THE MOORES
OF
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

Charles E. Schoene

Section III

THE MOORES IN VIRGINIA, 1684-1816.

CHRONOLOGY

Research in genealogy starts from known people and goes back in point of time to the very limit of records. However when the search is completed and the report or story of the family is related it reverses the order of the search and is written in chronological order beginning with the most remotely know member of the family.

The first known Moore of the MOORES OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY to arrive in Virginia was Francis Moore (1660-1718), who landed on our shores in 1684.

THE FOREBEARS OF FRANCIS MOORE (1660-1718).

In July, 1967, an effort was made to locate the forebears of Francis Moore (1660-1718).

On the suggestion of a friend, Mrs. James H. Letton, who is a genealogist, Charles E. Schoene wrote Mr. Vincent Ryan, of Surrey, England, and asked him to make a search for the English and Irish forebears of Francis Moore. He was furnished all the pertinent information on the subject that was given in Mr. King's report of October, 1958. Also there was forwarded to Mr. Ryan the following from the notes of Miss Bessie Moore: "We have a note from O'Harts Irish Landed Gentry, page 372, which reads, The Fortynine officers in Ireland, 'Inrollments of the adujucation in favor of the (A.D.) 1649 officers, (formerly denominated the 49 Lots) preserved in the office of the Chief Rememberances of the Exchequer, Dublin.' See records of Ireland, marked 1821-1825, pages 610-637. The Index Lacorum to these enrollments is given on pages 638-647, of the records. On page 399 we find Moore, Alesander, Ensign Alexander, and Lt. Col. Francis."

Mr. Ryan's report notes eleven Francis Moores born in Ireland between 1658 and 1660, and three Reuben Moores born in Ireland, between 1640 and 1652. However there was no data to relate them to the Francis Moore of Virginia. There was a Francis Moore born in Roscrea, County Tipperary, in 1660, and a Reuben Moore born in the same County and parish in 1640. Though the names and dates were right, there was no way to relate them to our Francis Moore (1660-1718).

"The abstracts of the Dublin Ballast Office reports show that a ship, 'Dublin Merchant' did operate between Ireland, England, America, and Scotland between about 1691 and 1716, but the records made no mention of a Francis Moore. The list of Dublin Mayors shows a Thomas Quinn as Mayor in 1699, which agrees with indenture of Patt Gillam of April 6, 1699, witnessed by 'Thomas Quine.'"

The correspondence with Mr. Ryan, and the original of his report is in the notes of Section III. A photo copy of the report was sent to Misses Ellen and Bessie Moore, and their sister Willie Alice Moore Meyer (Mrs. Herman) for their files.

It seems out of place to refer to the report of Mr. King, concerning Francis Moore (1660-1718) before the report has been made a part of this story. The King Report on Francis Moore follows:

THE MOORE FAMILY.

The following letter of Mr. George H. S. King, addressed to Miss Bessie I. Moore, accompanied his report on Francis Moore dated, October 27, 1958.

Miss Bessie I. Moore,
Covington, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Moore:

I am enclosing the report on my research in several Virginia counties in regard to the Moore and related families.

This establishes your lineage to Mr. Francis[1] Moore, merchant, who it appears to me had some connections, business or otherwise, in Ireland. As genealogy is endless there are of course endless records which could be consulted with the hope of finding more. First he imported many persons into Virginia, claimed headrights therefor: Did he sell these headrights to another person and they receive the landpatents due for the said transportation (50 acres per head) or did he take out landpatents in his own name? The records of the Virginia State Land Office would have to be worked in detail to solve these questions. Mr. Francis[1] Moore (1660-1718) married

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[1]Mr. King used the exponent to indicate the generation.

Ann _____; her surname is unknown. I checked into the Dunn records when I found one of them bequeathed land to Harbin Moore. The name Harbin certainly seems to be a surname; was it the surname of the said Ann? Likewise the name of Elizabeth, wife of Colonel Francis[2] Moore, is not established. Perhaps this is buried in some will or deed book. It would appear that Col. Francis[2] Moore was married in 1739 before he went to Orange County as Elizabeth, his wife, joined him in a deed to dispose of the Essex County land in 1739. It would appear he was in King George County when his stepfather, John Naylor, Gentlemen, died, and as he was about 21 years of age then, it may be that he was married in that county. I have a cross index to the records of King George County which is most comprehensive but the name of Elizabeth is not evident therefrom. However, the first will book of King George County (1721-1752) is lost and here we lose a lot of wives-ladies named in wills of their parents or other relatives for chattels and which is just no where else to be found. This Will Book No. 1 contained the will of General Washington's father, President Madison's grandmother, and a number of other important documents and it is believed that these items caught the eye of a Federal soldier who carried the book away during the War Between the States.

There is only one colonial parish register remaining for present King George County, it being the St. Paul Parish Register (1715-1798) and I have an indexed copy of this, and there is no Moore entry therein which is in any way helpful. I have also checked countless other sources which have proved negative. King George County is one of the counties nearest to Fredericksburg and I have long concentrated upon the records and think I can tell fairly accurately what they will yield particularly in regard to colonial people. Unfortunately the marriage register of King George County is post Revolutionary.

In Richmond County I endeavored to find some connection between the Dunn family and Ann Moore-Naylor. Col. Francis[2] Moore was the eldest son and heir at law of his father, Mr. Francis[1] Moore and by the law then in effect inherited all his landed

estate. It was oftentimes customary for some other relation to leave a landless second son a legacy and this you see may have happened to Harbin Moore. I feel there must be some connection between the Dunns and the Moores, but if by blood or friendship I do not know. There may be some clue in the order books, or buried in the other records which are not indexed but I could not find it.

