

FATHER AND SONS
by Dorothy Davis

Samuel Preston Moore would not remember his father for the will Richard Moore II made in January 1760 was probated the following December when Samuel Preston Moore was three years old. Richard Moore II had married Mary Magdeline West March 29, 1752, and within five years the couple had four children,¹ the youngest of whom was Samuel Preston born October 7, 1757.

Richard Moore II stipulated in his will that his personal estate be sold at public auction, except for one third his wife might want for her own personal use, and that the proceeds put in interest to defray the expenses of educating his four children. "My will is that all my fifth part of lands held by virtue of my father Richard Moore's will, which at this time is undivided between my brothers Samuel Preston, Mordecai, Thomas, Charles Moore and myself, be and remain the equal property of my three sons."²

The four brothers named in the will of Richard Moore II must have felt the world they had known had ended when the first of the five brothers died in 1760. Richard had been a planter on "Woodyards", the paternal estate in Anne Arundel County in Maryland. His brother Charles practiced medicine with the oldest brother Mordecai in Philadelphia. The brothers Samuel Preston and Thomas had both married women of wealth and lived in Philadelphia. Now the "Woodyards" the Moore brothers had always called home would not be administrated by one of the brothers.

Generations of Moores, all Quakers, had followed the practice of medicine as a career. Mordecai Moore, first to arrive in America, came as family physician to Lord Baltimore who April 7, 1689, awarded Mordecai Moore 1721 acres of land. Mordecai married Ursula Burgess, the widow of Colonel William Burgess who owned most of the land on which Londontowne, a seventeenth century port of entry in Anne Arundel County, MD, was founded, and who --- along with Mordecai Moore and others --- formed the South River Club. Richard, the son of Mordecai, traveled to Scotland to study medicine in the University of Edinburgh and then returned to Maryland to practice. He married Margaret Preston. Three generations of Moores represented by Mordecai, Richard I and Richard II had all held membership in the South River Club in Londontowne. With the death of Richard II, that tradition would go.

The four children of Richard Moore II were taken to Philadelphia to be educated under the care of their uncles³, but no record has been found of the schools attended by the children. The medical training Samuel Preston Moore had could have been attained by schooling in Philadelphia or by serving as apprentice in the offices of his doctor uncles. After he reached his majority Samuel Preston Moore served as surgeon in the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth, MO, Camp Des Moines, Upper Mississippi. He married Suzannah Pearson of Delaware County, PA.⁴

Circa 1792, when he was thirty-five years old, S. P. Moore had the urge to migrate to the West. May 6, 1792, Samuel Preston Moore of Wilmington, DE, sold all his right share and title in 13 lots in Londontowne, MD⁵ June 5, 1794, Henry Lee, governor of Virginia, patented 2000 acres on Middle Island Creek in Harrison County, VA, to Samuel P. Moore in consideration of a land office treasury warrant.⁶

Samuel P. Moore did not leave immediately for the West or at least no record has been found of his being a resident of Harrison County until November 23, 1803, when he is listed as a justice of the county court.⁷ The pressure of a growing family could have caused Samuel and Suzannah Moore to delay leaving the East. When they did decide to migrate, the oldest son Stephen chose to go to Charleston, SC, rather than move with the family to Harrison County, VA (WV). The other seven children came with the family and their possessions probably in wagons sometime early in 1803⁸. These children included Thomas Preston born in 1789, Richard West born in Wilmington, DE⁹, in 1791 and five whose years of birth the records have not revealed: Hannah, Mary Ann, Pearson, Lamar, and Sarah E. We do not know where the family lived the first four years in Harrison County, but in 1807 Samuel Preston Moore began to put down roots.

