

Mooney Family History

Contributed by Charles L. Elliott

1. Introduction. On November 14, 1895, John Daniel Lattimore, Uncle Johnie's father and my grandfather, married Vertie Irene "Vertie" Mooney, the daughter of Isaac Mooney and Mary Lucinda Peeler Mooney. This appendix traces the ancestry of Isaac Mooney through Jacob Mooney, who received a land grant, dated April 28, 1760, for 200 acres in the Province of North Carolina, Tryon County, on the North Fork of First Broad River, in present-day Rutherford County, using data from *Three Mauney Families*, by Bonnie Mauney Summers, published in 1967. It then uses data from *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba River in North Carolina 1750 - 1800*, by Lorena Shell Eaker, published in 1994, to trace Jacob Mooney's ancestry through Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Werli Manni, who were married August 25, 1716, at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace in eastern France, to Jacob Manny, who died March 18, 1725, in Alsace. Jacob Manny was from Dotzigen in Canton Bern, Switzerland.

Mrs. Summers wrote in *Three Mauney Families* that her father, William Andrew Mauney, who lived in Gaston County, North Carolina, traced his ancestry to Christian Mauney, who came to Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, about 1760, with his father, Jacob Mony, Senior, and his two brothers, Jacob Moany, Junior, and Valentine Mauney. She also wrote that her father made his first move to compile a record of the Mauney Family in North Carolina when he extended a cordial invitation in 1916, through letters and newspaper notices, to the many descendants of Christian Mauney to gather for a reunion at the site of Christian Mauney's pioneer home.

Hundreds of relatives and friends responded to the invitation and voted to make the reunion an annual affair. After her father died in 1928, she continued to compile data for the Mauney family record, searching court records, deeds, wills, and marriage bonds in York County, South Carolina as well as Lincoln and Rutherford Counties in North Carolina. She also referred to *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, by Strassburger and Hinks, which published the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808. Reprints are available from the Genealogical Publishing Company.

1.1. Variations In Spelling of Family Name. Mrs. Summers found that the spelling of the family name varied in the surviving records. Manny, Manni, Many, Mani, and Mawny were common spellings of the immigrant family name in land and church records. Money, Moany, and Mooney were common spellings of their descendant's family names in land, census, and church records. She had traced the families roots to Jacob Manny, who was from Dotzigan, Canton Bern, Switzerland.

According to my 1969 *Encyclopedia Americana*, the Swiss people belong to four different language and ethnic groups. About 70% of them speak German as their native tongue. Although written German is the same in all area, several Swiss German dialects are spoken. These differ not only from written German, but also from each other. Almost every valley has its own dialect. About 20% of the people live in the western part of the country and speak French as their native language. The remainder live in the southeastern cantons (states) and speak either Italian or Romansh, a language derived from spoken Latin.

Manny was the original German spelling in Switzerland, Manni was the French spelling in Alsace, Many and Mani were common spellings when they arrived in Philadelphia, Mawny and Mane were common spellings in Pennsylvania, and Mauney and Mooney were common spellings in early North

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Carolina records. The names with the "y" ending are German, and the names with the "i" ending are French. There are significant differences in the pronunciation of English, French, and German vowels; therefore, you should refer to French and German phrase books in order to pronounce the various family names. Until Noah Webster published his "American Spelling Guide" in 1789, there were no rules for spelling or pronouncing words in the English language.

It should be noted that the spelling of the names of people listed in census, church, and land records reflect the spelling preferences of the individual preparing the record, not the preferences of the individuals being listed. Therefore, the "Many" and "Mani" spellings in the passenger lists reflect the spelling preferences of the person preparing the lists, not the passenger. Since the passenger list was prepared in Philadelphia, the clerk was probably an Englishman. Mrs. Summers recognized the differences between the spelling of family names in public records and individual preferences when she stated on page 1 of Supplement No. 1 of her book that Jacob Mooney, Senior, the father of Valentine, Christian, and Jacob Mooney, Junior, signed his legal papers Jacob Mony.

Mrs. Summers usually used "Mauney" in *Three Mauney Families*, because that is the way that her father elected to spell his family name. Normally, I use the names that I find in the surviving records or "Mooney", which was the way my grandfather Isaac Mooney spelled his name when he applied for his Civil War pension. Mrs. Eaker knew Mrs. Summers and used *Three Mauney Families* as one of her source documents. Therefore, many references to "Mooneys" in land, census, and other records have been reported in their books as "Mauneys". For example, my grandfather's name is reported as Isaac "Mauney" on page 23 of the Jacob Mauney Section of *Three Mauney Families*, although it was Isaac "Mooney" in the 1880 and 1900 Census listings for Cleveland County, which they probably used in their research.

1.2. Alternative Muni/Muny/Mooney/Mauney Ancestors. Mrs. Summers searched the *Records of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808* and concluded that the Jacob Muni, Jr., who arrived on August 28, 1750, in the Ship Phoenix, John Mason, Captain, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, with 339 passengers, was probably Christian Mauney's father. She also considered the Many family that arrived on the Ship Lydia in 1740, but she discounted them, because she had no information regarding their activities from the time they arrived until they migrated to North Carolina. See pages 13 thru 15 of *Three Mauney Families* for details. Therefore, when she published *Three Mauney Families* in 1967, she was confident that she had successfully traced her ancestry to Christian Mauney; she had identified his two older brothers: Jacob Mauney (known as Jacob Moony, Jr.), and Valentine Mauney; and she had identified her immigrant ancestor: Jacob Muni, Jr.

Mrs. Eaker and Mrs. Summers were friends, and Mrs. Eaker used Mrs. Summers two books (*Three Mauney Families* and the *Col. Frederick Hambricht Family*) as sources when she was doing her research. Yet, Mrs. Eaker came to the conclusion that the Jacob, Valentine, and Christian Mony (Mauney), who came to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in the 1760s were the sons of the Jacob Many (Mani), age 24, who arrived in the Ship Lydia in 1741, not the Jacob Muni, who arrived in the Ship Phoenix in 1750. Mrs. Eaker had searched surviving records in Pennsylvania and North Carolina for several years, trying to determine the relationship between the Eaker/Ecker and Many/Mani/Mauney families, before she finally found church records that revealed Catharina Egger/Eaker/Ecker, the daughter

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of Peter and Veronica Egger/Eaker/Ecker, married Jacob Manni/Mauney in Alsace about 1739, before Jacob Manni/Mauney and his family came to America in 1741.

The presence of Peter Eaker and his family on the Ship Lydia with the Many family convinced Mrs. Eaker that Jacob Many/Mani/Mawny, not Jacob Muni, was the father of Valentine, Christian, and Jacob Mooney/Mauney. Mrs. Eaker also found that Peter Eaker, his second wife, and his two sons, Christian and Peter Eaker, Jr., migrated to North Carolina prior to 1748; his daughter Catherine married Samuel Carpenter, and two of their daughters married John and Daniel Lattimore, the sons of Captain John Lattimore. Therefore, the Lattimores and the Eakers are also related.

Mrs. Eaker and Mrs. Summers agreed when they traced our Mooney/Mauney ancestry to Hans Jacob Manny or Many or Manni, who was born about 1691 in Alsace, France, the region in eastern France on the west side of the Rhine River, extending from Mulhouse to Strasbourg. Until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, which gave most of the region to France, Alsace was part of the Holy Roman Empire. The rest of the region was annexed by France during the French Revolution. The Peace of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years War, a struggle between a number of German Princes, backed by various foreign powers (including France, Sweden, Denmark, and England) against the Holy Roman Empire. The Rhine Rivers separates France and Germany. The people are bilingual, speaking both French and German.

Hans Jacob Manny or Many or Manni appears to be the son of the Jacob Manny or Manni, who died March 18, 1725, in Alsace, France, and was buried at Didendorf Reformed Church. This Jacob Manny or Manni was from Dotzigen, Canton Bern, Switzerland. Manny and Manni are the French and German spellings of the same family name. German is the dominate language in Canton Bern, Switzerland, while French is the dominate language in Alsace. Both areas are bilingual. This Jacob Manny was probably the Jacob Many, age 50, who arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741 in the Ship Lydia.

1.3. Early German Settlers. The land we know as Pennsylvania was granted by King Charles II of England to William Penn in 1681 in liquidation of a debt owed to Penn's father. According to *The Great Wagon Road*, by Parke Rouse, Jr., Penn sent an agent to the Rhine provinces in 1708 or 1709 to encourage farmers and craftsmen to emigrate from the Rhine Valley to Pennsylvania, where religious and civil liberty would prevail. The first shiploads of emigrants succeeded in reaching England by June 1709, and by October 1709, over 14,000 had come. He also invited Protestants from Sweden and Switzerland, as well as English Quakers, to settle in Pennsylvania. By 1717, so many Germans and Swiss had arrived in Pennsylvania that the Governor required shipmasters to furnish the colony with lists of their names of German passengers over the age of 16. The Germans and Swiss were followed by many former Scottish families that had migrated to Ireland to establish the linen trade and found themselves forced from their new homeland by English taxes.

The English Quakers resented the large number of German emigrants, and, after 1727, the male German immigrants over 16 years of age were required to take the following Oath of Allegiance to the English King before they were allowed to disembark. The lists of foreigners arriving in the Port of Philadelphia and taking the Oath have been indexed and published. There is no similar list for English or Scotch-Irish immigrants. Only German males over 16 years of age are listed in the passenger records, because they were required to take the "Oath of Allegiance". Since women were not required to take the oath, there is no record of Mrs. Many's name or the names of her daughters.

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"We subscribers, natives and late inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine and places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into the provinces of Pennsylvania, a colony subject to the crown of Great Britain, in hopes and expectation of finding a retreat and peaceable settlement therein -- do solemnly promise and engage that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His present Majesty, King George II and His successors, Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the proprietor of this Province, and that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all His said Majesty's subjects, and strictly observe and conform to the Laws of England and of this Province, to the utmost of our power and best of our understanding."

The Germans swarmed to the Susquehanna Valley and settled around Lancaster and York. When the best farm land was taken, the Shenandoah Valley promoters underbid the Pennsylvania and Maryland competitors and drew the settlers south to Virginia. When the Shenandoah Valley, the area between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, was filled, they were attracted to the rolling hills of North and South Carolina east of the Appalachian Mountains.

The first large influx of Germans into Pennsylvania began about 1710, with the arrival of a number of Mennonite families. They were followed by the Amish, the German Baptist Brethren, and other sects as well as Lutherans and German Reformed. (The Manys/Mannys/Mawnys/Moneys were German Reformed from Alsace.) Between 1727 and 1775 an estimated 65,000 German men, women, and children entered Pennsylvania through the port of Philadelphia. Almost half of these arrived between 1749 and 1754. Immigration came to a virtual halt during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). It resumed with the return of peace and flourished until the beginning of the revolution, but it did not quite reach the volume of the peak years. It is probable that between the peak period and the end of the eighteenth century at least one-third of the population of Pennsylvania was of German extraction.

For many if not most emigrants, the journey from Europe to America was anything but pleasant, and the average crossing took seven to twelve weeks, but it could take much longer. With two hundred to three hundred passengers, most vessels were over crowded. The food and water supplies, limited to begin with, often had to be rationed long before the western shore was reached. Sanitary conditions were always primitive, and outbreaks of disease were common. Many died on the way and had to be buried at sea. The surprising thing is that so many survived. Some who did were ill when they landed and spread their diseases to those already in Pennsylvania. An act passed in 1750 required that future German and other immigrants be "well provided with good and wholesome meat, drink, and other necessities" and have at least a minimum of prescribed space per person on the vessels. The measure was difficult, if not impossible, to enforce by Pennsylvania authorities when they inspected vessels at the end of the Atlantic crossing.

1.4 Muddy Creek Reformed Church Records. In addition to her other activities, Mrs. Eaker made trips to the Franklin and Marshall College Library in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where she had access to the records of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church, which were published by the Pennsylvania German Society in the *Muddy Creek Lutheran and Reformed Church, East Cocalico Twp., Lancaster County, PA, 1730-1790*, by Hinke and Weiser. She found that in 1743 Jacob Many and Peter Eker (Ecker) were members of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church, which was northeast of the present town of Denver in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Baptismal Records show that Jacob Lischy baptized Jacob Manny,

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the son of Jacob Manny and Catherine, on May 29, 1743. Peter Hecker (Ecker) and Maria Catherine were sponsors.

