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GENEALOGY
OF THE
SPOTSWOOD FAMILY
IN
SCOTLAND AND VIRGINIA.

BY
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ALBANY:
JOEL MUNSELL,
1868.

SPOTSWOOD GENEALOGY.

The surname of Spottiswoode is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Spottiswoode, in the parish of Gordon, and county of Berwick, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland. The traditional account of them is, that the male line of the ancient barons of Spottiswoode failed, in the reign of king Alexander II; that a younger son of the illustrious house of Gordon, who were then seated in the same county, married the heiress and was obliged to take upon him the name of Spottiswoode; but he retained, in his armorial bearing, the boar's head of the Gordons, which his successors, the barons of Spottiswoode, carry to this day.

The immediate ancestor of this family was :

I. Robert De Spottiswoode, born in the reign of Alexander III, who succeeded to the crown of

Scotland, 1249. He, with most of the nobility and gentry of his country, was compelled to submit to king Edward I of England, 1296. He died in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and left issue, a son and successor :

II. John Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who made a considerable figure in the reign of king David Bruce, and appears to have been in great favor with that prince, being witness in many of his charters and other deeds. He built a house of worship, at the old tower of Spottiswoode, called the White chapel, the vestige whereof was lately to be seen : also an altar-vase, at St. James's church, in Roxburgh. He left a son :

III. Robert Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who succeeded him and lived in the reigns of king Robert II and III. He married a daughter of the ancient family of Lighton of Wishaven, in the county of Forfar, a sister of the celebrated Doctor Henry Lighton, first, bishop of Murray, then of Aberdeen : by her he had a son and heir :

IV. Henry Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who, in many authentic writs, is designated nephew of the said bishop Lighton, in the reign of king James II, leaving issue a son and successor :

V. James Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who married a daughter of Sir Adam Johnston, of that ilk, progenitor of the marquis of Armandale, omitted in the peerage, and by her he had a son William, his heir :

VI. William Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hopepringle of Forsonee, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: 1, David, his heir: 2, John, who carried on the line of the family: 3, Hugh, who had a charter of the lands of Barnacht, 1555. This daughter Jean was married to William Hay of Barra, an honorable cadet of the illustrious house of Tweedale, of whom the Hays of Rauna Alderglowns, etc., are descended. This William was a man of great bravery: he accompanied king James IV to England, in his unfortunate

expedition at the battle of Flodden, 1513. He was succeeded by his eldest son :

VII. David Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who died in the end of the reign of James V, leaving issue an only son :

VIII. Ninian Spottiswoode, of that ilk, who was served heir to his father David, 1550. He was a faithful, loyal subject to Queen Mary. Died in the beginning of the reign of James VI : left issue two sons : 1, William, who died unmarried, 1594 :

IX. 2, John, who died, not long surviving his brother, but died also without issue, and in him ended the whole male line of David Spottiswoode, of that ilk, No. III of these memoirs. The representation then devolved upon the descendants of his brother John before mentioned.

VII. John, second son of William Spottiswoode, of that ilk, No. VI of this genealogy, was born 1509, and, though young at his father's death, had a liberal education, and passed his course at the

College of Glasgow, where he took his degrees of Master of Arts, and Doctor of Divinity. He was a man of great learning and piety. Theology having been his chief study, he became a great ornament to the church of Scotland. See Spotswood's *Church History*, etc. He took great pains in promoting the interest of the reformation. He married Beatrix, daughter of Patrick Crichton, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1, John, his heir, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews: 2, Doctor James, of whom, immediately. His only daughter married Tennant, of Lynch House, in East Lothian.

Doctor James Spottiswoode, 2d son of John, No. VII, was born 1567. He had a regular education at the University of Glasgow, and made great application to his studies. In the year 1589 he was appointed one of the gentlemen ushers, and attended the king, James I, in his voyage to Denmark. Became a great favorite at court. In 1603 he accompanied his majesty into England: entered into holy orders there, and that same year, had the rectory of Wells, in Norfolk, bestowed upon him. He was afterwards promoted to the bishop-

ric of Clogher, in Ireland, 1621, where he continued till the troubles of king Charles the first's time obliged him to return to London, in 1642. He died there, in 1644 ; was interred in Westminster Abbey, near his father, the chancellor. By his 1st wife, a relation of the family of Norfolk, he had two sons and one daughter. 1, Henry, afterwards Sir Henry : 2, Richard Spottiswoode of Drumcote : his daughter was married to Archibald, son of Sir James Erskine. His eldest son, Sir Henry, had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, when a young man, by king James VI. He married Jean, daughter of Tristram Bulkley, Esq., of Castle Farm-Hill, in Anglesey, by whom he had several sons, whose posterity still exists in Ireland, where they are possessed of opulent fortunes. His daughter Jean was married 1st to George Hay, Esq., a younger son of John Hay, of Barra, clerk register, and had issue. She was married 2d, to James Sinclair of Roslin, to whom she also had issue.

