

# HISTORY OF REDD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

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At the solicitation of the descendants of the Redd family of Virginia, I have consented to undertake the task of collecting the information and data required to trace the family from its earliest times in English history.

It has been by no means an easy matter to compile the various names, dates, incidents, and circumstances which have been gathered for this purpose. After consulting many authors, both American and English, visiting and examining family burying grounds, private libraries, together with much correspondence with old friends and relatives, also tedious examination of records of various County Clerks' Offices, the writer believes he is prepared to give a fairly accurate sketch of the family, from the arrival in Virginia of the first of the name, to the present time, also a partial history of the family down from its origin in England to the present time, through many generations to the emigration to Virginia.

The Redd name is a very uncommon one and there is little doubt that all the families of that name in Virginia and in the other Southern and Western States are descendants of the same ancestor, SIR WILLIAM RUFUS de REDDS who came to Virginia from England, with Governor Alexander Spotswood, during the early part of Queen Anne's reign, 1702-1714.

Before entering into particulars of the different branches of the family after coming to this country, an account of the ancestry before coming from England, as far as practicable, will be given, and it may be well at this juncture to mention this fact, that the writer has availed himself of every means and source of information possible, not only the traditions of the family, but the family records; and the older members of the family have been consulted time and time again, the information gathered carefully and compared with country, state and government registers and records. Also many reliable histories, biographies, and historical works of various authors have been carefully pursued, thus enabling the writer to give a fair and impartial account of the most important incidents, which may have occurred from the earliest time to the present. In collecting the data and material for the history, the following works and histories have chiefly relied upon: Humme, Robertson, Scott, Maconley, Makay Skeat, Burnet, Wirt, Bancroft and Irving. Other authors of celebrity have occasionally been consulted, and while positive authority can not be given for each and every incident narrated, yet in the main, the most important particulars and circumstances may be relied upon as true beyond reasonable doubt.

From the best authority that can be found, it cannot be doubted that the name Redd or de Redde, as it was originally called, had its origin with a noble house, that of William Rufus, the son of the Conqueror, which latter is known by every school boy as the first of the Norman kings in England, and mounted the throne of England immediately after the famous battle of Hastings, fought in the year 1066. English historians have generally denied that William I or William Rufus was lawfully married. This statement is not true, as there is authority of the highest order to establish the fact that he was married, but not 'in the purple,' as it was then called, which means that he was not married during his reign. He was, however, married before the death of

his father, the Conqueror, and had one son. This son was also named William, and accompanied his uncle Robert, Duke of Normandy and his crusading army to Jerusalem during the year 1098, that being known in history as the 'First Crusade.' For authority as to this statement the reader is referred to the works of Rev. E. Cobham Breder, LLD, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, England, and also Lasso, "Jerusalem Delivered."

The following is transcribed from the writing of the first of these authors. "William, the son of King William Rufus, accompanied his uncle Robert, Duke of Normandy, in the Crusading Army. He wore a casque of gold and was a leader of a large army of English or British Boldmen and Irish volunteers." During his absence in the Holy Land, his father, William Rufus de Redde, died, and the English people having been duped into the belief, or for some cause, conceiving that his son and heir, William, had perished in the wars of the crusade, placed Henry (Banclere) the brother of William Rufus, upon the throne. Some years after the accession of Henry to the throne of England, William the Crusader returned from the crusading wars to England, and finding that his uncle Henry had usurped the throne, he took steps immediately to recover his rights, and having married Catherine, daughter of the Duke of Aquitania, he was persuaded by his father-in-law and other friends, not to risk his claim to the throne by a resort to force until his plans were more fully matured. This state of affairs remained unchanged for several years. When William again began to make his plans and marshal his forces with the view of recovering his father's crown, he was suddenly taken with a violent form of fever and death soon ended his sufferings.