Lancaster County lay on both sides of the mouth of the Rappahannock River when same was formed in 1651 and the records are complete from about this period - and I might add the late Doctor Stanard of the Virginia Historical Society aptly said undoubtedly the most difficult to decipher. Lancaster County at this early time covered all that territory now embrased in many counties and there is little doubt in my mind Mr. Francis Moore put the Dublin Merchant to shore there at times. The records of this county were not covered in this report, but I see from Torrence's INDEX that a Francis Moore died intestate in Lancaster County in 1702 and as you see in point of time he could have been the father of Mr. Francis Moore (1660-1718). That is a point for future investigations, as the name is unusual and it may well be that if he not a direct ancestor, he may be a relation in some degree - such as an uncle.

In my letter to you of October 15 there was a slip: Reuben Moore was brother in law to William Price. I said in this letter that Price was Reuben Moore's nephew.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEO. H. S. KING

George H. S. King

Of the several persons mentioned on the Title page of the "Moores of Virginia and Kentucky," Mr. King is the only person who did any research on Francis Moore (1660-1718). As his report is thorough and complete it will be copied exactly as written. That it may be clear that the report is being copied it will be set off five spaces to the right of the usual spacing of the Moore story, and each paragraph will be preceded with a quotation mark. Also where Mr. King has

introduced, court records, as wills, deeds, and depositions and material from other sources, which he has shown in single spaced typing, in copying will be placed five spaces to the right of the body of the report.

The placing of Mr. King's report to the right five spaces and placing of the court records and other quoted material to the right another five spaces has been done so that the entire story will be logical and clear if it is finally copied single spaced. It is too bad the ordinary home typewriter does not have several fonts of type, as does the ultra modern office machine.

In the part of this story of the Moores compiled by the Misses Moores and C. E. Schoene, the several persons of the same name have been identified by placing their birth and death date in parentheses following the name. Mr. King has placed a numeral as Francis[1] Moore to show the generation. In copying Mr. King's report his method of identification will be used.

If comment of the compilers of this Moore story is inserted into Mr. King's report it will be moved to the left to the normal spacing of the remainder of the story.

THE MOORE FAMILY

A Report of Mr. George H. S. King,

"The County of Rappahannock was formed in 1656 from the county of Lancaster and covered that vast expanse of territory on both sides of the Rappahannock River north of the present upper boundry lines of the counties of Lancaster and Middlesex on either side of the river. From the upper lines of these two counties, the great county of Rappahannock spread on both sides of the Rappahannock River - to its headwaters and beyond into the unknown and unexplored territory. In 1692 the county of Rappahannock became defunct and it was divided into two counties: Essex on the south side of the Rappahannock River and Richmond on the north side of the Rappahannock River and thence to the falls of the said river and all the territory drained by that great river. The court record books of the defunct county of Rappahannock are kept at Tappahannock, Virginia, the present county seat of Essex County. As another

Rappahannock County now exists, having been formed from Culpeper County in 1833, the ancient County of Rappahannock which existed 1656-1692 is commonly called "Old Rappahannock" County to distinguish it from its name sake.

"The Works Progress Administration of the Roosevelt relief era undertook to index the Old Rappahannock County records and fortunately had some well qualified workers for this task; they produced an index to these records which is very helpful. Long before this the late Judge Alvin T. Embrey made another index to these same records for his own use and this is available to this compiler; between the two indecies above mentioned and the indecies in front of some of the old books we can get a very excellent coverage of these records - perhaps with greater accuracy than any other set of 17th Century records in Virginia.

"Francis[1] Moore begins to appear on the Old Rappahannock records in 1684 and it appears from the documents in which he is involved, he is a merchant. He appears from time to time on the records to 1689, but from 1690-1698 nothing is found concerning him and it would appear that he was not in the Rapphannock River section. In 1699 he again appears and there are hundreds of records in which he is concerned until his death in 1718.

Court Order Book #1

Pg. 2 - 1684: Francis Moore sues Henry Smyth's executors

Pg. 2 - 1684: Francis Moore sues Charles Goodrich

Pg.52 - 1684: Attachment is granted Col. Leroy Griffith (as attorney to Mr. Francis Moore) against the Estate of Richard Hurdman of this county for £488 of tobacco.

Pg.97 - 4 March 1684/85: Mr. Francis Moore did this day in Open Court

make oath to the best of his knowledge James Cullin, servant to John Phillips, had indentures but for four years service.

"There are other such entries as these in the Court Order Books, none of genealogical import. The deed books were examined and it was found that Francis[1] Moore did not during this early period own any landed estate in Old Rappahannock or Essex County. It seems to me very likely he came into Rappahannock River about 1684 and traded in that quarter regularly to 1690 and returned across the sea.

Essex County Deeds Ec:#9, pg. 345 - 23 December 1698
Patt Gillam promises to serve Francis Moore from ye day of ye hereof until ye day of his first arrival in Virginia and after for and during the term of six years - to serve him according to the custom of ye country.

6 April 1699 - This indented servant is assigned by Francis Moore to Edward Adcock in the presence of:
Thomas Quine (?, there is some doubt about the surname)
Mayor of Dublin

pg. 346 - 16 Nov. 1698
Garat Ryley is indented to John Bryce for eight years.
Thomas Quine (?)
Mayor of Dublin

10 January 1698 (1698/99) - This indented servant is assigned by John Brice to Francis Moore.
Teste: Samuel Peachy

6 April 1699, the above indented servant was assigned to Edward Adcock by the above mentioned Francis Moore.

The above records all recorded at the same time at Essex Court, 21 June 1699.

