

Chapter 1

The Moore Family¹

The first Moore we are sure about was **John Moore** G9. (See Charts 3) His father almost certainly was **William Moore** G10, who received a patent for 300 acres on a branch of the Nansemond River in Virginia on the 6 of December 1652. The records of the Isle of Wight show that in 1667, William Smelley patented land on the western branch of the Nansemond River adjoining *John Moore*. In 1668, Thomas Cullen also is listed as patented 400 acres adjoining *John Moore* in the Upper Parish of Nansemond Co. The property being referred to must certainly be the same as that patented by William Moore in 1652. The fact that **John Moore** owned property on the Nansemond River makes the likelihood very high that William was John's father.

I believe it is also significant that a **William Moore** (More) was a member of the Virginia Company of London.² He is one of the signers of the May 23, 1609 Second Charter. Many of those members sailed to Virginia to become planters; some, however, were only investors. There is no evidence that William Moore of London ever came to America.

Nothing is really known about either William Moore of London or the one who patented land in 1652 beyond what is described above. It is plausible that the William Moore who was a member of the Virginia Company of London was father to William Moore (G10) who patented land in 1652. Members bought shares hoping to earn profits but also possibly land. Profits never materialized but each share holder was offered land. According to Professor W. Stitt Robinson, Jr. about one-third of the investors sailed to Virginia to become planters, another third sent a representative, often their heir, to occupy the land, and the rest either sold the land or failed to exercise their rights.³ While William Moore the investor probably never came to Virginia, he could have sent his son and namesake, who in turn fathered John Moore before 1680. On Chart 3, both William Moores are connected with dotted lines to indicate the lack of certainty of their relationship.

Moore is a common name but William Moore, who in the Virginia Company records was also listed as 'More,' almost surely came from England. According to David Moore Hall:

The surname of Moore appears throughout the whole length of Anglo-Norman annals. In its original form of 'de la Marc' it doubtless appertained to those knights who, with leBund, commanded the fighting ships of William the Conqueror. In the course of time

¹ See *Sally's Family Place* (<http://www2.txcyber.com/~smkoestl/>) for more material on the Moore family. Also on my web page at <http://www.stanford.edu/~moore/CGMoore14.jpeg> is a complete family tree with pictures.

² The Second Charter, May 23, 1609; taken from Jamestown 350th Anniversary, Historical Booklet 4: *The Three Charters of the Viriniga Company of London*, Williamsburg, VA 1957, p 35.

³ W. Stitt Robinson, Jr. *Mother Earth —Land Grants in Virginia*, Jamestown Historical Booklet, No.12, p. 22.

it became anglicized, assuming such forms as 'de la More,' 'Delamore,' 'More,' 'A Moor,' etc. and the almost generally accepted 'Moore' of the present day.⁴

John Moore (1680-bef 1732) G9

As mentioned above, John Moore probably was the son of the **William Moore** (G10) that patented land on a branch of the Nansemond River on 6 Dec 1652. One of the patents of Richard and John Snders and Henry Plumpton of 20 Oct 1689 refers to the neighbor Thomas Mason and the other to the location by "William Moore's ancient patent of 300 acres." The reference to 'ancient patent,' most likely refers to those who invested in the original company and thereby were allocated land. 'Ancient planters' were those who came over before 1616, but no William Moore is listed among that group.

In November 1700, John Moore G9, himself however, apparently patented 481 acres. John Moore had at least two sons, John and **William**, suggesting that William was a family name, probably John's father.

William Moore (ca 1705-1771) G8

William Moore probably married **Sarah Lawrence** (d. ca 1715) and had at least three sons, James, Lawrence, and **William Edward**. William Moore lived in Nansemond county, VA. He was a member of the Vestry of the Upper Parish. He was a Captain in the militia according to the Parish Records.

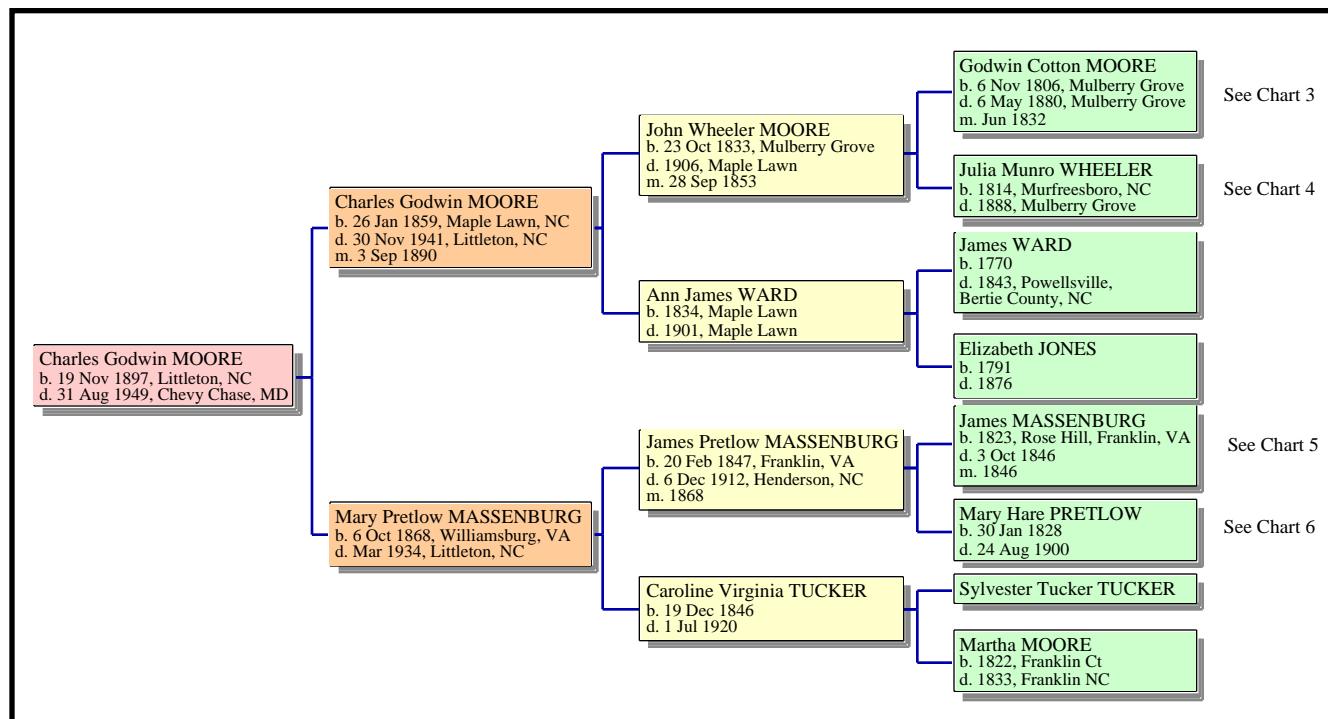
William Edward Moore (1736-ca 1780) G7

William Edward Moore, son of William Moore of Nansemond county, was born 6 May, 1736 died around 1780. He was an officer of Virginia troops during the Revolution (Ashe). William married **Pensie Wright** (1755-bef 1790) G7 in about 1770 and had two children, William Edward Moore (1775?-1816) and **James Wright Moore** (1773 – 1815) G6. When their mother, Pensie, who had remarried, died around 1790, they went to live with their uncle James Moore who was living near Mulberry Grove in Hertford county.

⁴ *Six Centuries of Moor de Fawley, Berkshire, England, and their decendants amid the titled and untitled aristocracy of Great Britian and America*, Richmond, VA: printed for the committee by O.E. Flanhart, printing co., 1904.

Chart 2

The Moore and Massenburg Families



James Wright Moore (1773 - ca 1815), G6

On July 2, 1782, James Wright Moore, born March 7, 1773, married **Esther Cotten (1782-1854), G6**, daughter of Godwin Cotten. A fashionable Hertford County wedding of 1803 which included as guests James Wright Moore and Esther Cotten before they were married depicts the manners of the day:

Isaac Moore of St. Johns, the son of James Moore, and grandson of Captain Arthur Cotten, was to wed Miss Polly Jones, the oldest child of James Jones, magnate of the Pitch Landing neighborhood. It was a grand affair in the estimation of the participants. Edenton and Norfolk assisted Murfreesboro in furnishing the viands and finery seen on the occasion. At nightfall of a beautiful October day, cavalcades of visiting friends poured in from every side. Most of the company came in their double gigs; General Wynns with his coach and four. The house swarmed with visitors from Hertford and Bertie. The negroes from Mr. Jones' different farms were well-nigh all on hand, showing the utmost alacrity in disposing of vehicles and horses. The great fire-places in the house blazed with warmth and welcome to the incoming guests. The gracious mistress of the mansion took charge of the ladies in one wing of the building, while her courtly husband presided in another. Huge tubs of apple toddy were there, and so enticing was the beverage, that even Parson Wright did not disdain to test its qualities.