We now return to John, father of Doctor James, who died anno 1685, in the 76th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son :

VIII. John Spottiswoode, of that ilk, born anno 1565, who afterward became one of the greatest men of the kingdom, for knowledge, learning, virtue and merit. He had few equals, and was excelled by none. He was archbishop of St. Andrews, lord high chancellor of Scotland, etc., etc., and in every station of life acquitted himself with dexterity, fidelity and honor, and as the life and transactions of this truly great man are fully recorded in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, and briefly, by Mr. Crawford, in his *Lives of the Officers of the State*, to these we refer the reader. We shall only here observe that upon the death of his cousin, John of Spottiswoode, IX of this genealogy, without issue, as before mentioned, he succeeded to the estate of Spottiswoode, as heir male, and was ever after designated by that title. However, in the year 1620, he sold the barony of Spottiswoode to three brothers of the name of Bell, with whom and their heirs, it remained till it was purchased by the heir of the family, anno 1700, as will be mentioned hereafter. But before this time the bishop had purchased several other lands, particularly, the barony of Dairzie, in Fife, etc., etc.

He married Rachel, daughter of Doctor David Lindsay, bishop of Ross, a son of the family of Edzill, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: 1, John, afterwards Sir John, his heir: 2, Sir Robert, who carried on the line of this family: of whom, afterwards. His daughter, Anne, was married to Sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, and had issue. He died at London, 2d of December, 1639, in the 74th year of his age, and by the king's order was most pompously interred, in king Henry VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, and was succeeded by his eldest son :

IX. Sir John Spottiswoode, who, upon his father's resignation had a charter written in Latin, 1616. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the king, when a young man, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, by his majesty, which appears by another charter under the great seal, June 5, 1621. Sir John had only one son, John Spottiswoode, Esq., a youth of extraordinary parts, a most noble spirit, and a staunch loyalist, who having joined the great Montrose, was taken prisoner with him, and

executed immediately after him, anno 1650, in the flower of his age, to the great grief of all beholders and every body else who knew him. His father Sir John, died also before the restoration of king Charles II, and having no surviving issue, the representation devolved on the children of his brother, Sir Robert, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

IX. Sir Robert Spottiswoode, 2d son of the archbishop, born 1596, was a man of extraordinary parts, learning and merit. The history of his life is subjoined to his *Practicks of the Law of Scotland*: to that we refer our readers. * * *

As Sir Robert's great wisdom and knowledge in our laws soon became very conspicuous, king James VI, appointed him one of the extraordinary lords of sessions and one of the privy council. He was afterward by king Charles I, appointed lord president of the College of Justice and secretary for Scotland, which appears by another charter, dated 1636.

King Charles I having, a little before this time, erected the bishopric of Edinburgh, prevailed with Sir Robert to part with his lands of New Abbey, in

1634, which he gave as part of a patrimony to his new bishopric, and though Sir Robert, to oblige his majesty, readily agreed to it, yet certain it is, the price was not paid; but the estate of the bishops being soon thereafter abrogated, the king, in 1641, by a signature under his royal hand, reponed Sir Robert to his former rights and gave back his title deeds, etc., but he being obnoxious to the prevailing faction, was obliged to leave the kingdom, so that his signatures never passed the seals, and his estate continued in the possession of the crown.

Sir Robert in 1629 married Bethia, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Morrison, of Preston Grange, one of the senators of the College of Justice by whom he had three sons, who survived him:— 1, John who died immediately before the restoration of king Charles II. 2, Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of the family. 3, Robert, who being bred to physic, was by king Charles II appointed physician to the governor and garrison of Tangier. He went to that place with the earl of Middleton and died there 1688, leaving issue by his wife, Catharine, widow Elliott, only one son,

Alexander, born at Tangier, anno 1676, who made a great figure in his time.

He was bred in the army from his childhood. He served with distinction under the duke of Marlborough : was wounded, in the breast, at the battle of Blenheim, August 13, 1704. When governor of Virginia he sometimes showed his guests a cannon ball, which, when spent, struck his coat in battle. Blenheim Castle is represented in the back ground of the three-quarter portrait of him preserved (1868), at Chelsea, King William county, Va.

He was governor of the colony from 1710 to 1723. He brought over with him the right of *habeas corpus*, hitherto denied to Virginians, although guarantied to Englishmen by *Magna Charta*. He was the author of an act making tobacco-notes the medium of ordinary circulation. Being a master of the military art, he kept the militia under excellent discipline.

In 1716, Governor Spotswood made the first complete discovery of a passage over the Blue Ridge mountains. Upon his return, he presented each of the gentlemen, who accompanied him, with

a golden horse shoe. Some of these were set with precious stones, resembling the heads of horse-shoe nails. The horse-shoe had inscribed, on one side of it, the motto: *Sic juvat transcendere montes*. A novel entitled: *The Knight of the Golden Horse-Shoe*, by Dr. Wm. A. Caruthers, of Virginia, derives its name and its subject from this exploit of the governor.

