

A Proud Heritage

OUR MOORE FAMILY GENEALOGY



Compiled by

Sarah Elizabeth Moore Alexander

(Betty)

1980

Hampton, Virginia

U.S.A.

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Much has been written about the family of Augustine Moore. He is not my ancestor. It is recorded that Augustine apparently was the son of John Moore who was born in England in 1587. This John Moore came to Virginia in 1620 on the ship Bona Nova, was 36 years old when a muster was taken in 1623 at Elizabeth Citie (now Hampton), Virginia.¹ At the age of 48, he patented 200 acres of land in 1635 in Elizabeth City County.² In early Virginia, land was held entail and passed to the eldest son under the English law of primogeniture. In The Original Lists of Persons of Quality Who Went from Great Britain to The American Plantations 1600-1700 by John Camden Hotten we find a chapter devoted to the list of names of the living in Virginia on February 16, 1623. Among those named are Leonard More living at the College Land, and John More and his wife, and Robert More, living at Elizabeth Cittye.

In 1676 (41 years later) the records show that Augustine Moore re-patented 285 acres of land belonging to his father. The 85 additional acres were granted for transportation of two persons. The descendants of John Moore owned and held that parcel of land until 1914, when it was sold to another family. Many records exist to establish a family tree for this family of Moores.

In my researching I have tried to find some clues to connect my Moore family ties to this John Moore but to date every effort has been in vain. Some of my ancestors were named John Moore, but John was a common name in both England and America. By using the available records, I can unquestionably trace my ancestors back to the John Moore whose death date appears in the Charles Parish History and Registers by Landon C. Bell. It was April 25, 1700.

The list of early records that follows reveals names and events of persons bearing the Moore name. I have used Roman numerals to denote each generation of Moores in my line of descent.

In 1632 John Robins, the younger, of the back river in the Corp. of Eliz. Citty, Planter, sonn and heire apparant unto John Robins the elder, edc'd., 300 acs at sd. back river, 7 Sept. 1632. Abutting East upon land of Peter Arundell, dec'd., W. towards the head of sd.

river, etc. Due in right of his father for the adv. of 6 pers: himselfe the sd. John the elder, John Robins his sonn, Henry West, Peter Asheley, Joseph Moore (born circa 1600-1610) and William Davis his servants whoe came all over in the Margaret and John in 1622.³

In 1633 Leonard Moore, Planter, of the Necke of Land in the upper part, 100 acs. on W. side of the 4 Mi. Cr., W. towards 3 Mi. Cr. and S. upon the maine river. 21 yr. Lease. 21 Mar. 1633, p. 146.⁴

In 1636 Joseph Moore, 200 acres. Eliz. Citty Co., 2 June 1636, p. 357. At the old Poquoson River, bounded upon the W. side with footeball quarter Cr., adj. land of Thomas Symons on the E. side with Moores Cr., extending into the woods N. Wly. Trans. of 4 persons: Gilbert Reynalds, William Richards, Barbary Chapman, Mary Shorten.⁵

Note: This land was repatented in 1638.⁶ Joseph Moore had a son, William, born before 1630, who repatented these 200 acres in 1656.

Ann Moore was the wife of Joseph Moore: "Thomas Stainoe, 62 acs. called the Chestnutt Neck, adj. Garrett Stephens, parallel to land of Xpofer. Bare. Trans. of 2 persons: John Parkes, Benja. Tenner. Assigned to him by Ann Moore, wife and attorney of Joseph Moore. 13 June 1642, p. 3, Patent Book No. 2.⁷

In 1635, John Moore (father of Augustine) 200 acs., 3 July 1635, p. 202. N. upon little Poquoson Cr., E. upon land of Thomas Boulding, W. upon land of Thomas Garnett and S. towards the head of the broad Cr. Transportation of 4 persons.⁸ (Names not given.) Note: The first patents did not list names of persons transported, but this information was later reported.

