

**Revolutionary Services of the Baldwin Family
of
Prince Edward County, Virginia¹**

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Thomas Baldwin, who died in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1767, had four sons and at least sixteen grandsons with the “Baldwin” surname. In addition, a contemporary of his sons had two sons with the Baldwin surname. Of Thomas’ sons and grandsons, three men were named “Caleb Baldwin,” two were named “Thomas Baldwin,” three were named “William Baldwin,” two named “Samuel Baldwin, three were named “John Baldwin” along with a with a fourth man who was not a descendant. The repeated use of the same given names has presented a major challenge to those of us researching the family as well as to societies documenting linages to Prince Edward County Baldwins who supported the American Revolution. The purpose of this paper is to identify and document the relationship of the children and grandchildren to Thomas Baldwin and for those who supported the American Revolution, including the sons-in-laws, document their service.²

Spelling of the surname varies substantially in the 18th century records. Variations include “Baulding,” “Bauldwin,” and “Balding.” The conventional “Baldwin” often be used in this paper, but sometimes the spelling in an original record will be followed. Future researchers should be careful to use alternate spellings when consulting indices for some record collections. Full given names rather than abbreviations in original documents will also sometimes be used,

¹ My research was started on the Baldwin Family in the 1970’s but largely limited to my direct ancestors and their children. The scope was broadened for this paper, but in-person use of research sites has not been possible due to the covid pandemic. I have been unable to use records at the Library of Virginia that are not on-line, including Prince Edward County Will Bk. 1, Prince Edward County Will Book indices, Amelia County Will Bk. 1 and to use The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Library and their supporting documentation for approved applications by Baldwin descendants.

² Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) criteria for Revolutionary service as of this date are used. Both DAR and SAR recognize support for the American Revolution by military service, civil service, and providing supplies as evidence of Revolutionary service. Both recognize payment of taxes that supported the Revolution and certain petitions to Revolutionary governments. Although I cannot speak definitively of DAR criteria, my understanding is that DAR excludes some taxes and some petitions that SAR accepts. The first is the 1782 Personal Property and Land Tax. The SAR recognizes explicit intent by the legislature that the 1782 taxes fund the Revolution in an amendment to the act delaying half of the payment:

...it is necessary to give them [Virginia taxpayers] every possible alleviation in the payment of taxes required for the support of the war; *Be it therefore enacted*, that one half of the taxes imposed by the act intituled, “An act for ascertaining certain taxes and duties, and for establishing a permanent revenue,” shall be collected, received and distrained for the first day of July ensuing, in the manner directed by the said act; and the other half on the first day of November following.” (Hening, William Waller, *Statutes at Large, Vol. 11*, pp. 66-71, Ch. 39, Session beginning 6 May 1782).

DAR accepts petitions submitted to the legislature between 19 April 1775 and 19 November 1783 only if there is explicit reference to supporting that Revolution. SAR accepts petitions which recognize the authority of the Revolutionary government without requiring explicit mention of the Revolution, including petitions to address issues of fairness of laws and improvement in government efficiency. The Children of the American Revolution follow DAR criteria.

such as “Thomas” instead of “Tho^s”. Abbreviations indicating junior or senior will generally be reproduced as they appear in original records.

Virginia Personal Property Tax lists will be used heavily. The records for a single year for the main time period of interest are often bound in one or two booklets which in addition to the year, may be labelled A and B, 1 and 2, or be un-labelled. The labels are sometimes hard to find. When there are two booklets for a year, I distinguish them as A and B in the order in which they are available at familysearch.org. Each booklet usually has two numbers on pages, an original number on pages that make up the body of the list and a small number at the top or bottom added by archivists for each page. When there are two numbers the latter is used in this paper, along with the familysearch.org image number for easy on-line access.

Thomas Baldwin, Patriarch of the Family. Thomas Baldwin was the ancestor of all but one of the Baldwins found to have Revolutionary service in Prince Edward County. He himself did not have Revolutionary service, as he died well before the Revolution. However, starting with Thomas is a necessary step to identifying the relationships among the Baldwins the next two generations.

Thomas Baulding “Sn^r” is first acquired land in Amelia County Virginia when he purchased 800 acres from Thomas Terry which crossed Falling Creek on 17 June 1742 (Deed 1, p. 281, renumbered 404-405, image 222). Prince Edward was formed from Amelia County in 1754. Thomas obtained land patents starting on 12 February 1742 when he patented 3,201 acres of land on the Buffalo River on (Patent Bk. 21, pp. 162-164; also Patent Bks. 23, pp. 869-870; 26, pp. 48-50; 30, pp. 439-441; 31, p. 749). Some of this land he sold or gave to his sons.

Thomas Baldwin signed his will in Prince Edward County on 4 June 1767 and it was proved there on 21 October 1767 (Will Bk. 1, pp. 96-97). He named the following heirs, stating their relationship:

- Thomas Baulding, son
- William Baulding, son
- John Baulding, son
- Caleb Baulding, son
- Ester Childress, granddaughter
- Thomas Peak Baulding, grandson and minor
- Elizabeth, daughter
- Hannah, daughter
- Ann, daughter
- Martha, daughter
- Sarah, daughter
- Elizabeth Baulding, daughter of son Thomas Baulding

None of the bequests were land. Revolutionary service has been found for all four sons. The husbands of the daughters and the married names of the daughters have not been identified, with the exception of Ann, who married Richard Childress. All daughters received five shillings.

All four of the sons appear in Thomas' household on tithe lists of Amelia County, Virginia. Although Amelia tithe lists as early as 1736 are extant, the earliest Amelia list bearing Thomas' name is dated 1743. Key lists are:

- 1743 list between Flatt Creek and the Appomattox River (image 117): Thomas Baldwin Sn^r with Thomas Baldwin J^r & William Baldwin in household;
- 1745 list by John Nash, Taylors Creek (image 137): Thomas Baldwin with William Baldwin in the household; Thomas Baldwin jun^r;
- 1749 list by John Nash on Taylors Creek (images 213, 214): Thomas Baldwin jun^r; Thomas Baldwin with John Baldwin in the household; William Baldwin;
- 1752 list by John Nash for Nottoway Parish (images 312, 314): Thomas Baldwin with John Baldwin & Caleb Baldwin in the household; William Baldwin; Thomas Baldwin jun^r;
- 1753 list by Charles Irby for the lower end Nottoway Parish (image 325): *William Baldwin; John Baldwin with William Baldwin Jun^r*; ³
- 1753 list by John Nash for Nottoway Parish (images 337, 339): William Baldwin; Thomas Baldwin with John Baldwin & Caleb Baldwin; Thomas Baldwin Ju^r.

During the colonial period, free tithes were over 16 years of age.⁴ Based on the first appearance on a tithe list, the years of birth of the four sons of Thomas Baldwin are: Thomas, Jr. by 1727; William by 1727; John 1732-1733; and Caleb 1735-1736. Whether there are earlier tithe lists of another county that show Thomas, Jr. and/or William in Thomas' household is unknown. His residence before moving to Amelia County is undetermined, although there is some evidence that it was Isle of Wight County.

The Second Generation: Four men with Revolutionary service plus one contemporary.

Thomas Baldwin named four sons and five daughters in his will. One daughter was married to a Childress. Otherwise, no information has been found to identify whom the daughters married. The four sons were Thomas, William, John, and Caleb. All four are named in documents which the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) accepts as evidence of Revolutionary service. A James Baldwin who was a contemporary of the four sons and for whom there is evidence of Revolutionary service was also in the Prince Edward County.

Thomas Baldwin (of Thomas) was born no later than 1727.⁵ In 1745 he headed a household on the tithe list, the first of the sons to be listed as a head of a household. Tithe lists on which he is

³ This and similar earlier lists are for an area that remained in Amelia County. It is not proximate to where the Prince Edward Baldwins resided. This William Baldwin signed his will in Amelia County on 17 April 1755 and it was proved there on 27 March 1760 (Will Bk. 1, pp 161-163). One son, John, and three or four daughters (one relationship not stated). The absence of a bequest to Thomas indicates that not the father of Thomas but could have been his brother. John Baldwin signed his will in Amelia County on 13 July 1770 and it was proved there on 27 September 1770 (Will Bk. 2x, pp. 176-177) and evidently the son of William (Jr.). This Baldwin family may have arrived in Amelia before the Prince Edward Baldwins and remained in Amelia after the Revolution. William Baldwin appears on the 1738 Amelia tithe list between Deep and Flatt Creeks.

⁴ It was not unusual for a man to remain in his father's household beyond the age of 21.

⁵ The widely posted date of birth of 12 February 1742 apparently originates from two errors in a 1924 application to DAR on Thomas Baldwin. Below the services the applicant listed land patents issued to Thomas Baldwin, erroneously assuming they were issued to the son rather than the patriarch. The earliest patent was dated 12

in his father's household he is first son listed and he is listed first in his father's will. He may well have been the eldest of the four sons. Thomas Baldwin Jun^r sold 100 acres of land in Prince Edward County near Robinson's Mill to Thomas Bryant on 11 October 1756 for £16 (Deed Bk. 1, pp. 88 left - 89 right). Sarah Baldwin relinquished her dower for this transaction, establishing the given name of Thomas' first wife.⁶

Thomas was one of two men of the name listed on the Prince Edward 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists of Prince Edward County: Thomas of Thomas (1782 p. 3 image 107; 1783 p. 3 image 126) and Thomas of William of Thomas (1782 p. 2 image 107; 1783 p. 4 image 127). Assessment for the 1782 and 1783 Virginia and Personal Property taxes is recognized as evidence of support for the American Revolution. Only one other Revolutionary service has been found for the elder Thomas Baldwin. Pursuant to an order of the Prince Edward County court, Thomas was one of three men appointed to appraise the estate of John Porter, which was recorded in the August Term 1781 (Prince Edward Will Bk. 1, pp. 264-265). The younger Thomas Baldwin, a son William and nephew of the elder Thomas Baldwin, signed his name "Thos Baldwin ju^r" on 21 October 1782 as a bondsman for Temple Davis to serve as executor of the estate of Thomas Moore (Prince Edward Will Bk. 1, p. 425).⁷ The younger Thomas was also styled "Jun^r" on the 1783 tax list.⁸

Thomas Baldwin signed his will on 19 April 1797 in Prince Edward County (Will Bk. 3, pp. 233-235). It was proved on 20 April 1801. He is listed on the 1799 personal Property Tax list but absent from the 1800 Personal Property Tax list for Prince Edward County. His son Caleb sold land left to him in the will on 15 December 1800, prior to the will being proven (Bk. 12, pp. 2-3). Thomas named the following heirs with bequests of land to some:

William Baulding, son: given lands earlier⁹;

February 1742, two years before the son Thomas is found heading his own household. The second error was using the date of the patent as the date of birth of the son. The holder of the patent would have been over 21, resulting in a birth no later than 12 February 1721. The erroneous date of birth has had the unfortunate consequences of failures to recognize that Thomas of Thomas had a two wives and children born much earlier that would be possible for a man born in 1742.

⁶ Thomas is widely claimed to have married Nancy Bibb about 1760 or 1762. I have not been able to document that marriage, but there too wide an age span among his children for him to have been married only once.

⁷ The convention in the 18th Century was for senior and junior to mean elder and younger. A man would often be listed as junior when an older relative was living in the same area and later in life be listed as senior after the older man had died and a younger man of the same name were in the area.

⁸ The DAR and the SAR have designated this Thomas Baldwin as A005361 and P-107736 respectively. Both have accepted applications dubiously claiming that the Thomas Baldwin who was born no later than 1727 served as a private in Capt. James Morton's Company. A Thomas Baldwin is indeed on the muster rolls of the 4th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, although the surname misspelled. The error stems from the earliest application, submitted in 1924. The applicant stated below the specification of the service, "Thomas Baldwin owned large grants of land in Prince Edward Co Va" and listed four grants, beginning with the grant dated 12 February 1742. This date was erroneously entered as the date of birth of Thomas Baldwin. The correction of the date of birth from 1742 to no later than 1727 changes the plausibility that the elder Thomas rather than his younger nephew served Continental line from unlikely to very implausible. Moreover, the 1742 land grant was surely for the Thomas Baldwin who died in 1767 rather than the Thomas in his household as late as 1744.

⁹ No deed of gift was recorded, but Thomas did sell 365 ½ acres on the branches of the Appomattox and Buffalo Rivers to William for £150 on 18 June 1770 (Prince Edward Deed Bk. 4, pp. 43-44).

John Baulding, son: 200 acres bounded by Thomas Tuggle, Charles Peak, William Watt;
 Mary Ann Terry, daughter: 19 acres from plantation on which I now live;
 Caleb Baulding, son: 200-acre plantation on which I now live, except 19 acres;
 Hannah Gosling, daughter;
 Martha Chapel, daughter;
 Abigail Clark, daughter: 25-acre tract adjoined land of Charles Patrick, John Gosling, Patrick
 Henry, and Jesse Robertson;
 John Gosling, son-in-law: 132 acres;
 Nancy Bibb Terry, granddaughter.

Bequests of land totaled over 500 acres and there was reference to land previously given. He left each of four of his heirs a slave with the condition that the slave was to go free upon reaching the age of 25. Thomas freed a slave, Bett, for her faithful service. Note that Thomas' brothers William and John did not mention sons named John or Caleb in their wills.

William Baldwin (of Thomas) was also born no later than 1727. Like his brother Thomas, William is listed as a tithable in his father's household in 1743 in Amelia County. In 1749 William is head of his own household (image 214). William married Anne Wimbish, whose father James Wimbish named her as his daughter and wife of William Baldwin in his Prince Edward County will signed on 1 February 1761 (Will Bk. 1, pp. 45-46).

William Baldwin Sr. demonstrated his commitment to the American cause when he subscribed to a Prince Edward County petition received 11 October 1776.¹⁰ The petition commences with a strong affirmation of support for the Revolution and the right to religious freedom as guaranteed in the Virginia Declaration of rights:

...we heartily approve and Cheerfully submit our selves to the form of Government adopted at your last Session: hoping that our united American States will long continue free and Independent. The last article of the Bill of Rights we also esteem as the rising Sun of religious Liberty, to relieve us from a long Night of ecclesiastic Bondage....

The petitioners went on to request that the legislature "...make Virginia an Asylum for free enquiry, knowledge, and the virtuous of every Denomination." Specifically, they asked the legislature to "...pull down all Church Establishments...." In other words, they requested the disestablishment of the Church of England. William's sons William, Jr. and Benjamin Baldwin and brother Caleb also subscribed to this petition. The elder William is also listed on the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists for Prince Edward County, Virginia (1782 p. 2 image 107; 1783 p. 4 image 127). Benjamin and Samuel were listed in William's household in 1783.

William Baldwin also provided 225 lbs. of beef for Continental use in support the American Revolution (Court Booklet p. 4, image 120).¹¹ A certificate gives the date of this transaction as

¹⁰ Both DAR and SAR have accepted applications based on the service of this William Baldwin and have designated him as A005369 and P-107749 respectively.

¹¹ Virginia Court Booklets and Lists for public service claims are found at familysearch.org under Virginia, Court Records, rather than among county records.

13 October 1781, during the Siege of Yorktown. The Court Booklet also shows that he provided 46 ½ lbs. of bacon delivered to Gen. Lawson's brigade (p. 41 image 139).

William Baldwin signed his will in Prince Edward County on 14 March 1796 and it was proved there on 15 July 1799 (Will Bk. 3, pp. 142-144). William Baldwin Sr. is last found on the 1798 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax List with two white tithes in the household (p. 2 image 494). He named the following heirs with bequests of land to some:

- Thomas Baldwin, son;
- Benjamin Baldwin, son;
- William Baldwin, son: 300 acres;
- Samuel Baldwin, son; 900 acres;
- Mary Cook, daughter;
- Ann Davis, daughter;
- Molly Price, granddaughter;
- Nancy Price, granddaughter;
- Sally Price, granddaughter;
- William Price, relationship not stated but at his death his legacy was to go to the grandchildren (named above);
- Ann Baldwin, wife: manor plantation.

Sons William and Samuel were named executors. William's brothers Thomas and John did not mention sons named Thomas or Benjamin in their wills.

John Baldwin (of Thomas) was born about 1732 or 1733. He first appears as a tithable in his father's household in Amelia County in 1749, indicating that he had reached the age of 16 after the 1748 list. John purchased 100 acres on the North side of the Buffalo River in Prince Edward County on 12 June 1759 from his brother, Caleb. On 2 September 1760 Thomas Baldwin conveyed 400 acres of land to John for 5 shillings and natural love and affection. On 15 April 1765 John Baldwin with wife Susanna consenting sold 30 acres of land to Thomas Mason (Deed Bk. 2, 284 left). On 23 May 1772 John Baldwin sold 305 acres of land bounded by William Coles and on a branch of Spring Creek for £130 (Deed Bk. 5, pp. 46-47).

