

APPENDIX H

Use of the Name "Midlothian" for Wooldridge Properties¹

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

Where did the village of Midlothian, just west of Richmond on the old Buckingham Road (now Route 60), get its name? Virginia place name studies say that the Virginia village is the namesake of Midlothian, a county in Scotland.² Alternatively, the popular Sir Walter Scott novel, *Heart of Midlothian* (1818), seems like a possible inspiration -- there was an antebellum vogue for using names from Scott.³ The records, however, permit a more precise etymology. They let us follow the name in widening circles from a residential property, to coal from that property, to a mining company that acquired that coal property along with adjoining Richmond coal basin properties, to the area now known as Midlothian.

Contemporary Records

Beginning by 1830, the name Midlothian was applied to coal from pits on land called "the Midlothian Tract" that William Wooldridge (while continuing to reside there) had leased to his sons Abraham Salle Wooldridge and Archibald Logwood Wooldridge three years earlier (see "Chain of Title" section below). Midlothian coal was described as "from a new pit" on July 14, 1830; an advertisement for it on February 4, 1830, is the earliest use of the name as a Chesterfield County geographic name so far discovered. An early advertisement advised potential customers that the proprietors of the "Midlothian Coal Pitts" had reduced the price to 16 cents (a bushel); that the coal was very superior for forges, affording the most intense heat; and was quite equal to the celebrated Black Heath.⁴ The reference to "a new pit" and the comparison to the Black Heath pits show that the name Midlothian at that time applied to particular coal pits and not to the wider area.

Abraham Salle Wooldridge lived at the Midlothian property. The name of his home is confirmed in three newspaper notices in the 1840s. In 1844, a marriage occurred "at Midlothian, the residence of A. S. Wooldridge, Esq." Obituaries in 1847 and 1848 refer to deaths "at Midlothian, the residence of Major A. Wooldridge" and "at Midlothian, the residence of A. S. Wooldridge, Esq." ⁵

Traditional Account

The traditional account is consistent with the contemporary records. Francis Earl Lutz wrote⁶ that after the War of 1812, Major Abraham Salle Wooldridge lived at his home "Midlothian" on the Richmond-Lynchburg stage route. The stage driver

would suggest a stop for a julep there. "A hearty welcome from the Major added flavor to the fragrant refreshment."

Lutz's source was not the newspaper notices just cited. Instead, it was Mary Newton Stanard's *Richmond, its People and its Story*,⁷ which is listed in Lutz's bibliography. Lutz's use of Stanard's own words in his passage on Midlothian shows that he relied on her. She had related (p. 110) that two new stage lines in about 1813 connected Richmond and Washington, and Richmond and Lynchburg. "On the Lynchburg route, not far from Richmond, was 'Midlothian,' the private residence of Abraham S. Wooldridge, a major in the War of 1812. His hospitality was so proverbial that occasionally a stage driver would suggest to his passengers to stop by 'Midlothian' for a julep. A hearty welcome from the Major always added flavor to the fragrant refreshment."

Mary Newton Stanard (1865-1929) was a well regarded amateur historian.⁸ Like Lutz, Stanard fails to name her source for the Midlothian anecdote. Her Preface says "It has seemed unsuitable to burden with notes the pages of a work of this kind, but every statement made is based on good authority." Mary Newton Stanard's authority for the statement about Midlothian was likely Col. William B. Wooldridge (1827-1881), via her husband, William G. Stanard (1859-1933), who was William B. Wooldridge's stepson and grew up in William B. Wooldridge's household.⁹ *Richmond, its People and its Story* cites (p. 144) William B. Wooldridge by name for an election anecdote. William B. Wooldridge was the son of Archibald "Archer" Logwood Wooldridge (Abraham Salle Wooldridge's brother) and a legatee of Abraham Salle Wooldridge, who seems to have had no surviving children of his own.

A more general statement that the village of Midlothian derives its name from "Midlothian," one of the Wooldridge residences, appeared even before Mary Stanard's 1923 book, in Robert Alonzo Brock's genealogy column in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* (Sept. 10, 1911, color section, page 3, cols. 4-5). Examination of some of the Brock correspondence with William G. Stanard¹⁰ failed to discover the source of Brock's information. However, the column hints that William B. Wooldridge was also Brock's informant or, at least, his ultimate source: it notes in the context of the Midlothian discussion that the president of the coal mining company after the Civil War was Colonel William B. Wooldridge, the son of Dr. Archer Wooldridge.