There is no account given of any further attempt being made by William's descendants in prosecuting their claims to the crown of England, and the next event of any importance seems to have been the marriage of William's grandson, Sir Lionel de Redd (that name having been adopted in the family), with Elizabeth, daughter of Count Faulke (pronounced Foulka). This was the same Count Faulke whose second wife was Matilda, the widowed daughter of King Henry the First. Matilda was married to Charles Fifth, Emperor of Germany, and the potentate died without children. Matilda then married Count Faulke as already mentioned, by whom she had Henry II, who proved to be one of England's greatest monarchs, and who was one of the first of the illustrious line of Plantagenet Kings.

Possibly it is somewhat irrelevant to the subject, but if it does not tax the patience of the reader too much, it may be interesting to some to know the singular manner in which the cognomen "Plantagenet" originated. The best authority extant gives the following curious account as being the most probably true. This Count Faulke, who was the father of King Henry II, was a zealous Roman Catholic, and having committed some crime of a very grave nature, conceived the idea of expiating his guilt by a pilgrimage to Rome, and after making a full confession, throwing himself upon the mercy of the Pope. Having done this, the Pope, after having fully considered the matter, announced to the Count that he must remain at the Vatican a certain number of days, and at a given hour every morning, after having offered up fervent prayers, he must proceed to a neighboring forest and chastise himself upon his naked body with a scourge made of the twigs taken from a tough plant, the Latin name of which is "Plantagueista", meaning "Broom Plant." After having executed the sentence upon himself as directed, Count Faulke returned to England with his conscience greatly relieved, and adopted the word

"Plantagenet" as the motto upon his coat of arms, which was ever after retained by his descendants. There are other accounts extant of this strange adventure, but the foregoing is generally accepted as the true explanation.

After this digression, we will return to Sir Lionel de Redd, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Count Faulke. There seems to be nothing of moment given in the meagre account of his life, and the next in succession was the grandson of Sir Lionel, who was created a Peer of the realm and was known as "Baron de Redde," his full christian name, however, has not been ascertained. The next in line of succession was Baron William Rufus de Redde, son of the preceding, who accompanied his kinsman, Richard I, (Coeur de Lion) in the war of the third crusade, about the year 1192. This knight, by his splendid valor and chivalrous bearing, won the respect and admiration of all, and was held in much dread by the Saladin's whole army, and at the same time he was greatly esteemed by his own comrades. It was about this period that the usage of "Coats of Arms" was adopted in heraldry. They were first worn during the crusading expeditions to distinguish the various noble knights when wrapped in complete steel armour. The coat of arms of Baron de Redde was in the shape of a shield with bars of alternate colors of red and black diagonally from side to side, and for the crest, a cross protected with swords, making a suggestive and beautiful device. The motto inscribed upon one of the bars near the middle, "Veritas et Animi Vincit" (Truth and Courage Conquer.) When King Richard returned to England from the crusades, Baron de Redde was one of his escorts, and when the king was taken and held prisoner by the treacherous Archduke Leopold while enroute home, Baron de Redde remained in prison with him until the English people paid a ransom for their king's release. This Baron de Redde was one of the famous assembly of English Barons that compelled King John to sign the celebrated "Magna Carta" in the year 1215.

The house of de Redde continued firm supporters of the crown from this time onward until the period of the "Wars of the Roses," when William Lionel de Redde, Earl of Beresford, embraced the cause of the House of Lancaster, and was killed in the battle of (Barrest?) fighting side by side with the famous "King Maker," Earl of Warwick, in the cause of the unfortunate King Henry VI, and it is said that when that terrible battle was over, his body was found near that of the Earl of Warwick's, both with faces to the enemy, lying stiff in death. This battle, as is well known by those familiar with English history, decided the claims of the two contestants to the British crown, and the House of York having been successful in the final struggle, Edward IV ascended the throne. This king was so brutal and vindictive toward the friends and adherents of the House of Lancaster, that they were the subjects of the worst severe punishments and terrible hardships, among others, the lands and estates of the house of 'de Redde' were confiscated and the surviving members of the family fled to foreign countries to escape the vengeance of the relentless tyrants. Many years after, when the noble Earl of Richmond wrested the crown from Richard III, and mounted the throne as Henry VII, a great many friends of the House of Lancaster were recalled from exile and restored to their titles and estates, and among them was the son of Viscount Rufus Beresford de Redde, whose christian name was William Beresford.

