popular sources for this look at Lodowick. They will be referred to frequently throughout the article, but they should be clearly identified here in the beginning. If you have any others, please send us copies or tell us about the references.

1. Historical Southern Families, Vol XII pages 59 - 63; 1968 by Mrs. John Bennett Boddie.
2. Kinfolks, A Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol 2; 1935 by William Curry Harilee.
3. Men of Mark in Georgia, Vol II; 1910 by William F. Northen.
4. In Search of My Alford Ancestors, about 1972 by Hugh Edwin Alford.
5. The Alford Family Bulletin, issues 1-12, Published by Mrs. Lewis O. Bowman, 1970-1979
6. The 1792 will of Lodowick Alford.
7. Numerous bits and sheets of information sent by several Alfs, including parts of some DAR publications.

A word about references. We learned (remember we are new at this) during the past few weeks that all the handwritten wills that look like they are the originals, are not. We have two versions of Lodowick, Sr.'s handwritten will and there are numerous differences. Some significant such as the names of children. The transcript that we have included herein was taken from what we consider the original. (Should we find it practical to publish a special Lodwick edition later, we will include reproductions of the copies of the original wills we have). We have also noted what we consider errors in "Kinfolks" by Harilee and in some DAR records.

Speaking of errors. We make no claims concerning the accuracy of any of the data we are including. We have copied it as nearly as possible like we received it. If we have any conclusions or questions they will be in italics.

To take an adequate look at Lodwick we must question all sources of information; those in the above references and yours as well. Please don't turn us off as a heretic or something. And, goodness only knows, we sure don't know anything at all about it, so don't let us give you the impression that we are a 'know it all.'

## HOW MANY LODWICKS?

We have some identification of five different Lodwicks who lived during the 18th century, most of them in the same geographical area. We have brief bits of data on other Lodwicks from the 19th century, but have excluded them as they can be fairly easily separated from our problem.

1. Lodowick Senior born ca 1710 who married three times. Several sources discuss him.
2. Lodwick Junior born 1743 and married Judith Jackson. He too is covered in several sources.
3. Major Lodwick born 1749 who married Susannah Ross. Charles Sleight sent source data on this one.
4. Capt. Lodowick born 1775 married Judith Jackson. (Notice conflict with wife of 2) Mrs. Bowman sent the slip that mentioned him. Her source was Smith's *History of Troop County, Georgia*, 1933. We have not seen a copy of this history.
5. Lodowick who married Mary Hall, mentioned in lineage sent by Frances Alford.

## WHAT FOLLOWS

Here is what we have put together to help us review this situation, and, hopefully, to make it easier for you to digest the information:

1. *PEBIBREE POTPOURRI* has been devoted entirely to Lodwick in this issue and it comes next with a variety of informational tidbits.
2. Bobby Alford sent us one of his writings on this subject and gave us permission to print it. It comes next just like he sent it to us.

3. Wills came from several sources and are very significant to our situation. Transcripts of these wills are printed following PEG 297.

4. We made some charts from data sent by several contributors. They follow the wills. We find these charts to be one of the best analytical tools available.

5. The main element comes next and is titled "Lodwick Alford, Senior".

6. At the end of that is a short paragraph that takes a very brief look at the other Lodwicks.

## PEDIGREE POTPOURRI

WESTON ADAMS is most anxious to hear the results of our Look at Lodwick. Lodwick Sr. and his wife Susannah Hartley appear twice in Weston's pedigree, once as 2nd great grandparents, and again as 3rd great grandparents. Weston tells us that Lodwick is the Scottish equivalent of Ludwig or Louis or Lodovico (the Italian versions) and that it is a name with a Latin root.