He established his homeplace on 113 acres he bought on the Middle Fork of Tenmile Creek in the Salem area January 20, 1807.¹⁰ The site lay equidistant between the thousands of acres he owned and planned to develop on Middle Island Creek and the county seat in Clarksburg. Incorporated in 1794, Salem in 1803 was the only town anywhere near Moore's Middle Island Creek holdings. One can gain an idea of the vast land Moore managed on Middle Island Creek from the total of 20,000 acres which the family divided when the heirs of Samuel P. Moore partitioned his estate January 19, 1844.¹¹

In addition to work connected with his land on Middle Island Creek, S. P. Moore was alert to business opportunities in Clarksburg, where he must spend two or three days each month when he sat as justice on the county court. After the legislature substituted district courts with circuit courts in 1808 and Harrison was one of seven counties in the 11th Circuit, the first circuit court met in Clarksburg May 1, 1809. Samuel P. Moore was named foreman of the grand jury made up of twenty-one citizens of Harrison County.¹² March 8, 1810, when Moore held \$975 in notes against a store owner in Clarksburg, by paying \$1810 additional, Moore took over the parcel of land where a brick house stood on Main Street in Clarksburg.¹³ And on November 24, 1811, Moore bought for \$90 in front of the courthouse 170 acres on Katy Lick sold to the highest bidder.¹⁴ In 1811 S. P. Moore began to sell pieces of land averaging 300-500 acres each on Middle Island Creek. March 3, 1811, Moore conveyed to seven individuals in seven different deeds a total of 2050 acres on Middle Island Creek.¹⁵

Samuel Moore sent his sons in winter to Randolph Academy chartered by the Virginia Legislature in 1787 with the hope it could be the William and Mary of the West. Commissioners decided to establish the academy in Clarksburg, where the Reverend George Towers arrived in 1796 to instruct the school.¹⁶ Because of the lack of funds and of frontier communications the school did not attain the standing the legislature hoped for it, but the academy under the control of George Towers provided an excellent classical education. Samuel Preston Moore was named a trustee of the academy in 1808.¹⁷ His son Richard from the start was academic and would eventually practice law, be a merchant and like his father, exhibit a head for business. Thomas Preston Moore was fiery and more romantic in thinking. "On the 24th day of April 1810 two young men stood facing each other on the banks of Elk Creek, back of Randolph Academy, where Central Jr. High School building now stands with pistols in hand and at the word fired directly at each other. Their names were Thomas P. Moore and Charles K. Burnham. The result of the firing was that Burnham received a severe wound in the hip. Moore escaped unhurt."¹⁸ April 28, 1810, the county court held trial and examination of Thomas P. Moore "charged with accepting the challenge of fighting a duel with Charles K. Burnham on April 24, 1810, with a weapon that might have produced death." Moore said he was "in no way guilty thereof". The court agreed, but required Moore to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$500 "to keep the peace toward good citizens of the county for one year."¹⁹

Thomas Moore was of an age to be attracted to girls and by 1811 he was in love. Early in 1812, when he was twenty-three years old, he married Rachel L. Pindall, daughter of Clarksburg Attorney James Pindall.²⁰ The couple established a home probably on land owned by the groom's father in Salem.²¹ Thomas P. Moore joined the regular army, went north to the Canadian border where he distinguished himself as a soldier to such an extent that he rose to the rank of captain in the 12th infantry. Contemporaries said of him: "Nature certainly formed him for a military man."²² After the campaign in the North, he returned home, but when a commission as major was offered him, September 20, 1813, he went to the South, where he remained with the 18th infantry until he was honorable discharged June 15, 1815, and returned home to stay.²³

Meanwhile events had occurred on the home front. Rachel Pindall Moore had given birth to a daughter Delia Ann late in 1812²⁴ and Hannah, daughter of Samuel Preston Moore and sister of Thomas, in 1813 had married Josias Adams who like the children of Samuel and Suzannah Moore, had been born in Wilmington, DE, and had migrated to Harrison County.²⁵ Hannah and Josias established a home in Clarksburg, where Richard West by 1813, when he was twenty-two years old, was practicing law for the court minute books are full of suits he brought for collection of debts for clients.²⁶ Pearson too may have established in Clarksburg for on April 17, 1815, the court named him 1st lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of the Virginia Militia, a regiment stationed in Clarksburg.²⁷ Pearson may have been working with the Brittons in a newspaper printing office as records a few years later indicate.

