

APPENDIX I

Possible British Origin of John Wooldridge*

This Appendix is new. It was not part of the book as published in 2002.

The use of the name “Midlothian” (the region in Scotland that includes Edinburgh) for Wooldridge properties in Virginia and Tennessee (see Appendix H) suggests that John Wooldridge, the immigrant to Virginia, might have come from near Edinburgh, Scotland. However, the name Wooldridge is English, not Scottish. John Wooldridge started in Virginia as an indentured servant of the Kennon family (see Chapter One), whose commercial connections were with London. Richard Kennon was a Virginia “factor” (representative) of the Paggen mercantile firm of London (see the section on William and Peter Paggen, below at page 1202).

These sparse clues do not suffice for definitive identification of the British origin of John Wooldridge. Geographically, they point back with equal plausibility to the Midlothian region of Scotland, and to London, England.

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Between 1911 and 1939, a zealous little band of indexers, members of the Society of Genealogists (SoG) in London, created over a million slips of paper abstracting data from old British records. SoG holds the original of “The Great Card Index,” and the LDS Library in Salt Lake City has a microfilm copy, or, to be precise, 604 reels of microfilm containing the alphabetized slips.¹

In the course of looking for the British origin of John Wooldridge, The Great Card Index was checked. One entry jumped out. Constantine Woolederige, son of George & Isbell Woolederige, was christened in St. Sepulchre Parish, London, August 30, 1674.

The uncommon given name “Constantine,”² as well as the parents’ names, George and Isobel Wooldridge, identified this family, residing in London in 1674, as part of a family that had been in Edinburgh (Midlothian), Scotland, since at least 1644. The dual connections, to Edinburgh (Midlothian) *and* to London, flagged the family as one to pursue. Furthermore, another line of inquiry – looking for a John Wooldridge born in or near 1678³ – found one born in London in 1678 who proved to be part of the Edinburgh - London group. The founder of the family in Virginia likely was someone in that group, and may have been the John Wooldridge born in London in 1678. Here is the story of his complex London and Midlothian connections. (To skip the story and see the family tree, go to page 1204.)

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The record of the only 17th century family of Wooldridges in the Lothians⁴ begins with Constantine Wooldridge, a joiner, who married Margaret Akininstall (or Arkininstall) in Edinburgh in 1644.⁵ A witness at the 1645 Edinburgh baptism of their eldest child, James Wooldridge, was Nicola Farrine, silk weaver.⁶

Farrine's name and trade (silk weaver) are both distinctive. His name and trade associate him with the Flemish and French artisans who, to escape religious persecution, streamed from the continent into Protestant Britain, especially London, beginning in the mid-16th century. The numerous immigrant thread twisters and silk thread workers, "an occupation not previously used by English people," employed about a thousand Englishmen.⁷ Farrine's distinctive trade⁸ makes it probable that he was the same Nicholas Farran of Wentworth Street, London, weaver, who married Anne Lewes, widow, of Spittlefields, London, in Tower Hamlets, St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex, in 1632, and as Nicholas Farran, silk weaver, presented a daughter (name obscure) for baptism in 1632/33 at St. John Hackney, Middlesex.⁹

While Constantine Wooldridge, joiner, has not been located in England or Scotland before his 1644 marriage in Edinburgh, the move of Constantine's associate Nicholas Farran from London to Edinburgh at some time between 1633 and 1645 raises the possibility that Constantine made a similar move.¹⁰

Returning to Nicholas Farran's home on Wentworth Street in London, we find, at the same time in the same parish and on the very same street, another man in the silk trades, Richard Wooldridge, silkthroster (silk-thrower). A silk-thrower converted skeins of raw silk into thread from which a silk weaver like Farran could weave silk fabric. Richard Wooldridge married Mary Swinnow or Sunnow there in 1631¹¹ and had a son James Wooldridge born 1634/35.¹²

One cannot posit the exact connection, but Constantine Wooldridge, joiner of Edinburgh, seems to be related to Richard Wooldridge, silkthroster of London.

Aside from the link suggested by Nicholas Farran's proximity to both, when Constantine's son George came to London (after 1669 and by 1672), he came to the same parish, St. Sepulchre, in which Richard's son James then (1671-72) resided. There were over 10,000 parishes in Britain -- well over 250 in London and Middlesex¹³ -- and both George and James moved around. Starting 400 miles apart, they could have alighted in the same parish at the same time by coincidence, but it is easier to believe that when George came to London, he chose to take up residence near a relative. Finally, Richard's son James in London had his own distinctive occupation: painter. George was a joiner (carpenter) like his father in Scotland, but after he moved to London, George had a son Constantine born in 1674 in St. Sepulchre parish who became a painter -- perhaps James was his inspiration.

(George may have had another son, Alexander, and Alexander also became a painter.¹⁴)

Richard Wooldridge of London and Constantine Wooldridge of Edinburgh each named a son James.¹⁵

The name John Wooldridge does not appear among Constantine Wooldridge's known children and grandchildren.¹⁶ It is possible that Constantine could have had a grandson named John Wooldridge (the North Leith parish birth records from December 1656 to October 1683 are lost, and the Carriden parish records are extant only from 1683), but there is no evidence of it. On the other hand, James Wooldridge, painter of London, son of Richard Wooldridge, silk-thrower, had a son John Wooldridge, born July 7, 1678, and christened at St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, London, July 21, 1678.¹⁷ There are London death records for most of James' other children and apparently for John's mother Katherine,¹⁸ but no other record of John. This John Wooldridge, with connections to both London and Midlothian, may be the Virginia immigrant.

James Wooldridge, Painter (1634/35 - ca. 1695)

Alone among the members of the Edinburgh-London family so far identified, James Wooldridge, father of the John Wooldridge born in St. Martin in the Fields in 1678, left substantial records beyond the occasional entry in a parish register. Apprenticeship records show James, "son of Richard Wooldridge. . . silk throwster," initially (1650) bound to Christopher Wall in the Merchant Taylors' Company.¹⁹ He did not stay, but instead as servant to Captain William Brewer completed an apprenticeship with the Painter-Stainers in 1660.²⁰

The famous diary of Samuel Pepys mentions Captain William Brewer. He did "divers painted works" for the Navy office buildings. In 1663 Pepys wrote that he went to see "some pictures of Brewer's, said to be of good hands, but I do not like them."²¹

James took on two apprentices of his own in 1671-72: John Redman, son of John, citizen [of London] and merchant tailor; and Walter Grimbaldston (Grimbaldstone) son of Robert of Thornton Bridge, Yorkshire, yeoman. Grimbaldston became successful, subsequently employed in his own right at least seven apprentices over the years,²² and seems to be better known than James. Grimbaldston's "Hermes House, Islington, London; View from the Garden with a Prospect of London" is reproduced in a 1991 edition of Daniel Defoe's classic, *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain*.²³

James Wooldridge, painter, is the same man as James Wooldridge, father of John Wooldridge born in July 1678. The birth record is for St. Martin in the Fields, and a May 15, 1678, deposition by James Wooldridge, "of Oxenden Streete in the

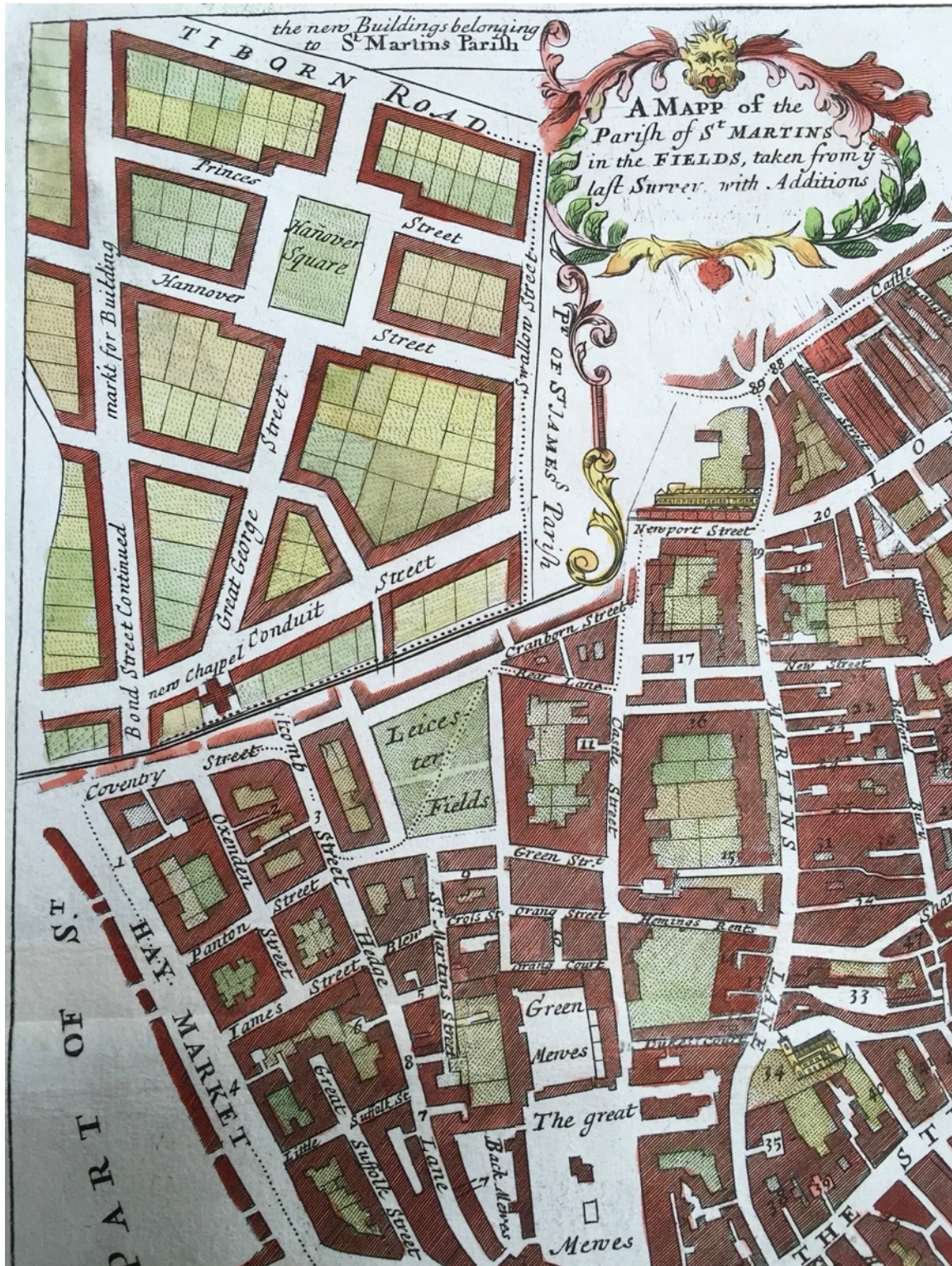
parish of St. Martins in the Fields, gent. . . . aged 40 years or thereabouts,” refers to the deponent’s painting work,²⁴ so identifies the James Wooldridge in that parish as the painter (and his signature on the deposition confirms it). Oxenden (now Oxendon) Street was a recently developed district in the West End of London.