He urged upon the British government the policy of establishing a chain of posts, beyond the Alleghanies, from the lakes to the Mississippi, to restrain the encroachments of the French. He reduced to submission the Indian tribes, and blending humanity with vigor, taught them, that while he could chastise their insolence, he commiserated their fate. He recommended the intermarriage of the whites with that race. He took measures to extend the advantages of a Christian education to the Indian children.

He was a proficient in the mathematics and well skilled in architecture: he built the octagon Powder Magazine at Williamsburg, afterwards so noted in the time of Governor Dunmore; rebuilt the College of William and Mary, and made im-

provements in the governor's house and gardens. He was styled the Tubal Cain of Virginia, and was indeed the pioneer of iron manufacture in North America.

Previous to the year ⁷1624, Governor Spotswood had founded, on a horse-shoe peninsula of four hundred acres, on the Rapidan river, in Spotsylvania county (named after him), the little town of Germana, so called as having been settled by Germans, sent over by Queen Anne.

During the year ⁷1624, Governor Spotswood married Ann Butler, daughter of Richard Bryan, Esq., of Westminster. She derived her middle name from James Butler, duke of Ormond, her godfather. The governor now resided at Germana.

Governor Spotswood left in manuscript a historical account of Virginia during his administration. Although a whig in politics, he was a high churchman, and had high notions of governmental prerogative: but a long residence in Virginia and the identity of his interests with those of the Virginians appear to have greatly changed his views of governmental authority and popular rights.

Besides his portrait at Chelsea, before referred to, there is another, preserved formerly at Nottingham, seat of General Alexander Spotswood, and since at Sedley Lodge, seat of William Spotswood, Esq., in Orange county, Virginia; also one of Lady Spotswood and of General Elliott (half brother of the governor), who commanded the cavalry under Marlborough, at the battle of Blenheim, and also served under the Prince Eugene. General Elliott is represented in complete armor. The Sedley Lodge portrait of the governor has been daguerreotyped in miniature, and the daguerreotype was in the possession of the Rev. Philip Slaughter, some years ago. It represents him in full court dress — scarlet velvet: elegant tie of the cravat, which is brought down the breast and then tied: fine and noble looking in face and figure.

TEMPLE FARM.

Major General Alexander Spotswood, when on the eve of embarking at the head of an expedition, destined for Carthagenæ in South America, died at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 7th day of June, 1740. He was probably buried there; but some suppose, that he may have been interred at Temple Farm on York river. A mile or two below Yorktown, on the south bank of the majestic York, extending from a fine bluff a mile back from the river, is the old Temple farm. An aged tombstone bears witness, that it was one of the earliest settlements on the river. From the lofty and commanding bluff the view is unbroken down the York river to its mouth, where it merges in the waters of the Chesapeake bay. The mansion house built by Governor Spotswood still survives (1861), and excites the interest of the passing traveller. During the revolutionary war, it was known as the Moore House, a name which it still bears, and which was derived from a widow Moore, who owned it. It will be remembered that Ber-

nard Moore, Sen., of Chelsea married Gov. Spotswood's eldest daughter.

The articles of capitulation at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis were drawn up and subscribed in the Moore house. The estate of Temple Farm is supposed to have derived its name from a temple-like structure, which the governor erected there as a family vault. Some vestiges of it remained to the year 1834, but they have since entirely disappeared. Only one tombstone (besides the one already mentioned) remains in this place of burial—a large iron slab, which lies partly imbedded in the ground. On it there is represented a hunting scene with heraldic emblems. The inscription is :

MAJOR WILLIAM GOOCH, of this Parish,

Dyed October 29, 1655.

Within this tomb there doth interred lie
No shape but substance—true nobility
Itself; though young in years, just twenty-nine,
Yet graced with vertues morall and divine;
The church from him did good participate;
In counsell firm—fit to adorn a state.

The children of Alexander Spotswood (governor of Virginia) and Ann Butler, his wife, were: (I) John, (II) Ann Catherine, (III) Dorothea, (IV) Robert.



(I).

JOHN married (1745) Mary, daughter of William Dandridge, Esq., of the British navy, commander of the Ludlow Castle man of war.

CHILD.

1, ALEXANDER, general in American army of the revolution, married Elizabeth, daughter of General William Augustine Washington, and niece and legatee of General George Washington.

CHILDREN.

1, John, captain in American revolutionary army (was wounded at the battle of Brandywine).

2, George W.; 3, William; 4, Elizabeth (Mrs. Page); 5, Mary (Mrs. Brook); 6, Ann (Mrs. Taliaferro); 7, Henrietta (Mrs. Bushrod Washington); 8, Martha.

Residence of General Alexander Spotswood, alternately at New Post and Nottingham, his seats on the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg.

1, CAPTAIN JOHN Spotswood married Sally Rowsie.

CHILDREN.

