In Richmond county, organized in 1692, were found no Moore wills, prior to 1765, the only Moore wills prior to 1800, being:

1. The will of Garland Moore (W. B. 6, p. 389) dated 1765; mentions wife, Anna, sons, Robert, Garland and Peter, and "daughter" (probably meaning son) Mathew Moore. His wife and his friend William Garland were named executors.

2. The will of Robert Moore (W. B. 7, p. 330), dated June 12, 1779, proved Oct. 4, 1779; mentions wife, Anne, and children under age, none by name.

Here was found also:

The inventory of John Moore (W. B. 7, p. 483), ordered by Court, Apr. 6, 1784, returned Apr. 4, 1785, and amounting to $12-10-6.

Nothing pointing definitely to a relationship to Jeremiah Moore was found in the early Will books in King George, Westmoreland and Richmond counties, or in the Parish Register of St. Paul's Parish, King George county, 1716-1793. The court Order books and other court records were not examined.

II.

THE MOORES OF TIDEWATER.

There is no known record to prove that Jeremiah Moore, of "Moorfield," in Fairfax county, was descended from John Moore, and that Jeremiah Moore, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1630, but this tradition has been handed down in one branch of the family, and a definite statement to this effect is contained in a letter1 to the writer from Mrs. Charles A. Ritchie, of New York, a great, great granddaughter of Jeremiah. Mrs. Ritchie states that her hand grandson, George Washington Hunter Smith (1812-1899), who spent the last years of his life in her father's house, frequently spoke of his family and his "Moor ancestry, and that she made notes at the time of what he said. He told her that his grandfather, Jeremiah Moore, was the son of William Moore and Angelina French Moore and that William Moore had a brother Daniel and a sister Martha, who married a Dixon, and that he thought that they were the children of Augustine Moore and his wife Mary Woolley Moore, of Elizabeth City county. Mrs. Ritchie's mother also told her that she remembered relatives named Dixie and some named Goodwin. It is known that the above mentioned Augustine Moore had a sister named Elizabeth who married John Goodwin. Mrs. Ritchie having heard these things from her grandfather, and seeing in the "Baltimore Sun," of May 27, 1906, an article by Jane Griffith Keys on "The Moore Family in Virginia," in which the names William Moore, Daniel Moore and Martha Dixon, children of Augustine Moore and Mary Woolley Moore, of Elizabeth county, occur with others among the descendents of a John Moore who came to Virginia in 1620, naturally concluded that Jeremiah Moore was descended from this John Moore.

But it is certain that William Moore, the brother of Daniel Moore, and Martha Dixon, and the son of Augustine Moore and Mary Woolley Moore, of Elizabeth City county, and a descendant of John Moore who settled in Elizabeth City county in 1620, was not the father of Jeremiah Moore, who died in 1746, for this William Moore had another brother named Augustine, who died in 1737, who in his will written in 1736, proved in 1737, left property to a nephew and niece, children of "my brother William now deceased."

There are several mis-statements in the article by Mrs. Keys. She calls John Moore, who settled in Elizabeth City county in 1620, "Captain," and states that he was Burgess for Isle of Wight in 1652-54, but John Moore, of Elizabeth City county is not known to have had a title and was not the entire different person from "Captain" John Moore, of Isle of Wight, who served in the House of Burgesses in 1652-54.

Mrs. Keys states also that Augustine Moore, who built the "Chelsea" home in King William county, was the son of Daniel Moore, son of Augustine Moore and Mary Woolley Moore, and a descendant of John Moore, of Elizabeth City county, and assumes that this John Moore was descended from Sir Thomas Moore, Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but there is no proof that John Moore, of Elizabeth City county was descended from Sir Thomas Moore, the Lord High Chancellor, and it is questionable whether Augustine Moore, who built "Chelsea," was a descendant of John Moore, of Elizabeth city county, and it is a certain that Augustine Moore, who built "Chelsea," was not the son of Daniel Moore, son of Augustine Moore and Mary Woolley Moore.

This Daniel Moore had a son named Augustine but this Augustine, the son of Daniel, was born in 1721, bought "Temple Farm" near Yorktown, inherited from his brother-in-law, Robert Smith,12 and lived there until his death in 1788, while on reliable authority13 the Augustine Moore, who built "Chelsea," was born in England about 1685, came to Virginia about 1705, built "Chelsea" thereafter, living there to his death in 1743, and is buried there.