James Wooldridge deposed that he had known the plaintiff in the case (Thomas Salisbury) “ever since the late great sickness in London,” that is, since the plague of 1665-66. James had agreed to make and gild a sign for the plaintiff for three pounds ten shillings. The dispute seemed to be over the value of the sign in a later transfer not involving James. James said that “the signe board and the workmanship thereof. . . were worth together the summe of fower pounds five shillings at least for that the signe board itself he believes did not cost less than fifteen shillings.”

In another law case,²⁵ James said he often had kept company with Robert Snead, and they might borrow from each other some little parcels of money for payment of a reckoning for drink, loans that were always repaid. Was there already a congenial pub on Oxendon Street?



Pub (modern) on Oxendon Street, London (compiler's photo)



Oxenden Street (at lower left, parallel to Hay Market) about 1695,²⁶ some years after John Wooldridge's birth there, as seen in a detail from Richard Blome's map in the 1720 J. Strype edition of Stow's Survey of London (detail from compiler's copy of map).

James became estranged from his wife Elizabeth. In 1680 he declared, "She, being wrought upon by ill persons hath several years since eloped from [me] and hath not nor doth cohabit with [me]." ²⁷ (Their last child was born in 1674.) Later, James traveled with another woman, "a woman," a litigant said, "who he pretended to be his relation and. . . who used to bee with him to give him assistance in grinding his colors and in the. . . furtherance of his painting work." ²⁸ While Elizabeth was still living, ²⁹ James and Katherine Wooldridge -- the record of their marriage, which was or would have been irregular, ³⁰ has not been found -- registered the birth of their son John Wooldridge in 1678. As far as the registers show, they had no other children. Katherine may have died in 1686, ³¹ when John was not yet eight, so John may have spent the latter part of his childhood in another household.

As a painter, James Wooldridge's craft entailed house painting (for example, a "pair of stairs") and tavern sign painting (as in the Salisbury case) as much as it did the creation of fine art. Sometimes his work was priced by the yard and valued by measuring. But he could also do a "landskip." ³² With colors and "oyle," he "used to draw pictures," to "adorn" and not just paint. ³³ More than once he had trouble getting paid and had to sue for the value of his work.



James Wooldridge, Bruce Castle (ca. 1686), courtesy Bruce Castle Museum (Haringey Culture, Libraries and Learning)

Two of his pictures are known to survive.³⁴ The first is a rendering of Bruce Castle in London, which is on display there.³⁵

The artist's signature does not appear, or, at least, does not survive, on the Bruce Castle painting, but the image was engraved in 1794 for a book about London. That illustration is captioned "Wolridge pinx't [painted] 1686." A written account by the "late Lord Colerane" (Henry Hare, 2nd Lord Coleraine, 1635-1708), a noted historian, owner of Bruce Castle, and probably the person who commissioned the original painting, is cited for the information.³⁶



1794 engraving of James Wooldridge's 1686 painting of Bruce Castle (note credit and date at bottom left). Included in the book Antiquities of London (reproduced from the compiler's copy of the book).

The Mirror

OF

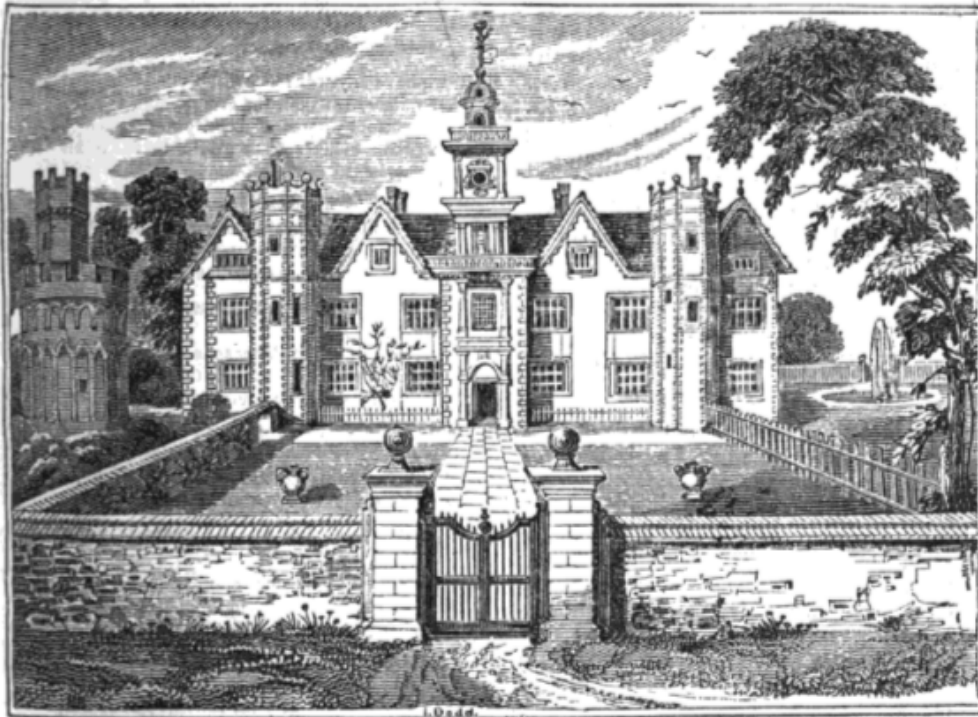
LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION.

No. 350.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1829.

[PRICE 2d.

Bruce Castle, Tottenham.



*The 1794 engraving as copied in an 1829 magazine article
(Google Books, crediting the University of California)*

The most impressive surviving work of James Wooldridge is a portrayal of Virginia Indians based on the earlier engravings of Theodore de Bry.³⁷ While the work is undated, the signature on it is closer to a signature dated 1694 than to another dated 1678. A novelist could imagine James' young son John looking on in fascination as James limned out these exotic inhabitants of far-away "Virginia."

Facing page: James Wooldridge, Indians of Virginia (Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, Bentonville, Arkansas, 2006.10. Photography by Dwight Primiano)



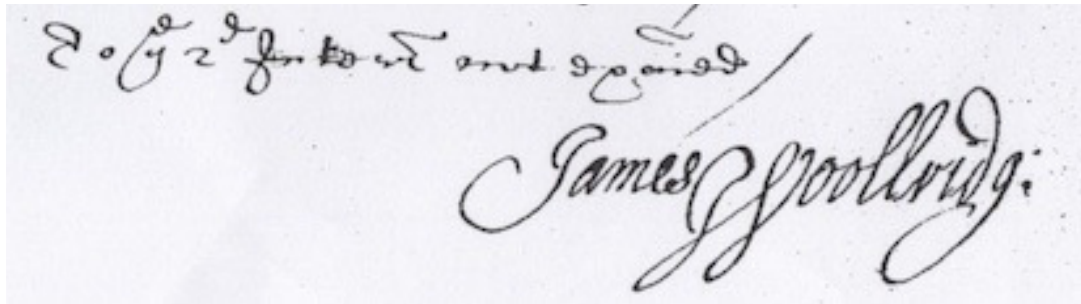
Indians of Virginia incorporates elements from several of the de Bry plates. Two are illustrated below, from a gorgeous copy of the 1590 volume (formerly the compiler's and now owned by Colonial Williamsburg).