"It seems to me Francis Moore must have been in Dublin, Ireland, when these indentures were drawn up and signed. The custom of the country mentioned was for the persons who could not afford to pay their own passage to indent themselves as servants to a ship-master, or another for whom he acted, for a certain number of years for their transportation to Virginia. As some of them were in their early 'teens they were put apprentice to various trades and this with the sanction of their parents or guardians before they left the old country. The age of the person had something to do with the term of the indenture as it has been noted children of the ages two and three years were "bound out" most often until they were twenty one years of age, for indeed it was years before they could be expected to do a chore at all.

"Francis Moore seems to have been one of the chief importers of persons into Rappahannock River as subsequent records will show. He could not possibly use all these people and as was the custom of the country, he sold these indented servants to various persons for the term of their agreed indented time, and of course became entitled to the fifty acres of land due unto him as bringing them into Virginia. For every person for whom transportation was paid by another, a bounty of fifty acres of land was issued, and upon this system were the great land patents issued.

> Essex County Deed Book #10, page 96 - 9 March 1701
> Peter Harwood of South Farnham Parish, Essex County, planter, (only son and heir apparent of Martha Harding late of the County and parish aforesaid) to Francis Moore of the Parish of Cittingburne in the County of Essex, merchant, 125 acres (more or less) late in the tenure of William Harding and upon Piscataway Creek and a small creek called Capels Creek, being part of 250 acres granted John Capell, deceased, by patent 4 October 1653 and afterward upon the petition of Rebecca Capell, widow of the said John Capell, deceased, was granted to her by order of the Governor and Council 24 March 1661 and afterwards granted to

John Bullen, son and heir of the said Rebecca Capell by patent 26 March 1664, and afterwards together with 83 acres more (in all 333 acres) granted unto Martha Harding sister and heir of the said John Bullen by patent dated 21 October 1687, and doth of right belong to the said Peter Harwood as only son and heir apparent of the said Martha Harding -- to the said Francis Moore and his heirs and assigns forever.
Witnesses: Thomas Gregson. Salvator Muscoe and Thomas Snoden 10 March 1701: Mary Harwood, wife of Peter Harwood, relinquishes her right of dower in 125 acres conveyed by said Peter Harwood to Mr. Francis Moore.

Deed and Will Book#13, pg. 230 - Will of Peter Harwood 20 May 1709 and proved 10 August 1709

To William Harding - wearing apparel and a gun. Mentions that he conveyed 9 March 1701 to Mr. Francis Moore certain lands and by some error in the lines, he says it was intended the said Moore to have all the lands on "the other side of Capells Creek", and in order to clear to the title to the lands conveyed by the above mentioned deed to the said Mr. Francis Moore he now mentions that such was so intended to be conveyed and does grant him the right to the same so intended. To wife Mary the rest of the estate for life. 10 Aug. 1709: Will of Peter Harwood proved by Owen Owens and Mary, his wife, with Francis Moore and William Hudson their securities.

Deed Book #14, pg. 40 - 4 April 1712: Here the definite statement is made that Mary widow of Peter Harwood married Owen Owen. The fact of the matter is they were married before the will was proved as above noted tho the record does not so state in so many words.

Deed Book #14, page 40 - 10 April 1712 and

recorded the same date Owen Owens (or Owen) of South Farnham Parish, Essex County, and Mary, his wife, to William Harding of same - reciting the will of Peter Harwood which vested certain lands in his said wife Mary for life (she being now the wife of Owen Owen) "the reversion of which land is vested in the said William Harding" - and by two deeds they agree on each having one half of the lands of which Peter Harwood died seized apparently in fee simple. Francis Moore is a witness.

"The Essex County Court Order Books are many and very tedious to examine as the indecies are not dependable or do not exist. However, as we have noted above Mr. Francis Moore, merchant, came into Essex Court in 1699 with various papers and they were recorded in 1701; he purchased 125 acres of land in Essex County. Beginning with his known presence in the county and his apparent continual residence there until his death the Court Order Books were examined in detail to determine what could be learned of him. These notations were made.

COURT ORDER BOOK NUMBER THREE

Pg. 54 - 10 March 1703
Mr. Francis Moore is granted a certificate for 2500 acres of land for the importation of 41 persons into the Colony of Virginia. These are listed by name and seem to this observer to be a group of Irish indented servants as they bear the names of Kelly, Riley, Cassiday, Fitzgerald, Ec.
Mr. Francis Moore is granted a certificate for 700 acres of land for the importation of 74 persons into the Colony of Virginia, and among is Thos. Moore.

Ibid, pages 232 and 233, March 1705/6:
Certificate is granted to Mr. Francis Moore for a total of 3600 acres for the transportation of a total of 72 persons into the Colony of Virginia.
Ibid, Court order Book #3, page 164 -

30 April 1705: Certificate is granted to Mr. Francis Moore for a total of 4150 acres for the transportation of a total of 83 people into the Colony of Virginia.

"These and other references in the records of Essex County show that Mr. Francis Moore was engaged in the slave trade and in the importation of indentured servants into the Rappahannock River, Virginia. As the aforegoing records show he was styled "Mister", and "Merchant."

Will and Deed Book #12, page 92 - 10 May 1705
The Deposition of Francis Moore, aged 45 or thereabouts: that "amongst several other servants he brought into this colony was Thomas Reed in the ship called Dublin Merchant being six years since ye last March (1699) and he had indenture for seven years and he sold him for but seven years to John Burnet." recorded 10 May 1705.