John Baldwin provided supplies in support of the American Revolution. On 21 April 1781 he provided 290 lbs. of beef for Continental use valued at £2.18.0 (Prince Edward County Court Booklet, p. 4 image 120) and 50 lbs. of bacon (Court List image 146; Court Booklet p. 28 image 132). The bacon valued at \$20 on the certificate (image 1214) but the later value was £300.0.0.

John Baldwin is the man listed on a torn page of the 1782 list bearing surnames beginning with "B." (p. 2 image 107). Only "ulding" legible, but in 1783 three Baldwins were taxed for more than a dozen cattle. The names of the other two, Thomas and William, are intact on the 1782 list. John remains as the man with over a dozen cattle whose name was partially damaged on the 1782 list. John was taxed for 19 cattle in 1782. John appears on the 1783 with Rob Baldwin in his household and was taxed for 20 cattle (p. 3 image 126). John is listed on the 1782 Prince

Edward Land Tax list with 370 acres (p. 2). No other record of Revolutionary service has been found for John Baldwin.

John Baldwin signed his will in Prince Edward County on 25 June 1799 and it was proved there on 16 December 1799 (Will Bk. 3, pp. 164-166). He named the following heirs, with one bequest of land:

Susanna, wife: after her death land on which I now live to be divided between sons Henry & Charles;
 Judith, daughter;
 Robert, son;
 Samuel, son;
 Betsy, daughter;
 Agness Harris, daughter;
 John Baldwin, son;
 Henry Baldwin, son;
 Charles Baldwin, son;
 Susanna, daughter;
 Patty Baldwin, daughter.

John appointed his wife Susanna and sons Charles and Henry as executors. John's brothers Thomas and William did not mention sons named Robert, Henry, or Charles in their wills.

Caleb Baldwin (of Thomas) was born about 1735 or 1736, based on his appearance in Thomas' household on the 1752 Amelia County Tithe List. Thomas in consideration for natural love and affection conveyed 600 acres of land in Prince Edward County on the upper side of the Buffalo River to Caleb Baldwin on 12 July 1757 (Deed 1, pp. 99 left-99 right). On 12 June 1759 Caleb sold 100 acres on the North Side of the Buffalo River on which he lived in Prince Edward County to John Baldwin for £80 Virginia money (Deed 1, pp. 139 right-140 left). Caleb Baldwin petitioned the court on 21 July 1766 for permission to build a mill on both sides of Falling Creek. A jury examined the site and determined the mill would not harm anyone and permission was granted (Deed Bk. 7, pp. 174-175). On 1 December 1767 Caleb sold 500 acres to William Harris on the upper side of the Buffalo River for £300 (Deed 3, pp. 154-155) and on 19 March 1770 sold an additional 542 acres on the West side of the Buffalo River to Harris for £325 current Virginia money (Deed 3, pp. 414-415). His wife Sally consented to the second transaction. The land sold exceeds the amount of land that is recorded as being acquired.

On 11 October 1776 Caleb signed a Prince Edward petition supporting religious freedom, to which his brother William and nephews William Jr. and Benjamin also subscribed. The handwriting of the name does not resemble handwriting of other names on the petition and spells the surname "Baldwine," unusual even for Prince Edward records. The petitioners stated their support for the Revolutionary government and praised the final article of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and freeing them from bondage. They called for ending an established

church.¹² Caleb Baldwin resided in Charlotte County records after signing the 11 October 1776 petition. Caleb Baldwin is listed on the Charlotte County Personal Property Tax lists from 1782 through 1785 and beyond (p. 17 image 21; p. 21 image 36; p. 26 image 56; p. 2 image 151). There is evidence that Caleb was residing outside of Prince Edward County even before the Revolution. Caleb was summoned to appear in the Prince Edward County Court after Alexander Shaw and Nathaniel Manson sued him for debt. The sheriff reported that the defendant was not found to be an inhabitant of the county in the February Term 1774 (Order Bk. 5, p. 362).¹³

It is important to distinguish Caleb Baldwin, son of Thomas from his nephew Caleb Baldwin, son of Thomas of Thomas. The younger man is listed in his father's household in Prince Edward County in 1784 and 1785 (p. 11 image 144¹⁴; p. 3; image 173), years when his uncle was listed in Charlotte County. In 1800 the younger Caleb was assessed for the Personal Property Tax in Prince Edward County (Bk. B, p. 3) and with Frances signed a deed to Augustus Watson on 15 December 1800 (Deed Bk. 12, pp. 2-3). The deed specifically refers to the land as that "lately left to him by the will of his father Thomas Baldwin" and 19 acres left to Mary Ann Terry. Both the younger Caleb and Frances were "of Prince Edward." The younger Caleb was in Charlotte County briefly. He was assessed for the Personal Property Tax in 1801 on the same page with his uncle and designated as "Junr" (p. 35 image 527). That year the younger man "of Charlotte" with wife Frances in October 1801 "in consideration of a dispute or disagreement between said John Baldwin and said Caleb & Fanny Baldwin with respect to a dividing line mentioned in their Father's Tho^s Baldwins will...." (Deed 12, pp. 225-226; Prince Edward Will Bk. 3, pp. 233-235). The deed was co-signed by wife Frances, named as Fanny in the body of the deed. The younger Caleb Baldwin was married to Frances in 1801 and 1802; his uncle was married to Mary Hill before and after this time.

After the death of his wife Sally, Caleb married a second time. He posted bond in Prince Edward County on 14 May 1794 to marry Mary Hill, daughter of John Hill, who gave his consent. Temple Davis, who witnessed Caleb's will, co-signed the bond. John Hill gave his consent on 12 May 1794. John Hill left daughter Mary Baldwin the proceeds from the sale of 25 acres of land upon the death of his widow, Mary Hill, when he signed his will on 4 December 1812 (Prince Edward Will Bk. 4, pp. 412-413 image 211).

Caleb Baldwin died testate in Charlotte County, signing his will on 14 November 1807 (Will Bk. 3, pp. 80 left-80 right). The will was proved 1 February 1808. He made bequests to his wife Mary Baldwin and his children by her: Temple Baldwin, Robin Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, Caleb Baldwin, Judy Baldwin, and Betsy Baldwin. Robin was more frequently known as "Robert." Caleb made bequests of one shilling each to his children by a previous marriage but did not name them. Temple Davis, who married Caleb's niece, Ann (daughter of his brother William) in Prince Edward County in 1770 and was surety for Caleb's bond to marry Mary Hill, was one of the witnesses to the will.

¹² For further details, see the section on Caleb's brother, William, above.

¹³ Caleb of William of Thomas, does not appear on a tax list until 1784. It appears he was too young to incur a debt in 1784. Caleb of Caleb of Thomas was a child of the second marriage and too young to be the defendant.

¹⁴ When archivists added small page numbers at the top and bottom of each page of personal property tax booklets there second and third pages for the 1784 Prince Edward List were missed.

Mary Baldwin replaces Caleb on the 1809 Charlotte County Personal Property Tax List (p. 35 image 767). She is listed in Charlotte County as head of a household on censuses of 1820 (named Molly), 1830 and 1840 (p. 6; p. 216; p. 143). Appomattox County was formed in 1845 from parts of Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, and Prince Edward Counties. Mary Baldwin was living in Appomattox County in the vicinity of her children at the time of the 1850 Federal Census (p. 202 left). She was 80 years old and born in Virginia. The households of other children are listed in proximity to her: Robert, aged 54 (p. 201 right), Samuel, aged 47 (201 right), Caleb, aged 45 (p. 201 right-202 left), Temple and Sarah A. Davis, both aged 35 (202 left).

The Caleb Baldwin estate (262 acres), the Mary Baldwin life estate (664 acres), and Robert Baldwin's land (33 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) were all on Horsepen Run in 1850 according to the land tax book of Appomattox County (pp. 4 image 147). Mary is shown as a resident of Prince Edward, despite being listed on the 1850 Appomattox census. Her death is recorded in Appomattox County on 15 March 1855 of paralysis at age 87 (Virginia Registers of Deaths, Appomattox County, p. 138 image 575). Her place of birth was given as Prince Edward County and the informant was Caleb Baldwin, son.

The names of two of the children of Caleb Baldwin by his first marriage are known from marriage bonds and the names of those by his second marriage are known from his will. The known children are:

- Tisshe Baldwin (by Sarah);
- Esther Baldwin (by Sarah);
- Temple Baldwin (by Mary);
- Robin Baldwin (by Mary);
- Samuel Baldwin (by Mary);
- Caleb Baldwin (by Mary);
- Judy Baldwin (by Mary);
- Betsy Baldwin (by Mary).

Ann Baldwin (of Thomas) is the only daughter of Thomas whose married name has been determined. Thomas left Ann and his other daughters 5 shillings each. However, he left his granddaughter Ester Childress a slave named "Jack." After the death of Thomas Baldwin, Richard Childress and wife Ann filed suit against Thomas, William, and Caleb Baldwin as executors of the elder Thomas' estate (Prince William Order Bk. 4, p. 205). The jury found that the defendants did not detain slaves in the plaintiffs petition and the defendants were to recover their costs. Thomas, William, and Caleb were sued as executors of the estate, indicating that the issue involvement with the estate. The suit was filed by both Richard and Ann. It was unusual for a woman to file a suit in this era, indicating that Richard's right involved the right of Ann to the slaves. This could have involved a gift from Thomas prior to his death and could have involved the slave Jack, left by Thomas to his granddaughter Ester Childress.

Richard Childress of Prince Edward County sold 100 acres of land straddling the Amelia-Prince Edward line, except for a 20 square foot cemetery where his father was buried to Samuel Pincham of Amelia County on 18 October 1754. Richard Childress sold 193 acres of land in Prince Edward County to John Bartholomew Dupuy on 21 October 1761 (Deed Bk. 2, pp. 22-23). Richard Childress appears to have left the county or died by the time of the Revolution.

James Baldwin, Contemporary of the Second Generation Baldwins.

James Baldwin was not mentioned in Thomas Baldwin's will and does not appear in the household with Thomas on any tithe list. Indeed, he has not been found in Amelia County records. James, along with William Baldwin, voted for Peter Legrand to represent Prince Edward County in the House of Burgesses on 27 July 1758.¹⁵ This places his birth no later and 1737 and makes him a contemporary of the Thomas, William, John, and Caleb Baldwin.

James Baldwin was sued for a debt of £1.8.7 by John Tabb in May 1773 (Prince Edward Order Bk. 5, p. 260). Tabb prevailed. Tabb prevailed in a suit against James Baldwin and Jesse H. Walton in the February Term 1774 and was awarded £7.10.4 plus costs and interest (Order Bk. 5, p. 358). James is on the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists of Prince Edward County (p. 2 image 107; p. 3 image 126). James Baldwin was exempted from taxes in July 1802 (Order Bk. 13 (1802-1804), p. 41 image 37). James and wife Lidda sold 320 acres of land on Sandy Creek in Prince Edward County on 16 October 1786 (Deed Bk. 7, pp. 259-260). James, with no wife signing, sold 130 acres of land on the Bush River on 20 April 1789 (Deed Bk. 8, pp. 143-144).

James Baldwin testified in a Prince Edward chancery case on 1 October 1796 (1799-018). John Bracket asked him to accompany him to the house of John Owen to witness a settlement with Owen. Owen showed Bracket a slave valued at about £40. The men agreed to have the settlement the next day and spent the night at Owen's. James Baldwin testified, "...this deponent saith he drank too much next morning and doth not remember what passed." (image 14) He was not the only witness who testified that he was intoxicated at the time something relevant to the case transpired. John Baldwin also testified about the debt Bracket said Owen owed (image 38). (He did not testify that he was intoxicated.)

The July 1802 Prince Edward Court ordered that James Baldwin be exempt from taxes and levies. In 1804 through 1806 he is listed as levy free (p. 24 image 651; p. 26 image 675; p. 31 image 710). County courts had the authority to exempt the aged and infirm from levies, and in 1802 James would have certainly been aged by early 19th century standards.¹⁶ No will for James has been found in Prince Edward County. The 1804 Prince Edward tax lists identifies a John

¹⁵ *Miscellaneous Papers Prince Edward County Virginia*, certified by Irene Leake, Deputy Clerk, Office of the Circuit Court, Prince Edward County, Virginia (1939). This typed manuscript is on-line at familysearch.org under Prince Edward County taxes at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3W-R9ZF-H?mode=g&cat=118634>.

¹⁶ A James Baldwin who was not levy free appears on the second 1807 Personal Property Tax list (p. 25 image 737). This was presumably the son of William Baldwin and grandson of Thomas, whom William names as a son in his will and who is listed adjacent to William in 1807. This is evidently the James Baldwin listed on the 1810 Prince Edward County census, aged with he and the eldest female aged over 45 (p. 555).

Baldwin as “son of James” (p. 25 image 651). He is last found on the 1807 Prince Edward Tax list (p. 25 image 737). (There are no 1808 lists.) Also in the household was one male 16 to 26, and one female 10 to 16. Lidda Baldwin was head of a household in Prince Edward County in 1820, aged over 45 (p. 147). The household also included a female aged 16 to 25.

The Third Generation, 14 men with evidence Revolutionary Service. The names of most of the third generation are known. All four sons of Thomas Baldwin died testate. One, Caleb, made bequests to children by his first wife but did not name them. James, their contemporary, died intestate. At the third generation, two or three different people each were named John, Samuel, Caleb, William, Robert, Mary, Martha, Judy, or Elizabeth. This has opened the door for considerable confusion about the identity of men and women at the third generation. However, with careful analysis of extant records much of this confusion can be eliminated.

Children of Thomas Baldwin (of Thomas), ante 1727-circa 1800. The sons of Thomas Baldwin will be discussed in the order in which they are named in his will unless there is specific evidence supporting a different order. Daughters will not be discussed because, with the absence of married names in the will of Thomas of Thomas, none have been identified other than Ann Childress whose family has not been found.

William Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) stated that he was born on 27 December 1750 in Prince Edward County his pension application. All of what became Prince Edward in 1754 was part of Amelia County in 1750. William Baldwin posted a Prince Edward County marriage bond to wed Mary Griffin, widow of James Griffin, on 27 May 1778.¹⁷ James Griffin died testate in Prince Edward County, signing his will on 1 September 1777 (Will Bk. 1, p. 212-213). It was proved in the November Court 1777. James left Mary his plantation for the remainder of her natural life. Other bequests were made to his brother William and nephews Claiborne and Woodson. Edmond D. Ford testified the chancery suit filed by William and Mary Baldwin that James Griffin died without leaving any living children (Prince Edward Chancery Suit 1798-003, image 67). Mary was the daughter of James and Agatha Collicot. James Collicot died testate in Prince Edward County, signing his will on 17 August 1778 (Will Bk. 1, p. 213-214). It was proved in the September term. He left a slave, Beck, to his daughter, Mary Baldwin. Beck is listed in the household of William Baldwin 1784 and 1785 Personal Property Tax Lists (p. 13 image 145; p. 25 image 180).¹⁸ William Baldwin’s wife Polly consented to his sale of land on 26 July 1800 (Union District Deed G., pp. 52-53).

Beck was later the subject of a chancery suit filed by the executors of James Griffin against William and Mary Baldwin. The executors claimed that Beck was part of James Griffin’s estate and did not belong to William and Mary Baldwin. Testimony established that James Griffin married Mary Collicot, daughter of James Collicot, about seven years before James Griffin died.

¹⁷ Mary Webster is often named as the wife of William Baldwin. The source for this seems to be a very old lineage society application that no longer meets current genealogical standards. I suspect the application confused the apparent maiden name of Susannah, wife of William’s son John, with the maiden name of William’s wife.

¹⁸ The number but not the names of slaves appear on subsequent tax lists.

James Collicot said he would give the Griffins a slave, Judith, but his wife Agatha had broken her arm and said she needed Judith. James Collicott told James Griffin that he would purchase a slave of equal value for them and in fact purchased Beck. James Collicot told a number of people was merely loaned to the Griffins, which James Griffin repeated to others. Mary asked her father to leave her Beck in his will. He responded that he had already given Beck to her. Mary persisted and with the support of her brother, Harrison Collicott, James Collicot did leave Beck to Mary (then Baldwin) in his will.

William Baldwin served three tours of duty during the Revolution for which he received a pension (S16313). He served April 1776 Captain Charles Allen's Company, the First Battalion of Minutemen, Col. Samuel Meredith commanding. The company was assigned to garrison duty at Hampton. Upon receiving news of the Declaration of Independence the men celebrated with fireworks: a keg of West Indian rum was set on fire. Baldwin testified in his pension application that a ringleader in this was Cudbud Tisdale, a pensioner who served in Capt. James Anderson's Company of same regiment.¹⁹ When the 4th Virginia Regiment was ordered north from Portsmouth, Allen's company moved to Portsmouth and continued the garrison duty. William Baldwin was discharged between December 20th and 25th of 1776. William's teenage brother John (W1800) served the same company.