Mrs. Eaker told me that she and her husband Odis had pursued their genealogical research hobby for twenty-nine years when she published *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin, Volume I*, in 1976. After she published Volume I, she continued to compile additional data, and in 1985 she published Volume II. Odis had been in poor health for years, and they decided to publish the family history data that they had collected while they were still able. After Odis died on June 3, 1990, Mrs. Eaker decided to put all of the data that she and Odis had compiled on other families into a third volume, *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba River in North Carolina 1750 - 1800*, which was published in 1994. I have copies of all three volumes, and I have met Mrs. Eaker several times at genealogy meetings.

Mrs. Eaker told me that Volume 2 corrected all the errors in Volume 1 and provided information that she had collected after Volume 1 was published. Pages 998 through 1011 of Volume II summarize Mrs. Ecker's information regarding the Mani/Many/Mauney family. Her summary includes an abstract of the 1764 will of the Jacob Many, age 50, who arrived on the Ship Lydia in September 1741 and died in 1767 in Williams Township in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. His family name was spelled "Mawny" when he died. The will states that Jost Mane was deceased.

1.5. Data From Passenger Lists. According to the passenger list for the Ship Lydia, James Allen, Master, which arrived in Philadelphia on September 29, 1741, from Rotterdam, last from Deal (in England, north of Dover), with 108 passengers. Since the male German passengers over the age of 16 were required to take the oath of allegiance to the English king, they were the only passengers on the list provided to the government. A typed copy of the passenger list is on page 9 of Volume 1 of *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin*, and copies of their handwritten signatures are on pages 12 and 13. The relevant passengers were Jacob Many, age 50, who was accompanied by his oldest son Jacob Many, age 24; his second son Jost Many, age 19; and his third son Hans Adam Many, age 16. Mrs. Eaker's ancestor, Peter Ecker (Eaker), age 40, and his son Christian Ecker (Eaker), age 19, were also on the list. Jacob Mani, age 50, and his son Jacob Many, age 24, signed the oath of allegiance, while Hans Adam Many, age 16, made his mark. There is an "O" by Jost Many's name, and the meaning of the "O" is not explained.

1.6. German Speaking People West Of The Catawba. The introduction states that it is a migrational history of more than six hundred immigrants (heads of households) who pioneered the settlement of the present-day North Carolina counties of Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford. Emphasis is upon time of arrival, spouses, children, children's marriages, and where families moved. Other information, where available, includes the names of the ships the settlers arrived on and the points of departure from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania as the immigrants moved south. She also provides a list of abbreviations, describes research and other problems, including the different spellings of family names, and presents some genealogical research hints. I found her summary of European history helped place her information in context. Therefore, you should start your family history research with this book if you are interested in any of the German immigrant families of western North Carolina.

The family records are arranged in alphabetical order, starting with Cornelius Eckert/Akard/Achord and continuing through Beam, Zimmerman/Carpenter, Kastner/Costner, Egger/Eckert/Eaker/Eaker, Hambright, Hoyle, Manni/Mauney, Peeler, Ramseur/Ramsour, Rudisill, Schuffert/Shuford, Summey,

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Warlick, and other families to Matthews Samuel Zimmerman. Mrs. Ecker cites all of her sources, and she provides all kinds of background data, including current (1990s) maps of relevant areas and maps showing the evolution of North Carolina's counties. She also has excerpts from Colonial Records and other documents, including the "Muster Role of Captain Moses Moore's Co.", which lists Jacob Maney and Christian Money and several Carpenters, Wisenants, and others of interest to me.

2. Three Generations of Immigrant Mannys, Mannis, and Manys. Mrs. Eaker identified three generations of immigrant Mannys, Mannis, and Manys on pages 293 and 294 of *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*: 1) the Jacob Manny/Manni who was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, and was buried at Diedendorf Reformed Church in Alsace on March 7, 1725; 2) the Hans Jacob Manni/Many who married Anna Maria Werli in Alsace on August 25, 1716, arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia with his family, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; and 3) the Jacob Many/Mawny who was born in Alsace in February 1717; married Catharina Eaker/Ecker about 1739, arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia with his family, settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and migrated to Rowan County, North Carolina.

2.1. The Jacob Manny who was born in Switzerland. Mrs. Eaker traced our Mooney/Mauney /Manni/Manny ancestry to the Jacob Manny who was born in Switzerland. We don't know anything for sure about this Jacob Manny except that he was buried at Diedendorf Reformed Church in Alsace on March 7, 1725. Church records indicate that he was from Dotzigan in Canton Bern. Dotzigan is not shown on my 1:1,000,000 map 1970/71 Hallwag *Europa Auto-Atlas* or the map in my *Encyclopedia Americana*. Canton Bern is about 1.3 times the size of Delaware. Since there were not a lot of Mannis and Mannys listed in the church records, Jacob Manny was probably the father of the Hans Jacob Manni, who married Anna Maria Werli in Alsace on August 25, 1716. Since Hans Jacob Manni was a carpenter and children tended to follow in their father's footsteps, his father was probably a carpenter.

Assuming that Hans Jacob Manni was 25 when he married in August 1716, he was born about 1691. If Jacob Manny was 30 when Hans Jacob was born in 1691, Jacob Manny was born about 1660. If Jacob Manny was 25 when he married, he married about 1685. He probably married in Canton Bern before he migrated to Alsace. There is no record of the date when he migrated to Alsace, but my best guess is that he probably migrated to Alsace in 1815.

According to my 1969 *Encyclopedia Americana*, Switzerland is a federal republic, bordered by Germany on the north, Austria and Liechtenstein on the east, Italy on the south, and France on the west and northwest. The people are of German, French, and Italian origin, and all three languages are official languages. The confederation consists of 19 cantons (states) and 6-half (divided) cantons. Zurich is the largest city and the economic capital, while Bern is the federal capital. Canton Bern joined the confederation in 1353. It is the second largest canton with 2,659 square miles. Switzerland played an important part in European history until after the French Revolution, when it was occupied by French forces. Napoleon restored the Swiss Confederation on February 19, 1803, and the Congress of Vienna recognized the Confederation on June 19, 1815, and guaranteed its independence and neutrality.

The French Revolution left its impact on Switzerland when French forces entered Bern in 1798, proclaimed the Helvetic Republic, and abolished the cantonal system. This regime lasted five years, until February 19, 1803, when Napoleon restored the Confederation under the Act of Mediation and extended

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it to 19 cantons by the addition of Aargau, Grisons, St. Gallen, Ticino, Thurgau, and Vaud. After these actions, the Confederation became known officially as Switzerland. On June 19, 1815, the Congress of Vienna in its final act recognized the Swiss Confederation and guaranteed the country's independence and neutrality. These actions probably encouraged Jacob Manny to migrate to Alsace, where his son Hans Jacob Manni met Anna Maria Werli and married her in August 1716. If he was born in 1660, Jacob Manny was about 65 years old when he died in 1725.

According to my 1969 *Encyclopedia Americana*, the French Revolution began on May 5, 1789, when the States General assembled in Versailles and the deputies of the third estate triumphed over the deputies of the first and second estates in regard to the voting on proposed reforms. The people of Paris thwarted the planned reforms by seizing the Bastille on July 14, 1789, initiating a rebellion that spread to the countryside. In order to end the disorders, the States General renamed itself the National Assembly and decreed the abolition of feudalism. Later, it became the National Constituent Assembly that produced the Constitution of 1791 that established civil equality in France, but not in the colonies and completely reorganized the governmental system in France.

Many of the nobles left the country, flooding into Italy, Switzerland, and Prussia. Austria and Prussia threatened France, France declared war on Austria, and Prussia declared war on France. French armies invaded Belgium, the western Rhineland, Savoy, and the County of Nice. Great Britain, Spain, and most of the other countries of Europe joined the other combatants. The French were forced to evacuate from Belgium and the Rhineland and insurrections broke out in France, leading to the Reign of Terror, when approximately 300,000 suspects were arrested and about 17,000 were sentenced to death and executed.

The turmoil ended after the National Convention voted on August 22, 1795, for a new constitution inspired by the French Constitution of 1791 and the United States Constitution of 1787. It established a republican regime in which executive power was entrusted to five directors (The Directory) and the legislative power to two chambers. Peace was made with Prussia, the Netherlands, and Spain, but war continued against Austria, most of the Italian states, and with Britain. General Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in Italy and occupied a large part of the peninsula, where he set up "democratic" republics. After the French occupation of Germany spread, the Italian states and Austria signed treaties on October 17, 1797, but the war with Britain continued.

Bonaparte seized Egypt in 1798 in pursuit of the war with Britain, but the British destroyed his fleet at Abukir, nullifying his success on land. The defeat at Abukir encouraged a majority of the European states to form the Second Coalition against France, and general war resumed in 1799. The troops of the Coalition drove the French out of Italy, but were defeated in the Netherlands and Switzerland. When informed by the British of the French defeats, Bonaparte returned to France and overthrew the government of the Directory. He then promulgated a new constitution, which established a veritable dictatorship.

The new constitution gave immense power to the first consul (Bonaparte) and parceled legislative powers among three assemblies: the Senate, the Legislative Chamber, and the Tribunate. The Consulate also made major administrative reforms: establishing the Council of State (the highest administrative court), the nomination of prefects at the head of each department and subprefects at the head of the arrondissements, the substitution of appointed judges for elected ones, the reorganization of the financial

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administration, the improvement of tax collection, the establishment of the Bank of France and the stabilization of the Franc, the conclusion of a concordat with the Pope, publication of the Code Civil des Francais (Code Napoleon), and transformation of primary, secondary, and higher education.

The Jacob Manny who was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, about 1660 and died in Alsace in March 1725, was probably an innocent bystander in the wars between France and Austria. We don't know where he lived in Canton Bern, and we don't know whether he served in the Swiss army, but it is hard to imagine that he was not impacted by the French occupation of the country. The city of Bern is the capitol of Switzerland, and it is on the highway between Geneva in the south, Basel in the north, Zurich in the northeast, Luzern in the southeast. Therefore, the French armies probably passed through his little town as they moved through Canton Bern enroute to Italy, Austria, and Prussia. Assuming that he was a carpenter, it was relatively easy for him to pack up his tools and migrate to Alsace to fill the vacuum left by the French revolution. We don't know the name of this Jacob Manny's parents, his wife, or any of his children, except his son Hans Jacob Manny/Manni.

2.2. The Jacob Manny/Manni who married Anna Maria Werli. According to Alsace church records, which were included in *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America*, by Annette Kunselman Burgert, Hans Jacob "Jacob" Manni married Anna Maria Werli at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace, France, on August 25, 1716. Anna Maria Werli was the daughter of Jacob Werly, and the Diedendorf Reformed Church records show that he died on March 7, 1725. He was originally from Dolen in Canton Bern, Switzerland. Dolen is not shown on current maps. Jacob Manny and Jacob Werly probably migrated from different towns in Canton Bern to Alsace after the Congress of Vienna recognized the Swiss Confederation in June 1715, Hans Jacob Manni probably met Anna Maria Werli in Alsace, and they were married in August 1716.

Jacob Manni and Anna Maria Werli had at least four children: Hans Jacob, an unnamed child, Johann Jost, and Johann Adam Manny/Manni. The February 1993 *Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County* has copies of the church marriage record as well as the baptismal records for Hans Jacob on February 20, 1717, at Keskastel Lutheran Church; an unnamed child on June 11, 1729, at Diedendorf Reformed Church; Johann Jost Manni, who was baptized on December 10, 1722, at Keskastel Lutheran Church; and Johann Adam Mani, who was baptized on December 3, 1724, at Diedendorf Reformed Church.

According to *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin, Volume I*, page 9, Jacob Many, age 50; Jost Many, age 19; Hans Adam Many, age 16; Jacob Many, age 24; Peter Ecker, age 40; Christian Ecker, age 19; and others arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia from Rotterdam, last from Deal. Only German males over 16 were listed, because German males over 16 were required to sign the Oath of Allegiance. There were two "Jacob Mani" signatures, one for Jacob Many, age 50, and one for Jacob Many, age 24. Jost Many, age 19, and Hans Adam Many, age 16, made their marks. The women and children were not listed, because they were not required to take the Oath of Allegiance.

The Alsace church records show the family name spelled Manni, Manny, and Many, which appear to be phonetic equivalents for the same family name. My *Say it German* phrase book states that the "y" occurs only in foreign words. The people in Alsace speak French and German, and "Manni" is the German spelling of "Manny." My *Say it German* phrase book also states the pronunciation of the letter

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"a" resembles the "u" in sun, hunt, etc. This explains the "Many" and "Mani" in the Records of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia and the Mauney, Mony, Money, and Mooney in North Carolina land and census records. Note that the spelling of the names in the record book reflects the spelling preferences of the clerk preparing the book, not the preferences of the arriving passenger or the persons named in the land and census records.