The titles and estates of the House of de Redde were transmitted from father to son, from this time through several reigns without incidents of special interests having occurred until the period of the revolution of 1688, when the head of the house at that time, William Lionel de

Redde, espoused the cause of the Prince of Orange, and was a participant in many of the battles between James II and that Prince, after William III. He was distinguished for his gallant conduct at the battle of Killiecrankie, in the highlands of Scotland, fought between the forces of the two kings, William and James, during the year 1689, and was seriously wounded in that battle, which wound resulted in his death a few years later. His son and heir, Sir William Rufus de Redde, succeeded to his titles and estates, and being convinced that King James was unjustly and unlawfully deprived of his right to the throne, he entered the army of King James and was faithful to the cause of that unfortunate monarch until death relieved him of his earthly troubles at St. Germanus.

After the death of King James, Sir William Rufus de Redde, with many other nobles and prominent men, was compelled to seek safety in foreign lands, until the end of the reign of the Prince of Orange, when he returned to England. He eventually came to Virginia with His Excellency Gov. Alexander Spotswood during the reign of Queen Anne. After his arrival in Virginia, he found it expedient to discard his titles and nobility, and was known only as plain Mr. Redd. The Norman French prefix of "de" was discarded and the spelling of the name changed from Redde to Redd. He was an intimate friend of Gov. Spotswood, having married his niece, a Miss Moore, by whom he had three sons, John Rufus, Thomas and George.

Col. Rufus Redd, the oldest son of Sir William Rufus de Redde, was born in Spotsylvania Co., Virginia. He was educated with the view of preparing him for the profession of Law, and after passing such courses of instruction as the American schools at that time were prepared to give, he was sent to England to finish his education. He then travelled through several European countries and returned to Virginia, though he did not enter the profession of Law as was first contemplated. Having represented his country with distinction in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, he entered the military service of that colony with the rank of Lt. Colonel. During the French and Indian wars, he was engaged in several battles and rendered valuable service to his government. He married a grand-daughter of Gov. Spotswood, who was also the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Daudridge, whose brother, Admiral William Daudridge, commanded a squadron of ships of war in the famous battle of La Hague, which occurred off the coast of France, May 19, 1692, between the forces of the Prince of Orange and Louis XIV of France. In this engagement Sir William Daudridge rendered signal services, and was promoted by the Prince of Orange, for bravery and gallant conduct. Unfortunately he received a wound from a cannon shot which caused him the loss of a leg, and very soon he died from the effect of the wound. He married Miss Unity West, a grand-daughter of Lord Delaware, for whom the State of Delaware was named.

A few years after his marriage, Col. John Rufus Redd moved to Buckingham County, where he resided until his death, though he lived to an extreme old age, and was for many years connected with the public service, both civil and military. He was appointed by the Governor of Virginia, among other eminent officers, to accompany General Braddock upon his famous expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne 1755. Col. Redd, though seriously wounded in the disastrous battle, assisted Washington in saving the body of General Braddock from mutilation by the Indians, and also aided him in preventing a total rout of the British Army. After this he returned to his home in Buckingham County where he reared a large and happy

family, and it appears he did not again enter public life, until the beginning of the "Revolutionary War" when the Declaration of Independence was signed. Though nearly half a century in years, he again entered the service of the revolted colonies, and was actively engaged in that war until the battle of Camden when he was again seriously wounded whilst heroically exposing his person and life defending the brave and noble De-Kalb from immediate death. When General Gates, the hero of Saratoga, soon after his signal victory over the English General Burgoyne, was sent to take command of the army of South Carolina, Washington wished to send certain important instructions to him and selected Col. Redd to bear the dispatches. He was too late, however, to deliver them in time, as General Gates, flushed with his late successes in New York, had already, against the advice and solemn protest of Baron De-Kalb and other experienced officers, commenced battle when Col. Redd arrived. The disastrous defeat of the Americans in that battle, together with the subsequent disgrace of the once proud and haughty Gates, is familiar to every school boy, and need not be dealt upon in this work.

