

Charles Robley Patterson wrote four books on the Flood family, all of which are in the Library of Congress. Following are selected pages from those books. Most of the pages are from his latest book, which is the most accurate. Some of the earlier books had errors, particularly as they related to the Floods of Buckingham County, Virginia. Unfortunately when I copied the pages from his books, I did not do a great job in identifying which book they came from so some of the pages are probably from his earlier books as well. I have scanned and converted the images to text. While I have gone through and corrected many of the errors that occurring while converting the images to text I am sure there are still some errors. If you notice any major typos, let me know. Also, if you notice any errors in the content of Mr. Patterson's books, let me know and I will post them here.

The four books by Mr. Patterson are:

The Flood family in England, Ireland, and America / by Charles Robley Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, c1988.

Flood family triad : a family history in England, Ireland, and America from A.D. 1550 to 1850 / by Charles R. Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, c1982.

History of the Flood family and their times in America : whose ancestor was Sir Thomas Fludd of Milgate House, Bersted, County Kent, England : from the earliest "ancient planter" of Virginia in 1611, to the present / by Charles Robley Patterson.  
Charlottesville, Va. : C.R. Patterson, c1983.

History of the Flood family, as it relates to ancestors of Charles R. Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, [1981].

CHAPTER XVIII. (continued)

VERIFYING THE EARLY EXISTANCE OF THE

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA FLOOD FAMILY.

Henry Flood of Buckingham County, Virginia was 55 years of age in 1810. The U. S. Census that year shows he had two sons. One of his sons, Joel W. (Walker) Flood, M.D., is listed on the 1820 Census. He would have been 31 years of age, if he was born 1789, as reported.

The name of the other son of Henry Flood is not known at this writing. It may be the Thomas Flood listed in the 1820 U.S. Census for Buckingham County.

Nevertheless, the Census shows Henry owning forty—seven slaves in 1810, and thirty—eight slaves in 1820. Enough to make him a wealthy man.

The 1810 Census also reports John Flood, Sr., who was Captain John Flood, Sr., Revolutionary War veteran, whom we have previously reported in this book. He owned eleven slaves. His son John Flood, Jr., also listed in the 1810 Census, owned nine slaves. This person and his wife were then both under twenty— six years of age.

Captain John Flood, Sr., aforesaid, was brother to Henry Flood. Then a half—brother to Henry Flood, namely, Noah Flood is listed in the 1810 Census as over 45 years of age, with two sons, and owning twenty—one slaves. Somewhat of a success, for one who was retorted to be the son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood, American seaman, and his second wife. Their sons were said to be relatively unsuccessful.

Next on the 1810 Census is another half—brother of Henry's, and that was Moses. He acquired a large family of eight children by the time his age was over 45 years, and he owned no slaves.

Oddly enough, no Census reports of 1810 were found listing any of the other six sons consisting of Thomas, by the first wife, and Aron, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, and William by the second wife. It is very possible that in the 45 years, more or less, since they were born and reached manhood, these sons removed from Buckingham County to other places, and left no tracks. Some may have died early. No way to tell, and difficult to prove they existed.

At this writing, existence of the following Buckingham County Floods have been confirmed:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Major Henry Flood     | 2nd Virginia Regt., Revolutionary War  |
| 2. Capt. John Flood, Sr. | Revolutionary War veteran.             |
| 3. William Flood         | Virginia Assembly delegate, 1812—1814. |
| 4. Moses Flood           | Occupation unknown.                    |
| 5. Noah Flood            | Farmer                                 |
| 6. Josuah Flood          | 2nd Virginia Regt., Revolutionary War. |

The first three brothers are said to be half—brothers to the last three.

## THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

We have confirmed the existence of three of the four sons of John) Flood of Buckingham County by his first wife, as you can see on page 161. A fourth son, Thomas flood, who's mother was this same first wife, and who was reported to have died a few weeks after giving birth, was unknown to this researcher, until recently.

We found listed in the 1850 U.S. Census for Appomattox County, Virginia, a Thomas H. Flood. His age is given as 47 years, and strangely, he was born in Tennessee. That would make his birth year 1803. We believe that his father, Thomas Flood of Buckingham County, removed to Tennessee sometime before 1803, and had a son. This son, Thomas H. Flood, later returned to Appomattox County, Virginia, married and had a family. The 1850 Census lists wife Dortha B. Flood, age 38 years; oldest son, John H. Flood, age 20 years; a daughter, Frances W. Flood, age 15 years, and his youngest son Thomas W. Flood, age 11 years. His wife and children all were born in Virginia. All the children were listed as students.

We are certain that the logic of this deduction is correct. After Doctor Joel Walker Flood of Appomattox County died in April 1858, his holdings of land, amounting to \$50,450 in 1850, was divided between his widow Eliza, a son Henry De La Warr Flood, and Thomas H. Flood. This T. H. Flood had to be a relative to share in this wealthy Doctor's estate. It is probable that Thomas H. Flood was a cousin to the Doctor, and son of the Doctor's uncle, Thomas Flood of Buckingham County and Tennessee.

We now have an interest in knowing more about Thomas H. Flood, seeing that he is a member of the Buckingham County, Virginia, Flood family. According to the 1850 Census his estate (farm) was valued at \$5,000, and he owned 46 slaves. He was a well—to-do farmer, even before he shared in Dr. Joel Walker Flood's estate. He also was active in politics.

THOMAS H. FLOOD served as delegate to the General Assembly from Buckingham County from January 1839 to February 1845. He was in the Senate of Virginia representing Appomattox County from December 7, 1857 to April 8, 1858, and again as delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia from December 3, 1855 to March 19, 1856. He served as delegate, again representing Appomattox and Campbell Counties from December 1861 to March 31, 1863.

MAJOR JOHN H. (HEBER) FLOOD of Buckingham County, Virginia; born 15 May 1830 in Buckingham County. He attended Hampden-Sydney College in Farmville, Virginia, and studied law. He never practiced his profession, because of defective eyesight, but engaged in the tobacco business in Lynchburg, Virginia in 1860 when he was thirty years of age.

Hampden-Sydney College — founded 1776, is the second oldest college in Virginia (next to William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia), and the tenth oldest in the United States. It is a liberal arts school for men with an enrollment of 500 in ca 1899. It is a Presbyterian church affiliation. The 400-acre campus is near Farmville, Virginia in the southeast section of the State, not far from Richmond.

In the decade between 1850 and 1860, the economy of Virginia's farmers was at its highest. Especially the tobacco plantations. They did very well, and rail transportation in the state grew with the economy, which helped the tobacco farmers get their product to market. John H. Flood prospered during this ten-year period. It is said he built the finest mansion in Lynchburg for his bride. After he and his wife moved into their new home in Lynchburg, after 1860, she planned to go to Washington (D.C.) to buy a set of dinnerware for her entertaining. For some reason, she kept putting it off. Until the declaration of War Between the States in 1861 prevented any travel to the Capital.

Flood was for many years a member of the city council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia. His

military rank was Major in the Army of the Confederacy.

Flood's land holdings in tobacco amounted to 5,000 acres of productive soil. At the end of the Civil War, with the defeat of the southern states, he, like most all-southern planters, had only his acres of barren land.

It was a time in Buckingham County and Appomattox County, from the end of the war in 1865 and on for many years, where the Union Army policed the defeated southern populace. Where Union soldiers allowed the newly freed slaves, ignorant and uneducated to be elected to local political offices. There were hard times ahead for the people of the south. For farmers, merchants, tradesmen, and plain ordinary folks. The agricultural economy of the South had been wiped out. Some people, however, manage to survive under such conditions, and make their own way. Somehow or other they will survive.

In June 1876 Major John Henry (Heber?) Flood of Lynchburg, Virginia, tarried Mrs. Katherine Hutchinson (Kirkpatrick) Hobson. At that time he was a trustee of Hampden—Sydney College, 1866-1879. She was his second wife.

Going back a few decades, John H. Flood purchased the Boccock— Isbell House at Appomattox Court House in 1855, and in 1856 bought seven additional lots. In 1860 he sold to Lewis D. Isbell, by which name the house is now known. The house still stands at Appomattox Court House, and is a part of the National Park System maintained by the United States Government. It was after the sale of this house that John H. Flood moved to Lynchburg, Virginia.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

John Flood of Buckingham County, Virginia, according to "LIST OF TITHES, 1764, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY", owned 200 acres, zero tithes, zero wheel carriages. (1.) This land, located on south end of Hunt's Creek, was purchased (patented) by Flood; it is said he paid 30 shillings for the property. Therefore, four years after buying the land, he had sold 95 acres. At that time in 1764, he had four children: Henry, b. 1755, John b. 1758, Thomas b.1760, Noah b. 1763.

He married at age 60, as said before by many biographers, so that in 1764 he would have been 70 years of age, if he married first in 1754 as told. In 1773 and 1774 he was listed in Virginia Tithables From Burned Records Papers; by Woodson; for Buckingham County, as John Flud one tithable 1773, and John Flood one tithable 1774. He would then have been in 1774, age 80 years, if he had married at ago 60 in 1754.

From 1771 to 1774, he acted as sexton for the Anglican Church (Protestant Episcopal), about a mile east of his farm on Hunt's Creek. According to reference (2.), his name appeared on both real and property tax lists in 1782. If he was alive then, he would have been 88 years of age. According to the lineage chart on page 78 (source reference (2.)) his last child was born 1780, and Flood would then be 86 years of age.

In the 1782 real and personal tax lists previously mentioned, he possessed 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 200 acres of land. No records were found for years 1783 to 1786. In 1787 the land tax was paid by his estate, and the personal property tax by Aggy Flood, all according to reference source (2.) So it is a fair assumption he died sometime between 1782 and 1786, when he would have been 88 to 92 years of age. A very great age to live then at 200 years ago.

- (1.) Genealogy Records of Buckingham County, Virginia. By Edith Pucker Whitley. Genes. Publ. Co., Inc. Bait. 1984.
- (2.) Mrs. William R. Flood (Beth), Laguna Hills, California 1979.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

If we are to believe the family chart on page 78, this book, (2.) where ten children are shown, and the dates of births given, we have to accept John Flood's age at 86 years when the last child, Benjamin, was born. There are varying accounts as to the number of children John Flood sired. All the way from 1st, 5 sons; 2nd, 7 sons, one dau.; 3rd, 4 children by each of his two wives; 4th, 14 children after age 60. Conflicts such as this is par for the course in genealogical studies. It appears that anyone born in or near Buckingham, or Albemarle County, from which Buckingham was separated in 1761 (one year after Flood bought his 295 acres on Hunt's Creek), was said to be offspring of John Flood. This is the only logical reasoning to account for the fact that an 85 year old man could sire a child, even if the wife was a young one of child bearing age. However, the chance of that happening is rare physiologically. If it really did happen, I must say that John Flood, retired seaman, was some hunk of a man. Even more so when the age he lived in was conducive to very short-lived males of the human species.

One other point to consider in the lineage chart mentioned is the lapse of seven and one half years between birth of Noses and Joshua (page 78). What was John Flood doing during those seven plus years? He would have been 71 years of age in 1765. So from age 71 years to age 78 years he took a vacation? Virginia was then a British colony; the only wars being fought were probably the French and Indian Wars. John Flood with a family of five children by 1765, was no candidate for Indian wars. In 1758 Tillotson Parish of the Anglican Church was established in Buckingham County (still Albemarle County) as a splinter off St. Anne's Parish of Albemarle County. By 1760 John Flood was living a mile west of the church, and was a member of the Anglican Church of England. The only church in Virginia that its inhabitants were allowed to attend, without prosecution by harsh measures. Subsequently, he became sexton of that church from 1771 to 1774.

(2.) Ibid. previous page.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

It is said that John Flood and his first wife (no name) are buried in a section under the old church that is now part of Buckingham Baptist Church at Gold Hill, Buckingham County, organized in 1771. See page 97, this book.

Now then, here are a few questions for the reader to solve, if he has the time and the inclination.

1. There is a great deal of mystery as to who John Flood, first in Buckingham County, really was?
2. There did he come from? Some say England with children, after he married first time. This is family tradition, and is not reliable
3. Some say he was a retired British Naval captain. This is family tradition, and is not reliable. In addition to that, it is highly improbable that an old 'sea dog' would settle on a farm in the wilderness, just to raise a large family. Men are conditioned by their occupation. A seafaring man would not be content being away from the water. He would most likely settle in a shore job, in or near a seaport!

This writer believes that John Flood came from a farmer family. Conjecture or wishful thinking? Perhaps. But people have not changed that much in the last 200 years.

4. Some say he first married at age 60 years. This is family tradition, and is not reliable. It doesn't make sense that he sired his last child at age 35 years.
5. Flood's first wife died about 20 plus years before he. Was she first buried next to the church, and he later layed out next to her grave? Or, was her corpse removed from another location, and placed there when Flood was laid in his last resting place? The question is not that important, but it may indicate that Flood's first wife was not too much younger than he, as it has been reported that his first wife was a well—to—do widow when he married. It is more than likely that Flood was in his forties when he first married. Especially so, if he was a farmer instead of a seaman. That is one way to take the mystery out of this analysis of a mystery.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Another source of tax reference (1.) gives the tax paid in Buckingham County, and others, as follows;for year 1782:

	<u>Poll</u>	<u>Slave</u>	<u>County</u>
Flood, John	--	--	Buck.
, Henry	1	1	Buck.
,Thomas	1	1	Lou. (Louden)

It is believed by this writer that the John Flood given above is the second son of John Flood, the first in Buckingham County. Henry and Thomas are also the sons of the first John Flood. In 1782, John would have been 24 years of age; Henry 27 years, and Thomas 22 years.

Unless there is another source of tax records, John Flood, the father, is not recorded on the poll tax or slave tax list for the year 1782. This lack of record may suggest that John Flood, the elder, may have died in 1781 or 1782, a year or two after his son Benjamin was born. The last child of his large family. Another thought, that may confirm this thinking, is that the John Flood listed above, was Capt. John Flood, Revolutionary War soldier. He may have been away to the wars in 1782, as the Rev. War did not end until 1783. Henry and Thomas also were Rev. War soldiers, but they may have been discharged from duty, and were home by 1782, as the tax list reports.

On the basis of these records it is fair to assume that John Flood, the elder, died sometime between 1780 and 1782, instead of what is reported on page 106a from other sources. His age at death then would have been 87 years. His was a long life, if other assumptions are true.

(1.) Virginia Tax Payers, 1782 —1787, other than those published by the U.S. Census Bureau. By Auguste B. Fathergell. and John Mark Naugle. Genes. Publ. Co., Inc. 1974.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY.

On page 118 of this writer's "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA." VOL. III., 1983, is written that the few children of John) flood's second wife that were recorded in 1983 when the book was written, were in fact successful, contrary to what had been written by others. Later in the same book, this was more or less proved by using the number of slaves acquired before the Civil War as an indication of wealth.

Now, through the courtesy of research done by Mrs. William R. (Beth) Flood of Laguna Hills, California. I will show the success of these Flood people sired by John) Flood, and born by (1.) his two wives using Personal Property Tax Lists, and Real Property Tax Lists of Buckingham County, Virginia. For the purpose of this essay, I will use Tax Lists of the early years of these brothers lives, and then, to show how their wealth improved in later years, those Tax Lists will also be given:

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	AGE	TYTHES OVER 21	ALL TYTHES	SLAVES	SLAVE TYTHES	HORSES	CATTLE	
1782	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	200	?	1				3	6	
	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	27	1		1(Issac)		1		
1784	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	Not Listed. John <sup>1</sup> Sr. 200 acres went into Estate 1787, so he must have died a few years before.								
1784	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	29	1 Free Male	3	1		1		
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		24		1	Thomas was in Personal Prop. Tax Lists for 1785—1788 in Isle of Wright County. There he married ELIZABETH GALE, who bore him one daughter, MARY THOMAS FLOOD.				
	Noah <sup>2</sup>		21	1 Free Male	1					
1792	Henry <sup>2</sup>	906	36	1		3	1	4	1 Stud horse	
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		32	Not listed in 1792. Must have gone to North Carolina as reported. Then to Tennessee in 1803.						
	JAMES		?	1					1	
	NOAH <sup>2</sup>		28	1		1			1	
	JOHN <sup>2</sup> of Powhatan			0	John was in Powhatan County, Va., P.P.T. Lists 1783-1787 and 1789					
	MOSES <sup>2</sup>									
	JOSHUA <sup>2</sup>			1					1	

(1.) John<sup>1</sup> Flood as written in this essay, is called John<sup>5</sup> Flood in other Chapters of this book, and in this writer's "———In America. Vol. III., 1983.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	VALUE	LOCATION
1831 to 1836	Henry <sup>2</sup>	977-1/2	6,842	On Main Road, 20 mi. S.W. of Court House. This must be "Old House" on Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road.
		159-1/2	595	Burnt Mill. 20 mi. S.W. of C.H.
		138	207	Burnett's Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		148-1/2	594	On Wolf Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		423	1692	West Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		100	400	Adjacent Moses Ferguson. 20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1946-1/2	10,330	
	Thomas <sup>3</sup> H.	44	264	Wolf Creek. 18 ml. S.W. of C.H.
		102-3/4	308	Fish Creek Pond – Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		229-1/2	1254	Wolf Creek - Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		230	1610	Wolf Creek
		14	91	Stage Road
	Dr. Joel Walker Physician & Surgeon (Son of Henry <sup>2</sup> )	711-1/2	4269	Richmond to Lynchburg Stage Road, 20 ml. S.W. of Court House. This may be the 800 acre tract "Eldon" on Bent Creek, Appomattox County.
		336	1848	Slate River. 10 ml. S.W. of C.H. Upper Slate River.
		<u>87-1/2</u>	<u>1225</u>	20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1,135	7,342	
	John <sup>3</sup> Jr. Son of Capt. John <sup>2</sup> Sr.	14		From Noah's Estate in 1827. Middle Fork of Slate River. 6 mi. S.W. of Court House. 1833 sold 3 acres to Moses A. Spenser. Property to Estate 1834; assume John <sup>3</sup> died sometime before then.
	Capt. John <sup>2</sup> , Sr.	305	2745	David's Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		347	2776	Bent Creek Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
	Moses <sup>2</sup>	196-1/2	987	Waters of Willis. 9 mi. S. of Court House.
	Noah <sup>2</sup>	320	2560	Middle Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.

FLOOD	1823 TYTHE	1825-31 TYTHE	1830 TYTHE
Daniel (son of Noah)	1	1	1
John Jefferson		1	1
	Moved to Virginia from Tennessee with brother Thomas H. Flood. Stayed a couple years. Married Frances Hogatt Russell. They move to Missouri.		

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA;

THE FLOOD FAMILY.

Four sons of JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLOOD, the first in Buckingham County, went to Shelby County, Kentucky, in the early 1800s. They were: Joshua, Joseph, William, and Benjamin. The first three became successful farmers.

MOSES<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, who was said by others to be a poor man is listed on the Peal Property Tax Lists as holding from 150 to 180 acres of land from 1796 to 1803, and 200 acres from 1804 to 1835, on Waters of Willis (Creek ?), 9 miles South of Buckingham Court House. He is said to have been a Baptist preacher. In those years the church held acreage (farm land) to support the preacher, and he farmed the land to support himself and family. Perhaps Moses did own the land. He was listed on the Tax Polls, so we may assume that he was owner.

Moses cannot be called a poor man! A minister of the Lord is not supposed to be a preacher to get wealthy. He should be dedicated to serving his fellow man to reach heavenly bliss after death. That goal doesn't seem to be visible in the last half of the 20th c., however. There are fundamentalist preachers haranguing their flock over radio and television waves, who earn from \$200,000 to several millions of dollars a year. Whether they save any souls is incidental to their cries for more funds, which keep pouring into their hands from poor souls who can't afford it, but who believe they are buying their way into everlasting bliss in heaven. Moses had eleven children.

BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, brother to Moses, is said to never have acquired anything of real value. That statement is not quite true. Benjamin, b. 1780 in Buckingham County, Virginia, married first, on 26 September 1810, Margaret Cotts, by whom he had a son, Thomas, b. 1811. In July 1816 he married Hannah Dunkard, and by her he had five children: Martha, b. 1818; Benjamin, b. 1823; Elizabeth, b. 1824; John A., b. 1829; James Henry, b.1843. Any man who sires six children, can't be said to have had nothing of value, nor to have left nothing of value.

THOMAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, THIRD SON OF JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLOOD, born 1732, Buckingham County, Virginia d. 1807 (1.), m. 1st ELIZABETH GALE, dau. of Major Gale, Isle of Wight, Virginia; m. 2nd Judith Strother. PVT. Virginia. THOMAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, b. 1762; d. 3315. m. Mary Elizabeth Strother. Pvt. Virginia. (1.)