Thomas P. and Rachel Moore also had notions of moving to Clarksburg to a house they had bought from Josias Adams on Market Street "opposite the lot where the courthouse stands" late in 1812.²⁸ They now had in addition to daughter Delia a little girl Susan and a third daughter Harriette born to Rachel and Thomas Moore in Salem in 1816.²⁹ They appear to have moved to Clarksburg in 1816, where the court in the June term ordered \$1000 for a jail in the rear of the courthouse and named Thomas P. Moore as one of the commissioners to build it.³⁰ During the April term in 1817 Thomas P. Moore was named a member of the board of trustees of Clarksburg.³¹

With only Mary Ann, Lamar, and Sarah E. remaining in the nest, Samuel P. Moore made changes when he entered his fifty-eighth year in 1815. Sara E. must not have been strong because on January 18, 1815, the county court ordered that Samuel P. Moore be appointed guardian to Sarah E. Moore, his daughter, with a bond of \$500 required. At the same session of court, Samuel Moore asked that the road leading to his dwelling house and farm on the old Middlebourne Road be added to the Salem precinct and that Jonathan Randolph, surveyor, be ordered to keep the road in repair.³² Samuel gave more attention to public affairs than he had in former years.

The county court ordered April 21, 1818, that Samuel P. Moore, Edwin Duncan, and Edward B. Jackson, commissioners, receive from the sheriff \$300 appropriated by the county for a road from Sistersville to Beverly; the court ordered the same three men May 19, 1818, to settle accounts collected and paid out as Overseers of the Poor of the county; and in 1818 Moore was one of the commissioners to contract and supervise building a bridge over the last crossing of Middle Island Creek.³³ The first District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia West of the Allegheny Mountains met in Clarksburg March 22, 1819, with Judge John George Jackson presiding. Samuel P. Moore qualified as foreman of the twenty-two-member Grand Jury³⁴ and Moore was "Master of Chancery" of the Circuit Court in Clarksburg in his last years.³⁵ Samuel Preston Moore died May 12, 1822, and was buried in the Salem Seventh Day Baptist Church Cemetery.³⁶ His wife Suzannah, who survived him by five years, died July 2, 1827, and was buried by his side.

Very little money circulated in the early history of the United States. Entering business was risky for anyone who dared to establish a store or industry. Thomas Preston Moore must have entered the store business in Clarksburg and have failed, or at any rate former U. S. Congressman John George Jackson, April 29, 1819, received a letter from Baltimore, MD: "On the 20th of February last we addressed a letter to you enclosing a note drawn by Thomas P. Moore dated April 18, 1818, at six months for \$1,088.89 payable to Isaac Owens & Co. Since the date of our letter we have not had the pleasure of hearing from you. We would thank you on receipt to inform us the situation of the business".³⁷ Jackson was so hard pressed financially himself to keep his industries afloat that he was slow to pass judgment on his fellow citizens. Besides he was a friend of the Moores and worked with Thomas P. on the Randolph Academy board which named Moore and Jackson in December 1821 to petition the legislature to endow the academy.³⁸ But Baltimore firms kept pushing for payment and in March 1823 the Pindall and Moore families moved to pay off Thomas P. and Rachel's debts. Thomas P. conveyed to his father-in-law James Pindall the lot with the stone house in Clarksburg, two houses in Middlebourne, his one-fourth part in the undivided estate of Thomas Pindall and his interest in the undivided portion of Samuel P. Moore's estate partly because he owed Lamar Moore and Suzannah Moore, administrators of the estate, \$1000 and interest from sometime in the year 1810.³⁹