According to the *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*, by Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, published in Philadelphia in 1883, which is in the Rutherford County Library, the first white settlements in what became the county of Lancaster were Mennonites who came to America from Switzerland and the Palatinate in 1709, and they were followed by other Mennonites. They were followed by a number of French Huguenots from the departments of Alsace and Lorraine. Since they spoke French, the colonial authorities suspected them of sympathy, if not complicity, with the French, and required them to take an Oath of Allegiance. These suspicions proved to be unfounded.

The Scotch-Irish, who first entered the region in 1715, pushed on past the Mennonite and Huguenot settlements. They were encouraged to settle near the disputed boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, because it was believed they would be more disposed and better able to defend the settlements against Catholic Marylanders than would either the Huguenots, the Friends, or the Mennonites. They were followed by English Quaker families and Welsh Episcopalians. All of these settlements were in what was then the county of Chester. They were followed in 1723 by Germans from Schoharie, New York. The county of Lancaster was cut from Chester county on May 10, 1729. (The Manys, Werlis, and Eakers were German Reformed from Alsace, on the west side of the Rhine River in eastern France. It is not clear whether the authors of the Lancaster County history lumped them with the French Huguenots, because they were protestants from Alsace, or the Germans, because they spoke German.)

According to *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin, Volume II*, page 8, Jacob Many and Peter Eker (Ecker) signed the constitution of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1741. Antoni Buhler also signed the Muddy Creek Reformed Church constitution, and he also migrated to North Carolina. The "Buhlers" became "Peelers", and my grandfather, Isaac Mooney married Mary Lucinda Peeler. According to *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin, Volume II*, page 998, Jacob Mawny received Warrant #75 for 50 acres of land in Pennsylvania on March 29, 1745. When his land was surveyed July 20, 1780, it contained 124 acres and was located in Williams Township of Northampton County. According to the same source, Jacob Mawny wrote his will on January 2, 1764, and it was probated on April 18, 1767, in what is now Northumberland County, which was formed from Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton counties on March 21, 1772.

Jacob Mawny's will left the three children of his deceased son Jost Mane 50 pounds of current money of Pennsylvania. His dearly beloved wife, Anna Mary, received a life estate of his possessions, which were divided among the three grandchildren and his children (who were not named in the referenced document) after her death. Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Manni were known to have four children: Jacob, born in 1717; an unnamed child born in June 1719; John Jost, born in December 1722; and Johann Adam Mani, born in 1725. My grandfather, Isaac Mooney, is descended from Jacob, the oldest son, who migrated to North Carolina.

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The unnamed child has not been identified and is not mentioned on page 998 of Volume II of *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin*. As noted earlier, Jost died in Pennsylvania. Hans Adam Many/Mawny married Maria Catherine Hilliard/Hilgert, the daughter of Johann Franz Hilgert and his wife Christina. Johann Franz Hilgert was born February 1, 1722, and he died August 19, 1797. His wife Christina was born May 7, 1724, and she died June 9, 1797. The Hilgerts were buried at Mt. Bethel Church, Stone Church, Pennsylvania. Adam and Catherine Many are buried at Alcola U.C. of C Church along Route 28 near Hawthorn, Pennsylvania. U. C. of C. is probably an abbreviation for the United Church of Christ.

2.3. The Jacob Manni who married Catharina Ecker. According to Keskastel Lutheran Church records, Hans Jacob Manni, the son of Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Werli Manni, was baptized (christened) on February 20, 1717, at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace. He married Catharina Ecker, daughter of Peter and Verican Gilmann Egger/Ecker, probably in 1739. According to the baptismal records of the Butten Lutheran Church in Alsace, Johann Valentine Manny, the son of Jacob Manny and Catherina Eckerin, was baptized (christened) October 15, 1740. This record proves the Manny and Ecker families had intermarried in Alsace and Valentine Manny was the oldest son. The Alsace church records were included in *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America*, by Annette Kunselman Burgert.

After the revolution of 1789, the province of Alsace, which was on the west side of the Rhine River, was divided to create the Departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. Haut means high, and Bas mean low. Rhin refers to the Rhine river. Therefore, Haut-Rhin is the higher area on the Rhine, and Bas-Rhin is the lower. The area around Mulhouse in the southern part of the province became Haut-Rhin, and the area around Strasbourg in the northern part became Bas-Rhin. Jacob and Catherina Many immigrated to Pennsylvania with their parents and other family members, arriving in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia. They probably took one of the river boats from Strasbourg to Rotterdam, where they embarked in the Ship Lydia.

As noted in paragraph 2.2., the Many and Ecker families settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where Jacob Many (the elder) and Peter Eker (Ecker) signed the constitution of the Muddy Creek Reformed Church in 1743. Antoni Buhler (Peeler) also signed the constitution. He was an ancestor of Mary Lucinda Peeler who married my great-grandfather Isaac Mooney in Rutherford County, North Carolina.. On March 29, 1745, Jacob "Mawny" received Warrant #75 for 50 acres of land in what became Williams Township of Northampton County, and on January 2, 1764, Jacob Mawny wrote his will, which was probated on April 18, 1767, in what is now Northumberland County.

These entries in Pennsylvania land and legal records show the transition of Hans Jacob Manni's family name from "Many" to "Mawny." Some of his North Carolina descendants spell their family name "Mauney" and others spell it "Mooney". Since my great-grandfather spelled his name "Isaac Mooney" when he signed his Civil War pension application on May 10, 1924. when he was 80 years old, I have decided to use "Manni/Mooney" to show traceability from Hans Jacob Manni to Isaac Mooney. Mrs. Summers used similar logic when she elected to use "Muni" and "Mauney" to show traceability to her father, William A. Mauney. Mrs. Ecker normally uses "Ecker" and "Eaker" for her family and "Manni" and "Mauney" for the "Manni", "Mauney", and "Mooney" families. Some of Isaac Mooney's descendants, including his oldest son, Horace Mooney, elected to use "Mauney" as the spelling of his family name, and Horace used "Mauney" when he submitted the data for Isaac Mooney's death certificate. (To be continued...)

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Contributed by Charles L. Elliott

2.4. Data From Alsatian Church Records. Miles Philbeck's article in the February 1993 *Bulletin of the Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County* has copies of abstracts of the original handwritten records as well as translations of the relevant Alsatian church records. Miles found the records of the August 25, 1716, marriage of Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Manni and the February 20, 1717, baptism of their son Hans Jacob, in the Keskastel Lutheran Church Book. He also has abstracts and translations from the Diedendorf Reformed Church Book for the June 11, 1719, baptism of a child of Jacob Manni. The name of the child was not given, but Anna Maria Manni's mother was a sponsor, and her name (Werly) was given. Jacob Manni was identified as a carpenter in the church records.

The article also has abstracts and translations from the Diedendorf Reformed Church Book for the December 3, 1724, baptism of Johann Adam Mani, son of Jacob Mani and wife Anna Maria; and the March 7, 1725, death of Jacob Werly, who was from Dolen in Canton Bern (Switzerland). Jacob Werly was Jacob Mani's father-in-law. There is also an abstract of the record of the March 18, 1725, death of Jacob Manni's father, Jacob Manny, who was from Dotzigen, Canton Bern, Switzerland.

3. The North Carolina Mooney/Mauney Pioneers. According to *Three Mauney Families*, Supplement No. 1, dated Fall 1969, pages 2 and 3, Jacob Mooney received a land grant, dated April 28, 1760, for 200 acres in the Province of North Carolina, Tryon County, on the North Fork of First Broad River. This was the Jacob Many, age 24, who arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia with his father Jacob Many, age 50, and other members of his family. As note in paragraph 1.2, they settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his father (the Jacob Many, age 50; on the Lydia's passenger list) died in 1767 in Williams Township in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was married to Catherine Ecker, the daughter of Peter Ecker, who also migrated to North Carolina.

According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, pages 293 thru 298, Jacob Mooney, who was 24 when he arrived in Philadelphia in 1741, had ten children: Johann Valentine "Valentine", born October 15, 1740; Christian, born January 13, 1741; Jacob, Jr., christened May 29, 1743; Daniel, born 1755; Catherine, born about 1759; John, born about 1761; David, born about 1763; Jonathan, born about 1765; James, born between 1770 and 1775, and Sarah, born about 1780. There is a gap of 12 years between Jacob and Daniel. This gap indicates that Jacob Mooney's first wife, Catherine Ecker died after Jacob was born in May 1743 and that Jacob Mooney remarried before Daniel was born in 1755.

Christian's birth date is probably wrong, because it is only three months after the date of Valentine's birth. Since the birth dates for Valentine and Jacob are consistent with the church records, they are probably correct. Therefore, I am assuming that Christian was born January 13, 1742, not 1741, in Pennsylvania, not Alsace. Mary Mooney was co-administrator of Jacob Mooney's estate. It was not clear to Mrs. Ecker whether she was Jacob Mooney's daughter or his second wife. Some of the children spelled their family name Mooney, and others spelled it Mauney. Refer to pages 293 thru 298 of *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba* for additional information regarding each of the children.

The Moravians, who were also Germans, settled in Pennsylvania in 1735, but, needing more room in the 1750s, they bought 98,985 acres from Earl/Lord Granville, settled on North Carolina's western frontier, and named their settlement Bethabara. They did not start building Salem until 1771, after Jacob Mooney and his family had settled on the frontier, west of Salisbury. According to *The Great Wagon Road*, by Parke Rouse, Jr., pages 74 and 75, the Bethabara settlers left Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on

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October 8, 1753, and by mid-November they had entered North Carolina and reached the initial Moravian site. In ten days the fifteen men cleared three acres of densely forested land and cultivated it with a plow. Within five months they were growing wheat, corn, potatoes, flax, cotton, tobacco, barley, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, turnips, and pumpkins. In a fenced garden, to keep out rabbits and squirrels, they cultivated salad greens. In the spring they visited neighbors to buy apple and peach trees, livestock, and poultry. Jacob Mooney and his family probably followed a similar pattern.

When Jacob Mooney and his family probably loaded their wagons with tents, tools, and supplies and headed down the Great Wagon Road to Salisbury, North Carolina, in mid-October 1759, after they had harvested their crops. And, it was probably mid-November when they arrived in Salisbury, the county seat of Rowan County, where they could enter a claim for land in Earl Granville's District. Due to the French and Indian War (1753-1763), it was not really safe to settle on the frontier. Jacob Mooney's family consisted of Valentine, age 19; Christian, age 18; Jacob, age 16; Daniel, age 4; Catherine, a baby; and Mrs. Mooney.

According to *North Carolina through Four Centuries*, pages 93-95, Earl Granville was the heir of Sir George Carteret, one of the eight original Lord Proprietors. Carteret and the others were major contributors to the return of Charles II to the throne in 1660 after the English Civil War and the reigns of Oliver Cromwell and his son. The grateful Charles II repaid this friends in many ways: Title, positions, estates in England, and land abroad. Carteret and the others were made the true and absolute Lords and Proprietaries of the land between latitude 21 degrees north and 36 degrees north from the Atlantic Ocean to the West as far as the South Seas. Their charter was amended several times, and by 1760 Granville's District had been reduced to a sixty-mile wide strip extending from the Virginia border south to the southern boundary of Rowan County.

The District's land office in Edenton, on the coast, was open irregularly, and many of his officers were inefficient and corrupt. Squatters occupied much of his land, angry mobs resisted the collection of quitrents (taxes), friction and quarrels broke out, and the district was the scene of general unrest. The problems in the Granville District persisted until the American Revolution, when the property was confiscated by the State. After Jacob Mooney found and staked out his claim on the North Fork of the First Broad River in present-day Rutherford County, he probably returned to Salisbury in December 1759 and entered his claim at the county land office. The land warrant (order to survey the land) was probably issued in January, the land was probably surveyed in February or March, and the patent (grant) was issued in April 1760.

The statement that Jacob Mooney received a land grant on the North Fork of the First Broad River bothered me, because the North Fork of the First Broad River is on the west side of the Catawba River in present-day Rutherford County, and most of the area west of the Catawba was not opened to settlement until after the French and Indian War ended in 1763. However, further research revealed that the northern part of present-day Rutherford County was part of Rowan County in 1760, and that Jacob Mooney's land was in the Granville District, and land in this district was being granted during this period. The tracing of land grants is complicated, because the original counties have been divided and subdivided as the population has grown. In 1740 there were thirteen counties, and now there are one hundred.