The gallant bearing and services of Col. Redd in this battle won him high praise and commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, who rewarded him with a letter of recommendation to the President of the Continental Congress for promotion. This letter is extant and can be seen at the rooms of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at Richmond, Va. He was too much disabled by his wounds to participate longer in the war and lived a quiet life at his home the remainder of his days. He left a large family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, an account of whose lives, together with their descendants will be given, so far as can be ascertained.

The reader has doubtless discovered that Governor Spottswood was one of the ancestors of many of those for whose benefit this work is compiled, hence a brief sketch of some of the chief incidents of his life may not be out of place. Gov. Spottswood (the name was originally spelled Spotiswood) was born in Worcestershire, England, June 24 1678. He was of noble parentage, being a scion of the illustrious House of Warwick, on his paternal side, and his mother was a daughter of the Earl of Brandon. Very little is known of his early life except that he acquired an excellent education, and his personal manners were finished and highly polished. After arriving at the age of maturity he adopted the military profession. He is described by his contemporaries, as a man of splendid physique, tall and athletic in stature, proud and distinguished in bearing, and open and fearless in looks, yet that grand, majestic body carried a heart as true, tender and sympathetic as that of Bere \_\_\_\_.

During the distractions, perturbations and political troubles that paralyzed and almost destroyed the English government, arising from the contentions and wars between the House of Stewart and the Prince of Orange, young Spottswood cast his fortune with the \_\_\_\_\_ and was engaged in several of the most important battles. He was promoted twice on the field of battle for his heroic bearing and distinguished services and was regarded by the famous Duke of Marlborough as one of the most promising young officers of the army. Upon accession of Queen Anne to the English throne, Spottswood again entered the army and held a prominent position near the person of the great Marlborough at the famous Battle of Blenheim, between the English and the French, in the year 1704. When peace was declared he continued in service, holding an important command in the English army, but when the claims of the Prince of Wales (known as

the Pretender) began to be agitated, Spottswood was persuaded by the friends and adherents of the House of Stuart, that the heirs of James II had the strongest claim to the crown, and it was feared by the ministers and government of Queen Anne that he would espouse the cause of the young Prince of Wales, then called by the Jacobites, James III, but whether these rumors concerning young Spottswood were well founded or not, probably will never be known.

Yet, there can be no doubt that the Queen's advisers regarded the situation as sufficiently serious to appoint him to a different arm of the service. About this time the different colonies were giving the mother country so much trouble by their petty quarrels and varied interests, that the home government found it difficult to secure the services of men possessed of sufficient administrative abilities and qualifications to properly discharge the many duties devolving upon the colonial executives, and as Spottswood was undoubtedly possessed of many of these qualities, as well as being a man of strictest integrity, the high and honorable office of Governor of Virginia was offered him, by the unanimous voice of the ministry, which he accepted and immediately came to Virginia to assume the duties of this high and honorable position.

Governor Spottswood, by his statesman-like course, his kind, though firm administration of the government of Virginia, soon won the confidence and inspired the respect and love of the people. Business and trade of all kinds assumed a healthy shape, order was restored and observance of the laws established everywhere in the colony. His humane course toward the Indians, and just dealings among his own people caused him to be greatly loved by those under his control, and respected as well as feared by the enemies of the colony. The writer has neither time nor space to devote to a more elaborate account of this great man, but will venture taxing the patience of the reader, that a brief mention of the Governor's famous "transmountain" expedition may be made.

This occurred during the year 1715. It is believed at the time no white man had ever crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, and consequently nothing was known of the great "Valley of Virginia" lying between the two great ranges of the Appalachian System, save the meagre accounts given by the savages, but Governor Spottswood conceived the idea of exploring that part of the country lying west of the mountains. In the month of September, 1715, with an escort of about fifty gentlemen selected from the most talented and cultivated classes, the Governor started upon his famous expedition over the Blue Ridge Mountains. Nearly the whole region of the country west of Richmond was, at that time, almost an expanse of unbroken forest, and they were continually exposed to the attacks of hostile Indians by day and ferocious wild animals by night. However, after many hardships they succeeded in reaching the summit of the Blue Ridge by the first of October, a distance of nearly three hundred miles.