Dr. Lyon G. Tyler states14 that the Moore families of Elizabeth City, York and King William, in whom the name Augustine appeared to be a family name, were probably all descended from Augustine Moore who patented land in 1652, presumably the son of John Moore who came to Virginia in 1620. But Augustine (2), the son of this John and John's oldest child, was as known, had only two sons, neither of whom was Augustine, Jr., and John (3). John (3) named no children in his will, proved Jan. 19, 1715-16, so apparently was childless. Augustine, Jr. (3), the grandson of John, the immigrant, is the Augustine Moore who married Mary Woolley and they had a number of sons and among them a son named Augustine (4), the one who died in 1737. This Augustine (4) is his will proved in Elizabeth City county in 1737, named no wife nor children of his own, and must have been childless when the will was written.

So, clearly, unless Augustine (2), the son of John Moore the immigrant, was the father of Augustine (4), it would seem that the John Moore of "Chelsea" was the son or grandson of this Augustine (4) and must have been childless when he died.

1Letter dated May 13, 1852, to the writer. Mrs. Ritchey and her sister, Mrs. Martha Elgin Mann, of Baltimore, also made an affidavit to the same effect, June 20, 1932, and gave it to the writer.

23A photostat copy of the will of Augustine Moore, of Elizabeth City county, may be seen in the Clerk's office in Hampton.


14Letter dated May 13, 1852, to the writer. Mrs. Ritchey and her sister, Mrs. Martha Elgin Mann, of Baltimore, also made an affidavit to the same effect, June 20, 1932, and gave it to the writer.
had another son of whom nothing is known at this time, Augustine Moore, of "Chelsea," claim\textsuperscript{13} that he was born in England and that he was sixth in descent from Sir Thomas More, the Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas More's home near London was called "Chelsea," and he the name "Chelsea" of Augustine More's home in Virginia. This Augustine More's tombstone at "Chelsea," in King William county, is said to have the coat-of-arms of Sir Thomas More engraved upon it. Also Augustine More of "Chelsea" usually spelled his name with one "o" in "More," as did Sir Thomas More. Augustine Moore (4), of Elizabeth City county, who is descended from John Moore, the immigrant, in signing his will also spelled his name with one "o." John Moore, the immigrant, named his only son Augustine and there were one or more Augustines in each of the next two or three generations, so it would look as if there may have been a relationship between this family and the family of Augustine More of "Chelsea," in King William county, as Doctor Tyler inferred. It would look as if it probably goes back to England. Possibly they were both descended from a common ancestor there. There were other Augustine Moores in Virginia in the early days, one who patented 650 acres of land on the "Peayanketank" river in 1652,\textsuperscript{18} who may or may not have been the son of John, the 1620 immigrant, and one whose inventory was recorded in Northampton in 1655,\textsuperscript{19}

Mrs. Keys evidently got some of her data on the Moore Family from the note on the "Moore Family" published in an article on "Old Kecoughtan," already referred to.\textsuperscript{14} This note reads as follows:

"MOORE FAMILY. The Moore family begins with John Moore, who patented 285 acres in Elizabeth City county in 1638. He came to Virginia in the "Dona Nova" in 1620, at the age of thirty-six. John Moore, of Elizabeth City county, came in the "Abigail" in 1622. They were living at Elizabeth City in 1625 (Hotten). In 1676 Augustine Moore (2) of the Old Poquoson, Elizabeth City county, patented the land formerly granted to his father, John. He married, perhaps twice, first Anne, named in a land grant, and second, Elizabeth, named in Elizabeth City county records. Augustus Moore (2) died before 1688. He had issue (1) John, (2) Elizabeth who married Captain John Goodwin. (3) Capt. Augustine, and also the name of his wife, Anne, and of his son, Augustine, Junior, so that it seems likely that this is another Augustine Moore in 1676 was for the same land on Little Poquoson in Elizabeth City county, patents land in 1655.\textsuperscript{17}

Reference to records in the State Land Office shows that a John Moore\textsuperscript{19} patented, July 3, 1635 (not 1638), 200 acres (not 285 acres) in Elizabeth City county, on the Little Poquoson adjoining Thomas Boulding and Thomas Garnett, and running south into the woods towards the headwaters of Broad Creek, and that Augustine Moore\textsuperscript{20} patented, June 19, 1676, 285 acres in Elizabeth City county, at the head of the Little Poquoson creek, 200 acres of which land was granted to John Moore, father of the said Augustine Moore, by patent dated July 3, 1635, and the other 85 acres found within the bounds of the aforementioned tract. A patent for 200 acres in Elizabeth City county was granted in 1638 to a Joseph Moore (not John Moore), and evidently the author confused the two.