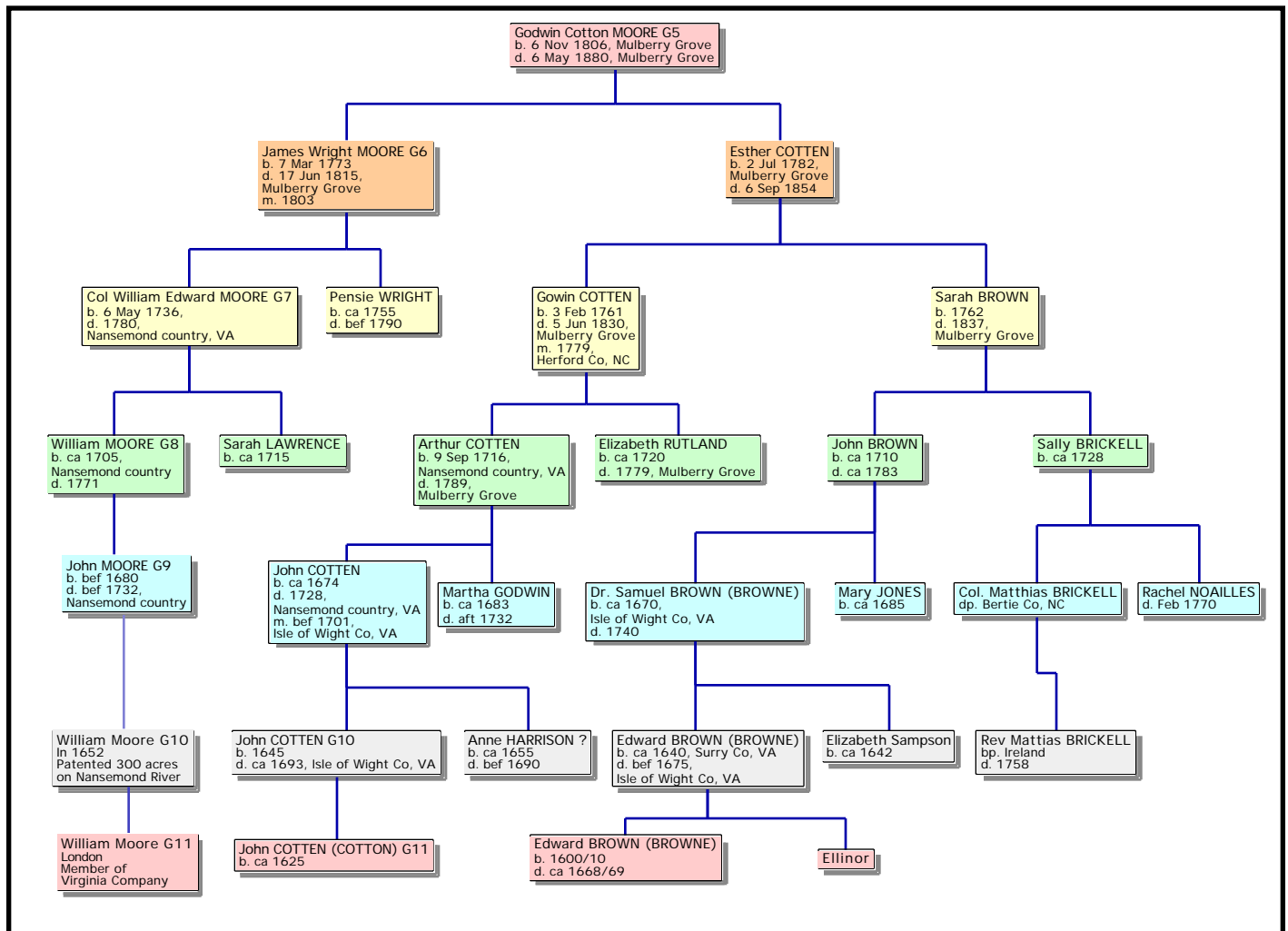
At an early hour in the evening, the bridal party repaired to the drawing-room and the holy bands were knit. The wedded couple were remarkable for their good looks. They were attended by Jesse Cotten Moore, the brother to the groom, who waited with the stately and handsome Miss Betsy Jones. Young James Wright Moore, cousin of the groom, then in the very flower of his manly comeliness, was partner with his affianced bride, the gay and beautiful Miss Esther Cotten of Mulberry Grove. Dr. James Watson of Bertie attended with the pretty Mary Sharp; Starkey Sharp, a kinsman of both parties, with the lovely and gentle Miss Annie Outlaw. Young William Jones stood up with the

gay sparkling Miss Sallie Askew, William Walton and future wife, Miss Celia Outlaw, completed the retinue.

The negro fiddlers had been dispensing loud if not eloquent music during the progress of the supper. At last came the opening of the ball. Mr. James Jones and his brother Colonel William Jones, General Wynns and Mr. Robert Montgomery all participated in the opening minuet. And then during the entire night, with flying feet the revel rolled on. The young people danced and courted, but the more sedate of both sexes retired to different rooms and formed quiet parties of whist.

In an out-house in the yard the negroes were having a rival entertainment. Fiddles and banjos could be faintly heard mid the clatter of resounding feet. Their fun was fast and furious and plenteous perspiration attested the depth of their devotion to the charms of the dance. Not a 'person of that happy throng survives to tell the tale. In widely scattered graves that have been green for generations, sleep all of that festive assemblage. (John Wheeler Moore, *History of North Carolina; from Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time* Raleigh, N.C.: A Williams and Co. 1880, Vol. I, pp..

Chart 3
The Moore and Cotten Families



James and Esther Moore had three children, Godwin Cotten, Sally, and Emeline, before James died fairly young. The family lived at Mulberry Grove. Godwin Cotten Moore, who was still a child, and the other two children were raised by their grandfather, Godwin Cotten, at Mulberry Grove. James Wright Moore was reputed to have been a wealthy planter. His widow remarried but was buried at Mulberry Grove

The Cotten (Cotton) Family:

Cotten is derived from the Saxon word “Cote,” meaning cottage; “cotten” is the Saxon plural. The first **John Cotten**, G10, whose wife was named Ann, G10, had settled in Virginia by the middle of the seventeenth century. John and Ann produced **John Cotten** (circa 1675-1728), G9.

In 1701, the younger John Cotten married **Martha Godwin**, G9, whose family came from the county of the Isle of Wight, Virginia. Her father, **William Godwin (d. 1720)** G10, was apparently illiterate as he signed an **X** to his will, dated 1710. In 1719, John and Martha moved their thirteen children, the tenth being Arthur Cotten, to a plantation near St. John’s in North Carolina. In 1722, John Cotten was a member of the General Court held at Edenton, N.C., sitting with Chief justice Christopher. He died a wealthy man, dividing about 1600 acres amongst his sons and leaving four male and two female slaves to his children, to be used by his wife during her life time. His will with its unique spelling reads in part:

In the name of God, Amen I John Cotten of Bartie Precinct in North Carolina Gent being Sick in body but of perfect Sence & Sound memory blessed be God doe mak and ordaine this to be my Last will and Testement in manner and forme following viz ...

Item I Give to my Sons Arthur Cotten and James Cotten my lowermost Survay Land on fishing creek to Equaley devided betwext ym to them and their heirs for Ever...

Item I Give to my son Arthur Cotten one Neagerow Man naimed Meingo butt Exept the Labour and Sarvices of the sd. Neagerow to be performed and on for my loveing wife Martha Cotten deuring her widowhood and my sd Son Arthur Cotten to be and Goe for himself when he shall arrive att the age of 18 years...

My will is funder that my Mill Stones Spindele Juks and peeks to be Sould for Silver Money and that to be equaley divided betwext my fower Small Children Arthur Pesseller James and Thomas Cotten and all the Remainder of my Estate both within and withoute dores I Loane to my wife and fower Small Children above named to be equaley devided...

and my will is that my Mair that Runes in Tormenting Neck the first Coult she Bringes may be for my Son Arthur Cotten...

Bertie SS May Court 1728

Arthur Cotten (1710-1779), G8, was captain of a ship that plied between the colonies and England until about 1750. He served for many years as a vestryman at the old Episcopal Chapel of St. John. The rector of St. John’s was the Rev. Mathias Brickell whose great-granddaughter, Sarah Brown,

married Arthur's son, Godwin Cotten. Captain Cotten, who was noted for his quick temper, probably visited the army in Flanders sometime in his life. "He must have appreciated the good things of life, for his punch bowl of cut glass, yet in the hands of his descendants, is not only elaborate in gilded ornamentation, but of ample proportions."⁵

He served in the North Carolina General Assembly and was a strong supporter of the colonies during the Revolution, even though he was too aged to take an active part in the war.⁶ Arthur Cotten married **Elizabeth Rutland** (d. 1779) G8 and their youngest son of six children was Godwin Cotten.

Godwin Cotten (1742-1832) G7 served with General Howe during the Revolution. He was involved in the expedition to drive the British from Norfolk, Virginia. As a county surveyor from 1766 to 1770, he laid off the town of Winton. The census of 1790 lists him as having nine slaves.

Godwin married **Sarah Brown** G7 who bore him three daughters. Sarah's father, Major **John Brown** G8 of Cuttawiskey Marsh, was an officer in the British army during the reign of George II. After the Culloden Campaign, disabled by wounds, he retired on half pay. He came to America and married **Sarah Brickell** G8. He was an ardent Tory. When the Revolution commenced, his grown children differed from him in their sentiments. His son joined the Virginia Corps under the command of General Lafayette. Yet, despite his politics, John Brown Senior was so highly respected that he was not molested by his rebelling neighbors.

Sarah Brickell's father, **Mathias** (or **Matthias**) **Brickell** (1695-1755) G9, and his brother, Dr. John Brickell, came to North Carolina in 1724 from Ireland with Governor Burrington. In 1729, the Rev.(?) Matthias Brickell became a clerk of St. John's parish.

