

A Genealogy and
History Journal
of the Germanna
Research Group
Fall 2013
Vol. 3, No. 2

GRG

Journal

George Adam Moyers

Native Virginian, 3rd Generation American, Frontier Pioneer

By Diane Färdig and Nancy Moyers Dodge

George Adam Moyers was a third generation American. By the late 1760s, three generations of German-speaking Moyers family lived and worked in and around the Robinson River near Culpeper County, Virginia, among other descendants of the Second Germanna Colony. Some of the Moyers were likely kin to each other, and many of the first generation had known their friends' families in Germany. They farmed alongside one another, using similar agrarian methods. They worshipped together, christened their children in the Lutheran church, believing "God's word and Christ's teaching does not wither now nor evermore."¹

The children married friends and cousins within the community, remaining close proximity to their parents. They lived in an ordered society, obeying rules and expecting others to respect them. They knew the history of their European forebears, had endured the difficult journey to Virginia and were intimately familiar with each other's personal histories. Just like their home in Germany, they could walk around the enclave, and see every person in

Also See:

- **A Story of Hope: As well as Dolores, Ann-Margret, Roger, Rosey, and the Viet Cong!** by Bob Broyles, p. 14
- **Spotswood Arrives in America: the Beginning of the Rivalry Between Green Spring and the Governor's Palace,** by Suzanne Collins Matson, p. 19

one day. Keeping their language, customs and religion gave the families security and community.²

George Adam Moyers, who went by Adam Moyers, was the grandson of George Moyer, Sr., member of the Second Germanna Colony, which was in Culpeper and Madison Counties, Virginia. (Adam Moyers was one of the first members of the family to add the "s" to Moyer.)

George Moyer the Immigrant arrived with about seventy-plus others in 1717, having left Germa-

¹ Andreas Mielke and John Blankenbaker, "Hebron" *Communion Lists of the German Lutheran Church in Culpeper/Madison Counties, Virginia: 1775-1822*, Second edition, second printing with corrections (Chadds Ford, PA: privately printed, 2003).

² George Henderson and Thompson Olatiji, "Migrants, Immigrants and Slaves: Racial & Ethnic Groups in America," *Cultural Enclaves* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1996), 76-79.

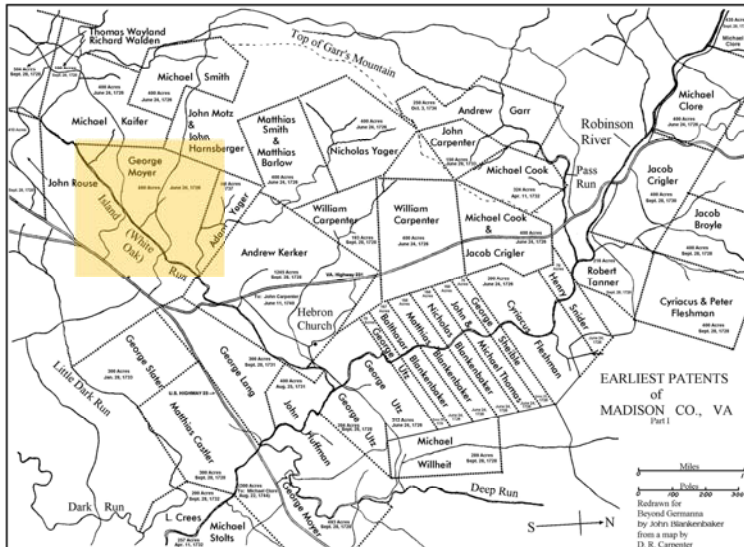
ny in 1715, intending to reach Pennsylvania.³ The group spent one year in England, waiting for passage, then sailed for the new world, landing after about 40 days on the rough seas. Instead of landing in Pennsylvania, the ship Scott docked in Virginia. The unscrupulous ship captain had bargained their passage by promising their indenture to powerful men in Virginia. So, George Moyer, the family's first generation American, began his new life without land or monetary resources, but with the advantages of wit, ambition and physical strength. He completed several years of indenture service for Robert Beverly, guarding the frontier from Native American attack, and producing naval stores for England in the densely wooded forest. He may also have helped Beverly with developing vineyards. Beverly was a partner to Alexander Spotswood, to whom most of the other 1717 colonists were indentured.⁴

All the members of the Germanna colonies, including the early Moyers, lived on the Rapidan River, about 18 miles east of what would later be the town of Culpeper, Virginia. But this was a temporary home. After the years of indenture were completed, George Moyer, his family, along with many other members of the German colony, moved from the Rapidan, and purchased bottom land in the Robinson River valley, which had very fertile soil. Moyer secured acreage for himself, became a planter, and over time, acquired land for his family. The Rapidan move occurred in 1725.

Here the Moyers were active members of the community; they farmed, married, raised children, paid taxes, went to the Hebron Lutheran church, and used the court system to settle disputes. With-

in the enclave, the Moyers had a reputation for being scrupulously honest, also of high temperament, which might be reflected in early Orange County lawsuits.⁵

George Moyer's grandson and namesake, George Adam, was born about 1740-50, on the Robinson River Valley property (near the present intersection of Highway 29 and Route 231). Most Moyers genealogies give Christopher Sr., son of George Moyer, as George Adam's father, but there is also implied evidence that his father might have been George Moyer's son, Michael. By the time of his birth, the second generation of Moyers had established their own homes and farms and Germanna was a fully functioning community. The Germanna church was "Hebron" Lutheran, and its surviving church records provide evidence of names, relationships and dates of attendance of the Germanna colony members. Researchers have learned that mem-



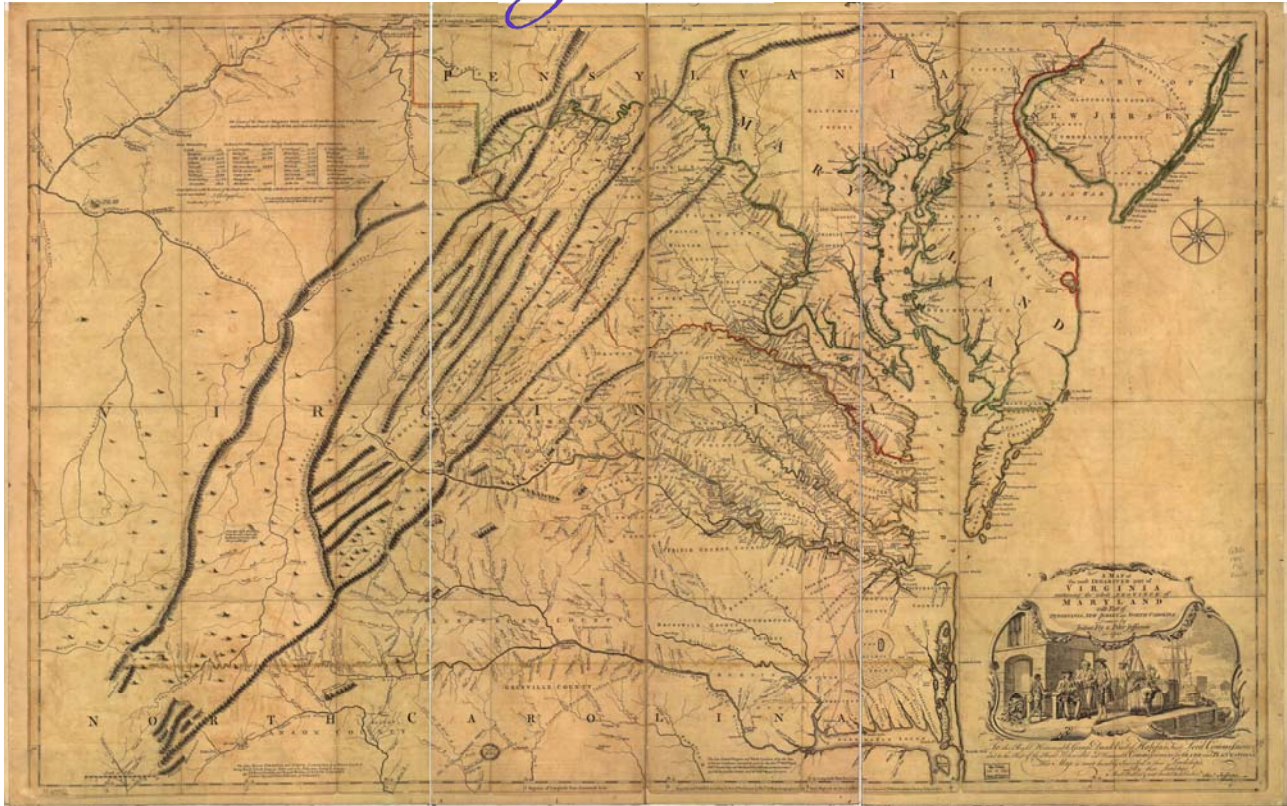
Map of Second Colony land patents as researched by John Blankenbaker.

³ Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants*, Volume 3 (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1979), 411-412.

⁴ Nancy Moyers Dodge, "George Moyer, 1717 Colonist," *Beyond Germanna*, Volume 9, No. 6 (Chadds Ford, PA: John Blankenbaker, 1997), 531

⁵ Blankenbaker, John, *Germanna Record No. 18: The Second Germanna Colony and Other Pioneers*. Locust Grove, VA: The Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc. pp. 103-105. (Summary of the Moyer/Moyers family history in Virginia.)

See also: Barbara Vines Little, *Orange County, Virginia Order Book One, 1734-1739* (Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Company, 1996) "Grand Jury 18 November 1735—George Moyer on the first fryday of October at the German chapel...insulted and abused Michael Cook and divers other persons then and there assembled...together for celebration of decine Worship..." and "December 1735 Orange Co., Va. Court—Charge against George Moyer is dismissed and it is ordered that the debt. Pay Court Costs." The "high temperament" of George Moyer was passed down to his descendants. See William Daniel Talle, "Myers Family," *Biographies of Barren County Kentucky Families*, Sandra K. Gorin, compiler (Barron Co., KY: July 1991). "Myers Family" ...were good mill men. They were strictly honest but a family of high temperament." Rev. John Myers, *A Short History of My Forefathers* (Handwritten Journal) (Bledsoe County, TN: May 1840) "My grandfather, Christopher Moyers...emigrated from Culpeper Co., Va. To Jefferson Co., Tenn....settled on Long Creek... He was an upright and honest citizen..."



A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751, published by Thos. Jefferys, London, 1755. This map, unusual in that it relied on firsthand surveys, is the first correct depiction of the Allegheny Mountains, complete with 'The Great Road from the Yadkin River through Virginia to Philadelphia distant 455 Miles' - an accurate survey of what would come to be styled the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road.
[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/?b?ammem/gmd:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(g3880+ct000370\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/?b?ammem/gmd:@field(NUMBER+@band(g3880+ct000370)))

bers seating arrangements were very deliberate, with relatives and in-laws sitting together. Adam was recorded in the church sitting among his relatives and in-laws Christmas Day, 1775, as follows:

Peter Koch (son of Adam Koch and Barbara Fleishman)
 George Carpenter (son of John Carpenter and Dorothy Koch)
 Michael Koch (son of Adam Koch and Barbara Fleishman)
 ADAM MAYER/MOYER
 Robert Fleishman (son of Peter Fleishman and Maria Weber) [Peter Fleishman and the above Barbara are siblings.]
 Michael Lehman
 Jacob Rauch [Perhaps a MOYER cousin]⁶

In October 1776, Adam Moyers, with both Christopher Moyers, Sr. and Jr. and other German-na residents, signed a four-page petition to the Commonwealth of Virginia asking relief from the Anglican (Church of England) tithe payments. Once again, Adam was sitting among his relatives and in-laws:

Adam Koch (wife was Barbara Fleishman
 Matthias Rausch [Perhaps a Moyer cousin]
 Nicholas Broyle (son of Jacob and Mary Catharine Fleishman)
 ADAM MOYER
 Samuel Rausch [Perhaps a Moyer cousin]
 Zachariah Broyle (son of Jacob and Mary Catharine Fleishman)⁷

⁶ Mielke and Blankenbaker, "Hebron" *Communion Lists*.

⁷ John Blankenbaker, editor, "The Petition of the German Congregation," *Beyond Germanna*, Volume 4, No. 1 (Chadds Ford, PA: John Blankenbaker, 1992), 187-188.

tion, the English “Tories” were in the area, and there were erratic raids and skirmishes in villages and woods, between them and the local militia. It was not a safe time to travel.

Adam and Mary Moyers safely journeyed to newly organized Washington County, Virginia, about 275 miles southwest from their home on the Robinson River Valley, on the famous Wilderness Trail or Great Wagon Road (now closely aligned to Interstate 81). Here it was that their son John Moyers was born, August 16, 1778. They would have encountered others at the settlement, Black’s Fort, where leaders were planning the town of Abingdon. The well-known Presbyterian minister, Rev. Charles Cummings had already been licensed to preach at Sinking Springs church, in 1774. While in that county, on November 18, 1778, court records show Adam was fined for “selling liquor without a license and above rates.” His name appears in a list of 15 others named for the same offense, which could not have been too serious, since at least one of the other men had been appointed a county justice by Patrick Henry, the first governor of Virginia. Stills were common among Adam’s contemporaries, often found in estate lists. Many stills were for home consumption, in the European tradition, but it was also a good way to make money in any town. Also in Washington County records, were names of individuals later to be seen in East Tennessee, living near the Moyers, including Blackburn, Snoddy and Davis.¹⁰

No record yet has been found of where Adam, Mary and their family were living after 1778. and before 1781. However, ten years after the last time Christopher Moyers, Jr., was listed in the Hebron Church records, his name appeared in Washington County, now Jefferson County, where he was named on Jacob’s land record in 1787.¹¹

Adam and Mary as Settlers

Adam and Mary continued to migrate, apparently not finding exactly what they were looking for in Washington County, Virginia. The next record for Adam Moyers is 1781, in Washington County, North Carolina/Tennessee, listed on the tax roll for 100 acres, in Capt. Joseph Wilson’s District, about 60 miles from Abingdon. His kinsman, Christopher Moyers, Jr., is listed on the tax roll, in the same district for 100 acres.¹²

Adam and Christopher Jr. were the first of the Culpeper Moyers to migrate to the North Carolina frontier, in what later would become East Tennessee, settling about 40 miles apart.



The easternmost counties of east Tennessee. Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁰ Lewis Preston Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia 1769-1800: Botetourt, Fincastle, Montgomery, Washington, Wythe*, Volume II (1891; reprint, Johnson City, TN: Overmountain Press, 1979), 621, 1006.

¹¹ “North Carolina and Tennessee, Early Land Records North Carolina (Rev. War) Land Grants,” Roll 3, Book B, page 34, no. 535, dated 20 September 1787, database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>), citing “North Carolina and Tennessee, Early Land Records, 1753-1931,” Tennessee. Division of Archives, Land Office, and Museum. Land Office Records, 1783-1927, Record Group 50, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN.

¹² Mary Harden McCrown, *Washington County, Tennessee Records, 1778-1801* (Johnson City, TN: privately published, 1964), 46.

Nearby, were Matthew Broils/Broyles and Conrad Woolhigt/Wilhite, with a North Carolina (Revolutionary War) Land Grant for 200 acres, in Washington County, on the Nolichucky River, about 20 miles away from Adam and Mary Moyers.¹³

The Moyers arrived when Washington District in North Carolina (later Tennessee), and its politics, were in a state of flux. In 1784, the State of Franklin was organized by people in East Tennessee (original land, North Carolina), with the intention of being the 14th state of the new union. After the State of Franklin failed, the land reverted to Washington District, North Carolina, and it wasn't until 1796 that the land became part of the new state of Tennessee.

In the second year of the State of Franklin, 1785, Adam Moyers purchased 200 acres of land from Thomas Brown, who had acquired the land in 1782, through a State of North Carolina Revolutionary War grant. Moyers' land deed was registered more than once, due to differing government agencies; the 200 acre property had the distinction of being legally described and recorded three ways: the State of North Carolina, Washington County; the State of Franklin, Greene County; the State of Tennessee, Greene County.¹⁴ Brown paid "fifty shillings for every one hundred acres" for the 200 acres in 1782. On one Moyers deed, the land was recorded sold at two hundred dollars, and another, at two hundred pounds per hundred acres (1785). The price Moyers paid was commensurate with other land sales of the time. Clearly, Thomas Brown made a good profit.