Another note, seemingly on this Moore family, is contained in a footnote of "Temple Farm," previously referred\textsuperscript{21} to, which note reads as follows:

"Augustine Moore, patent June 29, 1652, headrights, Anne his wife, Augustine (2) his son. Capt. Augustine Moore (2) lived in the "Old Poquoson" precinct in Elizabeth City county, of which he was Justice, High Sheriff, and second, Elizabeth, named in the patent above (June 29, 1652). Daniel (3), probably the son of Augustine (2), lived in the "New Poquoson" in York county, was Justice, Sheriff, &c, will proved 16 Mch., 1767, m. first, Elizabeth, d. of James Scater (and Mary Scater), son of Rev. James Scater; issue:

1. Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1729, w. pr. 19 Apr., 1790, m. Edmund Tabb (w. pr. 15 Mch., 1762), who had Elizabeth, m. — Smith (issue: Augustine and Fanny, m. — Powell).
2. Augustine, b. March 6, 1731, w. pr. 15 Sept., 1768.
3. Martha, b. May 1734, m. — Sweny.

Daniel Moore, married, 2nd, Mary, daughter of John Lewellin, who survived him.\textsuperscript{22}

There are several apparent discrepancies in the two notes on the Moore Family quoted above, but none except one of any particular importance. In one note Augustine Moore, son of John Moore, of Elizabeth City county, patents land in 1676, and in the other an Augustine Moore, seemingly the same Augustine, patents land in 1652. The patent granted Augustine Moore in 1676 was for the same land on Little Poquoson in Elizabeth City county granted his father, John Moore, in 1635, and this certainly places this Augustine. The patent granted Augustine Moore in 1652 was for 650 acres of land on the north-east side of Peayanketank river,\textsuperscript{23} in what was then Lancaster county, now Middlesex. And, among the thirteen headrights, all named in the record, are the patentee's own name, Augustine, and also the name of his wife, Anne, and of his son, Junior, so that it seems likely that this is another Augustine Moore, who had just come to Virginia, though from what follows in the text of the note just quoted it would appear that Doctor Tyler, who made this note, thought that the two Augustines were one and the same person. Also, in one note Daniel Moore is credited with three wives, in the other with only two, and in one Daniel's second wife is the widow of John Lewellin, in the other she is John Lewellin's daughter.

The records in the State Land Office show a number of patents issued in the early days of the Colony to persons named Moore or More, but only three persons in Elizabeth City county, in addition to those previously mentioned, two to Joseph Moore,\textsuperscript{24} each for 200 acres on the old Poquoson river, one in 1635, the other in 1638, and the other to William Moore,\textsuperscript{25}
son of Joseph, in 1656, for 200 acres previously assigned to his father. Joseph may or may not have been related to John. It is immaterial. There were a number of other patents issued in the name of John Moore or More, particularly a John More in Isle of Wight, whose first patent was granted in February, 1632. He was evidently a wealthy man, as a member of the House of Burgesses, and was undoubtedly a different individual from the John Moore of Elizabeth City county. John Moore in Isle of Wight, and Augustine More in King William by are all odds the wealthiest and the most prominent of the early Moores in Virginia. The latter was granted his first patent in 1723, though his homestead must have been in Virginia prior to that. Augustine is a frequently encountered given name among the Moores or Mores of that period, and, as Doctor Tyler says, they may all have had a common ancestor, and, therefore, have been related, though possibly remotely in some instances. Certainly Augustine, of King William, was a very different type of man from the Moores of York and Elizabeth City counties.

Both the "Moore Family" notes in the William and Mary Quarterly, October, 1900, and in Mrs. Keys' article in the "Baltimore Sun," May 27, 1906, give the same names to the eight children of Augustine Moore (3) and Mary Woolley Moore, of Elizabeth City County. And the will of Augustine "More" (spelled with one "o"), which was written in 1736 and admitted to probate in 1737, mentions a number of these children, namely, a brother John, a brother Merritt, a brother Daniel, a brother Martha Dixon, and a brother William, who is said to be "deceased," all of whom are mentioned in the Quarterly article, and in Mrs. Keys' Article, as names of the children of Augustine (3) and Mary Woolley Moore, but the will does not mention Edward or Ann, names of other children. It is mentioned both in the Quarterly article, and in Mrs. Keys' article. Mrs. Ritchey had assumed that William Moore, the father of Jeremiah, was the son of Augustine Moore (3), but naturally, this William (4), who was dead in 1736 when the will was written could not have been the father of Jeremiah who was born in 1746.