1, Mary; 2, John; 3, Susan; 4, Robert; 5, Dandridge; 6, Elliott; 7, Sally; 8, Dandridge; 9, Norborne Berkley; 10, Lucy; 11, Ann.

(II).

ANN CATHERINE Spotswood, daughter of the governor, married Bernard Moore, senior, of Chelsea, King William county, Va.

CHILDREN.

1, Augustine; 2, Thomas; 3, Bernard; 4, Elizabeth; 5, Ann Butler; 6, John; 7, Lucy; 8, Alexander Spotswood.

[N. B.— John Robinson, commonly called “Speaker Robinson,” married 1st, Lucy, daughter

of Augustine Moore, senior, of Chelsea, and sister of Bernard Moore, senior; and 2d, Lucy Chiswell.]

1, AUGUSTINE Moore, Jr., married Sarah Rind, and left one daughter, Sarah, who married Carter Braxton.

CHILDREN.

1, Carter Moore; 2, Thomas Corbin; 3, Augustine; 4, Judith; 5, Robert Carter; 6, George; 7, Elizabeth.

2, THOMAS Moore, son of Bernard Moore, Sr., died unmarried.

3, BERNARD Moore, Jr., married Lucy Ann Heabard Leiper (niece of Thomas Leiper, manufacturer of snuff, Market street, Philadelphia, who married a Miss Thomas of Maryland).

CHILDREN.

1, Andrew Leiper; 2, Thomas; 3, Elizabeth; 4, Lucy.

4, ELIZABETH Moore married John Walker of Belvoir, Albemarle county, Va. Their only child,

Mildred, married Francis Kinloch, M. C. of Kensington, S. C., and their only child, Eliza, married Hon. Hugh Nelson of Belvoir.

5, ANN BUTLER MOORE married Charles Carter of Shirley.

CHILDREN.

1, Robert; 2, Ann Hill; 3, Bernard Moore; 4, Catherine Spotswood; 5, Williams; 6, Mildred Walker; 7, Lucy; 8, Fitzhugh.

5, *Robert* Carter of Shirley, married Mary Nelson of York; 2, Ann Hill Carter married General Henry Lee (she being his 2d wife. His 1st wife was Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, Esq. *Children*: 1, Henry; 2, Lucy). *Children*: 1, Charles Carter; 2, Robert Edward (general and commander-in-chief of Confederate army) so named after two uncles, Robert and Edward Carter; 3, Captain Sidney Smith of U. S. and C. S. navy; 4, Ann; 5, Mildred.

3, *Bernard Moore* Carter married Lucy, daughter of Governor Henry Lee and Matilda, his wife.

4, *Catherine Spotswood* Carter married Carter Berkley.

CHILDREN.

1, Elizabeth ; 2, Edmund ; 3, Farley.

5, *Williams* Carter (residence Westover, on James river and South Wales, Hanover county, Va.), married Charlotte Foushee.

7, *Lucy* Carter married Nathaniel Burwell ; residence, Dropmore, Roanoke county, Va.

(III).

DOROTHEA Spotswood married Captain Nathaniel West Dandridge of the British navy (son of Captain Wm. Dandridge of Elson Green). (He was lame).

CHILDREN.

1, Spotswood ; 2, John ; 3, Robert ; 4, William ; 5, Nathaniel ; 6, Mary ; 7, Anna ; 8, Dorothea ; and 3 others.

2, JOHN Dandridge married a Miss Goode ; 3, Robert, married a Miss Allen ; 4, William, married

a Miss Bolling ; 5, Nathaniel, married a Miss Watson ; 6, Mary, married Woodson Payne ; another daughter 7, married Archibald Payne ; and another 8, married Philip Payne ; 9, Anna, married her cousin John Spotswood Moore ; 10, Dorothea Dandridge was 2d wife of Patrick Henry, Jr., the orator.

CHILDREN.

1, Sarah ; 2, Catherine ; 3, Nathaniel ; 4, Winston ; 5, Patrick ; 6, John ; 7, Spotswood ; 8, Fayette.

1, *Sarah* Henry married 1st, Robert Campbell, brother to Thomas Campbell, the poet ; 2d, General Charles Scott of the American army of the revolution. She was living in 1846.

[N.B.—General George Washington married Martha (widow of John Parke) Custis, a daughter of John Dandridge of the same family of that name as those above mentioned.]

SPOTSWOOD ARMS.—Argent, a cheveron gules, between three oak trees eradicate, vert. Supporters two satyrs proper. Crest, an eagle displayed gules, looking to the sun in splendor, proper.

Motto: Patior ut Potiar.

Chief seat: At the castle of Spottiswoode, in Berwickshire, Scotland.

The Spotswood arms were engraved on the silver plate, at Nottingham, near Fredericksburg, Va., seat of General Alexander Spotswood.

The arms of Dandridge (Great Malverne, county Worcester, England), Az. A lion's head erased, or between three muscles ar. quartering the arms of Strange and Strong. Crest, a lion's head. A lion's head erased, charged with a muscle ar.