There is confusion with the birth date and marriages of this THONAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD of Buckingham County. According to the D.A.R. source he who married Elizabeth Gale, etc., was born earlier.

(1.) Daughters of the American Revolution Patriot Index. Albemarle County Historical Library.

## BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

### THE FLOOD FAMILY.

WHAT INCOME IN 1987 DOLLARS WOULD THESE EARLY FLOOD FARMERS HAVE TO EARN TO KEEP THE NUMBERS OF SLAVES THEY HAD?

What else can be gained from the statistics given in this essay on the early Buckingham Floods who paid their taxes?

Well then, let us play a game to see how wealthy some of the most successful of these Floods, would be, if the number of slaves owned by a farmer is an indication of wealth, and the costs to hold slaves were given in 1987 dollars, so we can get an up to date value that we can understand.

In 1811, Henry Flood owned 20 slaves, age 12 to over 16 years of age. Poverty level in 1987, according to U. S. Government figures, is about 7,500 dollars a year for a family of four. Suppose we take the minimum poverty level for a single person to be \$5,000. Housing, food, clothing; nothing more, as we will consider the minimum costs. That gives \$100,000 a year to support his 20 slaves. In 1811 Henry Flood had 2,768 acres of land. Assume 500 acres of it was cleared and cultivated into tobacco. Normal tobacco yield in good sandy soil, is 2,000 pounds per acre. That will produce 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco in a good year. Suppose tobacco (see page 104, this writer's "----In America.", Vol. III., 1983.) flue cured, gets the farmer 50 cents a pound. Actual cost is not so important for this discussion. Suppose in curing the tobacco, the weight loss (moisture) is one-third total acre yield. That drying out will reduce the total weight to 666,666 pounds. Then the farmer, Henry Flood, will get \$333,330 for his tobacco crop that year.

Out of that sum comes \$100,000 to support his slave labor, and say about \$50,000 a year expenses to care for 15 horses; wagons; blacksmith; flue curing fuel, repairs to wagons, plows, and all sorts of other expenses one gets who runs a business. A little mental arithmetic now will show that Henry Flood made a net gain of \$183,330. before taxes. (In 1811 the govt. tax was rather small. The only war fought by the young republic, to that date was the Revolutionary War. The War of 1812 with the British again, was yet to come).

The fictional tobacco farmer we picture here has earned less than the radio and television evangelist, mentioned earlier, who earned \$200,000 in 1986, and for several years before that. Besides, the evangelist didn't have to worry about the weather spoiling his crop.

This fictional example may reinforce this writer's comments in his Vol. III., 1983, page 173, where he discusses briefly, costs to keep slaves. A Southern farmer had to have a large farm with a valuable crop, to justify the expense of keeping slaves, even though they earned no wages. The valuable crop was, and still is, tobacco.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

#### THE FLOOD FAMILY

To conclude this essay on economics, it is certain that on the balance of Henry Flood's acreage, some of which was scattered about the county, he raised a variety of other crops. These could have been corn, fruit, vegetables, wheat, barley, and livestock, such as: Cattle, hogs, chickens. But in Virginia, tobacco is the money crop!

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

ADDED MATERIAL NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE ON THIS ILLUSTRIOUS VIRGINIA FAMILY.

CAPT. JOHN FLOOD, SR.

Second son of the first JOHN FLOOD of Buckingham County, Virginia.

In the Richmond Whig paper, Sept. 5, 1826 is this obituary:

DIED

At his residence in the county of Buckingham, Virginia, on the 16th ult. Capt. John Flood, Senior, a Revolutionary worthy, in the 68th year of his age. In the death of this truly respected man, his family and neighborhood have sustained an irreparable loss, and the court of his county one of its oldest and most respectable members.

This obit. does not say in what capacity Capt. John Flood, Sr. served the court, but this writer has reason to believe he served as Clerk of the Court, or in some similar capacity. This opinion is based on the following information where this John Flood acted as witness to property deeds recorded in Deed Books for Amherst County, and/or Albemarle County. (1.)

p. 352. Amherst County, Virginia Deed Book No. 1., p. 11. 25 August 1799 — William Veal and wife Elizabeth., AC to Hugh McCabe, AC for L40, 404 acres, North side Fluvanna (early name for James River), and Otter Creek. Lines: Col.Thomas, Terrapin Creek, Rattlesnake Branch. Witness: John Flood, ----, -----, Charles Flood, ----, -----, -----.

p. 330. Amherst County Deed Book H. (Deed Book page 286.) 19 April '797. George Blain, AC to Baldwin Blain, AC, for L75, stock; seems to be Baine and. not Blain for grantee. Witness: ----, John Flood, ----, -----, -----.

Now that you, the reader, have an idea what wording the Deed contains, the remainder will be abbreviated to date and name of witness, as follows:

p. 358. Deed Book I, p. 96. 13 May 1799. Witness: John Flood, others.

p. 395. 14 Dec 1802. L100. S. branches Horsley on Blankston's Mt.; part of 300 acres given William Hall. Witness John Flood, others.

p. 249. Deed book p. 427. 17 Feb 1804. Witness John Flood, others.

p. 414. Deed book p. 443. 2 Dec 1805. Witness John Flood, others. Terrapin Creek, Rattlesnake Branch, North bank of Fluvanna (James River), Cedar Branch.

(i.) The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761 — 1807, and Albemarle County, Virginia 17148 - 1763. By the Rev. Bailey Fulton Davis. 1979. Southern Historical Press. c/o The Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr. P.O. Box 738, Easley, So. Carolina 29640.

## CHAPTER XXII

### THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

p.455. Deed book page 538. 14 Feb 1807. 420 acres both sides Piney Mt. between Buff. and Horsley. Witness: John Flood, others.

Amherst County, Virginia. Deed Book K.

p. 407. Deed book page 14. 2 Jun 1803. Deed of Trust to secure debt due William Galt. Witness: John Flood, others.

p. 413. Deed book page 83. 9 Dec 1803. Witness: John Flood, others. John Matthews and wife Jane, Barren County, Ky., to Peter Thornton, AC for L150, 220 acres. Daneing and Redlar surveyed 11 Mar 1767.

p. 419. Deed book page 156. 28 May 1804. Witness: John Flood, others. Long list of articles.

### ACTIVITIES OF FLOOD FAMILY MEMBERS OF BUCKINGHAM, APPOMATTOX AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES.

Henry De La Warr Flood of Appomattox County was one of the notification committee for the 1847 convention. (1.),(2.)

Colonel Thomas Henry Flood nominated by Appomattox County (1.) Democratic Convention delegates meeting in Farmville to nominate a candidate for the Presidential election. The meeting was held January 27, 1847.

Henry De La Warr Flood was one of named committee to examine (1.) the Prince Edward County jail's bad sanitary conditions.

Judge Hundley named H. D. Flood of defense council for Woolridge,

R. T. Hubbard, commonwealth attorney for Buckingham County, and J. L. Hart to examine the jail.

They reported the prison "unsanitary, ill-smelling, infested with vermin", and "bedding and floors filthy and unfit for human habitation."

Judge Hundley ordered Woolridge and Forbes sent to Buckingham jail until the trial in January.

This H. D. Flood is the grandson of the above Henry De La Warr Flood (2.)

H. D. Flood of Appomattox, Democrat. On October 24, 1905 was one of several speakers to every district in the county, spoke in Farmville, Prince Edward County.

These few activity sketches are included here so that the reader can see for himself these people were movers and shakers.

(1.) History of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By Herbert Clarence Bradshaw. 1955. p. 197., p. 600.

(2.) "Flood.Family And Their Times In America." By Charles R. Patterson. 1983. p. 121, p. 123.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### ACTIVITIES OF FLOOD FAMILY MEMBERS OF BUCKINGHAM, APPOMATTOX AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES.

JOEL W. FLOOD , Judge Circuit Court, Appomattox County. (1.) p. 681.

Aug. 21, 200th year of Court. Bicentennial Program. Old Prince Edward Courthouse at the old Clerk's Office building, Worsham. Speakers: Judge Joel W. Flood, Mrs. Mildred D. Davis, Richard W. Duprey, H. C. Bradshaw. p. 714

John W. Flood - - For Van Buren Democrat electors, John W. Flood, Walkers Church. p. 675.  
Thomas H. flood - - Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Appomattox Counties, made up the Thirteenth District for representation in the Constitutional Convention of 1850—51. Willis P. Boccock, Branch J. Worsham, and Thomas H... Flood were delegates from the district. p. 198

Richmond Enquirer, May 21, Nov. 29, 1850. Col. Thomas H. Flood of Appomattox was named Whig delegate with Dr. John P. McDearman, also of Appomattox, alternate. p. 789.

James Walker operated a hospital for inoculation for smallpox in Buckingham, about 20 miles distant from the Courthouse of Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, six miles from Captain Flood's (Capt. John Flood, Sr., Revolutionary War veteran) tavern, and about the same distance from Captain Kelso's (in Prince Edward). Board at \$2.00 a week or \$7.00 for the period of inoculation, if it was provided. The fee was a guinea for whites; fifteen shillings for blacks. The period in 1800 began Sept. 15; in 1802, which he advertised as his last, Sept. 20th.

(1.) History of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By Herbert Clarence Bradshaw. 1955. See page info, above.

## CHAPTER XII.

### DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (-FLOOD), 'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

COLONEL JOHN<sup>1</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD) (1592—1658), from Bersted, Kent, England, to the colony of Virginia on the “Swann”, in 1611. Married 1st, Mrs Margaret Finch, widow of William Finch, 1624 in Charles City. Mrs. Finch, her husband William Finch, and a daughter, Frances, sailed out of Bristol, England, Sept. 1620 in the “Supply” for Virginia. Issue:

WILLIAM<sup>2</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD), Surry County, Virginia; b. ca 1625. No further information has been found on William. It is therefore presumed that he died young.

CAPTAIN JOHN<sup>2</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD), Surry County; b. ca. 1627; d. 1672. (i..) Married Mary ---- Flood, 1650, James City County. Issue:

JOHN<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, GENT., b. ----? d. 1678; married 1678, Mary Creede. Mary Creede Flood married 2nd David Andrews, Jr. (4)

CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, Surry County; b. ca 1629, d. 1677. Issue, at least one child:

CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, Surry County; b. ca 1651, d.1718. One of the Militia signers of the Loyal Address to the King, written by Royal Governor Nicholson on 21 March 1702, m. Ann Rose who died 1728. 150 acres, Aug. 27 1661 to Ralph Creed, Carpenter  
Issue:

(5.) Harry<sup>4</sup>FLOOD, GENT , who’s Will was proved (2.) 15 October 1740, and recorded in Surry County.

Issue:

ANNE<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, daughter in England, if alive.

ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, b. (sic) 1720—28. Married Robert Nicholson, b. 1725, d. 14 July 1797, (tombstone in St. John’s Church yard, Henrico County), was a merchant of Williamsburg. (3.)

Issue:

Continued next page.

- (3.) Tyler’s Quarterly Historical and Biographical Magazine, Vol. XVII, Richmond Press, 1936; pages 91, 92, 93.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 12, Series 2, Index to Surry County Will and Deed Book, 1730—39, p. 55.
- (4.) V. M. of H. and Biog., Vol. XLVIII, 1940; p. 77.; Wills and Admin. of Surry County, Va., 1671-1750 p. 52 52.
- (7.) Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623—1666; by George Cabel Greer, Clrk. Virginia State Land Office, publ. 1960. p. 116
- (5.) Wills and Adminstrations of Surry County, Virginia. 1671-1750, p. 51, 52.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD),  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

Issue:

HENRY NICHOLSON

ROBERT NICHOLSON

MARY NICHOLSON

GEORGE NICHOLSON

JAMES NICHOLSON

ANNE NICHOLSON

JANE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, Surry County, daughter of CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>4</sup>  
FLOOD. Born ? Died ? Married  
-----? Watkins. Only child, a daughter:

ELIZABETH WATKINS, b. ? d. ? Married John Nicholson.

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> FLOOD ELDEST SON of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flood. (2.)  
BENJAMIN<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, third son of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flood. (2.)

MARY<sup>2</sup> LOOD, Surry County, ca 1635 —Ca 1678, daughter of Colonel. John<sup>1</sup> Fludd  
(Flood). She married four times:

First: ca 1655, RICHARD BLUNT: Issue: One son: Thomas Blunt.

Second: ca 1657, CHARLES FORD: No children.

Third: ca 1658, JOHN WASHINGTON. Issue: one son: RICHARD  
WASHINGTON.

Marriage contract with JOHN WASHINGTON, dated November 15, 1658.  
RICHARD WASHINGTON WAS BORN 1659 or 1660.

RICHARD WASHINGTON (1659—1724) lived about 65 years.  
He married Elizabeth, a niece of Colonel George Jordan, and a  
daughter of Arthur Jordan, who married Elizabeth Bavinn in  
1654. Issue:

----- a daughter.

ARTHUR WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON

RICHARD WASHINGTON

JOHN WASHINGTON

- (1.) Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol 7, p. 48, 108, 109.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 16, 1908.

DESCENDENTS OF JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD)  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

continued from RICHARD WASHINGTON; issue:

WILLIAM WASHINGTON

THOMAS WASHINGTON

JAMES WASHINGTON

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, married Samson Lanier.

PRISCILLA WASHINGTON, married Robert Lanier.

ANNE WASHINGTON, married John Stevens.

FAITH WASHINGTON, married Josia Parker.

MARY WASHINGTON, married Robert Hart.

MARY<sup>2</sup> FLOOD marriages continued:

Fourth: ca 1661, HARRY BRIGGS. Issue: Five children.

JANE<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, SURRY County, ca 1646-1669; married John (8.) CARY, 1645 – 1701.

THOMAS<sup>3</sup> CARY, 1667 – 1716; m. Ester Hudson.

MARY<sup>3</sup> CARY, 1669 - 1732; m. 1<sup>st</sup> -----Young;  
2nd Nathaniel Harrison. (7.)

RICHARD<sup>2</sup> FLUDD (FLOOD) of James City County and Surry County. A probable unreported son of Colonel John Fludd; not previously listed. He is listed (1.) as an early Virginia immigrant in 1635, as headright to William Swann of James City County, who patented acreage along the James River in that year, known later as "Swann's Point". RICHARD FLUDD was again named (1.) in 1639 as headright to Thomas Swann, James City County, along with other Fludd's in that same year.

Colonel John Fludd patented 2,100 acres on 12 May 1638, on the south side of James River in what is now Surry County. His land was located between Capt. Henry Browne's and Benjamin Harrison's land, and near "Swann's Point".

(1.) Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623—1666, by George Cabel Greer — Clrk. Virginia State Land Office; 1960; p. 116.

DESCENDENTS OF JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD)  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

COLONEL JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLUDD (FLOOD); his second wife was FORTUNE JORDAN, sister of Colonel George Jordan, 'ancient planter', by whom he had two children:

CHRISTOPHER<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, GENT., b. ca 1650. No further information on him at this time. (7.)(9.) WALTER<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, GENT., ca 1656 — 1722; married ANNE BROWNE (5.) daughter of Colonel Wm. Browne of "Four Mile Tree." Walter (7. Flood educated in England, in the care of John Cary, London merchant, and his brother—in—law.

Issue:

JOHN FLOOD, GENT., b. ca 1682, d. 1711; married 1707 Mary Blunt. Issue:

JANE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD (3.)

MARY<sup>4</sup> FLOOD (3.)

WALTER<sup>3</sup> FLOOD, GENT., b. 1684, d. Jan 1720,

(

1.)

married Sarah Simmons. Issue:

JOHN<sup>4</sup> Flood, Gent., Surry County; d. 4 October (2.) 1739. He willed his extensive property and lands inherited from his grandfather, in a complicated way. First, some property to his sister Fortune for her maintenance. Second, a portion reserved for his father's widow, and to maintain her. Third, the remainder of his estate to his brother-in-law, Nicholas Edmunds. Will proved 25 November 1739. By leaving the remainder of his estate to his sister Elizabeth, through her husband, Nicholas Edmunds, it is assumed he left no issue.

ELIZABETH<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, married Nicholas Edmunds, Ca. 1735. Issue"

JOHN FLOOD EDMUNDS — his will recorded 24  
August 1797.

FORTUNE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD - provided maintenance by the will of her brother  
John Flood.

Anne<sup>3</sup> FLOOD, married first, William Cocke, who d. 1732. She b. 1693; d. 174? She was surviving executrix of her sister Mary Flood's will. She married second, Thomas Hamlin. Her nephew, John<sup>4</sup> Flood, died in Hamlin's house.

Issue:

Two daughters by William Cocke.

Two children by Hamlin

DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD),  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'

MARY<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, Southwark Parish, Surry County. Her will 20 February 1724—25 named her sister Anne Flood, her sole legatee and sole executrix. Will proved 10 August 1733.

MORE ABOUT CHRISTOPHER FLUDD (FLOOD).

On September 14, 1987 a second source of information was found that mentioned Christopher Flood, son of John<sup>1</sup> Fludd, and his second wife Fortune Jordan Fludd. This source is "Virginia Will Records." The William and Mary Quarterly, 1982. Indexed by Judith McGhan. Genealogy Publishing Co., Inc. On page 774 is the Last Will and Testament of Lt. Col. George Jordan, Atty.-Gen. of Virginia in 1670. In part it states: "---- and doe give it equally between Christopher Flood (?) and Walter Flood. ". (600 pounds of tobacco). If Lt. Col. George Jordan was alive in 1670, and his Will written later it would make Christopher Flood, born ca 1650, when named in the Will at least 20 years of age. So we now know he reached manhood, and perhaps had children and heirs.

REFERENCES FOP THIS AND PREVIOUS PAGE:

- (1.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. III; Year ending June 1896; p. 150. The will of William Browne, Sr., dated 9 December 1704; proved in Surry County, 3 July 1705.
- (2.) Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIX; Year end 1921; p. 21, 98, 331, 510.
- (3.) Wills and Administrations of Surry County, Virginia; 1671 - 1750; p. 52; by Elizabeth Timberlane Davis. Published 1980. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Refer to Appendix II, P. 249.
- (6.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 11; July 1901, publ. 1902, p. 87.
- (5.) See Appendix II, p. 248 this book.
- (7.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 7, 1899, p. 232.
- (8.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 9, 1901. Merchant of London. One of the Directors of The East India Company.
- (9.) Additional references to Christopher Flood are found in William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. VII, April 1899, No. 4., p. 232, and Vol. XI, page 87.

THE FLOOD FAMILY OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE  
AREA IN APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This historian became interested in the Floods of the &Appomattox Court House area over a year ago, when he was researching material]. for his “Flood Family Triad, Vol. II; A Family History in England, Ireland, and America, 1550 — 1850.” This volume was copyrighted in January 1982. The theme of the book is tracing descendents of Sir Thomas Fludd (Flood) of Bersted, Kent, England, to Ireland and America. It also tells of events in their times. On page 174, he writes: “It is written by L.G. Tyler (1.), that (sic) “the earliest American ancestor of H.D. Flood family was John’ (Fludd) Flood, who came to Virginia about 1610, and settled first in the corporation of Henrico, and afterwards in Surry County, where he was Indian interpreter, and lieutenant colonel (later colonel).”

During this same research period, this writer also finds another source of genealogy information (2.) that gives an entirely different and contradictory statement. This is not an unusual situation when tracing the history of a prominent family. Other similar contradictions have been found in the search for material for the three volumes dealing with these Floods. In those cases, just because someone wrote a different story, doesn’t make it true. Therefore, it remains for a third party to dig out more facts, if they can be found, and put together another story, or version of past events. That is what history is all about! However, the task of contradicting another’s research, is not an easy one. It requires a long and tedious search, in one or more well stocked libraries, and even then nothing may be found that is any different, from what has already been printed. And what has been printed may be called ‘family tradition’, i.e., a fiction tale invented by some family member long ago, to cover an unknown period in a chain of events. Not to be taken seriously.

However, this writer, against his better judgment, did take the above ‘family tradition’ tale seriously, and with no probable tie to our Sir Thomas Fludd (Flood), Knt., was about to discard this family to the waste basket, until, out of curiosity, he read a bit more about them prepared by Mr. Boiling Byrd Flood (3.).

To his surprise and enjoyment, he found, with the exception of the ‘family tradition’ story of the British seaman in 1754, a family in every way comparable to the famous Flood family of Ireland, who were directly descended from Sir Thomas Fludd.