In summary, the traditional account is (a) consistent with contemporary records from the 1830s and 1840s, (b) now over a century old in its own right, (c) has as its apparent source Abraham Salle Wooldridge's nephew, someone who knew ASW personally.

The contemporary records and the traditional account make it clear that the name Midlothian originated from a Wooldridge property. The following synopsis of that property's chain of title shows the evolution of the name from that of a

residential property to that of a coal mining operation located on the residential property to that of a large assemblage of coal properties in Chesterfield Co.

Chain of Title

Land and probate records establish that the property called "The Midlothian Tract" in 1836 was the site of the residence of the immigrant John Wooldridge (ca. 1678-1757) and continued without interruption to be the property, as well as the actual residence, of his Wooldridge descendants for four generations.¹¹

First generation. 1757 will of John Wooldridge (ca. 1678-1757): I give unto my son Robert Wooldridge the plantation whereon I now live with 300 acres of land belonging thereto.¹²

Second generation. Pursuant to the Sept. 27, 1784, will of Robert Wooldridge (ca. 1719-1794) proved Sept. 8, 1794,¹³ his land was divided into two parts, parts which subsequent records call, respectively, "Wooldridge's Old Pits" and "The Midlothian Tract." Two family residences were on the Midlothian Tract.

(1) *Wooldridge's Old Pits.* "A piece or parcel of Land [to be] laid off and set apart from my Other Land [that adjoins] my coal pitts and for the use of the same forever, which said tract is bound as follows: Beginning at a black oak in Buckingham Road thence east on Railey's line to a corner scrubb oak thence north on the said Railey's line to a Hickory being a corner tree for John Railey, Samuel Duvall and my self, thence west striking the local pitts to Buckingham Road, thence up the said road to the beginning, which said tract and parcel of land with the coal and all other profits thereunto belonging" is to go to my four sons and in case they disagree about the said pits and the premises or be dissatisfied with the management of the same, the property is to be set up to the highest bidder and the proceeds divided.

This relatively small, separate piece of Robert Wooldridge's land, just described, was known as Wooldridge's Old Pits and was comprised of approximately nine acres.¹⁴ It lay on the Buckingham Road, and wagon ruts on the Buckingham Road first disclosed the presence of coal there.¹⁵ Robert Wooldridge had mined coal commercially there since at least 1780.¹⁶ His blacksmith father had owned the property before him and may have used local coal for his forge long before 1780. Hence, the name Wooldridge's Old Pits. The Old Pits, by themselves, never seem to have carried the name Midlothian.

(2) *The Midlothian Tract.* Robert Wooldridge's 1784 will disposed of the rest of his land, by far the larger part of the property: Dwelling house I now live in with sufficient plantation and woodland for her use to wife for life then to son William Wooldridge, and the other part of the plantation where I now live with the dwelling house my son William Wooldridge now lives in I give

and bequeath to him and his heirs, "which will include the whole of my land except that piece or parcel whereon is the coal pitted which I have before mentioned" as going to his four sons jointly.¹⁷

Third generation. Per his father Robert's will, William Wooldridge (1756-1830) received an undivided one-fourth interest in the Old Pits property. A firm formed by his sons Abraham and Archibald Wooldridge eventually acquired various fractional interests in the Old Pits, but the tangled track of the Old Pits title¹⁸ is not the main story here.

Per his father Robert's will, after his mother's death William Wooldridge owned outright the rest of Robert's 300 acres, that is, the dwelling house property. In September 1827, William Wooldridge leased, for ten years, to the partnership of his sons Abraham Salle Wooldridge and Archibald Logwood Wooldridge the tract of land on which William Wooldridge resided. The lease was intended to let the partnership search for, mine, raise, and carry coal to market. William retained the right to continue his "agricultural operations" on the property, and the right to have such coal as he needed for family use.¹⁹ A later deed²⁰ makes it clear that this dwelling house portion of William Wooldridge's property was called "The Midlothian Tract." Mining there began about 1828 (an 1848 newspaper story said the mine had been in operation 20 years).²¹ By 1830, three years after the lease of the Midlothian Tract to A. & A. Wooldridge for coal mining purposes, the earliest (so far discovered) reference to Midlothian coal appears (cited under Contemporary Records, above). The Old Pits had been, or were shortly to be, mined out.²² A. & A. Wooldridge may have wanted to expand. In any event, their initiation of operations on the dwelling house property, that is, the Midlothian Tract, corresponds to the appearance of Midlothian coal in the market. Recall that the Midlothian coal was described as coming from a "new pit" in 1830.²³