"By piecing together evidence from York County records, it was not possible to establish a consecutive picture of the life and activities of Thomas Kirby until his death in 1668. Among his other close neighbors were Ralph and Christopher Wormeley, Robert and Thomas Shelston, Thomas Curson, Henry Woodhouse, Peter Starkey, Alexander and Leonard Moore. Most of these, on later investigation, turned out to be from Norfolk, England, or to have connections with that country."⁹

In 1656, William Moore, son of Joseph, for repatenting 200 acres.¹⁰ 200 acres lying at the Old Poquoson River, 25 March 1656. Beg. at Burrowes' Necke. Said land formerly assigned unto Joseph Moore by Lucy Purifoy, relict of Capt. Purifoy, and now due sd. William, as sonne & heir of sd. Joseph. Renewed 29 Oct. 1662.¹¹

Note: Mr. John Patterson who has researched the land records and deeds for the Langley Research Historical and Archeological Society, an organization of N.A.S.A. employees, concluded that this piece of property was not the same as that 200 acres patented in 1636 by Joseph Moore because the description of locations differ. However, he notes that the recorder may have given a different description of the same piece of land each time it was recorded.

1691/2. William Mallory Patent Confirmation. Part of this land (200 acres) had been granted by patent to William Moore, who had left it to his brother, John Moore of Gloucester County in his will. This property is described as lying next to that owned by John Parsons. The records show that Amy Parsons, daughter of John Parsons, married a John Moore.^I (This John Moore is not the above, but is the first in my line of descent as indicated by Roman numeral.) We know that early Virginia marriages were contracted among neighboring families. These same families had come to make their homes in Virginia from neighboring communities in England.

Garland Evans Hopkins states in his York County Source Book that the earliest settlements in what is now York County, Virginia, were made along the York and Poquoson Rivers sometime around 1625-32. "The generally accepted date is 1630-1632, but there is some evidence that settlers penetrated the forests of the narrow peninsula and found the high banks of the York River at an earlier date. They very rapidly established a settlement not only on the York River, then known as the Pamunkey, but on the Back and Poquoson Rivers. In those earlier days the Back River was known as the Poquoson River. By 1634 there were sufficient residents in the area for it to be included among the eight original shires under the name of Charles River. It was so called until 1643 when the name was changed to York. The original county was much larger than the present county. Among the counties which have emerged partly or wholly from York are

Gloucester, 1651; Lancaster, 1651; New Kent, 1654; King William, 1702; Hanover, 1721; and Louisa, 1742." Wertenbaker described 17th century Virginia as a "colony filled with little farms a few hundred acres in extent, owned and worked by a sturdy class of English farmers."¹²

The following wills and other court records, dated prior to 1800, are in the York County Clerk's office or in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library:

1. York Co. Records, Vol IV 1664-1674, p. 368 (new book p. 529). James Moore. Will, May 27, 1670. Mentions his wife (no name given, but on p. 370 in another record her name is given as Anne), daughter Anne, not of age, brother Alexander, a Cozen, James Moore. His inventory is recorded Jan. 5, 1671/2 on p. 377, (new page 543) and shows a fair sized estate for the time, but he has no male heir.¹³
2. Alexander Moore. same, p. 133, Dec. 10, 1675. He died in 1675. Administration of estate granted to Anne, his relict (wife-second) and administratrix. (Note: it appears that he married twice.) Alexander Moore of Old Poquoson first married Elizabeth Bartlett. She died in 1668. They had one son, James, who was baptised June 1, 1669. Apparently Elizabeth died when James was born or soon after. This James married Elizabeth Griggs, born 1674, and he died Oct. 30, 1696.¹⁴ The records show that this couple had a daughter, Anne, born May 16, 1697,¹⁵ seven months after the father's death date. This daughter died in October of the same year. Further, a son John Griggs, born 1693, married Rebecca, first, and Judith, second. John Griggs Moore died in 1738¹⁶ and his second wife, Judith, died in 1751. Two daughters were born to this couple and this ends the line of descent. This James Moore was a witness when a will of Henry Collins was proved in York County on February 13, 1692/3. Sarah Moore was witness to the will of Ann Collins, proved Feb. 26, 1693/4 in York County.
3. Jeffery Moore. York Co. Records Vol. V, 1671-1694, p. 10. Will Jan. 8, 1671, directs that he be buried by his wife, Isabell Moore. Jeffery Moore speaks of himself as "Clerke and Reader of the parish."¹⁷