After passing over that beautiful table-land, now composing the counties of Floyd and Montgomery, they came in view of the far-famed "Valley of Virginia." This was the first time the eyes of a white man had ever rested upon that immense body of rich lands, stretching from a point near the beautiful city of Staunton, a distance nearly a hundred miles, to the lovely plateau upon which rests the quaint, though historic, tower of Winchester, made memorable a thousand times over by the glorious deeds and numerous victories achieved by the immortal Stonewall Jackson, whose indomitable spirit gave such an impetus to the waning fortunes of the "Lost

Cause," and of whom the great Lee said when hearing of his death, "I have lost my right arm."

At the time that Governor Spottswood and his escort viewed this grand prospect of the great wealth and prosperity to be realized by coming generations, it was a vast wilderness, the home of the wolf, the bear and the panther, and the hunting ground of the implacable savage. A few fleeting generations pass away, and what a change! Could the grand old hero and his knightly attendants have assumed mortality again, they would hardly have recognized the panorama.

Instead of an almost boundless wilderness, with the varied species of gigantic trees, intermingled with a vigorous undergrowth of vines and tangles of all descriptions, they would have witnessed numerous flourishing towns and growing villages in every direction. They would have espied large plantations and splendid farms, whose unrivalled fertility and thorough state of cultivation would have surpassed their wildest dreams. They would have seen thousands of acres of the most fertile of loamy lands, lying between the mountain ranges and the picturesque rivers and brooklets, yielding immense crops of wheat, corn, clover and various grasses, and here and there rich pastures with great herds of horses, sheep and cattle of the finest breeds; the beautiful and convenient Dutch cottages appearing amidst shady groves of flourishing trees, while ever and anon the lordly residence of some wealthy planter, situated upon some beautiful plateau that commanded a vast area of its owner's wealth swept grandly into view.

This may give some idea of that beautiful section, the home of the southern planter, before the Civil War, a section in which soil, climate and natural convenience combine to make it all man could desire. This may give some idea of that beautiful section known as the "Great Valley of Virginia," immortalized forevermore by the memories of Stonewall Jackson and his horses. Such was the vast region discovered by the heroic Spottswood nearly two hundred years before.

After Governor Spottswood's party had remained some days in the wilderness they prepared to return, but found their horses had become so much disabled from travelling the rough rocky hills and mountains that they were compelled to adopt some plan of protecting their horses' feet. Owing to the flat country and soft, sandy nature of the lands in eastern Virginia, horses were used without shoes. Consequently they found themselves in a serious dilemma—hundreds of miles from home, in a wilderness surrounded by hostile savages, horses lame and unfit to travel, while there appeared no means to provide them with shoes. But it is said "necessity is the mother of invention." Fortunately they had brought some forging hammers and other blacksmith tools. Having gathered a lot of rich iron ore, they soon constructed a small forge, by which means some very good pieces of iron were produced, and in the course of a very few days, they had their horses shod, which then led them to start on their homeward journey.

To commemorate this famous expedition, Gov. Spottswood sent to England, and had a number of beautiful gold badges in the shape of a horseshoe made and presented them to his companions upon that expedition. He also at that time instituted the famous "Trans-Mountain Order," generally known as the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." He also had built the first furnace for smelting iron, that was ever established in America. This was at Germania on the

beautiful Rappahamack river.

On the breaking out of the Spanish War, Gov. Spottswood left his home at Germania to take command of the Colonial troops, but died before sailing, on the 19 of April 1739 at Anapolis, Md. (Note: Historians differ as to the nativity of Gov. Spottswood, as some writers claim that he was born at Tangier, Africa, but the most common opinion is that he was born in England as heretofore stated in this work.)