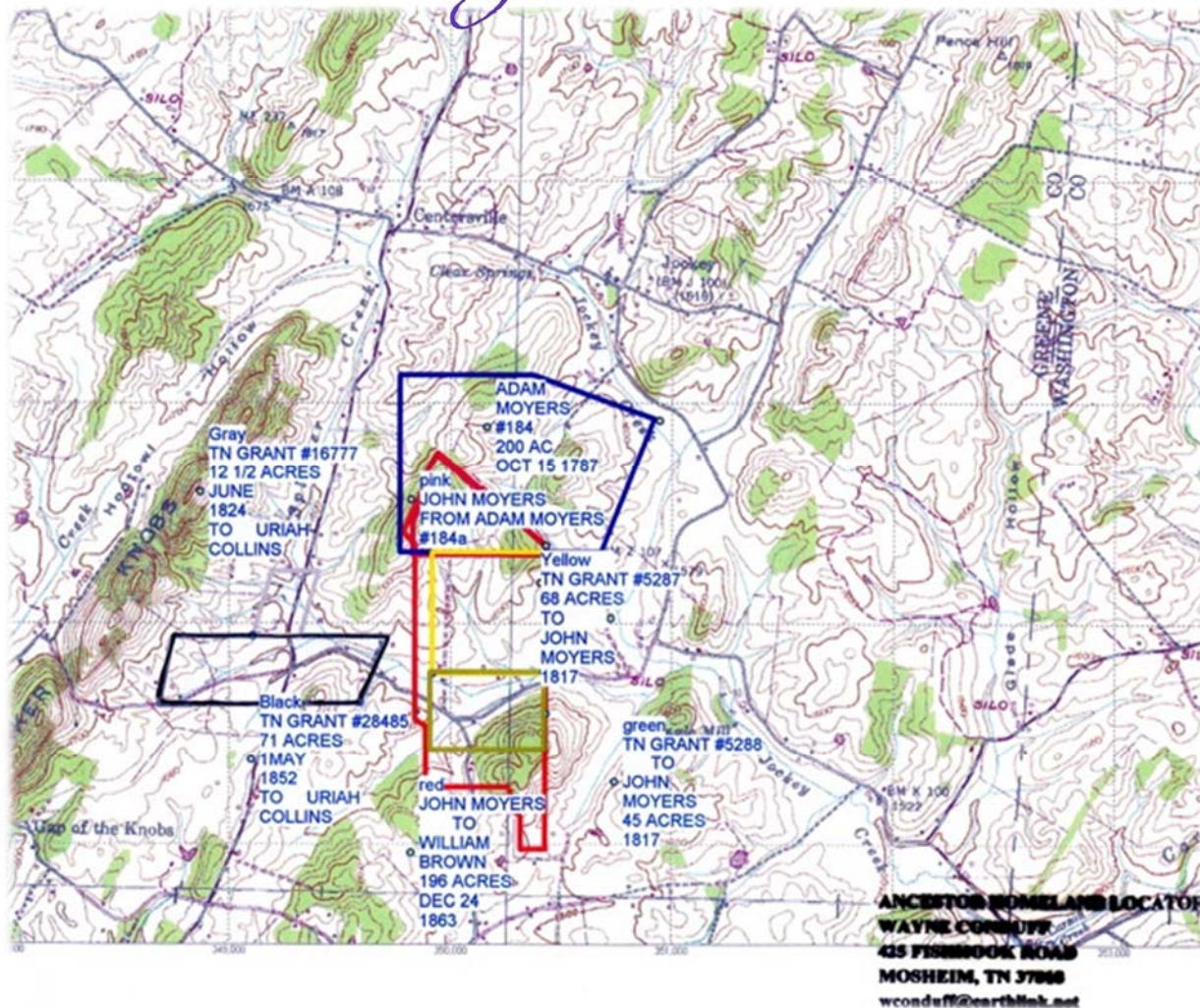
Moyers' land was in the "west fork of Morrison's Mill Creek." Today, according to local historian Wayne Conduff, in a conversation in 2013, the name for the west fork of Mill Creek or Morrison Mill Creek is called Jockey Creek, in Limestone, Greene County, Tennessee, and is adjacent to Jock-

¹³ Irene M. Griffey, *Earliest Tennessee Land Records & Earliest Tennessee Land History*. Reprinted by Clearfield Publishing Co. Baltimore MD, 2000, 120

¹⁴ Greene County, Tennessee, Deed Book 4: 94-95, Thomas Brown to Adam Moyers, microfilm, T. Elmer Cox Historical and Genealogical Collection, Greene County Library, Greeneville, TN.



*This is the property once owned by Adam Moyers in Greene County, Tennessee.
It is still occupied by a dairy farmer. Photo by Diane Färdig.*



This is the map of George Adam Moyers' 1785/87 land in Greene County TN on Jockey Creek (formerly west fork of Morrison Mill Creek). His land is outlined in dark blue. We have not been able to prove the location of his first 100 acres (1781).

Map courtesy of Wayne Conduff, Ancestral Homeland Locator, Mosheim, Tennessee. <http://home.earthlink.net/~wconduff/>

ey Creek Road and Clear Creek Road. The property Adam and Mary selected was beautiful, with gently rolling hills, a clear creek coursing through it and good soil. Having land with a waterway was particularly important for personal use and for watering livestock and crops. The land was thick with trees, cedars, pin oaks, pines, black walnut, hickory, chestnut, elm, yellow poplar and more. The land was about three miles from what would later be settled as Rheatown. For years, it was near the stagecoach road that made weekly trips from Knoxville to Washington, D.C. (William Huffman, personal communication, March 21, 2013)

Adam cleared land, raised log cabin houses, placed far enough from the creek to avoid being flooded in the spring. With an axe, he used V-notch construction, with tree logs that were about 12" in diameter. As a blacksmith,¹⁵ he could have made his own metal pegs and latches for the house. The remnant found on the Moyer property appeared to be a dog-trot, with two houses about 22' apart, and parallel, each one measuring approximately 23' x 23' and least 12' high constructed with wood and metal pegs. The cabins had doors, but needed no windows since the log construction was very drafty. There usually was a loft for children with a steep ladder. Early chimneys were made from mud and sticks. It would have been very difficult for any one man alone to

¹⁵ Penelope Johnson Allen, "Tennessee Soldiers of the Revolution: a Roster of Soldiers Living During the Revolutionary War in the Counties of Washington and Sullivan Taken from the Revolutionary Army Accounts of North Carolina," NC Army Accounts Vol. 1, folio #4, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

raise such large structures, so neighbors and other settlers helped.

Adam first planted crops for subsistence. Christopher, Jr., brought with him apple saplings from the homestead in Virginia,¹⁶ and Adam may have done the same. Livestock included milk cows, pigs and fowls. Crops grown for profit at that time, included corn, tobacco, and grains. Mary helped with the farm animals, prepared meals, made butter, tended the garden, made and mended clothes. Germans preferred iron stoves to fireplace cooking, and Adam may have made one. The men and boys hunted and fished for fresh meat. There was a grist mill in the neighborhood, later a sawmill, and more people moved to the area, attracted to the rolling hills and excellent water



The smoke house logs are V-cut and may be either original to Adam Moyers or to his son John Moyers, Sr. It measures about 12' x 15' and is near a spring house. There are boards lining part of the inside, some measure about 16 inches. The smoke house is located on what became John's property, on Splatter Creek and is still being used for storage by the dairy farmer who owns the property. Photo by Diane Färdig.

sources. The land was not yet fenced, and animals, especially pigs, foraged on the open land and forest. The Moyers built a smoke house, about 15' x 15', an essential building, allowing the family to prepare and preserve meats for the winter. The whole family, and their neighbors, participated in annual hog killing. Both women and men had enormous responsibilities, from sun up to night fall, and children helped as soon as they were big enough.

One European visitor observed that "the ordinary women take care of Cows, Hogs, and other small Cattle, make Butter and Cheese, spin Cotton and Flax, help to sow and reap corn. . . gather Fruit, and look after the House." A second European was shocked that the wives of poor and mid-dling farmers were "ready to assist their husbands in any Servile Work, as planting when the Season

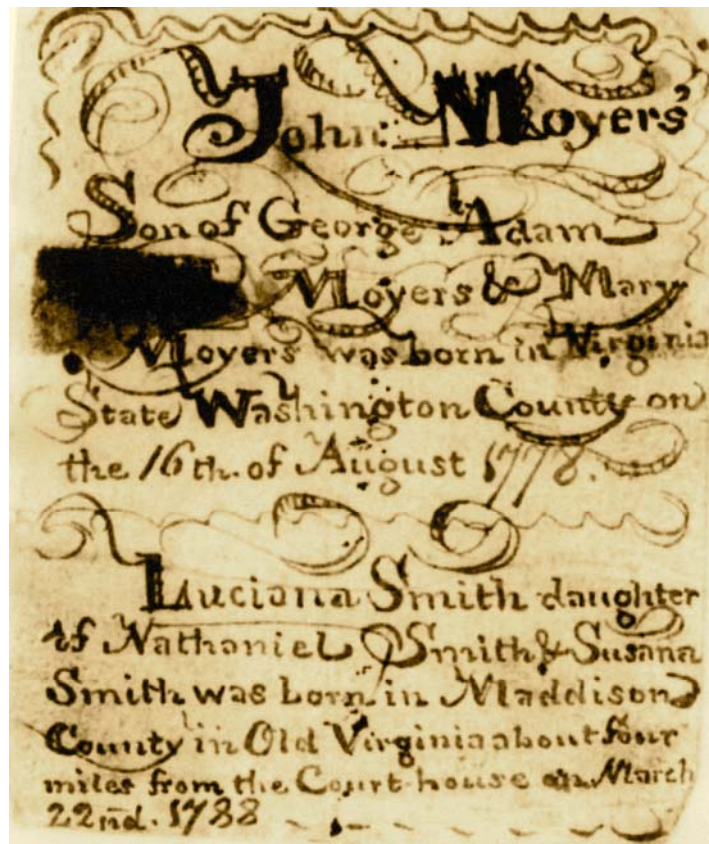
¹⁶ Myers, *A Short History of My Forefathers*, Handwritten Journal, "My grandfather, Christopher Moyers, emigrated from Culpeper Co., Virginia, to Jefferson Co., Tennessee, settled on Long Creek...He planted a fine orchard Milann apple trees and August pear of superior flavor was brought from Virginia..."

of the Year requires expedition." ... In most frontier Appalachian households, "the women threed the corn, cooked the dinner, or plied the loom, or even. . . took up the ax and cut wood with which to cook the dinner." ... In western Virginia and western North Carolina, for example, German women joined the men in the labor of the meadow and grain fields. . . . Many females were most expert mowers and reapers. . . . It was no uncommon thing to see the female part of the family at the hoe or plow.¹⁷

No longer in Germanna, in the German speaking enclave, Adam and Mary's children began to associate with English speaking young people from the neighborhood. By the time they were adults, the children were bilingual, and soon began using English more than German. Adam didn't hear his native tongue as he had in Germanna.