William Wooldridge (1756-1830) died intestate in 1830. He and his wife are buried in the still-extant Wooldridge family cemetery, which is located on the Midlothian Tract. The location of the family cemetery and the tract can be seen in the maps in Thomas F. Garner's unpublished ca. 1989 study *Historically Significant Sites on the Midlothian Coal Mining Co. Tract in Chesterfield County, Virginia* (copies available in Midlothian Branch Library and in libraries of Virginia Historical Society and Chesterfield Historical Society), especially on a 1900 map by J. E. LaPrade included at Tab 25 and recorded with a deed in Chesterfield County in 1944,²⁴ and on the careful "historical sites" map at Tab 26.

Fourth generation. Because William Wooldridge (third generation) died intestate, his land -- the 300 acres inherited from his father Robert less the Old Pits tract of about nine acres already disposed of -- descended in equal shares to his four children, Abraham Salle Wooldridge, Archibald Logwood Wooldridge, Jane (Wooldridge) Elam, and Charlotte (Wooldridge) Wooldridge. This dwelling house property, which turned out to be 283 acres,²⁵ was called the Midlothian Tract. Abraham Salle Wooldridge's home was there (see Contemporary Records, above),

and seems to have been there since ca. 1813 or earlier (see Traditional Account, above). Already in 1843 the home, on "the hill" near the mine, was described as a "a fine old mansion."²⁶ Because Abraham Salle Wooldridge's grandfather Robert and father William had both occupied houses on this same tract in 1784, it is likely the "fine old mansion" dated back at least that far.

The Midlothian Tract

In 1834 Abraham S. Wooldridge petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for the creation of a corporation. He recited that he owned one tract of land [121 ½ acres not treated above]. The 121 ½ acres were adjacent to coal mines now in operation "known by the names of Midlothian and Stone Henge." He said he also owned a one-quarter interest in the first of those mines, that is, a one-quarter interest in a tract of 283 acres called the "Midlothian Coal Pits." He said that experts thought there was coal of remarkable thickness there, but at so great a depth that the capital to exploit it fully could not be raised through a "private co-partnership" because the death of any one or more of the partners would defeat the object of the venture²⁷ [because the heirs could require partition].

(The problem of fractional interests in property resulting from successive subdivision through inheritance and dower was a spur to the adoption of the corporate form in Virginia, perhaps as important as corporate shareholders' limited liability. One of Abraham and Archibald Wooldridge's business associates dealt with a coal property, the Union Pits, in which one couple owned an interest of one-fifth of one-eighth of nine-twentieths.²⁸ Assets like coal lands had to be worked in a unitary interest, without the constant threat of partition, to realize their value, and the corporate form solved the problem.)

In response to the 1834 petition, the Virginia legislature in acts of 1835 and 1836 authorized incorporation of the Midlothian Coal Mining Company. The second act referred to the land jointly owned by Abraham Salle Wooldridge, Archibald Logwood Wooldridge, Jane [Wooldridge] Elam wife of William G. Elam, and Charlotte [Wooldridge] Wooldridge wife of Merit Wooldridge, which consists of "the tract of land called the Midlothian."²⁹

On Feb. 8, 1836, William Wooldridge's children and heirs -- the same parties named in the act of incorporation -- conveyed to or for the benefit of the new company's stockholders:

- (a) land of Abraham Salle Wooldridge and [his wife] Julia Lavinia Wooldridge called The Grove,³⁰ 121 ½ acres, and
- (b) land jointly owned by all four siblings (as heirs of William Wooldridge), 283 acres "called The Midlothian Tract,"

making a total of 404 ½ acres, but nothing shall change the relation between them as lessors of the Midlothian tract of land and Coal mines during the term [of the 1827] lease.³¹

The Midlothian Coal Mining Company acquired much more land, a total of 1,585 acres valued at over \$300,000 according to one careful study.³² In 1836 the Midlothian Coal Mining Company issued 3000 shares. 2000 shares went to William Wooldridge's children for their transfer of coal property to the company; 1000 shares were sold for \$100,000. The new company also bought the equipment of A & A Wooldridge & Co. including the buildings at the Midlothian Pits.