"Important genealogically is this deposition of Francis Moore as he states his age, indicating his birth about the year 1660 and previously quoted records show he was in Dublin, Ireland, about the same time he himself states he brought indented servants to Virginia, in the ship Dublin Merchant.

"An extensive examination of the records does not reveal that Francis Moore acquired any other land than that which he purchased of Peter Harwood. Upon this land he lived, and it appears busied himself as a merchant rather than as a planter.

Will Book #3, page 34
In obedience to an Order of Essex County Court dated 15 July 1718, the Estate of Francis Moore, deceased, was appraised 20 August 1718 by Thomas Bryan, Vincent Godfrey Pile and William Smith, to £37:17:0. These appraisers certify that they appraised those goods which was brought to their view by Ann Moore, administratrix of Mr. Francis Moore, deceased.

"According to the law of primogeniture then in effect in colonial Virginia the landed estate of Mr. Francis Moore passed to his eldest son, and we hear no more of the family from Essex County records for the next twenty years.

Deed Book #22, pg. 60 - 16 July 1739 - recorded 17 July 1739 Francis Moore, late of this County of Essex in the Parish of South Farnham, deeds to James Webb of the County of Essex in the Parish of South Farham, for £75 current money, 150 acres of land being that tract of land purchased by Francis Moore, father of the grantor, of Peter Harwood by deed March 9, 1701 and also conveyed to the said Francis Moore by the last will and Testament of the said Peter Harwood.
Witnesses: Francis Smith, Samuel Piles, Parrott Hardee 17 July 1739: Elizabeth Moore, wife of Francis Moore, relinquished her dower in the above lands sold by her husband to James Webb.

Court Order Book#5, page 133 - 15 July 1718 Ann Moore relict of Francis[1] Moore, deceased, came into court and made oath that the said Francis[1] Moore departed this life without making any will so far as she knows or believes and on her petition and giving security for her just and faithful administration of the said deceased's estate, certificate is granted her for obtaining letters of administration in due form.

"Thus we see Mr. Francis[1] Moore (1660-1718), Merchant in Rappahannock River, Virginia, died intestate, and letters of administration were granted to his widow Ann Moore and she caused an inventory of the estate to be made according to a directive of the Essex County Court. We also have proof, in as much as the landed estate of Mr. Francis[1] Moore was sold by his son of the same name, that Francis[2] Moore (1711-1796) of Orange County was the eldest

son and heir at law of his father, and as there were younger children it appears that Ann Moore was left a widow when a young woman. Her remarriage is to be expected.

"There are but a couple of references on the Essex County records in regard to John Naylor (16 -1735) her second husband. On 13 December 1713 John Naylor is mentioned in certain accounts in regard to the estate of Stephen Loyd (Deed Ec. #14, page 402), and on 28 January 1720 John Naylor was a witness to an instrument (Deed Ec: #16, page 282). It appears that John Naylor, Gentlemen, lived just across the Rappahannock River in Richmond County, and that he had a plantation there. The fact that he was styled Gentleman upon those records would indicate that he must have been of good standing and it would appear too that he probably owned more land than the Richmond County records reveal that he purchased. Too, he may have held land in the right of his first wife. At any rate the Richmond County records reveal only the acquisition of the following lands:

Richmond County Deed Book #6, page 139 -
1 November 1712 - 6 May 1713
John Williams and Elizabeth, his wife, of Richmond County deed to John Naylor, Gentlemen, of Richmond County, 1/3 of 100 acres being the dower of the said Elizabeth in same she being the widow of John Battin.

Richmond County Deed Book #7, pg. 100 -
7 March 1716 and recorded same day
William Stokes and Elizabeth, his wife, of Essex County, deed to John Naylor of Richmond County 1/3 of 150 acres same which she claims as dower in the lands of John Battain, deceased, whose widow she is - to hold same during the lifetime of the said Elizabeth Stokes.

Richmond County Deed Book #7, page 217 -
8 May 1717; recorded 5 June 1717
John Cooke, Planter, of Lancaster County, deeds to John Naylor, Gentlemen, of Richmond County, 180 acres of land in Hanover

Parish, Richmond County, Va.

(N.B. The land above in Hanover Parish became a part of King George County, Virginia, when that county was severed from Richmond County, in 1721.)

Miscellaneous Records 1699-1724, Richmond County pg. 4 - Mr. Francis[1] Moore, merchant, is mentioned in 1699.

Pg. 47 - 20 September 1707 - John Naylor gives power of attorney to Captain William Barber of Richmond County. (Usually, at this time, powers of attorneys were given when a gentleman was going abroad.)

"There is in Richmond County a well known plantation called "Naylor's Hole," and of this Eubank in his Historic Northern Neck of Virginia, page 83, says:

"Naylor's Hole, on the Rappahannock, above Catpoint Creek, is the ancestral seat of the Fauntleroy family. At the old site where stand now two catalpa trees, a descendant has erected a monument to mark the spot and to commemorate his ancestors - a commendable act. Colonel Moore Fauntleroy, who was born in England in 1610, established Naylor's Hole, settling here about 1650, where he purchased a large tract of land, conveyed to him by a written conveyance dated April 4, 1651, and signed by 'Accopatough, the true and right Born King of the Indians of Rappahannoc Town and Towns' which transaction was confirmed by 'Act I, the grande assemblie at James Cittie, Va., the 23rd March 1660-1661 - Sir William Berkeley, his Majesties Governor, 13th year of Charles II'. Colonel Fauntleroy became a justice, Burgess and an officer of the Virginia Militia. He married Mary Hill in Virginia".