Adam, like all the Germanna Moyers, was raised in the German (later named "Hebron") Lutheran Church in Culpeper, Virginia. When he first arrived in east Tennessee, one of the few churches nearby was Providence Presbyterian Church (est. 1780) and Shiloe Meeting House. Although no record had yet been located of Adam or Mary's church membership, their descendants' names can be found in Providence Presbyterian Church, New Hope Meeting Place at

¹⁷ Wilma A. Dunaway, "Women, Work and Family in the Antebellum Mountain South," Wilma A. Dunaway's Online Archive Women's Frontier Agricultural Labors (New York: Cambridge University Press), Chapter 6, http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/faculty_archives/appalachian_women/index.htm.



John Moyers' handwritten pages giving his and his wife's birthdates and their wedding date and place.

Quaker Knob (est. 1795) and Milburnton Methodist church cemeteries. Shiloe Meeting House has no remaining original markers, although there is a marker for David Brown, Revolutionary War veteran, who died in 1809.

Adam and Mary lived, farmed and raised their children on the Creek. Adam was a blacksmith, with an accessible business location and a good water supply. Their neighbors, the Armstrongs, Rodgers, Naffs, Kellys, Dotsons and Roberts were their friends, and several of their offspring intermarried with descendants of the Moyers. But other Germanna families also found their way to east Tennessee, such as the Broyles and the Smiths

Germanna descendants, Mathew Broyles and Conrad Wilhoit, of the Germanna community, acquired land through North Carolina (Revolutionary War) land grants in what would later be East Tennessee on the Little Limestone River.¹⁸ In 1783, the Broyles had purchased land from a Joseph Buller/Bullard on Little Limestone in Washington County. Adam Broyle, a blacksmith, was another Germanna descendant, living in Washington County. Adam Broyles signed the marriage bond of Adam and Mary Moyers' second daughter Mary, called by the nickname, Polly, when she married John Bullard on January 28, 1802 in Greene County.¹⁹

In about 1805, Susannah Moyers Smith, also a grandchild of George Moyers, and sister to Christopher Moyers, Jr., and her husband Nathaniel and their family arrived in Greene County from Culpeper, Virginia. When they first arrived, they may have lived with Adam and his family, until they purchased their own land in 1809. The two families were close, and their children, cousins, became friends. It is likely that the adults spoke German when they were together and that the first children were bilingual.

On August 22, 1805, William Moyers, son of Adam and Mary, married his cousin, Charlotte Smith, the daughter of Susannah and Nathaniel Smith, in Greene County.

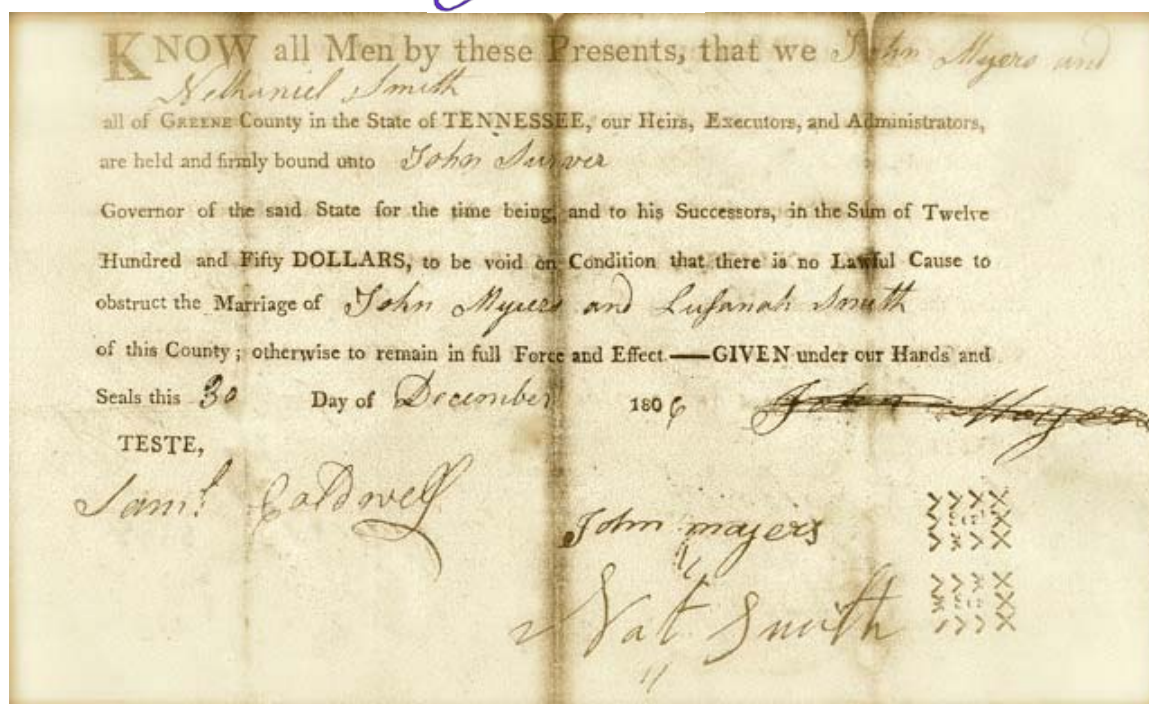
Following his brother's example, John Moyers, son of Adam and Mary, married his cousin, Luciane (b. 22 Mar. 1788, Madison, Virginia), daughter of Susannah and Nathaniel Smith, on January 1, 1807. The wedding was held at the bride's mother's house. John and Luciana stayed in Greene County. His handwritten pages, in English, which were submitted and included in his father-in-law's Revolutionary Pension Application, are two first-person records about the Moyers family. They had eight children. John's handwritten pages, submitted with the pension application of his mother in law, Susannah Moyers Smith, widow of Nathaniel Smith, Revolutionary War vet-

¹⁸ Griffey, *Earliest Tennessee Land Records*, 120.

¹⁹ Burgner, Goldene Fillers, *Greene County, Tennessee Marriages 1783-1868*. (Southern Historical Press, 1981) .

*Hinged doors on the
Moyers log building meas-
ured about 3' by 5'.
Photo by Diane Färdig*





Marriage bond for John Moyers and Lucianna (Lusanah) Smith. Marriage Book B, #1147, T. Elmer Cox Historical and Genealogical Library, Greeneville, Tennessee.

eran., are shown on p. 9.²⁰

Susannah Moyers and husband Nathaniel Smith purchased land in 1809, from David Brown, a Revolutionary War veteran. Their farm land was exactly next to Shiloe Meeting House and Graveyard, in Washington County on Shipman's Fork, which is a fork of Blackley Creek; Blackley Creek is on the West Fork of the Big Limestone (Wayne Conduff, personal communication, July 3, 2013). Their land was very close to the Washington-Greene County line and only about 4 miles from Adam and Mary Moyers (near the intersection of what is now Glendale and Ducktown Roads. This meant the Moyers families were within easy traveling and visiting distance of one another.