We are told by Wheeler, Moore, and Winborne that Matthias Brickell, a Native of Ireland, came to this country in 1729 with his brother Dr. John Brickell (Brickels) of Edenton, a naturalist, physician, & early historian along with Gov. Burrington. John went on a joint commission to the Cherokee Indians in TN. Though we find no official record of Matthias ever being ordained an Episcopal minister he was the clerk of the Vestry of the Suffolk Parish for several years and is credited, by all three authors, with conducting services dating from 1730 at old St. Johns Chapel & at old Luke Chapel in present day Hertford County. He was reputed to have "possessed high social qualities and culture and created in the minds of the people love and confidence. They flocked to hear him at Ahoskie." (from Sally's Family Place)

Godwin's daughter, Esther Cotten, married James Wright Moore and from this marriage came the most important occupant of the family plantation, *Mulberry Grove*, Dr. Godwin Cotton Moore.

⁵ Moore, op. cit. Vol. I p. 49

⁶ Moore, op. cit. Vol. I p.49 gives this apparently inaccurate account: He was no great admirer of kings, and had bitter cause for resentment. His father's kinswoman, the gentle and lovely Lady Alice Lisle had suffered death at the hands of the Judge Jeffreys, in the Bloody Assize. The noblest ladies of his court vainly implored King James to spare her life. Beatrice Moore reports that one of Lady Lisle's granddaughters married the Rev. Thomas Cotton of London, but there was no connection with John Cotton, father of Arthur Cotton established. Authority Bruce Cotton of Baltimore.



Mulberry Grove

Arthur Cotten purchased 300 acres, including a white frame house, from the Beverly family in 1757 for £45. Five years earlier, in 1752, he had bought 600 acres from the Beverlys for £60, making the total plantation 900 acres. The Beverlys had owned the land for three generations. Subsequently Arthur Cotten added a two-story brick front, living room and hall on the first floor, a wing of brick and a stair hall and master bedroom on the first as

well. The dining room of the original frame house was retained. This became 'Mulberry Grove,' which still stands. Arthur died on May 20, 1779, and is buried in the old family cemetery adjacent to the house. His youngest son, Godwin Cotten, was left the house and "a modest income."

Mulberry Grove is of considerable historical and artistic interest. It is located in the western end of Hertford County, near the Northampton County line in North Carolina. Until 1850 Arthur Cotten had been captain of a ship that ran between the colony and England. Mulberry Grove was constructed from brick imported from England and timbers of Cotten's ship. It is named for a grove of mulberry trees in which the structure stood. According to the Murfreesboro Historical Association, it contains some of the finest Greek period interior woodwork to be found in the United States. The craftsmanship and design of this interior woodwork are reportedly superb. Mulberry Grove was originally a one-story structure but was drastically altered when the Greek influence was introduced, probably around 1840. Unfortunately, at this time (1980), it is in very poor shape.

In the last months of the Revolutionary War, Lord Cornwallis raided the plantation. Near the house once stood a huge water oak, said to be the largest oak tree in eastern North Carolina. It was nine feet in diameter and thirty-six feet in circumference. Cornwallis supposedly camped under it and fed an entire company beneath its far-reaching branches. Also under its branches George Washington set up his headquarters and held a 13 council of war with the Marquis de Lafayette.

During the Civil War, Union Colonel S. P. Spears landed at Winton and marched across Hertford County. One night the family was awakened to find the plantation house surrounded by Yankee troops. Into the house they stormed, searching for Confederate soldiers, taking all the clothing, bedding, provisions and valuables they could find. All of the livestock and horses were taken and the garden cut down. Colonel Spears pointed his gun at Moore and said "Dr. Moore, my men can take anything they want on this place. Is that correct?" Moore was forced to say yes. The colonel was "generous" enough to leave a mule in case the doctor should have to make a call and finally marched away. It is said that the china and silver had been put in a large barrel and buried in the woods.

Godwin Cotton Moore (1806-1880) G5



Godwin Cotton Moore, born November 6, 180 at Mulberry Grove, was educated at Hertford' Academy in Murfreesboro, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his medical degree in 1828. He was the first from any branch of the family to attend college. His son described him thus:

A womanly modesty and purity of life, and a forbearance and charity that realized the Laureate's ideal of the blameless king, were his distinguishing characteristics. His ample knowledge and understanding were adorned by a graceful and easy elocution. Some idea of the confidence of those who know him best is evinced from the fact that for thirty-seven years he has been continuously elected Moderator of the Chowan Association. (Moore, op. cit., Vol. II p. 22).

Dr. Moore lived his whole life at Mulberry Grove and became a devout Baptist. In 1837, he donated the land on which nearby Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was erected. During the same year, the Democrats nominated him for Representative to the U.S. Congress from the Edenton District, but he lost the election to the Whig candidate. He served in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1831, 1866, and 1868 as well as in the state Senate in 1842. The census of 1840 lists him owning 29 slaves of which 20 were employed in agriculture.

In April, 1848, a group of Baptist leaders from southeast Virginia and northeastern North Carolina met at Mulberry Grove to discuss the question of an education for their daughters. From this meeting and under the guiding hand of Dr. Moore came Chowan College. Dr. Moore drew heavily from his personal fortune to realize a dream in the construction of the Chowan campus. He gave money and land for the building, secured a staff of teachers, and began the library. He was president of the board of trustees of Chowan from 1848 to 1865. He was also a trustee of Wake Forest College.

In June of 1832, Dr. Moore married **Julia Munro Wheeler** (1814-1888) G5 of Murfreesboro. Godwin and Julia had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The other children were: Maj. John Wheeler, Ester Cotton, Sally Wood, Capt. Julian Godwin, William Edward, Thomas Longworth, and Maj. James Wright Moore. This union brought together two of North Carolina's most distinguished early families.

In 1844 Dr. Godwin Moore acquired ownership of the Wheeler House in Murfreesboro from his brother-in-law, John Hill Wheeler. He in turn had gotten it from his brother Dr. Samuel Jordan Wheeler, who had become financially distressed. Godwin Moore let Dr. Wheeler continue to occupy the family house until he sold it in 1869, undoubtedly because of his own financial difficulties.

The Civil War was a time of trouble and distress for Dr. Godwin Cotton Moore. All of his sons served in the Confederate Army, except Julian, who served as a lieutenant in the Confederate Navy and eventually became a captain. He was wounded and captured by Union forces. Julian is buried in Arlington Cemetery.⁷ Major James Wright Moore of the cavalry died in 1862 of complications from

⁷ Cousin Sally Koestler disputes this. She claims, (<http://www2.txcyber.com/~smkoestl>), that it was Thomas Longworth who was the sailor during the war and became an attaché to the Confederate

the yellow fever,, he had contracted in Wilmington. On riding up to Mulberry Grove, he flung the reins to the slave boy and fell dead from heart disease. “His fair young wife had preceded him by a year. Like his grandfather, whose name he bore and whom he so strikingly resembled, he was one of the comeliest of men, and unsurpassed for his kindness and generosity of heart.” (Moore, op. cit., Vol. II, p.185). Thomas Longworth Moore served as ambassador to France from the Confederacy or maybe simply an attaché to the Ambassador.

Dr. Moore was financially ruined by the war and was forced to sell the plantation to Uriah Vaughan of Murfreesboro. His son, Julian, however, purchased the farm from Vaughan and gave it back to his father.

At the end of the Civil War, Godwin Moore was chairman of the Committee on Relief. He was also a prime mover and earnest advocate of the restoration in the state of the ancient common law right of dower to wives. The North, Carolinian, law at the time was that a widow was entitled to one-third of her husband’s real estate at death. The new law, which Dr. Moore played a major role in securing, provided that the right of dower should apply to all of the estate, unless she explicitly relinquished it.

Dr. Moore died at Mulberry Grove on May 6, 1880. He bequeathed Mulberry Grove to his wife. Three of his sons and two daughters received portions of land; John Wheeler Moore, a sum of money. Julia Munro Moore died in 1887 and willed the farm to the wife of her son William, Anne Tait Moore. William and family moved to Washington, D.C., in 1902. The house was rented to black tenants until 1962 when it and three surrounding acres of land were sold to Wayland L. Jenkins, Jr. of Aulander, North Carolina. He subsequently donated the house and land to the Murfreesboro Historical Association. It has recently been acquired with the three acres of land by a Moore family descendent, Whitfield S. Moore of Chesapeake, VA., who plans to restore it after he retires.