Augustine "More" (4) in his will mentions two children of this brother William (4), an Augustine (5), and an Elizabeth (5), but he does not mention a William (5), or a Daniel (5), or any other child of his brother William (4), or a child of any of his other brothers or sisters, though his brother Daniel had three children living at this time, and Augustine (4) may have had other nephews and nieces also living in 1735. The will of William Moore (4) is not in the Clerk's office in Hampton.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY.

There are, however, in the Clerk's office in Hampton photostat copies of five other Moore wills of the period between 1700 and 1800. If other Moores were in the county, their records must have been on file there, they were destroyed or carried off during the War between the States, when many records were lost. The five other Moore wills prior to 1800, in the Photostat books in the Clerk's office in Hampton are:

John Moore dated Sept. 13, 1762, proved 1762, recorded on page 165.

Anne Moore dated 1767, proved 1768, recorded on page 194.

Ann Moore dated 1767, proved 1768, recorded on page 196.

Augustine Moore dated Nov. 9, 1793, proved Jan. 26, 1795, recorded on page 486.

Merritt Moore dated 1798, proved 1798, recorded on page 530.

In the will of John Moore, dated Sept. 13, 1762, are mentioned a wife, Ann, a daughter Elizabeth, and a nephew Augustine, but no son William, and no nephew William. Since Augustine "More," who died in 1737, had a brother John, at least two nephews named Augustine, then living (Augustine the son of his brother William, and Augustine the son of his brother Daniel), it is likely, but not certain, that this John, who died in 1762, was the brother of the Augustine, who died in 1737.

In the will of Augustine More, both dated 1767 and proved in 1768, are practically the same in substance and are believed to have been written by the same person. In these two wills are mentioned certain sisters, but no children. This Ann may have been the wife of the John Moore, who died in 1762. This John Moore's wife was named Ann.

In Augustus Moore's will, dated Nov. 9, 1793, are mentioned his wife, Ann, sons William, Augustine, Merritt and John, daughters Ann and Jane, and a son-in-law, George Booker, husband of Jane. This Augustine is probably the nephew of the Augustine "More," who died in 1737, and the son of this Augustine's brother William. Augustine's eldest son was named William, presumably for his grandfather, the next son Augustine, his father's and a family name, and the next two sons, Merritt and John, also Elizabeth City county Moore family names. Augustus died in 1795, so if he was the nephew of the Augustine who died in 1737, he was in all probability only a boy at that time, but at that he might have had a brother William who could have been the father of Jeremiah in 1746.

This Augustus Moore's will was recorded Jan. 26, 1795, by "Merritt Moore, Clerk," who wrote a very scholarly hand. His grandfather, Capt. Augustine Moore (3), according to Doctor Tyler, was alive in 1697. The will of Augustine (4), and Mary Woolley Moore, who was leared in York county, March 16, 1767. 27 This Daniel lived in York and Elizabeth City counties. Moore family names. Augustine Moore's will was recorded Jan. 26, 1795, by "Merritt Moore, Clerk," who wrote a very scholarly hand. His grandfather, Capt. Augustine Moore (3), according to Doctor Tyler, was alive in 1697. This Daniel Moore, son of Augustus (2), and Mary Woolley Moore, who was dead in 1736, left his seal ring and snuff box and silver spoons to his nephew Augustus, the Augustus, who died in 1795 does not mention these things. He may have given them to his sons before his death, or they may have been lost or he may never have had them. Augustus (4) who died in 1737 left a considerable estate. He left land to both his nephew and niece, and made bequests to each of three brothers and a sister. His brother Merritt was made residuary legatee and was appointed executor.

The will of the Merritt Moore, who died in 1798, was witnessed by Augustine Moore, Jr., evidently the son of the Augustus who died in 1795, and by Ann Moore, probably the sister or the mother of Augustus Moore, Jr. (The name "Ann" occurs frequently among these Moores. They were evidently much given, too, to using family names for their children). This Merritt Moore could hardly have been the brother of Augustine Moore (4), died in 1798, in the Clerk's office in Hampton. He may have been the son of Augustus, who died in 1795. This Augustus had a son named Merritt.