- (1.) Men of Mark in Virginia, Vol. II, by Lyon G. Tyler, LL.D.; President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. Editor—in—Chief; publ. 1907; page 118
- (2.) History of Virginia, Vol. I.; 1607 - 1763. Bruce, pages 313 and 623; states John Flood, Sr., Capt. in British Navy; leaves a frigate in Chesapeake Bay; ashore at Gloucester County; settles in Buckingham County, about 1754, at age 60 years. Marries, first time, at age sixty.
- (3.) See page 120, this book



THE FLOOD FAMILY OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE  
AREA IN APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

That Irish Flood family produced a line of lawyers, judges, and politicians over a period of a hundred years, very much the same as did the Appomattox Flood Family. The famous Irish politician, Henry Flood, M.P., of Farnly, County Kilkenny, (1732—1791), could have been a twin brother of Henry Delaware Flood, of “Eldon” Farm, Appomattox County, Virginia (1864—1921), Congressman (1901— 1921). Henry Flood, M.P., of Ireland was the finest orator Ireland produced in a hundred years. He was eloquent, forceful, honest, leader of the opposition, all for Ireland, and courageous (fought two duels with pistols, with a member of Parliament named Agar). Henry Delaware Flood, Member of Congress, was an eloquent forceful speaker, a Phi Beta Kappa, lawyer, honest, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress during President Wilson’s administration. These two men were so much alike, they had to be made of the same material; now called genes. In addition to that, both men were lawyers, and both men were of wealthy families.

DIFFICULT TO PROVE ORIGIN OF  
APPOMATTOX COUNTY FLOOD FAMILY.

In 1986 an interested researcher of VOL. III. pointed out to (7.) me that my John<sup>5</sup> flood could not be related to Colonel John (2.) Fludd (Flood) through his son Walter<sup>3</sup> Flood, and his son John<sup>4</sup> Flood, as John<sup>4</sup> Flood died (3.) before his father without issue. It was my error in reading two wills. My John Flood moved to Northampton County, Virginia, and there married widow (sic) Francis (Frances) Warren 11 June 1752. (4.), (6.). He would be about 41 years of age. He is the only John Flood this writer can find that fits time, place and name, for the John Flood who sired the Buckingham County Floods. I do not buy the British Naval Captain story. (5.) Further research is underway to find a connection to tie John<sup>5</sup> Flood to Colonel John Fludd’s descendents. Until then I stand by my version. My version, or anyone else’s may never be proven, because critical records were burned when Buckingham Co. courthouse burned to the ground in 1869. See p. 55, 56 for a new lead with Christopher Flood, hitherto unknown?

- (5.) Ibid., see item (2.) previous page.
- (6.) William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 8, 1928. p. 189, III.
- (7.) Mrs. Beth Flood, Laguna Hills, California. June 1986.
- (1.) This book: Chapter IV., “The Flood Family of Virginia”, page 43.
- (2.) Descendents of Colonel John Fludd (Flood), page 67, this book. Also see Appendix II., p. 249, this book.
- (3.) Appendix II., p. 249, this book
- (4.) “The Marriage License Bonds of Northampton County, Virginia, From 1706 to 1854.” Listed and Indexed by Stratton Nottingham, Onancock, Virginia. p. 35 of that

WEST FAMILY--Ancestors of FLOOD family of Buckingham and Appomattox Counties, Virginia.

(1.) ELIZA BOLLING WEST===JOEL WALKER FLOOD, M.D. of "Cellove", Buck- b. 11 July 1789; ingham County, Va. m. 26 Apr 1815 b. 1798

dau of

(1.) Major THOMAS WEST, d. 5 Jan 1829 at his home in Campbell County, Virginia.

↗↘ several ancestors not shown

Colonel JOHN WEST, Gov. of Virginia

bro. of THOMAS WEST,  
3rd Lord de La Warr,  
1st Gov. Va. 1610-1611.

brothers

Capt. (Colonel) JOHN WEST, Gov. of Va.

Capt. FRANCIS WEST,  
Deputy Gov. of Va.  
Nov 14, 1627 to  
May 5, 1633; b.  
1586; d. in Va.  
1633/34.

(1.) "Flood Family And Their Times In America." Vol. III. 1983.  
By Charles Robley Patterson.

m. 1st MARGARET (-----)  
This Chart by C. R. Patterson, m. 2nd TEMPERENCE FLOWERDIEW.  
January 26, 1988.

m. 3rd JANE DAVEY

WEST FAMILY -- Ancestors of FLUDD (FLOOD) family of James City County and Surry County, Virginia.

(2.) For further history of these early colonials of the Virginia FLUDD (FLOOD) family, see Reference (1.) below, p. 64 to 69a.

(3.) Letter of Mrs. L. G. Pleasant (Various Families of Virginia). p. 13. Researched by Mrs. William R. Flo at North Carolina State Library, 2/20/1980.

(2.) CAPT. JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) b. 1627; James City County, Virginia.

(2.)

WILLIAM FLUDD  
b. ca 1625, (FLOOD)  
James City  
County, Va.

(2.)

CAPT. THOMAS  
FLUDD (FLOOD)  
b. 1629; James  
City County, Va

---dau. MARGARET WEST===COLONEL JOHN F. D  
(3.) FINCH, widow. (FLOOD). (1594-  
m. Capt. JOHN 1658). To Virginia  
FLUDD in Charles 1611.  
City, 1624.

THE WEST FAMILY.  
ANCESTORS OF THE FLOOD FAMILY OF BUCKINGHAM,  
AND APPOMATTOX COUNTITT, VIRGINIA. ALSO  
ANCESTORS OF THE FLUDD (FLOOD) FAMILY OF  
JAMES CITY COUNTY AND SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

If we are to believe the West Family history in the Mrs. L. G. Pleasant letter (Reference (3.) in lineage chart, page 58a.), where she states that Mrs. Margaret Finch, widow, who married JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) in 1624 at Charles City, Virginia, was daughter of Capt. Francis West by his first wife, Margaret (----), we have an interesting coincidence.

Not too unusual a one in the early days of this great United States, because there were not that many people here, and those who were here were mainly of northern European stock.

We now find that the Floods of early Virginia James City and Surry County, are related to the famous That family through a daughter of Capt. FRANCIS WEST who was a brother of Capt. (later Colonel) JOHN who is ancestor of ELIZA BOLLING WEST.

ELIZA married DR. JOEL WALKER FLOOD, of Buckingham and Appomattox Counties, on 26 Apr. 1815. Both Colonel JOHN WEST, above, and Capt. FRANCIS WEST, of earlier mention, are brothers of the famous THOMAS WEST, 3rd LORD DE LA WARR 1st Governor of colony of Virginia, 1610—11. The two brothers came over from England with LORD DE LA WARR when he was made 1st Governor. His appointment came about when the two earlier settlements of 1607 and 1609 nearly failed, because of lazy work habits and petty bickering among the early rabble of settlers recruited by the London Company for the adventure, as has been stated before.

Then the London Company decided to have the colony governed by a man of rank and stature, to gain the respect of the colonials recruited off the streets of London, and elsewhere in England, they selected THOMAS WEST, 3RD LORD DE LA WARR for the dirty job. He had wartime experience in the Low Countries of northern Europe, in the armies of Queen Elizabeth I., so he was well suited to control the rabble with harsh rules and measures of discipline, that soon put the colony back on a paying basis. Because of his honest reputation and fighting experience, he was able to recruit high-grade assistants to take over when he had to leave the colony after a year or so, because of ill health.

This writer is not very confident of the accuracy of Mrs. Pleasant's letter regarding the birth right of the widow Mrs. Margaret Finch as being born a West. Another part of her letter where she names Colonel JOHN FLUDD as having four sons by Margaret, named Nathaniel, Francis, John, and Thomas (first names of West men), is strange to me as I have not seen that listing in any of the many records I have researched. John and Thomas. Yes! Nathaniel and Francis. No! So as with all of us who think we have the edge, she is using all West names to put on Colonel JOHN FLUDD'S family.

Even so, if Mrs. Pleasant is correct, and who knows the truth, we can accept the strangeness of the coincident. Both these Flood families at this date, are not related as far as this writer can learn, so any relationship along the way is welcome. Even though the relationship occurred in one case, 1624. In the other case, 1815. One hundred ninety one years apart. Thusly, the ancestors of the earlier JOHN FLUDD have the famous WEST blood in their veins nearly 200 years before the Appomattox and Buckingham County FLOODS.

ERATA CORRECTIONS IN CHAPTER XXI., AND OTHER PLACES  
IN "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA", VOL. III.  
PUBLISHED 1983.

ARE THE BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA FLOODS DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD  
(FLOOD), 'ANCIENT PLANTER' ?

A genealogist researching the Flood Family, and who had read (1.) the above Vol. III. (authored by this writer) in the Mormon Genealogy Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, wrote to this writer to tell him she enjoyed the book, but to also point out an error.

This comment dealt with his tracing the Buckingham County, Virginia, Flood lineage back to the 'ancient planter' Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), as written on pages 67, and 117 of the Vol. III, above.

Our subsequent correspondence, and exchange of Flood lineage documents and data, convinced me that this lady (whom I 'ye never met) does her homework. We agreed on other data. Therefore, I have corrected pages 67, and 117. Page 117 I correct to read in part as follows: "----John<sup>5</sup> Flood (Ed.: John Flood of Buckingham County) could not be related to Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), 'ancient planter', through his son Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, and his grandson John<sup>4</sup> Flood, as John<sup>4</sup> Flood died without male issue."

My error was caused by interpreting two wills of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr. obtained from two different sources. I believed one was the Will of Walter<sup>3</sup> Flood, Jr. And this one mentioned giving "my land to my grandson." I wrongly assumed "my grandson", would be John<sup>5</sup> Flood, the ancestor of the Buckingham Floods.

In fact it is proved that "my grandson" was the grandson of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr., and was John<sup>4</sup> Flood, son of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, who died intestate before his father Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr. John<sup>4</sup> Flood two years later inherited the lands of his grandfather from his grandfather.

A subsequent document sent by Mrs. Beth Flood (2.) states that John<sup>4</sup> Flood died 4 October 1739 with an unsigned Will, honored by the Court, that left all his land to his brother-in-law. (This was a method used in those days to bequeath real property to a sister, or daughter in some cases, by a parent, when no male heir in direct line existed, or was not available (immigrated to another country). In the Colonies it may have been part of English Common Law. In Ireland it had to do with their Brehon Law of the same time period. It was a time when women had very little legal rights.) John<sup>4</sup> Flood had two sisters, Fortune and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Colonel Nicholas Edmunds, the brother—in—law noted above who inherited the property.

IS FURTHER SEARCH JUSTIFIED?

It is now necessary for this writer to start again to find the original ancestor of the Buckingham County Flood family. That

- (2.) Genealogy of Virginia Families, p. 645. Facts relative to Nicholas Edmunds.
- (1.) Mrs. Beth Flood, Laguna Hills, California. 1st correspondence November 5, 1986.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### IS FURTHER SEARCH JUSTIFIED?

part of the story has been lost in antiquity. Whoever solves this riddle will have performed a herculean task. A Buckingham County Courthouse fire in 1869 destroyed all papers, so it is said. Leaving only property tax rolls (according to Mrs. Beth Flood) to chew on. Nothing much to note there, except to prove a person named Flood existed, and owned some real property.

Mrs. Beth Flood, who has done extensive research on flood family members covering the United States, and especially with the Buckingham County clan of pre-Civil War times, writes she can find no early ancestor of the Buckingham Floods, before they relocated to Buckingham County, Virginia.

We who are interested in Family History never give up! As late as November 1986 I stumbled on an account of a son of Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood) not previously mentioned in the many sources I examined in the past seventeen years.

According to this recent source Fortune Jordan, 2nd (2.), (1.) wife of Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood) had by him issue: Christopher Flood and Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood. I previously learned from other sources, that Fortune Jordan bore Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Gent., b. ca 1656 and a daughter Jane<sup>2</sup> Flood, b. ca 1646. I now learn that Jane<sup>2</sup> Flood (3.) was sired by Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), and born of his 1st wife, Margaret Finch Flood.

This sort of situation is one all genealogists encounter when using historical sources by others that contain errors in reporting. Such errors are easily made, as I well know.

Fortune Jordan married 2nd James Mills, merchant.

- (1.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 11, July 1901. Publ. 1902. p. 87.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 7., 1898/1899. p. 232.

August 2, 1986

## CHAPTER I.

### SOME ANCIENT HISTORY ON ANCESTORS OF SIR THOMAS FLUDD, KNIGHT, OF BERSTED, KENT, ENGLAND.

Rhirid FLAIDD --- On page one of this book, is mentioned Rhirid (2.) Flaidd, lord of Penilyn, the vicinity of Powys and Oswestry, North Wales, in the island of Britain.

The following information recently researched may shed more light (1.) on the character, and make up of the earliest known ancestor of Sir Thomas Fludd of Bersted, County Kent, England, who as you the reader, have already discovered is the root of the Flood families reported in these three volumes of history.

Late medieval genealogists make Rhirid Flaidd (fl 1160), the son of one Gwrgenan, who is supported by an obscure and doubtful pedigree going back to Cunedda Wledig. The name of 'blajdd' (wolf) by which he was known, he inherited from his maternal grandmother, Haer, daughter and heiress of Gillyn, son of Blaidd Rhudd of the Bloody Wolf of Gest, a township in Eifionydd. (Ed.: It is interesting to note that the Fludd (Flood) arms that carry through this branch of the Flood family as reported in the three volumes, is: Vert. a chevron between three wolves heads argent. However, the crests differ to distinguish several branches of the family, such as: Kent, England: Out of a ducal coronet an Ounce's head proper; Ireland: A wolf's head erased; Ireland (cousins): A griffin rampant.) Haer had a daughter Generis, mother of Rhirid Flaidd, by Cynfyn Hirdref (Hirdref is a township in Llyn). His mother, Generis, is said to have taken as second husband Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (q.v.) king of Powys.

Rhirid is said to have inherited his father's lands in Maachnant and Penllyn, at Pennant Melangell and Rhnoaedog, as well as the maternal inheritance at Gest, and all this would, if all were true, have made him a cousin of Madog ap Maredudd (q.v.), last king of united Powys (d. 1160).

Rhirid is also said to have married Gevenilian, daughter of Ednyfed and Rhiwallon of Brochdyn or Broughton, by whom he had two sons, Ednion and Madog. From him the following families claimed descent --- Lloyds of Rhiwaedog, the Myddeltons of Gwaenyog and Chirk, the Vaughans of Glan-llyn, the Fludds of Morton, (Salop) and Shropshire, and the Lloyds of Glanhavon.

Contemporary evidence exists to prove the accuracy of at least some of the above in three poems composed by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawn, foremost bard of Powys in the time of Madog ap Maredudd; one returning thanks for a fine sword given him, and the other two lamenting his here's premature death, which evidently occurred sometime after Madog's death in 1160. These poems confirm certain events that are mentioned above in the life of Rhirid Flaidd. From all this it is certain he was a leading nobleman, great warrior, a very large landowner. Deserving of the status given him by Cynddelw: "the greatest of landowners, a magnate of a magnate." Lordship of Oswestry was Madog's for some years, and Rhirid was given a gift of land there as well as other places in North Wales.

2.) The Dictionary of Welsh Biography. Down to 1940. Reference Section, Alderman Library, University of Virginia. DA710 .D5 1959.

1.) Flood Family History, Vol. I., 1931.

## CHAPTER II.

### THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

#### VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

JOHN HEBER FLOOD, JR. (1863 --?)

Continuing where we left off the account THOMAS<sup>6</sup> FLOOD of Buckingham County and his descendents on pages 164 and 165 of this book, it (1.) Was our good fortune to find another Flood person directly related to this family. This came about quite accidentally when in searching the library card files this writer came across the unusual name of an author that jogged his memory bank. The name was Heber. The book he wrote is "The Great Seven - The Greater Nine", by John Heber Flood, Jr. The author's preface page to the book and his reasons for writing it, is placed at Lexington, Kentucky, November 1, 1897.

If the reader will refer back to page 164, this book, he will read (1.) of a John H. Flood, age 20 years. Further on he will read that Major John H. (Heber) Flood was a wealthy man before the Civil War, and that in 1860 he had built for his bride the finest mansion in Lynchburg, Virginia. Then when the War Between the States ended in defeat for the Confederacy, Major John Heber Flood, Sr., C.S.A., had left only 5,000 acres of land with nothing of worth left on it. When the War ended in 1865 Major Flood was thirty—five years of age. Not too old to start all over again to rebuild his fortune. And that is about what he did. We know that for many years he was a member of the city council of Lynchburg. He, like many other southern farmers, had to rebuild his farm with hired labor. Probably most of his hired hands were his former slaves. Where else could they go, and why else, if he was a good employer? But you can believe he had five or ten years of hard work and sacrifice to keep the banks from taking away his land. The farmers of America are having that same problem in 1985 and 1986.

Meanwhile, it is certain to this writer, that Major John H. Flood, Sr., C.S.A., had at least one son, namely: John Heber Flood, Jr. whom we refer to at the beginning of this essay. All we know about John, Jr. at this time is that at age 34 years he was a published author. He also must have been well educated as his writing is good, although his subject seems to be a social and/or political revolt against excessive wealth in the hands of a few men, and its corrosive effect on good government. He is also the champion of the working class, and that is obvious after our quick scan through his publication referenced above. A rather unusual quality in a man born into a wealthy southern family as he was.

His writing completed in 1897 is a futuristic tale that begins with a minus 50 degree big freeze east of the Mississippi that kills thousands of people, some of whom were already starving to death because of extremely low wages ( 30 cents a. day for mechanics), and unemployment caused by overproduction in the factories, and no sales in the market place. This horror story takes place in January 1920. That's correct: 1920. Mr. Flood even gets his history of his birth state of Virginia into the plot, then he makes the principle character at the beginning of the story, James Randolph, cotton mill mechanic, a descendent of the early colony of Virginia Randolphs and Jeffersons. The story goes on from this tragic beginning to how the

(1.) Flood Family And Their Times In America, Vol. III., 1983.

THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

“Greater Nine” solve the economic failure of the nation, and set everything straight again for the common good. This writer must admit that he did not read every word of this essay by Mr. John H. Flood, so he may have missed some very important thoughts of Mr. Flood’s objective in writing the book.

However, if this writer were to try to analyze the presentation of the author’s message, it would go something like this: Somewhere along the way in Mr. John H. Flood, Jr.’s. education he must have read Jonathon Swift’s “Gulliver’s Travels.” Published in 1726, it is one of the greatest satires ever written. It is filled with irony, and sarcasm, and through the use of both in the medium of Gulliver’s (Gullible’s) four travels, the Reverend Swift (he was a minister of the Church of England) was able to publicize and castigate England for its treatment of Ireland, without being directly and openly involved. He was a firm, advocate of nationalism. The stories are told by Gulliver, the ships doctor, who is a gullible person, and tells about serious—minded accounts of situations and events that are clearly preposterous. This is Swift’s literary genius; stories that amuse, yet let us see the serious issues unveiled.

Take the Voyage to Lilliput for an example.

Gulliver gets shipwrecked in the empire of Lilliput. He finds himself a giant among tiny people. Size ratio: one inch to one foot. He is at first amused. But he soon finds the Lilliputs are vain and mean, and we see clearly how much they are like us. Lilliput is England which Swift is satirizing. The country is governed according to whims of flatterers and favorites. Very much as is the United States in the latter part of the 20th century. The “High Heels” and the “Low Heels” represent the Tories and the Whigs in the reign of King George I. And the Lilliputs imperial prince who wears one High and one Low heel, represents the Prince of Wales, later George II. Lilliputs enemy - Blefescu - is France. The “Big Endians” and “Little Endians” in the egg controversy are the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. Religious enemies in England throughout the centuries are thus reduced to a petty controversy between those who would break an egg at the big end, and those who would break an egg at the little end.

Gulliver’s Travels has been enjoyed by children as a children’s book for centuries, and this writer can remember reading this book when he was about ten years old, and enjoying every word of it, without being able to recognize the satire of it. Believe me that is genius writing.

Now then, when we compare Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr.’s. book mentioned above to Jonathan Swift’s “Gulliver’s Travels”, we find the same satire. A preposterous story cast 21 years ahead of his time. With preposterous situations, i.e., high skilled labor wages of thirty cents a day, a deep freeze killing thousands of poor people living in shacks in Kentucky, and the other southern states from Florida to Maryland, and above. And then the story goes and concludes with a silent revolution engineered by the “Great Nine.”



## THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

### VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

When this writer first read “The Great Seven - The Great Nine”, for the first chapter anyway, he believed what he was reading. And he lived at that time, but couldn't remember any big freeze in the east, and he would have remembered, if he had read about it. It took a while for this writer to adjust to the preposterousness of the story, and it was the thirty cents a DAY labor wage in 1920 that cinched the falseness of it all. The writing of the story is as smooth and innocent as any that Jonathan Swift wrote. In that regard Mr. Flood is equal to the great Swift. Perhaps not so in the subject matter and context. Swift writes about two nations where one harpoons the other with cruel and inhuman injustice. Flood writes about one nation where government is controlled by a few immensely wealthy men, or institutions, to the detriment of its working class citizens.

In summary, what conclusion has this writer reached in trying to analyze this descendent of the Buckingham County Thomas Flood. In the first place this writer believes that a person's writing can tell much about that person. His thought processes, his organization, his youth experiences, and other educational happenings. In addition to that, this writer believes that satire is the most difficult medium to write, after humor. One has to be very clever to write humor, likewise satire. The ability to get a point across camouflaged in a hair-brained tale takes a bit of doing, and that talent is to be praised and admired.

As a satirist, Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. in my opinion is very good. when he wrote his story, way out in space as it is, I believe he was influenced by his very young life in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the first ten years after the Civil War ended.

As already reported this boy's family were wealthy before the War began. When it ended they were poor. This lad lived his first ten years without much on the table. His father remarried in June 1876 as reported on page 165 of this book,\*\* so the lad must have lost his mother sometime before he was 13 years of age. His beautiful mother for whom his father had built in 1860 the finest mansion Lynchburg had seen to that date. This young Flood was a victim of the harsh treatment Virginia and the southern states received from their northern brothers as the defeated enemy. Losers of wars usually get the shaft. Fortifying this reasoning is the recorded fact that the Commonwealth of Virginia was the only state in the Union that honored its wartime debts to fight the War. This State deprived itself of good schools, roads, job opportunities for its citizens, and remained an agricultural economy, so it could scrape together the money year after year until the debt was repaid in full by about 1920. Today Virginia is twenty—five years or more behind New York State or California in the matter of schools and roads and industry. Can you imagine what it was like in young Flood's time we speak of.

With his background it is no wonder he championed manual labor, and the working poor, and used a cotton mill in Lexington, Kentucky to illustrate his fanciful story in satire.

\*\* FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA. VOL. III, By Charles Robley Paterson. 1983

THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

Some day this writer hopes to find more information about Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. to confirm his own opinion of the worth of this talented writer, and more importantly, put him in the first place niche among his peers in the Flood Family that has been reported for nearly 400 years in three volumes, of History of the Flood Family.

This writer claims as recorded in the three volumes mentioned, that the above John Heber Flood, Jr. is the ninth generation from and including the first JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) in the colony of Virginia, 1611. Not to repeat what is already given in Vol. III, "Flood Family And Their Times In America", 1983, we take up the line from its time in Buckingham County, as follows:

JOHN<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, b. ca 1711 Surry County; relocated to Northampton County, then Buckingham County, Virginia.

THOMAS<sup>6</sup>FLOOD, b. ca 1761 Buckingham County; fourth or fifth son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood and his wife Frances Warren Flood. Relocated to Tennessee about 1800.

THOMAS<sup>7</sup>H. FLOOD, b. 1803 Tennessee. Relocated to Virginia.

MAJOR John<sup>8</sup>Heber FLOOD, SR., b. 1830, Buckingham County, Virginia.

MR. JOHN<sup>9</sup>HEBER FLOOD, JR., b. 1863, Buckingham County.

NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,

VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

Family History listings of descendents and the brief descriptions of place, rank, time, occupation when known, as given in most accounts, including this one, make for rather dull reading. Enjoyed mostly by same named people looking for clues to their own families. This is the nature of the game of genealogy. Painstaking research to develop accurate everyday details of people who lived in the distant past. Usually these details are dry statistics, found in census reports, wills, and other stuff. Dry they may be, but they are absolutely necessary to trace the paths through time. Else the researcher gets lost in a maze of thousands of like names out there.

Then occasionally a happening occurs where two paths beginning at a common source branch out in different directions that accidentally or otherwise have been traced four generations down the road. When this trace ends with two related persons that have left tracks, then a comparison can be made that should give interesting results.

Such a happening has happened, and we have two Flood men contemporary, and equal in place, family fortune, intelligence, opportunity yet their goals were so divergent. These two men are Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. whose line is given in the second para. above. The other, a fourth or fifth cousin, is Congressman Henry De La Warr Flood, b. 2 Sept. 1864 at "Eldon" Farm, Bent Creek, Appomattox County, Virginia. His line follows, beginning with sixth position:

MAJOR HENRY<sup>6</sup>FLOOD, b. 17 Nov. 1755, Buckingham County, First son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood, and brother to Thomas<sup>6</sup> Flood.

PR. JOEL WALKER FLOOD, b. 11 July 1789, Buckingham County.

## NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

### VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

COL. HENRY DE LA WARR FLOOD, b. 14 Aug. 1816 at “Floods” Farm, now “Old House”, Appomattox County, Virginia.

MAJOR JOEL WALKER FLOOD, b. 9 Jan. 1839 at “Rural View”, Appomattox County.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY DE LA WARR FLOOD, b. 2 Sept. 1864 at Bent Creek, Appomattox County, on “Eldon” Farm. (1)

Bent Creek is about twenty miles from Lynchburg, Virginia where Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. was born the year before Henry De LaWarr Flood.

Here we have two lines from the same stem, and both have been bio— graphed by this writer and others, so we wont go into those details again. Suffice it to say that both these men were intelligent, and well educated. It is reported that Congressman Henry D. Flood was Phi Beta Kappa at Washington and Lee Univer., and as far as intelligence is concerned, that says it all. He practiced law until he got interested in politics, and was defeated in his first attempt at Representative of 10th District, Virginia, in the election of 1896. One year before John Heber Flood’s book was published. Henry D. Flood won the election in 1901, and represented the 10th District in Congress for 20 years, until his death in office 8 Dec. 1921. He was five feet ten inches in height, and weighed one hundred eighty pounds. Gifted with a charming personality, he was a born leader, and an acknowledged leader in U. S. Senator Thomas S. Martin’s (Charlottesville, Virginia) Virginia Democratic organization until his death.

Usually when you read a biography of a well-known person, you are given bare essentials, as we have mentioned before. There is no insight of the person as to what governs his modus operandi. What makes him tick? This is so probably because no one wants to second-guess the life of others regardless of their place in time. However, in this case, and because we have studied these people for so long; have delved into the sacred archives of their lives, we believe we have the privilege of going a bit further, and prognosticate why they did what they did.

We have already stated that Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. must have suffered hardships for at least ten years after the Civil War to be so sympathetic towards poor people, as his satiric story implies. Then how is it that Henry D. Flood did not suffer the same fate? They were both born in the same time zone. Henry was graduated from University of Virginia law school at age 21 years, after having completed undergraduate work at Washington and Lee University. were his parents that much more wealthy than Major John Heber Flood, Sr.? This writer does not believe that is so!

- (1) For additional information on the quality of the people listed here refer to pages 121, 122, 123 in “Flood Family And Their Times In America.” by Charles Robley Patterson; copyright 1983.

NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

Henry De La Warr Flood wasn't treated any more gently in his youth by economics resulting from the South's defeat in the Civil War than was John Heber Flood. All the people of the southern states faced up to rough times in those years after 1865. Some more than others. The some didn't have anything going for them before the War started. So they didn't really have anything to lose. The losers lost everything, but they were the kind that never gave up the ship. This writer believes that both these families were of that kind, if they were descendents of Sir Thomas Fludd, Knt., of Bersted, County Kent, England.

So where do we go from here? We go to a place where we do think that Henry and John, distant cousins as they were, were not as different as we first thought. They both approached the same objective in different ways.

Henry D. Flood, super intelligent as he was, devoted his political career as a lawmaker in the House of Congress of the United States of America, doing his part, one vote in about five hundred, to make laws that governed the lives of hundreds of millions of citizens. He was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, a very important assignment, during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson in World War I. As such he sided with the President of the United States, and was a major factor in gaining the approval of Congress for America's entry into World War I. He was a law and order man with the interests of the country close to his heart.

In the same way, but with a different approach, Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr., led the way to reform in the living style of his fellow citizens. He did it indirectly through the influence of the press and publication of his satirical stories, in the same way that Jonathon Swift stirred public opinion in Ireland against the English rule. Anonymously! You the reader, can see this method used every day of the week in any newspaper in the United States, and in the world, if you only will read the editorial page of your local newspaper. Thank God, they don't always influence their reading public, as the more educated of them can make their own judgment on a particular subject, but editors never give up trying, ever since the year one.

Mr. John H. Flood, Jr., may have had a good reason to remain anonymously. He may have been a college professor, a scholar, or just a plain no—body who didn't want his views publicized too openly to his jeopardy.

At any rate these two distant cousins, it appears to this writer, were striking for the same purpose, and that is for the lawful good of their fellow citizens.

March 24, 1987

CHAPTER XV.  
THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

There follows a typed copy of a handwritten letter dated December 29, 1849, written by George W. Pearce to his Aunt Nancy Strother Flood Smith, sharing with her information of Flood family relatives.

This letter was found by Mrs. William P. (Beth) Flood of Laguna Hills, California, in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN. Mrs. Flood sent the writer a copy of the letter on November 25, 1986. The copy was so poor, she had to write over the script to make it legible. It has been type copied to make it more legible to the reader.

Dec 29 1849

Dear Aunt I Recd your kind letter 24 Instance has been red & let me here assure you that it at all times affords me pleasure to receive a letter from & to hear from my relatives. I have just red a letter from Uncle John Flood, and he tells me he has not heard from you in several years. He informs me of all his misfortunes. Since Aunt Frances died he has been married twice. After Aunt Frances died he lived 18 months and married Miss Mary Ellen Pruitt. Lived with her less than a year & lost her & a beautiful little daughter. He writes that he then became almost melancholy and his friends recommended travelling. He then took a trip through some of the eastern states . To Washington City and to Va. Spent some 2 months with Uncle Henry Flood and he says after he returned home in the fall of 1847 in the Spring of 1848 he went to Hinds County in this State near Jackson. Met a Miss Mary S. Mills, and while he was there they were engaged to be married, & was married on the 18 day of Octr 1848 so that you see that he has passed through a great deal in a short time, but he has the society of an intelgent & amible wife & had 4 sprightly children. Thomas Henry who will be 15 years old the 10 day of January next and is a clerk in a hole sale and Retail Store in Brunswick on the Mo (Missouri ?) River 20 miles from where he lives. Robert will be 13 the 7 of August next. Martha will be 10 next Octr & Fanny (Frances ?) 8 in nex February. Aunt I give you this news for your own satisfaction for I know you would like to hear from your Brother & family, and I will now tell you some thing about Uncle Henry & family but I will mend my Pen first. Uncle Henry has his second wife • Her name was Dorothy 2. Gilchrist, and Uncle John says she is truly an amiable and excellent lady. She had neither brother or sister. his oldest daughter —Mary Elizabeth Strother - several years ago married Henry Delaware Flood, only son of Dr. Flood, a well educated, intelligent gentleman & now a member of the Va legislature. Sarah Patrick his second daughter married Thomas Sidny Boccock now member in Congress & one of the most talented gentlemen of his age in the State. His son John Henry is about 19 and very promising — Fanny is about 14 his youngest daughter handsome and promising & Tom Walker his youngest son is about 10, a fine child. I have told you all I know about Uncle Henry and

## THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Copy of letter by George W. Pearce, written December 29, 1849. Continued:

family & Uncle John and family. Now I will proceed to tell you something about Cousin Henry Michie. I recd a letter from him on the tenth of this month they are all well & Aunt Elizabeth has enjoyed good health for some two or three years. Cousin Strother Flood is living with Aunt Elisabeth. Cousin Lucindy Flood is married and living in Ark (Arkansas ?), Green County I believe but I do not know the name of the post office where Cousin John J. and William live I do not but I think is Anderson.

I wrote to Cousin Henry Michie and told him to write soon and let me know where they live and as soon as he writes me word I will write you a letter and let you know all about them.

Uncle John informs me that Aunt Mary Stokard lives near him and two of her children a son and daughter they are well. I have told you all about our relations that I know. I will now tell you something about home and home folks. Father and Mother have 8 children living , one dead Nancy Elisabeth died in her 6 year. I will now tell you all of the children's ages. Thomas Robert is 25 next february, I will be 19 next April, French Strother was Sixteen last July, Flucker was tenn years old last Ap. Mother has named another for your Nancy Elisabeth was Seven years old in Sept. Sarah Anilizer was five years old the eleventh of Sept. I have nothing else worth writing. I want you to write me word where Cousin Thomas Smith is and his nearest post office and give me Cousin James nearest post office and tell me all about my Cousins and give them all my best respects and love. Father sends you all howdy. Mother sends her love to your family. The children sends you all their love. Tom and Harry are both well and two of the best boys in the State.

I have wrote you a lengthy epistle with a bad pen a great hurry for I have a Methodist Preacher one side and Mother and the children on the other and Father in the corner all hurry me so good night.

George W. P

This letter was addressed to Mrs. Nancy Smith, States Ville, Wilson County, Tennessee. Mailed from Ripley, Mississippi.

The names of the people called out in this letter are underlined in the family charts of the Flood Family of Buckingham County, Virginia, on the following pages.

It is interesting to learn and compare with children of the present age, that in 1849 a boy of 19 years of age would be so concerned with the well being and whereabouts of uncles, aunts, and cousins. It appears that George W. Pearce did much correspondence with his relatives for his own sake, and fortunately for researchers of Flood Family history.

March 26, 1987

THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

A curious happening has occurred after this writer type copied the 1849 letter by George W. Pearce, and was able to study it more clearly. George W. refers in the letter to his Uncle Thomas Henry Flood (see ancestor chart) as Uncle Henry. In all my research he was named Thomas H. Flood, and his son is called John H. Flood, in all records; census of 1850 for the son; delegate from Buckingham County 1839 to 1846 for Thomas H. Flood, the father. Then again the father as delegate to Virginia legislature Senate from Appomattox and Campbell Counties from 1855 to March 15, 1865, a month before the Civil War ended. The son recorded as John H. Flood in the 1850 census, and age given as 20 years (oldest son). George W. in his letter calls him John Henry, and gives his age as 19 years in 1849, so that checks perfectly, except the middle name. In that regard I find a name change for this John H. Flood, born 15 May, 1830, Buckingham County, Virginia. I learn that he went to Hampden - Sidney College, near Farmville, Virginia. Was graduated, studied and passed the bar, but never practiced his profession because of defective eyesight. Instead made a fortune in farming. (1.)

Then on March 2, 1982 I find this bit of history in an reliable source (2.), as follows:

(2.)

“Trustees of Hapden - Sidney College, p136, 1866 - 1879. Major John Heber Flood, of Lynchburg, C.S.A. Kinsman (?) of 124. 124. 1852—1857, Henry Flood Bocock of Appomattox. Kinsman (?) of 136, and of Professor Willis Henry Bocock, of the College (1886—1889).”

It is not for me to doubt the accuracy of the reporting of his family history by young George W. Pearce. He knew his Uncle as Henry, and so be it. On the other hand, if the reader will refer to page 2 of this book, he will read of a John Heber Flood, Jr., the author of a fine piece of political satire, as good in every respect as that of the great Jonathan Swift. There is no mistake about the middle name Heber of that ‘cook’s author. I have seen and read the book, and Heber is the kind of name not likely to be forgotten. I believe that John Heber Flood, Jr. is the son of Major John Heber Flood, Sr. of Lynchburg, Virginia, and so say it in Chapter II. of this book.

- (1.) “History of the Flood Family And Their Times In America”, by Charles Robley Patterson, 1983; pages 164, 165.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. VI., end June 1899.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FLOOD, THOMAS possibly third son of John Flood the first of the name in Buckingham County; he died in 1811 in Wilson County, Tennessee, and who's son Thomas Henry Flood was born in Tennessee(1.) in 1803 as previously reported, was somewhat of a wanderer. His must have been a restless spirit. (2.)

At age 17 years (b. 1760 he enlisted and served in Col. Nathaniel Gist's Regiment in 1777; Col. John Gibson's detachment , serving in the Western Department from January 1, 1780 to December 6, 1781 (3); also served in the 2nd Virginia Brigade. (2.)

In January 1787 Thomas Flood was in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia where he married Elizabeth Gale, and had a daughter by her.

Thomas Flood was married again to Judith Strother, probably in North Carolina, as their first child was born there in 1793, Then he moved on again with his family, this time to Tennessee, and his third daughter was born there about the year 1800. The remainder of his family consisting of three sons and another daughter, all by Judith Strother Flood, were born in Wilson Co., Tennessee.

Our Thomas Flood had not given up his lust for wandering, how ever, as he is reported to have been in Muskingum County, Ohio, probably Zanesville, about 1809 or later. He applied for a Revolutionary War State Pension application sometime between (4.) 1809 and 1837 to James Taylor, and in Richmond, Virginia, to William Wailer Hening. So we might conclude he finally settled in Ohio from Tennessee. His son Thomas Henry Flood, did return to Virginia from Tennessee, as reported before.

There is also a George H. Flood, Muskingum County, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio, listed as making a Pension Application (Rev. War) from 1824 to 1834, and his application signed by Thomas Flood. (4. At this writing we do not know the relationship of George H. Flood to Thomas Flood. -

- (4.) Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions. Publ. by Virginia Genea. Society. Special Publication No. 7., pages 30 and 44.
- (1.) Refer to p. 164, "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA." 1983. By Charles Robley Patterson.
- (2.) Virginians In The Revolution. Soldiers — Sailors - Marines. 1775 — 1783. By John H. Gwathmey, 1973.
- (3.) Index to Saffell's List of Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution. By J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Virginia. 1913.



Charles Robley Patterson wrote four books on the Flood family, all of which are in the Library of Congress. Following are selected pages from those books. Most of the pages are from his latest book, which is the most accurate. Some of the earlier books had errors, particularly as they related to the Floods of Buckingham County, Virginia. Unfortunately when I copied the pages from his books, I did not do a great job in identifying which book they came from so some of the pages are probably from his earlier books as well. I have scanned and converted the images to text. While I have gone through and corrected many of the errors that occurring while converting the images to text I am sure there are still some errors. If you notice any major typos, let me know. Also, if you notice any errors in the content of Mr. Patterson's books, let me know and I will post them here.

The four books by Mr. Patterson are:

The Flood family in England, Ireland, and America / by Charles Robley Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, c1988.

Flood family triad : a family history in England, Ireland, and America from A.D. 1550 to 1850 / by Charles R. Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, c1982.

History of the Flood family and their times in America : whose ancestor was Sir Thomas Fludd of Milgate House, Bersted, County Kent, England : from the earliest "ancient planter" of Virginia in 1611, to the present / by Charles Robley Patterson.  
Charlottesville, Va. : C.R. Patterson, c1983.

History of the Flood family, as it relates to ancestors of Charles R. Patterson.  
[Charlottesville, Va.] : C.R. Patterson, [1981].

CHAPTER XVIII. (continued)

VERIFYING THE EARLY EXISTANCE OF THE

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA FLOOD FAMILY.

Henry Flood of Buckingham County, Virginia was 55 years of age in 1810. The U. S. Census that year shows he had two sons. One of his sons, Joel W. (Walker) Flood, M.D., is listed on the 1820 Census. He would have been 31 years of age, if he was born 1789, as reported.

The name of the other son of Henry Flood is not known at this writing. It may be the Thomas Flood listed in the 1820 U.S. Census for Buckingham County.

Nevertheless, the Census shows Henry owning forty—seven slaves in 1810, and thirty—eight slaves in 1820. Enough to make him a wealthy man.

The 1810 Census also reports John Flood, Sr., who was Captain John Flood, Sr., Revolutionary War veteran, whom we have previously reported in this book. He owned eleven slaves. His son John Flood, Jr., also listed in the 1810 Census, owned nine slaves. This person and his wife were then both under twenty— six years of age.

Captain John Flood, Sr., aforesaid, was brother to Henry Flood. Then a half—brother to Henry Flood, namely, Noah Flood is listed in the 1810 Census as over 45 years of age, with two sons, and owning twenty—one slaves. Somewhat of a success, for one who was retorted to be the son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood, American seaman, and his second wife. Their sons were said to be relatively unsuccessful.

Next on the 1810 Census is another half—brother of Henry's, and that was Moses. He acquired a large family of eight children by the time his age was over 45 years, and he owned no slaves.

