

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The Data Index is truncated.

The text is not indexed except in the Table of Contents.

The index uses the following format example:

1722 Gallahue Moore ... 10, 28

1722 is the computer reference number commonly used as Rn ... 1722.

The name follows.

This is followed by numbers which are page numbers used to index the book and in cross referencing. There may be other page references to the subject beside the pages indicated. They may not apply to this document.

Some names do not have page numbers, and may indicate the name was entered as a referencing computer pointer to collateral genealogical information not relative to this document.

There are blank spaces in the Data Index. These are artifacts remaining from the removal of data by the virus and the invisible embedded printer codes are still intact. This gives the unnecessary line feed. I was not successful at correcting the problem, hence the spaces.

The collateral information for Fry, Orndorff, Clowser, McFarland, Cooper, and other families not listed in this document in the authors line, numbers many thousands and are found in other documents written by the author.

Since "to err is human", allowances should be made the author for a few typographical errors. Consider the possibilities of error in more than 8,000,000 characters typed to produce this document.

In this present form the document is a product of a "resurrection" from the "crash and burn" of a complete computer crash caused by the "Back Orfice virus." It now contains additional information on descendants of Rodeham and Elizabeth Gallahue Moore gleaned and gathered by "The Gleaners" research group.

**RODEHAM MOORE AND HIS FAMILY
LOCATIONS FROM ABOUT
1770 TO 1870**

Rodeham Moore believed born in Ireland in 1744, died 4 June 1811, in North Carolina or Virginia. The reason for the uncertainty is -- his property was owned and occupied both sides of the NC/VA line, and it is not known in which state he died. He is buried in the family cemetery (36 deg. 35 min. 41 sec. North-080 deg. 32 min. 18 sec. West) which is a little over a mile due west of Ararat, VA. He married in what is now Henry County, VA, about 1769 it is thought, Elizabeth S. Gallahue who was born about 1752 to William and Anne Kenner Gallahue of Prince William County, VA.

Elizabeth Moore died 2 October 1825 in Mooresburg, TN and is buried in the Dickson/Moore Cemetery (36 deg. 20 min. 48 sec. North-083 deg. 13 min. 41 sec. West) just north of Mooresburg, TN, and on the east side of Rt. 31.

Rodeham and Elizabeth Moore had eight children that carried, and of whom there are records. They follow in the order of birth:

Maj. William A. Moore/Jane Dalton Hanby (1819 - VA)

Maj. Hugh G. Moore/Rebecca Smith Creed and then Mary Hill (Founder of Mooresburg, TN) (1842 - TN)

John Moore/Elizabeth Williams (1822 - TN)

Gallahue Moore/Rhoda Lawrence (1854 - MO (?))

Lt. Cleon (Clarín) Moore/Margaret (Peggy) Creed then Emily G. Reese-Bradford (1852 - TN)

Ewell Moore/Nancy Creed (1845 - MO (?))

Elizabeth Moore/Peregrine G. Yoe (1865 - TN)

Sallie Moore/George Williams (1853 - TN)

The states following each individual are where the last known records are found.

Five of the eight offspring of Rodeham Moore came to Tennessee and stayed there. The reason for the mass migration to the "Western Country" was the economies of Sullivan, now Hawkins County, was robust. There was employment to be had at the Iron Furnace north of Mooresburg and the Marble Quarries east of Mooresburg. The Iron Furnace employed as many as 250 skilled people to maintain the flow of molten iron.

The marble quarries employed a substantial number of skilled employees which added to that of the iron industry.

There were perhaps a total of 450 skilled employees utilized by these two industries. This total does not include wives, children, parents, grand parents and others seeking work which created a necessity for food, fiber, and services for over 1,000 people. The area around Mooresburg became populated quickly with people with strange names and different backgrounds. A whole village sprang up within a fortnight, large areas being cleared and shelter raised to meet the need. It is within this migration of peoples two brother came to the area from the iron industry areas of Virginia and North Caroling. They were among others, Hugh G. Moore and John Moore his younger brother.