William Baldwin next served for three months as a private in Capt. Henry Walker's Company of Prince Edward County Militia. The company marched to South Carolina. John Markham, also in the company, testified when applying for a pension that the company was engaged in the Battle of Stono Ferry, which occurred on 20 June 1779 (S5726). Markham said the battle commenced between daybreak and sunrise. It ended about 8:00 A.M. and involved both small arms and cannon fire. He specifically remembered a Frenchman who led a party of Americans attempted to scale the British Fort. The officer was taken by the British and then retaken, but he did not recall the officer's name.²⁰ Markham said, "St. Johns Island was on the side nearest the British from which they received reinforcements and so were enabled to carry and finally did carry the day." Another pensioner, Samuel Broadway (S8086), testified that Capt. Walker died at Stono and was succeeded by Lt. [Richard] Holland. Lt. Col. John Maitland leading the 71st British Regiment attacked 1,200 troops under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. Lincoln withdrew with losses of 34 killed and 113 wounded after Gen. William Moultrie failed to support him. The British and Germans lost 26 killed and 103 wounded.

William Baldwin's third tour of duty was also for three months in the Prince Edward County Militia, this time under Capt. [Nathaniel] Cunningham. The company was marched to Salisbury, where Baldwin contracted smallpox. He was sent to the home of the Rev. Samuel Alexander, a relative. The home was serving as a military hospital. There he was discharged by a Major McJunkin, who had been wounded. Major Joseph McJunkin left memoirs as well as a detailed

¹⁹ Tisdale was served from Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Baldwin and Tisdale both moved to Union District, South Carolina after the Revolution, and then to Daviess County, Indiana. Each testified in support of the other's pension application.

²⁰ This was probably Col. Jean Baptiste Joseph, Chevalier de Laumoy.

pension application helping identify the campaign. Baldwin returned home. Fearful that his family would contract smallpox, he buried his clothing and Continental currency in a tobacco house. After Baldwin had left camp for the hospital his company marched to Guilford Courthouse where it was engaged in the battle. John Dupuy (W-7060) was also in this company. He testified that the company was engaged in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and that he conveyed British prisoners to Halifax County after the battle. Dupuy also served with Baldwin in Capt. Charles Allen's company of minutemen.

William Baldwin is listed immediately above his father, Thomas Baldwin, on the 1782 tax list (p. 3 image 107) and is the William listed closest to Thomas on the lower third of page 4 of the 1783 list (p. 4 image 127). In 1784 and 1785 he is listed responsible for the tax on Beck, the slave left to his wife Mary by her father (p. 13 image 145; p. 25 image 180).

William Baldwin testified that he moved to Union County, South Carolina in 1786. His removal from Prince Edward County provides evidence that he was the son of Thomas rather than William Baldwin, both of whom made bequests to a son William in their wills. The probate records of Thomas and his brother William are consistent with William of Thomas of Thomas no longer being in Prince Edward County, but William of William of Thomas continuing to reside in the County. William of Thomas made a bequest of money to his son, William, consistent for a son no longer in the state. William of Thomas left land to his son William which was not soon sold. William of William of Thomas was executor of his father's estate, evidence that he was still in Prince Edward County rather than in South Carolina in 1799.

The 1810 census of Union District, South Carolina shows three Baldwin households: William over 45 (p. 592), John 16 to 25 (adjacent to William, p. 592), and Francis 16 to 25 (p. 568). A male 16 to 25 was in William's household. (The three younger men were in fact somewhat older according to later census records.) In 1820 only one Baldwin is listed in Union County, South Carolina: Moses Baldwin 26 to 44 (p. 131). Moses served in the War of 1812 in Capt. James Brannon's Co., Major O'Hara's Battn., South Carolina Militia. William Baldwin moved to Daviess County, Indiana in 1816 with the other two sons. The 1820 census is not extant for Daviess County, Indiana. Bureau of Land Management records show that Francis and John purchased land adjacent to one another in Sections 6 and 5 of Twp. 1 North Range 6 West in Daviess County between 1825 and 1831. The Pension Payment Ledger of the Indiana Agency shows William Baldwin was last paid for March 1833. By this entry is a single word in parentheses: "Dead." William Baldwin was buried on land owned by John Baldwin.²¹ The 1850 Daviess County census lists two Baldwins the right age to be the son of William: Francis, aged 68, and John, aged 67 (pp. 210 right; 209 right).²² John is listed as born in North Carolina (certainly an error) and Francis in Virginia. Moses Baldwin is in Smith County, Mississippi in 1850, aged 70 and born in Virginia (p. 334 right). Individuals born in South Carolina are found living in the vicinity of Francis, John, and James, indicating they were part of a larger migration.

²¹ We owe the Theroff family our thanks for preserving this hallowed ground.

²² This census abbreviates "Indiana" as "Ia," causing errors in ancestry.com abstracts.

Moses Baldwin, aged 44 and born in South Carolina, was listed on the 1850 census immediately below the Francis Baldwin household and less than a page beyond John Baldwin (pp. 210 right-211 left). The eldest child in the household was Caleb M. Baldwin, aged 11. Abigail (Baldwin) Stone was the second household below John Baldwin's. Her maiden name is proven by the 1914 Daviess County death certificate of a daughter, Rosilla Mariah Stone. The use of the names "Moses," "Caleb," and "Abigail" was certainly not a coincidence.

John Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) was born on 25 June 1758 in Prince Edward County, according to his pension application (W1800). At the time this was part of Amelia County. John testified that his date of birth was taken his father's Bible "now in possession of his brother-in-law--Matthew Clark, removed to South Carolina—". Not only did the will of Thomas Baldwin identify Abigail Clark as a daughter, but the Prince Edward County marriage bonds include one dated 7 September 1790 for Matthew Clark to marry Abigail Baldwin, with Thomas Baldwin signing his consent as father of the bride on the same date. This provides solid evidence that John Baldwin, the Revolutionary War pensioner, was the son of Thomas of Thomas.

John Baldwin served four tours of duty during the Revolution for which he was pensioned. The first tour was in 1776 with Captain Charles Allen's Company, the First Battalion of Minutemen, Col. Samuel Meredith commanding. For details of this service, see the information above under William Baldwin, John's older brother. The second tour of duty was under Capt. John Blair Smith, president of Hampden-Sydney College. Most of the men in the company were students. John Baldwin said he served near Petersburg. He was drafted for his third tour of duty in February or March 1781. He guarded wagons under the command of John Watson. The company joined Gen. Nathaniel Greene near Guilford, North Carolina. After the Battle of Guilford Courthouse they marched to Ramsays Mill on the Deep or Rocky River, where John was discharged by General Robert Lawson. His fourth and final tour of duty was under Capt. Dick Holland in 1781 guarding prisoners at the Albemarle Barracks. By 1781 militia from nearby counties was ordered to Charlottesville on a rotating basis for guard duty. John was credited with a total of 8 months of service.

John said that he remained in Prince Edward County except when travelling as in itinerant Methodist minister for about 16 years. He is distinguished from other men of name on many Prince Edward tax lists by the notation, "Preacher." In 1799 he is listed "Baldwin John Preacher" and assessed for no white tithes (p. 3 image 534). In 1820 he is listed as exempt but was assessed for his son, Thomas C. (Bk. A, p. 4 image 350).²³ His pension file states that he died on 24 April 1837. John's widow Agness received a pension for his service. She testified that she married John on 27 September 1797. The clerk of Powhatan County, Virginia certified that Bennett Maxey included the marriage of John Baldwin and Agness Fowler on a list of marriages that he solemnized in 1797 and 1798. The marriage is recorded in Powhatan Register of Marriages, showing her father as Absalom Fowler. The 1850 Prince Edward County census

²³ There is no other evidence, including statements in his pension file, to indicate he was disabled. It is possible that preachers of the Gospel were exempted from tax on themselves sometime after the Revolution.

shows that she was 81 years old, born in Powhatan, and living in the household of Thomas Baldwin, aged 52 (p. 35 right). The Pension Payment Ledger of the Richmond Agency last records that she was paid in September 1858 (p. 280). John died testate, naming wife Agnes, children Thomas C. Baldwin, Benjamin Baldwin²⁴, Sarah C. Wilboun, and grandchildren Mary A. Baldwin, Sarah A. Baldwin, John D. Wilboun, William E. Wilboun, and Sarah E. Wilboun (Prince Edward Will Bk. 7, p. 529). Benjamin evidently died without children. Mary A. and Sarah A. would have been daughters of Thomas C., the only other son.

Mary Ann Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) married Henry Terry.²⁵ A Prince Edward bond dated 12 September 1785 is extant, along with the consent of Thomas Baldwin for his daughter to marry. Identifying Henry is a challenge. Henry Terry first appears on the Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax list for 1786, assessed for one white male over 21 (p. 15 image 191), but he has not been located on other Prince Edward lists. 210 acres of land on the Saluda River in Laurens County, Ninety-Six District was surveyed for Henry Terry on 12 February 1789 and 40 acres of land in Greenville County on a branch of the Reedy River was surveyed on 11 February 1789. The grant process for Henry was not completed for either tract (SC State Archives Series S213197 and S213190).

Evidence shows that Henry was not living with Mary Ann as early as 1790 and apparently deceased, but three children were born to the marriage. First, “Maryan” Terry is listed as the head of a household on the 1790 Census of Greenville County, Ninety-Six District, South Carolina (p. 117). One free white male over 16 and two free white females in addition to Mary Ann were in the household. Second, in 1790 Thomas Lewis conveyed household goods and furniture for £15 sterling to Nancy Bibb Terry and Salley Ivy Terry²⁶ during the February term of the Greenville County court (Deed Bk. B, pp. 156-157). The deed is introduced in the deed book

²⁴ Only one Benjamin Baldwin is found on Prince Edward census records from 1810 through 1850. In 1850 he was aged 67 and born in Prince Edward County. This places his birth about the year 1783, well before John’s marriage to Agness Fowler in 1797. This indicates that John had an earlier marriage that has not been found. Some researchers identify the Benjamin Baldwin who was born about 1783 as the son of a William Baldwin. Benjamin, son of William of Thomas was in his father’s household on the 1783 tax list, showing he was over 21. Some identify William as the son of Thomas of Thomas. That William removed from Prince Edward County to Union District, South Carolina in the 1780s and then moved to Daviess County, Indiana. Benjamin died testate in Prince Edward County, signing his will in 1846 (Prince Edward Will Bk. 9, pp. 414-415). It was proved on 18 November 1850. He evidently left no children or grandchildren surviving him.

²⁵ I am indebted to Martha McDaniel Hagler McKee for providing me with important information and documents about Mary Ann and the families by her two husbands. Martha is a direct descendant of the first husband, Henry Terry.

²⁶ This deed is the only record I have found with Sarah Ivy’s name from the period of her lifetime. “Ivy” is clear. Many family trees and even her relatively recent tombstone in the Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery in Carroll County, Georgia give her name as “Ira.” A typewritten abstract of a family record of John McDaniel is widely posted on the internet. This was taken from the McDaniel family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Myra McDaniel Hooten of Birmingham, Alabama at an unspecified date. The second entry is “Sarah Ira Terry McDaniel Born January 17, 1788.” The middle letter of “Ira” is penned in as a correction to the typescript. Whether this corrected a simple typographical error or reflected second thoughts about the transcription of difficult handwriting is unknown. The record lists the full names and dates of birth of the children of John and Sarah. The middle names of two provide support for the Terry and Baldwin ancestry: William Terry McDaniel (January 1811) and John Baldwin McDaniel (22 March 1817).

as a deed of gift even though the grantees paid £15 sterling. The goods were in the possession of Mary Ann Terry. Had Henry been alive and residing with Mary Ann, one would expect the property to have been described as in the possession of Henry. Third, Mary Ann Terry was assessed on the 1801 Prince Edward County personal property tax list, with no white males over 21 in the household (p. 14, image 581). Clearly Henry was not residing with her. Fourth, Mary Ann Terry sold land left to her by her father, Thomas Baldwin, to her brother John Baldwin on 15 October 1801. The deed says she was of Prince Edward County and she personally acknowledged the deed in court on the 19th. In that time period husbands normally signed deeds even when land inherited by the wife was sold. No probate records have been found for Henry.

Mary Ann Terry was in Pendleton District in 1804. On 3 September 1804 she witnessed the will of Daniel McAllister (Anderson Probate File 480 images 52 & 51). On 20 May 1805 she witnessed the will of Patsey McDaniel (Anderson Probated File 498 images 585-586). On 18 June she attested that she saw Patsey sign the will when it was proved.

The evidence presented above is at odds with two widely posted claims on the internet. The 1805 date of death is widely posted but without sources. Many ladies have joined DAR through Mary Ann on the service of her father, Thomas Baldwin, stating that Henry was born about 1763 and died in Elbert County, Georgia in 1805. Some of the earliest applications, however, give the date of death as 1794. Both dates are contrary to evidence that Henry was dead by 1790. The evidence is also contrary to the widely posted is the claim that Henry Terry was the son of the Rev. Henry Terry of Pittsylvania County. The Rev. Henry Terry did name a man of the same name in this will (WS 8 December 1783; WP 19 April 1784).²⁷ The elder man conveyed land in Pittsylvania to the younger for the token price of one shilling on 15 April 1782 (Deed Bk. 6, pp. 421-423). Henry Terry of Pittsylvania sold this land on 16 October 1799 (Deed Bk. 12, pp. 39-40), well after 1790.²⁸ The body of the deed gives the grantor's name as Henry Terry but the signature is recorded as Harry. Pittsylvania Personal Property tax lists show that Henry Terry was assessed in 1790 (Bk. B, p. 20 image 507) and Harry Terry in 1791 (Bk. A, p. 21 image 546). He is not on subsequent assessment lists despite the 1799 deed saying he was "of Pittsylvania."

Information about the Mary Ann's children by her first husband helps locate the family and is consistent with a Henry dying by 1790. The tombstone of Nancy Bibb Terry, one of the two grantees of household goods and furniture is buried in the Oakland Cemetery, Fulton County, Georgia. It is inscribed, "Nancy Bibb Terry Wife of Philip M^cDaniel Born Prince Edward County Va in 1785 Died May 1860." The 1850 Dekalb County, Georgia census shows N.B. McDaniel, a female aged 64 and born in Virginia, in the household of I.O. McDaniel, aged 43 and born in South Carolina. An obituary of Ira Oliver McDaniel, who is buried in the Oakland Cemetery as well, appeared in *The Courant American* of Cartersville, Georgia (1 Sep. 1887, p.

²⁷ Henry Terry (Sr.) made his mark with "H". Some researchers have apparently interpreted this as a middle initial rather than a mark.

²⁸ Both Henry and Harry Terry took the oath of allegiance to Virginia in Pittsylvania in 1777. Virginia at this time required the oath of free born men over 16.

3). It states that he was born in the Pendleton District, South Carolina, in 1807. The other children of Henry and Mary Ann were Sarah “Sally” Ivy and Henry. Sarah married John McDaniel. Philip and John McDaniel were sons of Patsey McDaniel, whose will Mary Ann witnessed in 1805. Although photographs of a modern tombstone are posted at findagrave.com, a photograph of a small, old tombstone can be found on at Bowdon Methodist Protestant Church Cemetery in Carroll County, Georgia.²⁹ She was born 17 June 1788 and died 9 July 1864. Mary Ann’s son Henry was living in Anderson District, which had formed from Pendleton by the time of the 1850 and 1860 census. The former says he was 62 and born in Virginia (p. 166 right). The latter gives his age as 70 or maybe 71 (writing unclear) and born in Virginia (p. 284 right).

By 1810 Mary Ann had married a second time. Charles Webb, twice a widower, was her new husband. Charles and the eldest female in his household in Pendleton District on the 1810 census were both over 45 (p. 164). Two young men aged 16 to 26, two boys 10 to 16, two boys under 10, and two girls 10 to 16 were also in the household. Charles is not found on the 1820 census of South Carolina, but he is on the 1830 Anderson census (p.196). He and the eldest female were aged 60 to 70 and the only other free white a male 20 to 30. On 8 November 1831 Charles signed a deed of gift conveying 177 acres of land to his son Charles Baldwin Webb (Deed Bk. T, p. 200). Three days later the elder Charles died.³⁰ Charles had signed his will in Anderson District on 14 July 1828 and it was proved on 21 November 1831 (Will Bk. A, pp. 436-440). He named nine sons and two daughters in his will in addition to his wife Mary Ann. One son, as noted above, was named Charles Baldwin Webb. Charles Baldwin Webb and his mother [Mary Ann] were to receive land on which a house stood, and he requested that Mary Ann live with her son Charles Baldwin. The tombstone of Charles B[aldwin] Webb in the First Baptist Church Cemetery in Anderson County gives his dates of birth and death as 10 August 1810 and 28 November 1847. Webb researchers identify Charles Baldwin Webb as the only child of this marriage. Determining the mother other children of Charles would require information such as the date of birth of the child, the date of Mary Ann’s marriage, and the date of death of the previous wife.