Oddly enough, no Census reports of 1810 were found listing any of the other six sons consisting of Thomas, by the first wife, and Aron, Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, and William by the second wife. It is very possible that in the 45 years, more or less, since they were born and reached manhood, these sons removed from Buckingham County to other places, and left no tracks. Some may have died early. No way to tell, and difficult to prove they existed.

At this writing, existence of the following Buckingham County Floods have been confirmed:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Major Henry Flood     | 2nd Virginia Regt., Revolutionary War  |
| 2. Capt. John Flood, Sr. | Revolutionary War veteran.             |
| 3. William Flood         | Virginia Assembly delegate, 1812—1814. |
| 4. Moses Flood           | Occupation unknown.                    |
| 5. Noah Flood            | Farmer                                 |
| 6. Josuah Flood          | 2nd Virginia Regt., Revolutionary War. |

The first three brothers are said to be half—brothers to the last three.

## THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

We have confirmed the existence of three of the four sons of John) Flood of Buckingham County by his first wife, as you can see on page 161. A fourth son, Thomas flood, who's mother was this same first wife, and who was reported to have died a few weeks after giving birth, was unknown to this researcher, until recently.

We found listed in the 1850 U.S. Census for Appomattox County, Virginia, a Thomas H. Flood. His age is given as 47 years, and strangely, he was born in Tennessee. That would make his birth year 1803. We believe that his father, Thomas Flood of Buckingham County, removed to Tennessee sometime before 1803, and had a son. This son, Thomas H. Flood, later returned to Appomattox County, Virginia, married and had a family. The 1850 Census lists wife Dortha B. Flood, age 38 years; oldest son, John H. Flood, age 20 years; a daughter, Frances W. Flood, age 15 years, and his youngest son Thomas W. Flood, age 11 years. His wife and children all were born in Virginia. All the children were listed as students.

We are certain that the logic of this deduction is correct. After Doctor Joel Walker Flood of Appomattox County died in April 1858, his holdings of land, amounting to \$50,450 in 1850, was divided between his widow Eliza, a son Henry De La Warr Flood, and Thomas H. Flood. This T. H. Flood had to be a relative to share in this wealthy Doctor's estate. It is probable that Thomas H. Flood was a cousin to the Doctor, and son of the Doctor's uncle, Thomas Flood of Buckingham County and Tennessee.

We now have an interest in knowing more about Thomas H. Flood, seeing that he is a member of the Buckingham County, Virginia, Flood family. According to the 1850 Census his estate (farm) was valued at \$5,000, and he owned 46 slaves. He was a well—to-do farmer, even before he shared in Dr. Joel Walker Flood's estate. He also was active in politics.

THOMAS H. FLOOD served as delegate to the General Assembly from Buckingham County from January 1839 to February 1845. He was in the Senate of Virginia representing Appomattox County from December 7, 1857 to April 8, 1858, and again as delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia from December 3, 1855 to March 19, 1856. He served as delegate, again representing Appomattox and Campbell Counties from December 1861 to March 31, 1863.

MAJOR JOHN H. (HEBER) FLOOD of Buckingham County, Virginia; born 15 May 1830 in Buckingham County. He attended Hampden-Sydney College in Farmville, Virginia, and studied law. He never practiced his profession, because of defective eyesight, but engaged in the tobacco business in Lynchburg, Virginia in 1860 when he was thirty years of age.

Hampden-Sydney College — founded 1776, is the second oldest college in Virginia (next to William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia), and the tenth oldest in the United States. It is a liberal arts school for men with an enrollment of 500 in ca 1899. It is a Presbyterian church affiliation. The 400-acre campus is near Farmville, Virginia in the southeast section of the State, not far from Richmond.

In the decade between 1850 and 1860, the economy of Virginia's farmers was at its highest. Especially the tobacco plantations. They did very well, and rail transportation in the state grew with the economy, which helped the tobacco farmers get their product to market. John H. Flood prospered during this ten-year period. It is said he built the finest mansion in Lynchburg for his bride. After he and his wife moved into their new home in Lynchburg, after 1860, she planned to go to Washington (D.C.) to buy a set of dinnerware for her entertaining. For some reason, she kept putting it off. Until the declaration of War Between the States in 1861 prevented any travel to the Capital.

Flood was for many years a member of the city council of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia. His

military rank was Major in the Army of the Confederacy.

Flood's land holdings in tobacco amounted to 5,000 acres of productive soil. At the end of the Civil War, with the defeat of the southern states, he, like most all-southern planters, had only his acres of barren land.

It was a time in Buckingham County and Appomattox County, from the end of the war in 1865 and on for many years, where the Union Army policed the defeated southern populace. Where Union soldiers allowed the newly freed slaves, ignorant and uneducated to be elected to local political offices. There were hard times ahead for the people of the south. For farmers, merchants, tradesmen, and plain ordinary folks. The agricultural economy of the South had been wiped out. Some people, however, manage to survive under such conditions, and make their own way. Somehow or other they will survive.

In June 1876 Major John Henry (Heber?) Flood of Lynchburg, Virginia, tarried Mrs. Katherine Hutchinson (Kirkpatrick) Hobson. At that time he was a trustee of Hampden—Sydney College, 1866-1879. She was his second wife.

Going back a few decades, John H. Flood purchased the Boccock— Isbell House at Appomattox Court House in 1855, and in 1856 bought seven additional lots. In 1860 he sold to Lewis D. Isbell, by which name the house is now known. The house still stands at Appomattox Court House, and is a part of the National Park System maintained by the United States Government. It was after the sale of this house that John H. Flood moved to Lynchburg, Virginia.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

John Flood of Buckingham County, Virginia, according to "LIST OF TITHES, 1764, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY", owned 200 acres, zero tithes, zero wheel carriages. (1.) This land, located on south end of Hunt's Creek, was purchased (patented) by Flood; it is said he paid 30 shillings for the property. Therefore, four years after buying the land, he had sold 95 acres. At that time in 1764, he had four children: Henry, b. 1755, John b. 1758, Thomas b.1760, Noah b. 1763.

He married at age 60, as said before by many biographers, so that in 1764 he would have been 70 years of age, if he married first in 1754 as told. In 1773 and 1774 he was listed in Virginia Tithables From Burned Records Papers; by Woodson; for Buckingham County, as John Flud one tithable 1773, and John Flood one tithable 1774. He would then have been in 1774, age 80 years, if he had married at ago 60 in 1754.

From 1771 to 1774, he acted as sexton for the Anglican Church (Protestant Episcopal), about a mile east of his farm on Hunt's Creek. According to reference (2.), his name appeared on both real and property tax lists in 1782. If he was alive then, he would have been 88 years of age. According to the lineage chart on page 78 (source reference (2.)) his last child was born 1780, and Flood would then be 86 years of age.

In the 1782 real and personal tax lists previously mentioned, he possessed 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 200 acres of land. No records were found for years 1783 to 1786. In 1787 the land tax was pail by his estate, and the personal property tax by Aggy Flood, all according to reference source (2.) So it is a fair assumption he died sometime between 1782 and 1786, when he would have been 88 to 92 years of age. A very great age to live then at 200 years ago.

- (1.) Genealogy Records of Buckingham County, Virginia. By Edith Pucker Whitley. Genes. Publ. Co., Inc. Bait. 1984.
- (2.) Mrs. William R. Flood (Beth), Laguna Hills, California 1979.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

If we are to believe the family chart on page 78, this book, (2.) where ten children are shown, and the dates of births given, we have to accept John Flood's age at 86 years when the last child, Benjamin, was born. There are varying accounts as to the number of children John Flood sired. All the way from 1st, 5 sons; 2nd, 7 sons, one dau.; 3rd, 4 children by each of his two wives; 4th, 14 children after age 60. Conflicts such as this is par for the course in genealogical studies. It appears that anyone born in or near Buckingham, or Albemarle County, from which Buckingham was separated in 1761 (one year after Flood bought his 295 acres on Hunt's Creek), was said to be offspring of John Flood. This is the only logical reasoning to account for the fact that an 85 year old man could sire a child, even if the wife was a young one of child bearing age. However, the chance of that happening is rare physiologically. If it really did happen, I must say that John Flood, retired seaman, was some hunk of a man. Even more so when the age he lived in was conducive to very short-lived males of the human species.

One other point to consider in the lineage chart mentioned is the lapse of seven and one half years between birth of Noses and Joshua (page 78). What was John Flood doing during those seven plus years? He would have been 71 years of age in 1765. So from age 71 years to age 78 years he took a vacation? Virginia was then a British colony; the only wars being fought were probably the French and Indian Wars. John Flood with a family of five children by 1765, was no candidate for Indian wars. In 1758 Tillotson Parish of the Anglican Church was established in Buckingham County (still Albemarle County) as a splinter off St. Anne's Parish of Albemarle County. By 1760 John Flood was living a mile west of the church, and was a member of the Anglican Church of England. The only church in Virginia that its inhabitants were allowed to attend, without prosecution by harsh measures. Subsequently, he became sexton of that church from 1771 to 1774.

(2.) Ibid. previous page.

## CHAPTER XVIII .

### THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

It is said that John Flood and his first wife (no name) are buried in a section under the old church that is now part of Buckingham Baptist Church at Gold Hill, Buckingham County, organized in 1771. See page 97, this book.

Now then, here are a few questions for the reader to solve, if he has the time and the inclination.

1. There is a great deal of mystery as to who John Flood, first in Buckingham County, really was?
2. There did he come from? Some say England with children, after he married first time. This is family tradition, and is not reliable
3. Some say he was a retired British Naval captain. This is family tradition, and is not reliable. In addition to that, it is highly improbable that an old 'sea dog' would settle on a farm in the wilderness, just to raise a large family. Men are conditioned by their occupation. A seafaring man would not be content being away from the water. He would most likely settle in a shore job, in or near a seaport!

This writer believes that John Flood came from a farmer family. Conjecture or wishful thinking? Perhaps. But people have not changed that much in the last 200 years.

4. Some say he first married at age 60 years. This is family tradition, and is not reliable. It doesn't make sense that he sired his last child at age 35 years.
5. Flood's first wife died about 20 plus years before he. Was she first buried next to the church, and he later layed out next to her grave? Or, was her corpse removed from another location, and placed there when Flood was laid in his last resting place? The question is not that important, but it may indicate that Flood's first wife was not too much younger than he, as it has been reported that his first wife was a well—to—do widow when he married. It is more than likely that Flood was in his forties when he first married. Especially so, if he was a farmer instead of a seaman. That is one way to take the mystery out of this analysis of a mystery.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MYSTERY OF JOHN FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Another source of tax reference (1.) gives the tax paid in Buckingham County, and others, as follows;for year 1782:

	<u>Poll</u>	<u>Slave</u>	<u>County</u>
Flood, John	--	--	Buck.
, Henry	1	1	Buck.
,Thomas	1	1	Lou. (Louden)

It is believed by this writer that the John Flood given above is the second son of John Flood, the first in Buckingham County. Henry and Thomas are also the sons of the first John Flood. In 1782, John would have been 24 years of age; Henry 27 years, and Thomas 22 years.

Unless there is another source of tax records, John Flood, the father, is not recorded on the poll tax or slave tax list for the year 1782. This lack of record may suggest that John Flood, the elder, may have died in 1781 or 1782, a year or two after his son Benjamin was born. The last child of his large family. Another thought, that may confirm this thinking, is that the John Flood listed above, was Capt. John Flood, Revolutionary War soldier. He may have been away to the wars in 1782, as the Rev. War did not end until 1783. Henry and Thomas also were Rev. War soldiers, but they may have been discharged from duty, and were home by 1782, as the tax list reports.

On the basis of these records it is fair to assume that John Flood, the elder, died sometime between 1780 and 1782, instead of what is reported on page 106a from other sources. His age at death then would have been 87 years. His was a long life, if other assumptions are true.

(1.) Virginia Tax Payers, 1782 —1787, other than those published by the U.S. Census Bureau. By Auguste B. Fathergell. and John Mark Naugle. Genes. Publ. Co., Inc. 1974.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY.

On page 118 of this writer's "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA." VOL. III., 1983, is written that the few children of John) flood's second wife that were recorded in 1983 when the book was written, were in fact successful, contrary to what had been written by others. Later in the same book, this was more or less proved by using the number of slaves acquired before the Civil War as an indication of wealth.

Now, through the courtesy of research done by Mrs. William R. (Beth) Flood of Laguna Hills, California. I will show the success of these Flood people sired by John) Flood, and born by (1.) his two wives using Personal Property Tax Lists, and Real Property Tax Lists of Buckingham County, Virginia. For the purpose of this essay, I will use Tax Lists of the early years of these brothers lives, and then, to show how their wealth improved in later years, those Tax Lists will also be given:

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	AGE	TYTHES OVER 21	ALL TYTHES	SLAVES	SLAVE TYTHES	HORSES	CATTLE	
1782	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	200	?	1				3	6	
	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	27	1		1(Issac)		1		
1784	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	Not Listed. John <sup>1</sup> Sr. 200 acres went into Estate 1787, so he must have died a few years before.								
1784	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	29	1 Free Male	3	1		1		
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		24		1	Thomas was in Personal Prop. Tax Lists for 1785—1788 in Isle of Wright County. There he married ELIZABETH GALE, who bore him one daughter, MARY THOMAS FLOOD.				
	Noah <sup>2</sup>		21	1 Free Male	1					
1792	Henry <sup>2</sup>	906	36	1		3	1	4	1 Stud horse	
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		32	Not listed in 1792. Must have gone to North Carolina as reported. Then to Tennessee in 1803.						
	JAMES		?	1					1	
	NOAH <sup>2</sup>		28	1		1			1	
	JOHN <sup>2</sup> of Powhatan			0	John was in Powhatan County, Va., P.P.T. Lists 1783-1787 and 1789					
	MOSES <sup>2</sup>									
	JOSHUA <sup>2</sup>			1					1	

(1.) John<sup>1</sup> Flood as written in this essay, is called John<sup>5</sup> Flood in other Chapters of this book, and in this writer's "———In America. Vol. III., 1983.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	VALUE	LOCATION
1831 to 1836	Henry <sup>2</sup>	977-1/2	6,842	On Main Road, 20 mi. S.W. of Court House. This must be "Old House" on Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road.
		159-1/2	595	Burnt Mill. 20 mi. S.W. of C.H.
		138	207	Burnett's Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		148-1/2	594	On Wolf Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		423	1692	West Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		100	400	Adjacent Moses Ferguson. 20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1946-1/2	10,330	
	Thomas <sup>3</sup> H.	44	264	Wolf Creek. 18 ml. S.W. of C.H.
		102-3/4	308	Fish Creek Pond – Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		229-1/2	1254	Wolf Creek - Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		230	1610	Wolf Creek
		14	91	Stage Road
	Dr. Joel Walker Physician & Surgeon (Son of Henry <sup>2</sup> )	711-1/2	4269	Richmond to Lynchburg Stage Road, 20 ml. S.W. of Court House. This may be the 800 acre tract "Eldon" on Bent Creek, Appomattox County.
		336	1848	Slate River. 10 ml. S.W. of C.H. Upper Slate River.
		<u>87-1/2</u>	<u>1225</u>	20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1,135	7,342	
	John <sup>3</sup> Jr. Son of Capt. John <sup>2</sup> Sr.	14		From Noah's Estate in 1827. Middle Fork of Slate River. 6 mi. S.W. of Court House. 1833 sold 3 acres to Moses A. Spenser. Property to Estate 1834; assume John <sup>3</sup> died sometime before then.
	Capt. John <sup>2</sup> , Sr.	305	2745	David's Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		347	2776	Bent Creek Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
	Moses <sup>2</sup>	196-1/2	987	Waters of Willis. 9 mi. S. of Court House.
	Noah <sup>2</sup>	320	2560	Middle Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.

FLOOD	1823 TYTHE	1825-31 TYTHE	1830 TYTHE
Daniel (son of Noah)	1	1	1
John Jefferson		1	1
	Moved to Virginia from Tennessee with brother Thomas H. Flood. Stayed a couple years. Married Frances Hogatt Russell. They move to Missouri.		

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA;

THE FLOOD FAMILY.

Four sons of JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLOOD, the first in Buckingham County, went to Shelby County, Kentucky, in the early 1800s. They were: Joshua, Joseph, William, and Benjamin. The first three became successful farmers.

MOSES<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, who was said by others to be a poor man is listed on the Peal Property Tax Lists as holding from 150 to 180 acres of land from 1796 to 1803, and 200 acres from 1804 to 1835, on Waters of Willis (Creek ?), 9 miles South of Buckingham Court House. He is said to have been a Baptist preacher. In those years the church held acreage (farm land) to support the preacher, and he farmed the land to support himself and family. Perhaps Moses did own the land. He was listed on the Tax Polls, so we may assume that he was owner.

Moses cannot be called a poor man! A minister of the Lord is not supposed to be a preacher to get wealthy. He should be dedicated to serving his fellow man to reach heavenly bliss after death. That goal doesn't seem to be visible in the last half of the 20th c., however. There are fundamentalist preachers haranguing their flock over radio and television waves, who earn from \$200,000 to several millions of dollars a year. Whether they save any souls is incidental to their cries for more funds, which keep pouring into their hands from poor souls who can't afford it, but who believe they are buying their way into everlasting bliss in heaven. Moses had eleven children.

BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, brother to Moses, is said to never have acquired anything of real value. That statement is not quite true. Benjamin, b. 1780 in Buckingham County, Virginia, married first, on 26 September 1810, Margaret Cotts, by whom he had a son, Thomas, b. 1811. In July 1816 he married Hannah Dunkard, and by her he had five children: Martha, b. 1818; Benjamin, b. 1823; Elizabeth, b. 1824; John A., b. 1829; James Henry, b.1843. Any man who sires six children, can't be said to have had nothing of value, nor to have left nothing of value.

THOMAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, THIRD SON OF JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLOOD, born 1732, Buckingham County, Virginia d. 1807 (1.), m. 1st ELIZABETH GALE, dau. of Major Gale, Isle of Wight, Virginia; m. 2nd Judith Strother. PVT. Virginia. THOMAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, b. 1762; d. 3315. m. Mary Elizabeth Strother. Pvt. Virginia. (1.)

There is confusion with the birth date and marriages of this THONAS<sup>2</sup> FLOOD of Buckingham County. According to the D.A.R. source he who married Elizabeth Gale, etc., was born earlier.

(1.) Daughters of the American Revolution Patriot Index. Albemarle County Historical Library.

## BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

### THE FLOOD FAMILY.

WHAT INCOME IN 1987 DOLLARS WOULD THESE EARLY FLOOD FARMERS HAVE TO EARN TO KEEP THE NUMBERS OF SLAVES THEY HAD?

What else can be gained from the statistics given in this essay on the early Buckingham Floods who paid their taxes?

Well then, let us play a game to see how wealthy some of the most successful of these Floods, would be, if the number of slaves owned by a farmer is an indication of wealth, and the costs to hold slaves were given in 1987 dollars, so we can get an up to date value that we can understand.

In 1811, Henry Flood owned 20 slaves, age 12 to over 16 years of age. Poverty level in 1987, according to U. S. Government figures, is about 7,500 dollars a year for a family of four. Suppose we take the minimum poverty level for a single person to be \$5,000. Housing, food, clothing; nothing more, as we will consider the minimum costs. That gives \$100,000 a year to support his 20 slaves. In 1811 Henry Flood had 2,768 acres of land. Assume 500 acres of it was cleared and cultivated into tobacco. Normal tobacco yield in good sandy soil, is 2,000 pounds per acre. That will produce 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco in a good year. Suppose tobacco (see page 104, this writer's "----In America.", Vol. III., 1983.) flue cured, gets the farmer 50 cents a pound. Actual cost is not so important for this discussion. Suppose in curing the tobacco, the weight loss (moisture) is one-third total acre yield. That drying out will reduce the total weight to 666,666 pounds. Then the farmer, Henry Flood, will get \$333,330 for his tobacco crop that year.

Out of that sum comes \$100,000 to support his slave labor, and say about \$50,000 a year expenses to care for 15 horses; wagons; blacksmith; flue curing fuel, repairs to wagons, plows, and all sorts of other expenses one gets who runs a business. A little mental arithmetic now will show that Henry Flood made a net gain of \$183,330. before taxes. (In 1811 the govt. tax was rather small. The only war fought by the young republic, to that date was the Revolutionary War. The War of 1812 with the British again, was yet to come).

The fictional tobacco farmer we picture here has earned less than the radio and television evangelist, mentioned earlier, who earned \$200,000 in 1986, and for several years before that. Besides, the evangelist didn't have to worry about the weather spoiling his crop.