"Mr. Eubank continues giving some account of

the Fauntleroy family and in particular Betsy Fauntleroy of "Naylor's Hole" to whom George Washington paid his addresses in 1752 and whose hand she refused.

"I can see no explanation as to why the Fauntleroy estate was called "Naylor's Hole" nor can I find precisely when it was so dubbed. Across the Rappahannock River, where is now the town of Tappahannock, was "Hobb's Hole". This village was laid out as a town in 1705 and named Tappahannock, but by some was never called anything but "Hobb's Hole" for the next one hundred years. General Washington always so refers to it. On the Potomac River there was a village, now disappeared, called Boyd's Hole. "Hobb's Hole" and "Boyd's Hole" took their names we are told from ship-masters of those names who regularly docked there and perhaps their crews cleaned out coves or creeks and made same a harbour. Perhaps the Fauntleroy estate took its name from John Naylor for indeed he is the only man of the name upon the Richmond County records and it would seem logical to think that there must have been some association between the two names.

"In a list of marriages in Richmond County Deed Book #6, page 275 I find: February 1712: John Naylor to Mary Rogers.

"We shall see from subsequent records that John Naylor and Mary Rogers, his first wife, had two daughters. She must have died sometime about the same time Francis[1] Moore (1660-1718) died, and John Naylor, widower, married Mrs. Ann Moore, widow. She crossed the Rappahannock River and went to live upon his plantation which was to be King George County in 1721 when that county was formed. The exact date of the marriage of John Naylor and Ann Moore has not been discovered, nor is it likely to be as the parish registers of both colonial Essex and Richmond which would likely contain the recording are destroyed.

"An examination of both the King George and Richmond county records failed to show that Francis[1]

Moore or Francis[2] Moore owned any land in these counties, as neither is a grantor or grantee according to the master indecies to deeds. However the following reference well hidden in the body of a deed at King George Court tends to show that Francis[1] Moore must have had title to some King George County land. Perhaps the deed conveying same was recorded at the General Court of Virginia and the destruction of those records prevents us now from completing the picture.

King George County Deed Book #4, page 206 - 2 October 1755

Eleanor Dixon of Hanover Parish, King George County, sells to Hugh French of Lunenburg Parish, Richmond County, for £10, all land which the said Eleanor Dixon became heir to by the death of her father John Whitteredg, it being part of a tract of land taken up by Capt. Francis[2] Moore and purchased from him by James Trent and David Housman.

At the same time Thomas Green and Liddy, his wife, of Hanover Parish, make a like deed to Hugh French, reciting as above, and deeding all their interest in this tract of land (no acreage given) which they have a right to by virtue of the fact that Liddy too is a daughter of John Whitteredg, deceased.

"We have seen that Francis[2] Moore (1711-1796) was the eldest son of his father, Francis[1] Moore (1660-1718) as he sold the lands which his father purchased in 1701 in Essex County; by descent he inherited all of his father's landed estate. It was customary at the time oftentimes for some relative or friend of the family to bequeath land to a younger son, and we find that Harbin[2] Moore, younger brother of Colonel Francis[2] Moore, was so favored.

"In 1719 Patrick Dunn died testate in Richmond County bequeathing all his land in Richmond County to his two sons Robert and John Dunn (Richmond County Will Book #4, page 126). Robert Dunn, son of Patrick Dunn, died testate. His will

was dated 25 August 1726 and proved 2 November 1726. He bequeathed all his lands to his wife Elizabeth Dunn for life and after her death to Harrabin Moore and his heirs forever. To Frank Moore he left a colt and to his wife Elizabeth Dunn all the residue of his estate. Witnesses to the will were Willoughby Brereton, William Moore and John Naylor. (Richmond County Will Book #5, page 24.)

"We wonder if the bequeathing of this land to Harbin^2 Moore by Robert Dunn does not indicate some family relationship. We see too that he bequeathed a colt to Francis^2 (Frank) Moore; and John Naylor, second husband of the mother of Francis^2 Moore (1711-1796) and Harbin^2 Moore (171?-1802), was a witness to the will as well as a William Moore who I cannot at this time identify.

Richmond County Deed Book #11, page 111 - 22 February 1752. Harrabin Moore, planter, of St. Marks Parish, Culpeper County, Va., and Ann, his wife deed to Isaac Webb of North Farnham Parish, Richmond Co., Va., planter, 100 acres of land in North Farham Parish, "formerly belonging to Patrick Dunn."

"As the land had been left by Robert Dunn, son of Patrick Dunn, to his wife Elizabeth Dunn for life and indications are that Robert Dunn died a young man it is not unlikely that Elizabeth held the land for years and perhaps remarried, and it was after her death that Harbin^2 Moore, now of Culpeper Co. sold it. At any rate this deed serves to prove conclusively that Harbin^2 Moore of Culpeper was the identical person named in the will of Robert Dunn of Richmond County when he was a minor.

"The sixth of December 1735 was a big day at King George County Court for the Naylor - Moore people and it is certain tension was high. John Naylor had departed this life 8 June 1735 and by will bequeathed all his landed estate to his daughter Hannah very much to the displeasure of his daughter Elizabeth and John Simpson, her husband, who employed the Hon. John Mercer, the foremost attorney at law in the entire Northern Neck of Virginia, to contest the probate of the

will. We shall see the entire situation in regard to this matter subsequently and it will suffice now to say that in King George County Court Order Book 1735-1751, page 44, under date 6 December 1735 there is a notation that the will was admitted to probate and letters of administration granted to Anne Naylor, the widow, and Hannah Bronough, his daughter.

King George County Deed Book #3, pg. 12b
6 December 1735
Ann Naylor is guardian to Harraben Moore with George Fishpool, her security.