An obituary in the *Highland Sentinel* on 22 July 1842, transcribed at findagrave.com, states that Mary Ann Webb died in Henry County, Georgia aged near 70 and the widow of Charles Webb, decd.³¹ From other evidence it was clear she was older.

Caleb Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) first appears on the 1784 Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax List in the household of his father, Thomas Baldwin (p. 11 image 173). That year whites over 21 were listed, indicating that Caleb was born about 1763 or 1764, given his absence in 1782. He first appears heading his own household on the 1790 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list, appearing adjacent to Thomas Baldwin (p. 2, image 277) and is on a

²⁹ <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/30418085/person/27351320203/facts>

³⁰ Charles Webster died at his home on Deep Creek on 11 November 1831, according to an obituary published on 16 November 1831 (Revill, Janie: *The Pendleton Messenger: Abstract Data from the Marriage and Death and Death Notices 1826 to 1851*, 1956). He was a Baptist.

³¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92780289/mary-ann-webb> . The place of burial is listed as Unknown.

Prince Edward Tax List in 1799 tax list (Bk. B, p. 2 image 534). Jeffrey Peek of Buckingham County made a bequest in his will to Fanny Baldwin, wife of Caleb, when he signed his will on 13 March 1800 (Prince Edward District Record & Will Bk. 1, second numbering pp. 18-19; note: the renumbering begins after p. 139). Jeffrey named Caleb Baldwin as one of the executors. “Fanny” was a nickname. In October 1801 Caleb and Frances conveyed land to John Baldwin, Caleb’s brother, to settle a boundary dispute (Deed Bk. 12, pp. 225). The deed was signed by Frances, but in the body of the deed she is named as “Fanny.”

Caleb and wife Frances sold land in Prince Edward County on which Caleb lived and which was left to him by his father, Thomas Baldwin, on 15 December 1800 (Deed Bk. 12, p. 2-3). Caleb was in Charlotte County in 1801, as noted above in differentiating Caleb from his uncle of the same name. He makes a single appearance on Charlotte County Personal Property Tax lists in 1801 (p. 35 image 527). He also, while of Charlotte County, conveyed land in Prince Edward County in 1801 (Bk. 12, p. 225). The deed was to settle a dispute over the boundary of line of property bequeathed to Caleb Baldwin by his father, Thomas Baldwin (Bk. 3, pp. 233-235).³² The land was on the Appomattox River. Thomas left Caleb 200 acres of land on which he dwelled, except for 19 or 20 acres to his daughter Mary Ann Terry bounded by the land of Augustus Watson. The deed settling the dispute was witnessed by Matthew Clark, who had married Caleb’s sister Abigail, in 1790. Francis Baldwin, wife of Caleb co-signed the deed. In the body of the deed she was referred to as “Fanny,” consistent with the bequest in Jeffrey Peek’s will, but recorded as signing as “Francis.”

Although Caleb Baldwin appears in Charlotte County, Virginia in 1801, he soon appears to be in Pendleton District, South Carolina as did his sisters Hannah and Mary Ann. He made purchases at the estate sale of Henry McDaniel on 22 February 1802 (Anderson Probate File 499 image 612). He purchased a tract of land “Beginning at the twenty three Mile Creek at the mouth of the first spring branch Next below the Mill of the aforesaid C Baldwin” on 30 July 1804 from Thomas and Elizabeth Stribling (Anderson Deed G, pp. 383-384). Caleb sold this tract to Benjamin Mattison on 27 October 1807 (Deed Bk. I, p. 128). Patsey McDaniel, widow of Henry (Sr.), named Caleb Baldwin as an executor of her estate when she signed her will in Pendleton District on 28 May 1805 (Anderson Probate File 498 image 585). Patsy made bequests to her sons John and Philip McDaniel, who married Nancy Bibb Terry and Sarah Ivy Terry. The mother the women, Mary Ann (Baldwin) Terry of Thomas of Thomas, witnessed the will. Caleb Baldwin purchased 100 acres of land on the east side of the Seneca Rover in the Pendleton District, South Carolina from Samuel Taylor on 4 February 1806 (Bk. H, p. 386). One of the boundaries was “McDaniel’s old line.” The McDaniel family intermarried with the family of Mary Ann Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas), who was first married to Henry Terry and after his death to Charles Webb. 498

Hannah Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) is named with her married name of Gosling in the will of her father Thomas Baldwin. John Gosling was named as a son-in-law in Thomas’ will.

³² The 1767 will of Thomas, father of Thomas (Bk. 1, pp. 96-97) does not make bequests of land.

John Gosling signed a petition to the legislature from Charlotte County inhabitants dated 15 October 1779. The petitioners requested a law requiring that lands and other property of deserters that was acquired during their desertion be forfeited. He appears on the 1783 Personal Property Tax List of Charlotte County Virginia in 1783 (p. 3 image 27), placing his birth by 1762. He was assessed for 3 horses and 3 cattle, but no white males over 21 or slaves. He is listed on the 1786 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list, also with no assessment for white males over 21 (p. 8, image 188). John last appears on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists in 1798, listed as levy free and with two slaves (Bk. 1, p. 7 image 496). He signed his will in Prince Edward County on 16 November 1798 and it was proved on 21 January 1799 (Will Bk. 3, p. 127). He left his wife Hannah a life estate of his 130 acres of land. Upon her death the land was to go to his daughter, Sarah. Sarah was the only legatee other than John's wife. John Baldwin was named executor. Starting in 1799 Hannah is listed and assessed for two slaves (Bk. 2, p. 6 image 536). She is listed through 1803 (p.7, image 620). No record of a later marriage for Hannah has been found. On 18 October 1802 James Purcell posted bond in Prince Edward County for his marriage to Sally Goslin, spinster daughter of John Goslin, decd.

Martha Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) married Jesse Chappel. The Prince Edward County marriage bond is dated 13 December 1784 and Thomas Baldwin gave his consent. The marriage was performed on 20 December 1784. Jesse Chapel is listed on the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists of Prince Edward County (p. 3, image 110; p.19 image 134), placing his birth no later than 1761. Jesse and Martha removed to South Carolina. Jesse died testate in what was the Pendleton District (Anderson Probate File 131). The will was signed on 6 April 1810 and proved on 18 April. He left his estate to Martha, until such time as she remarried. The estate was then to be divided among his children: Sarah Thomas, John Chapel, Robert Chapel, Anne Morris, Thomas Chapel, Humprhies Chapel, Caleb Chapel, and Mary Ann Chapel. Charles Webb, the second husband of Mary Ann Baldwin and Martha's brother-in-law, witnessed the will.

Martha remarried. Her husband was Matthew Clark, widower of Martha's sister Abigail. The 1830 census of Anderson District shows no children in the household (p. 179). Both Matthew and the eldest female 60 to 70. Martha died in the 1840's and Matthew Clark married a third time. This marriage will be discussed in the next section under Abigail Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas).

Abigail Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) married Matthew Clark of Hanover County. The Prince Edward County marriage bond was signed 7 September 1790. Thomas Baldwin gave his consent for daughter Abigail to marry. Matthew applied for a pension on 5 October 1832 when living in the Pickens District, South Carolina (R2004). He said he was born on 7 February 1763 in Goochland County, Virginia. Shortly before turning sixteen he obtained permission to enlist in Capt. Hatcher's Company in Goochland County, Col. Fleming and later Major Morris commanding. His company opposed the advance of Lord Cornwallis. Clark testified that he was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the surrender Clark served under Capt. Pier taking prisoners to their place of confinement and was left there to care for sick prisoners. He served in

the army about a year and returned to live with his father after his service. He lived in Prince Edward County about ten years before moving the Pendleton District, South Carolina. That part of the Pendleton District became the Pickens District.

Matthew Clark's pension application, like that of many men claiming militia service and no longer living where they served, was not supported by muster rolls, pay rolls, or eyewitness testimony. Clark gave surnames and ranks of officers, but no given names. There were two militia captains from Goochland County named Hatcher: Gideon and Thomas. Many pensioners testified that they served in the militia under these men. For example, David Saunders (S31348) testified that he served under Capt. Gideon Hatcher and Col. Nathaniel Morris in the latter part of the summer or fall of 1778 and marched to Richmond. They then went to Cabin Point and finally to Petersburg. The timing of this tour of duty corresponds well with when Clark said he first enlisted. Saunders said that five or six months later he served under Capt. Thomas Hatcher and Col. Nathaniel Morris. They marched to Richmond and other places such as Charles City Court House and back to Richmond. After this tour he served under Capt. Gideon Hatcher and Col. Morris. Zachariah Alvis (S8045) testified that the Goochland militia were called out when Tarleton came to Charles City Courthouse and he served under Capt. Thomas Hatcher. The company marched to Sandy Point on the James River where they were placed on Col. Charles Fleming. They then marched to Cabin Point. The company was not in an engagement but took British deserters as prisoners. The details provided by other militia pensioners from Goochland lend credibility to Clark's application.

DAR, according to its Genealogical Research System (GRS), now requires that applicants must prove correct service because the service previously claimed could not be verified. This goes a step beyond the reason for the rejection of the pension application: insufficient proof that he served six months.

Two great grandsons of Matthew Clark joined the District of Columbia Society SAR in 1899: Charlton Moore Clark and Clifton Power Clark, born 9 February 1867 and 24 May 1875.³³ They reported that Matthew was born on 7 February 1763 and died on 2 June 1842 and that Abigail was born on 22 July 1769 and died 29 April 1811. Charlton Moore Clark stated,

The foregoing data is from letters of MATTHEW CLARK and JAMES GREEN CLARK, and from family papers in my possession. The records in the family Bible of MATTHEW CLARK (soldier) in possession of WILLIAM CLARK, son of uncle CHARLES CLARK, in Erath County, Texas, confirms dates and entries.

As noted above, after Abigail's death Matthew married Martha (Baldwin) Chappel, widow of Jesse Chappel and sister of Abigail. Both census records and the SAR application of Charlton Moore Clark establish that Martha had no children by Matthew. The last marriage was to Jane (Butler) Morris in South Carolina.

³³ The applications are among those posted at ancestry.com and can be found by searching SAR applications by the name of the Revolutionary ancestor. Clifton P. Clark served three terms as the D.C. SAR President, in 1934 was elected as the NSSAR Genealogist General, and was elected Vice President General of the Mid-Atlantic District in 1946.

Mathew died testate in Anderson District, South Carolina (Anderson Probate File 81). He signed his will on 15 December 1840 and it was proved on 9 June 1841. By this time Martha had died and Matthew was married to Jane (“Jinsey”). Jane was 48 years old on the 1850 Anderson District census (p.169 left). He named the following children: Thomas B. Clark, Benjamin Clark, Abner Clark, James G. Clark, Martha Jane, and Ambrose (decd., leaving three orphans). He also left ¼ acre of land to the Methodist Church for a graveyard. His tombstone in that graveyard now is of recent manufacture. Matthew made allowance for an unborn child with whom Jinsey was pregnant. Documents in the probate file concerning the settlement of the estate after Jinsey’s death in conjunction with census records identify her children. Martha Jane was born about 1839 or 1840 and married William Bolt; Mary was born about 1842 and married Abram Bolt. The remaining children would have been descendants of Thomas Baldwin (of Thomas) through Abigail.

Children of William Baldwin (of Thomas), ante 1727-circa 1799. The children of Thomas Baldwin will be discussed in the order in which they are named in his will unless there is specific evidence supporting a different order.

Thomas Peak Baldwin (of William of Thomas) was received a bequest in his grandfather’s will. He is the only Thomas Baldwin of his generation. He enlisted in the 4th Virginia Regiment and served as a private.³⁴ The July 1777 muster roll of Capt. John Morton’s Company (p. 8) shows “Thomas Baulding” was present and the rank and file had enlisted to serve until 10 April 1778. Lt. Thomas Spencer was commanding the company, Morton having resigned his commission on 12 March 1777. The following month shows that Capt. John Holcomb had assumed command. The December roll shows that Baldwin and many others had enlisted for two years. Thomas Baldwin’s service therefore dates from 10 April 1776. The regiment organized at Suffolk in the Southern Department and initially commanded by Col. Adam Stephen in Virginia. Stephen appears to have served under Gen. Andrew Lewis in forcing Lord Dunmore to leave Virginia. Stephen was at Norfolk when the British abandoned Tucker’s Mill Point on 22 May and retreated to their ships. Stephen was with Andrew Lewis across from Gwynn’s Island in July 1776, Dunmore’s final toehold in Virginia. The company was stationed at Portsmouth until September 1777. The 4th Virginia Regiment was ordered to New York on 3 September 1777 and was relieved by the 1st Battalion of Minutemen in which Thomas Baldwin’s first cousins William and John Baldwin served. The 4th was placed in the brigade of Gen. Adam

³⁴ Finding information about activity of the 4th Virginia Regiment requires knowledge of the brigades to which it was assigned. It was initially one of the regiments under Gen. Andrew Lewis in the Southern Department. The regiment was ordered to New York on 3 September 1776 and assigned to the brigade of Adam Stephen, who had been promoted. It was reassigned to Gen. Charles Scott’s Brigade on 11 May 1777. Robert Lawson assumed command of the 4th Virginia Regiment on 19 August 1777. For details about the 4th Virginia from its formation until September 1776 see Ward, Harry M.: *Major General Adam Stephen and the Cause of American Liberty*, 1989 and Johnson, Patricia Givens: *General Andrew Lewis of Roanoke and Greenbrier*, 1980. From May 1777 to January 1778 see Ward, Harry M.: *Charles Scott and the “Spirit of ’76.”*, 1988. Rolls of the company are available at fold3.com, section 112 of the 4th Virginia Regiment. Not all rolls are extant.

Stephen, who had been promoted. In the Battle of Trenton on 26 December 1776 Stephens' brigade drove in the Hessian pickets and with Fermoy's troops blocked a Hessian attempt to gain the Princeton Road. The 4th Virginia Regiment was at the Battle of Princeton on 3 January 1777. On the July and August 1777 muster rolls Thomas Baldwin is listed as being sick at Flanders (a community in Morris County, New Jersey). By the time of the Battle of Brandywine on 11 September 1777 the 4th had been assigned to Gen. Charles Scott's brigade. In that battle the British successfully attacked Scott's brigade on the flank. At Germantown on 4 October 1777 Scott's brigade was among those sent to Chad's Ford to reinforce Sullivan. The muster roll for November reflects their action the previous month. The wounded included Capt. John Holcombe, commanding the company at this time, three of the five non-commissioned officers, and three of 39 privates. One private was killed. Scott's brigade arrived at Valley Forge for winter encampment in December 1777. With little prospect for a winter campaign and to ease the pressure for supplies some men were furloughed to return in the spring. The tour of duty of many of the men in Holcombe's Company was to end in April 1778 making furloughs for them impracticable. Between 31 January and 4 February 1778 a total of 21 men whose enlistment would expire in April were discharged rather than furloughed. Thomas Baldwin was discharged on 31 January 1778.

Thomas Baldwin purchased 192 acres of land in Prince Edward County adjacent to land of William Baldwin on 18 September 1780 from Arthur Jamison (Deed Bk. 6, pp 312-313). This places the birth of Thomas as no later than 1759. On 18 March 1782 he sold this tract to Peter Carley (Deed Bk. 6, pp. 444-445).³⁵ No other Prince Edward deeds for Thomas have been found. Thomas Baldwin is listed in proximity to William Baldwin and William Baldwin, Jr. on the personal property tax lists of 1782 and 1783 (p. 1 image 107; p. 4 image 127). Thomas Baldwin is last listed on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists in 1799 (Bk. B (Green's District), p. 3 image 534).³⁶

Thomas Baldwin is found on the Pendleton District, South Carolina Census in 1800 (#702 p. 157). He and the eldest female were over 45, with one male child 10 to 16, one under 10, one female 16 to 26, one 10 to 16, and one under 10. Thomas "Bolwin" and wife Charity of Pendleton District, South Carolina mutually agreed to separate from one another. On 4 August 1808. Thomas gave to Charity his present crop of corn, furniture, cows, hogs, and farming equipment (Conveyance Book I-J, p. 243-244). Thomas's cousins Caleb Baldwin, Martha (Baldwin) Chapel, and Mary Ann (Baldwin) Terry resided in Pendleton District around this time.

³⁵ Thomas was identified as "Jr." in both deeds. The convention in the late 19th century was that senior and junior merely meant elder and younger, not father and son. Thomas son of William of Thomas and Thomas of Thomas (his uncle) were the only two men of the name in Prince Edward in 1782, and the uncle was born no later than 1727.

³⁶ Some postings on the internet identify Thomas with a man of the same name who resided in Frederick County, Virginia. That man was listed on Frederick Personal Property Tax lists in years when Thomas of Prince Edward was listed in proximity with his father, William. See, for example, Frederick lists for 1782 (pp. 15 image 19) and 1783; 13 image 39).