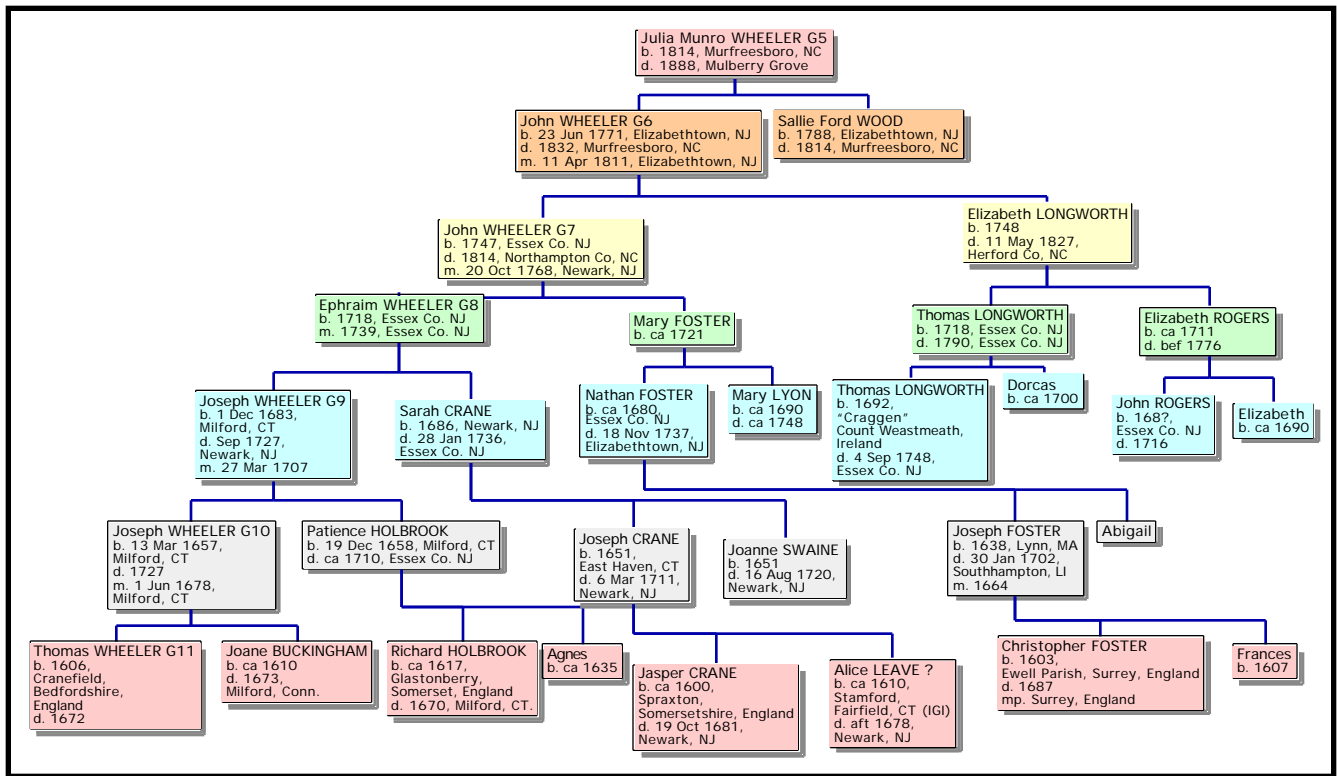
The Wheeler Family:

Thomas Wheeler (1606-1672) G11, most probably the son of Richard Wheeler the younger, was born in Cranefield, Bedfordshire, England. If so, he was baptized 7 April, 1606. He had to have emigrated to America prior to August 1640 when he was admitted to the church at Milford, CT (9 Aug 1640). His wife, **Joanne Buckingham** (ca 1610-1673) G11, was admitted 27 Sept 1640: their first two children were baptized 16 Aug 1640. Thomas Wheeler served as Deputy from Milford to the Connecticut Legislature in May and October, 1670 and again the next year in May. He died 25 November 1672; his wife was died at Milford 11 June 1673. Thomas had lot #34, consisting of 3 acres on the east side of the river. His brother William Wheeler of Stratford, CT died in 1666 in Delaware. Thomas and Joanne had ten children, the youngest which was **Joseph Wheeler** (1657-1678) G10.

Joseph Wheeler married twice. He lived his life in Milford. By his first wife, **Patience Holdbrook** (1658-1710) G10, he had seven children; the third and his first son was **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.** (1683-1727) G9. His second wife,, Dorcas Swaine, was the widow of John Traintor.

ambassador to France. He dropped out of Annapolis at the start of the war and first joined the army but later went into the Navy before going to France.

Chart 4 The Wheeler Family



Joseph Wheeler, Jr. married **Sarah Crane** (1686-1736) G9 on March 27, 1707 in Newark, NJ and subsequently moved there from Milford. They had six children, the fourth of which was **Ephraim Wheeler** (b. 1718) G8. Ephraim married **Mary Foster** (ca1721 -) G8 in 1739 in Essex Co. NJ. Mary was the daughter of **Nathan Foster** (1680-1737) G9 and **Mary Lyons** (ca 1690-1748) G9 of Essex Co. NJ.

John Wheeler (1744-1814) G7, was the oldest child of four children of Ephraim and his wife, Mary. John was educated as a physician. During the Revolution he served under General Montgomery and accompanied him on the perilous and ill-fated campaign to Quebec; he received the dying General



The Wheeler House
Murfreesboro

Montgomery, who fell in battle on December 31, 1775, in his arms. Dr. Wheeler also accompanied General Greene on his Southern campaign and was with him in the hard fought victory at Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781. Pleased with the climate of the South, he settled near Murfreesboro at the end of the war. His wife, **Elizabeth Longworth** G7, was the niece of Aaron Ogden, afterwards the governor of New Jersey and senator in Congress. Dr. Wheeler practiced medicine in Murfreesboro until he died in 1814. In Murfreesboro, they built a house which is currently maintained by the local historical society.

John Wheeler and Elizabeth had nine children, the oldest son being named **John** (1771-1832) G6. In his youth John, Jr. operated a publishing and book selling business with his cousin, David

Longworth, in New York. Subsequently, John moved back to Murfreesboro and engaged in mercantile and shipping affairs until his death. He was a regular member of the Baptist church, a very successful businessman, and postmaster of Murfreesboro. He had two sons, Col. John Hill Wheeler (1806-1882) and Dr. Samuel Jordan Wheeler (b. 1810), by his first wife, Elizabeth Jordan and another son, Junius Brutus Wheeler (b. 1830), by his third wife, Sarah Clifton. One of his daughters, Julia Munro Wheeler, who came from his union with **Sally Wood** G6, his second wife. married Godwin Cotton Moore in June, 1832.

Each of John Wheeler's sons achieved distinction. Col. John H. Wheeler served in the State Assembly between 1827 and 1852, although not continuously. He was nominated by the Democrats for Congress at the age of twenty-four but lost. In 1826, he graduated from Columbian College of Washington, D.C. (now George Washington University) and practiced law, having studied under the chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. In 1837, he was appointed Superintendent of the Branch Mint of the United States at Charlotte. Later he authored *Wheeler's History of North Carolina* (1851), the first such work. In 1853, he was appointed Minister to Nicaragua. He left Washington for Nicaragua with a servant woman and her two sons, who were his slaves. Upon reaching Philadelphia, a mob entered the ferryboat, and, in spite of the entreaties of the slave woman and her boys, took them violently from Colonel Wheeler. He also had ill-luck in Nicaragua: he sided with the wrong party in a civil war, was imprisoned and ordered executed. The intercession of the American Secretary of Navy, whom John Wheeler had attempted to help earlier in the legislature, saved him. He returned to Washington where he remained for the rest of his life, except for trips to North Carolina.

His father having died when he was two, Junius Wheeler was raised mainly by Godwin Cotton Moore. Appendix D gives a few of his interesting letters to the family. At the age of sixteen, apparently because of difficulties with his family, Junius enlisted as a private in Major William J. Clarke's company. He served during the Mexican war.

For gallantry at the battle of the National Bridge, between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, young Wheeler, then but a lad, was promoted to be Lieutenant of Eleventh United States Infantry. He survived the dangers of the war and horrors of the Mexican climate, and after graduating with high distinction at the military academy at West Point, won consideration as an army officer. Col. Wheeler married Emily Beale of Washington City, a granddaughter of Commodore Truxton, and sister of the late Minister to Austria (Moore, op. cit. p.64).

He served in the Army Corp of Engineers, then taught at West Point as Professor of Engineering during the Civil War and for many years afterwards. Junius authored several publications on warfare.

John Wheeler Moore (1833-1906), G4⁸



Of the nine children born to Godwin Cotton Moore and Julia Wheeler, the first, born October 23, 1833, and most prominent was John Wheeler Moore, author, poet, historian, and Confederate major. Like his father, John Wheeler Moore was educated at the University of North Carolina. On



September 28, 1853, he married **Ann James Ward** (1834-1901) G4, the first graduate of Chowan College and heir to a large fortune. Since his father lived on at Mulberry Grove until 1880, John Wheeler Moore moved into his wife's home at Maple Lawn. When their house burned down, they built the existing house at Maple Lawn. The story is told in the family that, when the original house at Maple Lawn was destroyed, Ann's slave girl came running out of the burning building saying that she had saved one of Ann's wedding presents, a glass jar containing small stuffed birds. Ann, who hated this present, said something like: "You stupid darcy."



Maple Lawn

(The jar, which is at Maple Lawn, is still ugly).

The new house must have been comfortably appointed to judge by the parlor, which continues to look much as it did in the nineteenth century. On the walls still hang portraits of Godwin cotton Moore, Julia Wheeler Moore, John Wheeler Moore, and his wife, Ann Ward. These paintings may have been done by the well known portrait painter, Thomas Sully, whose daughter, Ellen Sully, was the second wife of Col. John Hill Wheeler. Also in the parlor are two beautiful old pianos, one of which has the strings exposed and running vertically. Only one other like it exists presumably and that is in the Smithsonian.