By 1823 Richard West Moore was thirty-two years old and financially able to think of marriage. He had purchased in 1820 two lots across from the courthouse on Main Street⁴⁰ and late in 1821 Lot No. 8 on the south side of Mechanic Street⁴¹; he had an interest in Bull Town salt works⁴²; and the next year he would buy 4000 acres on Middle Island Creek⁴³ and 121 acres south of Clarksburg.⁴⁴ He purposed marriage to Salina W. Easter, daughter of a Methodist minister and on August 13, 1823, signed a pre-marital contract whereby Salina would have "control of slaves Amy, her child Arygle, and a girl named Mary just the same as if Salina had not married Richard West Moore."⁴⁵ The wedding took place later in 1823.⁴⁶ In addition to his other business interests Richard W. Moore was one of the three merchants in Clarksburg in 1824.⁴⁷

When news arrived in Clarksburg in August 1824 that Major General Lafayette had arrived in New York as a guest of the nation, citizens met at the courthouse and named Thomas P. Moore to a committee of five to plan festivities for a Clarksburg celebration. The committee decided that on the appointed day the field officers of the 11th and the 119th regiments would stage a parade followed by a feu de joie and a twenty-four-gun salute; that the bells of the town would ring from five o'clock until six o'clock; and that every citizen would illuminate his house at seven-thirty o'clock.⁴⁸

Rachel Moore's sister Elizabeth had married Forbes Britton, printer and newspaper publisher, who was caught up in the hard times of the second decade of the nineteenth century and lost his home in 1820 because of debts. His brother-in-law Thomas P. Moore was named to collect debts owed Britton for the benefit and maintenance of Elizabeth Britton, wife of Forbes Britton.⁴⁹ Pearson Moore probably worked

with Forbes Britton because by 1825 Pearson owed a Baltimore firm for printing presses. His brother Richard W. conveyed 4000 acres on Middle Island Creek to Thomas A. Jones of Baltimore in exchange for discharge of bills of exchange drawn by Pearson. Pearson signed over all title, interest and claim on the estate of his father to his sisters Sarah E. and Mary Ann.⁵⁰ Pearson Moore died in either February or March 1826.⁵¹

Thomas Preston Moore did not recover financially in the 1820's and by the end of the decade he was seriously ill. In 1829 creditors brought suit in chancery court. Lamar Moore bought personal possessions of Rachel and Thomas Moore and transferred the goods to Elizabeth Britton, trustee of Rachel Moore.⁵² Thomas P. Moore died January 18, 1830, and was buried in the Daniel Davison Cemetery in Clarksburg.⁵³ His obituary reads as follows:

Departed this life the 18th day of January, 1830, at his residence in Clarksburg, Maj. T. P. Moore, in the 41st year of his age. The space he claimed in society claims as a matter of right that he should not be committed to the silent tomb without notice. To portray his character as it was without embellishment or exaggeration would be soothing to his relatives and friends. His residence in Harrison County commenced with his manhood. For several years he was actively engaged in business and with varying success. He was a man of accomplished manners, of genteel address, and unquestionable courage. With these prominent advantages, and in the vigor of life, he was called into the service of his country in our last struggle with Great Britain.

In 1812 he joined the regular army on the frontier of Canada and as a Captain was attached to the 12th Regiment and Brigade. He was cool and deliberate in the midst of danger and ardent and persevering in the executions of the order that devolved on him. He was rigid in discipline, but very popular among his soldiers. Nature certainly formed him for a military man.

After one campaign at the North, he returned home, where he remained but a short time when a commission as Major was offered to him, which he accepted, and went immediately to the South, where he remained until after the conclusion of the war. He could have retained, but he was unwilling to hold his commission under the peace establishment. In 1815 he left the turmoil of camp to enjoy once more the sweets of domestic life. When the Board of Public Works was established, he was elected a member and continued a member for several years.