4. Richard Moore mentioned. York Co. Records, Vol. VI, 1675-1684. p. 213. He married Jane _____ and was Sheriff of York Co. 1675-1684. They had six daughters, including Elizabeth and Martha, but no male heir. Will dated Oct. 3, 1728.¹⁸

5. Mary Moore. York Co. Records, Vol. VI, p. 267, Oct. 11, 1680. Inventory and appraisement of estate by George Hambliton, executor, mentions that Bryan Moore is due eight cows and a mare.¹⁹

6. John Moore^I is recorded in the Charles Parish, York County, History and Registers, as having died in 1700.

June 1, 1700. The inventory of the goods and apparels of Mr. John Moore of Charles Parish in York County, deceased, made and proved by William Wise, John Turner, Robert Kirby. Slaves listed include Tom, a Negro, Africa, a Negro, Abram, a Negro Boy, a Negro woman and two children. York County Deeds, Orders and Wills. Reel 8.

Deeds, Orders and Wills. VOL XI, part 2, p. 410-415, 1700. Inventory amounting to 74 pounds, mentions his brother, Starkey.²⁰ (Note: This might have been his brother-in-law, Peter Starkey. John Moore's wife, Amy, had a sister who married Peter Starkey.)

7. Amy Moore. Same as above, p. 424, 1700. Will of Amy Moore, wife of John Moore^I in Charles Parish, York County, mentions sons Starkey and John, daughters, Amy, Elizabeth Moss, Mary and Sarah, and brother-in-law, Peter Starkey.²¹ (See p. 12) In the will of John Parsons, proved Jan. 21, 1699 in York Co., he gave Anne (Amy) Moore 20 pounds and to his granddaughter Elizabeth Moore one featherbed. York Co. Records No. 11, 1698/1702 p. 258/9.

Court of 25 November 1700. The last Court's order for Anne (Amy) Moore. (There seems to be some confusion as to whether this woman's name was Anne or Amy. Both names occur in the records but in different handwriting. The clerks varied in their spelling of names in the records.) She was administratrix of her deceased husband, John^I, and had been ordered to present an Inventory to the court of her deceased husband's estate. In this court session this order was dismissed as she, the said Anne (Amy) being likewise now deceased.²² Court of 25 Feb. 1700/1. Inventory of the estate of Mr. John Moore^I of Charles Parish, deceased, made and proved by William Wise, John Tomer and Robert Kerby.²³

8. Starkey Moore.^{II} Wills and inventories, Vol. XVIII (restored) p 55-56, 1733. Will of Starkey Moore,^{II} mentions wife Anne, and brother, John.^{II} Inventory, p. 63, ordered May 18, 1733, reported July 16, 1733, amounting to 193 pounds.²⁴
9. William Moore.^{IV} Will Book, VOL XXIII, p. 484, will dated Oct. 29, 1796, proved July 17, 1797, mentions son John, wife Franksy (Frances), young children, Sally, Merritt,^V William and Starkey.²⁵

The following information is quoted from The Virginia Historical Register: "To determine the original limits of the country now called Virginia, it is necessary that we should go back to a period of history antecedent to even the discovery of this region. In this history, we shall find that the whole continent of North America fronting upon the Atlantic Ocean, was called Virginia, long before any portion of that particular district that now bears this name had been discovered. The Spaniards, who had first discovered the southern part of this continent in 1512, had named it Florida, on account of the gay and beautiful appearance of the great variety of flowers they found flourishing there. But afterwards, in 1584, when the English also discovered it further to the northward, Queen Elizabeth was pleased to name the country Virginia, as a memorial that this happy discovery had been made in the reign of a virgin queen. (See Hakluyt, VOL. iii, p. 246.)

"By letters patent granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, which bear date March 26, 1584, she gave to him, and to his heirs and assigns, 'free liberty to search for and find such barbarous lands, not possessed by any Christian people, as to him may seem good, and the same to occupy and enjoy forever.' This grant was without any other defined limits. (Hakluyt, VOL iii, p. 243.)

"In pursuance of this grant, Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out a small squadron under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, to take possession of his newly acquired and unbounded territory; and a small settlement was actually established, on the 25th of August, 1584, on Roanoke Island, in the present State of North Carolina. This was the first settlement made by the English in Virginia, and the first British settlement established anywhere on the continent of North America. (See Hakluyt, VOL iii, p. 251.)