Arms of Moore of Chelsea, King William county, Va. Moore, lord mayor of London, 1682, erm. 3 greyhounds courant sa. collared gu. and for augmentation on a canton gu. a lion of England pass.

(IV).

ROBERT Spotswood, youngest child of the governor, was a subaltern officer under Washington in the old French and Indian war. Being sent out from Fort Cumberland (1756) with a scouting party, he was supposed to have been killed by the Indians. His remains were found near Fort Du Quesne. He died without issue.

Major General Alexander Spotswood, sometime governor of Virginia, owned a large tract of land in the county of Spotsylvania (which took its name from him) whereon he had erected works for casting pig iron, and in which he employed the greater part of his slaves. He also owned a large tract of land in the counties of Orange and Culpepper. By his will, dated April 19, 1740, he devised all his said lands and his working slaves, in tail, to his eldest son, John. The governor left two cabinets of silver plate, weighing one thousand and eighty-nine ounces, to his wife for her life, and at her death to John, if he should arrive at the age of twenty-one, but if not, then to Robert, the said plate to descend as an heir loom in the family. The executors were Elliott Benger, gentleman, and Rev. Robert Rose, and the testator's wife, executrix.

At the time of his marriage, the governor settled on his wife an annuity of five hundred pounds sterling for her life, for her jointure in case she should survive him. The governor's will was recorded in Orange county. John Spotswood, eldest son of the governor, died about the year

1759, leaving Mary his widow and four children, viz: Alexander Spotswood, his eldest son and heir, John, Anne and Mary. John Spotswood, Sr., left to each of his daughters one thousand pounds sterling and a slave; to Anne a mulatto girl called Betty; and to Mary a negro slave named Phillis, and all the rest of his estate to his younger son John. The executors were John Robinson (the Speaker) Bernard Moore of Chelsea, John Champe, Edmund Pendleton and Roger Dixon, gentlemen, and Nicholas Seward. Bernard Moore became sole acting executor and guardian of Alexander and John Spotswood.

Mary, the widow of John Spotswood (eldest son of the governor), married 2d, John Campbell, gentleman.

Captain William Dandridge of the British navy, married Unity West, a descendant, it is said, of Thomas, Lord De la Warr, and located lands on Allen's creek, in Hanover county, Va. Captain Dandridge died while on a visit there, and was buried at the seat of Captain Nathaniel West Dandridge.

At Fairfield, King William county, Va., the ori-

ginal seat of the Ayletts, is a tombstone of Martha Aylett, daughter of the honorable William Dandridge and Unity West, his wife.

The Rev. John Thompson, who married the widow of Governor Spotswood, was an Irishman. He resided in Culpepper county, Va., and was a minister of exemplary character.

There is at Chelsea a portrait of Austin Moore, the first of his family in Virginia. He located a large tract of land on the Matapony in King William county, and was known as "Old Grub Moore" owing to his have cleared so much new land. He lived at first at Romancock on the Pamunkey river, but afterward built Chelsea¹ on the Matapony and lived there. The front part of the building which is in the shape of a T is thirty years older than the rear. He also built the Pleasant Hill house for Speaker Robinson, who married his daughter Lucy Moore, and Clifton and Huntingdon. His tombstone and that of his 1st wife, Mary, were to be seen in the garden at Chelsea in 1850. There is a portrait of him and one of his wives preserved

¹ The celebrated Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor in the reign of Henry VIII, lived at Chelsea, London

at Chelsea (1868). There are also there portraits of Speaker Robinson and of Lucy Moore, whom he married.

Bernard Moore, Sr., son of Austin, married Ann Catherine, daughter of Governor Spotswood and resided at Chelsea.

The present representative of the family in Scotland, is John Spottiswoode, Esq., M. P., laird of Spottiswoode. His brothers are George Spottiswoode of Gladswood, county Berwick, Scotland, lieutenant colonel in the army and Andrew Spottiswoode¹ of Broom Hall, county Surrey, England. The representative of the family resides, during the greater portion of the year, at Spottiswoode, on his extensive hereditary estate, the modern mansion being one of the finest in southern Scotland. The old mansion still remains. Thirty miles of underground drains have been made on this estate, reclaiming hundreds of acres of land, lying between the Blackadder and the Leader.

Governor Spotswood had a country seat near Williamsburg, Va., called Porto Bello. The de-

¹ Of the house of Spottiswoode & Eyre of London, printers of Bibles, etc., to her majesty. They have a branch in New York.

scendants of the governor in Virginia and other states are numerous, and his memory is held in great respect.