He remained several years rather inactive, but by no means inattentive to the comforts of his family. Those who knew him best (and not disposed to judge him harshly) cannot doubt, but for a length of time he was flattered with the hopes of an appointment under the general Government, and that disappointment had destroyed the energies of his mind and body. Be it so, or be it not so, he was visited at an early age period with a disease (dropsy) that no prudence could elude, no medical skill could baffle. It struck at the foundation of his constitution. It was slow, but sure in its progress and ultimately he became its victim. He displayed in his last illness, his usual fortitude. It seemed that neither the reflections on his past life, nor the concerns of a future state produced any terrors on his mind.

As a husband, father and relation, he was exemplary. The bereaved objects of his affections will long deplore the privations of his care, counsel, solicitude and anxiety. For their welfare and happiness, his numerous friends and acquaintances will readily cast the mantle of charity over his foibles, as they were all incident to human nature.⁵⁴

Thomas P. Moore was survived by his wife Rachel and two sons and six daughters, the oldest of whom was eighteen years old at the time of her father's death: Richard, Charles, Delia Ann, Harriette, Elizabeth Susan, Caroline and Emily.⁵⁵ July 5, 1830, Rachel Pindall Moore purchased Lot No. 9 on Main Street in Clarksburg and moved with her children into the house known as Wilson's stone house.⁵⁶

Lamar Moore continued to live with his sisters Mary Ann and Sarah in Salem, where February 15, 1831, he was named postmaster of Salem and continued in the position until 1839.⁵⁷ November 26, 1835, Mary Ann replied to a letter written by her nephew Samuel Preston Moore, Surgeon U.S. Army, Fort Leavenworth, MO. This Samuel Preston was the son of Stephen, who went to Charleston, SC, rather than migrate to Harrison county in 1803 with his family, and he now served in the army at the same post where his grandfather had served. He wanted information about his family. Mary Ann's letter reads in part:

... When my parents removed from the State of Delaware to Virginia they had eight children living. Your father had settled in Charleston S. Carolina. The others they brought here. Thomas, Hannah and Richard married and settled in Clarksburg. Hannah married a Mr. Adams from Wilmington, Del. (son of Maj. Adams of the Old Continental Army and Md. line). They have eleven children all at home, single. Brother Thomas left eight children, 6 daughters and 2 sons, the latter being yet small. Two of the girls are married, one to a Mr. Haymond and lives in Clarksburg and the other to a Mr. Gaston of So. Car. and at the last account residing in Lytchfield, Arkansas. Richard is Clerk of the Federal Court for the Western District of Virginia. He has 5 sons living. My dear brother Pearson paid the debt of Nature some years since. Lamar, Sarah and myself live together at the homestead mansion in "Single Blessedness." I hope my dear nephew will not think me too prolix but reflect with commendable pride that the source from which you sprang is respectable from son to sire for five generations. I had the

misfortune to lose my parent when so young that I cannot speak with certainty of the many and various public trusts that I have heard him mention his connections having held at different periods, but be assured they were important. My father was elected Major and appointed a Justice of the Peace within a year after he came to Va., which offices he continued to hold in addition to that of "Master of Chancery" at the time of his decease. It is with a glow of exultation as with truth I say my father was considered one of the most respectable men in Harrison County his information was extensive, and his integrity unimpeached . . .

Affectionately Yours
M. A. Moore 58

Richard West Moore, who in the 1830's was named clerk of the United States Court for the District of Virginia West of the Allegheny Mountains⁵⁹, in middle age began to turn attention to community affairs. He was a clerk for the town of Clarksburg and a member of the board of trustees of Randolph Academy. A Clarksburg newspaper in July 1835 stated that at the Fourth of July celebration at the courthouse Richard W. Moore read the Declaration of Independence with "great beauty" and the same newspaper in 1839 said that Richard W. Moore again read the document before the Harrison Rangers escorted the town notables from the courthouse to join a parade to march to the "Point", where a splendid dinner was served.⁶⁰ With a family of eight children: Thomas L., Theodore E., Alfred A., Eugene, Fred W., Jasper Y., Alexander C., Martha S.⁶¹, Richard W. Moore wanted Randolph Academy to continue when its existence was questionable in the late 1830's. He was one of the trustees who voted to ask the legislature to incorporate Northwestern Academy to be administrated by the Methodist Church and to replace Randolph Academy.⁶² He attended the famed Clarksburg Education Meeting in 1841⁶³ and served on the first board of trustees of Northwestern Academy. Nor did he miss the fun of his period: he was one of the managers at a "Cotillion Party" given at 6:00 on January 1, 1846, at Dent's Hotel in Clarksburg.⁶⁴ He died September 8, 1855, at sixty-four years of age.⁶⁵