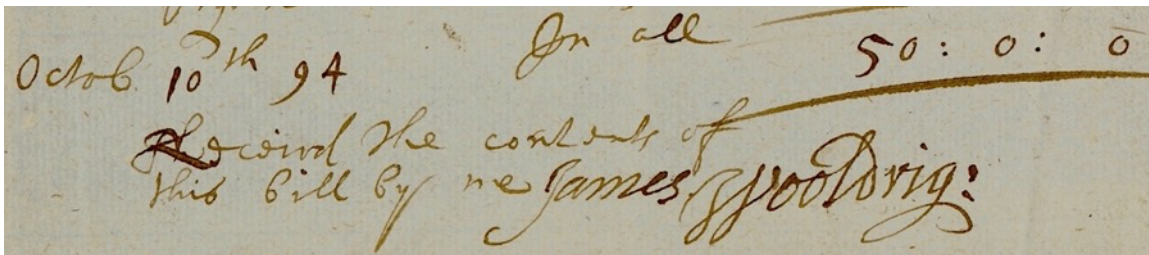
*Theodore de Bry engravings, drawn from by James Wooldridge for his *Indians of Virginia**



**James Wooldridge, *Indians of Virginia*, detail showing signature
(Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art, Bentonville, Arkansas, 2006.10.
Photography by Dwight Primiano)**



**James Wooldridge, 1678 deposition, detail showing signature
(reproduced with permission of British National Archives, Kew, England)**



**James Wooldridge, 1694 receipt, detail showing signature (reproduced with permission
of Canterbury Cathedral archives, CCA-DDc-Fabric/8/16)**

Enlargement of the signature (J: Wooldrig:) on the left end of the canoe on James' Virginia Indian painting shows parallels to the signature (James Woollridg:) on James' 1678 deposition, and the signature (James Wooldrig:) on a 1694 receipt to Canterbury Cathedral, particularly in the archaic use of a colon to signify abbreviation (terminal e omitted from Wooldridge in all three signatures; James abbreviated as J: in the signature on the painting).

In a dispute over several months' work carried out, beginning in 1692, for Frances Holles Newman at Newman's homes in London and Somersetshire, James Wooldridge submitted a bill³⁸ that gives a good sense of the kinds of painting he did:

Your house North Cadbury, Somersetshire, Feb. 14, 1693/94 [sic]	
£57-14-1 total	
The white marble room pensit [?] veined stills and pannells 113 yards 5 foot 7 inches at 18 d yard	£8-10-3
The Cedar Room containing 40 yards and 5 foot at 12 p yard	2-0-6
The Round Marble Room containing 94 yards 4 foot 3 [?] inches stills and panells veined at 8 p yard	7-2-2
The Hall and passages wainscot colour containing 241 yards at 12 d p yard	12-1-0
The 4 doors in the Garden 22 yards at 12 d per yard	1-2-0
For painting white 96 stone window lights 6 d p light	2-8-0
For painting the screen in the hall with potts of flowers Coats of Arms and gilding and lackering	8-0-0
For painting the Chimney piece & lackering the frame	2-10-0
For painting and primeing a screen --- [?] 12 foot long and 6 foot high Landskipp on both sides	12-0-0
The pallasa [?] doors and bord or bordes second prime at 8 d p yard 45 yard 2 feet 3 inches	1-10-2
For painting a very large -ash [or -osh] light	<u>0-10-0</u>
The sume 57-14-1	

Wooldridge sued at law and won a verdict for 80 pounds for the London and North Cadbury work. Newman unsuccessfully appealed the law verdict, and at the same time brought a case in Chancery in which he obtained (May 3, 1695) an injunction staying Wooldridge's lawsuit. (Law and Chancery were, and remained until the late 19th century, separate courts.) Wooldridge's counsel alleged that Newman's injunction only served to keep Wooldridge from collecting

his just debts which hath been a long time owing to him. It was therefore prayed that no Injunction may issue unless [Newman] will pay down the money recovered at law and [Wooldridge's] Costs at Law, but [Newman's] Counsel insisted that there are several sums to be deducted out of [Wooldridge's] demands and particularly for [his] diet at [Newman's] house for a considerable time and for Colours bought by Newman which cost about eight pounds and odd money, and [Wooldridge] by his Answer to [Newman] doth offer to allow for the said Colours.³⁹

On Friday, May 10, 1695, the Chancery court delivered a very explicit decision, requiring that Newman pay Wooldridge a week from Monday between ten and

twelve in the morning at the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery Lane the whole verdict plus costs, but deducting eight pounds for the paints that Newman had supplied. If and only if Newman paid would the injunction against further proceedings be left in place. Newman probably did pay, for no further proceedings have been noted.

In October 1694, James Wooldridge was paid fifty pounds by Canterbury Cathedral for painting and gilding the "great iron gates," painting the gates and "railes" to the stairs, painting the Tombs and the [clock?] dial, and painting and gilding the organ.⁴⁰

James Wooldridge claimed to have worked for King Charles II – in fact, to have been "engaged or employed in His Majesty's service for a considerable time" before 1677, earning four or five hundred pounds.⁴¹ Two records, 16 years apart, characterize James as a gentleman: the previously quoted 1678 deposition, and a 1694 entry concerning the Newman case.⁴² But his income may have been intermittent and his status, fluid. Painters were typically considered tradesmen (not gentlemen). In 1680 his opponents, "enquiring after the said Woolridge were informed (as the truth was and is) that he was exceeding poor and so had been for several years."⁴³ In the Newman case (1694/95), the complainant called him "one James Wooldridge, painter, a person of no settled abode, being . . . in a mean condition and destitute of employment or work."⁴⁴

Such pejorative characterizations are said to have been a matter of course in court proceedings,⁴⁵ and in response, James insisted that he had plenty of work in London and was known to be "a man of no such circumstances of Indigency" as alleged. Even if he exaggerated the value of his work for Charles II, the 50 pounds he received for his Canterbury efforts, and the 80 pounds he won in the Newman suit were large sums of money at the time. In fact, in the Newman case he had had the acumen and resources to engage as his counsel some of the best legal talent in England, Grimbald Pauncefoot (of the Middle Temple) and Sir William Rawlinson (Serjeant at Law). Rawlinson subsequently represented William Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire, "the wealthiest Peer of the Realm."⁴⁶

Still, the absence of new apprentices after 1672 may indicate that demand for his work had fallen off. No will or administration has been found. There might not be much property coming to John at his father's death.

James's son John (b. London 1678) apparently lost his mother before he was eight. His father was necessarily absent as he travelled around England executing painting commissions. John was a near contemporary of Constantine Wooldridge (b. London 1674), who moved back to Midlothian by 1689. The families seem connected (see page 1190), and that connection could have taken John as a child to Midlothian.

James Wooldridge was literate at a time when 70% of English men could not write.⁴⁷ The John Wooldridge who came to Virginia was also literate. The John

Wooldridge who came to Virginia was a blacksmith. From his age, he would normally have begun an apprenticeship about 1692, or he could have entered a blacksmith's household at a younger age.⁴⁸ The majority of apprentices did not follow their fathers' callings and did not serve out their full terms. They tended to leave in about three years, after they had acquired the basic skills of the trade.⁴⁹

James, "being a man near 60 years of age and unfit for journeys" in 1695 -- an old man in that epoch -- disappeared from the records after that year,⁵⁰ when John was a teenager. With few if any family connections left in England and a famine raging in Scotland,⁵¹ John at about the age of 17⁵² may have embraced the opportunity to take his blacksmithing skills to Virginia.

William and Peter Paggen

William Paggen (Pagen, Pagan, Paggin)⁵³ was a London merchant who engaged John Pleasants and Richard Kennon in Henrico Co., Virginia, as his "factors" (agents) to handle on Paggen's behalf the acquisition of tobacco and sale of merchandise.⁵⁴ Paggen's proposed agreement with another Virginia factor, John Hardman, has survived. The factor's duties included accounting for all men and women servants received, sold, bought, consigned, or transported, and the factor agreed to do business solely through the Paggen firm.⁵⁵

Virginia immigrant Bartholomew Stovall provides an example of how the system worked in practice. In England he entered into an indenture with a London merchant for four years service in Virginia and in 1684 came to Virginia on a ship in charge of Captain Peter Paggen,⁵⁶ brother of William Paggen.⁵⁷ (Peter "began his trading career as a ship captain in the Chesapeake tobacco trade" and became "one of the most considerable London tobacco merchants of his day."⁵⁸) Richard Kennon paid for Stovall's transportation (i.e., bought his indenture, likely via Peter Paggen) and six years later used the headright to which he thus became entitled to acquire land.

Similarly, the Kennons paid for John Wooldridge's voyage to Virginia as an indentured servant and employed him, and later used the headright to acquire land. The Kennons' commercial ties had been with London. Richard Kennon travelled back frequently.⁵⁹ Even after Richard Kennon's and William Paggen's deaths, the Paggen firm was still active (William Paggen's will gave Peter discretion over the management of the ongoing business⁶⁰) and Peter Paggen & Co. of London continued to trade with Henrico via the firm's surviving agent, John Pleasants, through the 1690s.⁶¹

If John Wooldridge's four-year indenture⁶² had just recently expired when he sued Richard Kennon's widow for his wages in March 1699/1700, he arrived in Virginia in late 1695 or early 1696.⁶³ At the likely time of John's crossing, Richard Kennon (ca. 1648? – ca. Aug. 1696) was still alive. Other than the Kennon headright claim for John Wooldridge's transportation, records analogous to those for Stovall

have not been found for John Wooldridge (whose first appearance in the surviving Henrico records, after his 1699/1700 suit for wages, was a land purchase from Stovall⁶⁴). In any event, with respect to servant emigration, “merchants were the crucial link between England and the Chesapeake,”⁶⁵ and the Kennons’ merchants were in London. The trans-Atlantic business and familial web connecting the Kennon family in Virginia, the Paggen mercantile firm in London, and Captain Peter Paggen on the high seas shows how the tide of commerce bore new men to Virginia.