The will of Daniel Moore, brother of the Augustine who died in 1737, was proved in York county, March 16, 1767. 27 This Daniel lived in the "New Pocomoan" district in York county, just across the line from the "Old Pocomoan" district in Elizabeth City county, where his ancestor had settled. When this Daniel's brother, Augustine, wrote his will in 1737, Daniel had then been married for at least eight years, for he had a daughter Mary, born Oct. 27, 1729. Daniel's only son, Augustine, married Lucy Moore (4), or a child of any of his other brothers or sisters, though his brother Daniel had three children living at this time, and Augustine (4) may have had other nephews and nieces also living in 1735. The will of William Moore (4) is not in the Clerk's office in Hampton.
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Smith, and in 1769, two years after the death of his father, Augustine bought the "Temple Farm" from his wife's brother, Robert Smith, for 1200 pounds.

This Augustine died in 1748, and who had a son William. However, nothing is known of his relation to the previously mentioned Thomas Spotswood, who was Governor of Virginia. Augustine was the father of the Governor Spotswood, and son-in-law of Governor Spotswood, was living there at the time of Cornwallis' surrender. Robert Smith, from whom Augustine bought the property, inherited the place from his father, Col. Lawrence Smith, in whose family it had been since 1686. It was called "Temple Farm" because of the ruins of old York church in the garden.

There were recorded just subsequent to 1800 in the Elizabeth City county Clerk's office the following Moore wills:

1. John Moore, April 26, 1803, probably son of Augustine, who died in 1795.
2. Augustine Moore, Jan. 31, 1822, probably son of Augustine, who died in 1795.

This clear up the Moores of this period in Elizabeth City county so far as the wills in the Clerk's office are concerned. There may be land records or other papers recorded there that will aid in throwing light on this subject. The sons of Augustine (3), John (4), Daniel (4), and Augustine (4), have been eliminated as possible progenitors of Jeremiah. The parents of Edward Moore (4) and one of them might have had a son, William (5), who might have been the father of Jeremiah, but about whose children nothing is known.

Some of this family moved to York county, adjacent to Elizabeth City. Daniel Moore (4) and his son Augustine (5) lived there, as we have seen, and there are a number of records in the York county Clerk's office prior to 1800, referring to persons named Moore, but only one that might have a bearing upon the ancestry of Jeremiah, the will of John Moore, who died in 1748, and who had a son William. However, nothing is known of this William Moore.

York County.

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

1. York county records, vol. IV, 1664-1672, p. 368 (new book, page 529) in Archives Division, Virginia State Library, Richmond. James Moore—Will, dated May 27, 1670, proved Dec. 1, 1671. mentions his wife (no name given), but on p. 370 in another record her name is given as Anne), daughter Anne, not yet of age, brother Alexander, a "Cozen" James Moore, also a Thomas Crichton and an Elizabeth Chappel. His inventory is recorded Jan. 5, 1671/2, on p. 377 (new page 543) and shows a fair sized estate for the time.


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2. Jeffery Moore—Will, dated Jan. 8, 1671, proved Feb. 25, 1672, directs that he be buried by his wife, Isabell Moore, in the old orchard of Sarah Overstreet, mentions Thomas Overstreet, son of John Overstreet, Jane Grimes, daughter of William Grimes, Mary Riffe, daughter of John Riffe, Robert Jones, son of Robert Jones, widow "flas" (?) widow Morris, and Mr. John Baskerole, who apparently was county clerk. Jeffery Moore speaks of himself as clerk and Reader of the parish.

8. John Moore—Inventory—amounting to 74 pounds—mentions his brother, Starboy (or Starkey) Moore.
10. Will of Amy Moore, wife of John Moore, "dowaged" (?) in Charles parish, York county, mentions: Sons, Charles and John, daughters, Amy, Elizabeth Mofford, May and Sarah, son-in-law, Peter Starboy (or Starkey).
12. Elizabeth Moore, widow, Deed of Gift, Jan. 21, 1711/12, signs her mark "E", gives to daughter Elizabeth, seven pounds sterling, when she comes to age of 18, daughter Lucy, the same, and son John the same, when he reaches the age of 21. Richard Moore, will dated Oct. 3, 1728, proved 1729, signed with his mark, mentions wife (no name given) and six daughters, but mentions no sons. Joseph Mountfort was one of the witnesses.