FRANCES ALFORD sends us a letter dated March 5, 1938 written by H. M. McCormick to his cousin Easa Price, Crystal Springs, MS. In fact, she sent us an entire file of his letters from 1933-1938. If we have the space in the future we will print them, one at a time. They are very interesting. The following is a paragraph from the 1933 letter:

"Lodwick, the father of Jacob, our ancestor who was the first white settler in Robeson County, N. C., belonged to Albemarle Colony, which in early times was in the territory of the Jamestown Colony. Lodwick, it is said, married three times perhaps and had 18 children, of whom Jacob of Robeson was among the youngest. His mother was Susanna Hartley. The Colonial Records of North Carolina show the names of several brothers or half brothers of Jacob who took an active part in the Revolution. Those names were Maj. Lodwick of Gen. Green's staff, Warren, James, John, Benjamin, Ancel, Sion, Julius and Ishaa. All these names, with the exception, possibly, of Ishaa, have transcended to the descendants of Jacob of Robeson. Ishaa, was captured by the Tories and perhaps was executed (in Nash County). The Julius I mentioned as living at Magnolia, Miss is of a branch of the Alford through a brother of Jacob of Robeson. He was living at Magnolia in 1932 at the age of 30. I do not know if he is still living. His father was Jacob Alford, a son of Julius who was an officer in the army of the Revolution. This Jacob was living in Cumberland County, N. C. in 1790 when the first U.S. census was taken. In 1793 he moved to Pike County, Miss. He fought in the Battle of New Orleans, lived, died and was buried at Dillion, Pike County. I had this information from George Howard Alford of Hattisburg, Miss., who was, at a time, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Miss. George Howard is one of the grandsons of this Jacob."

KATHERINE BLACK sent pages from ABSTRACTS OF WAKE COUNTY DEEDS

From page 315. (book not identified on the page furnished): "LODWICK ALFORD, JUNR. and wife, SUSANNAH ALFORD, of Nash Co., N. C. to WILLIAM HARRIOTT of Wake Co., June 5, 1796, for 1,000 silver dollars a tract of 1,000 acres situated in Wake Co. on the south bank of Little River at the south of Cedar Rock Branch beginning near the Tarborough Road and on Bunches Road and on Sales Branch and the Polay Branch adjoining .....

From page 132, Book G: "JAMES ALFORD of Wilkes Co., Ga. to LODWICK ALFORD, JUNR. of Nash Co., Nov. 22, 1785, for 100 pds. specie a 150 acre tract of land and plantation lying on the south bank of Little River and on Cedar Rock Branch..."

From page 239, Book K: "State of N. C. grant #675 to LODWICK ALFORD, June 7, 1799, a tract of 256 acres on the north side of Muse River adjoining...."

From page 260, Book K: "State of N. C. grant #792 to LODWICK ALFORD, Aug. 16, 1803, a tract of 40 acres lying on the Johnston County line adjoining..."

ELIZABETH DUNCAN "It's awaiting a massive unscrambling in your issue. (sic) Lodwick was not a person; he was a colony!" (It's not sure but what we have just scrambled it some)

## PEDIGREE POTPOURRI

CHARLES SLEIGHT sent us a copy of a letter dated May 10 1953 sent by Green Haywood Alford II, of Mt. Airy N. C., to Mrs. Frances Adams Parker in Greensboro N. C. Most of it is quoted here for your information:

"...LODWICK ALFORD, also know as Major "Tanner" Alford was born July 7-1749. He was married to Susannah Ross, of Franklin County, N. C. in 1770, he was 2nd Major in the Wake Regiment, under Col. Michael Rogers, in the Revolution, also served in the General Assembly in 1778, as a Representative from the newly formed Wake County, N. C. He died in 1820, and his will is recorded in the Book of wills, in the office of the Clerk of Wake County N. C. in book 16 at page 299. Susannah Ross Alford his wife died in 1838 as I have it and her will is also recorded in the office of the clerk of Court of Wake County at Raleigh N. C. but I do not have the book and page number, ay records give her birth date as 1752. These were the parents of Green Alford.

GREEN ALFORD, was born in 1787. I do not have the month and day, near what is now Wakefield in Wake County N. C. He was married to Nancy Rose Liles in 1813, Nancy Rose Liles was born in 1794. Green Alford died in 1848, near Cary N. C. and is supposed to have been buried at what was known as the High House near Cary N. C.. Nancy Rose Liles his wife, died in 1851, I do not have the place of her death or burial in ay records. These were the Parents of ay Grandfather. Green Haywood Alford for whom I was named. They were also the parents of Susan Alford, who was one of his NINE Daughters. Susan Alford, according to ay records married Quinton Adams on Jan 4-1849. You probable have the records from Quinton Adams and Susan Alford on down.