Heirs of Samuel Preston Moore did not settle his estate until 1844. Richard West Moore had bought out the share of the South Carolina heirs of Stephen Moore when he purchased 400 acres from them in 1842.⁶⁶ In 1844 Lamar Moore of the Republic of Texas through his attorney brought suit to partition the estate of Samuel Preston Moore. Divisees were Mary Ann, who had married Daniel Haymond in 1838⁶⁷, and who in 1844 held the shares of Pearson and Sarah, deceased; Richard West Moore; Lamar Moore; and Hanna Moore Adams. Each received thousands of acres in land and lots either on Main Street or Turnpike Street in Clarksburg. The 113-acre farm known in the family as "the homeplace" went to Richard W. Moore.⁶⁸

FOOTNOTES

1. Siblings of Samuel Preston Moore were Richard, born Je. 22, 1753; Hannah, Oct 19, 1745; Stephen, Aug. 16, 1756. Charles O. Findlay, *Genealogical Papers*, Harrison County Historical Society, Clarksburg, WV.
2. State of Maryland, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Maryland, *Colonial Wills*, D. D. No. 1, Folio 79, Charles O. Findlay.
3. Mary Ann Moore (Haymond) in a letter to Samuel Preston Moore, son of Stephen Moore, Nov. 26, 1835, Florrie Jackson Needham Papers, copy in Charles O. Findlay.
4. Charles O. Findlay, *Genealogical Papers*.
5. State of Maryland, Land Commissioner's Office, N. H. No. 6, Folio 374, Charles O. Findlay.
6. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 9*, p. 266. From records of him in Harrison County deed books and in court minute books, S. P. Moore must have purchased between 20,000 and 30,000 acres on Middle Island Creek with treasury warrants secured from the land office in Richmond.
7. *Ibid.*, Court, *Minute Book 1803-05*, p. 26. Moore's daughter Mary Ann in a letter she wrote to her Uncle Stephen's son in 1835 said that her father was named justice within a year after the family moved to Harrison County. Mary Ann Moore to Samuel Preston Moore Nov. 26, 1835, Florrie Jackson Needham Papers.
8. Charles O. Findlay.
9. James Morton Callahan, *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*, Vol. II, p. 663.
10. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 6*, p. 362.
11. *Ibid.*, *Deed Book 32*, p. 98.
12. Henry Haymond, *History of Harrison County*, p. 189.
13. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 10*, p. 2.
14. *Ibid.*, 11, p. 103.
15. *Ibid.*, 9, pp. 266, 270, 274, 281, 292, 296, 301.
16. *Ibid.*, Court, *Minute Book 1792-1797*, p. 336.
17. Dorothy Davis, *History of Harrison County*, p. 609.
18. Henry Haymond, p. 270.
19. Harrison County, VA (WV), Court *Minute Book 1809-10*, p. 343.
20. *Ibid.*, *Marriage Record 2*, p. 7.
21. Salem was the birth site of all the older children of Thomas P. and Rachel Pindall Moore. Charles O. Findlay.
22. *Clarksburg Enquirer*, Jan. 23, 1830, Obituary, Major Thomas Preston Moore.
23. Henry Haymond, p. 434.
24. Charles O. Findlay.
25. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Marriage Record 2*, p. 16, Charles O. Findlay.
26. *Ibid.*, Court, *Minute Book 1814-16*, pp. 50, 129, 165, 203, *Deed Book 20*, p. 251.
27. *Ibid.*, Court, *Minute Book 1814-16*, p. 158.
28. *Ibid.*, *Deed Book 10*, p. 243.
29. Charles O. Findlay.
30. Henry Haymond, p. 227.
31. *Ibid.*, p. 228.
32. Harrison County, VA (WV), Court, *Minute Book 1814-16*, pp. 94-5.
33. *Ibid.*, 1818-20, pp. 40, 54, 66.
34. Henry Haymond, p. 189.
35. Mary Ann Moore in a letter 1835, Florrie Jackson Needham Papers.
36. W. Guy Tetrick, *Cemetery Records*, Vol. 2.
37. Dorothy Davis, *John George Jackson*, p. 290.
38. *Ibid.*, p. 300.
39. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 15*, p. 506.
40. *Ibid.*, 14, p. 520.
41. *Ibid.*, 15, p. 115.
42. *Ibid.*, 14, p. 520.
43. *Ibid.*, 32, p. 90.
44. *Ibid.*, 17, p. 31.
45. *Ibid.*, 16, p. 51.
46. *Ibid.*, *Marriage Record 3*, p. 19.
47. Henry Haymond, p. 297.
48. *The Clarksburg Intelligencer*, Aug. 23, 1824.
49. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 15*, 104-6.
50. *Ibid.*, 17, p. 232.
51. *Ibid.*, Court, *Minute Book 1826-9*, p. 95.
52. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 19*, p. 436.
53. W. Guy Tetrick, *Cemetery Records*, Vol. 5.
54. *The Clarksburg Enquirer*, Jan. 23, 1830, Charles O. Findlay.
55. Delia Ann would later marry Luther Haymond; Harriette, Waldo P. Goff; Elizabeth, Lloyd Lowndes; Susan, Roy B. Gaston; Caroline, James M. Jackson; Emily, Waldo P. Johnson.
56. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Deed Book 20*, p. 213.
57. Dorothy Davis, *History of Harrison County*, p. 382.
58. Mary Ann Moore to S. P. Moore Nov. 26, 1835. The original letter is with the Florrie Jackson Needham Papers; a copy is in Charles O. Findlay.