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In 1750, Anson County was formed from Bladen County, and Rowan County was formed from Anson County in 1753. The county seat was at present-day Salisbury, on the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road. The northern boundary was the Virginia line, and the southern boundary was the southern boundary of Earl Granville's line. Mecklenburg County was formed from Anson County in 1762, encompassing the area from Earl Granville's line to the South Carolina line. Charlotte became the county seat when it was established in 1766. Burke County was formed from Rowan County in 1777, and part of Burke County was annexed to Rutherford County in 1787. Refer to *The Formation of North Carolina Counties 1663-1943*, by David Leroy Corbit, for additional information regarding the formation of North Carolina counties.

Jacob Mooney and his family probably traveled down the Great Warrior's Path that was evolving into the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road, which ran from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, through Gettysburg, and on into Maryland to Watkins's Ferry, where they crossed the Potomac River into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. They continued southward through Virginia's western frontier through the villages of Winchester, Harrisburg, Staunton, Lexington, Fincastle, Big Lick, and Rocky Mount to the North Carolina border, where they crossed into the newly formed Rowan County.

Jacob Mooney's land on the North Fork of the First Broad River was about forty miles west of the Catawba River in what most people would have considered Indian territory. Mouzon's 1775 map shows there were no roads or Indian paths in that area, and Salisbury, the nearest town, was another twenty miles on the east side of the river. Further, he moved to the backcountry during the French and Indian War (1754-63) when it was unsafe to live there. According to *North Carolina through Four Centuries*, pages 96-103, the French occupied a fort on the Virginia frontier, renamed it Fort Duquesne, and used it to arm and encourage Indians to raid English settlement along the frontier.

Subsequently, bands of Indians, largely Iroquois, roamed the backcountry of North Carolina destroying crops, slaughtering livestock, burning houses and barns, and murdering whites. Men working in the fields were killed, and women and children at home were killed or kidnapped. The Moravians erected a stockade at Bethabara while palisades provided protection for others in the region. In 1755, the Assembly ordered the erection of a fort in the backcountry where those along the frontier could take refuge, and a fort was built in Rowan County on the road from Salisbury westward to the mountains, about two miles north of present-day Statesville, and named Fort Dobbs in honor of the governor. Though nothing remains of the original structure, archeologists determined its exact location, and artifacts found in the excavation are displayed in the visitor center at Fort Dobbs State Historic Site off I-40, exit 151. I stopped there once on a trip to Greensboro.

Indian raids throughout much of the North Carolina frontier continued to be a major concern until after the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763 and the governors of the four southern colonies met with the Indians at a meeting in Augusta, Georgia, opened on November 7, 1763. The British Indian agent for the Southern Department, twenty-five chiefs, and 700 warriors, including Catawba and Cherokees, were present. After six days of speechmaking, drinking, and feasting a treaty was signed. Fort Dobbs was the only fort on the North Carolina frontier, and it was over fifty miles from Jacob Mooney's land. Jacob Mooney, like many other backcountry settlers, probably took his family to live with friends or relatives east of the Catawba River until peace was restored.

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There is a map on page 1005 of *The Shoe Cobbler's Kin, Volume II*, that shows the location of Jacob Mooney's land on the North Fork of the First Broad River. This map was provided by Miles Philbeck. There is a paragraph on page 1006 that states that Jacob Moaney of Tryon County sold 200 acres on the north fork of the First Broad River to Adam Whitesides in 1774. This land was granted to Jacob Mooney on April 28, 1760. The deed was witnessed by Davis Whitesides and Robert Whitesides. The 1782 Tax List for Rutherford County shows that Adam Whitesides owned 350 acres of land, four horses, and 3 cattle. Adam Whitesides was in Captain Whitesides Company. There were no Moneys, Moaneys, Mooneys, or Mauneys on the 1782 Tax List for Rutherford County, probably because they all lived in Lincoln County.

According to *Deed Abstracts of Tryon, Lincoln, & Rutherford Counties, N. C.; 1669-1786*, by Brent Holcomb, Adam Whiteside of Tryon County sold to Samuel Stock land on the North Fork of the First Broad River for 250 pounds proceeding money. This land was granted to Jacob Money on April 28, 1760. The deed was recorded on January 5, 1779. It was witnessed by Richard Singleton, James Whitesides, and Davis Whitesides.

The Whitesides and the Stocktons were related, and the Stocktons were related to the Lattimores. Captain John Lattimore married Jemima Stockton, his older brother Francis married Rachel Stockton, his sister Margaret married Newberry Stockton, and his younger brother Daniel married Ann Stockton, Samuel Stockton's daughter, in Virginia before they migrated to Tryon County. Jemima, Rachel, and Newberry Stockton were Ann Stockton's cousins, the children of her uncle, Thomas Stockton. Refer to Appendix L for more data on the Stockton and Whitesides families.

Joe Stockton, who is active in the Old Tryon Genealogical Society, took me to his Samuel Stockton's old cabin on the North Fork of the First Broad River in 1997. The old cabin was in good condition and was being used to store hay. As I remember, it was really two large cabins with a porch connecting them. One of the cabins had a loft for the children, while their parents lived downstairs. The other cabin was where they cooked over the fireplace and had their dining room. The cabin was in a large hayfield in a plateau, surrounded by the tops of mountains. It was an interesting place to visit.

According to the 1790 Census for Rutherford County, Jacob Money and his son David Money were in the Fifth Militia Company, which included the North Fork of the First Broad River and Duncans Creek areas. Jacob Money's household consisted of 1 male over 16 (Jacob Money), 1 male under 16 (James Money), and 2 females (Mrs. Money and Sarah). They may be living on David Money's land. David Money's household consisted of 1 male over 16 (David Money), 1 male under 16 (Francis), and 1 female (Mrs. Money). Daniel Mooney lived in the Ninth Militia Company, which included the Wards Creek and Knob Creek areas. His household consisted of 1 male over 16 (Daniel Mooney) and two females (Mrs. Mooney and probably a daughter). He was probably Jacob Money's 35-year old son. Valentine, Christian, and Jacob, Jr., were living in Lincoln County. I haven't checked out the others.

There were four Moonys listed in the 1800 Census for Rutherford County: George, James, Peter, and two Davids. Jacob was not listed, because he had died, probably in 1795. One of the Davids was Jacob's son, born about 1763; James was another son, born between 1770 and 1775; and George was probably Christian Mooney's son, born about 1775. Mrs. Eaker suggests that the other David was really Daniel, and the author of the typed version of the Census listing couldn't read the census taker's

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handwriting. Rutherford County, North Carolina; *Will Abstracts: 1779-1910*, Grace Turner and Miles S. Philbeck, Jr., has an entry for Jacob Mooney, but this entry is for Jacob Mooney's grandson, who was born about 1785, married Susan Jenkins, and died in 1827. Since Jacob Money was born in 1717, he was about 78 years old when he died. Neither Mrs. Summers nor Mrs. Eaker was able to find any record of his death or of the place where he was buried.

3.1. The Johann Valentine "Valentine" Mooney/Mauney Family. According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, Valentine Mauney was born October 14, 1740, in Alsace, and baptized (christened) on October 20, 1740, at Button Lutheran Church in Alsace, and he died in December 1805 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. He married about 1760. His wife's name was Catherine, she was born in 1739, and she died in June 1806 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Some think that she was Catherine Kiser, daughter of Lorentz and Sarah Kiser. Valentine and Catherine Mauney had eight known children: Adam; Sarah; Valentine, Jr.; Christian; George; Jacob; Peter; and Michael Mauney.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 1 in the Vallentine Mauney section, Valentine Mauney was the first of the three brothers to acquire land. Mrs. Summers refers to an Anson county deed, dated November 23, 1762, that conveyed 370 acres of land on the north side of Indian Creek from Moses Moore, planter, to Valentine Mauney, weaver, for five shillings sterling money. Mecklenburg County was cut from Anson County in 1762; therefore, Mrs. Summers found the deed in the Mecklenburg County deed records. Tryon County was formed from Mecklenburg County in 1768, and Lincoln County was formed from eastern Tryon County in 1779. According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, the deed was recorded in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Deed Book 1:579-81.

The deed indicates that he was a weaver. Valentine Mauney, who was born on October 14, 1740, was 22 years old when he purchased the property. Since this was a lot of land and money for a 22-year old to have earned and saved, I suspect that his father gave him the money and had Valentine buy the land for the family's use. Indian Creek was about twenty miles east-southeast of the land on the North Fork of the First Broad River, and it was much safer during the French and Indian War (1754-63).

As noted, Valentine purchased his land in Mecklenburg County, which was formed in 1762 from the western portion of Anson County. According to *Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Land Warrants 1765-1768*, by Miles E. Philbeck, Richard Ward was issued a warrant for 200 acres on both sides of Indian Creek joining Aaron Moore and Valentine Mauney on April 6, 1765; Valentine Moaney was issued a warrant for 200 acres on Leonard's Creek on April 6, 1765; and John Potter was issued a warrant for 600 acres on Valentine Moneys and Howard's lines on a Branch of Indian Creek on October 29, 1765. Leonard's Creek flows into Indian Creek.

According to *Tryon County, North Carolina, Index to Land Surveys*, by Miles S. Philbeck, Vallentine Mooney received a land grant on Magness Creek in 1775; (See File #1167). Magness Creek flows into the First Broad River southeast of present-day Lawndale. Vallentine Mooney's land on Magness Creek is at least ten miles from his land on Indian Creek in what became Rutherford County. Perhaps the land on Magness Creek was acquired for one of his younger brothers.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 1 in the Vallentine Mauney section, Valentine Mauney was mentioned frequently in Tryon and Lincoln County records for various civic services, including the

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Committee of Public Safety. In 1779 he was named on the committee to select and purchase land for the county seat of Lincoln County, and in 1780 he was a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina from Lincoln County.

According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, pages 293-294, the Lincoln County, North Carolina, Wills Book shows that Valentine Mauney's will, dated May 27, 1804, was probated in January 1806. The will mentions his wife; his sons Adam, Jacob, Vallentine, Christian, George, Michael, and Peter; his daughter Sarah Crouse and her children: Catherine, Elizabeth, John, and David. The Lincoln County Wills Book also shows that Catherine Mauney made her will on May 19, 1809, and it mentions the following children: Adam, Sarah, Valentine, Christian, George, Jacob, Michael, and Peter.

3.2. The Christian Mooney/Mauney Family. Christian Mooney was born January 13, 1742, in Pennsylvania, and he died in June 1815 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. He married Catherine Summey about 1770, and she died after 1818 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. They had twelve known children: John; George; Jacob; Catherine; Christian, Jr.; Barbara; Peter; Elizabeth; Peggy; Sally; Michael; and Polly. According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, page 294, Christian was born January 13, 1741, but this was only three months after his older brother Valentine being born on October 15, 1740. Since Valentine's birthday is consistent with surviving church records, I have changed the year of Christian's birth from 1741 to 1742 and his birth place from Alsace to Pennsylvania.

According to *German Speaking People West Of The Catawba*, page 294, Lincoln County Crown Patent Book 23:191 shows that Christian Mauney patented 100 acres on both sides of Knob Creek on April 28, 1768. He was 26 years old if he was born in 1742. According to the same source, he married about 1770, and his oldest child was born about 1775. Knob Creek is on the north side of the First Broad River, between present-day Lawndale and Belwood in present-day Cleveland County. This land is about twelve miles east of his father's land on the North Fork of the First Broad River and about ten miles west of Valentine's land on Indian Creek.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 1 in the Christian Mauney section, Christian Mauney received a grant of 200 acres -- 100 acres on each side of the creek. It also states a deed dated January 2, 1771, shows that Christian Mauney, a carpenter, sold the 200 acres to Joseph Hardin. Further, it states that on December 8, 1770, Christian Mauney purchased 350 acres on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek on the wagon road about three miles above Peter Akers, and this tract became his home. In 1967, this location was on the Bessemer City-Cherryville Highway opposite Tryon County High School.

According to *Tryon County, North Carolina, Land Warrants 1768-1774*, by Miles S. Philbeck, Warrant #707 was issued to Cristain Mooney on May 19, 1772, for the survey of 200 acres on Beaverdam Creek, joining the land he bought from Francis Beaty. The land on Beaverdam Creek was about twelve miles east of the land on Knob Creek. Cristian was about 30 years old when he acquired this land. According to the same source, Warrant #116 was issued to Cristain Mooney on July 22, 1774, for the survey of 100 acres on both sides of Magness Creek of the First Broad River and near the wagon road. Magness Creek is southeast of Lawndale, and his land is about five miles south of the land on Knob Creek.

