

The following letter and Moore family tree have been rewritten due to the illegibility of the original document. The family tree may not be right. It was copied and reorganized to the best of my abilities. The original letter and family tree may be found in the Mooreland home file. However, they are not very precise.

Saturday
Jan. 26, 1991

Dear Ms. Lynch

I realize this chart (enclosed) is confusing and for that I apologize. I could not fit it onto forms I had.

The problem is Robert Irwin Moore (son of Nelly Irwin and James Moore) married 3 times, with children from each marriage. Those who lived at Mooreland came from marriage #3-to Mrs. Jane Bell Walker (daughter of James McKissack and Mary Vance Greer). These children are listed at the bottom of the page.

Please note the marriage of two families of McKissack and McKissick-no relation one to the other.

If you have any questions, please call 443-7606-M thru Thurs-8-2 or 443-0432 other times.

Sincerely,
Louise Moore Carr

(yob pmbbw)

MOI
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MOORE IRWIN
1991-01-26

Col. Robert Irwin Mary Alexander

John Moore

Eleanor Irwin (Nelly)

James Moore

D 08-08-1809

B 02-15-

1764

D 07-12-

1830

M

1 Isabella Caldwell Hardin

Robert Irwin Moore

M

B 07-20-1791

1824

D 12-1848

Jason Harlan Moore

Jane Moore

B 05-12-1825

B 08-18-1793

D 1884

D 1876

Sara Ellen Moore

John Moore

B 1827

B 08-29-1795

D 1848

Alexander Moore

B 03-07-1798

William Moore

B 06-02-1802

Sinai Graves Moore

B 08-29-1804

James Archer Moore

B 09-08-1807

2 Martha Clay

Robert Irwin Moore

M

05-03-1832

Martha Clay Moore

B 1833

3 Mrs. Jane Bell Walker

Robert Irwin Moore

M

1835

Ruth Isabella Moore

B 1836

D 12-04-1856 (wedding day)

P.N. Harris

M

Mary Adelaide

B 01-17 1839

D 1863

Robert Irwin Moore Jr.

B 04-14-1841

Col ROBT IRWIN MOORE
(Nephew)
d 8/18/1809
Eleanor Moore

Robert Moore
Robert's name
and name of Walker
and name of James
married James
Bell McWick
No issue

Robert Irwin Moore
d 8/18/1809
My gr. Grandfather
James Moore
d 10-25-1836
near Shelbyville

James Moore
James married second
wife Sarah Alfred
d 2-23-1822

Elizabeth
d 1/28/1837
married
Lewis Cook
d 1939 (age 98)
Alfred

Alfred b 5-18-1811
d 10-25-1836

Children of
Robert Irwin Moore
Mary Adelaide Blood
d 1-17-1839 d 1863
married
P. N. Harris
d 1836 d 12-4-1856

Robert Irwin Moore
d 8/18/1809
James Moore
d 10-25-1836
James Moore
d 2-23-1822
Robert Green
Franklin, Ky
married
Robert Green
Franklin, Ky

(From Ireland)
James Moore
d 11-15-1764
James d 7-7-1830
James Walker
d 9-8-1809

James Moore
d 11-15-1764
James d 7-7-1830
James Walker
d 9-8-1809

Alexander William
d 3/7/1778
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

John Moore
d 8-12-1795
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

James Moore
d 10-25-1836
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

Letitia
d 2-23-1822
married
Robert Green
Franklin, Ky

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d 1/28/1837
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Children of
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James Walker
d 9-8-1809

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d 3/7/1778
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

John Moore
d 8-12-1795
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

James Moore
d 10-25-1836
James Moore
d 2-23-1822

(Note)
In my book only Robt, Allen

Robert Irwin Moore
d 8/18/1809

James Moore
d 10-25-1836

James Moore
d 2-23-1822

Saturday
Jan. 26, 1991

Dear Mr. Spink:

I realize this chart (enclosed) is confusing & for that I apologize. I could not fit it onto format I had.

The problem is Robert Lucine Moore (son of Nelly Lucine and James Moore) married 3 times, with children from each marriage. Those who lived at Mooreland came from marriage #3 - to Mrs. Jane Bell Walker (daughter of James M-KISSACK and Mary Vance Green). Their children are listed at the bottom of the page.

Please note the marriage of two families of M-KISSACK and M-KISSICK - no relation one to the other. If you have any questions, please call 443-7606-Mr. Howard - 8-2 or 443-0432 other times.