Conclusion

The chain of title of the Midlothian Tract does not reveal exactly when the name "Midlothian" was first bestowed on the Wooldridge property. It does show that the property was "known by" and "called" Midlothian by the mid-1830s, implying earlier usage. It also shows that the property was comprised of land that was successively the home of John Wooldridge (ca. 1678-1757), then his son Robert (ca. 1719-1794), then Robert's son William (1756-1830), then William's son Abraham Salle Wooldridge (ca. 1795-1859), who was using the name "Midlothian" for his own home by ca. 1813 according to the traditional account, antedating Sir Walter Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian* by about five years.³³

As noted above, Abraham Salle Wooldridge's brother was Archibald Wooldridge. An 1838 deed refers to "East Lothian, now the residence of Archibald L. Wooldridge."³⁴ In sharp contrast to Midlothian, East Lothian was a very recent assemblage of properties acquired, beginning in 1829, from diverse prior owners.³⁵ None of the source deeds uses the name East Lothian. Archibald likely coined the name East Lothian on the venerable model of the already existing Midlothian.

In 1848, there was no village of Midlothian.³⁶ The 1859 revision of Virginia's enormous official map added Coalfield Station near what became the village of Midlothian, but the village itself still does not appear.³⁷

Midlothian, the name of Abraham Salle Wooldridge's home, has survived in the name of today's village. East Lothian, the name of his brother's home, has disappeared in Virginia, though a different branch of Wooldridge descendants used the name East Lothian in Shelby Co., TN.³⁸ Midlothian and East Lothian are both counties in Scotland. Why did the family choose those seemingly alien names? The wills and deeds do not answer that question.

¹ This section, in substantially this form, was previously published as an article, "Midlothian," in *The Virginia Genealogical Society Newsletter*, vol. XXXVIII, no. 5 (Oct. 2012).

² James Hagerman, *The Heritage of Virginia: The Story of Place Names in the Old Dominion* (Norfolk: Donning Co., 1986), p. 159; Raus McDill Hanson, *Virginia Place Names* (Verona, VA: McClure Press, 1969), p. 64.

³ "Kennon Letters," 31 *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* no. 4 (Oct. 1923), 296, 300 note 20 ("Deloraine," from Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, used as a name for a Virginia property in 1809); Grace Warren Landrum, "Sir Walter Scott and his Literary Rivals in the Old South," *American Literature* 2 (1930), pp. 256, 262 (Waverly and other Scott-derived Virginia estate names). Professor Cynthia Wachtell of Yeshiva University provided the Landrum cite and also noted that CSA Gen. Turner Ashby's home was named "Wolf's Craig" after a castle in Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor* (July 18, 2012, email to author). The Dean [or Deans] family in Gloucester Co. VA took, from the novels of Sir Walter Scott, the name "Midlothian" for their home. *Richmond Times Dispatch* (May 28, 1911), p. 5; Marguerite du Pont Lee, *Virginia Ghosts* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002), p. 76.

⁴ *Baltimore Patriot*, Dec. 16, 1830; see also ads in the same paper Feb. 4, July 10, 14, 20, Sept. 9, and Nov. 15, 1830. Confirming that Midlothian coal was new to the market, its origin from "a new Pit" is contrasted to Stone Henge Coal, which "has been extensively used for the last five years. . . ."

⁵ *Richmond Whig*, Dec. 6, 1844, p. 4; March 9, 1847, p. 4; June 23, 1848, p. 4.

⁶ *Chesterfield, An Old Virginia County* (Richmond: William Byrd Press, 1954), p. 167.

⁷ *Richmond, its People and its Story* (Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1923).

⁸ See remembrance by Daniel Grinnan, 37 *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* no. 3 (July 1929), pp. 217, 219-20.

⁹ 1880 United States federal census for Manchester District, Chesterfield Co. VA, ms. pp. 22-23 (stamped p. 118), household 194.