"Owing to many causes, and after various adventures, which it would be unnecessary to mention here, this first settlement was abandoned by its founders in the year 1590; and we know nothing certainly of the fate of the unfortunate colonists who were then left there. No other attempt to settle any colony in Virginia was made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1603, and was succeeded by King James the First. But in the year 1606, this conceited prince issued his letters patent for that purpose, which letters bear date April 10, 1606. By these, he divided that portion of Virginia which stretches from 34° to 45° of northerly latitude, into two districts. In one of these districts, called the First or Southern Colony of Virginia, he authorized Sir Thomas Gates, and others, his associates, mostly resident in London, to plant a colony wherever they might choose, between 34° and 41° of north latitude; and he vested in them a right of property in the land, extending along the seacoast fifty statute miles, on each side of the place of their first plantation, and reaching into the interior 100 statute miles from the seacoast. The other of these districts, called the Second or Northern Colony of Virginia, he allotted for the settlement of Thomas Hanham, and others, his associates, mostly residents of Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth. These he authorized to plant a colony, wherever they might choose, between 38° and 45° of north latitude, and he gave to them a territory of similar limits and extant to that given to the first colony. He provided, however, that the plantation of the said two colonies which should be last made, should not be within 100 miles of the other, that might be first established. One of these colonies (the first) was soon distinguished as the London Company; and the other (or second) was known as the Plymouth Company; but, in after time, these names were dropped, and the name of Virginia, which was at first applied to both the colonies, was retained by the southern colony only, while the northern colony was called New England. The London Company commenced its operations before the Plymouth Company."²⁶

The mode of acquiring lands in Virginia in early times should be understood by the reader. "The first adventurers who came to Virginia as Colonists, were, in general, servants to the London Company.

(a) They were brought hither at the expense of the Company, supported by its means, bound by contract to obey all its orders, and subject to the most rigorous of all forms of government that of Martial Law. Five years was the agreed period during which this servitude was to continue. Upon the expiration of this term, they were 'set free.' Upon their emancipation they were entitled to one hundred acres of land, to be chosen wherever they thought proper within the Colony, and within any of the established corporations; provided, the land selected was not included within any of the reservations before mentioned. (b) The one hundred acres of land so allotted, was called the dividend, or as it is more usually spelled 'the dividend' of the planter. If this dividend was planted and seated (seeded), that is to say, if it was improved by building a house upon it, clearing a small portion of its area and planting a few fruit trees, within the period of three years from the date of the grant, the first dividend was augmented by a second grant of one hundred acres more, to be selected as in the former case. But if the allotted dividend was not planted and seated within the three years, the land granted was said to be 'deserted' or lapsed. It then reverted to the grantor and was subject to be appropriated again, by any other person, upon complying with the customary and prescribed conditions required for obtaining any grant of lands. The lands of orphans, however, were specially exempted from forfeiture for desertion, until three years after their full age. This is the most ancient mode of acquiring lands in Virginia; and all of our earliest grants are made upon this consideration. Such grants are confined to the 'Old Planters,' which description comprehends none other than those who were in the country 'at the last coming of Sir Thomas Gates', that is, August, 1611. After this date, another rule applied.

"By one of the Ordinances adopted by the London Company, which was continued in force by the Crown after the revocation of the Charter, every person removing to Virginia at his own expense, with the intention to settle and remain there, was entitled to fifty acres of land. The same rule was extended also to every member of his family; and a husband was entitled to the same number of acres for his wife and each of his children. So too, if any person brought others into the colony, at his own proper cost and charges, he became thereby

entitled to fifty acres of land for each person so imported. All of these rights were called 'Head Rights'. They were assignable; and under the assignment the purchaser acquired the same benefit to which the original holder would have been entitled. This was the most common mode of acquiring lands in Virginia for very many years after its first settlement."²⁷