Sincerely,
Lucine Moore

^S
DECENDANTS OF JOHN MOORE AND WIFE

(It is claimed she was Miss Isabella Alexander before her marriage.)

John Moore and two sons, William, Alexander were born in Pennsylvania, and probably a daughter, moved from Burke County, Pa., to Anson County, N.C. Then to Mecklenburg, Tryon, now Lincoln County, N.C.

William Moore, born Sept., 5, 1751, oldest son of John Moore, applied for a pension October 30, 1832, being then eighty-one (81) years old. He states in his application he was then a resident of Lincoln County, N.C. He entered army service April 1780, as a private in Capt. John Barbour's Company of Rangers. His company later joined the regular army under Gen. Rutherford and Col. Wm. Graham. Pension was allowed. William Moore died 1837.

In Book 2, page 157, April 25, 1775, John Moore conveyed to William Moore, his own son 296 acres, on both sides of Duhart's Creek in Tryon County, N.C. for one hundred (100) pounds.

William Moore, married first (?) second, Miss Rebecca McCord. Newton McClure's mother, Rody Moore, as she was called, was a daughter of William Moore by first or second wife (?). Newton McClure was born in Giles County, Tennessee in 1818. Aleck Moore, (son of James) was at McClure's house in the year of 1819. Newton was old enough then to sit up inside a shuck collar, so he says. William Moore had other children. His son William Jr., came to Nashville Tennessee and was a successful merchant in Nashville for years.

William Moore, the second, married Tabitha Saunders; issue, two sons, Ben and John. Ben married _____ Y, John married Miss Holt, daughter of William, (son of Tom Holt). William Holt's wife was a daughter of General Joel Battle. John Moore's wife had no children. Newton McClure had only one daughter, she married Garland Tensley and is now living in Baltimore, Md.

Alexander Moore, second son of John Moore, born 1753, in Pennsylvania. Moved to North Carolina with his parents in 1757. He died in North Carolina April 15, 1839. He married Miss Ann Robinson. His children were Robert, Exekial,

Lemuel, Mary and Miriam.

From Registrar of Deeds office in Lincoln County, N .C., John Moore conveyed to Alexander Moore, his son, a tract of 240 acres in the County of Tryon, afterwards Lincoln, County.

Rev. War Records. In his application, Oct. 30, 1832 at Washington City, D.C. he proves he belonged to Capt. John Barbour's Company of Rangers. His Company later joined regular army under General Rutherford and Col. Graham. His Company was in battle at Ramseur's Mill. His pension was allowed.

In Battle of Ramseur's Mill; this mill was located near Lincolnton , now in Lincoln County, N.C. C.L. Hunter, (Member of N. C. Historical Society) mentions Robert Irwin as Colonel of a Regiment. Wm Hagen, Lt. Col. James Harris, Major. See page 112, Hunter's ~~See~~ "Sketches of North Carolina". William's and Alexander's companies were in that battle. Eleven records of the Revolutionary War prove that John Moore, senior and his four sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary Army. Ramseur's Mill was located only a few miles from the homes of the McKissick families in North Carolina.

John Moore Jr., third son of John Moore Sr., was born in Lincoln County, N.C. in 1759, when a part of Anson County. He died in 1836, aged about 77 years. Gen. John Moore performed a soldier's duty on several occasions. He also acted for a considerable length of time as commissary for the Army. He was a member of the House of Commons as early as 1788, and served for many years subsequently with great fidelity and to the general acceptance of his constituents.

Gen. John Moore is buried in Goshan graveyard, Gaston Cay, N.C. His son Alfred Moore, was attorney general of N.C. who convicted Gen. Bayan of treason.

Gen. John Moore married first, Miss Adair, sister of John Adair, who moved to Kentucky and was Governor of Kentucky for a term of years, John Moore had a large family of children, by first wife. He married second, a widow, Mary Scot, widow of James Scott, daughter of Robert Alexander and granddaughter of Capt. Jack, who was a high-class Revolutionary soldier. By her he had two children, Lee Alexander and Elizabeth Moore.

James Moore, fourth and youngest son of John Moore, born in N.C. in 1764, died at Brentwood, Williamson County, Tenn., 1838, July 12th. Buried near Johnson's Methodist Church, two miles west of Brentwood. May 18, 1790, he married Eleanor (Nellie) Irwin daughter of Gen. Robert Irwin, near Charlotte, N.C. The following children were born to them, all in North Carolina.