Heirs and their representatives applied on 4 September 1843 to receive bounty land that Thomas Baldwin was eligible to receive, although only William Baldwin is identified as an heir (Revolutionary War Rejected Claims, Library of Virginia). William Baldwin signed the document in Charlotte County, the justice of the peace certifying the document identified William as one of the heirs. William said that neither Thomas nor his heirs had applied for bounty land for his service. Samuel Baldwin attested in Prince Edward County before James Venable, J.P., on 12 April 1843 that he was acquainted with Thomas Baldwin in the Revolutionary War, knew that he enlisted in the Continental Line, and was honorably discharged. John Cunningham made a similar attestation on 17 May 1843 before Samuel Baldwin, J.P., adding that the service was in Capt. John Morton's Company. The claim was rejected on the grounds that Thomas Baldwin was not found on the army rolls. Thomas was in fact listed as "Baulding" rather than "Baldwin."

An examination of Charlotte and Prince Edward census records reveals only one adult William Baldwin in either Prince Edward or Charlotte in 1840 or 1850: a man living in Charlotte County (pp. 141; 57 right). This man was 41 years old in 1850 and born in Prince Edward County, but his family was born in Charlotte County. This William Baldwin was not the son of Thomas Baldwin, however. The Virginia Death Register for Charlotte County says that he died on 2 March 1876 at age 66 and was the son of Samuel and Mary Baldwin (see Samuel of William of Thomas below).

Benjamin Baldwin (of William of Thomas) subscribed to the Prince Edward County petition of 11 October 1776 that calling for equality among religious denominations in Virginia and disestablishment of the Church of England. For details about this petition, see the section on William of Thomas above. The names of his father, William, and brother, William Jr, are immediately above his on the petition in the same hand. The 1783 Personal Property Tax List of Prince Edward County lists Benjamin and Samuel the household of their father, William Baldwin (p. 4, image 127). This should indicate that Benjamin was over 21, but the number of free male tithes in the next column shows only one in the household instead of three.³⁷ In all likelihood, this was a clerical error about the number of free white males. Given that Benjamin subscribed to a petition to the legislature seven years earlier, his age in 1783 was almost certainly over 21. Two men named Benjamin Baldwin appear on the 1786 tax list (p. 2 image 186) and do not appear on following lists. Benjamin was living in 1796, when his father signed his will making a bequest to Benjamin.³⁸ He is not found on the 1796 Personal Property Tax lists of

³⁷ In the November 1781 session Virginia passed a statute, "An act for ascertaining certain taxes and duties, and for establishing a permanent revenue," which among other things levied a tax on free male persons, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this commonwealth...." (Henning, William Waller: *Statutes at Large*, Vol. 10, p. 504). This statute became effective in 1782, although there were frequent amendments changing taxes and reporting requirements for lists. In the May 1782 session an amendment was passed that instead of listing all tithable persons, all persons taxable were to be listed (Hening, Vol 11, p. 66). It is unlikely that a man under 21 in 1782 would subscribe to a petition six years earlier.

³⁸ Benj^a Baldwin, aged 67, on the 1850 Prince Edward Census (p. 7 left) could not have been the man (not child) listed in the household in 1783. He is adjacent to household of Mary Baldwin, aged 75 and born in Frederick County, Virginia. He was the son of William of Thomas of Thomas (next section).

Prince Edward or any of the adjacent counties—Amelia, Nottoway, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Campbell, Buckingham, and Cumberland.

William Baldwin (of William of Thomas) subscribed to the Prince Edward County petition of 11 October 1776 that calling for equality among religious denominations in Virginia and disestablishment of the Church of England. His name is between those of his father, William, and brother, Benjamin in the same hand.³⁹ The suffix “Jr” is appended his name. He is listed on the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists of Prince Edward County, designated as junior on both (p. 2 image; page 4 image 127). In 1782 William Baldwin, Jr. is listed with no white males 21 or over (p. 2 image 107), and in 1783 with one white male 21 or over (p. 4 image 127). This places his birth by 1762.

William Baldwin married Elizabeth Baker in Prince Edward County on 25 March 1782 (Minister’s Returns).⁴⁰ Richard Sankey performed the ceremony. Douglas Baker named William Baldwin, Jr. as his brother-in-law and an executor of his estate in his 1797 Prince Edward County will (Bk. 3, pp. 72-73 images 182-183). Samuel Baker made bequests to his sister Elizabeth Baldwin, wife of William and his brother Douglas Baker in his 1791 Prince Edward County will (Bk. 2, pp. 117-118 images 69-70). An abstract of the will of Robert Baker names Douglas, Samuel, and Elizabeth (no surname) as Robert’s children (Will Bk. 1, p. 169). The will was signed 13 August 1773.

When William of Thomas died about 1798 or 1799, William’s estate grew by 300 acres of land and 3 slaves. William of William of Thomas signed his Prince Edward will on 10 September 1817 and it was proved on 20 September 1819. He made bequests to wife Elizabeth, sons Benjamin and James, daughters Nancy Baker, Peggy Merryman, Martha Baldwin, Laurice [? smudged] Baldwin, Sarah Baldwin, and sons-in-law John Baker and Thomas Merryman. Bequests included 150 acres of land to Benjamin, 500 acres of land to James after wife Elizabeth died, and over 8 slaves to daughters. Elizabeth headed a household on the 1820 Prince Edward County census and was aged over 45 (p. 149 top).

Samuel Baldwin (of William of Thomas) is listed in his father’s household on the 1783 Personal Property Tax List of Prince Edward County (p. 4, image 127). No Revolutionary service has been found for Samuel. Starting in 1784 additional white males over 21 for whom a taxpayer was responsible were not named. He disappears in 1784 and does not reappear on Prince Edward Tax lists until 1788, when he is again listed in the household of his father, William Baldwin Sen. (p. 4, image 221). He continues to be listed in his father’s household as long as free white males were named. Afterward his father was assessed for two white males for the rest of his life. Samuel Baldwin (of John of Thomas) also resided in Prince Edward County

³⁹ It was a common practice for a man to write the names of others, especially illiterates, for them on petitions. William’s cousin, of Thomas of Thomas, was out of the county on active duty in the militia and could not have signed this petition (see above).

⁴⁰ William’s father, William, left a widow, Anne, and the younger William was executor of that estate in 1799. His first cousin, William son of Thomas, married Mrs. Polly (Collicot) Griffin, but left the county in 1786. Before leaving the county, he appears on tax lists with a slave, Beck, left to his wife by her father, James Collicot.

and does appear as head of this own household when his cousin Samuel of William of Thomas was in his father's household.

Samuel was prominent in Prince Edward County, serving as a justice of the peace (pension affidavit of Henry Dawson (\$10,549)), a major in the militia (Prince Edward Personal Property Tax Bk. 1807, p. 3 image 726), and was quite wealthy (numerous Prince Edward and Charlotte County tax lists and Prince Edward District Will Bk. 2, pp. 16-28, will and inventory).

Samuel Baldwin posted bond to marry Polly Womack dated 16 September 1797. William Womack consented. William Womack bequeathed to Polly Baldwin slaves in her possession (Will Bk. 5, pp. 381-382). Samuel Baldwin was one of the securities on 15 March 1819 for the executors. Samuel was 70-80 years old on the 1840 Prince Edward Census (p. 209), placing his birth in the 1760's. He was listed on the Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax list as senior in 1844 (p. 2. image 252) and in 1845 his estate was listed (p. 2 image 299). Samuel's will is found not in a Prince Edward County will book but rather that Prince Edward District Will Bk. 2, pp. 16-19. Samuel signed his will on 18 May 1842 and it was proved 26 September 1844. He made bequests to his widow (unnamed), daughters Malina Sprague and Ann E. Elcan, and sons William, Albert, and Samuel. Samuel named his wife, Albert Baldwin, William Baldwin, and J.D. Sprague as executors.

The bequest to son Samuel established that he had removed from Virginia. The will stated that this son had received \$4,500 in money and other things previously. After the death or remarriage of Mary, land "not herein otherwise disposed of shall be offered to my son Samuel at a price of \$8,500 in case he will move back to the State of Virginia..." Otherwise the land was to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among all of the children.

Samuel's widow, Mary, is listed as late as the 1850 tax list (p. 2 image 495). She is listed on the 1850 Prince Edward census as aged 75, born in Frederick County (p. 7 left) with real estate valued at \$8,800, significantly more than the total holdings of the seven other households on that page.

Mary (of William of Thomas) was named in her father's will with the married name of Cook. Record of the marriage has not been found. John Cook last appears on Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax lists in 1802 (List 1, p. 4 image 598). The following year he is replaced by Mary Cook (List 1, p. 4 image 619). William Baldwin was one of the administrators of the estate of John Cook, Sr. (Prince Edward County Will Bk. 3, pp. 501-502 image 399). The legatees receiving distributions of the estate on 18 November 1802 included William Cook, John Cook, Stephen Cook, Clem Jennings by right of his wife A.W., Thomas Mitchell by right of his wife Sally, and William Cook as guardian of Polly Cook. The widow, unnamed, received notes and accounts on 23 November 1802. The account was ordered to be recorded on 20 October 1806.

John Cook provided supplies from Prince Edward County during the American Revolution. He received a certificate dated 16 October 1781 for 200 lbs. of grass-fed beef (image 1263) and the contribution was recorded in the Court Booklet (p. 36 image 137). The Court Booklet shows that

he also provided 64 lbs. of pork (p. 28 image 132). John also appears on the 1782 and 1783 Personal Property Tax lists for Prince Edward County (p. 3 image 107; p. 5 image 127). On the 1782 list ditto marks are entered in the column for the number of white males tithes (men over 21). In Prince Edward County during that era ditto marks were used to indicate zero and places his age as under 21.⁴¹ The 1783 tax list assesses him for 1 white tithe over 21. He was born about 1762, contrary to previously accepted lineage society applications.

The heirs of John Cook sold land on both sides of Vaughn's Creek which they inherited from John on 29 November 1802 (Bk. 12, pp. 409-410). The grantors were John Cook, Jr., Stephen & wife Patsey Cook, Clem Jennings & wife Anne Wimbish (Cook) Jennings, Thomas Mitchell & wife Sally (Cook) Mitchell, heirs of John Cook, decd. The grantee was William Cook.

Mary Cook last appears on the 1809 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax List (p. 5 image 749). She is not listed on the 1810 census in Prince Edward or an adjacent county.

Ann (of William of Thomas) was named in her father's will with the married name of Davis. The Prince Edward County bond for the marriage of Temple Davis of Charlotte County to Ann Baldwin is dated 19 November 1770. William Baldwin gave his consent as Ann's father. Ann died by 25 November 1801, when Temple married Margaret Fore in Charlotte County (Marriage Register 1, p. 27 image 39).

Temple Davis signed a Charlotte County petition from the officers and privates of the militia to the Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates the dated 10 November 1780. The petitioners requested that invalid companies of militia be formed subject to privileges and duties of other militia other than marching out of their counties. This would relieve the militia of shortages during emergencies. Temple Davis was listed in a 1782 state enumeration of Charlotte County, but he is not found on the 1782 Personal Property Tax List. He is listed on the 1783 Personal Property Tax List (p. 21 image 36). He is in a section of the list where Caleb Baldwin also appears. Temple is also listed on the 1810 census of Charlotte County. Temple's Charlotte County will, signed 22 April 1819 and proved 3 July 1820, says that after the death of his (second) wife Margaret the property was to be divided among the children of that marriage, who are not named (Will Bk. 3, p. 52 left). To each of the children by his first wife he left \$1. Those children were named: William, Temple, Robert, Benjamin, Clem, and daughters Polly, Patsy, Salley, Nansey, and Rebeckah.

Sarah (of William of Thomas) is not named in William Baldwin's will, but William "lends" to William Price during his natural lifetime four slaves and upon William Price's death the slaves and their children be divided among three granddaughters of William Baldwin: Molly, Nancy, and Sally Price (Prince Edward Will Bk. 3, pp. 142-144). In a folder of undated Prince Edward marriage bonds is one for the marriage of William Price, Jr. to Sarah Baldwin, spinster and daughter of William Baldwin. The right edge of the bond was torn off, leaving "this 28th day of

⁴¹ Ditto marks can be found in the column for white males for household headed by women and for estates.

October 17” as the only remaining portion of the date. DAR applications place the year of the marriage as about 1778 or 1779 and the death of Sarah as approximately 1789. Sarah died about a decade later. William Price posted a bond to marry Caty Gaines, daughter of Richard Gaines, in Charlotte County on 1 March 1790.

William Price produced his commission to serve as a 1st lieutenant in the Prince Edward County Militia on 19 June 1780 and took his oath according to law (Order Bk. 6 Pt. 2, p. 79 image 331). Although no record has been found in the Court Order books, William Price was promoted to Captain. John Penick (R8092) of Prince Edward County testified that in the spring of 1781 he served a three-month tour of duty under Capt. William Price which was extended to four months. The company joined the army under General Greene and then marched to South Carolina where they participated in the Siege of 96.

The British viewed Ninety-Six as important for holding the up-country and constructed a redoubt, Holmes Fort, and a very strong fort, Star Fort. These were held by about 550 Loyalists under Lt. Col. John H. Cruger. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, commanding about 1,000 Continentals and reinforced by militia, commenced the siege began on 22 May 1781. Greene decided that taking the Star Fort by assault would be too costly and commenced a formal siege, digging trenches towards the Star Fort. A tower about 30 feet high was built for riflemen. The Loyalists managed to slip a messenger through the siege lines, who informed Lord Rawdon in Charleston of the dire position of the Loyalists. When word reached Greene that the Lord Rawdon was sending a relief expedition from Charleston, he ordered an attack on 18 June. Fighting was hand to hand. The Loyalists prevailed, with casualty estimates of 58 Americans killed, including one Virginia militia, and 69 wounded, two Virginia militia, and 27 British killed and 58 wounded.⁴² General Greene withdrew and was pursued by the British, whose losses from heat stroke reportedly approached their losses in the siege. The British realized that Ninety-Six could not be held. After Lord Rawdon departed, Lt. Col. Cruger destroyed the town.

Care must be taken regarding the identity of William Price. There were four men named William Price residing in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties during and after the Revolution. In each county, the senior William died testate and made a bequest to a son named William in his will. The husband of Sarah was the younger of the two Prince Edward County men. Certificates were issued to William Price, Jr. for providing six bushels of wheat and 187 lbs. of beef in 1781. Two men named “William Price” appear on the 1782 and 1783 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists (p. 12 image 117; p. 14 image 132). The younger man is presumably the one with “only” 17 cattle in 1783 and his father the man with 47. The Prince Edward Court Booklet says these supplies were for Continental use (p. 23 image 129).

Children of John Baldwin (of Thomas), circa 1732-33 – 1799.

The children of John Baldwin will be discussed in the order in which they are named in his will unless there is specific evidence supporting a different order.

⁴² https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html . This site includes a good summary of the siege.

Judith Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was named in her father's will with no surname. The Prince Edward County marriage index shows no marriage of a Judith Baldwin prior to 1830.

Robert Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was born on 22 February 1763. He died on 31 December 1821, aged 58 years, 10 months, and 9 days according to his tombstone in the Baldwin Family Cemetery in Jones County, Georgia, from which his date of birth is calculated. He is listed in his father's household on the 1783 Personal Property Tax list of Prince Edward County (p. 3 image 126). He is found in neither the grantor nor the grantee indices of Prince Edward County. Robert married Jane Comer on 8 September 1789, according to an 1881 family history that noted the couple had two sons, Samuel and Robert, living in 1875.⁴³

Robert Baldwin's will is recorded in Jones County (Bk. B, pp. 122-124). He signed his will on 6 August 1816 and it was proved on the November term of 1822. He made bequests to children Thomas Baldwin, Green Baldwin, Anderson Baldwin, and Sally Harris. Green and Anderson were minors when the will was signed. Sally was to receive any proceeds that Robert to which Robert might be entitled as an heir to the estate of Joseph Boren, decd. All children were to receive a common English education before the final division of the estate. Provision was made for Jane to divide \$790 and pay "the rest of my children begotten by her" when they came of age. Wife Jane and son Thomas were named executors. A more complete list of children is found in a Greene County, Georgia deed to Anderson Baldwin from the [other] heirs. The grantors were the widow Jane and children of the marriage to Robert: John Baldwin, Robert P. Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, Jane Baldwin, Henry Baldwin, and Nancy Thurmond wife of Thomas Thurmond, (Deed Bk. N, pp. 194-195 images 450-451). The deed was dated 14 July 1826.

Jane subsequently married Marshall Blount on 20 April 1830 in Jones County (Bk. B, p. 38). The 1850 Morality Schedule for Monroe County, Georgia shows that Janie Blount died in July 1849 at age 75 (p. 443).