Parlor at Maple Lawn

John was admitted to the bar in 1855 and had his law offices at Maple Lawn; the law office, which was a separate building, still stands. He was not very active as a lawyer, preferring to write. He authored two novels as well as several poems. (Appendix A contains one poem.) One novel was entitled *The Heirs of St. Kilda, A Story of the Southern Past* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards, Broughton & Co., 1881). Three poems with an introduction were published in Robert A. Riddick's *Musings of a Bachelor, or, The Farmer Poet* (Raleigh, N.C.: Raleigh Christian Advocate Print, 1899). He wrote a two-volume *History of North Carolina; from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time* (Raleigh:

⁸ John Wheeler Moore was the great-grandfather of Thomas Gale Moore as well as Sally Moore Koestler, who has an elaborate web page on her ancestors including the Moore's.

Alfred William & Co., 1880). His *School History of North Carolina, from 1584 to the Present Time* went through six editions and was required by statute to be used in all the public schools in North Carolina from 1879 through 1901. In 1900 that 369 page work sold for 850. In 1881, the state employed John to compile a *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War between the States* (Raleigh, Ashe, 1882). In the archives of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, is one of his manuscripts, "Rise and Progress of the Baptist faith in North Carolina, 1663-1894."

He was defeated for state senator in 1856. Just before the war, in 1860, he served as presidential elector, voting for Breckenridge and Lane as president and vice-president, the candidates for the National Democratic Party which represented the southern interests of the Democrats. In 1862, Captain John Wheeler Moore was promoted to major commanding the 3rd N.C. Battalion Light Artillery. He was stationed at Ft. Fisher the greater part of the last two years of the Civil War.

John and Ann had seven children: Arthur Cotton, Bessie Jones, Charles Godwin, Julia Wheeler, Philip St. John, John Wheeler, Jr., and Godwin Cotton. All survived childhood and eventually married.

The Ward Family:

The father of Ann James Ward was **James Ward**, (1770-1843) G5, who died in 1843 when Anne was only nine. James had four wives, a son by his first, who died young, two daughters by his second, and Ann James by his fourth wife, **Elizabeth Jones** (b. 1791), G5. His will shows that Ann was certainly his favorite. It reads in part:

In the name of God Amen I James Ward of the County of Bertie and State of North Carolina being of sound mind though weak in bodily health do this twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three make this my last will and testament.

Item 1st: I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Ward the following lands and negros and mills; one tract of land called the Perry land, purchased of Wm. W. Perry, containing by estimation four hundred acres be the same more or less; my interest in one saw and griss mill, Joe Pipkin and his wife, Wily Dave and his wife Bridget, Peter and his wife Celia, Joe Berry and Andred to her and her heirs forever. ...

Item 2: I lend unto my wife Elizabeth Ward negros Luke, Drew, Lewis, Simpson, Ruffin and Margaret during her natural life.

Item 3: I also lend unto my wife the plantation on which I now reside and all the land adjoining it that I own (except the Perry land, which I have given her in fee simple) during her natural life.

Item 4: I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Ann James Ward negros Tony, Alston, Clem, John, Jacob, Sumner, Whitmer, Ephraim, Simon, Mary and her child, Sarah, Hannah, Nicy, Anthony, Lucrecia, Margaret and her children, Maria, Steven and Jane, Wiley, Mariah and Henry, also after the death of my wife Elizabeth Ward, I give unto my daughter, Ann James Ward, negros Luke, Drew, Lewis also I give unto her my said

daughter Ann James after the death of my wife the plantation on which I now live and all the land that I own adjoining it except the Perry land to my said daughter Ann ...

Item 5: I also give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Ann James Ward the tract of land that I bought of James S. Jones with the exception of one half of the profit or incomes arising from said land and plantations which I have above given to my wife during her life ...

Item 7: In case of death of my daughter Ann James Ward before she marries or arrives at the age of twenty one years as mention in Item sixth [sic] I wish the balance of the property of my said daughter Ann James Ward ... to be equally divided between my grandchildren Margaret W. Weddle and Laura Ward and the children of my daughter Christian Norfleet ...

Item 9: I give and bequeath to my step son Howell Jones, negro man Jacob Jones to him and his heirs forever.

Item 10: I give and bequeath to my daughter Christian Norfleet negroes Wright, York, Jude, Abbey and after the death of my wife, negroes Ruffin and Simpson...

Item 11: I give and bequeath to my grand children Margaret and Sallie Norfleet, negroes Ben, Eliza and her children, Rachel and Esther to be equally divided between them ...

Item 13: It is my will and desire that should any of the negroes given to my daughter Ann James so misbehave or should their conduct be such as to cause my executor to think it will be best to sell them ... I hereby give them power to make conveyance by bill of sale to that effect.

Item 15: It is my will and desire that should the seven old negroes given to my wife become an expense to my wife through age or infirmity that my wife be entitled to such sum or sums out of the residue of my estate given to my daughter Ann James Ward as should be considered sufficient for their support...

Charles Godwin Moore (1859-1941) G3



The oldest son of John Wheeler Moore, Arthur Cotton Moore, inherited Maple Lawn., His second son, Charles Godwin Moore, born January 26, 1859, moved to Littleton, N.C., where he bought a dry goods store. He lived in Littleton the rest of his life and about 1897 built, on the corner of North Main and Roanoke Street, later renamed Spring Street, a good sized two-story structure that still stands and bears his name on the front and the side. The second floor of this store was occupied by the first telephone company in Littleton.

Charlie, as he was known, was a very religious man and helped found the local Methodist church. one of the stained glass windows was put up in his memory although it says only "In memory of the first church school master." He took an active part in the operation of the local schools. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Littleton Graded School, which controlled and approved the school teachers each year. He chaired the board for many years.

Charles was considered a leader in Littleton's political and business community. He was a Littleton commissioner, a director of the Littleton Hosiery Mill and a member of the Planters Bank's board of directors. He left a very modest estate, consisting of an insurance policy worth \$2750, his brick store in Littleton and a frame store adjacent, his house at 219 Mosby, and stock in two power companies.



On September 3, 1890, Charlie married **Mary Pretlow Massenburg** (1868-1934) G3, whose family came from the Williamsburg area of Virginia. She was a very straight-laced red-headed woman who did not allow drinking or smoking. Nevertheless, once a year, Charlie purchased a quart of rye whiskey in Baltimore and hid it in the top of an old clothes closet in the "front room." When their daughter-in-law, Beatrice Moore, visited the family, she used to have to go to the outhouse to smoke. "Hi Tuck," as Ann Tucker was nicknamed, was reportedly her accomplice in crime.

Charlie and Mary had four children: Mary Massenburg (1895-1971), Charles Godwin, Jr. (1897-1949), Ann Tucker (1900-1965) who married Armistead Henderson late in her life (1955), and John Wheeler (1906-1968). Mary Massenburg married H. C. Smith and had two children: Mary Emmy Smith, who married Ed Hall and lives in Reidsville, N.C., with their son, Calvert; and Carrie Tucker Smith, who married C.B. Austin and lives in Key Biscayne, Florida. The Austin's have had two children, Charles Bruce of Charleston, S.C., and Carolyn Jones of Edgewater, Florida. Dr. Carolyn Jones teaches at several junior colleges and has three children, Ronald, Jr., Mary, and Jeff. Dr. Charles Bruce Austin recently left the University of Miami to take a post with the South Atlantic Fishery Council.

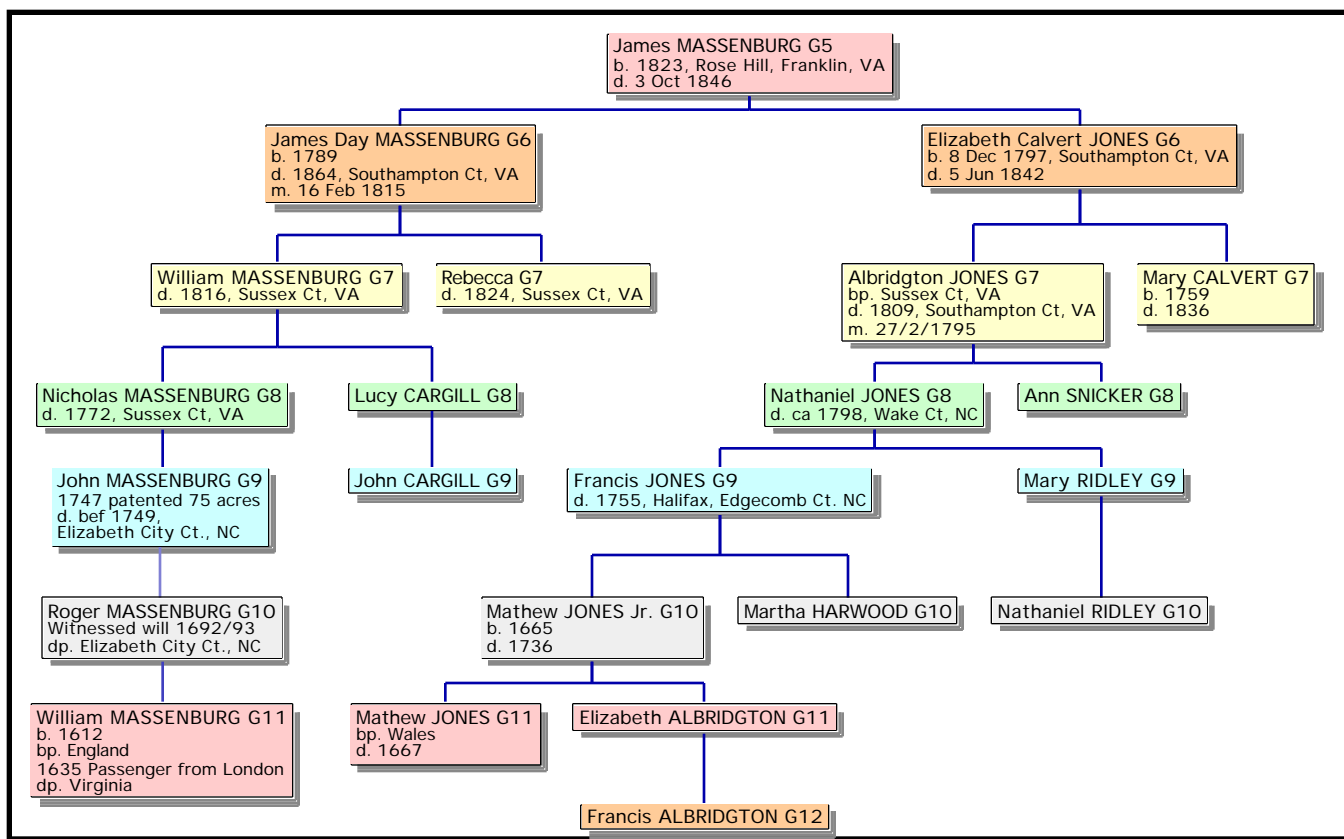
The Massenburg Family (Chart 5):