This fictional example may reinforce this writer's comments in his Vol. III., 1983, page 173, where he discusses briefly, costs to keep slaves. A Southern farmer had to have a large farm with a valuable crop, to justify the expense of keeping slaves, even though they earned no wages. The valuable crop was, and still is, tobacco.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

#### THE FLOOD FAMILY

To conclude this essay on economics, it is certain that on the balance of Henry Flood's acreage, some of which was scattered about the county, he raised a variety of other crops. These could have been corn, fruit, vegetables, wheat, barley, and livestock, such as: Cattle, hogs, chickens. But in Virginia, tobacco is the money crop!

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

ADDED MATERIAL NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE ON THIS ILLUSTRIOUS VIRGINIA FAMILY.

CAPT. JOHN FLOOD, SR.

Second son of the first JOHN FLOOD of Buckingham County, Virginia.

In the Richmond Whig paper, Sept. 5, 1826 is this obituary:

DIED

At his residence in the county of Buckingham, Virginia, on the 16th ult. Capt. John Flood, Senior, a Revolutionary worthy, in the 68th year of his age. In the death of this truly respected man, his family and neighborhood have sustained an irreparable loss, and the court of his county one of its oldest and most respectable members.

This obit. does not say in what capacity Capt. John Flood, Sr. served the court, but this writer has reason to believe he served as Clerk of the Court, or in some similar capacity. This opinion is based on the following information where this John Flood acted as witness to property deeds recorded in Deed Books for Amherst County, and/or Albemarle County. (1.)

p. 352. Amherst County, Virginia Deed Book No. 1., p. 11. 25 August 1799 — William Veal and wife Elizabeth., AC to Hugh McCabe, AC for L40, 404 acres, North side Fluvanna (early name for James River), and Otter Creek. Lines: Col.Thomas, Terrapin Creek, Rattlesnake Branch. Witness: John Flood, -----, Charles Flood, -----.

p. 330. Amherst County Deed Book H. (Deed Book page 286.) 19 April '797. George Blain, AC to Baldwin Blain, AC, for L75, stock; seems to be Baine and. not Blain for grantee. Witness: -----, John Flood, -----.

Now that you, the reader, have an idea what wording the Deed contains, the remainder will be abbreviated to date and name of witness, as follows:

p. 358. Deed Book I, p. 96. 13 May 1799. Witness: John Flood, others.

p. 395. 14 Dec 1802. L100. S. branches Horsley on Blankston's Mt.; part of 300 acres given William Hall. Witness John Flood, others.

p. 249. Deed book p. 427. 17 Feb 1804. Witness John Flood, others.

p. 414. Deed book p. 443. 2 Dec 1805. Witness John Flood, others. Terrapin Creek, Rattlesnake Branch, North bank of Fluvanna (James River), Cedar Branch.

(i.) The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761 — 1807, and Albemarle County, Virginia 17148 - 1763. By the Rev. Bailey Fulton Davis. 1979. Southern Historical Press. c/o The Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr. P.O. Box 738, Easley, So. Carolina 29640.

## CHAPTER XXII

### THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

p.455. Deed book page 538. 14 Feb 1807. 420 acres both sides Piney Mt. between Buff. and Horsley. Witness: John Flood, others.

Amherst County, Virginia. Deed Book K.

p. 407. Deed book page 14. 2 Jun 1803. Deed of Trust to secure debt due William Galt. Witness: John Flood, others.

p. 413. Deed book page 83. 9 Dec 1803. Witness: John Flood, others. John Matthews and wife Jane, Barren County, Ky., to Peter Thornton, AC for L150, 220 acres. Daneing and Redlar surveyed 11 Mar 1767.

p. 419. Deed book page 156. 28 May 1804. Witness: John Flood, others. Long list of articles.

### ACTIVITIES OF FLOOD FAMILY MEMBERS OF BUCKINGHAM, APPOMATTOX AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES.

Henry De La Warr Flood of Appomattox County was one of the notification committee for the 1847 convention. (1.),(2.)

Colonel Thomas Henry Flood nominated by Appomattox County (1.) Democratic Convention delegates meeting in Farmville to nominate a candidate for the Presidential election. The meeting was held January 27, 1847.

Henry De La Warr Flood was one of named committee to examine (1.) the Prince Edward County jail's bad sanitary conditions.

Judge Hundley named H. D. Flood of defense council for Woolridge,

R. T. Hubbard, commonwealth attorney for Buckingham County, and J. L. Hart to examine the jail.

They reported the prison "unsanitary, ill-smelling, infested with vermin", and "bedding and floors filthy and unfit for human habitation."

Judge Hundley ordered Woolridge and Forbes sent to Buckingham jail until the trial in January.

This H. D. Flood is the grandson of the above Henry De La Warr Flood (2.)

H. D. Flood of Appomattox, Democrat. On October 24, 1905 was one of several speakers to every district in the county, spoke in Farmville, Prince Edward County.

These few activity sketches are included here so that the reader can see for himself these people were movers and shakers.

(1.) History of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By Herbert Clarence Bradshaw. 1955. p. 197., p. 600.

(2.) "Flood.Family And Their Times In America." By Charles R. Patterson. 1983. p. 121, p. 123.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### ACTIVITIES OF FLOOD FAMILY MEMBERS OF BUCKINGHAM, APPOMATTOX AND PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES.

JOEL W. FLOOD , Judge Circuit Court, Appomattox County. (1.) p. 681.

Aug. 21, 200th year of Court. Bicentennial Program. Old Prince Edward Courthouse at the old Clerk's Office building, Worsham. Speakers: Judge Joel W. Flood, Mrs. Mildred D. Davis, Richard W. Duprey, H. C. Bradshaw. p. 714

John W. Flood - - For Van Buren Democrat electors, John W. Flood, Walkers Church. p. 675.  
Thomas H. flood - - Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Appomattox Counties, made up the Thirteenth District for representation in the Constitutional Convention of 1850—51. Willis P. Boccock, Branch J. Worsham, and Thomas H... Flood were delegates from the district. p. 198

Richmond Enquirer, May 21, Nov. 29, 1850. Col. Thomas H. Flood of Appomattox was named Whig delegate with Dr. John P. McDearman, also of Appomattox, alternate. p. 789.

James Walker operated a hospital for inoculation for smallpox in Buckingham, about 20 miles distant from the Courthouse of Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, six miles from Captain Flood's (Capt. John Flood, Sr., Revolutionary War veteran) tavern, and about the same distance from Captain Kelso's (in Prince Edward). Board at \$2.00 a week or \$7.00 for the period of inoculation, if it was provided. The fee was a guinea for whites; fifteen shillings for blacks. The period in 1800 began Sept. 15; in 1802, which he advertised as his last, Sept. 20th.

(1.) History of Prince Edward County, Virginia. By Herbert Clarence Bradshaw. 1955. See page info, above.

## CHAPTER XII.

### DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (-FLOOD), 'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

COLONEL JOHN<sup>1</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD) (1592—1658), from Bersted, Kent, England, to the colony of Virginia on the “Swann”, in 1611. Married 1st, Mrs Margaret Finch, widow of William Finch, 1624 in Charles City. Mrs. Finch, her husband William Finch, and a daughter, Frances, sailed out of Bristol, England, Sept. 1620 in the “Supply” for Virginia. Issue:

WILLIAM<sup>2</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD), Surry County, Virginia; b. ca 1625. No further information has been found on William. It is therefore presumed that he died young.

CAPTAIN JOHN<sup>2</sup>FLUDD (FLOOD), Surry County; b. ca. 1627; d. 1672. (i..) Married Mary ---- Flood, 1650, James City County. Issue:

JOHN<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, GENT., b. ----? d. 1678; married 1678, Mary Creede. Mary Creede Flood married 2nd David Andrews, Jr. (4)

CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>2</sup>FLOOD, Surry County; b. ca 1629, d. 1677. Issue, at least one child:

CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, Surry County; b. ca 1651, d.1718. One of the Militia signers of the Loyal Address to the King, written by Royal Governor Nicholson on 21 March 1702, m. Ann Rose who died 1728. 150 acres, Aug. 27 1661 to Ralph Creed, Carpenter  
Issue:

(5.) Harry<sup>4</sup>FLOOD, GENT , who’s Will was proved (2.) 15 October 1740, and recorded in Surry County.

Issue:

ANNE<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, daughter in England, if alive.

ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, b. (sic) 1720—28. Married Robert Nicholson, b. 1725, d. 14 July 1797, (tombstone in St. John’s Church yard, Henrico County), was a merchant of Williamsburg. (3.)

Issue:

Continued next page.

- (3.) Tyler’s Quarterly Historical and Biographical Magazine, Vol. XVII, Richmond Press, 1936; pages 91, 92, 93.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 12, Series 2, Index to Surry County Will and Deed Book, 1730—39, p. 55.
- (4.) V. M. of H. and Biog., Vol. XLVIII, 1940; p. 77.; Wills and Admin. of Surry County, Va., 1671-1750 p. 52 52.
- (7.) Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623—1666; by George Cabel Greer, Clrk. Virginia State Land Office, publ. 1960. p. 116
- (5.) Wills and Adminstrations of Surry County, Virginia. 1671-1750, p. 51, 52.

DESCENDANTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD),  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

Issue:

HENRY NICHOLSON

ROBERT NICHOLSON

MARY NICHOLSON

GEORGE NICHOLSON

JAMES NICHOLSON

ANNE NICHOLSON

JANE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, Surry County, daughter of CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>4</sup>  
FLOOD. Born ? Died ? Married  
-----? Watkins. Only child, a daughter:

ELIZABETH WATKINS, b. ? d. ? Married John Nicholson.

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> FLOOD ELDEST SON of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flood. (2.)  
BENJAMIN<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, third son of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Flood. (2.)

MARY<sup>2</sup> LOOD, Surry County, ca 1635 —Ca 1678, daughter of Colonel. John<sup>1</sup> Fludd  
(Flood). She married four times:

First: ca 1655, RICHARD BLUNT: Issue: One son: Thomas Blunt.

Second: ca 1657, CHARLES FORD: No children.

Third: ca 1658, JOHN WASHINGTON. Issue: one son: RICHARD  
WASHINGTON.

Marriage contract with JOHN WASHINGTON, dated November 15, 1658.  
RICHARD WASHINGTON WAS BORN 1659 or 1660.

RICHARD WASHINGTON (1659—1724) lived about 65 years.  
He married Elizabeth, a niece of Colonel George Jordan, and a  
daughter of Arthur Jordan, who married Elizabeth Bavinn in  
1654. Issue:

----- a daughter.

ARTHUR WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON

RICHARD WASHINGTON

JOHN WASHINGTON

- (1.) Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol 7, p. 48, 108, 109.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 16, 1908.

DESCENDENTS OF JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD)  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

continued from RICHARD WASHINGTON; issue:

WILLIAM WASHINGTON

THOMAS WASHINGTON

JAMES WASHINGTON

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, married Samson Lanier.

PRISCILLA WASHINGTON, married Robert Lanier.

ANNE WASHINGTON, married John Stevens.

FAITH WASHINGTON, married Josia Parker.

MARY WASHINGTON, married Robert Hart.

MARY<sup>2</sup> FLOOD marriages continued:

Fourth: ca 1661, HARRY BRIGGS. Issue: Five children.

JANE<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, SURRY County, ca 1646-1669; married John (8.) CARY, 1645 – 1701.

THOMAS<sup>3</sup> CARY, 1667 – 1716; m. Ester Hudson.

MARY<sup>3</sup> CARY, 1669 - 1732; m. 1<sup>st</sup> -----Young;  
2nd Nathaniel Harrison. (7.)

RICHARD<sup>2</sup> FLUDD (FLOOD) of James City County and Surry County. A probable unreported son of Colonel John Fludd; not previously listed. He is listed (1.) as an early Virginia immigrant in 1635, as headright to William Swann of James City County, who patented acreage along the James River in that year, known later as "Swann's Point". RICHARD FLUDD was again named (1.) in 1639 as headright to Thomas Swann, James City County, along with other Fludd's in that same year.

Colonel John Fludd patented 2,100 acres on 12 May 1638, on the south side of James River in what is now Surry County. His land was located between Capt. Henry Browne's and Benjamin Harrison's land, and near "Swann's Point".

(1.) Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623—1666, by George Cabel Greer — Clrk. Virginia State Land Office; 1960; p. 116.

DESCENDENTS OF JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD)  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'.

COLONEL JOHN<sup>1</sup> FLUDD (FLOOD); his second wife was FORTUNE JORDAN, sister of Colonel George Jordan, 'ancient planter', by whom he had two children:

CHRISTOPHER<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, GENT., b. ca 1650. No further information on him at this time. (7.)(9.) WALTER<sup>2</sup> FLOOD, GENT., ca 1656 — 1722; married ANNE BROWNE (5.) daughter of Colonel Wm. Browne of "Four Mile Tree." Walter (7. Flood educated in England, in the care of John Cary, London merchant, and his brother—in—law.

Issue:

JOHN FLOOD, GENT., b. ca 1682, d. 1711; married 1707 Mary Blunt. Issue:

JANE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD (3.)

MARY<sup>4</sup> FLOOD (3.)

WALTER<sup>3</sup> FLOOD, GENT., b. 1684, d. Jan 1720,

(

1.)

married Sarah Simmons. Issue:

JOHN<sup>4</sup> Flood, Gent., Surry County; d. 4 October (2.) 1739. He willed his extensive property and lands inherited from his grandfather, in a complicated way. First, some property to his sister Fortune for her maintenance. Second, a portion reserved for his father's widow, and to maintain her. Third, the remainder of his estate to his brother-in-law, Nicholas Edmunds. Will proved 25 November 1739. By leaving the remainder of his estate to his sister Elizabeth, through her husband, Nicholas Edmunds, it is assumed he left no issue.

ELIZABETH<sup>4</sup> FLOOD, married Nicholas Edmunds, Ca. 1735. Issue"

JOHN FLOOD EDMUNDS — his will recorded 24  
August 1797.

FORTUNE<sup>4</sup> FLOOD - provided maintenance by the will of her brother  
John Flood.

Anne<sup>3</sup> FLOOD, married first, William Cocke, who d. 1732. She b. 1693; d. 174? She was surviving executrix of her sister Mary Flood's will. She married second, Thomas Hamlin. Her nephew, John<sup>4</sup> Flood, died in Hamlin's house.

Issue:

Two daughters by William Cocke.

Two children by Hamlin

DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD),  
'ANCIENT PLANTER'

MARY<sup>3</sup>FLOOD, Southwark Parish, Surry County. Her will 20 February 1724—25 named her sister Anne Flood, her sole legatee and sole executrix. Will proved 10 August 1733.

MORE ABOUT CHRISTOPHER FLUDD (FLOOD).

On September 14, 1987 a second source of information was found that mentioned Christopher Flood, son of John<sup>1</sup> Fludd, and his second wife Fortune Jordan Fludd. This source is "Virginia Will Records." The William and Mary Quarterly, 1982. Indexed by Judith McGhan. Genealogy Publishing Co., Inc. On page 774 is the Last Will and Testament of Lt. Col. George Jordan, Atty.-Gen. of Virginia in 1670. In part it states: "---- and doe give it equally between Christopher Flood (?) and Walter Flood. ". (600 pounds of tobacco). If Lt. Col. George Jordan was alive in 1670, and his Will written later it would make Christopher Flood, born ca 1650, when named in the Will at least 20 years of age. So we now know he reached manhood, and perhaps had children and heirs.

REFERENCES FOP THIS AND PREVIOUS PAGE:

- (1.) William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. III; Year ending June 1896; p. 150. The will of William Browne, Sr., dated 9 December 1704; proved in Surry County, 3 July 1705.
- (2.) Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIX; Year end 1921; p. 21, 98, 331, 510.
- (3.) Wills and Administrations of Surry County, Virginia; 1671 - 1750; p. 52; by Elizabeth Timberlane Davis. Published 1980. Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Refer to Appendix II, P. 249.
- (6.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 11; July 1901, publ. 1902, p. 87.
- (5.) See Appendix II, p. 248 this book.
- (7.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 7, 1899, p. 232.
- (8.) W. & M. Quarterly, Vol. 9, 1901. Merchant of London. One of the Directors of The East India Company.
- (9.) Additional references to Christopher Flood are found in William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. VII, April 1899, No. 4., p. 232, and Vol. XI, page 87.

THE FLOOD FAMILY OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE  
AREA IN APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This historian became interested in the Floods of the &Appomattox Court House area over a year ago, when he was researching material]. for his “Flood Family Triad, Vol. II; A Family History in England, Ireland, and America, 1550 — 1850.” This volume was copyrighted in January 1982. The theme of the book is tracing descendents of Sir Thomas Fludd (Flood) of Bersted, Kent, England, to Ireland and America. It also tells of events in their times. On page 174, he writes: “It is written by L.G. Tyler (1.), that (sic) “the earliest American ancestor of H.D. Flood family was John’ (Fludd) Flood, who came to Virginia about 1610, and settled first in the corporation of Henrico, and afterwards in Surry County, where he was Indian interpreter, and lieutenant colonel (later colonel).”

During this same research period, this writer also finds another source of genealogy information (2.) that gives an entirely different and contradictory statement. This is not an unusual situation when tracing the history of a prominent family. Other similar contradictions have been found in the search for material for the three volumes dealing with these Floods. In those cases, just because someone wrote a different story, doesn’t make it true. Therefore, it remains for a third party to dig out more facts, if they can be found, and put together another story, or version of past events. That is what history is all about! However, the task of contradicting another’s research, is not an easy one. It requires a long and tedious search, in one or more well stocked libraries, and even then nothing may be found that is any different, from what has already been printed. And what has been printed may be called ‘family tradition’, i.e., a fiction tale invented by some family member long ago, to cover an unknown period in a chain of events. Not to be taken seriously.

However, this writer, against his better judgment, did take the above ‘family tradition’ tale seriously, and with no probable tie to our Sir Thomas Fludd (Flood), Knt., was about to discard this family to the waste basket, until, out of curiosity, he read a bit more about them prepared by Mr. Boiling Byrd Flood (3.).

To his surprise and enjoyment, he found, with the exception of the ‘family tradition’ story of the British seaman in 1754, a family in every way comparable to the famous Flood family of Ireland, who were directly descended from Sir Thomas Fludd.

- (1.) Men of Mark in Virginia, Vol. II, by Lyon G. Tyler, LL.D.; President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. Editor—in—Chief; publ. 1907; page 118
- (2.) History of Virginia, Vol. I.; 1607 - 1763. Bruce, pages 313 and 623; states John Flood, Sr., Capt. in British Navy; leaves a frigate in Chesapeake Bay; ashore at Gloucester County; settles in Buckingham County, about 1754, at age 60 years. Marries, first time, at age sixty.
- (3.) See page 120, this book



THE FLOOD FAMILY OF APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE  
AREA IN APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

That Irish Flood family produced a line of lawyers, judges, and politicians over a period of a hundred years, very much the same as did the Appomattox Flood Family. The famous Irish politician, Henry Flood, M.P., of Farnly, County Kilkenny, (1732—1791), could have been a twin brother of Henry Delaware Flood, of “Eldon” Farm, Appomattox County, Virginia (1864—1921), Congressman (1901—1921). Henry Flood, M.P., of Ireland was the finest orator Ireland produced in a hundred years. He was eloquent, forceful, honest, leader of the opposition, all for Ireland, and courageous (fought two duels with pistols, with a member of Parliament named Agar). Henry Delaware Flood, Member of Congress, was an eloquent forceful speaker, a Phi Beta Kappa, lawyer, honest, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress during President Wilson’s administration. These two men were so much alike, they had to be made of the same material; now called genes. In addition to that, both men were lawyers, and both men were of wealthy families.

DIFFICULT TO PROVE ORIGIN OF  
APPOMATTOX COUNTY FLOOD FAMILY.

In 1986 an interested researcher of VOL. III. pointed out to (7.) me that my John<sup>5</sup> flood could not be related to Colonel John (2.) Fludd (Flood) through his son Walter<sup>3</sup> Flood, and his son John<sup>4</sup> Flood, as John<sup>4</sup> Flood died (3.) before his father without issue. It was my error in reading two wills. My John Flood moved to Northampton County, Virginia, and there married widow (sic) Francis (Frances) Warren 11 June 1752. (4.), (6.). He would be about 41 years of age. He is the only John Flood this writer can find that fits time, place and name, for the John Flood who sired the Buckingham County Floods. I do not buy the British Naval Captain story. (5.) Further research is underway to find a connection to tie John<sup>5</sup> Flood to Colonel John Fludd’s descendents. Until then I stand by my version. My version, or anyone else’s may never be proven, because critical records were burned when Buckingham Co. courthouse burned to the ground in 1869. See p. 55, 56 for a new lead with Christopher Flood, hitherto unknown?