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According to *Tryon County, North Carolina, Index to Land Surveys*, by Miles S. Philbeck, file #756 shows that Jacob Mooney was Second Chainbearer for the survey of land on Beaverdam Creek, South Fork, Catawba River for the 1774 grant to Christian Mooney. File #1033 shows that Vollentine Mooney was Second Chainbearer for the survey of land on Indian Creek for the 1775 grant to Thomas Black. File #11167 shows that Vallentine Mooney received a land grant on Magness Creek in 1775. File #1510 shows that Christian Mauny was the First Chainbearer for the survey of land on Beaverdam Creek for the 1779 grant to Jacob Mauney. File #1522 shows that Christian Mauny was also the First Chainbearer for the survey of land on the South Fork of the Catawba River for the 1779 grant to Jacob Mauney. File #1537 shows that Christian Mauny was also the First Chainbearer for a the survey of land on Beaverdam Creek for a second 1779 grant to Jacob Mauney. These Jacob Mooney references are probably to Jacob Mooney, Jr., who was born in 1743. Therefore, he was 21 years of age when Christian Mooney received his grant on Beaverdam Creek in 1774. Since his father, Jacob Mooney, Sr., was born in 1717, he was 57 years old, and he was probably too old to be a chainbearer. He also lived on the North Fork of the First Broad River, many miles away.

The Lincoln County Wills Book shows that Christian Mooney's July 7, 1814, will was probated in January 1815. It mentions his wife Caty; his sons John, George, Jacob, Christian, Peter, and Michael; his daughters Caty, Betty, Margaret, Sally, and Polly; and his son-in-law Neil McCarty, who had married his daughter Barbara and moved to Ohio. According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 2 of the Christian Mauney section, the Christian Mauney family was Lutheran in faith. Christian Mauney and some of his children were buried in the old Beaver Dam Meeting House Cemetery. Many members of his family were members of the congregation that changed its name to St. Mark's Lutheran Church and moved to a more accessible location.

3.3. The Jacob Mooney/Mauney who was born in Pennsylvania. Jacob Mooney, Jr., was baptized (christened) May 29, 1743, at Muddy Creek Reformed Church in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and he died in September 1813 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. He married Nancy (family name unknown) in the late 1760s. She was born about 1750, and she died after 1815 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. They had twelve known children: Fanny; Peggy; John Peter; Catherine; Barbara; Elizabeth; Abraham; Isaac; Mary; Jacob; Susannah; and Sarah. My great-grandfather Isaac Mooney was the grandson of Jacob Mooney/Mauney, Jr.

According to Mrs. Eaker, there are numerous land records concerning the Jacob Mauneys west of the Catawba, and the problem of which belonged to Jacob Manni/Many/Mauney (the immigrant), which to Jacob Mauney/Moany, Sr., and which to Jacob Moany/Mooney, Jr., has not been fully resolved. However, Mrs. Summers states in *Three Mauney Families* that Jacob Mauney was a tanner and that he operated a tan yard west of his home in present-day Gaston County about a mile or more west of the present Bethel Lutheran Church. She was probably referring to Jacob Mooney, Jr., because Jacob Mooney, Sr., lived on the North Fork of the First Broad River. Although Bethel Lutheran Church's mail address is 509 Long Shoals Road, Lincolnton, North Carolina, it is actually located in Gaston County, a few miles north of NC-279, about halfway between Dallas and Cherryville.

Further, Mrs. Summers states in *Three Mauney Families* that the Jacob Mauney who was born about 1785 and died in 1827 married Susan Jenkins and settled on Crooked Run Creek between Knob Creek and the (First) Broad River in Rutherford County, now Cleveland County. This is about halfway

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between Lincolnton and Rutherfordton near the present town of Lawndale. The Jacob Mauney was born about 1785 was the son of Jacob Mooney, Jr.

The Lincoln County Wills Book shows that Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s July 3, 1811, will was probated in October 1813. It mentions his wife Nancy; his sons Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Peter; his daughters Elizabeth, Fanny, Catherine, Barbara, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah; and his son-in-law Joshua VanDyke, who had married Peggy Mauney. A typed copy of his will is on page 3 of the Jacob Mauney section of *Three Mauney Families*.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 3, Jacob Mauney, the oldest son, was born about 1734, and he died in 1813. Valentine was born in 1737, and he died in 1805. Christian was born in 1741, and he died in 1815. Since Mrs. Summers did not have access to the Muddy Creek Reformed Church records used by Mrs. Eaker, her estimate for the year of birth for Jacob is wrong. The church records show that he was christened on May 29, 1743; therefore, he was born in 1743, not 1734. During her research, Mrs. Summers found copies of their wills in the Court Records of Lincoln County. Mrs. Summers relied on North Carolina cemetery records, which give the birth years for Valentine (1737) and Christian (1741), and court and cemetery records, which give the death years: Jacob (1813), Valentine (1805), and Christian (1815).

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 3, Valentine received his first land grant in 1762, Jacob in 1763, and Christian in 1768. Their land grants were also in Mecklenburg County, west of the Catawba River. The land west of the Catawba was cut from Mecklenburg County in 1768 to form Tryon County. In 1779, Tryon County was dissolved, and Lincoln County was created from the eastern portion and Rutherford County from the western portion. Cleveland County was cut from Lincoln and Rutherford counties in 1841, and Gaston County was cut from Lincoln County in 1846.

3.4. The Daniel Mauney Family. Daniel Mauney was born in 1755 in Pennsylvania. He died after June 1843, possibly in Cleveland County, North Carolina. Daniel married Nelly McNease on September 13, 1786, in Rutherford County, North Carolina. According to Mrs. Eaker, Daniel Mauney is a mystery, because he has not been clearly identified. There are two David Mooneys listed in 1800 Rutherford County Census, but Mrs. Eaker commented that some handwriting is hard to read and suggested that one of the two Davids may be a listing for Daniel. Census records for 1790-1820 show that Daniel had three or four daughters and at least one son, but they have not been identified.

Rutherford County court records show that in September 1832 Daniel gave a deposition for his own Revolutionary War Pension application. Cleveland County court records show that he gave a deposition for his brother John's Revolutionary War Pension application on June 20, 1843. Daniel sold his land to John Cline before his death. Miles Philbeck was unable to locate anything in the estate records for Daniel.

The 1830 Census for Rutherford County shows that Daniel Money was living in the Second Regiment and that his household consisted of 1 male between 60 and 70 years old (Daniel Money), 1 female between 10 and 15, 1 female between 30 and 40, and 1 female between 60 and 70. There was only one other Mooney/Money in the 2nd Regiment, Susana Mooney, and she did not live nearby. Susana was the widow of Jacob Mooney, the son of Jacob Mooney, Jr. She was Isaac Mooney's grandmother. In 1830, Rutherford County had three regiments: the 1st Regiment was in the central

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portion of the county, the 2nd Regiment in the eastern portion, and the 3rd Regiment in the western portion. The eastern portion was joined with the western portion of Lincoln County to create Cleveland County in 1841. Therefore, Daniel Money lived in what is now Cleveland County.

3.5. Catherine Mooney and Benjamin Magness Family. Catherine Mooney was born about 1759. She married Benjamin Magness prior to 1784 in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Benjamin Magness was listed on the 1782 Tax List for Rutherford County. He owned 200 acres of land, 6 horses, and 12 cattle, and was assessed 102 pounds. He was not listed in the 1790 Census for Rutherford County, but he was listed in the 1800 Census, when his household consisted of 1 male under 10, 1 male between 10 and 16, 2 males between 16 and 26, 1 male over 45 (Benjamin Magness), 1 female under 10, 1 female between 10 and 16, and 1 female over 45 (Mrs. Magness).

According to *Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina, 1779 - 1868*, by Brent H. Holcomb, the bond for the marriage of Benjamin Magness and Nancy Walker was issued on July 10, 1808. Apparently, Catherine Mooney Magness died about 1807:

Benjamin Magness was listed in the 1810 Census for Rutherford County. His household consisted of 1 male under 10, 1 male between 16 and 26, 1 male between 26 and 45, 1 male over 45 (Benjamin Magness), 1 female between 16 and 26, 1 female between 26 and 45 (Mrs. Magness), and 4 slaves.

According to *Rutherford County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts 1779 - 1910*, the February 3, 1827, will of Benjamin Magness was probated in February 1828. It mentions his wife Nancy; sons Joseph, Samuel, and Robert (all under 21) and Perrygreen, Jacob, James, Benjamin, and William Magness; and daughters Salley (under 18), Mary Washburn, and Catherine Reynolds. It also mentions land in Lincoln County.

The data in the 1800, and 1810 Census listings and the will indicates that Perrygreen, Jacob, James, Benjamin, and William Magness were the sons of Catherine and Benjamin Magness and Joseph, Samuel, and Robert Magness were the sons of Nancy and Benjamin Magness. Similarly, Mary Washburn and Catherine Reynolds were the daughters of Catherine and Benjamin Magness and Salley was the daughter of Nancy and Benjamin Magness.

3.6. The John Mauney Family. According to Mrs. Eaker's data, John Mauney was born about 1761 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Since Tryon County was cut from Anson County in 1762, he was born in Anson County if he was born before 1762, not Lincoln County. Tryon County was dissolved in 1779, and Lincoln and Rutherford Counties were created from the dissolved county.

John Mauney married Betty Rigdon of York County, South Carolina, in the Spring of 1782, and he married Mary Hubbard in May 1817 in York County, South Carolina. Therefore, Betty Rigdon Mauney died about 1816. Betty and John Mauney had five known children: Francis; John, Jr.; James; Lewis; and Elbert. Mary and John Mauney had one known child: Sampson. John Mauney died in Hall County, Georgia, on January 4, 1852.

3.7. The David Mooney Family. According to Mrs. Eaker's data, David Mauney was born about 1763 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Since Tryon County was cut from Anson County in 1762, he was born

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in Tryon County if he was born after 1762. Tryon County was dissolved in 1779, and Lincoln and Rutherford Counties were created from the dissolved county.

David Mooney married Mary Monroe, the daughter of George and Ann Osborne Monroe in Rutherford County on August 20, 1787. They had twelve known children: George; an unidentified daughter; Jonathon; Ann E.; two daughters (believed to be Mary and Esther); Solomon; Asa; Jacob; Eleanor; Felix; and Mary.

David Mooney was listed in the 1800 Census for Rutherford County. His household consisted of 1 male under 10, 1 male between 10 and 16, 1 male between 26 and 45 (David Mooney), 4 females under 10, and 1 female between 26 and 45 (Mrs. Mooney). In 1810 his household consisted of 2 males between 16 and 26, 1 male over 45 (David Mooney), 5 females under 10, 2 females between 10 and 16, 1 female between 26 and 45, and 1 female over 45 (Mrs. Mooney).

David Mooney died between 1832 and 1840, probably in Rutherford County, but he may have died in neighboring Burke County.

3.8. The Jonathan Mooney Family. According to Mrs. Eaker's data, Jonathan Mooney was born about 1765 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Since Tryon County was cut from Anson County in 1762, he was born in Tryon County if he was born after 1762. Tryon County was dissolved in 1779, and Lincoln and Rutherford Counties were created from the dissolved county. Jonathan Mooney married Rachel Willson in South Carolina in 1794. He was not listed in the Rutherford County Census in 1800 or 1810. Apparently, they were living in South Carolina.

Jonathon Mooney was listed in the 1820 Census for Rutherford County. His household consisted of 1 male under 10, 1 male between 26 and 45 (Jonathon Mooney), 2 females under 10, and 1 female between 26 and 45 (Mrs. Mooney). Jonathon Mooney and his family moved to Hall County, Georgia, in 1823, where he died in 1830.

3.9. The James Mooney Family. According to Mrs. Eaker's data, James Mooney was born between 1770 and 1775 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. Since Tryon County was cut from Anson County in 1762, he was probably born in Tryon County, not Lincoln County. Tryon County was dissolved in 1779, and Lincoln and Rutherford Counties were created from the dissolved county.

About 1796, James Mooney married Henrietta Parnell in Rutherford County, North Carolina. She was born about 1780 in Rutherford County and died after 1850 in Texas County, Missouri. They moved to Warren County, Tennessee, about 1810 and to Texas County, Missouri, about 1838. James and Henrietta Mooney had thirteen known children: Jacob Parnell; David; John M.; Joseph; James, Jr.; an unidentified daughter; Didema; Byers; Minnie; Jesse; Andrew; Amos; and Henrietta. James Mooney died after 1830 in Warren County, Tennessee, or Texas County, Missouri.

3.10. The Sarah Mooney and Daniel Walker Family. Sarah Mooney married Daniel Walker in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on January 15, 1797. Mrs. Eaker said that Sarah Mooney was believed to be the daughter of Jacob Mauney and his second wife, but she has no proof. According to *Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina, 1779-1868*, by Brent H. Holcomb, the bond for the

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marriage of Daniel Walker and Sarah Mooney was issued on January 15, 1797. David Mooney was bondsman.