The Paggens were Huguenots, unsurprising for an émigré family from the Low Countries and equally unsurprising in the London merchant community.⁶⁶ One of their Henrico Co. VA agents, John Pleasants, was a Quaker.⁶⁷ While no genealogical inferences are drawn, it is striking how many people treated here had Protestant, Puritan, or other Non-Conformist associations:

- The given name of Constantine Wooldridge of Edinburgh could reflect a connection to the Constantine family, whose most famous member, George Constantine (ca. 1500-ca.1561), had assisted William Tyndale with the translation of the New Testament into English. George Constantine had been imprisoned twice in England for his reform activities.
- In South Leith, where some of Constantine Wooldridge’s children were baptized, one Melchisedeck Wildrig (Wooldridge) had a daughter baptized in 1657. An anonymous genealogist observed that the Wooldridge surname is so rare in Scotland that Melchisedeck’s appearance in South Leith at the same time as Constantine “would indicate some kind of a close relationship” to Constantine, and the “Biblical name Melchisedeck could well indicate that the family had Puritan leanings well before the English Civil War.”⁶⁸
- The weaving and silk trades in Spitalfields (East London), in which Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644), Nicolas Farrin, and Ann Wooldridge’s husband Thomas Randall (see note 97) worked, were the domain of Protestant refugees from the Low Countries and France.⁶⁹
- Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644) was a silkthrowster, and silkthrowster became almost a byword for a religious enthusiast; OED gives the 1648 usage, “a silk-throwster and a tub-preacher” (ranting dissenter who preached in public on an upended tub). Swan Alley, where Richard lived for a while, was the location of a Puritan meeting house. Coleman Street and “in particular . . . Swan Alley” had a reputation for religious radicalism.⁷⁰
- Richard Wooldridge’s possible sister Ann was married by license rather than banns, a course sometimes elected by Nonconformists (FamilySearch says) because they did not have an ongoing connection with a parish church.

- When his son John was born in 1678, James Wooldridge, the painter, was living on Oxenden Street. There Richard Baxter, “one of the most influential leaders of the Nonconformists,” had built a meeting house by 1675.⁷¹
- While he never returned to the idea, a family historian, Laurence B. Gardiner, early in his researches speculated that the mother of the Virginia immigrant John Wooldridge (b. ca. 1678) might have been a Huguenot.⁷²
- Four of the six children of John Wooldridge married Huguenots in Virginia. But a check of available indexes to the very extensive Huguenot records in London found no Wooldridge (or variant spelling). The maiden name of John’s mother is not known, so could not be checked as part of this search.⁷³

In the following Genealogical Summaries, names are provided with the spelling that appears in the record being used, as an aid to locating the original record when desired.

Genealogical Summary -- Midlothian

1. Constantine¹ Wooldridge, b. ca. 1617? joiner, md. Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, Oct. 24, 1644, Margaret Akininstall.⁷⁴

- i. JAMES² WOOLDRIGE, son of Constantine Wooldrige, joyner, and Margaret Arkeninstall, ch. Edinburgh July 24, 1645. Witnesses James Broun, cordiner [cordwainer], Niccola Farrine, silk-weaver, Geiles Arkeninstall.⁷⁵
- ii. WILLIAME² WILRIDGE, son of Constantine Wilridge, joyner and Margaret Arkeninstall, ch. South Leith, Edinburgh, Sept. 3, 1646. Witnesses Robert Hails, coppersmyth, Laurence Johnstoun, Humphray Milnes.⁷⁶ This William Wilridge died by 1650 (see iv. William below).
- + 2. iii. GEORG² WILDRIG, son to Constantine Wildrig and Marg't Arkeninstall, ch. South Leith, Edinburgh, March 16, 1648. Witnesses Robert Haillis, Androe Carmichel, and Lourance Jhonstone,⁷⁷ George died. by 1689 (see 2.iii. Constantine below). George Wollredge, joyner, md. Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1668, Isobell Hart.⁷⁸
- iv. WILLIAM² WILRAG, son to Constantine Wilrag and Marg't Archinstall, ch. South Leith, Edinburgh, Jan. 4, 1650. Witnesses Benjamin Bramstone, Alexr. Chriselchyt, and Thomas French.⁷⁹
- v. ANN² WILDRIDGE, dt. of Constantine Wildridge, cabinet maker, and Margaret Arkeninstall, ch. Edinburgh, March 11, 1652. Witnesses Johne Pearstone, James Downie, Robert Davinport.⁸⁰

vi. DORITIE² WILEREG, dt. of Constantaen Wilereg and Margaret Askenston, ch. South Leith, Edinburgh City, Midlothian, Jan. 10, 1657⁸¹

vii. URSILA² WILLRAG, dt. of Consantine Willrag and Margret Arekinstoll, ch. St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, July 16, 1665. Witnesses Umphra Milne, William Michell (Mitchell?).⁸²

2. George² Wooldridge (Constantine¹)

i. GEORGE³ WILDRICH, son of George Wildritch and Issobell Hairt, ch. South Leith, Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1669. Witnesses Wm. Mitchell, John Moresone, and Patrick Bates.⁸³

ii. REBECCA³ WOOLDRIDGE, dt. of George & Isabella Wooldridge, ch. St. Sepulchre, London, April 9, 1672,⁸⁴ bur. there Nov. 4, 1673.⁸⁵

- + 3. iii. CONSTANTINE³ WOOLEDERIGE or Wooledege or Wooledsrige, son of George & Isbel Woolederige, ch. St. Sepulchre, London, Aug. 30, 1674.⁸⁶ Constanteine Wildridge, son of deceased George Wildridge, cabinetmaker in Coldtoun or Caldtoun, apprenticed to James Anderson, painter, Sept. 11, 1689.⁸⁷ Constantine Woldrage, painter, md. Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1696, Marjory Copland, dt. of Patrick Copland, mariner.⁸⁸ Constantine Wildrech or Wilrige, painter, made Burgess of Canongate (Edinburgh), Sept. 7, 1697.⁸⁹
- + 4. iv. ISOBELL³ WILRICH, dt. to the deceased George Wilrich, wright in Caridden, now in South East Parish, md. Edinburgh, June 24, 1706, James Moncurr, periwigmaker, burgess.⁹⁰
- + 5. v. ? ALEXANDER³ WILDKICH (WILDRICH? WILRIDGE), servant to Joseph Beach, painter and burgess, md. Edinburgh, July 3, 1702, Isobel Paterson, servant to Mr. George Rome, writer.⁹¹ Alexander Wildrech or Wilrige, painter, made burgess of Canongate, Edinburgh, March 14, 1710.⁹²

3. Constantine³ Wooldridge (Constantine,¹ George²)

i. HELEN⁴ WILRITCH, dt. of Constantine Wilritch, painter, and Mairjorie Coupland his spouse, b. May 23, 1698, ch. Canongate, Edinburgh, May 31, 1698;⁹³ Helen Wildridge age 40 dau. to Constantine, painter, d. of "decay," bur. Canongate Parish, Edinburgh, June 30, 1741.⁹⁴

4. Isobell Wildridge (Constantine,¹ George²)

i. ISOBLE MONCURR, dt. of James Moncurr barber, "weegmaker," burgess, and Isoble Wildridge his spouse; ch. Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Dec. 23, 1711 (Family Search), witnesses Alexander Home----,

James Mitchell "tayllor," burgesses, John Moncure, printer (O.P. R. births, Edinburgh, 685/01 0150 0202); d. by 1722

ii. ALISON MONCUR, dt. of James Moncur and Isabell Wildridge ch. Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1717 (Family Search)

iii. HARTE-JOHN MONCUR, son of James Moncur and Isobell Wildridge, ch. there April 17, 1720 (Family Search)

iv. ISOBEL MONCURR, dt. of James Moncurr (Clerk?) to the Royal "Burrows" (Burghs? Boroughs?) and Isobel Wildridge his spouse, ch. Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland July 15, 1722 (Family Search); witnesses Alexander Home (or House) miller and John Moncure printer (O.P.R. Births, Edinburgh, 685/01 0170 0066)

5. Alexander³ Wilridge (Constantine,¹ George²)

i. GEORGE⁴ WILRIDGE, son of Alexander Wilridge, painter, indweller [inhabitant] and Isobell Paterson his spouse, ch. Edinburgh March 28, 1703, w[itnesses] Andrew McCurren, pentherer (poulterer?), William Glen, wheelwright, and Peter Craig, painter burgess.⁹⁵ He may be the George Wildridge who with his wife Margaret Kay on April 28, 1730, presented their son James Wildridge for christening in Inverkeithing, Fife (across the Firth of Forth from Edinburgh).⁹⁶

Genealogical Summary – London

1. Richard¹ Wooldridge, b. ca. 1602?⁹⁷ A throwster in Pond Alley, bur. St. Botolph Aldgate, London, March 23, 1643/44.⁹⁸ Silkthroster of Wentworth Street, md. at St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex, July 27, 1631, Mary Swinnow or Sunnow.⁹⁹

i. SIMON² WOOLDRIDGE, son of Richard Wooldridge of the Spittlefields, silkthroster and Mary his wife ("ux"), 14 days old, ch. St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex, Sept. 2, 1632.¹⁰⁰ Simon Wooldridge, infant, son of Richard Wooldridge, seucoer (?) and Mary his wife [of] Swan [Pond?] Alley, bur. St. Botolph Aldgate, Feb. 5, 1636/37.¹⁰¹