Ann Catherine Spotswood, eldest daughter of the governor, and who married Bernard Moore of Chelsea, was elegant in person and manners, and of a high spirit. She was a strong adherent of the British government, while her husband and children sympathized with the patriot cause in the revolution. She, as being the daughter of a haughty British governor, persisted in drinking her tea, although a contraband article, privately, in her closet, during the war. There is a tradition of her having made her negroes toss an overseer who had offended her, in a blanket, while she stood at a window to witness the scene. Once when her husband was absent, being at Hanover Court House, on a bat-shooting expedition, upon a sudden alarm of Indians she ordered up all hands, manned and provisioned a boat, and made good her retreat down to West Point. In her old age she became large and somewhat *embonpoint*.

A granddaughter of hers remembers, when she

was a little girl, seeing her sitting up in bed, at Chelsea, combing her white and silken hair, a servant holding up a looking-glass before her.

John Baylor of New Market, Caroline county, Va., father of Col. George Baylor of the revolution, in letters written in 1764, to London merchants, makes mention of Col. Bernard Moore, Sr., as his near relation and guardian, who had been to him “the best of fathers,” and as worthy, industrious and honorable a man, as was to be found in Virginia.

Copy of Col. Augustine Moore's Will.

[He died July 28, 1743.]

“In the name of God, amen, I Augustine Moore, of King William county, being in my perfect senses & memory, do make this my last will & Testament:

“I give to my dear & well beloved wife, Elizabeth Moore, during her natural Life, my dwelling House, together with all the Land & Plantation thereunto adjoining & one half of the Land I bought of Martin & Roger Palmer, to be divided by

a Line to be run across from James Richeson's line to Claiborne's Line, & after her death, I give the said House, Lands & Plantations, to my son Bernard Moore, & the Heirs of his Body, & for want of such Heirs, to my son Thomas Moore, & the Heirs of his Body & for want of such heirs, to the Heirs of my son Augustine Moore, & for the want of such Heirs, to be equally divided between my two Daughters, Elizabeth Macon & Lucy Robinson, & the Heirs of their Bodys & for want of such Heirs, to my Sons-in-Law John Robinson & George Seton & their Heirs, forever. I also give to my said Wife, during her life, the use of all my Plate, Household & Kitchen Furniture, & all the stock of cattle, sheep & Hogs, on the said Plantations, and after her death I give all the said Furniture, half the Plate, & two-thirds of the Stock, to my son Bernard Moore, & the other Third of the Stock & half the plate, I give to my son Thomas Moore, & if the Plantations, here-in-before given to my wife, shall not be sufficient to work her slaves upon, I will that she shall have the choice of Lands & Plantations, either

in Caroline or Spotsylvania Countys to work them on. I give to my said Wife two hundred Pounds sterling & three slaves, to wit: Catina,¹ Old Jenny & Dinah, my Coach & Chaise & Coach Horses & all my Boats. I give to my son Bernard Moore, all that tract of Land lying in Caroline & Spotsylvania Counties, whereon Joseph Woolfolk is now overseer, part of which I have already given to my said son by Deeds, all which said Tract of Land I give to my said son Bernard Moore & his Heirs, forever. I also give to my said son all the stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Hogs, that are upon the said Land, & the Pots & Pans & other Things made use of on the said Plantation. I give to my son Thomas Moore all that tract of Land & Plantation, that I bought of the Rev. Mr. John Fox, called & known by the name of the Brick house & the other half of the Land I bought of Martin & Roger Palmer, & my Water Grist-mill, adjoining to the said Land I bought of Fox, but my will is that my wife & my two sons, Augustine &

¹ A half-breed Indian.

Bernard Moore have their corn ground, Toll free, at the said Mill. I give the said Lands & Mill to my said son Thomas & the Heirs of his Body, & for want of such Heirs, to the Heirs of the Body of my son Augustine, and for want of such Heirs, to be equally divided between my two daughters, Elizabeth Macon & Lucy Robinson & the Heirs of their Bodys, & for the want of such Heirs, to my Sons-in-Law John Robinson & George Seton & their Heirs, forever. I also give to my said son Thomas, all the Furniture that came in for and belongs to the house, lately built on the said Land, as also the stock of Cattle, Horses Sheep & Hogs, that are on the said Land & Plantation, & Pots & Pans & other things that are thereon for Plantation use. I give to my son Thomas a Tract of Land, containing Two Thousand acres, lying in Spotsylvania county & called & known by the name of Rich Neck, & one thousand acres, part of a tract of Eight thousand three hundred & fifty acres, in the fork of Pamunkey, the said one thousand acres to be laid off adjoining to a Tract of one thousand acres [Augustine Moore] granted the said Thomas by

Patent, by a Line to be run from River to River : I give the said Tract of Land to my said son Thomas & his Heirs forever. I also give to my said son Thomas all the stocks of Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Hogs, that are on the said Lands, together with the Pots & Pans & other things that are thereon for the Plantation use. I give to my son Bernard Moore, and his Heirs forever, two of my Lots in Delaware Town,¹ whereon the dwelling house & store now stands, and the Lot whereon the kitchen stands, I give to my son Thomas Moore & his Heirs forever. I give to my Daughter, Elizabeth Macon, five Hundred acres of Land, part of my Tract of Eight Thousand three hundred & fifty acres, to be laid off at the lower end of said Tract, & on the North side of the Ridge road, to her & the Heirs of her Body lawfully begotten, I also give to my said Daughter Elizabeth, Hannah, Great Daniel's Wife, & their children & all their future increase, which said slaves I hereby annex to the said land, & declare

¹ So called after Thomas West, Lord Delaware, and now called West Point.

my mind & will to be that the same shall descend pass and go in the same manner as the said Land hereafter is limited & appointed. I give to my Daughter, Lucy Robinson, five hundred acres of Land, part of the same Tract, to be laid off at the lower end of the said Tract, & on the South side of the Ridge road, to her & the Heirs of her Body lawfully begotten.