Daniel Walker was listed in the 1800 Census for Rutherford County. His household consisted of 2 males under 10, 1 male between 16 and 26 (Daniel Walker), 1 female between 16 and 26 (Mrs. Walker), and 1 female over 45. The female over 45 was probably Mrs. Walker's mother, as Jacob Mauney died before July 1795, and Sarah Mooney was probably the daughter of Jacob Mooney and his second wife.

There was a second Daniel Walker household, consisting of 1 male between 16 and 26, 1 male over 45 (Daniel Walker), 1 female between 10 and 16, and 1 female over 45 (Mrs. Walker). The second Daniel Walker was probably the father of the younger Daniel Walker. Neither Daniel Walker is listed in the 1810 Census for Rutherford County. Like so many others, they probably went over the mountains to one of the territories recently opened for settlement. Those opposed to slavery, usually went to Ohio, while those with slaves went to Kentucky.

4. Mooney/Mauney Family Record. Mrs. Summers wrote in *Three Mauney Families* that her father, William Andrew Mauney, who lived in Gaston County, North Carolina, traced his ancestry to Christian Mauney, who came to Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, about 1760, with his father, Jacob Mony, Senior, and his two brothers, Jacob Moany, Junior, and Valentine Mauney. She also wrote that her father made his first move to compile a record of the Mauney Family in North Carolina when he extended a cordial invitation in 1916, through letters and newspaper notices, to the many descendants of Christian Mauney to gather for a reunion at the site of Christian Mauney's pioneer home. Hundreds of relatives and friends responded to the invitation and voted to make the reunion an annual affair.

According to Mrs. Summers, her father was born in December 1841, on a farm in the Muddy Fork section of what is now Cleveland County, North Carolina, about four miles from Cherryville. This was the home site of his father David Mauney. His early education was in the old field school at Capernaum near Waco. At twelve years of age he went to Catawba County near Grace Lutheran Church to attend a school known as Lohr's School, taught by Rev. A. E. Bennick. He returned to this school the following year, when it was taught by James E. Seneca. The following year he attended the Hoover School in Lincoln County, which was taught by Rev. Jemiah Ingold, and he began teaching at fifteen, when he conducted the school at the Lackey school house for two months. At sixteen he taught a four-month school at the Morrison school in Cherryville. (Note: The school years were only two, three, or four months long, because they only sent the kids to school in the winter when they were not needed to work on the farm.) At seventeen he taught at Fairview in Gaston County near Farnsworth store. At eighteen and nineteen he taught at Long Creek school near the 1960 James F. Weir home place.

According to *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*, by William S. Powell, the General Assembly passed the state's first public school law in January 1839. It provided for the division of the counties into school districts, establishment of primary schools in each district, allocations to the school districts from the state Literary Fund, and county tax supplements. County and district school boards began to inaugurate the system in August 1839 in those counties that approved it. In general, the districts were too large for the schools to be convenient for everyone in the district. Prior to the Civil War, a majority of the people were indifferent to education; therefore, they did not send their children to the few available schools.

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According to Mrs. Summers, her father enlisted in the state's service at Brevard's Station under T. H. Edwards, Captain of the Gaston County Invincibles, on August 6, 1861, at age 19. This company was sent to High Point for military instruction, where it became Company B of the 28th North Carolina Regiment, formed in September 1861. After a short time this regiment was sent to winter-quarters in Wilmington. Although he was only 19, W. A. Mauney was made sergeant on October 2, 1861, by Lt. Col. Thomas Lowe. Six days later he was appointed commissary sergeant by Col. James H. Lane (probably because he was one of the few soldiers who could read, write, and do arithmetic, and he had learned to keep good records as a school teacher).

The regiment was ordered to New Bern at the time of the battle there, and after the battle the regiment retreated to Kinston, where it remained until April 1862. The troops were then sent to Virginia, where they encamped on the Rapidan River. Her father was captured with forty-five others at the Battle of Hanover Court House in May and sent to prison in Castle William, Governor's Island, New York. He was subsequently transferred to Fort Delaware, and on July 10, 1862, he was sent to Richmond to be exchanged and ultimately returned to his regiment at Orange Court House.

At the time of the surrender, April 1865, he was near South Boston, Virginia. In the confusion, the commissary wagon train was scattered from the army. He went to Greensboro, North Carolina, and in the meantime General Johnston surrendered. He came to Charlotte and was placed in General Hoke's Office to give orders for Johnston's army as it passed through. After a week he was dismissed from the army and detailed to take a horse to Lincolnton as he went to his own home. At Tuckaseega Ford on the Catawba, he swam across and spent the night at the home of Alfred Rhyne.

According to Volume VIII, *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865, A Roster*, Private William Andrew Mauney was born in Cleveland County and resided in Gaston County when he enlisted at age 19, on August 6, 1861. He was present or accounted for until promoted to Commissary Sergeant in October 1861 and transferred from Company B of 28th Regiment N.C. Troops. The entry for Commissary Sergeant William Andrew Mauney states that he was captured at Hanover Court House, Virginia, May 27, 1862, and confined at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. He was paroled and transferred to Aiken's Landing, James River, Virginia, where he was received on July 12, 1862, for exchange and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing on August 5, 1862. He returned to duty prior to January 1, 1863. He was paroled at Charlotte on May 3, 1865.

At home he faced the hard days of Reconstruction. He farmed, surveyed, and taught school. In 1868, he married Susan Ramseur and went to live on the Dameron farm near Shelby, where his first children were born. In 1873, he moved to White Plains, which became Kings Mountain, where he and his brother, Jacob S. Mauney, became merchants and farmers. Susan, his first wife, died in 1886, and he married Candace Miller in 1894. He had three children who grew to maturity from the first wife and two from the second.

In 1888, he and others collaborated to build the first cotton mill in what is now Kings Mountain. According to Mrs. Summers, he was subsequently identified with practically every line of enterprise in the growing town, and he held practically every office of honor that the town had to offer. He was the first mayor of Kings Mountain, and he was the town's postmaster for seventeen years. He was State Senator from the 33rd District in 1907, and he was Cleveland County's Representative in the State.

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Legislature in 1917. It was during this period that he began compiling a record of the Mauney Family in North Carolina, and he organized the first Mauney Family Reunion, which was held in August 1916.

Due to his advancing years, Mr. Mauney partially retired from business about 1925. After he died in 1929, attendance at the annual reunions dropped off because of lack of interest and leadership, and the last reunion was held in 1934. Mrs. Summers (Mrs. Frank R.), who lived in Kings Mountain, North Carolina, took up her father's work, expanded its scope to include the descendants of Jacob and Valentine Mauney, Christian's brothers, and published "Three Mauney Families" in 1967.

According to the William Andrew Mauney Family entry in *The Heritage of Cleveland County Volume I -- 1982*, Mr. Mauney died May 15, 1928, and was buried at Mountain Rest Cemetery in Kings Mountain with his first wife. His second wife died June 28, 1954, and she was laid to rest with Mr. Mauney and his first wife. There are also entries for other members of Mr. Mauney's family. According to the entry for the Frank Rickert Summers Family, Mrs. Summers was high school principal and school superintendent in Kings Mountain, and, later, she was cashier at the First National Bank. She also held many offices in the Daughters of the American Revolution at the state and local levels.

5. Isaac Mooney's Line. According to the data on page 23 of the Jacob Mauney section of *Three Mauney Families*, Isaac Mauney married Mary Lucinda Peeler, and they had seven children: P. Marvin Mauney, Ora Frances "Ollie" Mauney, Vertie Irene Mauney, Blanche Mauney, Horace O. Mauney, Thomas Burton Mauney, and Lealon Mauney. On page 23, Mrs. Summers shows that Isaac Mauney was the son of Peter Mauney (Mooney), and Peter Mauney (Mooney) was the son of Jacob Mauney. On page 6, she shows that Jacob Mauney was the son of Jacob Mauney (Jacob Moony, Jr.), and on page 1 of the Jacob Mauney section, she states that Jacob Mauney (Jacob Moony, Jr.) was a brother of Valentine and Christian Mauney.

As noted earlier, Mrs. Eaker used church and other records to trace Valentine, Christian, and Jacob Mauney's ancestry to the Jacob Many (Mani), who arrived in Philadelphia in the Ship Lydia in 1741. Further, she found that Jacob Many (Mani) was the son of Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Werli Manni, who were married August 25, 1716, at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace. Hans Jacob Manni appears to be the son of the Jacob Manny, who was buried March 18, 1722, at Diedendorf Reformed Church. He was from Dotzigen, Canton Bern, Switzerland. Therefore, we can trace Isaac Mooney's ancestry to Canton Bern, Switzerland. This was a surprise to me, as I thought that Mooney was an Irish name.

Although Mrs. Summers spelled the family name "Mauney", land, census, and church records show various spellings. As noted earlier, Mrs. Eaker uses "Manni" as the family name for the immigrants and "Mooney" and "Mauney" as the family names for their descendants. Mani, Manny, Many, and Muni were also common alternative phonetic spellings of the immigrant family names. The names with the "y" ending originated in Germany, and the "y" ending was changed to an "i" in the French version. Until Noah Webster published his "American Spelling Guide" in 1789, there were no rules for spelling or pronouncing words in the English language.

It should be noted that the spelling of the names of people listed in census, church, and land records reflect the spelling preferences of the individual preparing the record, not the preferences of the individuals being listed in the records. It should also be noted that many Irish and Scots-Irish immigrants settled in North Carolina, and many of the Mooneys listed in the land, census, and church records are probably of Irish and Scots-Irish descent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION RECORDS

December 1791–January 1792; Box 3

PETITIONS FOR DIVORCE AND NAME CHANGE

In England the requirements for divorces said they could only be granted after separation for cause had been granted by an ecclesiastical court. North Carolina had no such church courts. Religious and social mores made divorce rare but legally possible. After the Revolutionary War, the legal power to dissolve marriages was restricted to the General Assembly. In the General Assembly papers above dated, I recently found the following petition for divorce. As a calligrapher I was impressed by the calligraphy done on the petition. The same person also did the calligraphy on the petition of the Inspectors of Produce Shipt from the port of Wilmington. I would be very interested in knowing something about the man who did these two petitions in calligraphy which were sent to the General Assembly. Nothing with the petitions indicated if they were granted.

*NORTH CAROLINA TO THE HONORABLE the ASSEMBLY
THE PETITION OF TERESA BUTLER OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON*

HUMBLY SHEWETH THAT Your Petitioner was married unto Henry S. Butler, sometime in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Six (the first day of April); as will appear by a Certificate of James Parratt Esquire (the Magistrate by whom they were married) and by the Affidavit of her Father Isaac Davis both of which will be handed to your Honorable Body, that the said Henry S. Butler without having or assigning any just cause of complaint or disaffection about five months afterwards left the House of Your Petitioners father the said Isaac Davis where they the said Henry S. Butler and Your Petitioner had 'till then resided. *THAT* the said Henry S. Butler has never since that time given your Petitioner the least assistance nor even corresponded with her; On the contrary has abandoned her and his Infant Daughter by him to poverty and distress; and was it not for the Paternal care of her Father she must have long ere this languished out her life in wretchedness and misery; *THAT* Your Petitioner is further credibly informed that prior to his the said Henry S. Butler's marriage with her he had been married in Boston and that since his marriage with your Petitioner he has again been married in the West Indies. *THAT* your Petitioner finds it impossible to force him to maintain her, and her daughter; he residing in a foreign Country (where she cannot tell) that he has no visible property from which she may claim a support for herself and daughter. *UNDER* these considerations and circumstances Your Petitioner requests that Your Honorable Body will grant her the relief she is entitles to *VIZ: A Divorce à Vinculo Matrimonii*, by reason of the aforesaid Precontract *AND* that the said relief may be as speedy as possible.

AND YOUR PETITIONER SHALL EVER PRAY ETC.

Teresa Butler

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Contributed by Charles L. Elliott

5.1. Jacob Manni/Manny. According to the Jacob Manni/Mauney entry on page 293 of *German Speaking People*, Jacob Manny died March 18, 1725, at Diedendorf Reformed Church in Alsace, and he was from Dotzigan, Canton Bern, Switzerland. *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace*, by Annette K. Burgert, is the source of this information, including information from Diedendorf Reformed Church records. All we really know about Jacob Manni/Manny is that he appears to be the father of Hans Jacob Manni. Manny is the German spelling of the family name, while Manni is the French spelling. Since he died in Alsace, where French is the dominant language, I have elected to show Manni as the dominant spelling of his family name and Manny as the alternative.