+ 2. ii. JAMES² WOOLDRIDGE, son of Richard Wooldridge, Throster, and Mary his wife in Pond Alley ch. St. Botolph, Aldgate, Jan. 11, 1634/35,¹⁰² d. 1695 or later, perhaps as James Wallrige bur. St. Anne, Soho, London, Dec. 3, 1700,¹⁰³ perhaps md. (1st) St. James Clerkenwell, London, Dec. 26, 1661, Mary Rawlyns,¹⁰⁴ as James Woolridge md. (2nd) St. James Clerkenwell, London, March 29, 1666, Elizabeth Cowell,¹⁰⁵ perhaps md. (3rd) ca. 1677 Katherine ---

(her name from birth of their son 2.vi. John Wooldridge). Katherin Woolridge bur. St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster [London], April 25, 1686.¹⁰⁶

iii. ? SIMON² WOOLDRIDGE, b. ca. 1636; Simon Wooldrith, 52, bur. St. Botolph Bishopsgate, Dec. 21, 1688.¹⁰⁷ Nuncupative will, Dec. 18, 1688, of Simon Wooldridge coachman of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, pr. St. Bartholomew, Bishopsgate, London, April 24, 1689, gives all to then wife Angell Woldrige.¹⁰⁸ Cimon (Simon) Wooldridge md. St. James Clerkenwell, London, Feb. 3, 1677/78, Angell Maddin¹⁰⁹ (b. ca. 1641,¹¹⁰ bur. St. Giles Cripplegate, London, Sept. 4, 1715¹¹¹). Will of Angel Woldridge, Widow, of St. Giles without Cripplegate, May 30, 1715, pr. Sept. 1, 1715.¹¹² Neither Simon nor Angel's will mentions children.

iv. MARY² WOOLDRIDG, dt. to Richard Wooldridge, throster, and Mary his wife [of] Swan Allie, ch. St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Sept. 24, 1637.¹¹³

2. James² Wooldridge (Richard¹)

i. ELIZABETH³ WOLDRIDGE, dt. to James Woldridge & Elizabeth his wife [of] "minores," ch. St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Oct. 13, 1667;¹¹⁴ Elizabeth Wooldridge dt. of James [of] "minores" bur. St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Sept. 27, 1669.¹¹⁵

ii. HENERETTA³ WOOLDRIDGE, dt. of James Wooldride & Elizabeth his wife [of] "minores," ch. St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, Sept. 3, 1669;¹¹⁶ Henneretta dt. of James Wooldridge [of] "minores" bur. St. Botolph Aldgate, March 19, 1669/70.¹¹⁷

iii. JAMES³ WOOLDRIDGE, son of James and Elizabeth Wooldridge, ch. St. Sepulchre, London, April 16, 1671,¹¹⁸ not traced.¹¹⁹

iv. ELIZABETH³ WOOLDRIDGE, dt. of James Wooldridge & Eliz., ch. St. Sepulchre, London, Oct. 29, 1672;¹²⁰ Elizabeth dt. of James Wooldridge (painter-stainer) & of Elizabeth his wife bur. St. Nicholas Olaves church yard [parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London] May 12 [1674].¹²¹

v. PETER³ WOOLDRIDGE, son of James Woolridge (painter-stainer) & of Elizabeth his wife was borne the 10th day of May [1674] & baptized the 12th day of the same month: St. Nicholas Olaves [parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London];¹²² Peter bur. St. Nicholas Olaves church yard, Aug. 13, 1674.¹²³

vi. JOHN³ WOLDRIDGE s[on] of James [and] Katherine Woldridge, nat. [born] July 7, bapt. July 21, 1678, St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster [London],¹²⁴ perhaps the person who emigrated to Virginia.

¹ In the Great Card Index, surnames are grouped together according to the primary spelling, so even names spelled so erratically in the original (in this case, “Woolederige”) that they may escape a computer search can sometimes be located in the Great Card Index.

² As a family (not given) name, “Constantine” occurs in the north of England extensively in Yorkshire, and also appears in neighboring Lancashire and in London, and occasionally in Cheshire, Staffordshire and elsewhere. Constantine is also a parish in Cornwall, and a place name in Staffordshire (Thorpe Constantine). Perhaps one of the parents of Constantine Wooldridge had an association with or connection to the Constantine family.

³ The ancestry.com, familysearch.org and findmypast.com on-line indices, under various spellings, identified four John Wooldridges born in the 1677-79 window:

- (1) John Woolridge, ch. Sept. 3, 1677, Devon, son of John Woolridge; buried Oct. 26, 1677, Coryton, Devon, so this John did not survive
- (2) John Wooldridge, christened March 1, 1677/78 in North Stoneham, Hampshire, son of George and Susanna Wooldridge. John’s father George named him executor in George’s 1710 will, and, per a contemporary note on the original will, John was recognized as executor in 1711 (Salt Lake City LDS Family History Library – hereafter FHL – film 1565506), so this John did not go to Virginia.
- (3) John Wooldridge, born July 7, 1678 in St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster [London], son of James and Katherine Wooldridge; discussed in the text.
- (4) Johannes Wolrich, christened Feb. 19, 1679/80, in Hursley, Hampshire, son of Richard and Brigittam Wolrich. Not traced. John’s father Richard did not leave a will. John and his siblings Richard, Elizabeth, Joanna, Brigitta and George were born between 1669 and 1684 in Hampshire.

⁴ In the far north of Scotland, in Caithness and Orkney, the names Woolritch, Wilrich, Wilridge, Wildrich, Willridge, Willrige and Wildridge appear, beginning with Walt. Woolritch and son Jon in 1659. In the 18th century, there was a Wildridge family in Fife (across the Firth of Forth from Edinburgh). Cf. text at note 96 and note 96.

⁵ Parish register, Edinburgh, Scotland, Marriages, p. 91, 685/01 0430 0258. Image available on scotlandspeople.gov.uk (hereafter cited as Scotland's People).

⁶ See below, Genealogical Summary -- Midlothian

⁷ Irene Scouloudi, *Returns of Strangers in the Metropolis 1593, 1627, 1635, 1639*, vol. LVII, Quarto Series of the Huguenot Society of London (London: Huguenot Society of London, 1985), pp. 57, 364. Frank Warner, *The Silk Industry of the United Kingdom, Its Origin and Development* (London: Drane's Danegeld House, n.d. but ca. 1920), pp. 24-34 for the 16th century Flemish immigration, and pp. 35-43 for the 17th century Huguenot

immigration. Beginning in the 16th century and continuing through the 17th, numbers of these people made their way to Edinburgh, e.g., John Toyes, a weaver in Edinburgh in 1647. David Dobson, *Huguenot and Scots Links 1575-1775* (Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 2005), p. 89.

⁸ The vocational designations and the references to place of residence in English records were not casual afterthoughts. The information concerning trade or status following an individual's name was called an "addition" and was part of that person's formal legal identity. English law recognized additions of "trade, mystery, or occupation, as scrivener, painter, mason, carpenter" and "additions of place of residence." Alexander M. Burrill, *A Law Dictionary and Glossary* (New York: Baker, Voorhees & Co., 1871), p. 49 (definition of Addition).

⁹ Parish registers, St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex (Marriages, Nov. 28, 1632), and St. John Hackney, Middlesex (Baptisms, Jan. 27, 1632/33), facing p. 129, images available on ancestry.com (hereafter cited as Ancestry). Other records possibly relevant to this man: Nicholas Farryan son of Nicholas, pinner [pinmaker] ch. St. Saviour, Surrey, March 21, 1601. John Ferran son of Nicholas ch. Sept. 1631 St. Botolph without Aldgate. James Farrin bur. Edinburgh June 28, 1665. The stateside researcher looking for details on a person's place of residence (here, Wentworth Street) and trade (here, weaver or silk weaver) has to consult images of the original register pages, via Ancestry or Scotland's People or FHL microfilm, because that information is not typically abstracted. Except where specifically noted otherwise, when London area parish registers are cited below, the image is available on Ancestry; and when Edinburgh area parish registers are cited below, the image is available on Scotland's People. Only if the image shows a page number, is a page number included in a parish register citation.

¹⁰ Besides Constantine Wooldridge's very English surname, Mrs. Dianne Baptie, a professional genealogist in Edinburgh, noted that some of the associates (e.g., Bramstone, Davinport) of Constantine Wooldridge in the parish records (see below, Genealogical Summary -- Midlothian) have English rather than Scottish names, and that three 1659-63 bonds to which Constantine was party (the counterparties were John Hay, merchant in Leith; John Person, dyer and indweller at Dumfries; and Thomas Eleis, merchant in Leith) were denominated in pounds Sterling (English) rather than pounds Scots. The bonds were recorded in the Register of Deeds of the Court of Sessions, National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, at RD3/7 (Dur), p. 137; RD4/4 (Mack), p. 495-96; and RD1/9 (Dal), p. 348.

¹¹ Richard Wooldridge of Wentworth Street, silkthroster, married at St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex, July 27, 1631, Mary Swinnow (Sunnow?), of the same place ("ibid"), maid. Parish register, Marriages, p. 133. His possible sister Anne Wooldridge married a silkweaver/barber there a few years later; see note 97.

¹² James Wooldridge son to Richard Wooldridge throstir and Mary his wife in Pond Allee ch. St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Jan. 11, 1634/35. Parish register, Christenings, fol. 46 (mis-indexed as Waldridge on Ancestry).

¹³ *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, pp. 191-94.

¹⁴ See below, Genealogical Summary -- Midlothian

¹⁵ See below, Genealogical Summaries

¹⁶ See below, Genealogical Summary -- Midlothian.