Samuel Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia on 1 January 1766. The date is recorded on his tombstone at the Shiloh Baptist Church in Greene County, Georgia.⁴⁴ Samuel inherited one slave from his father, in contrast to his first cousin of the same name who inherited 900 acres land, three slaves, and much of the widow's legacy upon her death. These modest holdings distinguish him from his first cousin Samuel (of William of Thomas). Samuel, son of John of Thomas is listed on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists as head of a household starting in 1792 (1st Bk., p. 3 image 348). He is last listed in 1793 (1st Bk., p. 3, image 358). Samuel removed to Greene County, Georgia. On 7 September 1810 while living in Greene County, Georgia he sold 202 ½ acres of land in Morgan County to Graves

⁴³ Baldwin, Charles Candee: *The Baldwin Genealogy* (1881), p. 805-806.

⁴⁴ See photograph at https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/20438112/person/947117795/media/f78485a2-9664-4dce-9837-664bea910ac7?_phsrc=bqZ3043&_phstart=successSource . A photograph of his wife's tombstone is at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8151194/judith-baldwin> .

Harris for \$400 (Superior Court Deed Bk. B, pp. 311-312 image 383). Harris was Samuel's brother-in-law, husband of Elizabeth "Betsy" Baldwin.

Samuel is known to have married twice. One wife was Judith, whose tombstone in the Shiloh Baptist Church Cemetery in Greene County identifies her as the consort of Samuel Baldwin and gives her date of death as 13 December 1832. Samuel married Nancy Williams in Greene County on 14 February 1833.

Samuel signed his will in Greene County on 26 April 1840 and it was proved in the January term of 1841. Half of his estate was left to his wife. He made bequests to the legal heirs of his brothers Robert, Charles, and John, to the children of Judy Burford, Betsy Harris, and Aggy Harris. Samuel's tombstone gives his date of death as 1 June 1841 at his residence in Greene County. The tombstone of his wife, Judith, gives her date of death as 18 December 1832, with no date of birth.

Elizabeth "Betsy" (of John of Thomas) was named in her father's will with no surname. A bond was posted in Prince Edward County on 20 November 1787 for the marriage of Graves Harris to Elizabeth Baldwin. Elizabeth was identified in the bond as the daughter of John Baldwin. *The Baldwin Genealogy*, which as noted above evidently relied on two sons of Elizabeth's brother Robert for information, reported that Elizabeth was born in 1768.

Graves Harris provided support for the Revolution. Raleigh Spinks, forage master, pressed 15 bushels of corn and 50 bundles of fodder of Graves Harris into service for artillery horses (Prince Edward Court Booklet, p. 33 image 135). Graves last appears on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists in 1805 with a second free white tithable, George (no surname), in his household (p. 8 image 666). He is listed on the records of the Prince Edward Personal Property Tax for 1783 (p. 14 image 134), placing his birth no later than 1762. He is on the 1784 list (Bk. B, p. 3 image 153). With 21 cattle, four hoes, and four taxable slaves, he was well off financially for a young man, but not rich. Graves Harris removed to Baldwin County, Georgia, settling in the part that became Morgan County. He first purchased land there on 2 September 1806 (Morgan Superior Court Deed Bk. A, pp. 189-190 image 146-147). On 7 September 1810 he purchased 202 ½ acres of land from Samuel Baldwin of Greene County for \$400 (Superior Court Deed Bk. B, pp. 311-312 image 383).

Graves Harris died testate in Morgan County, Georgia (Wills Record B, pp. 200-201). The will was signed on 19 October 1826 and proved 20 December 1826. It has the unusual characteristic of giving the maiden name of each daughter after her married name. Bequests were made to Patsy White Harris, Judith Burford Harris, Sally Ralph Harris, Samuel F. Harris, and Charles Caswell Harris. Bequests were also made to children Polly W. Chandler, Betsy G. Weaver, Susannah B. Morgan, and Thomas O. Harris. Sons Thomas O. Harris and Samuel F. Harris and son-in-law Rueben Weaver were named as executors.

Agness (of John of Thomas) was named in the will of John Baldwin with her married name of Harris. A Prince Edward bond for the marriage of Ralph Harris to Agness is date 16 December 1790. John Harris was a bondsman. Ralph appears on the Prince Edward Personal Property Tax List in 1787 (Bk. B, p. 9 image 211), showing he was born by 1766. He last appears on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists in 1805 with Williamson Harris in his household (p. 8 image 666). He removed to the part of Baldwin County, Georgia that became Morgan County. He first purchased land in Morgan County on 24 September 1808, a 200 1/2-acre tract (Superior Court Deed Bk A, pp. 240-241 image 174).

Ralph Harris died testate in Morgan County (Will Record B, pp. 10 left-10 right image 193). He signed his will on 3 July 1815 and it was proved on 4 January 1816. He made bequests to his wife, Agness and children Williamson Harris, Judith Burford, Samuel Harris, Susannah P. Harris, John R. Harris, and Charley B. Harris. The two youngest sons were to have good schooling from the estate. He named his wife Agness and sons Samuel Harriss, Thomas Burford, and Robert Penick as executors. Agness was head of a household in Morgan County in 1820 and 1830, aged over 45 and 60-70 respectively (p. 385; p. 270). This places her birth in the 1760s.

Agness died testate in Morgan County, Georgia, signing her will on 18 September 1828 (Will Bk. B, pp. 292-293 image 359). It was proved 5 July 1830. She made bequests to children Charles B. Baldwin, Susannah P. Campbell, John R. Harris, Judith Burford, Samuel Harris. Bequests were also made to Susannah's daughter Caroline Mellissa, Sussanah P. Burford [same name as her mother], Judith's daughter Judith Burford [also same name as her mother].

Williamson Harris was born of a previous marriage of Ralph. He received a bequest in Ralph's will, but not Agness' will. Williamson Harris, aged 61 and born in "Montgomery County" on the 1850 Davie County census (p.429 left), placing his birth a year or two before the Ralph's marriage to Agness. Record of the previous marriage has been found. Ralph posted bond to marry Mary McCaul in Goochland County on 18 December 1785. Ralph does not appear on the Personal Property Tax lists for that county from 1782 through 1786. This presents an unusual pattern of movement for Ralph. Another Ralph Harris, however, has not been located. The Graves Family Association has identified Ralph and Graves Harris as brothers and the sons of William Harris of Hanover and Prince Edward Counties (<https://gravesfa.org/gen536.htm>).

John "Little John" Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was living at the time his father signed his will on 25 June 1799. The Prince Edward County marriage bond for John Baldwin to marry Anny Simmons, dated 24 February 1794, was in the was posted by "John Baulding Junr & John Baulding Sen^r." He went by the nickname "Little John," which is found in tax lists, deeds, his consent for daughter Elizabeth to marry Hudson Cawthorn in 1811, and probate records of his estate. Starting in 1800 he is listed as exempt on Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax lists (Bk. B, p. 3 image 558), an indication he was aged or infirm.

John Baldwin signed his Prince Edward County will on 24 April 1815 and it was proved on 18 September 1815. His named Anna as his wife. He made bequests to his four children: Betsy, Samuel, Agness, Judy Ann. Provision was made to educate Samuel, indicating that he was a minor at the time. John named Charles Baldwin and John Simmons as executors. John Simmons made a bequest to his daughter Anny (no surname given) in his 1805 Prince Edward County will (Bk. 4, pp. 1-2 images 10-11). Only one Charles Baldwin found in Prince Edward County as late as 1825, a brother of John of John of Thomas.

Ann appears in the 1st book of the 1816 Prince Edward County Tax List, with no free males, two slaves over 16, two under 16, and two cattle (p. 3 image 204). She continues to be listed in 1834 (p. 2, image 84). She was aged 50-60 on the 1830 Prince Edward census (p. 123). One female aged 15 to 20 was in her household.

Marriage bonds were posted in Prince Edward County for marriages of all four children: Elizabeth to Hudson Cawthorn on 1811, Agnes C. Baldwin “daughter of John Baldwin” and David Dickerson on 18 December 1820, and Samuel B. Baldwin and Susan E. Baldwin [daughter of Little John’s brother, Charles] on 15 October 1827 (married 25 October), and Judith Ann to James W. Lee on 10 December 1830 (married 23 December). “Little J Baldwin” was the surety for the marriage of Agnes. Charles Baldwin, his brother and executor of the estate, was surety for the last two marriages. The 1854 Land Tax list of Appomattox County included an assessment of Samuel B. Baldwin with the comment that it included “All the interest of James W. Lee & wife in the lands on which Little John Baldwin lived and died....” (p. 4 image 150).

There were other John Baldwins in Prince Edward County. John of Thomas was the father named John as a son in his will and was long dead before this man died. John of Thomas of Thomas was often designated as “Preacher” to distinguish him from other men of the name in Prince Edward County. He and his widow provided a clear account of his history and his family in pension affidavits and in his will. John of James of unknown will be discussed below. He is explicitly identified as son of James on one tax list, is proximate with James on other tax lists, and his own will and that of his mother-in-law distinguish his family from those of other men in named “John Baldwin.”

Charles Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was born about 1777. He is listed on both the 1850 and 1860 censuses of Prince Edward County (p. 32 left; p. 958). The 1850 census states that he was 72 years old and born in Prince Edward. The 1860 census gives his age as 84 (p. 958). Charles first appears on the 1789 Personal property Tax list of Prince Edward County (Bk. B, p. 4 image 534). The marriage bond was posted on 16 December 1799 in Prince Edward County for Charles Baldwin to marry Polly Walker Penick, daughter of William Pennick. Charles Baldwin died testate in Prince Edward County (Will Bk. 11, pp. 337-338 images 498-499). The will was signed 3 April 1861 and proved 16 March 1863. He made bequests and acknowledged previous gifts to children Archibald A. Baldwin, John R. Baldwin, Charles J. Baldwin, Susan E. Baldwin, Agness H. Wooding, Elizabeth Boatright, and Judith P. Penick. A bequest was also made to granddaughter Mary A. Baldwin. Grandson John H. Boatwright was appointed executor.

Marriage bonds have been found for some of the children: Agness to Alfred Woodin on 7 November 1825, Elizabeth to Edwin Boatright on 8 July 1826, Susan E. Baldwin to Samuel B. Baldwin [son of John and nephew of Charles] on 15 October 1827 (married 25 October), and Judith P. “daughter Ch^s” to John Watkins on 7 November 1836. Record of Judith’s apparent subsequent marriage to a Penick has not been found.

Henry Baldwin (of John of Thomas) first appears on the 1798 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax List (1st Bk., p. 3 image 494), placing his birth by 1777. He is the head of a household. He was assessed for himself and one horse. He continues to appear annually with growth in his property. For example, he is taxed for 3 horses starting in 1800 (2nd Bk., p. 2 image 558) and in 1804 is taxed for 5 horses and two slaves (1st list, p. 2 image 650). In 1805 he is taxed only for 5 slaves—no horses or white tithables—suggesting that he was not residing in the county but continued to own property there (1st List, p. 2 image 663). He is back in the county in 1806 and 1807 (1st List, p. 3 image 687; 1st List p.2 image 726). Henry and wife Elizabeth sold 148 acres of land on the south side of the Buffalo River to Richard L. Shackelton on 19 August 1807 (Deed Bk. 14, pp. 132-133). A chancery suite filed against Henry by Benjamin Hopkins establishes that he had moved to Georgia (Prince Edward Chancery 1811-14, image 2). The suit also establishes that Henry’s wife was Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of Benjamin and that Benjamin gave Elizabeth a slave who was the subject of the dispute before his marriage (image 4). Testimony establishes that the deed of gift was recorded in Buckingham County, but records of that county were destroyed in a courthouse fire in 1869. No record of Henry is found in Georgia on the 1810 or 1820 census.

Sussanna (of John of Thomas) married John Hardyman of Buckingham County, Virginia. The surname is also rendered as “Hardman” and “Hardeman” in records. The Prince Edward County bond is dated 4 April 1799 and identifies Susanna as the spinster daughter of John Baldwin. John Baldwin was a co-signer of the bond.

John Hardman was a pensioned for his Revolutionary service (S2606). John was born in Buckingham County in 1757. He first enlisted under Capt. Morgan, Col. Benjamin Belew in Buckingham County. They marched through North and South Carolina suppressing Tories. The company was engaged in several skirmishes. He was drafted for a second tour of duty under Capt. William Jones. The company was in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse where Jones was killed. Daniel Landers assumed command after the battle. Hardman was finally commanded by Capt. [John] Mosely and marched to the Siege of York. David Patterson, who also served in that company, testified on behalf of the widow of Orderly Sgt. Arthur Mosely that the company was one of four from Buckingham called into service for the siege. After the surrender the married men were discharged and the single men took prisoners to Winchester.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ A John Hardeman is in Buckingham County providing £37 for unspecified services or supplies and grass beef values at £2.14.2 specie (Court Booklet, pp. 2, 47). He is also on the 1782 Land Tax list charged with 187 acres, the 1783 Personal Property Tax list. DAR credits the public service claims to John Hardeman, Sr., who died in Buckingham County about 1823 or 1824 rather than the soldier. I believe this to be correct. The soldier stated that

More information about the role of Jones' Company at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse can be learned from other pensioners.⁴⁶ Richard Daniel (S8293) of Campbell County stated that the company was part of the Rifle Regiment commanded by Col. Charles Lynch and said the regiment was raised in haste to meet the pressing emergency. Daniel reported that Capt. Jones was killed in the battle⁴⁷ and that Daniel himself was shot, cutting the main sinew in the thigh. Most Virginia militia were in the second line behind the North Carolina Militia. However, the flanks of the North Carolinians were anchored by Lynch's Rifle Regiment and the Delaware Continentals under Maj. Robert Kirkwood on the right and Col. William Campbell's Virginia Rifle Regiment and Lt. Col. Henry Lee's Legion Infantry on the left. The North Carolina militia in the center of the first line broke, but the flanks held and took the British under enfilade fire as they advanced. This forced the British to change their front on their own flanks. The 33rd Regiment under Lt. Col. James Webster forced the right flank under Lynch and Kirkwood to give ground. They fell back to the right flank of the third line. The first Maryland Regiment in the third line stopped the British advance. Its counterattack was halted only when Cornwallis ordered his artillery to open fire hitting not only the Marylanders, but his own retreating troops.

A John Hardman appears on the 1782 and 1783 Buckingham County Personal Property Tax lists (image 16; p. 36 image 52). Some researchers have identified the father of John Hardman to be of the same name, although sources have not been found. If this is correct the tax list entries may refer to the older man. Finding evidence to substantiate this is a major challenge because the Buckingham County courthouse burned in 1869, destroying essentially all country records. (The tax lists are state records.)

The 1820 Buckingham census shows John Hardeman aged over 45 and the eldest female aged 26 to 44, with three boys and five girls in the household (p. 113). All children were under 16, born after the 1799 marriage. John moved to Sumner County, Tennessee and then to adjacent Robertson County. The 1830 Sumner census shows John aged 70 to 80 with the eldest female in the household aged 50 to 60 (p. 213). One male 15 to 20 and one female 20 to 30, one 15 to 20, and one 10 to 15 were also in the household. John was in Robertson County by 1840 aged 70-80 (p. 165). Susanna was evidently deceased, for the eldest female in John's household in 20 to 30 (p. 165). A male 30 to 40 was also in the household. John signed two deeds of gift for love and affection in Robertson County. One was to his daughter Harriet Hardeman on 17 May 1847, conveying his right to property due him from the estate of his brother Littleberry Hardemen, decd., of Buckingham County, Virginia (Bk. 5, p. 341-342). The other was to his son on 28 October 1848, Samuel, in exchange for Samuel caring for him in his declining years (Bk. 6, p. 2). The 1850 Robertson County census shows that Harriet, aged 24 and born in Virginia, was

he left his discharge papers with his father when he left Buckingham County. Only one Hardeman is found on the 1782 Land Tax list or the 1783 Personal Property tax list (p. 36 image 52): John. I suspect this was the father of the soldier and the soldier was living with his father at the time.

⁴⁶ The account of the battle that follows is largely drawn from Greene, Francis Vinton: *General Greene* (1893), pp. 217-223 and Reid, Courtland T.: *Guilford Courthouse National Military Park* (1959), pp. 12-23.

⁴⁷ Nathaniel Harris (S37971), a soldier in Jones' company, testified that from Lynch's Regiment Capt. [David] Beard, [Thomas] Helm, and [Jacob] Moon were also killed.

living in John's household (p.106 right). John was 88 and born in Virginia. On the same page Samuel is listed, aged 31 and born in Virginia. A G.W. Hardeman, aged 60 and born in Virginia, is also listed on the 1850 Robertson County census (p. 192 right). He was born about 9 years before the marriage of John to Susanna and would not have been a child of their marriage. John died on 26 March 1852 according to the *Revolutionary War Payment Ledger, 1849-1864* for the Nashville Agency (p. 334).