King George County Deed Book #3 pg. 11b
6 December 1735
Bond of Hannah Bronough and Ann Naylor as executors of the last will and testament of John Naylor, deceased, with David Bronough and Jeremiah Bronough, their securities.

King George County Court Order Book #2, page 47 - 6 December 1735
On Motion of Harrabin Moore, It is ordered that Ann Naylor be his guardian she having with George Fishpool acknowledged their bond for £40 for the same.

(In colonial Virginia orphans over 14 years of age were privileged to choose their guardians before the court, while those under 14 years of age had their guardians appointed by the court.)

Deed Book #2, page 7 - 6 December 1735
The Court directed a division of the Estate of John Naylor, deceased, and the personal estate was divided among Ann Naylor, widow of the deceased, and his two daughters, Hannah and Elizabeth. William Thornton, Robert Doniphan and Stephen Hansford were the gentlemen appointed to make the division of the personal estate.

St. Paul's Parish Register, Stafford County Virginia 6 August 1735:

John Simpson of Overwharton Parish (Stafford County) and Elizabeth Naylor of Brunswick Parish (King George County) were married in St. Paul's Parish by the Rev. David Stuart.

"Hannah Naylor married David Bronough (17 -1774) of King George County as his first wife in 1735 and had an only child, Mary Bronough to whom the lands which John Naylor, Gentleman, had bequeathed to his daughter Hannah descended in fee simple. Years later the title to this land came into litigation in the chancery court and the last will of John Naylor together with the interesting and genealogically important depositions which were appended to the probate papers produced as evidence in the suit styled Henning vs FitzHugh, Fredericksburg District Court Papers, File #575. In a way this is very fortunate as King George County Will Book Number One, covering the years 1721-1752, disappeared from the King George County Clerk's Office during the War Between the States, and therein was recorded the will of John Naylor, Gentleman, 1735, and it is no where else preserved except in the above mentioned papers of the now defunct Fredericksburg District Court.

"Before proceeding to a transcript of the will of John Naylor, Gentleman, and the important papers appended to the probate thereof, I will give a chart in order that the family relationships to be mentioned will be clear.

WILL OF JOHN NAYLOR, GENTLEMAN, OF KING GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA[1]

In the name of God, Amen: I John Naylor being but of indifferent health of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory praised be therefore given unto Almighty God do make and ordain this my present last will and Testament

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[1]Originally recorded in King George County Will Book No. 1 (1721-1752) now missing from the Clerk's Office. This copy from a certified copy in the papers Hening vs FitzHugh, File #575, Fredericksburg District Court.

Francis Moore - married - Ann ____?____ -married secondly- John Naylor, Gentleman, - married first - Mary Rogers
(1660-1718) : (16 -1744); she died (16 -1735) : She had two
Essex Co. Va. : testate, Orange Co. Va. King George County, Va. : daughters only, viz:

Colonel Francis Moore (1711-1796); 1739 to Orange Co. Va. m. Elizabeth ____? Issue named in his will

Harbin Moore (171?-1802); to Culpeper Co.Va. m. Anne Marks Issue named in his will

Mrs. Thomas Patty,Jr.

Martha Moore -m- David Bronough -- m1 -- (17 -1774) of King George Co. m3. Elizabeth Bruce

Hannah Naylor She had an only child to whom John Naylor's land descended, viz:

Elizabeth Naylor m.6 Aug. 1735 John Simpson

*Ann Moore Bronough married in 1758 William Chadwell (1728 - 1813)

Joseph Waugh - m - He died 1763 Stafford Co. Two daughters viz:

Mary Bronough - m2 - Col Elijah Threlkeld of Stafford Co. Va. He had an only child, viz:

Hannah Waugh married George Morton Moved to Ky.

Million Waugh married Raleigh Travis Browne of Stafford Co. (1753-1803)

Elizabeth Travis Browne married Robert Hening (1771-1828) Attorney at law of Fredericksburg and Stafford Co.

Ann Threlkeld (1772-1828) married Capt. John Fox (c.1770-1843) of Prince William Co. Va. (See 21 Tyler's Qtly 265-266)

#David Bronough (17 -1774) may have had more than three wives. His first was certainly Hannah Naylor by whom he had an only child Mary (Bronough) Waugh Threlkeld who he mentions in his will. It appears likely Martha Moore was his second, and her mother Mrs. Ann Moore Naylor by will 1744 mentions her daughter *Ann Moore Bronough. He married Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Charles Bruce, and her maiden sister Margaret Bruce by will proved Spotsylvania Co., 1765, mentions her sister Elizabeth Bronough. By will dated 13 Dec. 1773 and proved 1 Sept. 1774 David Bronough mentions daughter Rose, wife of Capt. John Lurty; son Wm. Bronough; daughter Mary Threlkeld and grandchildren David Bronough Lurty, Wm. Chadwell, Millie Waugh and David Bronough.

G.H.S. King
October 1958

in manner and form following (that is to say) First I will that my debts and funeral charges shall be paid and discharged.

Item: I give unto William Rogers the worth of seven pounds in clothing if mine are not usefull to him let him have some bought as soon as you have the conveniency to pay for them.

Item: I give unto my daughter Hannah Naylor my land whereon I live to her and her heirs forever and it is my desire that she let her sister Elizabeth Naylor's negro work on the plantation for seven years or if married to provide a place for her said negro my meaning is that my said daughter Elizabeth have free liberty to work her hand I leave her for making a crop for above said term unless she can provide better for them.