¹⁷ John s[on] of James [and] Katherine Woldridge, nat. [born] July 7, bapt. July 21, 1678. Parish register, St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster [London], Births (located and photocopy provided by Charmaine Wooldridge of Old Colwyn, Wales; not on Ancestry but listed on familysearch.org and image available on FHL film 560370).

¹⁸ See below, Genealogical Summary -- London

¹⁹ James Wooldridge son of Richard Wooldridge formerly of East Smithfield in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, silk throwster, deceased, bound in 1650 to Christopher Wall of Red Lion Court in Whitecross Street for seven years from next June 8. Apprenticeship register of the Merchant Taylors' Company 1647-54, ms 34038/13, London Metropolitan Archives, located and translated from Latin by Senior Archivist Wendy Hawke.

²⁰ James Wooldridge, servant of Capt'n [William] Brewer, made free of the London Painter-Stainers Guild, Oct. 23, 1660. Court Minutes of the Painter-Stainers' Company, ms. 5667/2, London Metropolitan Archives, located by Senior Archivist Wendy Hawke. Sons did not automatically take up their father's line of work. Jonathan Richardson (b. 1667) is another example of a native British painter whose father was in the silk trades in the East End of London; Jonathan did not initially apprentice as a painter, but transferred to a painter. Simon Schama, *The Face of Britain: The Nation Through Its Portraits* (London?: Viking, 2015), p. 372.

²¹ The Diary of Samuel Pepys, entry for June 16, 1663, conveniently accessible at pepysdiary.com. The reference to "divers painted works" is from a bill Brewer submitted to the Treasurer. See the entry for Capt. William Brewer under Encyclopedia: People at pepysdiary.com.

²² Cliff Webb, *London Livery Company Apprenticeship Registers, vol. 38, Painter-Stainers' Company 1655, 1666-1800* (London: Society of Genealogists Enterprises, 2003), pp. 27, 53, and, for Grimbaldston's own apprentices, pp. 3, 9, 27, 36, 42, 50, 51.

²³ Daniel Defoe, ed. P. N. Eubank and W. R. Owens, *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain* (New Haven CT: Yale University Press, 1991), Plate XX, p. 139.

²⁴ Chancery Case of *Salisbury v. Coddington*, deposition “showed by Mr. Brooke, 15 May 1678,” filed under C24 1029 (first letter of suit S), UK National Archives, Kew, England. The best thread through the dark and twisting labyrinth of chancery proceedings is Ronald A. Hill, "English Genealogical Research: Using Chancery Court Proceedings," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 91 (June 2003), pp. 111-138.

²⁵ Answer of James Wooldridge and Anthony Grove, Nov. 26, 1680, in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C6 244 16, UK National Archives, Kew, England

²⁶ For the 1695 date, see Ashley Baynton-Williams’ article on Richard Blome in mapforum.com, (accessed August 10, 2016). At present, the ca. 1673 structure at 8 Oxendon is said to be the only original building on the street. Historic England Heritage List, Entry Number 1066032, 8, Oxendon Street SW1, Westminster, at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1066032> (accessed August 30 2016).

²⁷ Answer of James Wooldridge and Anthony Grove, Nov. 26, 1680, in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C6 244 16, UK National Archives, Kew, England

²⁸ Complaint of Francis Hollis Newman, Feb. 15, 1694/95, in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C10 242 36, UK National Archives, Kew, England.

²⁹ In 1680 she participated in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge*, cited above.

³⁰ Lawrence Stone, *The Family, Sex and Marriage in England 1500-1800* (New York: Harper and Row, 1977), pp. 31-33, 37-41, and at p. 40 ("bigamy. . . both easy and common"). A. Roger Ekirch, *Birthingright* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2010), p. 56 ("Every man may privately have a wife in every corner of this city," complained a London resident, "without it being possible for them to know of one another").

³¹ See below, Genealogical Summary -- London

³² Answer of James Wooldridge and Anthony Groves; Account of James Wooldridge for painting work done for Mr. Snead (including pair of stairs with landscapes in the panels); the account is attached to suit papers in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge* begun Oct. 28, 1680, Chancery Case C6 244 16, UK National Archives, Kew, England. James Woollridg: deposition dated May 15, 1678, in Chancery Case of *Salisbury v. Coddington*, filed under C24 1029 (first letter of suit S), UK National Archives, Kew, England. Deponent (James) was to be paid three pounds ten shillings for the making and gilding of a sign. "Pair of stairs," from the two risers used to build stairs, is a construction analogous to "pair of pants."

³³ Complaint of Francis Hollis in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, Feb. 15, 1694/95; Answer of James Wooldridge; Chancery Case C10 242 36, UK National Archives, Kew, England.

³⁴ In addition to the two paintings illustrated below, there is “A View of a Chateau with Anglers and Figures in Boats,” a 93 x 179 cm. painting “attributed to I---- Wolridg: ” and illustrated as item 834 in a Sotheby’s auction catalog, *The Contents of Littlecote House, Wiltshire*, vol. 1 (sale dates Nov. 16-19, 1985). “I” is a frequent substitute for or misreading of “J,” and the colon at the end of the name corresponds to the examples of James Wooldridge’s signature illustrated on page 1199. The catalog does not say whether the painting is signed “I---- Wolridg: ” or, if not, on what basis the painting is attributed. There was also a painting signed “J Wolridg,” “Capriccio of Venice, figures on church steps,” offered as lot 91A in Bonhams sale 28099 of Old Master and British Paintings on Dec. 15, 1999.

³⁵ Anra Kennedy, "Putting the Past Together Again" (Oct. 26, 2001), on line at <http://www.culture24.org.uk/art/painting-and-drawing/art10212>, accessed August 7, 2013.

³⁶ John Thomas Smith, *Antiquities of London and its Environs. . . Containing Views of Houses, Monuments, Statues, and other curious remains of Antiquity, engraved from the original subjects and from Original Drawings Communicated by several Members of the Society of Antiquaries, With Remarks & References to the Historical Works of Pennant, Lysons, Stowe, Weaver, Camden, Maitland, etc.* (London: T. Sewell et al., 1791). The Coleraine account cited for the artist’s name might possibly be Lord Coleraine’s manuscript account of Tottenham, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, MS Gough Middlesex 5 (1705) (not seen) (located by Peter Foden, Peter Foden Consultancy, Loughborough, England).

³⁷ Christopher B. Crosman and Emily D. Shapiro, eds., *Celebrating the American Spirit: Masterworks from Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art* (Manchester, VT: Hudson Hills Press, 2011), pp. 22-23, 310 (illustrated). Lisa Strong, manager of curatorial affairs at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, treats the Wooldridge painting, the oldest at Crystal Bridges and the first in the book. Kim Sloan, *A New World: England’s First View of America* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2007), pp. 89 (illustrated), 90, 246 note 56. Theodore De Bry’s engravings are based on watercolors made by John White in what was then Virginia and is now North Carolina. See William C. Wooldridge, *Mapping Virginia: From the Age of Exploration to the Civil War* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2012), pp. 10-15, 23.

³⁸ The schedule is attached to the Answer of James Wooldridge, ca. March 1694/95, in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C10 242 36, in the UK National Archives, Kew, England.

³⁹ The procedural history of the case in UK National Archives C 33/284 (as opposed to the complaint and answer) was located and translated from the Latin by archives specialist Peter Foden (Peter Foden Consultancy, Loughborough, England), using term index volumes IND 1/665, IND 1/668, and IND 1/669. The material quoted or

summarized here and below is from Hilary Term 1694/95 (Wed., Feb. 6, 1694/95, folio 159), Easter Term 1695 (Friday, May 3, 1695, folio 303; and Friday, May 10, 1695, folio 311).

⁴⁰ Receipt of James “Woldridg,” Oct. 10, 1694; copy obtained from Canterbury Cathedral Archives, CCA-DDc-Fabric/8/16; originally located via “The Art World in Britain 1660 to 1735,” at <http://artworld.york.ac.uk>; accessed June 25, 2016.

⁴¹ Answer of James Wooldridge, ca. March 1694/95, in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C10 242 36; answer of James Wooldridge and Anthony Grove in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge*, Nov. 26, 1680, Chancery Case C6 244 16; both in UK National Archives, Kew, England

⁴² Chancery Case of *Salisbury v. Coddington*, deposition “showed by Mr. Brooke, 15 May 1678,” C24 1029 (first letter of suit S), UK National Archives, Kew, England; Common Pleas Plea Roll, Michaelmas term 1694 (CP 40/3134), membrane 27, dorse, the latter located by Peter Foden (Peter Foden Consultancy, Loughborough, England), and reported to the compiler Nov. 18, 2016.

⁴³ Complaint of Thomas Snead and Arthur Eastman, Oct. 28, 1680, in *Snead and Eastman v. James Wooldridge*, Chancery Case C6 244 16, UK National Archives, Kew, England.

⁴⁴ Complaint of Francis Hollis Newman in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, Feb. 15, 1694/95, Chancery Case C10 242 36, UK National Archives, Kew, England.

⁴⁵ “We must remember that hyperbole is the rule in court. It was a commonplace in petitions and pleadings to allege poverty and fecklessness in an opponent.” Peter Foden (Peter Foden Consultancy, Loughborough, England), communication to compiler (Nov. 18, 2016).

⁴⁶ Foden, note 45 above.

⁴⁷ David Cressy, *Literacy and the Social Order: Reading and Writing in Tudor and Stuart England* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1980), p. 177 (graph). Literacy rates were higher in London, and higher among artisans and tradesmen than for the population at large.