The writer will remember it has been stated Col. JOHN RUFUS REDD married Miss Daudridge, a grand-daughter of Gov. Spottswood, that he moved to Buckingham Co., where he resided the remainder of his life, having reared a large family of six sons and five daughters.

MAJOR JOHN REDD, the oldest son of Col. John Rufus Redd was born in Buckingham Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1755. He was inclined to travel and loved adventure. At the age of 17 he left his father's home and settled in Henry Co., then a part of Halifax Co., and while the lands were very fertile, with excellent climate, civilization had not made the rapid strides that other sections of the state had enjoyed. The Revolutionary War with England, having been declared four years later, Major John Redd, being then only 21 years of age, was among the first to declare himself and volunteered his services for his country's freedom. Having invested his effects in lands, he joined the first company of volunteers raised in his section, under Captain Bryce Martin, and although a mere boy, was elected 2nd Lieutenant of the company. He was said to have made a gallant soldier, and was distinguished for his activity and bravery throughout that terrible war. He was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorkton on the memorable day of Oct. 19, 1781. Then and there, he is said, and believed by many, to have fired the last gun in that long and bloody struggle for freedom. Certain it is that he was promoted upon the field at Yorkton brevetted "Major of Cavalry" under the eyes of Washington.

The following paragraph is taken from the "American Monthly Magazine" of September 1893. The article is in connection with the death of the late Mrs. William Ballard Preston, widow of Hon. William Ballard Preston, Confederate States Senator, from Virginia. "This lady was the granddaughter of Major John Redd, a gallant officer of the Revolution who, for conspicuous valor, was promoted on the field of Yorkton, where it is believed he fired the last gun of that battle, the last battle of the Revolution — the last gun fired. Fancy pictures that anxious soldier as he fires that last gun, and its echo seems still to sound the knell of Tyranny, and the old flint rifle that spoke the closing words for liberty may still be seen. This old gun that carried the last shot of the Revolution fired by the gallant Maj. Redd was among the first rifles made in America; it weighed 27 pounds and is six feet long."

After peace was declared with Great Britain, Major John Redd returned to his new home in Henry Co., and devoted his time to the improvement of his lands. He married Miss Mary Waller, the accomplished daughter of Col. George Waller, who was also an officer in the Revolution. Major Redd was blessed with a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters of whom all lived to the age of maturity. Being a man of wealth, his first care was to see to the education of his children, all of whom were sent to the best schools and the most of them graduated with distinction and honors. At the age of fifty he was probably the owner of nearly



one-third of the best land in the county, well stocked with horses, sheep and cattle of various breeds, and several hundred slaves. He had been elected time and again to nearly every important office within the gift of the people, and represented Henry County in the Legislature nearly twenty years. He was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1778-99 and voted for the famous "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions," after which the people continued to elect him until he refused to serve any longer.

Of his many sterling qualities and noble traits of character, too much cannot be said, but the plan of this work will not admit an extended account of the circumstances incident to the lives of individuals. There are, however, several incidents connected with his life that should be mentioned; one of which the writer believes will be of interest to the general reader. Some of those living will remember that the year 1832 witnessed much suffering throughout the land, caused by an unprecedented drought. The very poor of the land were begging and starving everywhere; many children were found dead in their beds, while their parents were straggling about in every direction begging for bread and work. Major Redd, seeing the awful situation, did not wait for the slow process of courts, and other authorities, but gave directions to his agents and overseers to search out the destitute and suffering wherever found and caused them to be supplied with food from his plantations and clothing from his stores, until they could help themselves. He would never receive anything in the way of remuneration. The County offered to make a levy to repay him but he refused to receive a farthing, telling the authorities that the blessings of Providence that he had experienced, and the satisfaction of having relieved the suffering and needy, were sufficient pay.