According to my 1968 edition of the *Encyclopedia American*, Alsace was a province of France until it was divided into the departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and the Territory of Belfort. It is situated between the Vosges Mountains on the west and the Rhine River on the east. The long border with Germany along the Rhine and on the north was often the scene of conflict between France and Germany. Canton Bern is one of the largest cantons (states) in Switzerland, while the city of Bern is the capital of Switzerland.

According to my *Encyclopedia American*, the Reformation began in Germany through the work of Martin Luther, who became an Augustinian monk and practiced all the austerities of the order. Through his study of the New Testament, he came to the belief that a man is justified by faith in Jesus Christ. He became a professor at the University of Wittenberg and preached in that city. On October 31, 1517, he posted his 95 theses and challenged the indulgence seller, Tetzel, to a debate. This brought him into conflict with papal authorities. After he was excommunicated, he became the leading spirit in the German Reformation. He also married. The feelings between Catholics and Lutherans became so bitter that war broke out. The war was settled by the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, which settled the ecclesiastical question in Germany for nearly a hundred years.

Meanwhile a similar movement was going on in Switzerland under the leadership of Ulrich Zwingli. The Lutheran and Swiss reformatory views were similar, and their leaders had a conference at Marburg in 1529. They agreed on all points except on the Lord's Supper. The followers of Zwingli looked on it as a memorial, while the Lutherans insisted upon the literal sense of the words, "This is my body." The great growth of Protestantism in France came after the Frenchman, John Calvin, became master of Geneva and made that city the center of the Reformed Branch of Protestantism. Frenchmen went to Geneva and returned to their homeland to distribute copies of the New Testament and to preach, knowing they risked their lives by doing so. The persecuted Christians were organized into churches under the direction of Calvin. The Presbyterian system was established and, even in the days of persecution, a national organization was effected.

Presbyterian refers to a form of church government as well as the group of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. Presbyterian as a form of representative church government consisted of church elders (officers) including pastors, teachers, elders, and deacons that governed individual churches and consistories that governed groups of churches. In Geneva the consistory consisted of the ministers (teaching elders) and 12 elders chosen by the civil magistrates from among their own number to

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discipline the wayward and to exercise oversight in church affairs. This combination of aristocratic and democratic elements in a judicatory composed of ministers (teaching elders) and lay ruling elders is of the essence of Presbyterian polity. Since France was so large, they added provincial synods to govern the churches in a province, and a national synod to govern the churches in the country.

The French Protestants were called Huguenots, and the Huguenots became a political as well as a religious party. As in so many other nations of Europe, war broke out between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. The wars in France succeeded each other rapidly for half a century with varying results. Finally Henry of Navarre became the King of France. He was a Protestant, but to put an end to the civil wars, he became a Roman Catholic. In 1598 he published the Edict of Nantes, which gave a limited toleration of the Huguenots and under which they increased in numbers for nearly a century.

The Reformation came early in the Netherlands because of its close commercial and political connections with Germany. England had been influenced by the Humanistic movement during the Renaissance but the result was to purify the Old Church rather than to form a separate organization. The immediate cause of England's separation from the Catholic Church was Henry VIII's desire for a divorce from his queen Catherine. The Pope would not grant the divorce, so Henry declared himself the supreme head of the Church of England and obtained his divorce through the Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry encouraged the reading of the Bible, hoping to strengthen the movement of the English Church from the Pope, not realizing that the study of the Bible would bring independence and diversity of belief among his people.

Henry VIII's reign ended in 1547, and he was succeeded by his 10-year old son Edward VI, who was succeeded in 1553 by Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII and his first wife Catherine. Mary attempted to undo all that had been done in the direction of Protestantism, and England returned to allegiance to the Pope. However, Mary's enforcement of the heresy laws and other actions, including the burning of people at the stake, encouraged the return of Protestantism. When Elizabeth succeeded to the throne in 1558, she found conditions which required the exercise of great wisdom to avoid civil war.

Elizabeth was a protestant by taste if not by conviction.

The changes introduced by Mary were quickly abolished, and a new Act of Supremacy made Queen Elizabeth Supreme Governor on Earth of the Church of England. The Protestant leaders who had fled to the Continent when Mary began her prosecutions, came back and brought ideas that were in conflict with Elizabeth's in regard to royal supremacy. They were not opposed to the ideas of Episcopacy, but they objected to the remnants of popery and favored Presbyterianism as the only proper form of Church government. They were known as Puritans, because they desired a State Church of the Presbyterian type purified of all forms of popery with freedom in regard to forms and ceremonies. The Congregationalists and Baptists also evolved from the Puritan movement. John Knox, one of the Protestant leaders who fled to the Continent, returned to become the leader of the Reformation and the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

Jacob Manni/Manny, who was from Dotzigan, Canton Bern, Switzerland, died March 18, 1725, at Diedendorf Reformed Church in Alsace. He probably moved to Alsace because he was a member of the Reformation Movement. We have no way of knowing whether he was a farmer or a craftsman or

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anything except that he died in Alsace, he was from Switzerland, and he probably had a son, Hans Jacob Manni.

5.2. The Hans Jacob Manni Family. Hans Jacob "Jacob" Manni was probably the son of the Jacob Manni/Manny who was buried March 18, 1725, at Diedendorf Reformed Church in Alsace. He married Anna Maria Werli on August 25, 1726, at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace. Anna Maria Werli was the daughter of Jacob Werli/Werly, who was from Dolen in Canton Bern, Switzerland. Jacob Werli was buried March 7, 1725, at Diedendorf Reformed Church. Neither Dotzigan nor Dolen are shown on the 1:1,000,000 map in my 1970/71 Halliwig *Europa Auto-Atlas*.

Hans Jacob and Anna Maria Manni had at least four children: Jacob Manni, born in 1717; an unnamed child that was baptized (christened) on June 11, 1719, at Diedendorf Reformed Church; Johann Jost Manni, who was baptized December 10, 1722, at Keskastel Lutheran Church; and Johann Adam Mani, who was baptized December 3, 1724, at Diedendorf Reformed Church.

The passenger list for the Ship Lydia, which arrived in Philadelphia in September 1741, contains the names of Jacob Many (also spelled Mani), age 50; Jacob Many (also spelled Manie), 24, Jost Many, 19; and Hans Adam Many, 16. The names on the passenger list reflect the spelling preferences of the person making the list, not the individual. Only males over the age of 16 were listed; therefore, Mrs. Many, the daughters, and the younger sons were not listed. Since the Jacob Many/Mani who arrived on the Ship Lydia in September 1741 was 50 years old, he was born in 1691, and he was probably born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, before his father moved to Alsace. It is apparent that the 24 year-old Jacob Many who arrived on the Ship Lydia in September 1741 was the Jacob Mani who was baptized on February 20, 1717, at Keskastel Lutheran Church in Alsace.

5.3 The Jacob and Catherine Ecker Mooney Family. Jacob Manni was born in Alsace in eastern France in 1717, the son of Hans Jacob "Jacob" and Anna Maria Werli Manni. About 1739, he married Catharina Ecker, daughter of Peter and Verican Ecker, in Alsace. The Mannis and the Werlis, who were members of the Reformed Church, migrated to Alsace from Canton Bern, Switzerland, about 1715. They were Germans, and their family names were originally spelled Manny and Werly. The spelling of their family names were changed to Manni and Werli after they migrated to Alsace. The family name was spelled "Many" on the list of male German passengers over the age of sixteen arriving in Philadelphia in September 1741 on the Ship Lydia.

Jacob Many was 24 years old when he arrived in Philadelphia on the Ship Lydia in September 1741 with his and her parents and their year-old son, Johann Valentine "Valentine" Many. Initially, they settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where Catherine died after their third child (Jacob, Jr.) was born in 1743. Jacob remarried, and he and his second wife had seven or more children. The spelling of the family name was changed to "Mawny" in Pennsylvania. It was changed to "Mooney" when they migrated to Rowan County, North Carolina, in the fall of 1759.

Jacob Mooney entered a claim in Rowan County for land on the North Fork of the First Broad River in the Granville District, and he was granted 200 acres on April 28, 1760. Burke County was cut from Rowan County in 1777, and part of Burke County was annexed to Rutherford County in 1787. Therefore, Jacob Mooney's land is in what is now the northeast corner of Rutherford County. When

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Jacob Mooney staked his claim in 1759, during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the claimed land was on the frontier. And, living on the frontier was dangerous, because bands of Indians, largely Iroquois, roamed the backcountry of North Carolina destroying crops, slaughtering livestock, burning houses and barns, and murdering whites.

Valentine Mooney, Jacob's oldest son, purchased 370 acres of land on the north side of Indian Creek in Mecklenburg County on November 23, 1762. The deed says that Valentine was a weaver. Since he was born in 1740, he was only 22 years old. I would like to know how a 22-year old got the money to buy so much land. My guess is that his father gave him the money to buy the land for the family's use until it was safe to return to the North Fork of the First Broad River. The Governors of the four southern colonies met and signed a treaty with the Indians in November 1763, so it was safe for Jacob Mooney and his family to return to the North Fork of the First Broad River in December 1763. Valentine married and continued to live on the land on Indian Creek.

In *Three Mauney Families*, Mrs. Summers states that Jacob, Jr., the third son, who was born in 1743, received his first land grant in 1763 and that he was a tanner, operating a tan yard west of his home in present-day Gaston County. Christian, the second son, who was born in 1742, patented 200 acres on Knob Creek in present-day Cleveland County on April 28, 1768, when he was 26 years old. Refer to paragraph 3 for a list of Jacob Many/Mooney's children and their birth dates.

5.4. The Jacob and Nancy Mooney Family. Jacob Mooney, Jr., the son of Jacob and Catherine Ecker Mooney, was baptized (christened) May 29, 1743, at Muddy Creek Reformed Church in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and he died in September 1813 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. He married Nancy about 1768 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. His wife's family name is unknown. She was born about 1750, and she died after 1815 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

Jacob and Nancy Mooney had twelve children: Fanny, Catherine, Peter, Elizabeth, Barbara, Peggie, Jacob, Isaac, Mary, Susan, and Sarah Mauney. Jacob was a tanner by trade, and he operated a tan yard west of his home. My great-grandfather, Isaac Mooney, was the grandson of Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s, son Jacob. There are many records of Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s land transactions in Lincoln County records. He was one of the 49 signers of the Tryon Association, declaring for their rights, in August 1775.

The 1790 Census for Lincoln County, North Carolina, has an entry in the Sixth Company for "Jacob Moany" (1 male over 16, 3 males under 16, and 7 females). It also has an entry for "Valentine Money" (5 males over 16, 3 males under 16, 2 females, and 1 slave). There is also an entry for "Adam Mooney" (1 male over 16, 3 males under 16, and 1 female). Valentine Money is Jacob Moany's brother. The relationship of Adam Mooney, if any, is unknown. The entry is consistent with Jacob and Nancy Mauney having twelve children. As noted earlier, sometimes the family name is spelled Mauny or Mauney in some records and Mooney or Money in others.

Nancy Mooney's maiden name is unknown, but she may have been an Eaker (or Aker). The Jacob Mauney farm was close to the Eakers. Jacob Mooney, Jr., named his son Jacob, his daughter Catherine, and "John Peter Eher" as joint executors of his will, signed July 3, 1812. His son Jacob Mooney and "Peter Aker" were the sworn executors of the codicil to his will, signed September 7, 1813. According to Mrs. Summers, the wills of Jacob Mauney and his two brothers are in the Court Records of Lincoln

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County. (Lincoln County was cut from Tryon County in 1779, and Gaston County was cut from Lincoln County in 1846.)

The Lincoln County Wills Book shows that Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s July 3, 1811, will was probated in October 1813. It mentions his wife Nancy; his sons Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Peter; his daughters Elizabeth, Fanny, Catherine, Barbara, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah; and his son-in-law Joshua VanDyke, who had married Peggy Mauney. A typed copy of his will is on page 3 of the Jacob Mauney section of *Three Mauney Families*.

I don't know the location of Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s grave. Mrs. Summer's book states that there was an old burying ground near his home, known as the Vickers graveyard. Since his brother Christian Mooney/Mauney and his daughter Catherine Mauney are buried in the old Beaver Dam Lutheran Church cemetery, Jacob Mooney may be buried there.

5.5. The Jacob and Susan Jenkins Mooney Family. Jacob Mooney was born about 1785 in Lincoln County, North Carolina, the son of Jacob Mooney, Jr. His mother's first name was Nancy, I don't know her first name, but she may have been an Eaker (Aker), as the Mooney farm was close to the Eakers and the Eakers were also German immigrants from Alsace via Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was one of twelve children: Fanny, Catherine, Peter, Elizabeth, Barbara, Peggie, Jacob, Isaac, Mary, Susan, and Sarah Mooney.