1. Robert Irwin Moore, born July 20, 1791
2. Jane Moore, August 18, 1793.
3. John Moore, August 29, 1795.
4. Alexander Moore, March 2, 1798.
5. William Moore, June 2, 1802.
6. Sinai Graves Moore, August 29, 1804.
7. James a Moore, June 8, 1807.

Eleanor Irwin Moore, born in N.C. October 15, 1771, died of typhoid fever August 2, 1809, buried at old Liberty Meetinghouse, six miles southeast of Brentwood, Tennessee.

James Moore married his second wife, Sarah Alfred, August 20, 1810. Three children by her; Alfred born May 18, 1811, Alfred Moore died Oct. 25, 1836. Elizabeth born 1814. She married Lewis Cook, died at childbirth January 28, 1837, son, Alfred Moore Cook. Letitia, born Feb. 23, 1822, married Robert Green of Franklin, Kentucky.

Sarah Alfred Moore, died May 24, 1829, buried in the May graveyard, two miles Northeast. Above records copied from the family register of Robert I. Moore's bible.

Alfred Moore married Miss Cox, near Franklin Kentucky, one daughter married. Letitia Moore married Robert Green, lived and died in Franklin Kentucky. Had a number of children, Sinai G. Moore and Robert Green were partners as merchants at Franklin Kentucky.

James Moore, wife, six sons and one daughter, moved with his family from N.C. to Tennessee. Household goods, negroes and live stock through the country to a grant of 640 acres of land, granted in 1790 to Gen. Robert Irwin

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for his services as a Revolutionary soldier, given by him to his daughter, Eleanor. The family located here about the last days of Sept. or early part of Oct., 1807. Family lived on this grant of 640 acres through the winters of 1807 and 1808. There was a dispute as to title of this 640 acres, caused by the laziness, inefficiency and indifference of land surveyors. Having a gun fight (so Aleck Moore states) with Chas. Sneed's family, who attempted to build a house on this 640 acres the Moores ran Sneed's family away. Chas. Sneed, after the battle, settled on what is now called Upper Hill Creek in Williamson County, Sept. 4, 1808. James Moore bought of Robt. Smith and others 282 acres, adjoining and lying south and south-east of the 640 acre tract, consideration \$2000.00 Cash. On this Robt. Smith tract of 282 acres, upon a hill southeast, between what is at this date, (1923) the railroad and Wilson turnpike, a two story four room stone dwelling house. Rooms about 16 feet square. By whom this stone house was built is not known. John Moore, second son of James Moore, did not know who built it. But the older members of James Moore's family used it as a fort during an Indian raid late in 1808 and 1809. Small children going to fort then located 2 miles east, where S.B. (Brown) Frost's dwelling house is now, this Smith land was located on what was known at that date (1808) as the Flatrock Branch of Little Harpeth, a broad smooth, flat rock, free from dirt, jutting out on what is now the west side of the Franklin turnpike. Neighbors for miles around used it to tread out their wheat and oats before the days of wheat barns, and later day wheat-threshers. They built a pen of rails, piled wheat sheaves (bundles) loose inside of the pen, turned horses inside, drove round and round to tramp out the grain, fanned wheat from chaff with a bed quilt. You will understand why early settlers had flour biscuits only on Sunday, or when the Circuit Rider called.

On this 282 acres, James Moore built an extra good two story four room 20 X 40 ft. log house. Logs were smoothly hewn, corners carried up plumb and square. Stone chimneys nearly thirty feet high. Cut stone fire place, chinked and pointed with lime and mortar; roof of hand hewn cedar shingles, fastened on with nails made by a nearby blacksmith. Floors, ceiling, division of rooms of tongue and grooved lumber, stairs of dressed lumber. All lumber whipped-

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sawed out; had four windows in front facing south, four lights or panes of glass s size of each glass 7 x 9 inches, two sash to each window. These window sash were fitted to slide up and down as windows of the present day, first of the kind in that section of the State. When these wonderful windows, and theyway they could be worked, was narrated throughout the land, many people far and near came to see that mirac le work. The earthquake of 1811 that formed Reelfoot Lake in the northwest corner of Tennessee, shook these stone chimneys so badly that they had to be partly taken down and rebuilt. This log house was moved over on the original 640 acres and burned accidentally. Title to the 640 acres was cleared and vested in James Moore by decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Alank, son of James Moore, wrote James Moore's Will and executed the items faithfully, honestly and satisfactorily to the heirs of James Moore. By his Will, dated April 1r, 1835, A. Reed and Thomas A. Reed as witnesses:

"I will to my son Robert I Moore, 50 acres out of the tract I live on, being lot A, having conveyed same to him as per his receipt. Surveyed by G. L. Nolen, March 13, 1826; to my son John, 100 acres purchased for him in Rutherford County, Tenn. ; to my daughter June, the negro girl Sukey, now in her possession, also all of the movable property already delivered to her; to my son Alexander, the tract of land lying in Rutherford County, Tenn. which I conveyed to him as per his receipt, as well as the other property heretofore conveyed to him. To my son William, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres lot no. 3, also one roane horse, saddle and bridle; to my son Sinai G. Moore 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being Lot No. 4, and a horse, saddle and bridle; to my son James A. Moore, 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, horse, saddle and bridle; to my son Alfred Moore, 47 acres, being Lot I live on, horse, saddle and bridle. I will that my wife Sarah live on the land willed to my son Alfred and occupy the same house I now live in, during her natural life, or widowhood, and to be entitled to rent of said tract of land so long as she lives or remains a widow. If she marries, it is my will she move off of my premises and be deprived of rent of said land for a support. It is my will she have one bed and bedding, two trunks, the cupboard she has of her mothers, the walnyt fold leaf table I now use; the painted poplar bedstead th she uses, five dollars worth of c ooking and kitchen utensils, also one cow of her own choosing and four chairs. To my daughter Elizabeth, one

horse worth sixty to seventy dollars, saddle and bridle; one cherry bureau which I now own, ten dollars worth of kitchen and cupboard utensils, one cotton wheel and cards, a pocket Bible; one bed and bed clothes, and two head of cattle; to my daughter, Letitia, to have property of same description and same value as near as may be as her sister Elizabeth, except the bureau, in its place I will her the desk that I now have in use. In addition to what her sister Elizabeth is to have, I will her the flax wheel I now have in use. I further will that in case of the death of mu wife before her two daughters can legally claim their legacies, the property left to her individually be devided equally between them. I further will that all the before named legacies are paid, any surplus of property or money that may remain, to be equally devided among my three daughters.

I hereby appoint my sons, Robert I Moore and Alexander Moore and my friend and neighbor, Turner Williams, to carry into effect, this, my last Will and Testament, as my executors, and I hereby revoke all former wills.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of April, 1835".

Alex Moore alone executed and served to carry out his father's will.

James Moore and family on their journey from North Carolina to Tennessee, through the country, experienced many several trials and privations. It is a wonder that all of the entire family arrived at their new home sound and well. James A. Moore, being only a few weeks old, was brought through in his mother's lap. She rode the entire journey horseback. Sinae G. Moore, three years old, next youngest child, riding straddle behind his mother, Robert Moore drove one team of mares to a wagon. John was the hunter, killed a supply of fresh meat every day. The family brought most of their provisions with them. Grist mills were far apart. Alexk Moore drove the ox-team. Getting a supply of salt was the most serious trial. Bought it along the road if possible.

Children of James and Eleanor (Nelly) Moore, were;

Robert Irwin Moore, worked on his father's farm in Williamson County up to the year 1812. In that year, Capt. Matthew Johnson, Tom McCrory, 1st Lt. and Robert I Moore, 2nd Corporal, raised a company of 37 men, marched to what is now Huntsville. Ala., fought the battle of Horseshoe Bend, defeated the Indians .

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Robert I. Moore, 1st, wrote out full muster roll of his company. Robert I. Moore 2nd, found that company roll and deposited it with Mr. Carrol, Superintendent of Historical Department at Watkins Library, about the year 1906.

Robert Moore enlisted for two years, about 1812 and 1814 for a merchant in Columbia, Tennessee. Salary, \$15.00 per month, board and lodging free. At the end of two years the merchant advised him to go to Cincinnati, Ohio. Robert I. Moore rode to Cincinnati horseback with one hundred dollars in silver money as his total capital.

He was there about five years. His employer promised him all the goods needed if he would return to Nashville, open a ~~set~~ store there and manage it. He did so and made a success of it.

The above statement was given to me by Aleck Moore, a brother.