Green Alford was the Father of Two sons, William Alford several of whose decedents live in Durham N. C., and ay own Grandfather Green Haywood Alford. There were nine daughters. I have a list of the names of all these daughters but I think I gave it to ay son who has it at his home in Louisville Ky. however I have the records showing that Susan was one of the nine and that she married Quinton Adams as stated above.

The will of Lodwick Alford, does not mention Green Alford, in the disposition of his property, his favorite child appears to have been Delany Alford, who married Wm. High who was at one time Sherrif of Wake County, I think, and Lodwick gave her the major portion of his estate. I heard one of ay aunts say that Lodwick did not like Green Alford's marriage and disinherited him because of that. However, Green Alford seems to have prospered any way and later came into possession of the Delany Alford High farm know as the High House near Cary N. C. and I have heard owned nineteen slaves at the time of his death.

I did not give the name of ay Father in the above, he was George Benton Alford Born July 24 1845 died April 5 1924 at Holly Springs N. C.

.....All of this is somewhat of a "Rambling" letter but I think I have given you the main facts you wanted from Lodwick Alford down to your Grandmother Susan Alford. I have just carried the old walking cane owned by Lodwick Alford up to Louisville and given it to ay son. I have seen the old paper the Raleigh Register and Gazette published at Raleigh N. C. in 1820, which gives this account of Lodwick Alford's death -viz- Major Lodwick Alford and old and respected planter died-, this was in 1820, his will was recorded that year. This newspaper is in the Supreme Court Library in Raleigh N. C."

REVA MCGOOGAN of Shannon, North Carolina sent us the original copy of the "family record" that belonged to her grandfather, Nathan T. Alford, born 1843. It was undated, but it showed Lodwick to be his great great grandfather. A note at the bottom of the record said:

"Lodwick Alford's father was Sion William or William Sion Alford came from England or Wales away back before the war of Independence - Sion William had twelve sons there names as far as I can get them are  
\_\_\_\_rest of line is blank\_\_\_\_

Lodwick was married three times and had twenty one children I give the names of twelve of them at the top of this page." He listed:

Jacob, Ancel, Surtridge, Major Tanner, one that is illegible. but may be Elias, Kinchin, Sion, Lidda, Lenni, Winnie, Polly, and Sallie.

This data was not considered in the comments that follow in this newsletter. This was inserted here after the following pages were written.

EARLY ALFORD LINEAGE

The information below comes from two sources, both almost identical. These include; "Men of Mark in Georgia-William J. Northen, 1910" and from a report from "Media Research Bureau of Washington, DC".

The name Alford is derived from Alfred the Great, Saxon King of England from 871 to 899. Alfred was the only King of England to be called "The Great". The name Alford developed from Alfred's descendents in Yorkshire, one of the 39 historic counties of England prior to the Norman Conquest. The family's home was at Meaux Abbey in Yorkshire and most early Alford men were millers. These early Alford men were large and tall with blue eyes, fair complexions, dark hair and possessed much enurance and courage. As centuries passed, most of the Alford families left Yorkshire and settled near London. It was from London that the first Alford's sailed for the New World.

John Alford I of the early 16th Century was the first member of the Somersetshire line of whom there is a definite record. John Alford I was the father of John and Richard Alford. John Alford I was born between 1500 and 1525.

John Alford II was the father of John, Joan and William Alford.

John Alford III was the father of John, William, Robert and Richard. John Alford III died in 1625.

William Alford I was the father of William, Benedict, Alexander, Joan and George Alford. William Alford I died in 1641.

William Alford II was born in 1608. In 1634, William, Benedict, Alexander and Joan Alford sailed from London to Salem, Massachusetts. William Alford II was the father of Nathaniel, Samuel, Bethia, Elisha, Mary, Elizabeth and Benjamin by his first wife, Mary. By his second wife, Ann, he had further issue of a son, John. William Alford II died in 1677.