Martha "Patsey" Baldwin (of John of Thomas) was named as a daughter in her father's will with her nickname and maiden name. A bond for the marriage of William Rains to Patsey Baldwin, spinster daughter of John Baldwin, decd., was posted on 31 August 1801. Henry Baldwin, son and an executor of John Baldwin's estate, co-signed the bond with William Rains. The family removed to Franklin County, Tennessee. Censuses give William's age as over 45 in 1820 (p. 25), and as 40 to 50 in 1830 (p. 55). The two records are inconsistent but it seems likely he was born between 1775 and 1780.

William M. Raines died testate in Franklin County (Will Bk 1827-1847, pp. 139-141). He signed his will on 3 May 1835 and it was proved on 24 August. He left a life estate to his widow, Martha. He made bequest to children Betsy, Sarah, Mary, Martha, Ann, Mariah, Henry, Rolla, and Charles. Henry Raines was one of the executors. A biographical sketch of one of the daughters, Martha, gives an account of the family which establishes that the widow Martha "Patsy" was indeed a Baldwin and points to where some of the children of William and Martha subsequently moved:

Mrs. Martha J. Walker is a native of Winchester, Tenn., born on the 6th of January, 1822, and is a daughter of Capt. William M. and Martha (Baldwin) Raines. The former was a Virginian, born near Richmond, and was a merchant by occupation. At an early day he left his native state and went to Georgia, and during the Creek War acted as captain under Gen. Jackson. After the close of the War of 1812 he moved to Winchester, Tenn., being one of the pioneers of that place. Here he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and followed the occupation of merchant tailor for many years. While in Virginia he was married to Miss Baldwin, by whom he had seven children, only four of whom are now alive: Dr. C. B. (of Mineral Wells, Tex.), Col. Henry A. Raines (deceased), Marth (Mrs. Walker), Mrs. M.B. Ake (of Las Cruces, N. Mex.) and Mrs. A.M. Ward (of Little Rock, Ark). R.P. was an eminent lawyer in Trenton, Tenn., and is now deceased. Mrs. Martha Walker came to Arkansas in 1838, and has been prominently connected with the schools of Sebastian County ever since. She has been married twice, her first husband being Dr. C.B. Ake and in 1854 she was married to Calvin Walker, was killed during the late war, while at home. She has one living child, Mollie, who is the wife of Edward Pennington, editor and proprietor of the *Deming Head Light*, of Deming, N. Mex. One of Mrs. Walker's grandchildren is living with her.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas* (1889), p. 1373.

Martha Raines is listed as 66 and born in Virginia on the 1850 Franklin County census (p. 7 left). She was in the household of John and Sarah Niblow and listed adjacent to the household of Henry Rains.

Children of Caleb Baldwin (of Thomas), 1735-36 – 1807-08.

The children of Caleb Baldwin by his first wife, Sarah, will be discussed first. These children are not named in his will, but he leaves each child of his prior marriage one shilling. Almost certainly more remain to be identified. Children of his second wife, Mary, will be discussed in the order in which they are named in the will. Mary and many of her children are found in Appomattox County in 1850 clustered together on pages 201 right and 202. Appomattox formed in 1845 from Charlotte, where Caleb died, Prince Edward, Campbell, and Buckingham counties.

John Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is identified by circumstantial evidence. The first Charlotte County Personal Property Tax lists are divided into sub-lists that are alphabetical by the first letter of the surname. Starting in 1787 they are divided into two books based on area. Caleb Baldwin is consistently found in Book B, Jacob Morton's District in 1787. Sons of Thomas Baldwin, of no known relationship to Caleb and the other Baldwins connected with Prince Edward County, are consistently found in Book A, Thomas Spencer, Jr.'s District in 1787. Thomas Baldwin signed his Charlotte County will on 1 May 1777 and it was proved 2 June 1783 (Will Bk. 1, p. 334). He named children James, Fransena Cox (wife of John), William, Joseph, Mary, Wood, and Richard. John Baldwin first appears on the 1787 Bk. B tax list (p. 9 image 66), on which Caleb also appears (p. 8 image 66). He and Caleb are listed adjacent to one another in 1788 Bk. B (p. 23 image 92) and are in Book B in 1799 (p. 2 image 95). John then vanishes from Charlotte County Personal Property Tax Lists.

John Baldwin posted bond in Charlotte County to marry Elizabeth St. John on 17 September 1789. Elizabeth's mother was identified as Elizabeth St. John on the bond, an indication the her husband was deceased. Abraham St. John was the surety. In 1787 and 1790 a James St. John appears on the Charlotte County Personal Property Tax lists (pp. 11 image 128, p. 12 image 220) and in 1788 and 1789 Major St. John is listed (pp. 11 image 160, 11 image 194). The St. Johns were in Bk. B in the same district in which Caleb and John appeared.

Tisshe Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is known through the Prince Edward County consent of Caleb Baldwin dated 8 March 1785 for his daughter to marry Charles Zachary. The consent was witnessed by Temple Davis and John Baldwin. Zachary posted bond for the marriage on the same day, with Thomas Baldwin surety. All three names on the consent appear to be in the same hand. Caleb was on the Charlotte County 1785 Personal Property Tax list, so one would expect to find the marriage bond in that county. Witness Temple Davis also resided in Charlotte. Caleb (of Thomas of Thomas) was born about 1762 or 1763 based on his first appearance on the 1784 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax List, making him far too young to father a child married in 1785.

Charles Zachary has not been found in public records prior to 1786. He appears as head of a household on the Prince Edward County Personal Property Tax List that year (p. 17 image 92). He was named as a son by Bartholomew Zachary in his Prince Edward will signed on 9 February 1786 and proved on 16 October 1786 that year (Will Bk 2, p. 38 image 30). Charles received his share of the estate, recorded 17 September 1787 (Will Bk. 2, pp. 79-80 images 50-51). 1787 is the last year Charles Zachary is found on Prince Edward County tax lists (p. 17 image 216). He appears on the Fayette County, Kentucky Personal Property Tax lists for 1788 (2nd List, p. 13 image 107) and 1789 (List 4, p. 8 image 169). By 1809 he was in Rutherford County, Tennessee, where he and Joshua Zachary are on the tax list that year (pp. 38, 36). On 23 May 1809 a license was issued in Rutherford County for Caleb Zachary to marry Mary Zachary, with Joshua Zachary the surety. Charles Zachary is found on the 1820 Perry County, Tennessee census, aged over 45 (p. 274) and in 1830 aged 60-70 (p. 245).⁴⁹ He is not found in the United States on the 1840 census. Perry County suffered a courthouse fire in 1883 that destroyed many records.

Caleb B. Zachary and Bartlett Zachary both patented federal land in Johnson County, Arkansas in 1839 (General Land Office Patents 1382, 2328, 2327). One of the patents reveals the full name of Caleb was Caleb Baldwin Zachary. This and the continued use of “Baldwin” as a middle name in this family provides indicates that this is indeed a branch of the family descending from Caleb Baldwin, father-in-law of Charles Zachary.

Esther Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas), is named as a daughter of Caleb Baldwin on the Charlotte County bond for her marriage to Cain Jennings posted on 18 January 1791. The bride and groom were residents of Charlotte County. Temple Davis was the surety for this marriage. Cain Jennings has not been found on Charlotte County tax lists around the time of the marriage and is not named in wills of Jennings men who died in Charlotte the between 1790 and 1810. However, Robert Jennings of Prince Edward County named Cain Jennings as one on his sons in his will, signed 1 October 1794 (Will Bk. 2, p. 237-238 images 129-130) and proved on 20 October 1794 (Order Bk. 11, p. 186 image 109). Evidence shows that “Cain” was a nickname for “Elkanah,” a name spelled many different ways.

Elkanah Jennings is listed on the 1782 and 1783 Prince Edward Tax Lists (p. 9 image 113; p. 9 image 129), but this man is likely an uncle of the husband of Esther. Starting in 1795 he is listed as an exempt on Prince Edward Personal Property Tax Lists (Bk. 2, p. 12 image 422). This Elcana signed his will on 27 March 1804 and it was proved in Prince Edward County on 15 October 1804 (Will Bk. 3, pp. 372-373). Two grandchildren were included in the bequests.

The younger Elkanah Jennings moved to Kentucky after the death of his father. On 11 March 1796 Elkannah Ginnings purchased 150 acres in Harrison County, Kentucky from James and Jane Trabue of Charlotte County, Virginia (Bk. P. 143 image 77). Cain Jennings appears on the 1797 Harrison County, Kentucky tax list with 150 acres of land (p. 12 image 81). The following

⁴⁹ No Charles Zachary is found in the United States on the 1790, 1800, or 1810 federal census. This is not surprising, given the extensive destruction of census records for those years for Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

year he is listed as Elkanah Jinnons (p. 16 image 118) and either Cain or Elkanah is used on subsequent Harrison County lists prior to 1830. It is evident that Cain was a nickname and there was only one man who moved to Kentucky. This was not the man who was on Prince Edward lists through 1803 and died in 1804. The 1799 tax list identifies his land as on Mill Creek (p. 15 image 154). He is on the 1820 census of Harrison County, with both he and the eldest female aged over 45 (p. 160). He purchased 50 additional acres from the heirs of James Trabue, all of Bourbon County, Kentucky (Deed Bk. 9, pp. 222-223 i115). He is found in 1829 on the Harrison tax list. (p. 31 image 35) and is on the 1830 Harrison County census, with he and the eldest female aged 60-70 (p. 146).

“Elcanah” Jennings and Elizabeth Shropshire signed a prenuptial agreement on 31 December 1832 (Harrison Deed 13, p. 223 image 114), indicating that Tisshee was deceased. The “c” that was often used in his middle name sometimes appears as an “e,” giving the appearance that the name is “Eleanor.” They agreed that their estates, real and personal, would remain separate. The same date a bond for their marriage was posted in Harrison County. On subsequent Personal Property Tax lists they are found adjacent to one another, but strangely Elkanah is not listed with land. On 16 September 1836 Elkanha sold about 271 acres on Mill Creek to David Dickson (Deed Bk. 16, pp. 28-29 images 19-20). Elkanah personally acknowledged the deed on 13 April 1837. He is last found on the 1838 list (p. 17 image 464).

Temple Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is named in the will of Caleb. Further record of him has not been found. He should not be confused with his nephew Temple Balwin, son of Caleb of Caleb of Thomas. The younger man’s death certificate states that he died on 7 April 1916 in Cumberland County, Virginia at age 75, and that his father was Caleb Baldiwn and his mother was a Davis.

Robert or Robin Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is named “Robin” in his father’s will but is usually listed as Robert on subsequent records. The bond for the marriage of Robert Baldwin to Lucy Davis was posted in Charlotte County on 3 June 1822. In 1840 he is listed on the Charlotte County census immediately below his mother Mary and brother Caleb (p. 143). The 1850 Appomattox County census shows that he was 54 and born in Virginia (born about 1796) (p. 201 right) and 64 in 1860 (201 right) and 73 in 1870 (p. 54 right). Lucy, the eldest female in the household in 1850 and 1860 (born about 1805) is absent from the 1870 census. The 1859 Appomattox Land Tax lists the Robert Baldwin with land a note “From Caleb Baldwin Estate” (p. 2 image 378). In 1880 Robert is listed in the household of his son, Caleb L. Baldwin, in Appomattox County (p. 40D).

The following children are in the household in 1850 or 1860 with approximate years of birth calculated from their ages: Mary W. (1824), Peggy D. (1828), Martha J (1830), and Lucy MMB (1835).

Samuel Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is named in his father’s will. Two men of the name and about the same age appear on the 1850 Appomattox census. Samuel, son of Caleb of Thomas,

should not be confused with Samuel B. Baldwin. Samuel B. was aged 45 and born in Virginia on the 1850 census of Appomattox (p. 204 right). The eldest female in the household was Martha F., aged 30. He reported the death of Caleb Baldwin, son of Caleb and Mary (Virginia Register of Deaths, Appomattox County, p. 149 image 589). He identified his relationship as “Friend,” not “Son.” As noted above, Samuel B. Baldwin was named (without his middle initial) in the will of John “Little John” of John of Thomas (Bk. 4, pp. 1-2 images 10-11). The 1854 Land Tax list of Appomattox County included an assessment of Samuel B. Baldwin with the comment that it included the interest of James W. Lee & wife in the lands on which Little John Baldwin lived and died and the interest of AB Baker & Lydia” (p. 4 image 150).

Samuel Baldwin of Caleb of Thomas was aged 47 and born in Virginia on the 1850 Appomattox County census (201 right). He is on the same page with Robert and Caleb Baldwin, and the page before Mary, widow of Caleb of Thomas. The eldest female in the household is Sarah Baldwin, aged 36. Charlotte County marriage records include a bond posted for the marriage of Samuel Baldwin to Sally Thackston on 22 August 1834, with R.C. Thackston the surety. Children are in the household on census and their approximate years of birth based on age were James (1836), William (1838), Samuel (1840), David (1842), Thomas (1844), Martha S. (1845), and Matthew W. (1849). The 1859 Appomattox Land Tax lists in succession the Samuel Baldwin Est, Caleb Baldwin Jr Est, and Robert Baldwin each with a note “From Caleb Baldwin Estate” (p. 2 image 378).⁵⁰

Caleb Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) was 45 years old and born in Virginia, according to the 1850 Appomattox census (p. 201 right – 202 left). He is listed on the same page with Robert Baldwin and Samuel Baldwin and his mother, Mary, is immediately below his household. Susan Baldwin, aged 39 and born in Virginia, is the eldest female in the household. Caleb posted a bond to marry Susan Davis, daughter of Temple Davis, on 26 April 1830 in Charlotte County, Virginia. The 1859 Appomattox Land Tax records list Caleb Baldwin, Jr. with land and a note “From Caleb Baldwin Estate” (p. 2 i378). Mary had died and her life estate was being allocated among the heirs. Children the household during censuses, with approximate years of birth calculated from ages, were William H. (1831), Catherine W. (1832), John (1836), Maryann (1838), Temple (1840), Hoyle C. (1842), Mary (1835), Caleb (1846), Frances (1848), and Doctor (1842). Caleb himself died of pneumonia in Appomattox County on 23 January 1859 at age 54, according to the Virginia Register of Deaths for Appomattox County (p. 152 image 586). His birthplace was given as Charlotte County and parents as Caleb and Mary Baldwin. Robert Baldwin, brother, was listed as the informant.

Judith “Judy” Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is named in the will of Caleb. Reuben Fore posted bond in Charlotte County on 20 August 1827 to marry Judith Baldwin. Robert Baldwin, shown above to be a son of Caleb, was the surety. The 1860 Prince Edward Census lists Judith Fore (70), Mary Childress (30), Saml (9), Susan (3), and Charles R. Fore (23) (p. 98). The 1870 Prince Edward census lists her as aged 74 and born in Virginia (p. 153). The household also

⁵⁰ The given names are partly hidden by tight binding. A comparison with the 1860 Land Tax List which lists the three in the same order without the note removes any doubt about the hidden portion of the names (p. 2 image 546).

included Mary A. Myers (40), Frank Childress (15), Judith F.S. Childress (14), Henrietta Childress (8), and Mary B. Childress (6).

Tracking Mary A. leads to further evidence that Judith Fore on these census records was a daughter of Caleb Baldwin. Among the 1852 Prince Edward marriage bonds is a request signed by Mary A. Fore and Reuben Fore (her father) for a license to marry John Childress. The date was 29 September 1852. John A. Meier and Mary A. Childress, widow, married in Prince Edward County on 3 October 1866. The license states that she was born in Charlotte to John and Judith Fore. Mary A. Meyer's death certificate states died on 17 May 1919 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. She was born on 9 June 1831 in Virginia and her parents Rubin Fore and Judith Baldwin, both born in Virginia. Caleb Baldwin of Farmville was the informant.

Betsy Baldwin (of Caleb of Thomas) is named in the will of Caleb. Some researchers have identified Betsy and Elizabeth Baldwin, wife of Doctor Baldwin. The Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850 at ancestry.com include the marriage of ---[Dr.] Davis to Elizabeth A. Baldwin in Charlotte County on 29 November 1832. "Doctor" was a given name used in the Davis family in Charlotte and Appomattox counties for several generations. The marriage is not found in either Charlotte County Marriage Register 1 (1782-1853) or the Charlotte County Clerk's Abstracts of Marriage Bonds, 1765-1850. I have not had the opportunity to examine the original marriage bonds. More serious is the approximate birth year of Elizabeth. Census records of Appomattox County give her age from 1850-1880 as 30, 40, 51, and 60 (pp. 206 right, 521, 11 right, 228 right). This places her birth more than a dozen years after the death of Caleb Baldwin and her marriage and approximately age 12. At this point Betsy has not been located.

Children of James Baldwin.

John (of James, unknown) Baldwin is known to have had a son named "John" from the 1804 Personal Property Tax List for Prince Edward (2nd List, p. 25 image 651). He is designated "son of James." James is listed in the same tax book (district) as levy free (pp. 24 & 25, image 651). In 1806 James "L[evy]free", John, and Pleasant are listed adjacent to one another on the Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list (p. 3 image 710).