"In Virginia the system of indentured servitude, sometimes loosely called the headright system, endured that the larger planters, or adventurers, collected servants first and foremost from among their English neighbors. . . . The system of indentured servitude used in Virginia was an extension of the apprenticeship system. In the middle ages, and right up to the nineteenth century young men were apprenticed to master-craftsmen for a term of years in order to learn their calling. During this time they were little more than slaves. They were legally bound to live with their master, and the master in turn was legally bound to give them instruction, and very often board and lodging. The apprenticeship lasted for a term of five to seven years, and the apprentice was forbidden to marry, or to exercise his craft until it was completed. At the end of his term of indenture he was free to set up on his own. In Virginia a modification of this system was used to induce emigrants to go to the colony. Many who could not afford to pay for their own passage were bound as indentured servants to the more prosperous settlers, who could afford to pay for them. These planters substantiated their claims to grants of land by submitting lists of those whose passage they had paid. They were entitled to claim fifty acres per head. Thus the term headright came into being."²⁸

"When the Government issued a grant for land under this law, the planter was required to record with the clerk of the county court the names of all persons for whose transportation the claim was made. Some of these lists have been lost, especially for the period from 1655 to 1666, but most of them remain."²⁹

"It will be remembered that in the Crown colonies there was a perpetual obligation imposed upon all land when first granted known as the quit-rent. In Virginia this duty amounted to one shilling for

every fifty acres, payable in tobacco at the rate of a penny per pound Throughout the entire Seventeenth Century, the Governors had experienced great difficulty in collecting this tax. In each county the tax collector was the sheriff."³⁰ There are several sheriffs by the name of Moore listed in the records of York and Elizabeth City counties.

"As it is natural for birds of a feather to flock together, we find that not only were many early emigrants related to each other by ties of blood, but, as already mentioned, they tended to come in groups from clearly defined English neighbourhoods. This means that English patterns of surname distribution tended to be repeated in the colony. Therefore, the first thing to establish is the largest possible corpus of information about the American settler. This should include not merely the names of his closest blood relations, but also the names of his neighbours; who he did business with; who witnessed his will; who his executor was; who he used as agent for his trading and planting activities; any fact that can be found about him is of value. This is particularly true of those who came to the New World during the first forty or fifty years of English settlement, before the mass political deportations of the Civil War and Commonwealth years distorted the original patterns of migration."³¹

BEGINNING THE DIRECT LINE. 1640 to the present.

1. John Moore,^I born circa 1640-50, and died 1700, leaving a will which mentions his brother, Starkey. (This may have been his brother-in-law, Peter Starkey, as Amy Parsons^{b. 1659} - John's wife - had a sister, Sarah,^{b. 1652} who married Peter Starkey.) Amy also died in 1700 and left a will naming her children: Elizabeth, born 1678, who married Edward Moss; Mary, born 1682; Sarah, born 1684; Starkey^{II} born 1692; twins Anne and John, born 1695 (John died at birth); John (second of that name) born 1697; and Amy, born 1699. Both parents died the year following Amy's birth, not an unusual occurrence as the average life span was 40 to 50 years.
2. Starkey Moore,^{II} born 1692 and died 1733. He married Anne Merritt. Their children were John, born 1716; Martha, born 1716 (perhaps a twin) (this John died Dec. 14, 1716 and Martha died Jan. 9, 1717); John,^{III} second of that name, born 1718; Starkey, born 1722; Merritt, born 1729; Phillip, born 1731; and Ann, born ____ and died 1748. John married Elizabeth Freeman; Starkey married Mary; Merritt married Anne Robinson; and Ann married John Robinson.
3. John Moore,^{III} born 1718, married Elizabeth Freeman who was born 1729. Their children were Ann, born 1750 and William,^{IV} born 1751.
4. William Moore,^{IV} born 1751, is listed in Virginia Taxpayers 1782-87. He married twice; first to Rebecca ____ and then to Frances Baptist in 1787. Frances Baptist was born 1768. To William and Rebecca was born John Moore,^{b. 1776} who was to become a Magistrate in York County, and married Elizabeth Wright in 1801. (Marriage Bonds and Consents, 1772-1849, York Co.) This John Moore appears in the 1800 and 1810 Census, York County, Va. His children were Edward Wright and Mary. William's second marriage produced a daughter, Sally; Merritt,^V born 1779 and died 1829 or 1830 and married Frances Ann Robinson; William; and Starkey (in the 1817-30 Personal Property Tax List). See also Early Virginia Marriages by Crozier, p. 45.
5. Merritt Moore,^V born 1779, married Frances Ann Robinson. Their children were: Henry, born 1807 or 1811, and married Mrs. Sarah Presson Powell in 1829; William, born c. 1800, and married Elizabeth Wright in 1819, and had five children, one of whom was Starkey, born 1824; and John,^{VI} born 1825. Henry was appointed Guardian to John when both parents died in 1830.