Benjamin Alford, who was born in Boston in 1650, was a prominent businessman in that city until his death. Benjamin Alford had at least two sons, James William Zion Alford, born 1691, and John Alford. These two brothers were in business together in Boston for a while but separated with James William Zion Alford leaving Boston and settling in New Kent County, Virginia. He brought with him to Virginia large means for that day and owned much property, both real and personal.

Lodwick Alford I was the son of James William Zion Alford. Lodwick Alford I was born in New Kent County, Virginia in 1715. There are records that disagree with this but it is believed that Lodwick Alford I lived in New Kent County until moving to North Carolina between 1738 and 1744. With Lodwick Alford I the line becomes very confusing and difficult to sort out. The problem is that Lodwick Alford I was married three times and had three sets of children totaling 19, which included 13 sons. Lodwick Alford I not only had a son by the name of Lodwick, but practically every one of his sons had a son named Lodwick. Most of the sons and grandsons settled first near the present Wake-Franklin County line in Northern North Carolina. When old records mention Lodwick Alford it is all but impossible to determine just which one they are talking about.

Discounting the formation of counties in North Carolina, a large settlement of Alford families settled near where Crooked Creek flows into the Tar River in the north-central part of the state. These were sons and grandsons of the first Lodwick Alford, and included several heads of households by the name of Lodwick Alford. Bailey Alford, the first Alford in Lawrence County, Tennessee, was

the grandson of Lodwick Alford I. However, there is much conflicting information as to who Bailey Alford's parents were.

The 1790 Census of North Carolina shows a Lodwick Alford in Wake County and a Lodwick Alford in Franklin County as head of a household. Most sources show that Lodwick Alford I moved to Washington County, Georgia with his son, James, after the Revolutionary War and died there in 1789. If so, then neither of the Lodwick Alford's listed in the census was Lodwick I. In the book "Historical Families - Vol XII - Boddie", it states that Lodwick Alford I was still living in 1795. The importance of Lodwick Alford's death date has to do with a will for Lodwick Alford that was probated in Franklin County in 1792.

This will lists Lodwick Alford's heirs as being Samuel, Bailey, Kinchen and Goodrich. If, as most sources state, Lodwick Alford I died in Georgia in 1789, this will belongs to Lodwick Alford II, son of Lodwick Alford I. This indicates that Bailey Alford was the son of Lodwick Alford II who had been born in 1743. DAR records, the book, "Men of Mark in Georgia - Northern", and several other sources give the death date of Lodwick Alford I as 1789 in Georgia. This seems to indicate that Bailey Alford is in fact the son of Lodwick Alford II, who had his will probated in 1792.

The Boddie book continues by stating that "on April 7, 1794, Lodwick Alford made a deed of gift to his son Goodrich; daughter Winny Rogers; daughter Mary Alford, later to her son Bailey Alford; daughter Susannah Hobbs and later to her eldest son, Wiley Alford; son Anselm; son Samuel; son Kinchin; small bequests to Lany Freeman, Susannah Freeman and Sarah Chloe." The mention of Mary Alford, daughter of Lodwick and mother of Bailey, indicates the possibility that Bailey Alford was illegitimate. Of course, it was also highly possible that Mary Alford could have married a cousin with the same last name. This entire theory is based on Lodwick Alford I still living in 1794 rather than dying in Georgia in 1789, and the will being filed in 1792 and probated in 1795.

#### LODWICK ALFORD 1715-1789, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER

Lodwick Alford I was born in New Kent County, Virginia in 1715. Sometime between 1737 and 1744, Lodwick and his family moved from Virginia and settled in North Carolina where Crooked Creek flows into the Tar River. This spot was located in several different counties during colonial days, but today it is located in Franklin County, North Carolina. It was not unusual for Lodwick and his family to come to North Carolina from Virginia. Practically all of the early settlers of North Carolina came from Virginia because of the condition of the North Carolina coast that was a severe handicap to settlers coming directly from England.