Item: I give unto my loving wife and two daughters all the rest of my estate and my desire is that my loving wife Ann Naylor and my daughter Hannah Naylor are the executors of this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of October 1734.

o

Jn. Naylor

At a Court Continued and held for King George County on the 6th day of December 1735:

The last will and Testament of John Naylor, deceased, was presented into Court by Ann Naylor and Hannah Bronough late Hannah Naylor who made oath thereto. John Mercer attorney for John Simpson who married Elizabeth daughter of the said deceased objected

against receiving the said will, the Court on hearing the arguments and having taken the depositions of John Champe, Thomas Turner, Francis Moore, Mary Griffin and William Jordan are of opinion the said will shall be established it being also admitted that the said John Naylor, deceased, died the eighth day of June last, the said Ann Naylor and the said Hannah Bronough having took the oaths of executors and giving security as the law directs the said will was admitted to record and certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Copia Vera

Test

T. Turner, Cl:Cur:

DEPOSITIONS

John Champe aged about thirty two (32) years sayth that he hath several letters from John Naylor, deceased, and that this deponant verily believes the last will and testament of the said John Naylor produced this day in Court for King George County to be the handwriting of the said John Naylor and further this deponant sayeth not. 6th of December 1735.

John Champe

Thomas Turner aged forty six (46) years being first sworn saith that he has seen several notes reputed to be the handwriting of John Naylor, deceased, and this deponant believes the will of the said Naylor, this day produced in King George County Court to be the handwriting of the said John Naylor and further saith not. 6th of

December 1735.

T. Turner

Francis Moore aged twenty one (21) years saith that he hath received several letters from John Naylor, deceased, and that this deponant verily believes the last will and Testament of the said John Naylor this day produced in Court to be the handwriting of the said John Naylor and further saith not. 6th of December 1735.

Francis Moore

Mary Griffin being first sworn sayth that on the last of August or beginning of September last she was present at the dwelling house of John Naylor, deceased, when Mr. David Bronough who intermarried with Hannah Naylor and one John Jackson, school master, looking over the said Naylor's papers discovered this paper produced in Court as the will of the said Naylor and further saith not. December 6th 1735.

Her
Mary X Griffin
Mark

William Jordan aged thirty years (30) (being first sworn) saith that he hath received one or more letters from John Naylor, deceased, and that he believes the will of the said Naylor this day in King George County Court produced to be the handwriting of the said Naylor and further saith not. December 6th 1735.

W. Jordan

At a Court Continued and held for King George County the 6th day of December 1735:

The depositions of John Champe, Thomas Turner, Francis Moore, Mary Griffin, and William Jordan in relation to the last will

and Testament of John Naylor, deceased were taken in Court and admitted to record, whereof the above are true copys.

Teste

T. Turner, Cl: Cur:

From the record
A Copy

Teste

Lau: Berry, Clerk

"Robert Hening (1771-1828), attorney at law, son of David and Mary (Waller) Hening of Culpeper County, married Elizabeth Travis (Travers) Browne, eldest child of Rawleigh Travers Browne Sr. (1753-1803) and Millian Waugh, his wife, who was the daughter of Joseph Waugh, Gent: of Stafford County (died 1763) and his wife nee Mary Bronough who married secondly Colonel Elijah Threlkeld. In this suit Hening and wife and her several brothers and sisters claim they had a deed from George Morton and Hannah, his wife, the only other child of Joseph and Mary (Bronough) Waugh for one third of the land which descended to their mother Mary (Bronough) Waugh Threlkeld who had it by descent from her grandfather John Naylor, Gentleman, of King George County, deceased and thus the Brownes claim they are entitled to two thirds of the land in contention. John Fox and his wife nee Ann Threlkeld, only child of Mary Bronough and her second husband Colonel Elijah Threlkeld seem not to have exercised any claim. It seems from these suit papers Robert Hening sought to show that there was a flaw in the conveyance of the Naylor lands (held in 1806 by Francis FitzHugh,Esq:) which were sold by Col. Elijah Threlkeld and Mary his wife. Hening seeks to show that the fee simple title to the lands which was conveyed was in Mary (Bronough) Waugh Threlkeld and when the land was sold by Colonel Threlkeld the deed was not properly drawn and that the commission seemingly read that the Justices took her acknowledgement to be for her dower right in the lands in question and not her fee simple right and she was vested in the latter not the former. It appears that Col. Elijah Threlkeld and Mary his wife conveyed the land in question to William Bronough and Francis FitzHugh, Esq: the

1806 owner derived his title from him. The land is described in the bill of complaint as 88 acres and upon a survey in 1808 was found to be 93 1/2 acres. It appears to me that Hening and the Brownes were endeavoring to throw a cloud on the title to the land and force some payment from rich Francis Fitzhugh, Esquire, of "Bedford" in King George County, to clear their slim claim to same which was a very tedious point of law. Be that as it may Robert Hening in gathering evidence in the case has preserved for us in the papers FitzHugh vs Hening (File #102, Fredericksburg District Court) a genealogical chart showing the family situation as of 1806 or thereabouts when the suit was in progress. On the following page is a copy of the genealogical chart prepared by Robert Hening, Attorney at law.

"It might be well to note here that the Rev. Horace Hayden in his Virginia Genealogies, pages 300-301 gives some account of the family of Raleigh Travers Brown(e) (1753-1803) and his wife Million (Millian) Waugh, but errs in stating she was the daughter of Gowry Waugh; she was his niece. Also Rev. Mr. Hayden on page 301 names only three of the eight children of Raleigh Travers Browne and Million Waugh.