WILL OF AMY MOORE. 1700

In the name of God, Amen, the tenth day of June and the year of our Lord, one thousand seventeen hundred, I, Amy Moore, the late wife of John Moore, deceased in Charles Parish of York County, do make and declare this my Last Will and Testament in writing dissolving thereby both in deed and in law all other former wills and documents. First, I commend my Soul unto the hand of God my Maker, hoping thereby through the only merits of Jesus Christ my Savior to be made possessor of life everlasting and I commend my body to the earth whereof it is made to be buried at the discretion of my Executor, whom I shall hereafter name as for my worthy estate, which the Lord hath pleased to lend me. I give as a legacy to my four children, Starkey, Ann, John and Amy to be fully and wholly at their disposing but in case any of them should die the survivors to enjoy the share.

Item: I give to my daughter Elizabeth Moss one silver thimble and to my other two daughters Mary and Sarah I give to each of them a silver thimble. And I will that my brother-in-law, Peter Starkey, to have custody of my four children, that is to say Starkey, Ann, John and Amy after my decease and I appoint my brother-in-law, Peter Starkey, my whole and sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament. In witness thereunto I set my hand and affix my seale this day and year above written.

Witnesses: John Nutting
Mary Nutting

June 10, 1700

6. John Moore,^{VI} born Jan. 11, 1825 and died June 25, 1892. He married Martha (Patsy) Satterwhite Patrick on July 30, 1846. Patsy first married Samuel Topin. John Moore's name appears in the 1840 and 1850 York County, Va. Census. He was a wheelwright and boat builder. John and Patsy Moore are buried in the Emmaus Baptist Church Cemetery in Poquoson. Patsy was born Dec. 5, 1826 and died Jan. 25, 1916. Their children were: Thomas Franklin, born 1849 and died 1933; John Leonard, born 1850, married Rosanna Cox, died 1923; Sidney Freeman, born 1854, died 1894; Mollie, born 1857, died 1913; William Henry, born 1859, married Emma J. Gaines, died ____; Josiah, born 1861, died ____; Sarah Elizabeth, born 1865, married W. F. Edwards, died 1957; and Edward Josiah,^{VII} born 1867, married Mary Elizabeth Phillips, died 1929.

7. Edward Josiah Moore^{VII} was born Dec. 19, 1867 and died July 26, 1929. He married Mary Elizabeth Phillips on Dec. 19, 1889 in York County. They lived on Hunts Neck Road in Poquoson until ¹⁹⁰⁷ ~~1911~~ when they moved to Hampton. I am told by my aunts that they lived on the property where his father had lived, the old house being at the back of the property. While in Poquoson, Edward Josiah was a boat builder with Mr. W. F. Edwards. When he moved to Hampton he built homes and later worked at the Newport News Shipyard as a cabinet maker. They are both buried at St. John's Church Cemetery in Hampton. They had four children: Floyd William,^{VIII} born 1890 and died 1962; Della Mae, born June 10, 1892; Pearl Lillian, born Dec. 26, 1893 and died Nov. 15, 1962; and Josie Marie, born Apr. 7, 1898.