¹⁰ Miscellaneous microfilm reels 5001, 5004 and 5012, Library of Virginia. Brock preserved no Wooldridge correspondence and no correspondence with the Taylor descendants of Abraham Salle Wooldridge

¹¹ The relationships among these family members can be followed in William C. Wooldridge, *The Wooldridge Family* (Fredericksburg, 2002), pp. 1-11, 33-35, 995-1011.

¹² Original signed will, Accession 21305, Personal Papers collection, Library of Virginia. John Wooldridge (ca. 1678-1757) bought land on the Buckingham Road in 1736. Henrico Deeds and Wills 1725-37, vol. 2, p. 576 (Nov. 1, 1736). While it seems probable, the 1736 land description is not precise enough to state conclusively that the 1736 purchase included the land by the Buckingham Road where Wooldridge's Old Pits, and the adjacent dwelling house land named the Midlothian Tract, were located. But whether from 1736 or some other date, John owned the land by the time of his death in 1757.

¹³ Chesterfield Co. VA Will Book 4, p. 412, Sept. 27, 1794, pr. Sept. 8, 1794.

¹⁴ Deed of same parcel, Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 30, p. 427, Dec. 20, 1825, recorded Oct. 10, 1836.

¹⁵ A. S. Wooldridge, "Geological and Statistical Notice of the Coal Mines in the Vicinity of Richmond, Virginia," *American Journal of Science*, vol. 43 (1842), pp. 2, 6, reprinted in Howard N. Eavenson, *The First Century and a Quarter of the American Coal Industry* (Pittsburgh: privately printed, 1942), pp. 106 ff.

¹⁶ Advertisement for pit coal from Robert Wooldridge's pits, *Virginia Gazette*, Nov. 20, 1780, abstracted in "Local Notices from the Virginia Gazette, 1780," *Virginia Genealogist* 5, no. 4 (Oct.-Dec. 1961), p. 163. The issues of the paper available on microfilm at the Library of Virginia do not include this date.

¹⁷ Chesterfield Co. VA Will Book 4, p. 412, Sept. 27, 1784, pr. Sept. 8, 1794.

¹⁸ The four brothers, (i) Thomas, (ii) Elisha, (iii) Robert, and (iv) William, each had a one-quarter interest in the Old Pits. The one fourth of (i) Thomas has not been traced; (i) Thomas did not mention it in his will. Dying without children, (iii) Robert left one-half of his fourth to (ii) Elisha and one half to Thomas Wooldridge Jr., son of (i) Thomas. Thomas Wooldridge Jr. mortgaged his eighth, the mortgage was foreclosed on, and the eighth was sold to Thompson Blunt. Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 19, p. 49 (May 25, 1811, recorded June 10, 1811). The one-fourth of (ii) Elisha plus the one-eighth left to Elisha by (iii) Robert, a total of three-eighths, descended to Elisha's heirs. One of those heirs, Elisha's son William, acquired from his siblings in Woodford Co. KY all their interests, then later sold the whole three-eighths to Abraham and Archibald Wooldridge, sons of (iv) William. Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 22, pp. 306, 307 (two deeds with multiple grantors, recorded July 13, 1818); Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 22, p. 307 (Sept. 22, 1827, recorded March 8, 1830). The one-fourth of (iv) William may have descended to his heirs, including Abraham and Archibald Wooldridge.

¹⁹ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 28, p. 66, Sept. 22, 1827, recorded March 8, 1830.

²⁰ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 30, p. 219, Jan. 15, 1836, recorded Jan. 18 and Feb. 8, 1836.

²¹ "Description of Midlothian Coal Mine," *New York Evening Post*, Dec. 27, 1848, p. 1.

²² A. S. Wooldridge, "Geological and Statistical Notice of the Coal Mines in the Vicinity of Richmond, Virginia," *American Journal of Science*, 43 (1842), pp. 1-14, reprinted in Howard N. Eavenson, *The First Century and a Quarter of the American Coal Industry* (Pittsburgh: privately printed, 1942), pp. 106 ff.

²³ *Baltimore Patriot*, July 20, 1830, p. 3

²⁴ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 285, pp. 192-93, Oct. 3, 1944, recorded Oct. 24, 1944.