On his frequent trips through Kentucky, he met Isabella Harlan and married her near Danville, Ky. in 1824. Moved to Nashville, rented a two story house located on west side of Public Square about half way between Deaderick and Cedar Streets. Both children by his Harlan wife were born in that house. He bought eighty feet front on (then) Vine Street and built the second brick house on Vine Street. Robert I. Moore married his second wife, Martha Clay in 1830. Issue, one daughter, named Martha C. Moore. Married his third wife, widow Jane Bell Walker, 1835, she is the daughter of James McKissick and Mary Vance Greer. By her he had six children, two daughters and four sons.

Robert I. Moore, (Senior) died in Nashville, Tenn., December 1848. Buried at Old City Cemetery in Nashville. Robert Irwin Moore, being Robert Irwin's first grandchild, he gave him by will, five hundred acres of land in Henderson County, West Tennessee. Robert I. Moore's third wife died at Brentwood May 30, 1874.

Children of Robert Irwin Moore by his first wife, (Isabella Harlan) are James Harlan Moore, born in 1825, married Adeline Farrelly, daughter of Col. Pat Farrelly, who lived on the Arkansas River, ninety miles above its mouth. He was a lawyer and a planter.

J.M. Moore's children: Sallie, married Ed Willeford and had three children, a boy, Ed Junior, who has three children, one boy two girls. Addie married _____ no children; second daughter married Mr. Lee of the same county and had one daughter. Second daughter, Mary (Mollie) married Abram F. Brooks of near Shepherdstown, Ky. They had one son Abraham who remained unmarried. Her daughter Mary married Ellsworth McCormack. Mrs. McCormack has one boy, unmarried, and two girls-- second daughter Edna married ----- and is living in St. Joseph Missouri and has four children. Fanny Moore, her third daughter, married Dr. Pat Pendleton, who lived on the Arkansas River. No issue. Fanny is a member of the Faculty of Nazareth Catholic School.

Mollie Brook's third daughter, Ruth, died in Rome, Italy. Austine, her fourth daughter, married _____ and lives in Washington, D.C. J.M. Moore's fourth daughter, Ruth, married Joe Johnson; issue, one girl, Ruth Died in _____.

Charles Moore, son of J.M. Moore, married a widow; no issue. He lives in Pine Bluff Ark.

Robert I Moore's daughter, Sara Ellen, married Phillip P. Gilchrist of Courtland, Ala. in 1847. Issue, girl, Mother and child both died in 1848.

Robert I, Moore's second wife had one child Marthat Clay Moore. She married John Pat Farrelly of Arkansas. He was a lawyer and politician who lived and died in Memphis, Tenn. She had only one child, a boy, John P. Farrally Jr. Martha C. Farrelly, being a proselyte from the First Presbyterian Church to the Catholic faith, educated John P Farrelly Jr. as a Catholic Priest. He died in Knoxville, Tenn in 1892 with rank of Bishop. His mother died in Rome, Italy.

Robert I. Moore's third wife, (daughter of Gen. James McKissick, Bedford County Tenn.) was the widow of Dr. James Walker, Bedford County. She had one daughter by Dr. Walker. This daughter Eliza Bell, married

Jacob Greer, who lived near Petersburg, Lincoln County, Tenn. He was a son of Joe Greer; she had three children by him, son James Walker Greer, married; has two daughters living; Cartie B. Greer living in Fayetteville, Tenn., unmarried; Kate died young.

Children of Robert I. Moore by third wife, Ruth, born in 1836, died 1856. Mary Adelaide, born 1839, married 1839, married Pryor N. Harris, 1860, died 1863, leaving a son Felix Z. Harris, who died in Galveston, Tex. Son Robert I. Moore, second, born 14, 1841, married Lena B. McKissick, daughter of Orville, W. McKissick, Springfield, Tenn. She died January 3, 1895; no issue.

Hugh C. Moore, born April 1846, married Kate Jones Greer, daughter of daughter of Jeff Greer and wife (Eliza Jones) at Memphis, Tenn. Children: Allen J., Hugh C. Jr., and Robert I, the fourth. None married.

James McKissick Moore, youngest son of Robert I. Moore, born 28th of May 1848, married Sallie Cheairs. She was a daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Cheairs of Springhill, Maury County, Tenn. Maj. Cheairs was Major of the Third Tennessee Regiment Infantry, Confederate Army. He was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn. Feb. 16, 1862.

James M. Moore's children: Robert I. Moore 3rd, married Louise Matthews, living in Memphis, Tenn., member of Memphis Bar. One daughter.

Frank C. Moore married Martha White of Giles County, Tenn. Two Children, Frank C. Jr., daughter, Mary Lucille.

Susie Belle, unmarried.