There was already a village at what is today Mooresburg which had one general store in operation by another individual. Hugh G. Moore quickly saw the potential and built a general store a little east of the "Home Place" now owned by Dr. Priscilla Rogers and operated as a "Bed and Breakfast". The village was soon named Mooresburg in his honor. The place where Hugh G. Moore had his general store is now underwater when Lake Cherokee is full. Hugh G. Moore was born in Henry County, VA in 1780 and died at Mooresburg, TN., 28 January 1842. There is no statistical proof of his birthplace.

John Moore his brother, born 1782 in Henry County, VA it is thought, died 28 December 1822 at Mooresburg, TN. It has been said he continued his trade at the iron furnace. He may have died there because of an industry mishap. Casualties were high at an iron furnace and John Moore died young. Skilled employees worked for \$9.00 a month then. That is less than one 590th of as much as the per month income today and about the poverty level of \$12,000 per annum now.

Hugh Moore owned more land in Tennessee at one time than any other contemporary with him. He bough 5,000 acres at one time, which contained the Inn and other buildings at Red Bridge, TN. After Rodeham Moore died and was buried in the family cemetery in Patrick County, VA his widow Elizabeth S. Moore accompanied her family and friends and moved lock, stock, and barrel to Mooresburg, TN where at least, of her offspring,(namely Hugh G. and John Moore) were already established.

In this travel group was Cleon Moore, locally called Clarin. Cleon born 1788 in Henry County, VA it is thought, married first, Margaret (Peggy) Creed on 22 December 1812 and died 21 August 1852 in Mooresburg, TN. Cleon Moore bought the land and buildings at Red Bridge from his brother Hugh G. Moore and continued the Inn and Tavern there.

He also built two race tracks in the river bottom westward from the mouth of Red House Hollow toward the mouth of Poor Valley creek. One was concentric within the other. Cleon additionally operated the boat landing just to the southeast of Red Bridge where tonnage was shipped via water of products from the nearby Marble Quarry and the Iron Furnace up Poor Valley Creek north of Mooresburg, TN.

When the British burned the White House and the Capitol in Washington, DC, marble from the marble quarries on Quarry Ridge was shipped to Washington, DC to repair the White House. Mooresburg was a very lively and industrious place during, before, and after the War of 1812. Cleon (Clarín) Moore and his wife with a number of his offspring and descendants are buried in the Cleon Moore cemetery (36 deg. 30 min. 38 sec. North-080 deg. 37 min. 35 sec. West) on the southeast slope of Quarry Hill. The cemetery is several hundred yards up-slope northwestwardly beyond where the concrete (Red Bridge across Red House Creek) is today. If someone would be seated in a boat above the bridge when Lake Cherokee is full, the nearest land would be about 30 feet down. Just after the Tennessee Valley Authority struck the valley of the Holston, earth moving equipment moved into the area in force. What could be salvaged was quickly moved.

It is in this scenario Red Bridge Tavern and Inn (36 deg. 27 min. 06 min. North-080 deg. 17 min. 16 sec. West) was dismantled by J. Leftwich Rogers, son of Gideon B. Rogers and Eliza (Elizabeth) Moore Rogers with his two sons, James L. Rogers and Thomas Amos Rogers. James L. Rogers married Ruth King and had Dr. Priscilla Rogers, Melissa Rogers, and James L. Rogers Jr. that I am aware of. The late James Rogers told me in one of several conversations I had with him before his decease that while dismantling Red Bridge Tavern one of the logs high up on the end of the building had 178 and what looked like a 2 as I remember) engraved into the log. This being the case the log building was built by the time Cleon Moore was born and perhaps considerably before. The original structure, before enlargement, is thought to have been built by or lived in by a family of Red(d). Hence the name Red Bridge, Red Bridge Tavern and Red Bridge Creek, and Red House Hollow as presently depicted on some U. S. Government maps.

None of the "Old Heads" I have interviewed over the past decade or so ever heard, or knew the house or bridge was red in color. It definitely did not show any red coloration when dismantled by J. Leftwich Rogers and his two sons.

I realize I am going out on a limb in presenting this possibility without firm evidence, but there does not seem to be any firm evidence in existence either affirming or denying the family of Red(d) theory. It will stand and be made public unless and until there is firm evidence to the contrary.

Sources for this article was gleaned from Hawkins County Records and more importantly interviews with the "Old Heads" who knew, lived and were told by their old folks the truths of the matter. Some additional data was gleaned from the Iron Furnace book researched and written by me.

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