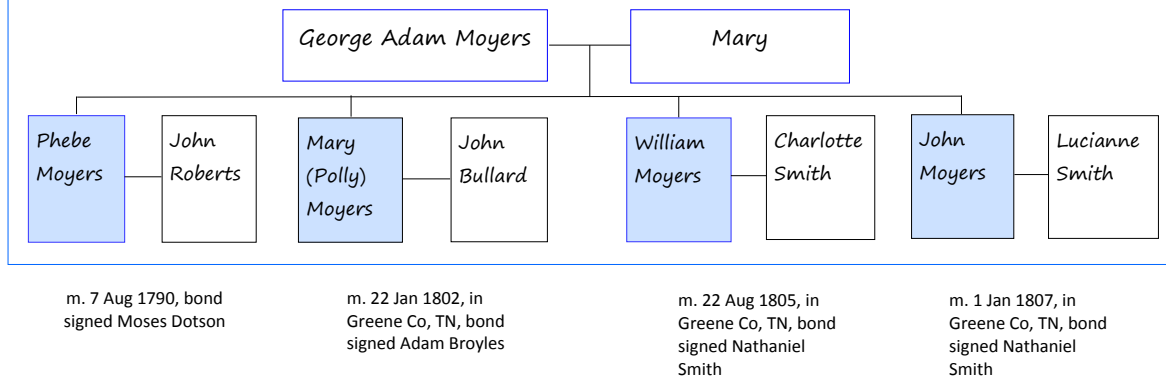
Adam and Mary's son, William Moyers, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought in New Orleans. He survived that battle, but in April, 1814, as he traveled back home, through what was then Indian Territory, he was killed in Alabama. This left Charlotte Smith Moyers alone with several small children. Dependent on her family, she had the nearby support of her parents, the Smiths, and her in-laws and relatives, the Moyers. She remarried, August 29, 1816, to William Pressly Holder, in Greene County, and they moved to Jefferson County, TN, near Moyers relatives, right next to David Moyers, a son of Christopher Moyers, Jr.²¹

Four months after Charlotte Smith remarried, on December 27, 1816, Adam Moyers wrote his will. It set out that land was to be divided in two equal parts, half to his son John, and half to the heirs of his late son, William Moyers. He also willed his "moveble (sic) property" divided into five portions; his wife Mary, his son John, daughter Phebe Roberts, and the heirs of his deceased daughter Polly Bullard and the heirs of his deceased son, William. The children of his deceased children were not named. Mary was to have the benefit of the farm and plantation buildings, water fowl and timber for her lifetime. His executors were Alexander Armstrong and John Rodgers; Nathaniel

²⁰ Pension application of Susannah Smith, widow of Nathaniel Smith, W 1094, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, digital image, *Fold3.com* (<http://www.fold3.com>; accessed July 2013); citing NARA microfilm publication RG 15, M804, 3-4.

²¹ Nancy Moyers Dodge, "The Moyers of Jefferson and Greene Counties in Tennessee," *Beyond Germanna*, Volume 14, No. 2 (Chadds Ford, PA: John Blankenbaker, 2002), 792-794.

Adam and Mary Moyers' Children and Spouses



Smith, Christopher Miller, and William Blackley were witnesses.²² Alexander Armstrong and John Rodgers were referred to as “my trusty friends.” Nathaniel Smith was married to his relative, Susannah, Christopher Miller was Susannah and Nathaniel Smith’s son-in-law, and William Blackley was a neighbor. Although Adam had moved away from a close knit group, during his time in East Tennessee, he had developed another close group of friends and relatives.

In 1817, John Moyers, acquired two parcels of land adjacent to his parents on the creek. Here, he and Luciana raised their children. In October, 1820, Adam sold two parcels to his son, John Moyers, Sr., one for 100 acres (at \$600) and one for 35 acres (also at \$600).²³ These sales seemed to be counter to his 1816 will, which divided his land between John and the heirs of his deceased son William. The transactions might have been a way to have cash to provide to William’s heirs since they no longer lived in Greene County at that time, but were, in Jefferson County.

Not long after, in 1821, Adam died.²⁴ his death is often reported as 1824, but a close inspection of the letters of administration confirms the actual date that the will was proved, as court session, January 25, 1821. Adam Moyers was between 71 and 81 years old when he died, and survived by his wife, Mary and two of his children. Adam was likely buried on the family’s cemetery property near the homestead and the creek, where it is believed 12 people are buried. (William Huffman, personal conversation, April 11, 2013).

Mary probably remained on their homestead, as his will provided. Mary had one son and daughter-in-law living close by, John and Lucianne, and their children. Daughter Phebe and her husband John Roberts, and their children, were also in Greene County. Her daughter-in-law, Susannah Smith Moyers Holder, had remarried, and was living about 40 miles away in Jefferson County. Her late son William’s son, Jeremiah, married in Greene County and was also living in the area.

Continuing the tradition of migration, daughter Phebe Moyers Roberts and her husband John, moved from Greene County a few years after her father died. By 1826, they had purchased land in Rush Creek, Logan County, Ohio, where they spent the rest of their lives. Most of their children also moved to Ohio.

In the 1840 United States Federal Census for Greene County, Tennessee, the John Moyers, Sr., household includes a free white woman, age 90-91, which may have been, Mary, based on her approximate birth date of 1750.

About 1842, daughter-in-law Charlotte Smith Moyers Holder (again a widow), moved with sev-

²² Greene County, Tennessee, Will Book 1: 627, Will of Adam Moyers microfilm, T. Elmer Cox Historical and Genealogical Collection, Greene County Library, Greeneville, TN.

²³ Greene County, Tennessee, Deed Book 12:204-205, microfilm, T. Elmer Cox Historical and Genealogical Collection, Greene County Library, Greeneville, TN.

²⁴ Greene County, Tennessee, Will Book 1: 628, Letter of Administration for Adam Moyers.

eral of her children, including William Moyer's sons Jeremiah and William, to Ray, Missouri. She, her Moyers sons, and several of her Holder children, settled there permanently.

Adam and Mary's son John, and his wife Luciana, would continue to live on the land. After Luciana died, John transferred the land to his daughter Mary and her husband William Brown, but continued to live on the land the rest of his life. Adam and Mary's grandson John, Jr. would also remain in Greene County.

The American Dream

The phrase "American dream" is very much overused, and most often in superficial ways. Here, it actually can apply, and with meaning. When Adam and Mary Moyers entered the frontier and became East Tennesseans, there three basic groups of white people emerged; the very wealthy land owners, who also owned people; those who owned enough land to make a living beyond subsistence; and the poor who did not own land, working for others. The latter, who started out as, perhaps sharecroppers, rarely made enough money over time to become landowners.

Adam and Mary were part of the middle group, who became the middle class, and set up their children for a life in that middle group. They attained the status of being self sufficient and independent. They owned land, had a home, made a decent living and prospered. They got along with their neighbors, took care of their families, contributed to the growth of their community and made long-term friends. Adam and Mary, leaving the safety of the German enclave, settled in their new home, and over time, became all that we think of as fully American. Adam and Mary Moyers made a complete success of their move to the frontier.

Nancy Moyers Dodge is a 6th great granddaughter of 1717 Germann Colony immigrants, George and Anna Barbara Moyer, and has collected more genealogical information on the couple, and their descendants than anyone. She has collaborated with other Germanna researchers, and has generously shared her knowledge with others, both by personal help and by contributing to publications such as *Germanna No. 18* and *Beyond Germanna* newsletters. She lives in Broomall, PA, where she continues Moyer research, does volunteer work, and enjoys members of the newest generation of Moyers.

Diane Budd Färdig is a retired educational researcher, working collaboratively with Nancy Moyers Dodge on researching common 2nd Germanna Colony ancestors and conducting on-site research in Virginia and Tennessee. She divides time between Ephraim, WI and Bristol, VA.

You've Searched Everywhere! But Have You Really?

That exhaustive search through the wills, estate papers, deeds, and vital records has not yielded answers to your questions? So now what? Have you looked at the other records kept by local or state courts? This is the first of a series of short articles describing other records that may help you answer your questions and break through that brick wall. [Record names are primarily based on South Carolina local and state records.]

Bastardy Bonds. The mother of the illegitimate child was ordered to appear in court and name the father of the child. The father was then required to post a bond which he forfeited if he failed to pay for the support of the child. The purpose of the bond was to prevent the child becoming a public charge (dependent on money dispensed by the Commissioner of the Poor). If the mother refused to name the father, she could be sentenced to jail or be fined. If there were no bastardy bonds recorded separately for a county, it may be useful to read the Court of Common Pleas records. Unfortunately, Bastardy Bond books and Court of Common Pleas records are seldom indexed.

A STORY OF HOPE

(as well as Dolores, Ann-Margret, Roger, Rosey and the Viet Cong!)

By Robert F. Broyles



Major Bob Broyles

Once upon a time, long ago and far away, a young American Army Major named Bob was in a war. He was in Vietnam, with the 25th Infantry Division in Cu Chi.

One day, the Major General summoned young Major Bob to his inner sanctum and told him that he, Major Bob, had been selected to produce the Bob Hope Christmas Show for the division. It was 1968.

Now, Major Bob had a little background on the periphery of such things -- a journalism degree, some experience with the media, and experience in matters of protocol and dealing with high level people -- but producing a big TV show, with big stars? Hah!

Major Bob was a pretty good soldier, though, so he said, "Yes, Sir" and went out to figure out what the hell to do.