Although the family cannot be traced directly, it seems likely that the Massenburgs, spelled Massenburgh, came from Lincolnshire, England, where the name was quite common. A Wm Massenburg, age 23, was listed as a passenger from the Port of London 1635. The first recorded Massenburg in this country was Roger, who witnessed the will of a Thomas Taylor of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, January 7, 1692/3.

John Massenburg, G9, who patented seventy-five acres in 1747 in Elizabeth City County., was the first in the direct line. His son **Nicholas** (d. 1772) G8, was "a collector of William and Mary College of rents for Sussex" in 1762. He married **Lucy Cargill** G8, daughter of **John Cargill** G9. Their son, **William Massenburg** (d. 1816) G7, who was Justice of Sussex County, Virginia., in 1798 and 1804, was not mentioned in his father's will. William's wife, Rebecca (d. 1824) G7 gave him a son, **James Day Massenburg** (1789-1864) G6. James Day married **Elizabeth Calvert Jones** (1797-1842) G6 February 16, 1815.

Chart 5

The Massenburg and Jones Families



The Jones Family: Matthew Jones (d. 1667) G11, came to Virginia in 1650 from Wales. He married **Elizabeth Albridgton (Ridley)** G11, daughter of **Francis Albridgton**, G12, and widow of Col. Robert Ridley. Their son, **Mathew Jones Jr.** (1665-1736) G10, married **Martha Harwood** G10, and had three sons, the youngest being **Francis Jones** (d. 1755) G9. Francis married **Mary Ridley** G9, daughter of **Nathaniel Ridley** G10, and they had twelve children. In 1749, Francis patented a large tract on Crabtree Creek, near Raleigh, N.C., which he left to two of his sons, Nathaniel and Tingnall. **Nathaniel Jones** (d. ca 1798) G8, and his brother, Tingnall were reported in the census of 1790 as the largest slave owners in the county of Wake, N.C. Nathaniel married **Ann Snicker** G8 and had a son, **Albridgton Jones** (d. 1809) G7. Albridgton served for three years during the Revolution, starting in 1776 as a 2nd lieutenant in the 4th Virginia Regiment and being promoted to 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 15th Virginia Regiment by 1778. For his services he was issued a warrant for 2666 2/3 acres of land in 1783. In 1795, he married **Mary Calvert** (1759-1836) G7. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married James Day Massenburg.

James Day Massenburg and Elizabeth had three sons, the oldest being **James Massenburg** (1823-1846) G5, who married **Mary Hare Pretlow** (1828-1900) G5 in 1846. James apparently died in the same year he married. There was only one child, **James Pretlow** (1847-1912) G4 from this short union.

The Pretlow Family (Chart 6):

The first known Pretlow was **Joseph Pretlow** G7, who married **Anne Scott** G7, on April 28, 1793, in a Quaker ceremony in the county of Isle of Wight, Virginia. Ann Scott's grandmother, **Elizabeth Ratcliff Jordan** G9, the wife of **William Scott**, G9, was a very wealthy woman.

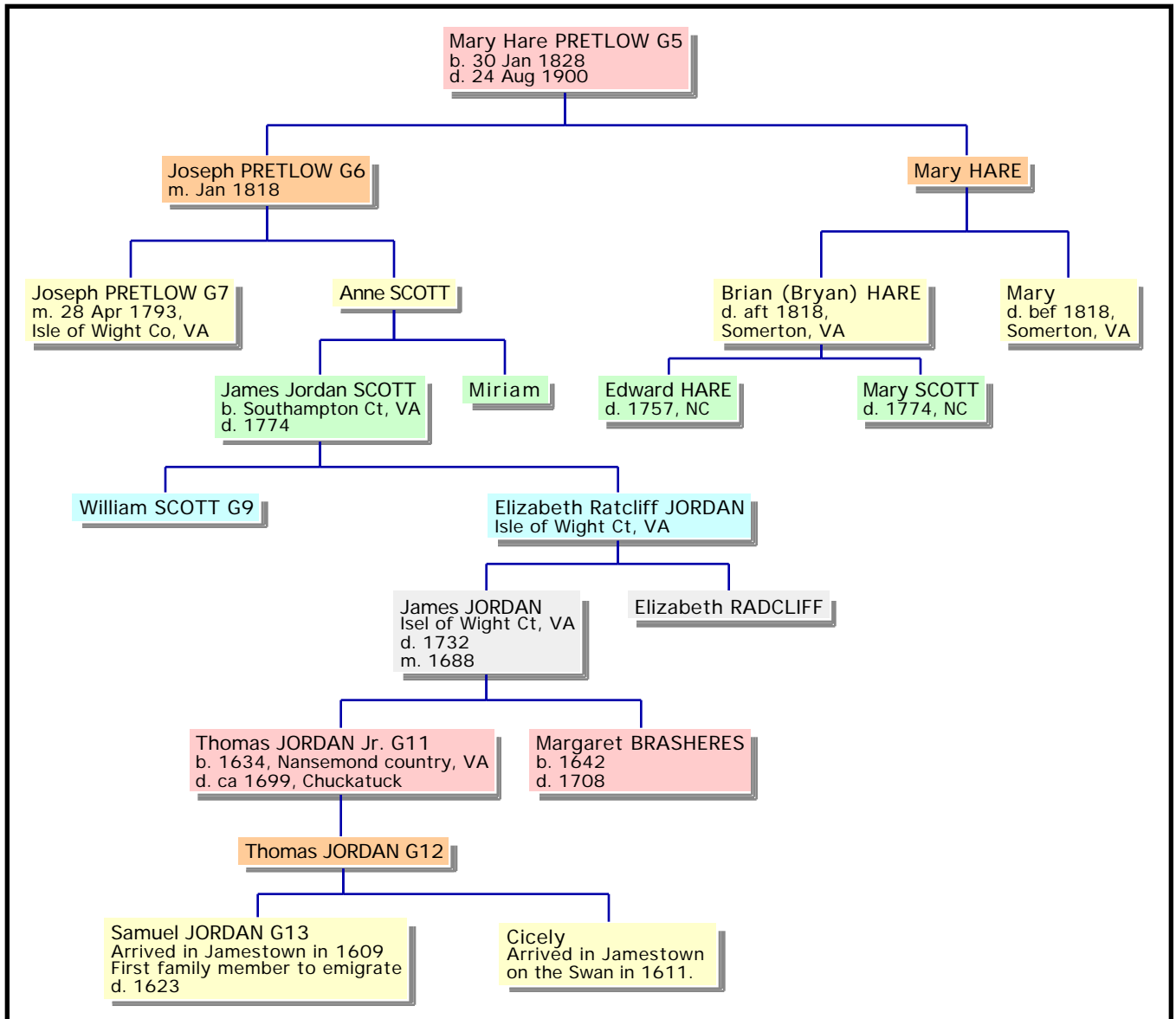
Her great-great grandfather, **Samuel Jordan** (d.1623) G13, had originally arrived in Jamestown in 1610. He apparently sailed from England in 1609 on the third supply voyage in the *Sea Venture*, with the new leadership, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and Captain Newport, being sent to take over the colony. The *Sea Venture* was wrecked in Bermuda and only after they had constructed two smaller vessels, The *Patience* and the *Deliverance*, did they reach Jamestown in May of 1910 with Samuel Jordan.

Given his earlier arrival and standing, Samuel was listed as an "ancient planter" that was allocated 100 acres in the "first division" in 1619.⁹ This was the first time any substantial amount of land had been given as private property in America. In July 1622 an additional 100 acres in "Diggs His Hundred" was assigned to Samuel Jordan. In 1625, "Captain Samuel Jordan" founded Jordan's Journey, also know as "Beggars Bush," on 450 acres near where the Appomattox River empties into the James. In 1619, he represented "Charles Citty [sic]" in the House of Burgesses and was listed as "Samuel Jordan of Charles Hundred gentleman." He is mentioned in the census of 1623 as a member of the House of Burgesses.

He married **Cicely** G13, who came over in the Swan in 1611. Upon his death, his widow became betrothed to two men at the same time, Capt. William Ferrar and Rev. Greville Pooley. This caused so much controversy that the James Citty Council took note and enacted a statute prohibiting any woman from contracting herself to "two several men at the same time." His son, **Thomas Jordan** G12, who resided in Nansemond County, also served as a member of the House of Burgesses.