Jane Ruth, married Osa Anderson, living in Cleveland, Tenn., two daughters.

Elizabeth (Bessie) unmarried.

Sara, unmarried.

Jane Moore, only daughter of James Moore by his Irwin wife, married Thomas Dickson. He was a wheel-wright or waggon maker. There were three children by Dickson; Addison died a bachelor, Frank Moore married Miss Boyd, no children. Addison and Frank were rebel soldiers. Frank was

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wounded above the knee and crippled for life. Jane Moore's daughter married Mr. Cooper and had several children. Thomas Dickson and wife (Jane) with her family moved to Obion County, West Tennessee.

John Moore, second son of James Moore, worked on his father's farm until of legal age.

In 1814 John Moore enlisted in Capt. Donelson's Company of Volunteers, was drilled and trained at a camp located three miles south of Nashville, Tenn near what is now (1923) known as Franklin turnpike. The Camp was on Brwon's Creek. His Company embarked on flat boats at Nashville, floated down the Cumberland River to Ohio, down the Ohio to the Mississippi, down that river to New Orleans. They landed at New Orleans in December 1814, fought the Battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. They defeated the English army commanded by English General G. Packenham who was a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, conquerer of Napoleon The Great at Waterloo.

John Moore's company, after the New Orleans battle was disbanded there. The Tennessee troops came back to Tennessee in squad- squads of a dozen or more in each squad. The only way to get home was by walking 600 miles, living on what wild game they could kill on their way. He said that the whole group was in rags and barefooted when his squar arrived in Nashville. He also said that many persons in Tennessee had not heard of the Battle of New Orleans, nor of the great victory over England. Many old Revolutionary soldiers were then living and charged all of them with being deserters, wanted all arrested and sent back to New Orleans, but after the arrival of field officers, everyone started to celebrate the victory. He walked up the river bank from New Orleans to Natches, Mississippi. From Natches , he followed what at that time was called and known as the Natches trace or trail

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road to Muscles Shoals on the Tennessee River, crossing the river at that place, thence on to the French Salt Lick, located now in the middle of Nashville, Tennessee,

John Moore was more inclined to farm than all of his brothers. After his service as a soldier, he worked on his father's farm for several years.

Tobacco was the money crop of Tennessee farmers in the twenties. After the tobacco was cured, he cut down a tree, sawed it into proper lengths, split it into staves, shaped the staves so as to make a good strong hogshead, bored a hole in the head about two inches in diameter, for a round iron bar to pass through each head of the hogshead sticking out ten inches at each end. Cooper the Hogshead with hickory poles cut from the hillside, insert iron bar; press the tobacco around the bar of iron; when hogshead was full, head it up, fit a fram on two ends of iron bar, hitch a yoke of oxen to the tongue and roll it through the woods to Nashville for sale. The camping ground of tobacco men was a cedar grove corner of Broad and Spruce Streets. He often asked Judge John Overton for permission to roll hogsheads through his woods.

John Moore married Mary Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived and died on his farm located on Stewart's Creek, on the county line of Davidson and Wilson Counties. He located 10,000 acres of land in Middle Tennessee and owned many negroes. John Moore had children as follows:

Mary, married William H. Smith.

Martha, married C.W. Simpson.

Betty, married John Hardin

Thomas J. married Lucy Lightfoot of Courtland, Ala., moved to Dennison Texas and died there. Had several children. John Moore and wife, (Aunt Polly) both died at Brentwood, Tenn. Both of them were buried at Franklin Tennessee,

Appendix: Alex Moore was interested in politics, an ardent Andrew Jackson follower; and believed firmly in his policies. At the National Convention meeting in 1856 to nominate a Democratic candidate for President, Alex Moore was a delegate from Tennessee. He volte 52 times for Jeff. Davis, so did Ben Butler of Massachusetts. Alex Moore kept tab on old Ben Butler. James Buchanan won the nomination and was elected. Alex Moore was a strong States~~R~~Rights man.

Alexander Moore, 3rd son of James Moore, worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. In the year 1819, in his 21st year, he rode horseback from Brentwood, Williamson County, Tennessee to Mecklenburg N.C. to visit his home of his birth, located south of Charlotte, N.C. On his return to Brentwood, his only comment was "the land is so poor rats stand on their hind legs and gnaw corn off the stalks".