- (5.) Ibid., see item (2.) previous page.
- (6.) William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 8, 1928. p. 189, III.
- (7.) Mrs. Beth Flood, Laguna Hills, California. June 1986.
- (1.) This book: Chapter IV., “The Flood Family of Virginia”, page 43.
- (2.) Descendents of Colonel John Fludd (Flood), page 67, this book. Also see Appendix II., p. 249, this book.
- (3.) Appendix II., p. 249, this book
- (4.) “The Marriage License Bonds of Northampton County, Virginia, From 1706 to 1854.” Listed and Indexed by Stratton Nottingham, Onancock, Virginia. p. 35 of that

WEST FAMILY--Ancestors of FLOOD family of Buckingham and Appomattox Counties, Virginia.

(1.) ELIZA BOLLING WEST===JOEL WALKER FLOOD, M.D. of "Cellove", Buck- b. 11 July 1789; ingham County, Va. m. 26 Apr 1815 b. 1798

dau of

(1.) Major THOMAS WEST, d. 5 Jan 1829 at his home in Campbell County, Virginia.

↗↘ several ancestors not shown

Colonel JOHN WEST, Gov. of Virginia

bro. of THOMAS WEST,  
3rd Lord de la Warr,  
1st Gov. Va. 1610-1611.

brothers

Capt. (Colonel) JOHN WEST, Gov. of Va.

Capt. FRANCIS WEST,  
Deputy Gov. of Va.  
Nov 14, 1627 to  
May 5, 1633; b.  
1586; d. in Va.  
1633/34.

(1.) "Flood Family And Their Times In America." Vol. III. 1983.  
By Charles Robley Patterson.

m. 1st MARGARET (-----)  
This Chart by C. R. Patterson, m. 2nd TEMPERENCE FLOWERDIEW.  
January 26, 1988.

m. 3rd JANE DAVEY

WEST FAMILY -- Ancestors of FLUDD (FLOOD) family of James City County and Surry County, Virginia.

(2.) For further history of these early colonials of the Virginia FLUDD (FLOOD) family, see Reference (1.) below, p. 64 to 69a.

(3.) Letter of Mrs. L. G. Pleasant (Various Families of Virginia). p. 13. Researched by Mrs. William R. Flo at North Carolina State Library, 2/20/1980.

(2.) CAPT. JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) b. 1627; James City County, Virginia.

(2.)

WILLIAM FLUDD  
b. ca 1625, (FLOOD)  
James City  
County, Va.

(2.)

CAPT. THOMAS  
FLUDD (FLOOD)  
b. 1629; James  
City County, Va

---dau. MARGARET WEST===COLONEL JOHN F. D  
(3.) FINCH, widow. (FLOOD). (1594-  
m. Capt. JOHN 1658). To Virginia  
FLUDD in Charles 1611.  
City, 1624.

THE WEST FAMILY.  
ANCESTORS OF THE FLOOD FAMILY OF BUCKINGHAM,  
AND APPOMATTOX COUNTITT, VIRGINIA. ALSO  
ANCESTORS OF THE FLUDD (FLOOD) FAMILY OF  
JAMES CITY COUNTY AND SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

If we are to believe the West Family history in the Mrs. L. G. Pleasant letter (Reference (3.) in lineage chart, page 58a.), where she states that Mrs. Margaret Finch, widow, who married JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) in 1624 at Charles City, Virginia, was daughter of Capt. Francis West by his first wife, Margaret (----), we have an interesting coincidence.

Not too unusual a one in the early days of this great United States, because there were not that many people here, and those who were here were mainly of northern European stock.

We now find that the Floods of early Virginia James City and Surry County, are related to the famous That family through a daughter of Capt. FRANCIS WEST who was a brother of Capt. (later Colonel) JOHN who is ancestor of ELIZA BOLLING WEST.

ELIZA married DR. JOEL WALKER FLOOD, of Buckingham and Appomattox Counties, on 26 Apr. 1815. Both Colonel JOHN WEST, above, and Capt. FRANCIS WEST, of earlier mention, are brothers of the famous THOMAS WEST, 3rd LORD DE LA WARR 1st Governor of colony of Virginia, 1610—11. The two brothers came over from England with LORD DE LA WARR when he was made 1st Governor. His appointment came about when the two earlier settlements of 1607 and 1609 nearly failed, because of lazy work habits and petty bickering among the early rabble of settlers recruited by the London Company for the adventure, as has been stated before.

Then the London Company decided to have the colony governed by a man of rank and stature, to gain the respect of the colonials recruited off the streets of London, and elsewhere in England, they selected THOMAS WEST, 3RD LORD DE LA WARR for the dirty job. He had wartime experience in the Low Countries of northern Europe, in the armies of Queen Elizabeth I., so he was well suited to control the rabble with harsh rules and measures of discipline, that soon put the colony back on a paying basis. Because of his honest reputation and fighting experience, he was able to recruit high-grade assistants to take over when he had to leave the colony after a year or so, because of ill health.

This writer is not very confident of the accuracy of Mrs. Pleasant's letter regarding the birth right of the widow Mrs. Margaret Finch as being born a West. Another part of her letter where she names Colonel JOHN FLUDD as having four sons by Margaret, named Nathaniel, Francis, John, and Thomas (first names of West men), is strange to me as I have not seen that listing in any of the many records I have researched. John and Thomas. Yes! Nathaniel and Francis. No! So as with all of us who think we have the edge, she is using all West names to put on Colonel JOHN FLUDD'S family.

Even so, if Mrs. Pleasant is correct, and who knows the truth, we can accept the strangeness of the coincident. Both these Flood families at this date, are not related as far as this writer can learn, so any relationship along the way is welcome. Even though the relationship occurred in one case, 1624. In the other case, 1815. One hundred ninety one years apart. Thusly, the ancestors of the earlier JOHN FLUDD have the famous WEST blood in their veins nearly 200 years before the Appomattox and Buckingham County FLOODS.

ERATA CORRECTIONS IN CHAPTER XXI., AND OTHER PLACES  
IN "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA", VOL. III.  
PUBLISHED 1983.

ARE THE BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA FLOODS DESCENDENTS OF COLONEL JOHN FLUDD  
(FLOOD), 'ANCIENT PLANTER' ?

A genealogist researching the Flood Family, and who had read (1.) the above Vol. III. (authored by this writer) in the Mormon Genealogy Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, wrote to this writer to tell him she enjoyed the book, but to also point out an error.

This comment dealt with his tracing the Buckingham County, Virginia, Flood lineage back to the 'ancient planter' Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), as written on pages 67, and 117 of the Vol. III, above.

Our subsequent correspondence, and exchange of Flood lineage documents and data, convinced me that this lady (whom I 'ye never met) does her homework. We agreed on other data. Therefore, I have corrected pages 67, and 117. Page 117 I correct to read in part as follows: "----John<sup>5</sup> Flood (Ed.: John Flood of Buckingham County) could not be related to Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), 'ancient planter', through his son Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, and his grandson John<sup>4</sup> Flood, as John<sup>4</sup> Flood died without male issue."

My error was caused by interpreting two wills of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr. obtained from two different sources. I believed one was the Will of Walter<sup>3</sup> Flood, Jr. And this one mentioned giving "my land to my grandson." I wrongly assumed "my grandson", would be John<sup>5</sup> Flood, the ancestor of the Buckingham Floods.

In fact it is proved that "my grandson" was the grandson of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr., and was John<sup>4</sup> Flood, son of Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, who died intestate before his father Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Sr. John<sup>4</sup> Flood two years later inherited the lands of his grandfather from his grandfather.

A subsequent document sent by Mrs. Beth Flood (2.) states that John<sup>4</sup> Flood died 4 October 1739 with an unsigned Will, honored by the Court, that left all his land to his brother-in-law. (This was a method used in those days to bequeath real property to a sister, or daughter in some cases, by a parent, when no male heir in direct line existed, or was not available (immigrated to another country). In the Colonies it may have been part of English Common Law. In Ireland it had to do with their Brehon Law of the same time period. It was a time when women had very little legal rights.) John<sup>4</sup> Flood had two sisters, Fortune and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Colonel Nicholas Edmunds, the brother—in—law noted above who inherited the property.

IS FURTHER SEARCH JUSTIFIED?

It is now necessary for this writer to start again to find the original ancestor of the Buckingham County Flood family. That

- (2.) Genealogy of Virginia Families, p. 645. Facts relative to Nicholas Edmunds.
- (1.) Mrs. Beth Flood, Laguna Hills, California. 1st correspondence November 5, 1986.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### IS FURTHER SEARCH JUSTIFIED?

part of the story has been lost in antiquity. Whoever solves this riddle will have performed a herculean task. A Buckingham County Courthouse fire in 1869 destroyed all papers, so it is said. Leaving only property tax rolls (according to Mrs. Beth Flood) to chew on. Nothing much to note there, except to prove a person named Flood existed, and owned some real property.

Mrs. Beth Flood, who has done extensive research on flood family members covering the United States, and especially with the Buckingham County clan of pre-Civil War times, writes she can find no early ancestor of the Buckingham Floods, before they relocated to Buckingham County, Virginia.

We who are interested in Family History never give up! As late as November 1986 I stumbled on an account of a son of Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood) not previously mentioned in the many sources I examined in the past seventeen years.

According to this recent source Fortune Jordan, 2nd (2.), (1.) wife of Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood) had by him issue: Christopher Flood and Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood. I previously learned from other sources, that Fortune Jordan bore Walter<sup>2</sup> Flood, Gent., b. ca 1656 and a daughter Jane<sup>2</sup> Flood, b. ca 1646. I now learn that Jane<sup>2</sup> Flood (3.) was sired by Colonel John<sup>1</sup> Fludd (Flood), and born of his 1st wife, Margaret Finch Flood.

This sort of situation is one all genealogists encounter when using historical sources by others that contain errors in reporting. Such errors are easily made, as I well know.

Fortune Jordan married 2nd James Mills, merchant.

- (1.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 11, July 1901. Publ. 1902. p. 87.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 7., 1898/1899. p. 232.

August 2, 1986

## CHAPTER I.

### SOME ANCIENT HISTORY ON ANCESTORS OF SIR THOMAS FLUDD, KNIGHT, OF BERSTED, KENT, ENGLAND.

Rhirid FLAIDD --- On page one of this book, is mentioned Rhirid (2.) Flaidd, lord of Penilyn, the vicinity of Powys and Oswestry, North Wales, in the island of Britain.

The following information recently researched may shed more light (1.) on the character, and make up of the earliest known ancestor of Sir Thomas Fludd of Bersted, County Kent, England, who as you the reader, have already discovered is the root of the Flood families reported in these three volumes of history.

Late medieval genealogists make Rhirid Flaidd (fl 1160), the son of one Gwrgenan, who is supported by an obscure and doubtful pedigree going back to Cunedda Wledig. The name of 'blajdd' (wolf) by which he was known, he inherited from his maternal grandmother, Haer, daughter and heiress of Gillyn, son of Blaidd Rhudd of the Bloody Wolf of Gest, a township in Eifionydd. (Ed.: It is interesting to note that the Fludd (Flood) arms that carry through this branch of the Flood family as reported in the three volumes, is: Vert. a chevron between three wolves heads argent. However, the crests differ to distinguish several branches of the family, such as: Kent, England: Out of a ducal coronet an Ounce's head proper; Ireland: A wolf's head erased; Ireland (cousins): A griffin rampant.) Haer had a daughter Generis, mother of Rhirid Flaidd, by Cynfyn Hirdref (Hirdref is a township in Llyn). His mother, Generis, is said to have taken as second husband Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (q.v.) king of Powys.

Rhirid is said to have inherited his father's lands in Maachnant and Penllyn, at Pennant Melangell and Rhnoaedog, as well as the maternal inheritance at Gest, and all this would, if all were true, have made him a cousin of Madog ap Maredudd (q.v.), last king of united Powys (d. 1160).

Rhirid is also said to have married Gevenilian, daughter of Ednyfed and Rhiwallon of Brochdyn or Broughton, by whom he had two sons, Ednion and Madog. From him the following families claimed descent --- Lloyds of Rhiwaedog, the Myddeltons of Gwaenyog and Chirk, the Vaughans of Glan-llyn, the Fludds of Morton, (Salop) and Shropshire, and the Lloyds of Glanhavon.

Contemporary evidence exists to prove the accuracy of at least some of the above in three poems composed by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawn, foremost bard of Powys in the time of Madog ap Maredudd; one returning thanks for a fine sword given him, and the other two lamenting his here's premature death, which evidently occurred sometime after Madog's death in 1160. These poems confirm certain events that are mentioned above in the life of Rhirid Flaidd. From all this it is certain he was a leading nobleman, great warrior, a very large landowner. Deserving of the status given him by Cynddelw: "the greatest of landowners, a magnate of a magnate." Lordship of Oswestry was Madog's for some years, and Rhirid was given a gift of land there as well as other places in North Wales.

2.) The Dictionary of Welsh Biography. Down to 1940. Reference Section, Alderman Library, University of Virginia. DA710 .D5 1959.

1.) Flood Family History, Vol. I., 1931.

## CHAPTER II.

### THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

#### VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

JOHN HEBER FLOOD, JR. (1863 --?)

Continuing where we left off the account THOMAS<sup>6</sup> FLOOD of Buckingham County and his descendents on pages 164 and 165 of this book, it (1.) Was our good fortune to find another Flood person directly related to this family. This came about quite accidentally when in searching the library card files this writer came across the unusual name of an author that jogged his memory bank. The name was Heber. The book he wrote is "The Great Seven - The Greater Nine", by John Heber Flood, Jr. The author's preface page to the book and his reasons for writing it, is placed at Lexington, Kentucky, November 1, 1897.

If the reader will refer back to page 164, this book, he will read (1.) of a John H. Flood, age 20 years. Further on he will read that Major John H. (Heber) Flood was a wealthy man before the Civil War, and that in 1860 he had built for his bride the finest mansion in Lynchburg, Virginia. Then when the War Between the States ended in defeat for the Confederacy, Major John Heber Flood, Sr., C.S.A., had left only 5,000 acres of land with nothing of worth left on it. When the War ended in 1865 Major Flood was thirty—five years of age. Not too old to start all over again to rebuild his fortune. And that is about what he did. We know that for many years he was a member of the city council of Lynchburg. He, like many other southern farmers, had to rebuild his farm with hired labor. Probably most of his hired hands were his former slaves. Where else could they go, and why else, if he was a good employer? But you can believe he had five or ten years of hard work and sacrifice to keep the banks from taking away his land. The farmers of America are having that same problem in 1985 and 1986.

Meanwhile, it is certain to this writer, that Major John H. Flood, Sr., C.S.A., had at least one son, namely: John Heber Flood, Jr. whom we refer to at the beginning of this essay. All we know about John, Jr. at this time is that at age 34 years he was a published author. He also must have been well educated as his writing is good, although his subject seems to be a social and/or political revolt against excessive wealth in the hands of a few men, and its corrosive effect on good government. He is also the champion of the working class, and that is obvious after our quick scan through his publication referenced above. A rather unusual quality in a man born into a wealthy southern family as he was.

His writing completed in 1897 is a futuristic tale that begins with a minus 50 degree big freeze east of the Mississippi that kills thousands of people, some of whom were already starving to death because of extremely low wages ( 30 cents a. day for mechanics), and unemployment caused by overproduction in the factories, and no sales in the market place. This horror story takes place in January 1920. That's correct: 1920. Mr. Flood even gets his history of his birth state of Virginia into the plot, then he makes the principle character at the beginning of the story, James Randolph, cotton mill mechanic, a descendent of the early colony of Virginia Randolphs and Jeffersons. The story goes on from this tragic beginning to how the

(1.) Flood Family And Their Times In America, Vol. III., 1983.

THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

“Greater Nine” solve the economic failure of the nation, and set everything straight again for the common good. This writer must admit that he did not read every word of this essay by Mr. John H. Flood, so he may have missed some very important thoughts of Mr. Flood’s objective in writing the book.

However, if this writer were to try to analyze the presentation of the author’s message, it would go something like this: Somewhere along the way in Mr. John H. Flood, Jr.’s. education he must have read Jonathon Swift’s “Gulliver’s Travels.” Published in 1726, it is one of the greatest satires ever written. It is filled with irony, and sarcasm, and through the use of both in the medium of Gulliver’s (Gullible’s) four travels, the Reverend Swift (he was a minister of the Church of England) was able to publicize and castigate England for its treatment of Ireland, without being directly and openly involved. He was a firm, advocate of nationalism. The stories are told by Gulliver, the ships doctor, who is a gullible person, and tells about serious—minded accounts of situations and events that are clearly preposterous. This is Swift’s literary genius; stories that amuse, yet let us see the serious issues unveiled.

Take the Voyage to Lilliput for an example.

Gulliver gets shipwrecked in the empire of Lilliput. He finds himself a giant among tiny people. Size ratio: one inch to one foot. He is at first amused. But he soon finds the Lilliputs are vain and mean, and we see clearly how much they are like us. Lilliput is England which Swift is satirizing. The country is governed according to whims of flatterers and favorites. Very much as is the United States in the latter part of the 20th century. The “High Heels” and the “Low Heels” represent the Tories and the Whigs in the reign of King George I. And the Lilliputs imperial prince who wears one High and one Low heel, represents the Prince of Wales, later George II. Lilliputs enemy - Blefescu - is France. The “Big Endians” and “Little Endians” in the egg controversy are the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. Religious enemies in England throughout the centuries are thus reduced to a petty controversy between those who would break an egg at the big end, and those who would break an egg at the little end.

Gulliver’s Travels has been enjoyed by children as a children’s book for centuries, and this writer can remember reading this book when he was about ten years old, and enjoying every word of it, without being able to recognize the satire of it. Believe me that is genius writing.

Now then, when we compare Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr.’s. book mentioned above to Jonathan Swift’s “Gulliver’s Travels”, we find the same satire. A preposterous story cast 21 years ahead of his time. With preposterous situations, i.e., high skilled labor wages of thirty cents a day, a deep freeze killing thousands of poor people living in shacks in Kentucky, and the other southern states from Florida to Maryland, and above. And then the story goes and concludes with a silent revolution engineered by the “Great Nine.”



## THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

### VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

When this writer first read “The Great Seven - The Great Nine”, for the first chapter anyway, he believed what he was reading. And he lived at that time, but couldn't remember any big freeze in the east, and he would have remembered, if he had read about it. It took a while for this writer to adjust to the preposterousness of the story, and it was the thirty cents a DAY labor wage in 1920 that cinched the falseness of it all. The writing of the story is as smooth and innocent as any that Jonathan Swift wrote. In that regard Mr. Flood is equal to the great Swift. Perhaps not so in the subject matter and context. Swift writes about two nations where one harpoons the other with cruel and inhuman injustice. Flood writes about one nation where government is controlled by a few immensely wealthy men, or institutions, to the detriment of its working class citizens.

In summary, what conclusion has this writer reached in trying to analyze this descendent of the Buckingham County Thomas Flood. In the first place this writer believes that a person's writing can tell much about that person. His thought processes, his organization, his youth experiences, and other educational happenings. In addition to that, this writer believes that satire is the most difficult medium to write, after humor. One has to be very clever to write humor, likewise satire. The ability to get a point across camouflaged in a hair-brained tale takes a bit of doing, and that talent is to be praised and admired.

As a satirist, Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. in my opinion is very good. when he wrote his story, way out in space as it is, I believe he was influenced by his very young life in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the first ten years after the Civil War ended.

As already reported this boy's family were wealthy before the War began. When it ended they were poor. This lad lived his first ten years without much on the table. His father remarried in June 1876 as reported on page 165 of this book,\*\* so the lad must have lost his mother sometime before he was 13 years of age. His beautiful mother for whom his father had built in 1860 the finest mansion Lynchburg had seen to that date. This young Flood was a victim of the harsh treatment Virginia and the southern states received from their northern brothers as the defeated enemy. Losers of wars usually get the shaft. Fortifying this reasoning is the recorded fact that the Commonwealth of Virginia was the only state in the Union that honored its wartime debts to fight the War. This State deprived itself of good schools, roads, job opportunities for its citizens, and remained an agricultural economy, so it could scrape together the money year after year until the debt was repaid in full by about 1920. Today Virginia is twenty—five years or more behind New York State or California in the matter of schools and roads and industry. Can you imagine what it was like in young Flood's time we speak of.