Thomas Jordan, Jr. (1634-c.1699) G11, of Chuckatuck was his son and married **Margaret Brasher** (1642-1708) G11. He, too, was a member of the House of Burgesses from Nansemond County, serving in 1696-97. He became a Quaker in 1660. In September, 1664, he was imprisoned for six months for holding a Quaker meeting at his own home. Released by the king's proclamation, he was taken again and bound over to the court. He refused to swear and was sent to Jamestown as a prisoner for ten months. The sheriff confiscated some of his servants, cattle, and household effects, which were valued at the time at 9,000 pounds of tobacco. Thomas and Margaret had six children, the oldest being **James Jordan** (d. 1732) G10 who married **Elizabeth Ratcliff** G10, in 1688. At his death James Jordan, a very wealthy man, divided his estate between his son, John, and his daughter, Elizabeth Ratcliff Jordan, who, as noted above, married William Scott.

Chart 6
The Pretlow, Hare and Jordan Families



William Scott died before Elizabeth, who left the bulk of their estate to the eldest of their four children, **James Jordan Scott** (d. 1774) G8. James and his wife **Miriam** G8, had five children, the fourth being **Anne**, who married **Joseph Pretlow**. Their son, **Joseph Pretlow, Jr.** G6, married **Mary Hare** G6, in January of 1818. Mary Hare's grandfather, **Edward Hare** (d. 1757) G8, and grandmother, **Mary Scott** (d. 1774) G8, both died in North Carolina. Her father and mother, **Bryan Hare** (d. after 1818) G7, and **Mary** G7 lived in Somerton, VA..

James Massenburg and Mary Hare Pretlow's only child was **James Pretlow Massenburg** (1847-1912) G4. He ran a hotel which his wife's mother, Mrs. **Sylvester Tucker** (1822-1883), née **Martha A. Moore** G5, had kept for years in Franklinton, NC. His wife, **Caroline Virginia Tucker**

⁹ Almost all of the material on Samuel Jordan comes from Charles E. Hatch, Jr. *The First Seventeen Years: Virginia, 1607-1624*, Jamestown Historical Booklet, No 6.

(1846-1920) G4, had three children of whom the youngest was **Mary**, who married **Charles Godwin Moore** G3.

James Pretlow Massenburg's advertising card read:

Massenburg Hotel
And
Rail, Road, Dinner, House
Henderson, N.C.
Terms: \$2.00 Per Day
Run by an Old Knight of the Grip
Jim Massenburg

On the other side of the advertising card was this:

The Drummer's Dream

A little room in a little hotel
In a little country town;
On a little bed with a musty smell,
A man was lying down

A great big man with a great big snore
For he lay on his back you see;
And a peaceful look on his face he wore,
For sound asleep was he.

In his dream what marvelous trips he made!
What tremendous bills he sold!
And nobody failed and everyone paid
And his orders were as good as gold.

He smiled and smothered a scornful laugh,
When his fellow drummer blowed;
For he knew no other had sold the half
Of what his order-book showed.

He got this letter from home one day:
"Dear Sir: — We've no fitter term
"To use in yours than simply to say
"Henceforth you are one of the firm."

And a glorious change this made in his life,
He now from the road withdrew;
And, really, soon got to know his wife,
His son & his daughter too.

And then he moved from his obscure flat
To a house on the avenue;
Lived swell, was happy, got healthy and fat,
Respected and wealthy too.

But with a thump, bang, whang! thump, bang again
The landlord stood at the door;
"It's purty high time for that 6:10 train!"
And the Drummer's dream was o'er.

Charles Godwin Moore, Jr. (1897-1949) G2



Charles Godwin Moore, Jr., born November 19, 1897, married Olive Beatrice Mclean on November 18, 1926, and had four children: Charles Godwin III (1928-), Thomas Gale (1930-) G1, Arthur Cotton (1935-), and Olive Gale (1941-). Arthur Cotton Moore became an architect and married twice. His first wife was Yolanda Andrea Clapp, always known as Andrea, whose father was a philosophy professor at Hunter College in New York. They had a son, Gregory (1961-), who graduated from Princeton, class of '82, and went on to earn a Ph.D. in Physics. Gregory and his wife, Karin Rabe, are currently (August 2000) teaching in the Physics Department at Rutgers University. They have a son, Andrew (1999-). After Arthur's divorce in 1963, he married Patricia Stefan of Baltimore in 1966. Olive earned her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin, married Daniel Mullet in 1969, and became a professor of English at Ferris State College in Michigan. They have subsequently retired.

Olive Beatrice McLean (1905-1979) G2

"Bea," whose family background is described in Chapter II, was a product of the "roaring twenties." She liked the Charleston, speakeasies, and fast cars. She was educated at Holton Arms School in Washington, D.C., but was expelled for leaving school several times at night with a man to go down to the Chantecleer on Thomas Circle, a most pleasant and popular dancing place. Unfortunately she told several girls about this, swearing them to solemn secrecy. Word got around the school. About this time a girl was caught cheating in an examination and was to be expelled. She told Mrs. Holton that it would ruin her life, that if she married she would never be able to have children because of the disgrace, and furthermore that Beatrice McLean had several times slipped out from the school to go to the Chantecleer, and what about her? Mrs. Holton called Beatrice in, and ever honest, she freely admitted it. Both girls were expelled.

Bea went to a Swiss boarding school at Signal, right above Lausanne, after she left Holton. There she had an Italian and an English roommate. On Tuesday, December 30, 1924, Beatrice "came out" in a smashing debutante party with 600 guests at Raucher's, which had a large ballroom on Connecticut Avenue between L and K Streets. It had mirrors all around the floor, and "you could see yourself dancing as you went around the floor." During the twenties, she had a series of beaux, flitted from party to party, and was a great theater-goer, like her mother, Olive Gale McLean, and her grandmother, Ida May Gale.

Charles Godwin, Jr., or Henry, as he was known by his friends, went to the United States Naval Academy (class of 1918) and because of the war, graduated early, in June of 1917. His upbringing in North Carolina had failed to prepare him for the rigors of Annapolis. As a consequence he barely passed the entrance exams and graduated 173 out of a class of 199.

His childhood was one of great unhappiness. He hated Littleton and the people in that small town. Going to Annapolis was his only method of escaping what had become an intolerable life. In his journals, which are partly reproduced in an Appendix, he describes himself as a dreamer who failed to get along with his peers and could find no sympathy or understanding from his rather straight-laced parents.

According to his journal, the period at the Academy was one of the happiest times in his life. It was there that he picked up the name "Henry," although no one was able to remember how it originated. He enjoyed the plebe year and felt it matured him. He disliked Littleton and was always reluctant to return there.

Upon graduation from the Academy, Henry was assigned temporary duty on the Nevada and was then assigned as an ensign to the *Mississippi* which was stationed in Newport News, VA. Promotion to lieutenant jg (temporary) followed in October, 1917. In August of 1918, he was sent as a lieutenant (temporary) to Queenstown, Ireland, for assignment on the destroyer, *U.S.S. McCall*. That September, he was detached and traveled, via Liverpool, to New London, CT, for a course in anti-submarine warfare. With the war over and upon completion of the course in New London, he was temporarily assigned to the receiving ship in New York; then, in March of 1919, it was on to Quincy, Mass., to the *U.S.S. Kalt* which, upon commissioning, sailed for European waters.

From March, 1920, to June, 1922, during which period he was given a permanent promotion to lieutenant, he served on the *U.S.S. O'Brien*, which was based in New York. After the *O'Brien* was decommissioned, he was assigned to the *U.S.S. Converse*. During the summer of 1923, he was acting commanding officer of the *Converse*; upon the appointment of a new commander, he was made executive officer. While serving on the *Converse*, he requested duty in the Judge Advocate General's office and then shore duty in the Bureau of Navigation because he wanted to attend law school at night. On June 4, 1924, he was granted leave and left the *Converse* in Gibraltar, traveling for the next two months in Europe, which he apparently enjoyed greatly. In September he took up duty at the Bureau of Navigation in Washington, D.C. In March of 1926, he was assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence, which became his specialty during the rest of his naval career.

In December of 1925, Henry was assigned duty as a White House Aide under Captain Adolphus Andrews whom he had first encountered at the Academy. It was while serving in the White House that he met Beatrice. The McLeans disapproved of "Henry" and refused to consider the marriage. Bea and Henry eloped in 1926. After they had been married by a justice of Peace, Olive McLean relented because she wanted her daughter to have a proper wedding. The wedding announcement, from the *Washington Evening Star*, November 19, 1926, read as follows:

Capt. and Mrs. Ridley McLean have issued cards announcing the marriage of the latter's daughter, Beatrice, to Lieut. Charles Godwin Moore, Jr. United States Navy, yesterday at 4 o'clock in the home of the bride's parents, on Kalorama Road, the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, officiating.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small company of relatives and a few intimate friends of the families, and the house was decorated with white lilies.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with pointed bands of white velvet...

Miss Katharine Dunlop was the bride's only attendant. ..

Mr. Rixey Smith acted as best man and the ushers were Lieut. L.C. Parker, Lieut. James Graham, Lieut. Walter H. Weed and Lieut. M. C. Hutchinson...