²⁵ The nine acres of Wooldridge's Old Pits and the 283 acres of the dwelling house property, that is, the Midlothian Tract, total 292 acres compared to the 300 left to Robert Wooldridge in John Wooldridge's 1757 will. Surveying or estimating error could account for the discrepancy. A 1900 survey of the Midlothian Tract (cited in note 23), apparently including Wooldridge's Old Pits, again put its size at 300 acres.

²⁶ The account originally appeared in Henry Howe, *Virginia, its History and Antiquities* (1845), pp. 230-32, and is reprinted in Howard N. Eavenson, *The First Century and a Quarter of American Coal Industry* (Pittsburgh: privately printed, 1942), pp. 119, 121. Howe says he visited the "deep pit" of the Midlothian mine, which was the Pump Shaft (McCartney, note 31 below). The residence, then, would have been in the vicinity of the Pump Shaft. Perhaps it was in proximity to the family cemetery, which was about 800 feet from the Pump Shaft.

²⁷ Virginia Legislative Petitions, Chesterfield Co., Dec. 19, 1834, original manuscript petition available on microfilm at Library of Virginia, reel 40, box 56, folder 23.

²⁸ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 32, p. 219, Sept. 14, 1839, recorded Feb. 10, 1840.

²⁹ *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia [for the] session beginning Dec. 1, 1834* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1834 but must be 1835), p. 75 for original Jan. 23, 1835, act of incorporation; *Acts Passed at a General Assembly of Virginia [at the] Session of 1835-36* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1836), p. 295 for the subsequent act.

³⁰ In 1805 Abraham Salle Wooldridge had inherited from his uncle Robert Wooldridge (not his grandfather Robert, who had died in 1794), who had no children of his own, the property ASW called "The Grove" in 1836. A subsequent mortgage provides a property description that makes it clear that the acreage (121 ½ acres) conveyed in 1836 was the same land that ASW had inherited in 1805 from his uncle Robert Wooldridge. The Grove Tract lay to the south of the Midlothian Tract and was the property on which the

still visible Grove Shaft was later located. The Grove Tract was *not* adjacent to the Midlothian Turnpike, and the records do not show that ASW ever lived on the Grove Tract. Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 19, p. 136, Oct. 9, 1811, recorded Oct. 14, 1811 (mortgage of 120 acres, more or less); Deed Book 25, p. 4, March 4, 1823, recorded May 6, 1823 (release of the 1811 mortgage). The 1900 survey cited in note 23 gave the acreage of the Grove Tract as 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

³¹ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 30, p. 219, Jan. 15, 1836, recorded Jan. 18 and Feb. 8, 1836.

³² Martha W. McCartney, *Historical Overview of the Midlothian Coal Mining Company Tract, Chesterfield County, Virginia* (1989 typescript used in Virginia Historical Society; call number General Collection o.s. HD9549.M13). This document is also available, without maps, on-line at the Mid-Lothian Mines Park website, under the History tab at the top of the page.

³³ Actually, Scott's work originally appeared under a different name, *Tales of My Landlord*, but Midlothian figured prominently in the story.

³⁴ Chesterfield Co. VA Deed Book 32, p. 220, Aug. 16, 1838, recorded Feb. 10, 1840.

³⁵ *Id.*, reciting the source of title of each of the seven constituent properties, all acquired between 1829 and 1836, which were combined to make up East Lothian. These seven interests were conveyed to A. & A. Wooldridge by deeds recorded in Chesterfield Deed Book 27, pp. 552, 554 (treated as one tract); 28, pp. 171, 183, 200, 258; 30, pp. 118, 334.

³⁶ "Description of Midlothian Coal Mine," *New York Evening Post*, Dec. 27, 1848, p. 1 ("here was no village").

³⁷ The 1859 map is most easily consulted in E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra, *A Description of the Country: Virginia's Cartographers and their Maps* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1975).

³⁸ See *The Wooldridge Family*, note 11 above, at pp. 9, 374. On March 30, 2012, an anonymous posting on the "Elams of DeSoto Co. MS" thread on Ancestry noted that several generations of Elams, beginning with John [Wooldridge] Elam [b. ca. 1813], were reared at East Lothian, "a grand home" in Shelby Co. TN that survived until the early 1970s.