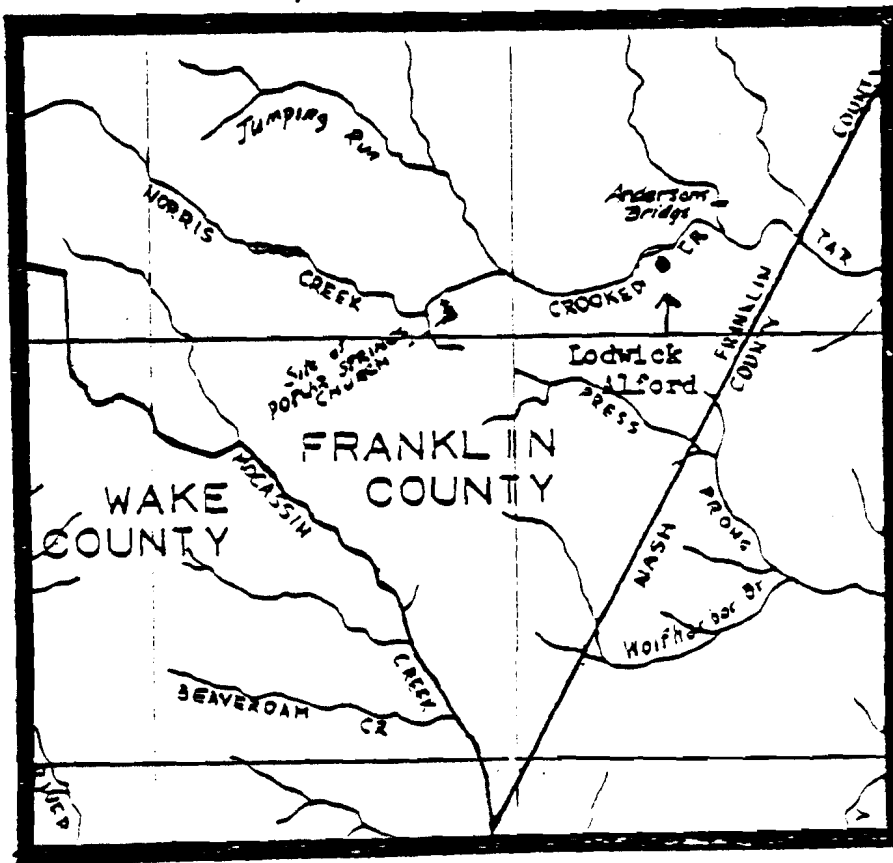
It is easy to assume that Lodwick Alford moved several times during the years he lived in North Carolina. However, the formation of counties in the Colony of North Carolina indicate he lived at or near the same spot until moving to Georgia. At various times, Lodwick is mentioned as living in Craven, Edgecombe, Granville, Bute, Wake and Franklin Counties, but let's look at the way in which North Carolina counties were formed.

Edgecombe County was formed in 1741 from the northwestern portion of Craven County. In 1746, the western part of Edgecombe County became Granville County. Granville County was further split into Bute County in 1764, into Wake County in 1770 and finally into Franklin County in 1779. Lodwick Alford's homeplace was a part of each of these counties at one time or another between 1741 and 1779.

There are unconfirmed records stating that Lodwick Alford was born in North Carolina, but there are official records from St. Peter's Parish in New Kent County, Virginia proving that Lodwick was born there. The first record is the death notice of his first wife, Elizabeth, on May 29, 1735. The second record states the birth notice of Jacob, son of Lodwick and Susannah Alford, born December 12, 1737, baptized February 18, 1738. In the old, or Julian Calender, February followed December. When the colonies finally changed to the Gregorian, or present calender, dates prior to 1752 were adjusted accordingly, meaning that Jacob Alford was actually born in 1737. Lodwick is first mentioned in North Carolina in 1744 when he purchased a bible from the estate of George Pace in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Lodwick Alford and his family moved from Virginia to North Carolina between 1737 and 1744.