⁴⁸ The age ranged upward, but “English apprentices. . . normally entered service at fourteen.” Stone, p. 58. Apprenticed or not, children generally left home to begin work in someone else’s household at seven to fourteen. Stone, p. 107. For the death of Katherine Wooldridge in 1686, see text at note 106.

⁴⁹ Patrick Wallis, “Apprenticeship and Training in Early Modern England,” *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 68, no. 3 (Sept. 2008), pp. 832, 840-41 (only 38% of late 17th century London apprentices were present in last year of term). In 2012, Wallis and a

colleague at the London School of Economics added that apprentices tended to leave about three years into their terms, after they had acquired a useful skill. Dr. Patrick Wallis and Dr. Christopher Minns, "Apprenticeships in Early Modern London: Economic Origins and Destinations of Apprentices in the 16th and 17th Centuries," on line at www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/apprenticeship-in-early-modern-london-the-economic-origins-and-destinations-of, text at slides 5, 6 and 11, accessed Aug. 20, 2013. I. Krausman Ben-Amos, "Failure to Become Freemen: Urban Apprentices in Early Modern England," *Social History*, vol. 16, no. 2 (1991), 139, Abstract ("the normal course was a relatively short apprenticeship followed by migration to the countryside or overseas").

⁵⁰ His observation about his age and infirmity is in *Newman v. Wooldridge*, his last recorded appearance, cited in note 41. St. Anne, Soho, parish, adjacent to (and in 1686 created from) St. Martin in the Fields, recorded the Dec. 3, 1700, burial of a James Wallrige, possibly the painter (Findmypast, with image).

⁵¹ For the famine's impact in the Lothians, Karen J. Cullen, *Famine in Scotland: The "Ill Years" of the 1690s* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2010), pp. 80, 124, 131-32, 193-94. Between 1693 and 1700, "the Scottish oat harvest failed in every year but one. Desperate Scots fled their homes in huge numbers. . . . Gangs of Scottish refugees roamed London streets, begging for work and food -- obvious candidates, or so it would seem, for American colonies." Charles C. Mann, *1493: Uncovering the New World Columbus Created* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2011), p. 93.

⁵² "The majority of male servants left England between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four." Nathan W. Murphy, "Origins of Colonial Chesapeake Indentured Servants: American and English Sources," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 93 (March 2005), pp. 3, 13.

⁵³ The founder of the Pagan/ Paggen/ Paggin family in England, William Paggan, brewer, grandfather of the merchant, was born in the Duchy of Juliers (= Jülich, Gulick), a small Dutch-German dukedom in the Low Countries. He was in England by Jan. 9, 1615-16. William A. Shaw, ed., *Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalization for Aliens in England and Ireland 1603-1700*, vol. XVIII, Quarto Series of the Huguenot Society of London, citing Patent Roll 13, James I, pt. 22 (Lymington: The Huguenot Society of London, 1911), p. 23; Irene Scouloudi, *Returns of Strangers in the Metropolis 1593, 1627, 1635, 1639*, vol. LVII, Quarto Series of the Huguenot Society of London (London: Huguenot Society of London, 1985), p. 323, entry 2110; *The Visitation of London 1633, 1634, 1635* (Publications of the Harleian Society, vol. 17, 1883), p. 139, showing four successive generations: William of Gulick, Peter of Gulick, William of London brewer, Peter his son and heir [who was the father of the brothers who became tobacco merchants]. For the dates of birth of the brothers, Rev. Charles J. Robinson, *A Register of the Scholars Admitted into Merchant Taylors' School from A.D. 1562 to 1874* (Lewes, England: Farncombe & Co., 1882), pp. 128 (the father Peter Paggen, subsequently a brewer), 190 (son Peter, who died young), 216 (son William who became the London

merchant, the eldest after Peter's death), 255 (another son Peter, who became Captain Peter Paggen and a London merchant). For William Paggen, tobacco merchant, Peter Earle, *The Making of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and Family Life in London, 1660-1730* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989), pp. 348 note 70, 400 entry 212.

⁵⁴ William Paggen et al. of London, merchant, power of attorney (Sept. 7, 1679) to Richard Kennon, merchant on the James River in Virginia, to be his attorney in case of decease of John Pleasants, recorded Feb. 10, 1680/81 in *Henrico Co. Va. Miscellaneous Court Records (Deeds, Wills, Settlements of Estates, etc.)*, vol. 1, stamped p. 148, Library of Virginia, Henrico County microfilm reel 1; FHL film 31763. Lyon G. Tyler, *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, vol. 1 (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1915), p. 271 (Kennon was Paggen's factor in 1685). In 1684 Kennon and Pleasants were working jointly on Paggen's behalf. Henrico Co. VA Order Book entry (Aug. 1, 1684), p. 163, on line at <http://americainclass.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/REV-Slave-Trading-to-VA.pdf> (accessed Sept. 24, 2016).

⁵⁵ Jacob M. Price, *Perry of London: A Family and a Firm on the Seaborne Frontier, 1615-1753* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1992), pp. 105-06. "It is especially covenanted and agreed that the [factor] will neither directly nor indirectly at any time or times. . . doe or negotiate any affaires or businesse as Factor or Agent or deale for himself or any other person or persons whatsoever other than the said William Paggen and his Assignes."

⁵⁶ Michael Tepper, *New World Immigrants: A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists and Associated Data from Periodical Literature* (Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 1979), p. 372. Here the name appears as "Pagan."

⁵⁷ The will of William Paggen of London, merchant, named his brother Peter Paggen, and required Peter's consent as executor for the marriage of William's daughters. Will April 27, 1688, proved Feb. 14, 1690/91, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Prob/11/398/296. Peter Paggin of Wandsworth consented to the marriage of Sarah, daughter of William Paggen, deceased, in 1692. Joseph Jackson Howard, ed., "Marriages of Wandsworth Inhabitants," in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. 4, Third Series (London: Mitchell and Hughes, 1902), p. 143. This Peter Paggen of Wandsworth was Captain Paggen. Alfred J. Robbins, "The Humphrey Morices," *The Western Antiquarian; or, Devon and Cornwall Note-Book*, vol. xi (London: Elliot Stock, 1893), pp. 167-68, last paragraph.

⁵⁸ William A. Andrew, *Freedom's Debt: The Royal African Company and the Politics of the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1672-1752* (Chapel Hill NC: University of NC Press for Omohundro Institute, 2013), p. 64

⁵⁹ Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, vol. 2 (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1977), pp. 206-07 (April 20, 1680, patent, reflecting eight returns to Virginia by Richard Kennon).

⁶⁰ William Paggen's will, note 57 above, made his brother Peter Paggen executor and entrusted him with William's assets including "goods, merchandise, adventures, shipping" for the benefit of William's young daughters. As executor Peter was specifically given discretion to put the daughters' portions to work at interest or in "trade."

⁶¹ Edward Pleasants Valentine and Clayton Torrence, *The Edward Pleasants Valentine Papers* (Richmond: Valentine Museum, 1927), vol. 2, p. 854 (Peter Paggen & Co. consignment to John Pleasants, Aug. 1, 1692; citing Henrico Records 1677-1692, p. 432); and vol. 2, pp. 1071-72 (letter of attorney from Peter Paggen of London, merchant, to John Worsham and John Pleasants, merchants, March 23, 1696/97; citing Henrico Records 1688-1697, p. 645).

⁶² Tabulation of 743 Middlesex transportation indentures from 1682 to 1685 shows an average length of just over four years; most are for exactly four years. Indentured Servants Basic Search Results, Virtual Jamestown, Virginia Center for Digital History, University of Virginia (http://www.virtualjamestown.org/indentures/search_indentures.cgi?start_page=0&search_type=basic&db=middlesex_ind&servant_ln=0), accessed Aug. 12, 2013. See also Abbot Emerson Smith, *Colonists in Bondage*, (Chapel Hill NC: University of North Carolina Press for Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Va., 1947), pp. 229-30 (usual term four years).

⁶³ Servants usually sailed in September or October [so arrived in Virginia about two months or more later], fitting "neatly with the annual rhythm of the tobacco trade," as the crop was ready for export in December. James Horn, "Servant Emigration to the Chesapeake in the Seventeenth Century," in Thad W. Tate and Daniel L. Ammerman, *The Chesapeake in the Seventeenth Century* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co. for University of NC Press, 1979), p. 91.

⁶⁴ Henrico County, VA, Deeds and Orders, 1710-14, p. 199 (March 1, 1712), Library of Virginia, Henrico County microfilm reel 6.

⁶⁵ Horn in Tate and Ammerman (note 63 above), p. 95.

⁶⁶ Nuala Zahedieh, *The Capital and the Colonies: London and the Atlantic Economy 1660-1700* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 108, note 192.

⁶⁷ William Clayton Torrence, "Henrico County Virginia: Beginnings of its Families," Part III, *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 24, no. 4 (April 1916), p. 265.

⁶⁸ Cf. "Popularity of the Old Testament," in Charles W. Bardsley, *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature* (Chatto and Windus, London: 1880), p. 59; and for Melchisedek ("pronounced with all sesquipedalian fulness"), pp. 56, 83, 85. The name seems to occur

most frequently in Cornwall. Melchisedeck Wildrig and Jonet Thomsone in South Leith, Edinburgh, Midlothian, had a daughter Elizabeth christened Jan. 3, 1657. Scotland's People, 692/02 0020 0262

⁶⁹ See note 7 above.

⁷⁰ Adrian Johns, "Coleman Street," in *Huntington Library Quarterly*, vol. 71, no. 1 (2008), p. 33,

⁷¹ Henry Benjamin Wheatley and Peter Cunningham, *London Past and Present: Its History, Associations, and Traditions*, vol. 3 (London: John Murray, 1891), p. 339. The quoted characterization of Baxter is Wikipedia's.