Part of this record is obliterated, but it seems clear that no sons are mentioned.
12. Starkey Moore—Will, mentions wife Anne, and brother John.

INVENTORY, p. 63—Ordered May 18, 1733, reported July 16, 1733, amounting to 193 pounds.
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13. **Same, p. 178-9, 1724.**

14. **Same, p. 470, Feb. 19, 1738.**
   Judith Moore, widow of John Grigs Moore, dec'd, who died without making a will, petitioned the Court and is given letters of administration.

15. **Same, p. 485, 1738.**
   John Grigs Moore, inventory, dated March 19, 1738, amounting to 27 pounds.

16. **Same, p. 632, Aug. 18, 1740.** On motion of Daniel Moore, it is ordered that the negroes of Anthony Robinson, Jr., dec'd, be divided and assigned and one third part given to Daniel Moore, and Mary, his wife, late the widow of said dec'd, for her dower thereon.

17. **Same, pp. 682-3, 1740.**

18. **Wills and Inventories, vol. XX, p. 2.**
   Starkey Moore—Appraisal ordered May 20, 1745; returned Sept. 16, 1745, by Peter Goodwin, Merritt Moore and Edward Tabb, and amounted to 128 pounds.

19. **Same, pp. 223-4.**

20. **Wills and Inventories, vol. XXI, p. 322.**

21. **Wills and Inventories, vol. XXII, p. 352.**
   John Moore—Appraisal returned Aug. 19, 1776, amounting to 13 pounds.

22. **Same, p. 361.**
   Filmer Moore—Appraisal ordered Feb. 19, 1776 and returned Nov. 15, 1776, amounting to 96 pounds.

23. **Same, p. 522.**
   Mary Moore—Will, dated Oct. 6, 1785, proved July 15, 1786, mentions grandson John Moore and Robert Roberts who was given most of her estate. Witnesses: Edward Wright, William Jones and John Garrison.

24. **Wills and Inventories, vol. XXIII, p. 95.**
   Mary Moore—Appraisal, ordered Sept. 20, 1785, returned Oct. 18, 1785, by Edward Wright, Benjamin Hanzard and Richard Hansford, and amounted to 93 pounds.

25. **Same, p. 121.**
   Mary Moore (Presumably another person than the preceding). Appraisal ordered June 19, 1786, returned Sept. 18, 1786, by Philip Dedman, Jno. Dickeson and Thos. Wyne, and amounted to 146 pounds.

26. **Wills Book—vol. XXIII, (1783-1811) p. 163.**
   Mary Moore, of Charles Parish, will dated Apr. 5, 1774, proved Sept. 15, 1786. Mentions daughter Mary Sweny, and son Anthony Robinson. Witnesses: Kinde Russell and Sarah Russell. (Evidently the third wife and widow of Daniel Moore who died in 1787, and the stepmother of Augustine Moore who lived at "Temple Farm").

27. **Wills Book—vol. XXIII, p. 164.**
   Augustine Moore, will dated Nov. 8, 1787, (codicil dated July 20, 1788), pr. Sept. 15, 1788. Mentions wife Lucy, sister Mary Tabb and her three children, Elizabeth, Augustine and Fanny, and his "worthy friend" General Thomas Nelson, of the town of York. Witnesses: David Jameson, John Smith and Thomas Smith. (This is the Augustine Moore who lived at "Temple Farm").

28. **Same, p. 376.**

29. **Same, p. 484.**

30. **Same, p. 492.**
   Lucy Moore, will dated Apr. 17, 1797, pr. Oct. 16, 1797, mentions nieces, Mildred Smith and Lucy Smith, nephews, John, Thomas and George Smith, and Dr. Augustine Smith who is appointed executor. Witnesses: Wm. Reynolds and Abraham Archer. (This is probably the widow of Augustine of "Temple Farm").

The Daniel Moore mentioned in item 16 listed above is obviously Daniel Moore (4), son of Augustine Moore (3). Mary Moore mentioned in item 25 is this Daniel Moore's (4) widow, his third wife, who after Daniel's death lived at "Temple Farm" with her stepson, Augustine (5), whose will is mentioned in item 27.

There may be other Moore records in the York county Clerk's office that were overlooked by the writer. Many of the books have been rebound, but some of the records are far from being legible and some of the books have no index."