Lodwick Alford was married three times and had nineteen children, including thirteen sons. These sons of Lodwick grew to maturity, married and lived in the same general area of North Carolina as their father. By the time Wake County was established in 1770 and Franklin County in 1779, there was a sizable colony of Alford families living near Crooked Creek, part living in Wake County and part in Franklin County. Three things add to the confusion of Lodwick Alford and his descendants . (1) The 13 sons and their families. (2) The change in the calender. (3) The formation of the counties in the Colony of North Carolina.

Lodwick Alford was married first to Elizabeth who died in New Kent County, Virginia on May 29, 1735. Lodwick married his second wife, Susannah, sometime before March, 1737, because their son Jacob was born at that time. The third wife of Lodwick Alford was Rebecca Ferrell. The maiden name of Elizabeth and Susannah are unknown, as is when either Susannah or Rebecca died.



Of the 19 children born to Lodwick Alford, it is impossible to know who their mother was. The name of at least eight of Lodwick's sons are known. These include; Jacob, James, Lodwick, Julius, Green, Warren, Benjamin and William. All of these sons settled first in the Wake-Franklin County Alford settlement, although several of them later moved into other parts of the state.

From 1774 until 1779, Lodwick Alford played a major role in the development of the Colony of North Carolina. During this period, he held a variety of political and military offices within the Colony.

Lodwick Alford was a very influential man and helped to shape our independence from England. His services during the Revolutionary War entitles all of his descendents to membership in the DAR or the SAR. Lodwick Alford's prominence in civic affairs and his records of land transactions indicate that he was a member of the planter class. This class, which consisted of only 5% of the population, usually owned about 500 acres of land and between 20 and 60 slaves. They were the best educated and most influential people in colonial America.

In 1744, Lodwick Alford purchased a bible from the estate of George Pace in Edgecombe County. The Alford's and Pace's were friends and neighbors in Virginia and probably came to North Carolina together. The Pace's later moved to South Carolina, and then to Georgia. My grandfather Adger Pace came to Lawrence County, Tennessee in the 1920's. His daughter, Birdie Bell Pace, then married my father, Robert Roy Alford, in 1928. It is ironic that these two families, so close in colonial North Carolina, would be reunited almost 200 years later in Lawrence County, Tennessee.

In 1754, at the outbreak of the French and Indian War, North Carolina was asked for a quota of 400 men to aid the British in the war. Lodwick Alford was listed as being a member of Captain Benjamin Simms' Granville County Militia that was a part of this quota.

On July 6, 1756 Lodwick Alford's name appears on a list of gentlemen in the Commission of Peace for Granville County, however, the record shows that he refused to serve. Even so, the fact of his appointment, presumably for public service rendered, makes his female descendents eligible for membership in the "Colonial Dames of America". In 1758, Lodwick Alford was appointed Vestryman of St. John's Parish in Granville County, as shown in the act for dividing the Parish.

Land transactions by Lodwick Alford indicate that he was a large land owner in the Colony of North Carolina. On October 30, 1753 he purchased 434 acres in Edgecombe County, on April 30, 1754, 800 acres in Granville County, on August 2, 1758, 564 acres in Granville County, on March 13, 1760, 496 acres on the southside of Crooked Creek, on December 1, 1760, 645 acres beginning at a pine on Crooked Creek, on July 22, 1761, 632 acres on the southside of Little River, on July 24, 1761, 460 acres on both sides of Turkey Creek, on March 1, 1761, 144 acres of land from James Pace in the forks of Crooked Creek at Cypress Creek, known as Sole Creek. Most of these transactions were in the Alford settlement near today's Wake-Franklin County line.

In 1776, at the outset of the Revolutionary War, Lodwick Alford was appointed Justice of the Peace for Wake County by an ordinance of the Convention of 1776. In April, 1778, the Journals of the House of Commons of North Carolina show Lodwick Alford as a member from Wake County. In these ways he served the Colony of North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, being too old to take part in the fighting.

At least two of Lodwick Alford's sons, Jacob and James, were Revolutionary War soldiers. After the war, James received a land grant of 287½ acres in Washington County, Georgia for his war services. Lodwick moved there with his son, and died in Washington County in 1789 at the age of 74.