8. Floyd William,^{VIII} born Oct. 1, 1890 and died Jan. 19, 1962. He entered the seafood business as a young man and managed the McMenamain Seafood Company. He was a loyal member of the Hampton Kiwanis Club for over forty years, an Elk, Mason, and Shriner; he was a member of Central Methodist Church where he was a bass soloist in the choir. He was known as a friend to all. He served on the Hampton City Council from 1932 to 1941 and was elected Vice-mayor. He married Sallie Tignor Crockett, born Jan. 2, 1891 and died Nov. 16, 1972. They are buried at St. John's Church Cemetery in Hampton. Their children are:
1. Mary Ann Moore, born Apr. 20, 1913, and married Walter Torrence Rilee. Their children are:
 - a. Patricia Ann Rilee, born Jul. 9, 1936, and married Nelson Lewis St. Clair, Jr. Their children are:
 - (1) Debra Ann St. Clair, born May 14, 1959
 - (2) Patrick Lewis St. Clair, born Sept. 30, 1961
 - (3) Michael Scott St. Clair, born Jan. 12, 1963
 - b. Richard Alan Rilee, born Dec. 9, 1940, and married Bonnie Lee Bates. Their children are:
 - (1) Michael David Rilee, born Mar. 8, 1967
 - (2) Stephen Bates Rilee, born Nov. 8, 1970
9. 2. Floyd William Moore, Jr.^{IX} born Mar. 17, 1918, and married Selma Beale West. Their children are:
- a. William West Moore, born Aug. 10, 1944, and married Stella Wilson. Their children are:
 - (1) Jeannie Louise Moore, born Sept. 26, 1974
 - (2) Susan Wilson Moore, born Feb. 15, 1976
 - (3) Emily West Moore, born Dec. 2, 1978
10. b. Phillip Floyd Moore,^X born Feb. 1, 1947, and married Betty Jo DeCarlo. They have one son, who is the only male now in the direct line of descent.
11. (1) Phillip Gregory Moore,^{XI} born Apr. 8, 1969
- c. Robert Thomas Moore, born Sept. 23, 1949 and married Donna Clark.
3. Sarah Elizabeth (Betty) Moore, born Nov. 22, 1921, and married Losen Luther Alexander, Jr. Their children are:
 - a. Carol Ann Alexander, born Dec. 20, 1943, and married Bruce Alling Conway. Their children are:

- (1) Robert Bruce Conway, born Nov. 26, 1962
- (2) Catherine Alexander Conway, born Sept. 14, 1965
- b. Dr. Robert Moore Alexander, DDS, born Mar. 4, 1946 and married Susan Cook Mahoney. Their children are:
 - (1) Robert Moore Alexander, II, born Jul. 21, 1973
 - (2) Sarah Elizabeth Alexander, born Nov. 7, 1977
- c. Dr. David James Alexander, DDS, born Oct. 16, 1951, and married Emily Philip Van Vechten Hurlbut. Their children are:
 - (1) John Schuyler Moore Alexander, born Apr. 13, 1979
 - (2) Michael David Hurlbut Alexander, born Oct. 8, 1980

THIS GENEALOGY COVERS ELEVEN GENERATIONS BETWEEN 1650 and 1980.

It is my hope that at some future date a comprehensive volume will be prepared listing all the Moore families in York and Elizabeth City Counties.

NOTES

1. The Original Lists of Persons of Quality; 1600-1700, edited by John Camden Hotten. p. 260
2. Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-1666, Nell Marion Nugent. p. 24
3. Ibid., p. 16
4. Ibid., p. 19
5. Ibid., p. 41
6. Ibid., p. 96
7. Ibid., p. 153
8. Ibid., p. 24
9. Virginia Settlers and English Adventureres, Noel Currer-Briggs, p. 15
10. Nugent, op. cit., p. 331
11. Ibid., p. 331
12. Planters of Colonial Virginia, Thomas J. Wertenbaker, p. 59
13. William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 17, Series II, p. 384
14. Charles Parish, York County, Virginia, History and Registers, Landon C. Bell, p. 232
15. Ibid., p. 135
16. Ibid., p. 232
17. William and Mary, etc., op. cit., p. 385
18. Ibid., p. 385
19. Ibid., p. 385
20. Ibid., p. 385
21. Ibid., p. 385
22. Currer-Briggs, op. cit., p. 707
23. Ibid., p. 707
24. William and Mary, etc., op. cit., p. 385

NOTES

25. *Ibid.*, p. 387
26. The Virginia Historical Register, Vol. 1-2, ed. by William Maxwell, pp. 12-14
27. *Ibid.*, pp. 190, 191
28. Curren-Briggs, op. cit., p. 6
29. Wertenbaker, op. cit., p. 35
30. *Ibid.*, p. 51
31. Curren-Briggs, op. cit., p. 7

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