"While the following genealogical chart does not come directly into the genealogy of the Moore family, it is given for the better understanding of the family connections and it serves to show that John Naylor (16 -1735) had no issue by his second wife Ann ( ) Moore Naylor (16 -1744). And during the course of this suit the following two depositions were taken, one of which is of prime genealogical importance to the Moore genealogy.

DEPOSITIONS

The deposition of William Chadwell[#] of King

[#]See genealogical chart on page 37 of this copy of Mr. King's report for the identification of William Chadwell (1728-1813); he married Ann Moore Bronough in 1758, daughter of David Bronough and his second wife Martha Moore, daughter of Ann ( ) Moore Naylor.

John Naylor's First wife m 1st — John Naylor m 2nd ANN Widow of FRANCIS MOORE 1660-1718

John Simpson m Elizabeth Naylor — Hannah Naylor m David Bronough

Joseph Waugh m 1st Mary Bronough m 2nd Elijah Threlkeld

George Morton m Hannah Waugh — Rawleigh T. Browne m Million Waugh — Ann Threlkeld m John Fox

Elizabeth T. Browne m Robert Henning

John Cooke Browne

Walker R. Browne

William Browne

Nathaniel Browne

Hannah Browne

Raleigh T. Browne The younger

Million C.Browne m Wishart

Raleigh Travers Browne

Million Browne Wishart

Chart as prepared by Robert Hening.

George County taken at the house of Francis Fitzhugh this 27th day of April 1808 to be read in evidence in the action of ejectment now depending in the District Court of Fredericksburg in which Robert Hening and wife and others is plaintiff and Francis Fitzhugh is defendant.
This deponent (aged about 79 years) being first duly sworn deposeth and saith that he well knew Mrs. Ann Naylor the widow of John Naylor, deceased, who owned the land for which the above mentioned suit is brought and which is now in possession of the defendent Francis Fitzhugh. That the said John Naylor left two daughters, Hannah who married David Bronough and Elizabeth who married one John Simpson. That about the year 1735 as well as he can recollect Mrs. Naylor widow of John Naylor was in possession of the land. She was the second wife of John Naylor and the two daughters Hannah and Elizabeth were children which John Naylor had by a former wife. That the widow of the said John Naylor and his daughter, Hannah, lived upon the land at the time said Bronough married the said Hannah Naylor. That the widow continued upon the land for several years after Bronough was married and then moved up to Orange County with two of her sons by the name of Francis Moore and Harbin Moore which she had by her first husband. That after she moved to Orange, the said David Bronough took possession of the land and held it as long as he lived. He died early in the spring and this deponent thinks in the year 1774. That the said Bronough had only one child by his first wife Hannah Naylor above mentioned. That that child was named Mary; she married Joseph Waugh in the year 1758. By Joseph Waugh she had two daughters Million who married Rawleigh T. Browne and Hannah who married George Morton. After the death of Joseph Waugh she married Elijah Threlkeld by whom she had one child, Ann, who married John Fox. That David Bronough who got the land aforesaid by his first wife, the daughter of John Naylor as aforesaid possessed the land until the time of his death

and then it descended to his daughter Mary who was at the time the wife of Elijah Threlkeld. The above land as well as a piece adjoining which was formerly held by John Lurtey who always called it Naylor's land and this deponeth always understood that David Bronough held it in right of his first wife who was the daughter of John Naylor as aforesaid and that the land passed by devise or descent from the said John Naylor to his daughter Hannah who married the said Bronough as aforesaid. That after the death of David Bronough the land was possessed by Elijah Threlkeld in right of his wife until he sold it to William Bronough which happened about the year 1780.

Question by defendant: Do you recollect anything as to the boundry or quantity of the land in question called Naylor's or do you recollect the quantity of the land at any time in the possession of Naylor or his widow Mrs. Ann Naylor?
Answer: I do not. I understood the whole of the tract which belonged to Naylor was sold by Elijah Threlkeld to William Bronough and John Lurtey.

And further this deponent saith not.

Wm Chadwell

King George County to wit:
The preceeding deposition was taken at the house of Francis Fitzhugh the 27th April 1808 in the presence of the parties who consented that the same should be taken by one magistrate only. Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid the date above

John Taliaferro

We agree to dispense with the personal attendance of William Chadwell at the District Court on trial.

R. Hening
Francis Fitzhugh

The deposition of Thomas Mountjoy taken before us John T. Brooks and Traverse Daniel, Junior, Justices of the Peace of the County of Stafford by virtue of a commission from the District Court of Fredericksburg in the suit in the said Court between Robert Hening and others plaintiffs and Francis Fitzhugh defendant - February the 10th 1806.

This day came before us John T. Brooks and Traverse Daniel, Jr., justices of the County of Stafford, Thomas Mountjoy, aged sixty six, who being first sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith that he recollects the deed from Elijah Threlkeld and Mary, his wife, to William Bronough and has heard the said Mary mention the conveyance of the land in the said deed frequently since her husband's death and with perfect satisfaction, and that Col. Gerrard and himself privily examined the said Mary respecting her consent to the said conveyance and signed and directed the said examination to the Court of King George County as well as he recollects. The said deponent further saith the said Mary was examined privily and apart from her husband and the commission executed according to the manner in which he had always executed them, and he believes agreeably to the law of the land and the said deponent did think and does now think and firmly believes that the commission was executed according to law and that the said Mary did cheerfully assent to the said conveyance at the time and every afterwards. Having, from living within a mile of the said Mary from the execution of the said deed until her death, had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with her and having uniformly whenever the subject was mentioned received the same impressions. And further this deponent saith not.

Given under our hands and seal this 10th day of February 1806.

Traverse Daniel, Jun^{r}
John T. Brooks
10th Feby: 1806