⁷² Gardiner wrote to Katherine (Mrs. V. H.) Gottschalk in Washington DC on Nov. 27, 1959, that there was a reference to John Wooldridge in the records of the Threadneedle (Huguenot) Church in London, but no such reference has been found. Gardiner's letter is in the Wooldridge papers (file 28. Daniel) in the Library of Virginia.

⁷³ Among the finding aids used were: Cecile Ramsay-Sharp, four microfiches, FHL no. 6414546, *Huguenot Surname Index: Quarto Series Volumes 41-59* (1996) (vol. 49 is "French Protestant Refugees relieved through the Threadneedle Church London 1681-1687" but subsequent relief records seem to start in 1721); *Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London* (1600-1840; four volumes), all four volumes available on-line on the Hathi Trust web site; Dorothy North, *New General Index to the Huguenot Society Proceedings and Quarto Series 1885-2007* (London: Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 2011; FHL call no. 942.1 C4h).

⁷⁴ Parish register, Edinburgh, Marriages, p. 91, 685/01 0430 0258. She was perhaps the Margaret Erkininstall daughter of James Erkininstall and Anna Pauling born in Edinburgh April 6, 1627.

⁷⁵ Parish register, Edinburgh, Births 685/01 0050 0153. This James may have died in infancy as the birth interval (assuming christening intervals are about the same as birth intervals) to the next child is barely over a year. I am indebted to a professional genealogist, Mrs. Diane Baptie of Edinburgh, for transcription of the proper names in many of these Scots records. Two of these names (Margaret and Gilles Arkininstall) occur together a generation or two earlier near London: on Nov. 16, 1603, Margaret Arkininstall dt. of Gilles Arkininstall was baptized at Reigate, St. Mary, Surry.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 685/01 0050 0168.

⁷⁷ Parish register, South Leith, Births 692/02 0020 0108. The Scots records in this period seem not to use old style dates, so dates are given as they appear rather than in old style/new style pairs.

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- ⁷⁸ Parish register, Edinburgh, Marriages, 685/01 0440 0103.
- ⁷⁹ Parish register, South Leith, Edinburgh, Births 692/02 0020 0152.
- ⁸⁰ Parish register, Edinburgh, Births, 685/01 0050 422.
- ⁸¹ Parish register, South Leith, Edinburgh, Births 692/02 0020 0274
- ⁸² Parish register, St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Births 685/02 0030 0070.
- ⁸³ Parish register, South Leith, Edinburgh, Births 692/02 0030 0077.
- ⁸⁴ Parish register, St. Sepulchre, London, Baptisms.
- ⁸⁵ Ibid., Burials.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., Baptisms.
- ⁸⁷ Charles B. Boog Watson, ed., *Register of Edinburgh Apprentices 1666-1700* (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1929), p. 97.
- ⁸⁸ Parish register, Edinburgh, Marriages, p. 10, 685/01 0450 0021 (indexed as Weldrage on Scotland's People).
- ⁸⁹ Helen Armet, ed., *Register of the Burgesses of the Burgh of the Canongate* (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1951), p. 69.
- ⁹⁰ Parish register, Edinburgh, Marriages, 685/01 0460 0016.
- ⁹¹ Ibid., 685/01 450 0124.
- ⁹² Helen Armet, ed., *Register of the Burgesses of the Burgh of the Canongate* (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1951), p. 69.
- ⁹³ Parish register, Canongate, Edinburgh, Christenings, p. 65, 685/03 0070 131.
- ⁹⁴ Ibid., Deaths, p. 228, 685/03 0210 233.
- ⁹⁵ Parish register, Edinburgh, Christenings, p. 127, 685/01 0140 0131.
- ⁹⁶ However, there was a George Wildridge, slater, in Caithness, who baptized a son James Wildridge Jan. 22, 1715, with James Kay and James Gilley witnesses. If George, the father in 1715 (associated with James Kay), is the same person as George, the father in 1730 (who married Margaret Kay), he cannot have been born in 1703.

⁹⁷ The origin of Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644), London silkthrowster, is not known. The following information is included here to facilitate future research. Humphrey Milne served as a witness for the christening of two of Constantine Wooldridge's children: William in 1646 and Ursula in 1665. Perhaps the long association between Wooldridge and Milne began before they were in Edinburgh. Humphrey's nephew William Milne/Mills came from Staffordshire, and there was also a Wooldridge family in Staffordshire, including the son of a James Wooldridge, Richard b. 1602, about the right age to be Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644), London silkthrowster. Constantine himself has not been found anywhere before his 1644 marriage in Edinburgh.

ROGER WOOLRICH, husbandman, bur. Seighford, Staffordshire March 24, 1613-14, md. Alice ___, bur. there Dec. 16, 1600

i. JAMES WOOLRICH, son of Roger, b. Seighford, Staffordshire, July 30, 1574, bur. there Jan. 2, 1633-34, md. Ann ---; she bur. there 1648-49. Register identifies each of the following as child of James and Ann his wife; it shows no Constantine Wooldridge; but perhaps there were children after 1619, unrecorded or born elsewhere. Surname WOLRICH:

a. RICHARD, bap. Seighford, Staffordshire, Feb. 3, 1601-02. He is a candidate for Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644), London Silkthrowster.

b. ISOBEL, bap. March 20, 1603/04

c. ROGER, bap. Feb. 15, 1606/07

d. SUSAN, bap. Sept. 29, 1610

e. ALICE, bap. May 6, 1613

f. JOHN, bap. Oct. 27, 1616

g. ANN, bap. Seighford, Staffordshire, April 19, 1619; possibly the Anne Woolderidge [indexed in allegations as Woolveridge] of Stepney, maiden aged 22 years or thereabout [perhaps slightly fudged to avoid the consent requirement for those under 21], who married at St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, London, Oct. 10, 1639, Thomas Randall, **silkweaver** [thus in allegation; barber in actual marriage record], of St. Botolphs without Aldgate, London. St. Dunstan and All Saints is the same parish in which Richard Wooldridge (d. 1644), London silkthrowster, had married eight years earlier. Mary dt. of Thomas Randall of King Street surgeon (= barber?) and Anne his wife bap. St. Dunstan and All Saints, July 27, 1641.

ii. RICHARD WOOLRICH, "tealor" (tailor?), son of Roger, b. Seighford, Staffordshire Oct. 8, 1578, bur. there July 24, 1630

a. JAMES WOOLRICH, son of Richard, bap. Seighford, Staffordshire, Aug. 27, 1612

⁹⁸ Parish register, St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Burials.

⁹⁹ Parish register, St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Middlesex, Marriages, p. 133.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., Christenings.

¹⁰¹ Parish register, St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Burials, fol. 92.

¹⁰² Parish register, St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Christenings, fol. 46. Image available on Ancestry but entry is mis-indexed as Waldrige.

¹⁰³ Parish register, St. Anne, Soho, Westminster [London], Burials (Findmypast, with image). St. Anne Soho was created from St. Martin in the Fields in 1686. In the burial record, the name is followed by an “M,” which may indicate married. Did James remarry after the death of Katherin? Peter Foden (Peter Foden Consultancy, Loughborough, England) also pointed out the July 28, 1723, burial record of James Wooldridge at St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster [London], which indicates payment of one-half the usual burial dues, but James Wooldridge, painter, would then have been 88 years old, an unusual lifespan for the time, and no record of him has been found after 1695, so the 1700 death date is more likely. Ms. Hilary Davies, Senior Archives and Local Studies Assistant in the Westminster Archives, reported (Jan. 12, 2017, email to compiler) that a check of the Westminster Archives database showed no will, administration, administration bond, or intestacy for anyone “with a name anything like Wooldridge in any spelling” in this period.

¹⁰⁴ Parish register, St. James Clerkenwell, London, Marriages.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., but Ancestry image is indexed as Wellridge.

¹⁰⁶ Parish register, St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster [London], Burials.

¹⁰⁷ Parish register, St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, Burials.

¹⁰⁸ Commissary Court of London, 1689 registered wills, no. 334, FHL microfilm 1068495.

¹⁰⁹ Parish register, St. James Clerkenwell, London, Marriages.

¹¹⁰ The deposition of Angel Woldridge in the 1705 London Consistory Court case of *Hopper v. Hopper*, gives her age as 64. London Metropolitan Archives, DL/C/0249, fol. 110.

¹¹¹ Parish register, St. Giles Cripplegate, London, Burials.

¹¹² Prerogative Court of Canterbury wills, PROB 11/548/72.

¹¹³ Parish register, St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Christenings, fol. 61.

¹¹⁴ Parish register, St. Botolph Aldgate, London, Christenings, p. 580.

¹¹⁵ Ibid, Burials, p. 151.

¹¹⁶ Ibid., Christenings.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., Burials.

¹¹⁸ Parish register, St. Sepulchre, London, Baptisms.

¹¹⁹ The James Wooldridge inf't bur. in the furthest church yd., St. Dunstan in the West, London, April 22, 1674 (per parish register, St. Dunstan in the West, London, Burials) is more likely James Woolridge, son of Thomas and Anne Woolridge, born in that parish Feb. 18, 1671/72.

¹²⁰ Parish register, St. Sepulchre, London, Baptisms.

¹²¹ Parish register, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London, Burials.

¹²² Ibid., Baptisms.

¹²³ Ibid., Burials.

¹²⁴ See note 17.