With his background it is no wonder he championed manual labor, and the working poor, and used a cotton mill in Lexington, Kentucky to illustrate his fanciful story in satire.

\*\* FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA. VOL. III, By Charles Robley Paterson. 1983

THOMAS FLOOD OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDENTS.

Some day this writer hopes to find more information about Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. to confirm his own opinion of the worth of this talented writer, and more importantly, put him in the first place niche among his peers in the Flood Family that has been reported for nearly 400 years in three volumes, of History of the Flood Family.

This writer claims as recorded in the three volumes mentioned, that the above John Heber Flood, Jr. is the ninth generation from and including the first JOHN FLUDD (FLOOD) in the colony of Virginia, 1611. Not to repeat what is already given in Vol. III, "Flood Family And Their Times In America", 1983, we take up the line from its time in Buckingham County, as follows:

JOHN<sup>5</sup>FLOOD, b. ca 1711 Surry County; relocated to Northampton County, then Buckingham County, Virginia.

THOMAS<sup>6</sup>FLOOD, b. ca 1761 Buckingham County; fourth or fifth son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood and his wife Frances Warren Flood. Relocated to Tennessee about 1800.

THOMAS<sup>7</sup>H. FLOOD, b. 1803 Tennessee. Relocated to Virginia.

MAJOR John<sup>8</sup>Heber FLOOD, SR., b. 1830, Buckingham County, Virginia.

MR. JOHN<sup>9</sup>HEBEP FLOOD, JR., b. 1863, Buckingham County.

NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,

VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

Family History listings of descendents and the brief descriptions of place, rank, time, occupation when known, as given in most accounts, including this one, make for rather dull reading. Enjoyed mostly by same named people looking for clues to their own families. This is the nature of the game of genealogy. Painstaking research to develop accurate everyday details of people who lived in the distant past. Usually these details are dry statistics, found in census reports, wills, and other stuff. Dry they may be, but they are absolutely necessary to trace the paths through time. Else the researcher gets lost in a maze of thousands of like names out there.

Then occasionally a happening occurs where two paths beginning at a common source branch out in different directions that accidentally or otherwise have been traced four generations down the road. When this trace ends with two related persons that have left tracks, then a comparison can be made that should give interesting results.

Such a happening has happened, and we have two Flood men contemporary, and equal in place, family fortune, intelligence, opportunity yet their goals were so divergent. These two men are Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. whose line is given in the second para. above. The other, a fourth or fifth cousin, is Congressman Henry De La Warr Flood, b. 2 Sept. 1864 at "Eldon" Farm, Bent Creek, Appomattox County, Virginia. His line follows, beginning with sixth position:

MAJOR HENRY<sup>6</sup>FLOOD, b. 17 Nov. 1755, Buckingham County, First son of John<sup>5</sup> Flood, and brother to Thomas<sup>6</sup> Flood.

PR. JOEL WALKER FLOOD, b. 11 July 1789, Buckingham County.

## NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

### VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

COL. HENRY DE LA WARR FLOOD, b. 14 Aug. 1816 at “Floods” Farm, now “Old House”, Appomattox County, Virginia.

MAJOR JOEL WALKER FLOOD, b. 9 Jan. 1839 at “Rural View”, Appomattox County.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY DE LA WARR FLOOD, b. 2 Sept. 1864 at Bent Creek, Appomattox County, on “Eldon” Farm. (1)

Bent Creek is about twenty miles from Lynchburg, Virginia where Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. was born the year before Henry De LaWarr Flood.

Here we have two lines from the same stem, and both have been bio— graphed by this writer and others, so we wont go into those details again. Suffice it to say that both these men were intelligent, and well educated. It is reported that Congressman Henry D. Flood was Phi Beta Kappa at Washington and Lee Univer., and as far as intelligence is concerned, that says it all. He practiced law until he got interested in politics, and was defeated in his first attempt at Representative of 10th District, Virginia, in the election of 1896. One year before John Heber Flood’s book was published. Henry D. Flood won the election in 1901, and represented the 10th District in Congress for 20 years, until his death in office 8 Dec. 1921. He was five feet ten inches in height, and weighed one hundred eighty pounds. Gifted with a charming personality, he was a born leader, and an acknowledged leader in U. S. Senator Thomas S. Martin’s (Charlottesville, Virginia) Virginia Democratic organization until his death.

Usually when you read a biography of a well-known person, you are given bare essentials, as we have mentioned before. There is no insight of the person as to what governs his modus operandi. What makes him tick? This is so probably because no one wants to second-guess the life of others regardless of their place in time. However, in this case, and because we have studied these people for so long; have delved into the sacred archives of their lives, we believe we have the privilege of going a bit further, and prognosticate why they did what they did.

We have already stated that Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr. must have suffered hardships for at least ten years after the Civil War to be so sympathetic towards poor people, as his satiric story implies. Then how is it that Henry D. Flood did not suffer the same fate? They were both born in the same time zone. Henry was graduated from University of Virginia law school at age 21 years, after having completed undergraduate work at Washington and Lee University. were his parents that much more wealthy than Major John Heber Flood, Sr.? This writer does not believe that is so!

- (1) For additional information on the quality of the people listed here refer to pages 121, 122, 123 in “Flood Family And Their Times In America.” by Charles Robley Patterson; copyright 1983.

NEAR COUSINS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA. WHAT MAKES THEM SO DIFFERENT?

Henry De La Warr Flood wasn't treated any more gently in his youth by economics resulting from the South's defeat in the Civil War than was John Heber Flood. All the people of the southern states faced up to rough times in those years after 1865. Some more than others. The some didn't have anything going for them before the War started. So they didn't really have anything to lose. The losers lost everything, but they were the kind that never gave up the ship. This writer believes that both these families were of that kind, if they were descendents of Sir Thomas Fludd, Knt., of Bersted, County Kent, England.

So where do we go from here? We go to a place where we do think that Henry and John, distant cousins as they were, were not as different as we first thought. They both approached the same objective in different ways.

Henry D. Flood, super intelligent as he was, devoted his political career as a lawmaker in the House of Congress of the United States of America, doing his part, one vote in about five hundred, to make laws that governed the lives of hundreds of millions of citizens. He was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, a very important assignment, during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson in World War I. As such he sided with the President of the United States, and was a major factor in gaining the approval of Congress for America's entry into World War I. He was a law and order man with the interests of the country close to his heart.

In the same way, but with a different approach, Mr. John Heber Flood, Jr., led the way to reform in the living style of his fellow citizens. He did it indirectly through the influence of the press and publication of his satirical stories, in the same way that Jonathon Swift stirred public opinion in Ireland against the English rule. Anonymously! You the reader, can see this method used every day of the week in any newspaper in the United States, and in the world, if you only will read the editorial page of your local newspaper. Thank God, they don't always influence their reading public, as the more educated of them can make their own judgment on a particular subject, but editors never give up trying, ever since the year one.

Mr. John H. Flood, Jr., may have had a good reason to remain anonymously. He may have been a college professor, a scholar, or just a plain no—body who didn't want his views publicized too openly to his jeopardy.

At any rate these two distant cousins, it appears to this writer, were striking for the same purpose, and that is for the lawful good of their fellow citizens.

March 24, 1987

CHAPTER XV.  
THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

There follows a typed copy of a handwritten letter dated December 29, 1849, written by George W. Pearce to his Aunt Nancy Strother Flood Smith, sharing with her information of Flood family relatives.

This letter was found by Mrs. William P. (Beth) Flood of Laguna Hills, California, in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN. Mrs. Flood sent the writer a copy of the letter on November 25, 1986. The copy was so poor, she had to write over the script to make it legible. It has been type copied to make it more legible to the reader.

Dec 29 1849

Dear Aunt I Recd your kind letter 24 Instance has been red & let me here assure you that it at all times affords me pleasure to receive a letter from & to hear from my relatives. I have just red a letter from Uncle John Flood, and he tells me he has not heard from you in several years. He informs me of all his misfortunes. Since Aunt Frances died he has been married twice. After Aunt Frances died he lived 18 months and married Miss Mary Ellen Pruitt. Lived with her less than a year & lost her & a beautiful little daughter. He writes that he then became almost melancholy and his friends recommended travelling. He then took a trip through some of the eastern states . To Washington City and to Va. Spent some 2 months with Uncle Henry Flood and he says after he returned home in the fall of 1847 in the Spring of 1848 he went to Hinds County in this State near Jackson. Met a Miss Mary S. Mills, and while he was there they were engaged to be married, & was married on the 18 day of Octr 1848 so that you see that he has passed through a great deal in a short time, but he has the society of an intelgent & amible wife & had 4 sprightly children. Thomas Henry who will be 15 years old the 10 day of January next and is a clerk in a hole sale and Retail Store in Brunswick on the Mo (Missouri ?) River 20 miles from where he lives. Robert will be 13 the 7 of August next. Martha will be 10 next Octr & Fanny (Frances ?) 8 in nex February. Aunt I give you this news for your own satisfaction for I know you would like to hear from your Brother & family, and I will now tell you some thing about Uncle Henry & family but I will mend my Pen first. Uncle Henry has his second wife • Her name was Dorothy 2. Gilchrist, and Uncle John says she is truly an amiable and excellent lady. She had neither brother or sister. his oldest daughter —Mary Elizabeth Strother - several years ago married Henry Delaware Flood, only son of Dr. Flood, a well educated, intelligent gentleman & now a member of the Va legislature. Sarah Patrick his second daughter married Thomas Sidny Boccock now member in Congress & one of the most talented gentlemen of his age in the State. His son John Henry is about 19 and very promising — Fanny is about 14 his youngest daughter handsome and promising & Tom Walker his youngest son is about 10, a fine child. I have told you all I know about Uncle Henry and

## THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Copy of letter by George W. Pearce, written December 29, 1849. Continued:

family & Uncle John and family. Now I will proceed to tell you something about Cousin Henry Michie. I recd a letter from him on the tenth of this month they are all well & Aunt Elizabeth has enjoyed good health for some two or three years. Cousin Strother Flood is living with Aunt Elisabeth. Cousin Lucindy Flood is married and living in Ark (Arkansas ?), Green County I believe but I do not know the name of the post office where Cousin John J. and William live I do not but I think is Anderson.

I wrote to Cousin Henry Michie and told him to write soon and let me know where they live and as soon as he writes me word I will write you a letter and let you know all about them.

Uncle John informs me that Aunt Mary Stokard lives near him and two of her children a son and daughter they are well. I have told you all about our relations that I know. I will now tell you something about home and home folks. Father and Mother have 8 children living , one dead Nancy Elisabeth died in her 6 year. I will now tell you all of the children's ages. Thomas Robert is 25 next february, I will be 19 next April, French Strother was Sixteen last July, Flucker was tenn years old last Ap. Mother has named another for your Nancy Elisabeth was Seven years old in Sept. Sarah Anilizer was five years old the eleventh of Sept. I have nothing else worth writing. I want you to write me word where Cousin Thomas Smith is and his nearest post office and give me Cousin James nearest post office and tell me all about my Cousins and give them all my best respects and love. Father sends you all howdy. Mother sends her love to your family. The children sends you all their love. Tom and Harry are both well and two of the best boys in the State.

I have wrote you a lengthy epistle with a bad pen a great hurry for I have a Methodist Preacher one side and Mother and the children on the other and Father in the corner all hurry me so good night.

George W. P

This letter was addressed to Mrs. Nancy Smith, States Ville, Wilson County, Tennessee. Mailed from Ripley, Mississippi.

The names of the people called out in this letter are underlined in the family charts of the Flood Family of Buckingham County, Virginia, on the following pages.

It is interesting to learn and compare with children of the present age, that in 1849 a boy of 19 years of age would be so concerned with the well being and whereabouts of uncles, aunts, and cousins. It appears that George W. Pearce did much correspondence with his relatives for his own sake, and fortunately for researchers of Flood Family history.

March 26, 1987

THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA.

A curious happening has occurred after this writer type copied the 1849 letter by George W. Pearce, and was able to study it more clearly. George W. refers in the letter to his Uncle Thomas Henry Flood (see ancestor chart) as Uncle Henry. In all my research he was named Thomas H. Flood, and his son is called John H. Flood, in all records; census of 1850 for the son; delegate from Buckingham County 1839 to 1846 for Thomas H. Flood, the father. Then again the father as delegate to Virginia legislature Senate from Appomattox and Campbell Counties from 1855 to March 15, 1865, a month before the Civil War ended. The son recorded as John H. Flood in the 1850 census, and age given as 20 years (oldest son). George W. in his letter calls him John Henry, and gives his age as 19 years in 1849, so that checks perfectly, except the middle name. In that regard I find a name change for this John H. Flood, born 15 May, 1830, Buckingham County, Virginia. I learn that he went to Hampden - Sidney College, near Farmville, Virginia. Was graduated, studied and passed the bar, but never practiced his profession because of defective eyesight. Instead made a fortune in farming. (1.)

Then on March 2, 1982 I find this bit of history in an reliable source (2.), as follows:

(2.)

“Trustees of Hapden - Sidney College, p136, 1866 - 1879. Major John Heber Flood, of Lynchburg, C.S.A. Kinsman (?) of 124. 124. 1852—1857, Henry Flood Bocock of Appomattox. Kinsman (?) of 136, and of Professor Willis Henry Bocock, of the College (1886—1889).”

It is not for me to doubt the accuracy of the reporting of his family history by young George W. Pearce. He knew his Uncle as Henry, and so be it. On the other hand, if the reader will refer to page 2 of this book, he will read of a John Heber Flood, Jr., the author of a fine piece of political satire, as good in every respect as that of the great Jonathan Swift. There is no mistake about the middle name Heber of that ‘cook’s author. I have seen and read the book, and Heber is the kind of name not likely to be forgotten. I believe that John Heber Flood, Jr. is the son of Major John Heber Flood, Sr. of Lynchburg, Virginia, and so say it in Chapter II. of this book.

- (1.) “History of the Flood Family And Their Times In America”, by Charles Robley Patterson, 1983; pages 164, 165.
- (2.) William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. VI., end June 1899.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE FLOODS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FLOOD, THOMAS possibly third son of John Flood the first of the name in Buckingham County; he died in 1811 in Wilson County, Tennessee, and who's son Thomas Henry Flood was born in Tennessee(1.) in 1803 as previously reported, was somewhat of a wanderer. His must have been a restless spirit. (2.)

At age 17 years (b. 1760 he enlisted and served in Col. Nathaniel Gist's Regiment in 1777; Col. John Gibson's detachment , serving in the Western Department from January 1, 1780 to December 6, 1781 (3); also served in the 2nd Virginia Brigade. (2.)

In January 1787 Thomas Flood was in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia where he married Elizabeth Gale, and had a daughter by her.

Thomas Flood was married again to Judith Strother, probably in North Carolina, as their first child was born there in 1793, Then he moved on again with his family, this time to Tennessee, and his third daughter was born there about the year 1800. The remainder of his family consisting of three sons and another daughter, all by Judith Strother Flood, were born in Wilson Co., Tennessee.

Our Thomas Flood had not given up his lust for wandering, how ever, as he is reported to have been in Muskingum County, Ohio, probably Zanesville, about 1809 or later. He applied for a Revolutionary War State Pension application sometime between (4.) 1809 and 1837 to James Taylor, and in Richmond, Virginia, to William Wailer Hening. So we might conclude he finally settled in Ohio from Tennessee. His son Thomas Henry Flood, did return to Virginia from Tennessee, as reported before.

There is also a George H. Flood, Muskingum County, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio, listed as making a Pension Application (Rev. War) from 1824 to 1834, and his application signed by Thomas Flood. (4. At this writing we do not know the relationship of George H. Flood to Thomas Flood. -

- (4.) Virginia Revolutionary War State Pensions. Publ. by Virginia Genea. Society. Special Publication No. 7., pages 30 and 44.
- (1.) Refer to p. 164, "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA." 1983. By Charles Robley Patterson.
- (2.) Virginians In The Revolution. Soldiers — Sailors - Marines. 1775 — 1783. By John H. Gwathmey, 1973.
- (3.) Index to Saffell's List of Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution. By J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Virginia. 1913.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY.

On page 118 of this writer's "FLOOD FAMILY AND THEIR TIMES IN AMERICA." VOL. III., 1983, is written that the few children of John) flood's second wife that were recorded in 1983 when the book was written, were in fact successful, contrary to what had been written by others. Later in the same book, this was more or less proved by using the number of slaves acquired before the Civil War as an indication of wealth.

Now, through the courtesy of research done by Mrs. William R. (Beth) Flood of Laguna Hills, California. I will show the success of these Flood people sired by John) Flood, and born by (1.) his two wives using Personal Property Tax Lists, and Real Property Tax Lists of Buckingham County, Virginia. For the purpose of this essay, I will use Tax Lists of the early years of these brothers lives, and then, to show how their wealth improved in later years, those Tax Lists will also be given:

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	AGE	TYTHES OVER 21	ALL TYTHES	SLAVES	SLAVE TYTHES	HORSES	CATTLE	
1782	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	200	?	1				3	6	
	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	27	1		1(Issac)		1		
1784	JOHN <sup>1</sup>	Not Listed. John <sup>1</sup> Sr. 200 acres went into Estate 1787, so he must have died a few years before.								
1784	HENRY <sup>2</sup>	331	29	1 Free Male	3	1		1		
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		24		1	Thomas was in Personal Prop. Tax Lists for 1785—1788 in Isle of Wright County. There he married ELIZABETH GALE, who bore him one daughter, MARY THOMAS FLOOD.				
	Noah <sup>2</sup>		21	1 Free Male	1					
1792	Henry <sup>2</sup>	906	36	1		3	1	4	1 Stud horse	
	THOMAS <sup>2</sup>		32	Not listed in 1792. Must have gone to North Carolina as reported. Then to Tennessee in 1803.						
	JAMES		?	1					1	
	NOAH <sup>2</sup>		28	1		1			1	
	JOHN <sup>2</sup> of Powhatan			0	John was in Powhatan County, Va., P.P.T. Lists 1783-1787 and 1789					
	MOSES <sup>2</sup>									
	JOSHUA <sup>2</sup>			1					1	

(1.) John<sup>1</sup> Flood as written in this essay, is called John<sup>5</sup> Flood in other Chapters of this book, and in this writer's "———In America. Vol. III., 1983.



CHAPTER XIX.  
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
THE FLOOD FAMILY

YEAR	FLOOD	ACRES	VALUE	LOCATION
1831 to 1836	Henry <sup>2</sup>	977-1/2	6,842	On Main Road, 20 mi. S.W. of Court House. This must be "Old House" on Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road.
		159-1/2	595	Burnt Mill. 20 mi. S.W. of C.H.
		138	207	Burnett's Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		148-1/2	594	On Wolf Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		423	1692	West Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		100	400	Adjacent Moses Ferguson. 20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1946-1/2	10,330	
	Thomas <sup>3</sup> H.	44	264	Wolf Creek. 18 ml. S.W. of C.H.
		102-3/4	308	Fish Creek Pond – Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		229-1/2	1254	Wolf Creek - Conveyed by Henry <sup>2</sup> Flood's Will in 1830
		230	1610	Wolf Creek
		14	91	Stage Road
	Dr. Joel Walker Physician & Surgeon (Son of Henry <sup>2</sup> )	711-1/2	4269	Richmond to Lynchburg Stage Road, 20 ml. S.W. of Court House. This may be the 800 acre tract "Eldon" on Bent Creek, Appomattox County.
		336	1848	Slate River. 10 ml. S.W. of C.H. Upper Slate River.
		<u>87-1/2</u>	<u>1225</u>	20 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		1,135	7,342	
	John <sup>3</sup> Jr. Son of Capt. John <sup>2</sup> Sr.	14		From Noah's Estate in 1827. Middle Fork of Slate River. 6 mi. S.W. of Court House. 1833 sold 3 acres to Moses A. Spenser. Property to Estate 1834; assume John <sup>3</sup> died sometime before then.
	Capt. John <sup>2</sup> , Sr.	305	2745	David's Creek. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
		347	2776	Bent Creek Road. 18 mi. S.W. of Court House.
	Moses <sup>2</sup>	196-1/2	987	Waters of Willis. 9 mi. S. of Court House.
	Noah <sup>2</sup>	320	2560	Middle Slate River. 7 mi. S.W. of Court House.

FLOOD	1823 TYTHE	1825-31 TYTHE	1830 TYTHE
Daniel (son of Noah)	1	1	1
John Jefferson		1	1
	Moved to Virginia from Tennessee with brother Thomas H. Flood. Stayed a couple years. Married Frances Hogatt Russell. They move to Missouri.		