- 59. Haymond, p. 192.
- 60. *Ibid.*, pp. 399-400.
- 61. James Morton Callahan, *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley*, Vol. 11, p. 663.
- 62. Dorothy Davis, *History of Harrison County*, p. 612.
- 63. *Ibid.*, p. 620.
- 64. Henry Haymond, p. 262.
- 65. Harrison County, VA (WV), *Register of Deaths* 1, p. 8.
- 66. *Ibid.*, *Deed Book* 32, p. 96.
- 67. *Ibid.*, *Marriage Record* 3, p. 128.
- 68. *Ibid.*, *Deed Book* 32, p. 98.

Bibliography

Callahan, James Morton. *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1912.

Clarksburg Enquirer, Clarksburg, VA (WV). Library of Congress.

Clarksburg Intelligencer, Clarksburg, VA (WV). Library of Congress.

Davis, Dorothy. *History of Harrison County, West Virginia*. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1970.

John George Jackson. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1976.

Findlay, Charles O. *Genealogical Papers*. Copy in Harrison County Historical Society Museum, Clarksburg, WV.

Harrison County, VA (WV). Court. *Minute Books*. 1784-1829.

_____ . *Deed Books*.

_____ . *Marriage Records*.

_____ . *Register of Deaths*.

Haymond, Henry. *History of Harrison County, West Virginia*. Morgantown, WV: Acme Publishing, 1910.

Lowther, Minnie Kendall. *History of Ritchie County*, 1911.

Florrie Jackson Needham Papers. In the possession of the Blennerhassett Park Commission, Parkersburg, WV.

Tetrick, W. Guy. *Cemetery Records*. Copy in museum of the Harrison County Historical Society, Clarksburg, WV.

Mr. Jones