“I also give to my said Daughter Lucy, these slaves, to wit: Judy, Robin’s wife, & Great Patty at the Home house, & their children, & all their future Increase; which slaves I do hereby annex to the said Land & declare my mind & will to be that the same shall descend pass & go in the same manner as the said Land is hereafter limited and appointed; and if both or either of my said Daughters shall die, not having Issue of her Body at the time of her death, then I give the Lands & Slaves devised to such Daughter, or Daughters so dying, to my son Augustine Moore, & to his Heirs forever; he paying to his Brothers, Bernard & Thomas, two-thirds of the value of the Slaves, which shall descend or come to him, upon failure of such Issue as aforesaid; & in case my son

Augustine shall fail or refuse to pay to his said Brothers, or their Heirs, the before-mentioned proportion of the value of the Slaves so descended, or come to him, as aforesaid, then I give the said Lands & Slaves of my said Daughters, or Daughter, so dying, to my sons Bernard & Thomas, their Heirs & assigns, as Tenants in common, equally to be divided between them. I give to my son Augustine Moore, the remaining part of my Tract of Eight Thousand three hundred & fifty acres, & the Land whereon he now lives, during his life, & after his death I give the same to his Children, if he should leave any. But if he should die, leaving no Issue, I give the said Land whereon he Lives, to my son Thomas & his Heirs forever & the other Land I give to be equally divided between my sons Bernard & Thomas & their Heirs forever. But my will & desire is, that if my Daughter-in-Law, Anne Moore,¹ should be left a Widow, she should have the Land whereon her Husband now lives & five hundred acres of that Land given him in Spotsylvania, during her

¹ Anne Catherine, daughter of Governor Spotswood.

life. I give to my son Augustine all the House & Kitchen Furniture that is in the House and Kitchen where he now lives & all the stocks of Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Hogs, that are on the Land & plantations herein before given to him & on his Land in Gloucester County, & the Pots & Pans & other things that are on the said Lands & Plantations for the Plantation use. I give my Tract of Land in the same County that I bought of * * * to be equally divided between my sons Augustine, Bernard & Thomas and my Son-in-Law George Seaton & their Heirs forever. I give to my wife one Third part of my Slaves during her life, in which third part, my will & desire is, that she may have Neptune, the Coachman & his wife Violet & Sambo & York, Sawyers & after the death of my said wife, I give the said third part to be equally [Augustine Moore] divided between my sons Bernard and Thomas, they paying to their Brother Augustine, each, one hundred Pounds sterling, & if my sons Bernard & Thomas shall delay or refuse to pay to their said Brother the said sum of one hundred Pounds Sterling, each, then my will is, that my

said son Augustine shall have one third part of the said slaves. I give to my son Augustine Moore, during his life, the use of one third part of the remainder of my slaves, after the slaves herein before given away, and my Wife's third part are taken out & my will is, that my said son shall have the slaves he is now in possession of, in his part & after his Death I give the said slaves to be divided among his children, if he shall have any, but if should have no children, I give the said slaves after his Death equally to be divided between my sons Bernard & Thomas and their Heirs. But it is further my Will, that my Daughter-in-Law, Anne Moore, shall be left a widow, she shall have the use of Ten working slaves, such as she shall choose out of the part given my said son Augustine, during her life. One third part of the said Remainder of my Slaves I give to my son Bernard & his Heirs forever; & the other third part I give to my son Thomas and his Heirs forever. I give to my Daughter Elizabeth Macon, besides what I have already given her, two hundred Pounds sterling, deducting, however, out of the said sum, the several sums of money I have

advanced for the Payment of her late Husband's Debts. I give to my Daughter Lucy Robinson, besides what I have already given her, Three hundred Pounds Sterling. I give to each of my three Grandchildren, Elizabeth Macon, Lucy Robinson & John Robinson, Fifty Pounds sterling to be laid out in young slaves. I give to my Son-in-Law, George Seton, One hundred Pounds of his Debt he owes to me. All the rest of my money, Debts, Goods, merchandize & other personal Estate, I give to be equally divided between my five children, Augustine Moore, Bernard Moore, Thomas Moore, Elizabeth Macon & Lucy Robinson & their Heirs. My will & desire is, that my estate may not be appraised. Whereas Philip Whitehead Gent. has conveyed a Tract or Parcel of Land lying in the said County by Deed to John Dandridge, Philip Aylett & myself, my will is that my Executors hereafter named, or such of them as shall immediately act after my Death, shall convey & make over to William Dandridge Esq. all my right & Title to the said Tract or Parcel of Land, upon his paying the money I am engaged for to the said Philip White-