Some things were pretty obvious (building an arena and stage, arranging logistics and security) so he assembled a staff and set to work on those. On some other things, about the intricacies of doing a major television show, he needed a tad of enlightenment. So he set out learning about them. He went to Saigon and conferred with others who had done previous shows or knew about the requirements. And he arranged to fly up to Da Nang to see the show up there to confirm all that he had learned.

One of the special little things he did, after learning that Bob Hope had once been a prize fighter and had used the name Packy East, was to have a big banner made and hung in the rear of the amphitheatre, facing

*The GoldDiggers
with Bob Hope.*



the stage where Hope could see it. It read, "Welcome back, Packy East!" Mr. Hope later, much later (I will tell you about that) said to Major Bob that it gave him a real boost to his own morale to see that banner.

Well, the big day came, and Major Bob and the Major General and a bunch of military police and lots of vehicles met the Bob Hope entourage at the airfield and took them to the amphitheatre. That amphitheatre was a huge bowl-shaped thing, something like a football stadium but not quite so

large. The 25th Infantry Division is called the Tropic Lightning Division because its home is in Hawaii. So the place was called the Lightning Bowl.

The planes arrived and out came Bob Hope, Ann-Margret, Roosevelt Grier (the former LA Rams football star), Roger Smith (from the TV show 77 Sunset Strip but more importantly, Ann's husband), Miss World, the GoldDiggers - a group of gorgeous girl dancers who were regulars on Dean Martin's TV show, and some lesser lights. Plus Les Brown and His Band of Renown.

Major Bob had met them all in Da Nang and he introduced them to the Major General, then

WASHINGTON POST

**From...VIETNAM,
Japan, Korea, Okinawa,
Thailand, Guam, Midway,
the USS New Jersey,
the USS Hancock...**

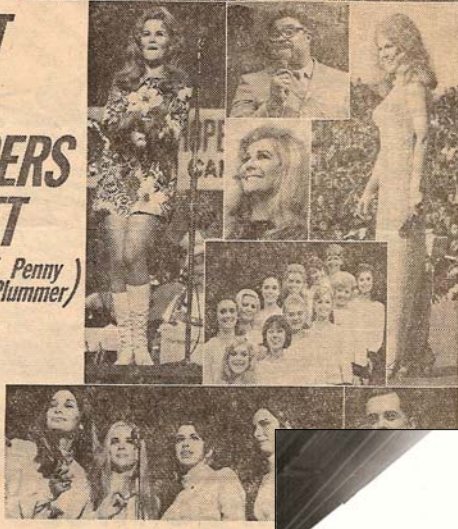
**Chrysler presents
The BOB HOPE
CHRISTMAS
SPECIAL**

starring

- ★ ANN-MARGRET
- ★ ROSEY GRIER
- ★ THE GOLDDIGGERS
- ★ LINDA BENNETT
- ★ MISS WORLD (*Penny Plummer*)
- ★ HONEY LTD.
- ★ DICK ALBERS
- ★ LES BROWN
and his Band of Renown

90 minutes in color. Tonight. 8:30. C

Presented without commercial interruption



they all piled in the jeeps and trucks and went to the Lightning Bowl. The performers went to their dressing rooms to get ready. Major Bob had put a bottle of champagne in Ann-Margret's dressing room and he got a big kiss for that. He decided that whatever else happened, that day was a huge success!



The Lightning Bowl at Cu Chi

The band got all set up and everyone was ready to go. The Major General got to make the introductions for national television (Major Bob did get to introduce Gypsy Rose Lee when she came to perform for the troops later but that wasn't on national TV). And the show began.

Having done about all that he could do to put it all together, Major Bob spent some interesting time chatting with Rosey Greer in his dressing room during the show. Rosey was doing his famous

needle-point to relax until he went on. The Major couldn't get used to the sight of that big football player with the needles in his beefy hands. Then the Major visited in the dressing room with Roger Smith. (Poor Roger was not well and needed to rest on his cot in Ann-Margret's dressing room, but he felt like talking). Yeah, poor Roger, married to Ann-Margret!

About two-thirds of the way through the show something went terribly wrong. The enemy began to fire mortars and rockets at the base. Huge explosions rocked the area and bright fire balls lit up the sky. The Major General, Major Bob and the handlers traveling with Bob Hope decided to get them the hell out of there. So the show was terminated, we loaded them all in the jeeps and trucks, and hauled them out to the airstrip.

Bob Hope rode with Major Bob. Mr. Hope, that brave man who had traveled to some of the most dangerous places in the world during World War II and the Korean War, as well as earlier years in Vi-



Major Bob's driver took this photo of Ann-Margret performing—post smooch.

etnam, was scared to death. His eyes were big as saucers and he jumped at every explosion. The good thing was that he was smart enough to be scared, not stupidly arrogant.

The group's departure was delayed a bit while someone retrieved one of the performers from the base hospital. She had contracted a severe stomach ailment and needed treatment.

Finally, they got in the air and Major Bob watched them fly away to safety. Relative safety, that is, because they had another show to do somewhere else in Vietnam the next day. All in all, except for those naughty people with the rockets and bombs, it had all gone very well. The Major

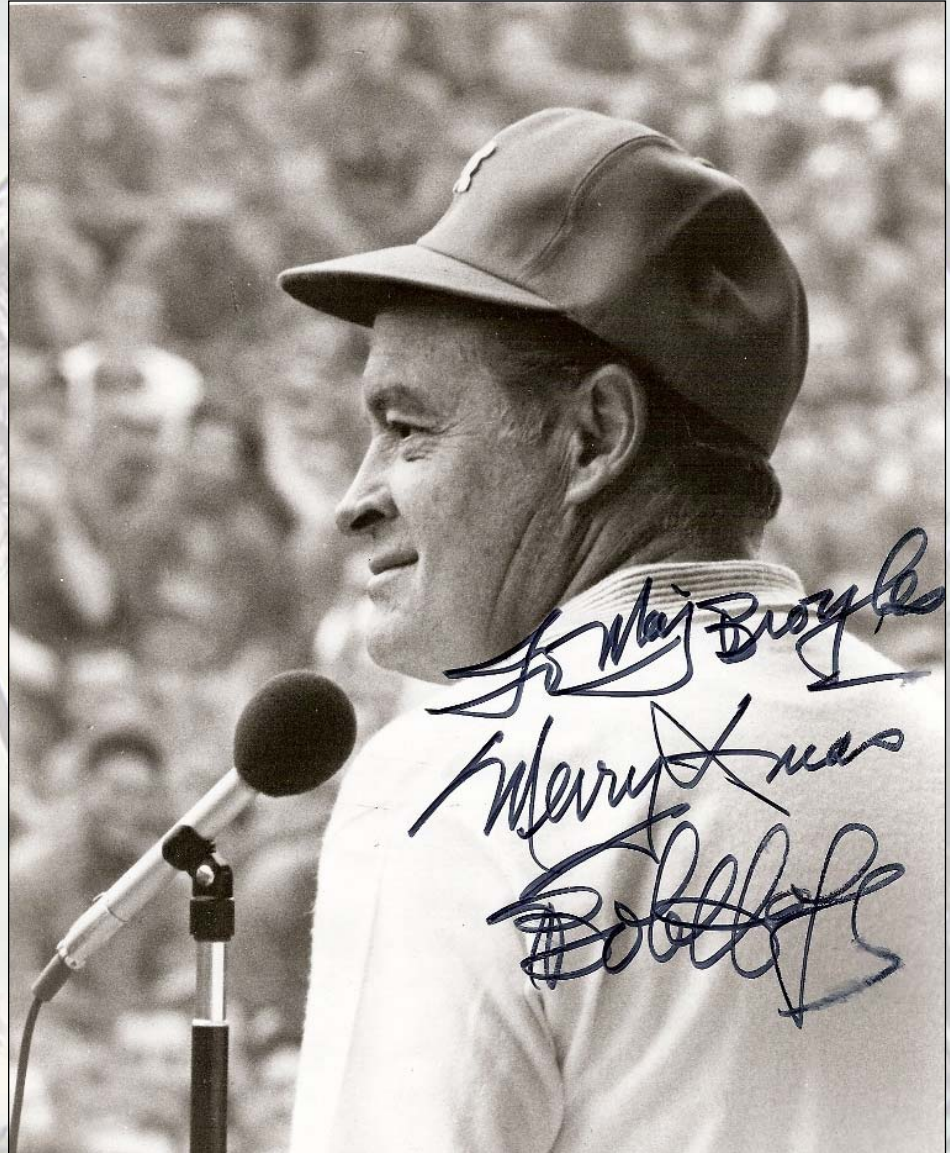
General was happy and later he was told that Bob Hope was happy, too. Major Bob got a medal and so did lots of his staff.