Major Redd died at the advanced of ninety-five, at his homestead (Marrowbone) located in the southern part of Henry Co. and was buried in the family cemetery Aug. 11, 1850. The cemetery is located near the residence, and two acres of ground, including a beautiful plateau fronting to the west, were set apart as a burial ground for his children and children's children forever. In the centre, under a huge oak tree can be seen the tomb of the grand old patriarch, beside that of his well-beloved wife. This cemetery is remarkable, not only for its beautiful location, but also for the splendid and costly enclosure, made entirely of granite foundation and furnished with the best iron and steel railing. The whole structure is of substantial character calculated to withstand the storms and tempests of centuries. Already six generations have representatives within its sacred precinct, but there is ample space for many more which doubtless will be occupied in due time.

WALLER REDD, the oldest son of Major John Redd, was born April 1786, married Miss Kezia Staples, by whom he had one child, Lucinda Staples Redd, a beautiful and highly accomplished woman. She married one of Virginia's greatest statesmen, Hon. William Ballard Preston, who was Minister to France during the administration of President Pierce, and also Confederate States Senator from Virginia. From this marriage there were five children, one of whom is the accomplished Mrs. Lucy Redd Preston Beale, the vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

OVERTON REDD, the second of the Major's sons, married Mary Fontain, a granddaughter of Patrick Henry. He was a member of the Legislature of Virginia and died while

serving his first term.

DR. JOHN G. REDD, the third son, married the daughter of Dr. Hill Carter, of Hanover County, Va. By this marriage there were six sons and two daughters.

JAMES MADISON REDD, the fourth son married Miss Ruth Staples to whom were born three daughters — Kezia, Mary and Flora. The last mentioned Flora Redd married Dr. H. M. Draury, whose daughter Ruth married Judge Stafford G. Whittle, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Virginia. EDMUND BURWELL REDD, the fifth and youngest son of Maj. John Redd was born June 24, 1808, died August 10, 1850. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, passed through medical course at Philadelphia, but was never an active practitioner. Married Miss Sarah Ann Fontaine, a grand-daughter of Patrick Henry, also a great-grand-daughter of Gov. Alexander Spottswood. By this marriage there were four sons and five daughters. DR. JOHN HENRY REDD married Miss Marion Dandridge Fontaine. WILLIAM SPOTTSWOOD REDD married Mary Wootlore (?). They have three daughters.

JAMES S. REDD, the third son married Miss Sarah Epes Hairston (?), a grand-daughter of Col. Geo. Hairston, an officer in the Revolution, also a grand-daughter of General B.W.D.Cabell, an officer of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. They have three children living, two daughters and one son.

EDMUND MADISON REDD, the fourth son, married Miss Anna Richardson, daughter of Col. H.P.Richardson. They have no children.

The four sons of Edmund Burwell Redd were Confederate soldiers, two of whom were severely wounded in battle, and one a prisoner of war for many months. The daughters of Edmund Burwell Redd were Martha C., Mar D.(Mary?), Celestia T., Annie E. and Ella F. Redd. They married respectively, John E. Wooton, Dr. John H. Wayut, Samuel p. Caldwell, Rev. H. p. Fontaine and James S. Washington. They all have descendants except Mrs. Wooton.

MAJOR JOHN REDD'S daughters were Annie C., married Thomas Sterling; Elizabeth W. married Col. Peter Dillard; Mary W. married John F. Fontaine (d. 3 Jan. 1852 aged 64), the son of John and Martha Henry Fontaine (p. 145 Hugenot Emigration to Virginia by R. A. Brook); Martha W. married 1st, William T. Clark, 2nd James M. Smith; Lucie D. married John S. Wooton, all of whom had descendants.

ALEXANDER SPOTTSWOOD REDD, second son of Col. John Rufus Redd, born July 9, 1763, married Miss Mary L. Campbell and settled in Eastern Virginia. He has many descendants living in Virginia and elsewhere.

RICHARD L. REDD, third son of Col. John Rufus Redd married Louisa M. Wade and has descendants in Virginia and other southern and western states.

WILLIAM REDD, the fourth son of Col. John Rufus Redd was born in Buckingham Co., Va., and died in Russell Co., Alabama July 12, 1839. Married Miss Elizabeth Ann Daniel of

Prince Edward Co., Va., had three sons and five daughters — John D., William Anderson and James, Sarah Antoinette, Martha, Frances, Elizabeth and Cornelia. Of the above the following had descendants: William, four children; James, six children; Sarah Antoinette, nine children; Frances, five children; and Elizabeth, three.