head for the same, or otherwise discharging my estate from the Payment of the said money. I do appoint my Sons-in-Law George Seaton & John Robinson, Guardians to my son Thomas. I make & appoint my son Bernard, my sons-in-Law, John Robinson & George Seton & my son Thomas, when he becomes of age, Executors of this my last Will & Testament, in which there is an interlineation in the sixteenth line of the second sheet of these words "Fifty Pounds Sterling," & I do hereby revoke all & every former will or wills by me made, & declare this to be my last will & Testament, written on two sides of one sheet & on one side of another sheet of Paper signed * * * & to the last sheet I have set my hand & seal, this twentieth of January, one thousand seven hundred & forty-two.

(Signed),

"AUGUSTINE MOORE [SEAL.]

"Signed, sealed & published by the said Augustine Moore in the presence of us,

MARY BRAMBLE,
BETTY TODD,
ROBT. TAPSCOTT,
JOHN WOOLFOLK.

"Proved in King William Court, Aug^t 18. 17. Geo. 2^d."

INDEX.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Abbey, New, 12.
 Aylett, Martha, 28.</p> <p>Blenheim, battle of, 13; Castle, 13.
 Blue Ridge, 13.
 Bryan, Ann Butler, 15.
 Burwell, Nathaniel, 22.
 Butler, James, Duke of Ormond, 15.</p> <p>Campbell; Robert, 22; John, 27.
 Carter, Robert; Ann H. M.; Bernard Moore; Mildred Walker; Lucy and Fitzhugh, 22.
 Caruthers, Dr. Wm. A., 14.
 Chelsea, 16, 18, 25, 27, 28, 29.
 Custis, Martha, 24.</p> <p>Dandridge, Capt. Nathaniel West, 23, 27; Martha, 24; Wm., 27; arms, 24.
 Delaware Town, 35.
 Dropmore, 23.</p> <p>Elliott, Gen., 16; Catherine, 12.</p> | <p>Elson Green, 23.
 Eugene, Prince, 16.</p> <p>Fac simile of Gov. Spotswood's signature, 19.
 Fairfield, 27.
 Flodden, battle of, 6.
 Germanna, 15
 Gordon, house of, 3.</p> <p>Henry, Patrick and Sarah, 24.
 Hopepringle, Henry, 5.</p> <p>Kinloch, Francis and Eliza, 22.
 Knight of the Golden Horseshoe, 14.</p> <p>Lee, Gen. Henry; Philip Ludwell; Lucy; Charles Carter; Gen. Robert E.; Capt. Sidney Smith; Ann and Mildred; Leiper; Thomas and Andrew, 21.
 Macon, Elizabeth, 34.
 Magazine, Powder, 14.
 Middleton, Earl of, 12.
 Moore, Augustine, Sr., 28; his will, 31-41; August-</p> |
|--|--|

- ine, Jr.; Bernard, Sr., 18,
20, 27, 30, 31; Bernard, Jr.,
Elizabeth and Thomas, 21,
22; Mary, 28; House, 17,
arms, 25.
- More, Sir Thomas, 28.
- Morrison, Bethia, 12.
- Nelson, Hugh and Mary, 22.
- Newpost and Nottingham, 20.
- Pendleton, Edmund, 27.
- Porto Bello, 29.
- Robinson, John (Speaker), 27,
28.
- Rose, Rev. Robert, 26.
- Scott, Gen. Charles, 24.
- Seaton, George, 38.
- Spottiswoode, surname of, 3;
Robert De, 3; Tower of,
John and Robert, 4; Henry
James and William, 5;
David, Ninian and John,
6, and John 6; Dr. James,
7; John, Archbishop, 9;
Sir John, 10; and John,
10; Sir Robert and John,
12; Sir Alexander and Ro-
bert, M. D., 12; John, Laird
of Spottiswoode, George of
Gladswood, and Andrew of
Broom Hall, 29.
- Spotswood, Alexander, gover-
nor of Virginia, 13-18, 19.
Gen. Alexander, 16, 26, 27;
Wm. of Sedley Lodge, 16;
John, 19; Ann Catherine,
20, 29, 30, 37, 39; Doro-
thea, 23; Robert, 25; arms,
25.
- Spotsylvania county, Va., 26.
- Temple Farm, 18.
- Thompson, Rev. John, 21.
- Walker, John, 21.
- Washington, Gen. George, 24;
Gen. Wm. Augustine, 19.
- West, Thomas, Lord De la
Warr, 27.
- West Point, 35.
- William and Mary College, 14.