They will be at home after December 15 at the Mohican Hotel in New London, Conn., where Lieut. Moore's ship is stationed.

On December 15, 1926, after his wedding and honeymoon at the Hotel Grosvenor, Henry was assigned to the *U.S.S. Camden* in New London. A memo dated August 13, 1928, from the Commander of the Camden to the Chief of Bureau of Operations about Charles Moore's request for duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General reported that:

Lt. Moore served under me while I was in command of the *U.S.S. Camden* for about a year or more. During this time, on several occasions, he was assigned duty as Judge Advocate of General Court Martial of which I was president. He was interested and earnest in his preparation of the cases before the court and his performance of his duties as Judge Advocate was very satisfactory. He is quiet, earnest, and studious young officer ...

During this period, Bea's mother provided them with an allowance to supplement Henry's meager pay. In January, 1929, with Henry as navigator, the ship sailed South to Panama for a five-month cruise. Bea took their new son, "Carl," born March 15, 1928, with her to meet Henry in Colon. During this trip Carl contracted encephalitis which resulted in extensive brain damage. Bea always claimed he must have caught it from his nursemaid. For a time the family attempted to treat him at home, but, in the mid 1930s, he was institutionalized in Springfield Hospital in Sykesville, Maryland. Between the middle 1980s and 1997, he lived in an assisted home and worked putting together video tapes. Since having a stroke in 1997, he has been confined to the Collingswood Nursing Home in Maryland.

The journal which Henry kept for about a year, beginning in September, 1928, reveals insecurities and problems of which his children were never aware. Besides feeling generally insecure, he was ashamed of his provincial background. He worked constantly on improving himself. He read extensively, especially the Bible, worked hard to extend his vocabulary, drew up detailed daily schedules for himself, reproved himself for his drinking bouts, and carefully recorded his failures as well as his successes.

At the end of August, 1929, Henry was admitted to the U.S. Naval Hospital in New York. His condition was described as "Unfit for duty" with the diagnosis being psychoneurosis, psychasthenia, nervousness & insomnia, mild phobias and compulsions. His problems probably stemmed from Carl's condition. It was not until October 28 that he was deemed ready for duty.

After discharge from the hospital, he was assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington. He and Bea lived first at the Cordova, an apartment house on Florida Avenue. Subsequently they rented a pleasant frame house on 35th Street. Henry tended the coal furnace, which he hated, since he had to get up in the middle of the night to stoke it. It was during this stay that their second son, Thomas Gale, was born.

In June of 1931, he was promoted to lieutenant commander and assigned to Shanghai, China. The navy ordered Henry to take passage on the American Mail Line from Seattle, Washington, to Shanghai and report for duty to Admiral Taylor. Bea, Carl and young Tommy were authorized to take the Dollar line to Manila for a total of \$825, including the trip from New York to San Francisco. After refusing a cabin without bath on the SS President Hayes, Bea took cabins 105 and 107 on the SS President Madison that left August 8, 1931, from Seattle. She had to pay the difference for a connecting bath. Henry was assigned duty as aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet on the *U.S.S. Houston*.

Henry and Bea loved it! They visited the Philippines and other points in the Orient and also witnessed the Japanese bombing of Shanghai. During their stay, Henry served not only on the *Houston* but also on the *Augusta* and visited, besides Shanghai, Amoy, Mirs Bay, Tsingtao., Chefoo, Taku Bar, Woosung, and Hong Kong. In short, they became "old China hands." Bea declared ever afterward, that, when she died, if she had been good, she would go back to China.

In September of 1934, they returned to Washington where, in April of 1935, their third son, Arthur, was born. Henry was assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations office. In August of 1936, he was awarded "The order of the Imperial Order of the Dragon of Annon," conferred by the Governor General of French Indo-China.

After Admiral McLean died in 1933, Henry become a favorite of Bea's mother, Olive. Whenever they were in Washington during the 1930s, Olive Gale's home, "Tanglebank," at 2121 Kalorama Road, was their home. In 1940, when Olive's lung cancer was diagnosed, she requested her two children, who had sons only, to try again for a girl. Consequently, in 1941, Olive Gale and her cousin, Leith McLean, were born.

After two and a half pleasant years in Washington, Henry was assigned duty in April, 1937, as first lieutenant and damage control officer on the *U.S.S. Pennsylvania*, operating out of Bremerton, Washington. In June, Bea, Tommy and Arthur took a drawing room to Chicago and a double bedroom beyond to Washington State. Next year (1938) in June, Henry was promoted to commander and assigned duty as executive officer on the *U.S.S. Melville*, which was at its home yard in Vallejo in San Francisco Bay. The *Melville's* home port was San Diego, California. They lived for the next year in Coronado, California.

In July, 1939, Henry was assigned as an instructor to the Naval War College in Newport, RI, where he served until May, 1940, when, upon the request of the Chief of Naval Operations, he was assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). During that year Tommy stayed with his grandmother in Washington and went to Landon School.



A routine medical examination in September of 1940 found him “not physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea ... because of defective vision, right eye 4/20 corrected to 10/20 and hypertension, arterial ...” In December he was transferred to the Naval Hospital in Washington, D.C. A medical report on his condition in March of 1941 found “high blood pressure — for last 10 years, vertigo past 18 years only present in hot weather, nocturnia present all his life; glasses correct eyes; heart not enlarged; past 3 months blood pressure from high of 186/120 to low 154/94.” He was given two months sick leave. In June he was found unfit in view of consistent high blood pressure, diastolic level around 110. He was ordered before a naval retiring board. In November he was placed on the retired list but found to be physically qualified for limited shore duty, and he resumed his regular duties with ONI. In June of 1943 Henry was appointed captain on the retired list, temporary service to end when detached from duty in ONI; after the war the appointment was made permanent. December 12, 1946, he was admitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital with coronary heart disease.

Henry Moore was known as a great raconteur. Besides telling funny stories, he delighted in playing golf at the Chevy Chase Club, drinking beer with his friends, and improving his family’s vocabulary by playing word games. Henry was a member of the “Coursestormers,” a club of about thirty to thirty-five hard drinking golf players within the Chevy Chase Club. He served as Secretary of the Coursestormers in 1945-46, and, having just lost about thirty *pounds*, was listed as “Dieteditor.” While at the Naval Academy he chewed tobacco; but, bowing to Bea’s objections after his marriage, he switched to cigarettes. During prohibition he made what was reputed to be the finest bathtub gin in all of Washington, D.C.

Beatrice loved Navy life. She entertained elegantly and with ease. She had been raised with servants and usually had someone working for her. When she didn’t, problems were likely to arise. She often told the story of her first dinner party, given shortly after her marriage. The recipe said to cook a roast for 20 minutes “per lb.” Unfortunately, she had no notion of what “per lb” meant and kept the roast in the oven for just twenty minutes. When Henry cut the roast, blood spurted, and they went out to dinner! She also enjoyed and worked hard at genealogy. This record is built upon her work.



Lilliput

Upon Olive McLean’s death in 1941, they bought a house at 5 W. Lenox St., Chevy Chase, Md., and christened it “Lilliput,” because it was so much smaller than Tanglebank. It was in this house, which was sold in 1971, that their children grew up. By modern standards it was far from small. It had a large screened porch, front hall, large living room, and a former porch that had been converted first into a library and later into

the dining room. Completing the first floor was a bathroom and a kitchen.

Later, after Capt. Moore's stroke prevented him from climbing stairs, an elevator was installed. On the second floor, there were three bedrooms, four walk-in closets, two bathrooms, and a large study. On the third floor were two bedrooms, a bath, and an attic storeroom with a large fan whose characteristic humming noise filled the house on warm summer nights.

Bea loved flowers and was a member of the Garden Club; the front yard bloomed with roses. She was also a member of the Sulgrave Club and did volunteer work at Children's Hospital, which had been a family interest since Ida Gale.

At the end of the War, Henry founded and was first editor of the *Army and Navy Bulletin*, subsequently renamed the *Armed Force*. In the fall of 1947, he had the first of a series of strokes that eventually killed him in 1949.

His widow, being greatly depressed, moved to Florence, Italy, in 1951, taking her young daughter with her. In 1955 they returned to put Olive into Holton Arms School. When Olive went off to college at the University of Colorado, Bea returned to Italy to live, though she made frequent trips back to the States.

In 1962, she bought a villa at Al Colle di Bargecchia in the hills overlooking Viareggio and Torre di Lago, which she christened "Lorien." It consisted of a beautiful old main house, dating probably from the sixteenth century, with five bathrooms, four bedroom-sitting room suites, a dining room, living room, a library, a sitting room, a room which she called a nightclub, and a kitchen. On the grounds there was also a guest cottage and a one-car garage. The villa had a magnificent view over the plain to the distant Mediterranean.

Supposedly it also had a ghost. The story goes that the house was once the abode of the abbot of the nearby monastery. The abbot punished a recalcitrant friar by locking him in the closet in the "nightclub" where the man suffocated. The abbot, overcome with remorse was said to wander through the house with his head under his arm, though the reason for the last detail remains obscure. No one ever saw him, though the story frightened several visitors.

The terrace was the focal point of the house. Family and guests gathered before lunch and again before dinner to sip Bea's martinis and to enjoy the view. Bea loved the setting and the house and worked continually to improve the latter. She created a library and two bedroom suites out of the attic storeroom on the third floor, tiled the baths, and even went so far as to install central heating. It was at Lorien that she died in 1979.