Alex Moore taught school several years in a log house located southeast of Franklin, Tenn. He married Nancy Merrett, a daughter of Henry Merrett who was a tanner. Children of Alex Moore; son, James Park Moore, born 1824, first grandchild of James Moore, born in the log house at Brentwood. He died at Franklin, Tenn. aged more than ninety years. James Park Moore married Martha Crockett, daughter of James Crockett. Issue: William Alexander Moore who married Martha Bradley of Franklin, Tenn, a daughter of Robert Bradley and wife Margaret Ann Perkins. Issue: one daughter, Katherine, who married Parkes Armistead of Franklin, Tenn. She has two daughters. Susan, only daughter of Alex Moore, married D.P. Hadley. They had no children. William, fourth son, died in Obion County, Tenn. He was married to a Miss Duncan and there were no children. Sinai, & fifth son, rode horseback at three years old behind his mother from North Carolina to Tennessee. Sinai Moore was a merchant for many years in Franklin, Simpson County, Ky. With Robert Green, who married his half-

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was a full sister to Robert I Moore's third wife. Joe Dickson Sr. located and lived on a farm in the southeast corner of Williamson County, the line of Marshall and Williamson Counties passing through his dwelling. Aleck Moore states Joe Dickson Sr. was an ardent politician. He ran against Thos. H. Benton for U.N.S. Congress. Benton, an Andrew Jackson man, won out. After his defeat, for Congress by Benton, he put rollers under his dwelling house and rolled the house across the county line of Williamson into Marshall County, and swore he wouldn't live in a county that harbored as mean a "hill-billie" as Benton. Benton was born and reared near the village of Kinderhook, Williamson County, on the ridge road running south from Hillsboro to Gordon's Ferry on Duck River. Part of Natchez trace road, politically speaking, Benton was called all over Tennessee "Hill-Billie Benton" He finally left the state. Joe Dickson sold out and moved to Missouri. One of his daughters married Mr. Wade of Rutherford County and-died-young-

John Moore's first daughter, Margaret, married first, Thomas Campbell, in North Carolina. Issue: daughter, Annie Campbell, second married William Rankin, of North Carolina. Both lived and died in North Carolina. David Rankin, brother of William, married Annie Campbell and moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee. She had thirteen children by David Rankin. The following list submitted by his son David Jr.:

- Thomas, born 1822, married Miss Ransom, Murfreesboro.
- Porter, born 1824, married Emina McClure, Bedford County
- Ellen, born 1826, married James Reed, Murfreesboro
- William, born 1830, married _____ Powell, Rutherford, County.
- Polly, born 1832, married Joseph Montgomery
- Jane, born 1834, married _____ Boone, Rutherford County.
- Joseph, born 1838, married Miss Lire, Rutherford, County.
- Robert, born 1840, married at Bell Buckle, Bedford County.
- Samuel, born 1842, married Miss Whitworth.

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David R. Jr., born 1846, married Miss Wilson, Rutherford County.

Nancy, born 1850, married _____ Powell, Rutherford County.

Alexander, born 1852, married Miss Hutton, Bedford County.

Franklin, born 1855, married Miss McKnight, Rutherford County.

David Rankin Sr., died in 1880, his wife (Annie) in 1877 aged 93.

Rosa Moore married William Henry, a lawyer, and moved to South Carolina.

Jane Moore married McCord just after the Revolution and moved to Lexington, Ky. Nothing further is known of this family.

Gen. James McKissick and brothers came from North Carolina to Bedford County Tennessee about the year 1805. James McKissick was County Court Clerk of Bedford County for twenty-five years. He married Mary Vance Greer, a grand-daughter of "wee white headed" Andrew Greer and his second wife Mary Vance. He had six children by his second wife.

Alex Greer, born 1752, first child of Andrew Greer by his first wife, Miss Kincade, married Jennie Brigham, came to Tennessee and settled on the waters of Sugar Creek in Bedford County, Tennessee.

Alex Greer had six children by his Brigham wife. First child died young. Second child, Mary V. married James McKissick. Third child married Nathan Evans. Fourth married Dr. Grant Whitney. Fifth child married a Porter. All lived in Bedford County. Sixth child died young.