SARAH ANTOINETTE REDD was born in Green Co., Ga., May 2, 1806, died Sept. 1, 1850. She married Hampton Sidney Smith Oct. 20, 1825. From this marriage there were nine children, six sons and three daughters — William born 1826, John Carway 1828, Louisa Elizabeth 1831, Hampton Sidney 1833, Frances Eleanor 1837, Sarah Antoinette 1839, John Morgan 1842, James Redd 1845, and Cornelius Bascomb 1848.

JOHN MORGAN SMITH, son of Hampton Sidney Smith and Antoinette Redd Smith was born August 9, 1842. He married August 19, 1863, Miss Kate Duncan, daughter of Daniel Duncan, a lineal descendant of the famous Rev. William Duncan of Scotland who lost his life as a martyr in the cause of his religion during the reign of Charles II of England. Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Smith are residents of South Highlands, Birmingham, Alabama, and are blessed with a family of four children, named as follows: Richard James, Rose Cullen, Hampton Sidney and Kate Lucile Smith. (Note: It has been through the kindness of this intelligent and highly accomplished lady, Mrs. Kate Duncan Smith, that the writer has been enabled to collect much of the data necessary for this work, and he desires here to acknowledge the many obligations as well as to express appreciation of the timely aid she has extended.)

ELIZABETH REDD, a grand-daughter of Col. John Rufus Redd, an officer of the Revolution, and daughter of William Redd, his son, married Richard Billups of Georgia. From this marriage there were three children: Thomas A., born 1792; Anna L., 1795; and Joseph Billups 1807. Joseph married Mary Ann Daniel 15 Dec. 1835. Their children are as follows: Ann Elizabeth 1837; John Richard 1839; Mary Jane 1840; Frances Cunningham Nov. 2, 1843; Joseph Alexander early 1845; and Virginia 1847. Frances Cunningham Billups married Rev. John Harrison Kennebrew 24 Dec. 1868. To them were born the following children: Mary Augusta, Annie Ruth, Martha Grace, Laura Welch, Jessie Morton, and Elizabeth Redd Kennibrew. They are at present residents of Columbus, Mississippi, where they own a very beautiful colonial residence.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ANDERSON REDD, fifth son of Col. John Rufus Redd, was born in Buckingham Co., Va. 26 Jan 1784. While yet a young man he moved to Georgia where he married Miss Elizabeth Gresham, daughter of Major David Gresham, an officer in the Revolution. He soon became Georgia's most prominent and noted citizen. Besides his general usefulness as a leading citizen, he rendered distinguished service to his country during the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, having commanded a company of American troops at Savannah and elsewhere during the war. He was the father of seven children, one daughter and six sons: Mary Louise Redd, his only daughter married James Cook, son of James Carter Cook of Nottoway Co., Va. Miss Mary Elvira Cook, their daughter, is a highly accomplished lady and distinguished for her literary attainments. She is a resident of Columbus, Georgia.

WILLIAM REDD of Birmingham, Alabama, is a son of William Anderson Redd who

was born during the year 1803 and died in 1866. He is a grandson of William Redd who was born in Virginia and emigrated to Georgia, consequently he is a descendant of Col. John Rufus Redd and of Governor Alexander Spotswood. He married Miss Eliza H. Pope in 1858. Of this family there were three sons and three daughters: Caroline Pope; John K.; Henry Pope; Annie; Ernest; and Nina Redd. Mr. William Redd is a prominent merchant of Birmingham, Alabama.

The DAUGHTERS OF COL. JOHN RUFUS REDD married gentlemen by the names of Billups, Wade, McClerg, Jones, Scoll and Lloyd. The most of them moved to Georgia and other southern states long years ago where they have numerous descendants, many of whom are distinguished for culture and high social positions.

Signed, James S. Redd,

Pacos, Halifax Co., Va.