In 1969 Major Bob came home from Vietnam and went on about his Army career. That career took him to some interesting places but the most interesting one as far as this story is concerned was West Point. In the early 1970s Major Bob found himself the Chief of Protocol at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The Major, his wife, Sally, and their three sons loved it there and were having a wonderful time in that special environment.

One day, Bob Hope and his wife, Dolores, came to West Point to see a football game as official guests of the Superintendent who was a Lieutenant General. The official party, which included Major Bob and Sally, gathered at the Superintendent's big house for a party before the game and then were transported to the stadium with a military police escort. They all got to sit in the Superintendent's Loge which was covered, had arm-chairs, and a private snack bar. All a very nice way to watch the cadets lose another game to someone twice their size.

After the game, the official party returned to the Superintendent's house (the Army calls them "Quarters" - a nice name for a 5,000 square foot house) for dinner. After dinner, Sally was looking for Major Bob and Dolores was looking for her Bob. They went to the front door and lo and behold, there stood Bob Hope and Major Bob. Just the two of them chatting like old friends.

Well, in a way they were. Bob Hope had been humming "I'll take Manhattan" there on the big veranda overlooking the Hudson River valley, and he and Major



Bob Hope autographed Major Bob's picture of him. Roger Smith, at left, is still married to Ann-Margret.

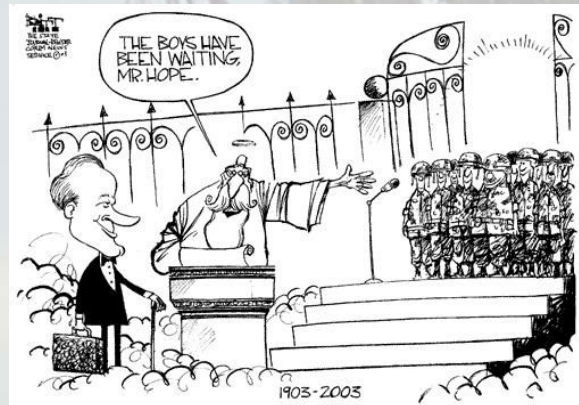


Rosey Grier, Bob Hope, and Ann-Margret join the rest of the cast to do the show's traditional finale, singing Silent Night—in spite of the nearby shelling from the Viet Cong.

Bob were reminiscing about 1968 in Vietnam. Mr. Hope remembered that Packy East banner and that is when he told Major Bob how much he appreciated it, how it had actually boosted his own morale to know they had cared enough to do that for him. It was a special treat for Major Bob to have that time with Mr. Hope, a truly nice and generous man who gave so much to our fighting men and women all over the world.

The next day Bob and Dolores Hope left West Point and Major Bob and Sally never saw them again. But those experiences created some warm memories which are still fun to recall today.

Bob Hope died shortly after his 100th birthday. Dolores, too, made it to 100 and recently died at their home in Palm Springs, California.



Bob Broyles retired as a colonel from the U.S. Army after a career of more than 25 years. He was on the staff and faculty at West Point, later at the U.S. Army War College, and was dean of one of the schools at the Army's Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a Holder of the Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars, four Meritorious Service medals, two Army Commendation medals, the Air Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm. As if that were not enough, he went on to direct hazardous materials planning for the State of Pennsylvania's Emergency Management Agency, implementing terrorism planning, and preparedness planning for Pennsylvania's nuclear power plants. He also worked with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on implementing the Clean Air Act.

Bob and his wife Sally have three sons and three grandchildren, and are retired in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Alexander Spotswood Arrives in America

The Beginning of the Rivalry Between Green Spring and the Governor's Palace

By Suzanne Collins Matson and Michael L. Oddenino

After Spotswood's arrival at Jamestown aboard the *HMS Bedford Galley*, piloted by Captain Lee, Spotswood proceeded with his physician, servants, and hostess Mrs. Russell to Green Spring, a plantation that had belonged to Sir William Berkeley prior to his death.

Berkeley was the Royal Lieutenant Governor of Virginia for many years, most notably during Bacon's Rebellion. Green Spring was located in James City County along the carriage road between Jamestown and Williamsburg, about five miles from Williamsburg, Virginia. Adjacent to Green Spring was 3,000 acres of land set aside for the use of the lieutenant governors of the Virginia colony. The former Royal Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, had died in 1677 in London, leaving his worldly goods to his much younger wife, Frances Culpeper Stephens Berkeley.

Lady Berkeley married Colonel Philip Ludwell as her third husband in 1680, but declined to take his name, preferring to keep the title Lady Berkeley. Lady Berkeley died before 1695 and Colonel Philip Ludwell returned to England about 1700, leaving Green Spring in the possession of his son from his first marriage, Philip Ludwell II. The host for the newly arrived Spotswood, then, was Philip Ludwell II, son of Colonel Philip Ludwell and stepson of Frances Culpeper Stephens Berkeley Ludwell. Colonel Philip Ludwell had previously served as Governor of the Colony of Carolina 1691-1694 just prior to his service as Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1695-1696 in the Colony of Virginia.

According to William Byrd, the guests who gathered on the evening of June 22, 1710, were an illustrious and well-known group of colonial Virginians, although some had been born in England.



Foundation ruins of Green Spring, 1935k Jamestown vic., James City County, Virginia. Frances Benjamin Johnson, photographer.

Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/pp/pp.print>. A watercolor painting by Benjamin Latrobe, in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, can be seen at the Friends of Green Spring website: <http://www.historicgreenspring.org>.

Many of those present on this first meeting would become Spotswood's friends, while others would become bitter adversaries in the years he served as lieutenant governor of the colony of Virginia. Those who met Lieutenant Governor Spotswood at Green Spring that evening were powerful and wealthy men accustomed to running the Virginia colony to suit the needs of the landholding planter elite. Spotswood represented a potential threat to the relative autonomy the Virginians had become accustomed to exercising. For the Virginians, this new royal appointee was an unknown quantity about whom they were undoubtedly curious and anxious about how he might affect their situations.



Portrait painting of William Byrd II, by Hans Hysing, circa 1724. This painting is owned by the Virginia Historical Society and is in the public domain in the United States because its copyright has expired. William Byrd II, 1674 – 1744 was a diarist and a primary source on Virginia colonial history. He was appointed to the Governor's Council from 1709 to his death in 1744

Among those present were Colonel Edmund Jennings who was currently serving as president of the Executive Council and had been the acting head of Virginia government for the past four years. The Executive Council and the Lt. Governor of the Virginia colony represented the Crown's interests in the colony and as the Crown's representatives they were appointed by the king or queen to serve at the Crown's pleasure. The previous lieutenant governor, Robert Hunter, never made it to Virginia as he was captured on his way to Virginia by a French corsair in 1707 and held for ransom in Paris until 1710 when he was exchanged. Thus, there had been no lieutenant governor present in Virginia for a number of years. In 1710, after his release, Robert Hunter was appointed Lt. Governor of New Jersey and New York by Queen Anne. At the time Spotswood made his journey across the Atlantic Ocean, Britain, France, and Spain were at war. The war was called Queen Anne's War in the colonies and the War of Spanish Succession in Europe.

Queen Anne's War or the War of Spanish Succession was fought primarily over whether the French candidate or the Spanish candidate should succeed the Spanish King Charles II. England supported the Spanish candidate, Phillip V, who ultimately became King of Spain under the terms of the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, the peace treaty ending the war. It was at the Battle of Blenheim in this war that Alexander Spotswood achieved some positive notoriety for his bravery which contributed to his getting the appointment as the Lt. Governor of Virginia.

Since the Executive Council would be working with the lieutenant governor frequently, many members of the Executive Council were present at Green Spring to meet Alexander Spotswood. The exact attendance list is not known. Also present, the Reverend James Blair, commissary [deputy] of the Bishop of London, was supervisor of the Church of England in Virginia and president of the College of William and Mary for life. In future years, Reverend Blair would prove to be one of Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood's most formidable enemies, as would Philip Ludwell II. Another notable attendee was Dudley Digges who was an Executive Council member and the deputy auditor of Virginia. The Digges family enjoyed a high level of prestige in early Virginia, being large landowners and political power players. Spotswood was meeting with the colonial Virginia bigwigs.

While still visiting at Green Spring on June 22, 1710, Spotswood dispatched letters calling for the Executive Council to meet on June 23 for the publication of his Commission of Governor. He was probably anxious to formally call the Executive Council into session to present his commission as well as the commission of the titular governor, Lord Orkney, and to establish his authority as the representative of Lord Orkney and Queen Anne. George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, was appointed the titular Governor of Virginia by Queen Anne in 1710 and remained until his death in 1737 although he never traveled to Virginia. Orkney and Spotswood had served in the army of the Duke of Marlborough, both serving with distinction at the Battles of Blenheim and Oudenarde.