John Baldwin was evidently an adult and in Prince Edward County long before he appears on tax lists. The Prince Edward County marriage bond for John Baldwin to marry Sally Davison is dated 15 September 1791 and was co-signed by George Davison/Davidson.⁵¹ On 20 May 1799 he testified in the chancery suit brought by John Brackett against the estate of Jesse Owen (1799-018 image 38).

Sally Davison, John's bride, is identified on the marriage bond as the daughter of Joshua Davison, decd. Sarah "Sally" Davison signed her consent for the marriage on 18 October 1791, with Salley Davison signing as well. John's mother-in-law Sally Davison signed her will on 21 July 1808 and it was proved on 15 May 1809 in Prince Edward County (Will Bk. 4, pp. 151-152

⁵¹ Both the Davison and Davidson spelling are found, sometimes within the same record. That is the case with George Davison/Davison in the marriage bond.

images 84-85). Sally made bequests to her children Ann Frazier, Sally Baldwin, Filby Brackett, Joshua Davidson, Mary Bracket Jackson, George Davidson, Betsy Broadway's heirs, and Bracket Davidson's heirs. She stipulated that the executors were to address the issue of property in the hands of Sally Baldwin and that John Baldwin had no right to use or dispose of it. She also made a bequest to her grandson, Pleasant Baldwin. Pleasant Baldwin Sen^r was one of the witnesses.⁵²

John Baldwin and wife Sarah filed a chancery suit in Prince Edward County against the heirs of John Bracket over land left by Joshua Davidson, Sr. (1826-008, image 123). A summons in the case is dated 19 July 1810 and John Baldwin gave one notice that depositions would be taken dated 24 August 1812 (image 59). The case continued long after John's death. Joshua Davidson purchased 200 acres of land on the Sandy River from John Owen on 6 January 1755 (image 125). Joshua died intestate in 1778 or 1779. John and Sally Baldwin testified on 9 September 1816 that they moved onto the land at the request of Sarah Davidson [widow of the elder Joshua] and have lived there ever since (image 105). Under the belief that they owned an interest in the land, they sold that interest. The defendants claimed that John Davidson, son of Joshua, was the eldest son and the heir at law, but was killed by Indians in South Carolina about in November or December 1779 (images 7, 12). That left Joshua Davidson (the younger) as the eldest son and the heir at law. He sold the land to John Bracket (dec.) and the land was property of his heirs. John Redd testified that he asked Joshua Davidson (the younger) why he has sold the land [to John Bracket] because it did not belong to him (image 107). Redd said, "...he had done no such thing..." that "...he never had sold to Brackett any other right than his own..." and Bracket knew as well as he that he, Joshua, was not the heir at law (image 107). Joshua Davidson testified on 8 September 1816 that he only intended to convey his share of the land (image 103). The defendants prevailed (Order Bk. 21, p. 271).⁵³ The defendants prevailed the suit and commissioners were appointed to sell the land. On 18 March 1833 the commissioners to sell one moiety of the land asked the court for guidance about those named in the decree who were out of state and had not requested their share (image 121). A subsequent case (1839-025) seems to be a continuation of the previous one. It concerned those entitled to a share of the proceeds from the sale but were not residents of Virginia. This did not involve John (who was deceased) or his wife Sally, although they are still listed as the plaintiffs.

John Baldwin died testate, signing his will in Prince Edward County on 18 February (Will Bk. 5, p. 171 image 372). It was proved 16 June 1817. John provided for his wife but did not name her. He made bequests to his children, Caroline Akin, James, Allen, William, Washington, and Matilda Ann. Pleasant Baldwin, named as a grandson by Sarah Davison, was not mentioned and evidently deceased. Simon Walton was named executor.

⁵² Pleasant Baldwin was 83 years old and born in Virginia, according to the 1860 Prince Edward census (p. 931 left-932 left). His birth about 1777 was about 14 years before John married Anny Simpson. He was the right age to be the brother of John, and the naming pattern suggests a close relationship.

⁵³ Primogeniture was not abolished in Virginia until October 1785.

This John Baldwin was not the son of Thomas of Thomas. That man stated in his pension application that the family Bible was taken on South Carolina by his brother-in-law, Matthew Clark. Thomas of Thomas gave his consent for Abigail Baldwin to marry Matthew Clark and used Abigail's married name in his will. He also was not the son of John of Thomas. That John Baldwin's marriage bond was signed by John of Thomas as John Baldwin, Sr., the eldest Baldwin in Prince Edward County by a generation at the time. Charles Baldwin, son of John of Thomas, was the executor of that John's will and was surety of two of that John's daughters when they wed. This John Baldwin, explicitly identified on the 1804 tax list as son of James, is the only remaining John Baldwin of his generation in Prince Edward County and reinforced by his proximity to James and Pleasant.

Pleasant "Hatter" Baldwin (of James of unknown) is tentatively identified as a child of James through indirect evidence. As noted above, James, John, and Pleasant are listed adjacent to one another on the 1806 Prince Edward County tax list. He is a contemporary of John Baldwin of James of unknown. Pleasant appears on the 1806 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list in proximity to James (Bk. B, p. 31 image 710). Like John of James who married a daughter of Sally Davison, Pleasant was associated with her as well, witnessing her will. Pleasant is listed on the 1810 census of Prince Edward County (p. 558). He and the eldest female are aged 25 to 45.

Pleasant Baldwin Sr. and Jr. both appear on the 1809 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list (p. 25 image22). Each man was taxed for one white male and one horse. In 1810 one Pleasant Baldwin was taxed for one white male and one horse (p. 24 image 45) and a second Pleasant Baldwin "Hatter" was taxed for one white male and no animals (p. 25 image 45). The 1810 census of Prince Edward County lists one Pleasant Baldwin (p.558). He and the eldest female were 26 to 44 (p. 558). Three females under 10 were in the household. Through 1860 only one Pleasant Baldwin is found in Prince Edward or an adjacent county. In 1820 the family listed on the Prince Edward County census with Pleasant aged 26-44 and the eldest female over 45 (p. 148). In 1830 Pleasant is in Buckingham County, aged 50-60. The eldest female is 30-40, indicating that his wife of 1810 and 1820 had died. The 1919 death certificate of Thomas Baldwin of Appomattox County gives his date of birth as 10 March 1835 to Hatter Baldwin and Lucy Price. Buckingham County records were destroyed in a courthouse fire in 1869. In 1840 the family is back in Prince Edward, with Pleasant aged 50-60 and the eldest female 40-50 (p. 294). In 1850 Pleasant Baldwin is listed on Prince Edward County census, aged 65 and born in Lunenburg County (p. 10 left). The census listed his occupation as a hatter. Children in the household were Catherine A (19), Martha J. (18), Charles P (16), Thomas (15), Judith P. (11), Frederick (10), and Ebenezer (7). The four eldest children were born in Buckingham County, consistent with the 1830 census. In 1860 he is aged 83, born in Virginia, and with no occupation listed (pp. 931-932). No death record has been found for Pleasant.

The birthplace of Pleasant Baldwin in Lunenburg County is puzzling. No Baldwins have been found in Lunenburg in the late 1760s or 1770s in deeds and none died testate. James Baldwin

could have moved to Lunenburg after 1774 and returned to Prince Edward before the 1782 Personal Property Tax was assessed, but there is no other evidence that he did.

A research report prepared by Ancestry Pro Genealogists identifies more than one Baldwin with the name “Pleasant.”⁵⁴ That report states, “With two Pleasant Baldwins who were approximately the same age, extra time needed to be dedicated to ensure we did not confuse the two men, which appears to have been the case with several online, unsourced genealogies.”(p. 7) That report pursued Charles Pleasant Baldwin, who was not the Pleasant who was the son of James and may not have gone by “Pleasant.”

Lucy Ann Baldwin filed suit to divorce Charles P. Baldwin in 1854 (Prince Edward Chancery 1859-018). It appears this was not the same man as Pleasant Baldwin, but may well have been his son, Charles P. Baldwin, who was aged 16 on the 1850 census. Lucy Ann stated that she married Charles on or about 2 March 1854. Record of that marriage has not been found. She discovered that Charles P. Baldwin had been living with Nancy Ferguson, “a young coloured woman,” who said the marriage would not last six months. After the marriage her husband spent increasing time with Nancy Ferguson. Charles made violent threats against her and on one occasion he choked Lucy Ann. On 20 June 1854 Lucy left the Baldwin house to live with her parents. She said that she understood her husband to have moved to Kanawha, then Missouri, and then Kansas where he married again. On 1[?] August 1859 the Court decreed the marriage dissolved. This does not fit Pleasant Baldwin. First, in no document in the file does it name the defendant as Pleasant. Second, Pleasant Baldwin had a wife named Lucy in 1835, almost 20 years before the Charles P. Baldwin marriage and the eldest female in his household in 1850 was Lucy, four years before the marriage. Third, Charles P. and Lucy Ann were divorced in 1859, but the 1860 census shows Pleasant and Lucy in the same household. Fourth, Charles P. Baldwin apparently removed from Virginia before the divorce proceedings were complete.

Samuel Baldwin of Prince Edward County. One Samuel Baldwin of Prince Edward County has yet to be placed in the family. Samuel married Mary Griffin, who is identified as the daughter of William Griffin in the 1785 Prince Edward County marriage bond (day and month left blank). William Baldwin was the surety. Mary “Polly” Baldwin signed two powers of attorney in Pulaski County, Kentucky that establish her identity. The first was on 13 Dec 1813 when she and James Griffin of Pulaski Co., Ky “have this day appointed our Brother Spencer Griffin of the County of Nicholas...” their attorney to sell their share of land left to them by their father, William Griffin (Pulaski Deed 2, pp. 323-325). The second was on 1 March 1814 when she granted power of attorney to Claiborne Griffin to sell land left to her by James Griffin in Prince Edward County, Virginia (Prince Edward Deed 16, pp. 7-8).⁵⁵ Claiborne did sell the land on behalf of Polly on 30 April 1816 (Deed 6, pp. 33-34).

⁵⁴ https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/13186015/person/432165762075/media/b9c94704-c6ff-48ea-8128-8b094561fe4d?_phsrc=bqZ5704&_phstart=successSource

⁵⁵ James Griffin, first husband of Mary “Polly” Collicot who married second William Baldwin of Thomas of Thomas, died testate in Prince Edward County in 1777 (Will Bk. 1, p. 213-214). James left his widow a life estate with nephews Claiborne and Woodson Griffin receiving the balance of the estate upon her death. He stated that if

Mary “Polly” Baldwin is found as head of a household in Pulaski County, Kentucky in 1810, 1820, and 1830 (pp. 509, 44, 19, 308 left). In 1810 she was listed as 16 to 26, with two females under 10 in the household. Her age this year is in error. It is inconsistent with the 1820 and 1830 censuses as well as her 1785 marriage. In 1820 she was over 45 with a female 16 to 26 also in her household. In 1830 and in 1840 she was 50 to 60 and living alone. With a 1785 marriage, a year of birth of about 1770 is likely.

Men named “Samuel Baldwin” previously identified are eliminated as the husband of Mary “Polly” Griffin. Samuel of William of Thomas married Polly Womack (16 Sept 1797 bond) and on 19 September 1817 William Womack bequeathed his daughter Sally Baldwin slaves that were in her possession (Prince Edward Will Bk. 5, pp. 381-382). Samuel of Robert of William of Thomas was born after his father’s marriage on 8 September 1789. Samuel of John of Thomas was in Greene County, Georgia at the time of the 1810 census and died in that county in 1841. His first wife, Judith, died on 13 December 1832. Samuel of Caleb of Thomas was a son of Caleb’s second wife, according to Caleb’s will. Caleb’s second marriage was on 14 May 1794, placing Samuel’s birth well after the 1785 marriage of the unplaced Samuel. Samuel was 47 years old at the time of the 1850 Appomattox census.

Summary.

The use of the same given names in different branches of the Baldwin family of Prince Edward County, Virginia has presented genealogists with a major challenge in determining lineage. Fortunately, Thomas Baldwin, from whom most of the Prince Edward Baldwins descend, died testate. His four sons--Thomas, William, John, and Caleb--also died testate. Unfortunately Caleb did not name sons by his first wife in his will. A further complication is that a James Baldwin, who is not a son of Thomas, appears in Prince Edward shortly after its formation and died intestate. The next generation is far more difficult, with some leaving the county for Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Despite the challenges and limitations on the availability of records due to the covid pandemic, substantial progress has been made in determining the correct lineage of the grandchildren of Thomas (died 1767). All four of his sons, five of their sons and eight of their sons-in-law performed Revolutionary service, as did the James Baldwin who does not descend from Thomas. These eighteen men were:

Thomas Baldwin (of Thomas) ante 1727-ante 29 April 1801 P-107736 A005361; 1782 & 1783 Personal Property Tax List (1782 p. 3 image 107; 1783 p. 3 image 126); jury service to appraise estate (Prince Edward Will Bk. 1, pp. 264-265).

William Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) 27 Dec. 1750-post March 1833 P-107758 A005370; One tour of duty, 1st Regt. Minutemen and two tours of duty, Prince Edward

the two boys were to die, their legacy was to be divided among the remainder of the children of William Griffin. He further stated “...if my wife should marry and have an Heir or Heirs then my will and Desire is that my whole Estate excluding the Fifty Pounds above mentioned be Equally Divided Between her children and my nephew Claiborne....”

- County Militia (S16313); 1782 & 1783 Personal Property Tax lists (p. 3 image 107; p. 4 image 127).
- John Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas) 25 June 1758-24 April 1837; One tour of duty, 1st Regt. Minutemen and three tours of duty, Prince Edward County Militia (W1800);
- John Gosling ante 1762-ante 21 Jan. 1799, ux Hannah Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas); Charlotte County petition to require land acquired by deserters during the time of their desertion to be forfeited, 15 October 1779; 1783 Charlotte Personal Property Tax list (p. 3 image 27).
- Jesse Chapel ante 1761-April 1810, ux Martha Baldwin (of Thomas of Thomas); 1782 and 1783 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax list (p. 3, image 110; p.19 image 134).
- Matthew Clark 7 Feb 1763-2 June 1841 P-133930 A022560, ux Abigail Baldwin; Goochland County Militia (R2004).
- William Baldwin (of Thomas) ante 1727-ante 15 July 1799 P-107749 A005369; Personal Property Tax (1782 p. 2 image 107; 1783 p. 4 image 127); Prince Edward Petition for religious freedom, 11 October 1776; provided beef for Continental use (Court Booklet p. 4, image 120) and bacon for Gen. Lawson's Brigade (Court Booklet p. 41, image 139).
- Thomas Baldwin (of William of Thomas) by 1759 – post 1809; 4th Virginia Regt. 1776-1776, muster & pay rolls; (1782 p. 2 image 107; 1783 p. 4 image 127).
- Benjamin Baldwin (of William of Thomas) ante 1755-post 1796; Prince Edward Petition for religious freedom, 11 October 1776.
- William Baldwin (of William of Thomas) circa 1763-ante 10 September 1819; Prince Edward Petition for religious freedom, 11 October 1776.
- John Cook circa 1762-ante 29 Nov 1802 P-137972 A025381, ux Mary Baldwin (of William, Thomas); provided beef for Continental use & pork (Court Booklet p. 4, image 120; p. 28 image 132); Personal Property Tax (1782 p. 3 image 107; 1783 p. 5 image 127).
- Temple Davis unk.–ante 3 July 1820, ux Ann (of William of Thomas); Charlotte County Petition to form invalid companies of militia, 10 November 1780; 1783 Charlotte Personal Property Tax, (p. 21 image 36).
- William Price, Jr. ?- ante 11 July 1816 A093120, ux Sarah Baldwin (of William of Thomas); 1st lieutenant and captain, Prince Edward County Militia; 1782 & 1783 Personal Property Tax (p. 12 image 117; p. 14 image 132); provided beef and wheat for Continental use (Certificates & Court Booklet, p 23 image 129).
- John Baldwin (of Thomas) circa 1733-ante 16 December 1799; 782 & 1783 Personal Property Tax Lists (p. 2 image 107; p. 1 image; p. 3 image 126); 1782 Land Tax List (p. 2); Provided beef for Continental use (Court Booklet p. 4, image 120) and bacon (Court List image 146).
- Graves Harris P-175804 -1826, ux Elizabeth "Betsy" Baldwin (of John of Thomas); provided corn & fodder for artillery horses (Court Booklet p. 33, image 135); 1783 Personal Property Tax (p. 14 image 134).
- John Hardeman/Hardman/Hardyman 2 Dec 1759-26 March 1852, ux. Sussanna (of John, Thomas); Three tours of duty, Buckingham County Militia (S2606).
- Caleb Baldwin (of Thomas) circa 1736-ante 14 Nov 1807; 1782 & 1783 Charlotte Personal Property Tax Lists (p. 17 image 21; p. 21 image 36).

James Baldwin (parents unknown) ante 1737-living 1806; 1782 & 1783 Prince Edward Personal Property Tax lists (p. 2 image 107; p. 3 image 126).