James McKissick, his wife, one son (Alex) and four daughters moved from Bedford County, Tennessee. in the year 1840 with their household goods, live stock and negroes, to near Fayetteville, Ark. in the north-west corner of Arkansas. James McKissick died in Arkansas on January 1854, aged sixty-five years. His wife died December 1854. Children of James McKissick; Jane Belle married first Dr. James Walker, second, Robert I. Moore. She died in Tennessee. Margaret married Dr. Charles Deam. Alex married Serene _____. Alex' oldest son, Jimmie was killed in the battle of Pear Ridge, Missouri, under General Price (Rebel), who defeated Yankee Dutchman Gen. ^SNeigel in 1862. Madeline married Dr. Sam Bell. He was

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killed at Pea Ridge, Missouri, in a battle near Springfield. He was a surgeon under General Price (Rebel). Dr. Dean's oldest son, Jim Dean, graduated Feb. 1860 with high honors from Philadelphia Medical College. Jim Dean was killed at Battle of Pea Ridge, 1862, Civil War.

Sarah McKissick married in Tennessee, Joseph Dickson, he and his wife died in Arkansas. They had several children. Mary McKissick married Judge W. S. Oldham, lawyer, and lived in Austin, Texas. He was a Confederate States Senator from Texas in 1861 to 1865, to Confederate Congress at Richmond, Va. He was a very able man who ranked high with the Texas Bar. There were three children; W. S. Oldham Jr., Letitia who married _____, and Ada who married Mr. Spratt of Coffeerville, Texas. She had several children and died there.

Letitia McKissick who never married, died in Arkansas.

Joseph Greer, second child of Andrew Greer, was born in 1734. He was a merchant in Philadelphia, Pa., a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1782 and 1783 and was in the Battle of King's Mountain. He carried dispatches to Continental Congress at Philadelphia, Pa., announcing the victory of Continental troops. Congress gave him a grant of 3000 acres of land for his perilous ride. He located that land in Lincoln County, Tenn. There he built a good log house in 1804 on the waters of upper Cane Creek. There he lived and died.

Joseph Greer's first wife was Miss Carter; no issue. His second wife, Mary Ann Harmon, had eleven children.

Joseph H. born 1811, married an Edmiston.

Margaret born 1813, married S. W. Carmack.

Elixa born 1815, married Robert Melwen.

Alex born 1817, married Eliza Todd.

Catherine married Jacob Willespie.

Jane married Dave B. Smith

Twins, Thomas and John Jacob, 1824. Thomas married Elizabeth

McMillan and John Jacob married Eliza Bell Walker.

Jefferson born 182__, married Eliza Jones (parents of Kate Greer,
wife of Hugh C. Moore.)

Julia, born 1828, married Dr. R. F. Evans

George, born 1830, died unmarried.

General Robert Irwin of Charlotte, N.C, was a distinguished
soldier of the Revolutionary War, 1776 to 1783. Wheeler's History of
North Carolina. C. L. Hunter's Sketches of Western N.C. both mention
his career as a high-class citizen of executive ability, a good soldier.
He was a delegate to Halifax N.C. Convention to form the first State Con-
stitution. See C.L. Hunter's Sketches, page 50. His last civil service
was as a Senator from Mecklenburg County for the years 1797, 98, 99 and
1800.

He died 23rd December, 1800 aged 62 years. At the Convention in
Charlotte, N.C., 20th of May, 1775, he signed the Mecklenburg Declaration
of Independence, pledging life and property to its enforcement. See C. L.
Hunter's Sketches of Western North Carolina, page 51.

Robert Irwin, by his will, gave to his children 9500 acres of
land located in Tennessee.

The children of Robert Irwin are:

Eleanor (Nelly) married James Moore, 500 acres. Her son Robert
500 acres.

William Irwin, reed land on Duck River, Tennessee

Margaret, his youngest daughter, 500 acres.

Dorkey, married Andrew Harmon.

Mary Dinkins, 500 acres, her son 500 acres.

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Robert, reed land on Duck River, Tenn . 300 - 200 acres

Margaret, 500 acres, his youngest daughter.

James.

Sarah, 500 acres.

Amy Le Nira, 500 acres.

Granddaughter, Amy Irwin Herron, 500 acres.

Son William Irwin, son-in-law James Moore, son-in-law Andrew

Herron, son-in-law John Fin chu , executors of will. Thomas

Greer, Capt. Hugh Parks, Guardians of my children.

26th day of May 1800.

Historical Society of North Carolina, organized to collect and pre-
serve Revolution Acts and Deeds of North Carolina in and during The
Revolutionary War 1776 to 1783. This Society had a monument erected
at Charlotte, N.C. Carved on it is a full list of names of signers
of the Mecklenburg Independence of May 20, 1775. General Robert Irwin's
name is carved on this monument as one of the signers.

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