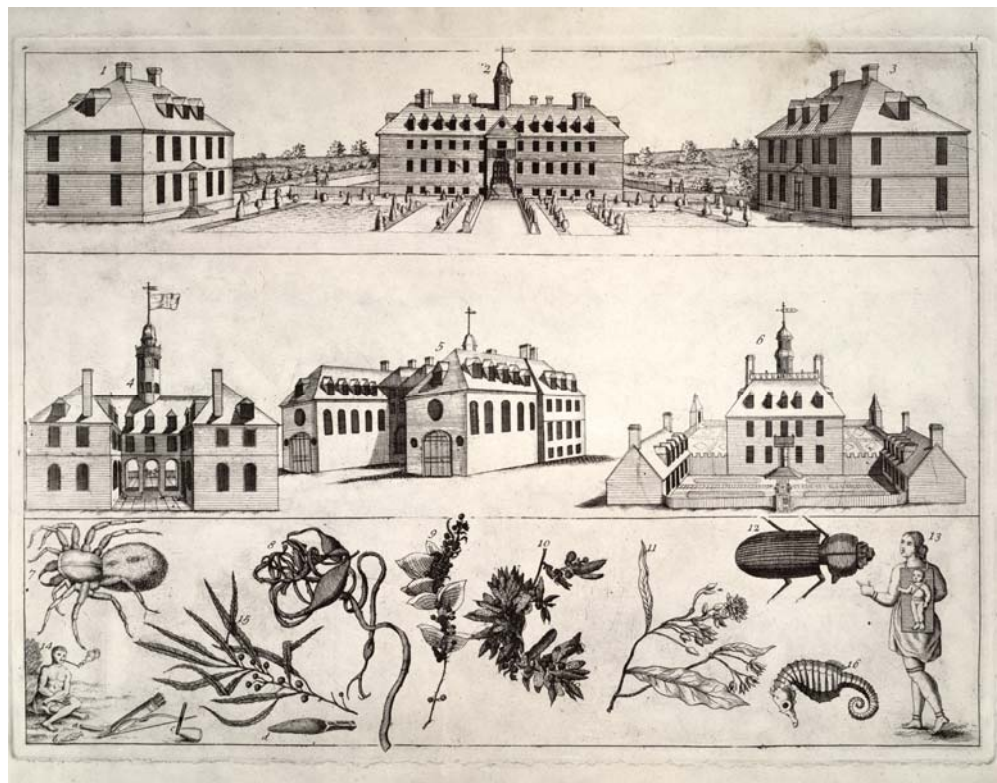
On June 23, 1710, Spotswood and his party continued to Williamsburg with the councilors he had met the night before at Green Spring. Present at the first meeting of the Executive Council in Williamsburg were Lt. Governor Spotswood, Edmund Jennings, Philip Ludwell, Dudley Digges, Henry Duke, James Blair (Commissary), John Smith, and John Lewis Esq^{rs}. Quoting from the Executive Journals, Council of Colonial Virginia:

Her Majestys Commission under the Great Seal of Great Brittain constituting & appointing the Right Hon^{ble} George Earl of Orkney her Majestys Lieutenant and Governor general of this her Colony and Dominion of Virginia together with Her Majestys Commission under her Royal Sign Manual and Signett dated the 18th of February 1709/10 constituting and appointing the Hon^{ble} Alexander Spotswood Esq^r Lieutenant Governor of this her Majestys said colony were this day opened in Council, and in order to the more Solemn publication there, The Lieutenant Governor and council proceeded to the General Court house....

The Attorney General read both commissions to the public and then the Lieutenant Governor and Council returned to the Council Chamber to take the oath of abjuration as stated by Act of Parliament in the Security of Succession Act of 1702. England was taking no chances that any Catholic sympathizers would be in government roles. All officials had to deny in open court the right of the son of the exiled James II to succeed to the throne and provide a sacrament certificate showing they had taken Holy Communion. The Acts referenced were numbers 7 and 8 of King William “for the due observation of the Acts of Trade.”

Solidifying his power as Lieutenant Governor, on the very same day Spotswood took the oath, he issued a Proclamation stating that his Commission of Vice Admiralty was to be published in Council and entered in the Council books. Despite his authority and power, which was considerable, Spotswood was not able to exercise anything close to dictatorial power in colonial Virginia. Spotswood had to work with other branches of the government. While the lieutenant governor and the councilors were appointed by the Crown, the lower house was popularly elected by the residents of Virginia (white landowners, that is). Popular election in 1710 did not provide the same right to vote as a popular election today.

Spotswood wasted no time in exercising his duties, becoming an immediate blur of activity, managing the many and varied responsibilities that were necessary for efficient administration of the colony. He was recommending ministers to the church wardens of various parishes, writing letters to the governors of other colonies, giving instructions to the ships’ masters to give security that they would not leave port except under convoy, arranging for the arrest warrants for sailors who had gone AWOL—and this all in the first weeks of his arrival in Virginia.



*Print of the Bodleian Plate. The plate, created ca. 1781, was discovered in the Bodleian Library at Oxford in 1929 by historian Mary F. Goodwin who was researching 18th century buildings as part of the effort to rebuild Williamsburg. The original Governor's Palace, where Spotswood improved with first £1,560, the £635 more on outbuildings, gardens, ornaments, furniture, and a four-foot wall around it, burned in 1781 after having served as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. The plate is considered critical to the reconstruction of Williamsburg in the early-mid 20th century. **Title:** College of William and Mary. **Collection:** A. D. White Architectural Photographs, Cornell University Library Accession Number: 15/5/3090.00557. Accessed from Wikimedia Commons.*

Due to the war with France and Spain, there was a severe shortage of sailors thus making it imperative to locate and arrest sailors who went AWOL. For a fascinating look at British naval impressment at this time, see, *The Evil Necessity: British Naval Impressment in the Eighteenth-Century Atlantic World*, by Denver Brunsman.

Also, each ship's master, whether merchant or military, had to request permission to leave port and proceed to the designated port. Since England and France were still at war, Spotswood and the Executive Council usually ordered the merchant ships to sail in convoy with the military ships available.

Spotswood was attending to his many duties without a formal place to live. He had discovered upon arrival that the Governor's Palace wasn't even under roof yet, although construction had begun in 1706. The beautiful replica Governor's Palace in Colonial Williamsburg today reflects the building that Spotswood saw completed and ultimately become his residence. When Thomas Jefferson served as Governor of Virginia, he also resided in the same Governor's Palace as Spotswood. It was Jefferson's detailed records of the Governor's Palace that allowed for a faithful reconstruction of the building by Colonial Williamsburg, as well as images discovered on copper plates at the Bodleian Library.

Spotswood's immediate housing situation compelled him to arrange for private accommodation in Williamsburg. The Receiver General paid out of Her Majesty's revenue the house rent of £32 1S 5d for the time frame January 19, 1709/1710 to June 23, 1710, for Spotswood with his entourage of 15 servants and personal physician. The alert reader will notice that Spotswood was reimbursed for his housing expense beginning some months before his official appointment and his arrival in Virginia. Since the Governor's Palace was still unfinished at the time of Spotswood's arrival, it was necessary for him to arrange to rent a home in Williamsburg. On October 26, 1710, Lt. Governor Spotswood was paid £677 12 d6 salary for four months and two days, plus house rent of £50 8S 8d for the same period of time. His salary has been reported by others as £1200 per annum, about half of the sinecure paid to Lord Orkney, the titular Governor of the Colony of Virginia. If the £677 plus paid to Spotswood was approximately one-third salary for a year, his salary annualized amounts to over £2000, a much larger sum than is usually reported.

Spotswood's range of activities was most impressive. His early days in colonial Virginia marked a significant change in how politics were done and in future articles we will explore many other dramatic changes that Spotswood brought to bear on colonial Virginia.

Copyright © Suzanne Collins Matson and Michael L. Oddenino

Suzanne Collins Matson is a Germanna descendant and a noted Germanna researcher. Specializing in genealogical and historical research with a particular expertise on the upstate area of South Carolina, she works with clients who are researching their roots there or other areas of colonial America. She continues to serve as a Genealogy Consultant for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and as such helps with solutions to some of the thornier problems relating to "proving the line" for prospective members. She attends several genealogical conferences every year to stay current with the latest information presented. She is a founding member of the Germanna Research Group and a frequent contributor of articles on history and genealogy. Suzanne is a member of the [Association of Professional Genealogists](#).

Editorial Board: Suzanne Collins Matson, Michael L. Oddenino, Virginia Rhodes Nuta.

Editorial Goal: To disseminate knowledge about our ancestors of the First and Second Germanna Colonies of Virginia, and Alexander Spotswood. Contact vrnuta@verizon.net if you wish to submit an article.

Copyright ©Germanna Research Group. Any use of content by permission only.

Contact Virginia Nuta at vrnuta@verizon.net. The Germanna Research Group is an independent organization and is neither affiliated with nor receives any funds from the Germanna Foundation.