His father, Jacob Mooney, Jr., was a tanner by trade, operating a tan yard west of his home. The 1790 Census listed his father's household as having 1 male over 16 (his father), 3 males under 16 (Peter, Jacob, and Isaac), and 7 females (his mother and Fanny, Elizabeth, Barbara, Peggie, Mary, Susan, and Sarah). The Lincoln County Wills Book shows that Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s July 3, 1811, will was probated in October 1813. It mentions his wife Nancy; his sons Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Peter; his daughters Elizabeth, Fanny, Catherine, Barbara, Mary, Susanna, and Sarah; and his son-in-law Joshua VanDyke, who had married Peggy Mauney. A typed copy of his will is on page 3 of the Jacob Mauney section of *Three Mauney Families*. Jacob Mooney received one share of the proceeds from the sale of the remainder of his father, Jacob Mooney, Jr.'s will. Jacob, his sister Catherine, and John Peter Eher (Eaker) were named as Joint Executors of his father's will.

About 1804, Jacob Mooney married Susan Jenkins, daughter of Joseph Jenkins and Elizabeth Hambright. They had eight children: Anna, Mary, Peter, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Susan, and Margaret Mooney. After their marriage, Jacob and Susan Mooney settled on Crooked Run Creek between Knob Creek and the First Broad River in eastern Rutherford County, now Cleveland County. This is about halfway between Lincolnton and Rutherfordton near the present town of Lawndale. Kyzer's 1886 shows that this land belonged to Isaac "Mauney", Jacob Mooney's grandson and my great-grandfather.

Jacob Mooney was listed in the 1810 Census for Rutherford County. His household consisted on 1 male between 16 and 24 (Jacob Mooney), 3 females under 10 (Anna, Mary, and Sarah), and 1 female between 16 and 24 (Mrs. Mooney). However, he is not listed in the 1820 Census. Jacob Mooney died in 1827, and his widow's (Susana Mooney's) household was listed in the 1830 Census for Rutherford County.

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Mrs. Mooney's 1830 household consisted of 1 male between 15 and 20 (Peter), 2 females between 5 and 10 (Susan and Margaret), 1 female between 10 and 15 (Rebecca), 1 female between 15 and 20 (Sarah), and 1 female between 40 and 50 (Mrs. Mooney). Anna Mooney, the oldest daughter, married Jacob Carpenter on October 6, 1825. Mary Mooney, the second daughter, married George Mooney, the son of Valentine Mooney, on June 30, 1825. Elizabeth Mooney, the fourth daughter, married Daniel Kistler about 1830.

Daniel Kistler was listed in the 1830 Census. His household consisted of 1 male between 20 and 30 (Daniel Kistler), 1 female between 0 and 5 (a baby), and 1 female between 20 and 30 (Mrs. Kistler). He was the only Kistler listed in the 1830 Census for Rutherford County, but there were "Kislers" in Lincoln County.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, Jacob Mooney operated an inn and livery stable for the benefit of travelers during the stagecoach days. He also operated a tan-yard, a grist mill, and a liquor distillery. Kistler's Church stands at a distance of about a city block from the location of these old plants. He owned about 20 slaves and about 2,000 acres of land, most of it acquired by State Grants or from the King of England.

Jacob Mooney died in 1827 when about 40 years of age. He and his wife were buried on a little round knoll on the west side of Crooked Run Creek near the old residence location. They have no tombstones. He was attended by Dr. George Mooney (from the Valentine Mooney family) from Lincoln County during his last illness. His will was written by Esquire Lucas while he was dying.

According to Rutherford County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts: 1779 - 1910, by Grace Turner and Miles S. Philbeck, Jr., Jacob Mooney's 1827 will was probated in November 1827. It mentions his wife Susy Moony, his son Peter Mooney, and daughters: Becky, Betsy, Suza, Sally, Peggy, and Mary Mooney. His Executors were his wife Suza and Jacob Carpenter. The witnesses were Jno. Lucas and Peter Spangler. Jacob Carpenter was the husband of his oldest daughter, Anna. They were married October 6, 1825. Peter Mooney, Jacob Mooney's only son, was a minor at this father's death. Peter's guardian was a Mr. Newton. I don't know the details, but Peter Mooney acquired the family farm.

According to *Cleveland County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts: 1841-1910*, by Grace Turner and Miles S. Philbeck, Jr., Susannah Mooney's September 7, 1841, will named daughters Elizabeth Kistler, Anny Carpenter, Margaret, Rebecca, Susannah, Sarah, and Mary; son Peter Mooney; and sons-in-law Daniel Kistler and Godfrey Crowder (husband of Margaret). The Executors were sons-in-law Daniel Kistler and Godfrey Crowder. The Witnesses were David Evans and Henry Schenck.

5.6. The Peter and Sarah Broom Mooney Family. Peter Mooney was born in 1812 in Rutherford County, North Carolina, the son of Jacob Mooney and Sarah Jenkins Mooney. He was one of eight children: Anna, Mary, Peter, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Susan, and Margaret Mooney. Peter's parents settled on Crooked Run Creek between Knob Creek and the First Broad River in Rutherford County, northwest of the present-day town of Lawndale. Cleveland County was cut from Rutherford and Lincoln Counties in 1841, and Shelby became the county seat in 1843. The family farm passed to Peter and then to his youngest son, Isaac Mooney. The location of the Isaac Mooney is shown on Kyzer's 1886

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Cleveland County Tax Map. Copies of the map are available from the Broad River Genealogical Society.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 23 of Part IV, Peter's father, Jacob Mooney, operated an inn and livery stable for the benefit of travelers during the stagecoach days. He also operated a tan-yard, a grist mill, and a liquor distillery. Kistler's Church stands at a distance of about a city block from the location of these old plants. His father owned about 20 slaves and about 2,000 acres of land, most of it acquired by State Grants or from the King of England. Peter was a minor when his father died in 1827, and his guardian was a Mr. Newton. His father's will, which was written by Esquire Lucas while he was dying, left two slaves, the household and kitchen furniture, and their land and plantation to his wife. The other land, except the Neal Tract and Beatty's, was left to Peter, the only son. The balance of the estate, after specific bequests to his sisters, was to be sold and divided equally among the children.

According to "Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina, 1779-1868," compiled by Brent H. Holcomb, Peter Mooney married Sarah (Sallie) Broom on September 7, 1830. Bartlett Crowder was bondsman. According to the 1850 Census for Cleveland County, Peter Mauney (Mooney) was a 39-year old farmer with real estate valued at \$1,500. His wife Sally was 40 years old, and they had seven children: Jacob, age 19; Peter C., age 17; Mary J., age 15; Susannah, age 13; Isaac, age 8; Abraham, age 6; and Elizabeth Mooney, age 3.

Peter Mooney, Sr., was listed in the 1860 Census for Cleveland County. He was a 47-year old farmer with real property valued at \$1,800 and personal property valued at \$2,488. He could read and write, but his wife Sarah, who was 49, could not read or write. They had three children living at home: Isaac, age 19; Abraham, age 17; and Elizabeth, age 13. All three children had attended school within the last year. Isaac was listed as a "Farm labourer" with personal property valued at \$150. Peter Mooney was also listed in the 1880 Census. He was 68 years of age, and his wife Sarah was 70.

According to the *WPA Cemetery Records for 1939, Cleveland County, N.C.*, published and indexed by Russell McEntire, Peter and Sallie Mooney were buried in the Mauney Family Cemetery. Peter was born in 1812, and he died November 22, 1888, at age 76. Sallie was born in 1808 and died in December 1899 at age 91. The Mooney Family Cemetery is on the southwest corner of the intersection of Mauney Road and the Casar-Lawndale Road, about two miles north of Lawndale. According to the 1939 Historical Records Survey data that Mr. McEntire used to prepare his book, the cemetery was on land owned by Horace Mauney, Isaac Mooney's oldest son, and the land had been in the Mauney family for 100 years.

5.7. The Isaac Mooney and Mary Peeler Mooney Family. Isaac Mooney was born in August 1842, the son of Peter Mooney and Sarah "Sallie" Broome Mooney. He was the fifth of seven children: Jacob, Peter, Mary, Susan, Isaac, Abraham, and Elizabeth Mooney. The Peter Mooney family lived on Crooked Run Creek about one-half mile from its juncture with the First Broad River, about two miles northwest of Lawndale. Isaac Mooney served in the Civil War in Company F, 34th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, the same company as Tom and John Lattimore.

According to *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, A Roster, Volume IX*, compiled by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., Isaac Mooney enlisted on September 17, 1861, at age 20, in "Floyd's Rifles," an infantry

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company raised in Cleveland County and mustered into state service at Camp Fisher at High Point, on October 25, 1861, for twelve months service and assigned to the 34th Regiment N.C. Troops as Company F. The regiment was ordered to Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, and was transferred to Confederate Service on January 1, 1862. On January 14 the regiment arrived at Goldsboro, where it went into camp while awaiting the distribution of arms, which were issued on January 22.



This picture of Private Isaac Mooney, Company F, 34th Regiment, North Carolina Troops, was probably taken at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, shortly after the 34th Regiment was transferred to Confederate Service on January 1, 1862. Isaac was 20 years old. The framed picture was in the parlor of the John Daniel and Vertie Mooney Lattimore house when I purchased the house from my Aunt Pauline Lattimore (the widow of my Uncle Frank Lattimore) in 1993.

According to the 34th Regiment's history in *North Carolina Troops, Volume IX*, a Federal amphibious force under General Ambrose E. Burnside captured Roanoke Island on February 8, 1862, and a Federal fleet began moving up the nearby coastal rivers. The 34th Regiment was ordered to Halifax, where it arrived on February 13. It was then sent to Jamesville, Weldon, and Tarboro. On March 1 the regiment moved to Hamilton under orders to prevent the enemy from ascending the Roanoke River. The regiment returned to Goldsboro on March 23, and, on April 18, it was reorganized to serve for three years or the duration of the war (rather than twelve months). The regiment was then assigned to a brigade commanded by General Joseph R. Anderson.

On April 23, 1862, the 34th Regiment N.C. Troops, along with the 38th Regiment N.C. Troops and the 45th Regiment Georgia Infantry, was issued three days rations and ordered to proceed by train to Richmond, Virginia. The 34th Regiment left Goldsboro the same day, passed through Richmond, and arrived at Guinea Station, near Fredericksburg, on April 26. There the regiment as part of Anderson's brigade, was assigned to General Charles W. Field's command. Its task was to defend the routes of advance from Fredericksburg to Richmond against a Federal army under the command of General Irvin McDowell. However, General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson defeated the Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley, and General McDowell withdrew his forces. So, Anderson moved his brigade to Ashland on May 25, and then to Half Sink, about eight miles north of Richmond, where it went into camp.

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After the Battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, General Robert E. Lee was assigned to command the Army of Northern Virginia, and many changes were made to bring the troops from the same state together. The 34th Regiment was transferred to General William D. Pender's brigade of General A. P. Hill's division, where it joined the 16th Regiment, the 22nd Regiment, and the 38th Regiment of N.C. Troops, the 2nd Battalion Arkansas Infantry and the 22nd Battalion Virginia Infantry. The 34th Regiment as part of Pender's brigade was in the midst of the various engagements in Northern Virginia through the Chancellorsville campaign in May 1863. The 34th Regiment lost 18 men killed and 110 wounded during the Battle of Chancellorsville. Isaac Mooney was one of the wounded.

Following the Chancellorsville campaign and the death of General "Stonewall" Jackson, the Army of Northern Virginia was reorganized into three corps under Generals James Longstreet (1st Corps), Richard S. Ewell (2nd Corps), and A. P. Hill (3rd Corps). General Pender was promoted to Major General and assigned to command Hill's former division, and Colonel Alfred M. Scales of the 13th Regiment was promoted to Brigadier General and placed in command of Pender's former brigade. Thus the 34th Regiment was in Scale's brigade of Pender's division of Hill's corps. On June 3, 1863, General Lee put his army in motion toward the Shenandoah Valley to begin his second invasion of the North and a campaign that would end at Gettysburg. Isaac Mooney was not with the 34th Regiment at Gettysburg, where it participated in General Pickett's Charge against the center of the Federal forces on Seminary Ridge on July 3, 1863, because he was wounded in the right thigh at Chancellorsville, and was unable to return to duty until November-December 1863.

After Gettysburg, the weary and bloodied Army of Northern Virginia fell back to Northern Virginia and took up positions on the Rapidan River by August 4, 1863. Meanwhile, the Federal forces took up positions on the Rappahannock. The two armies engaged in several battles before they went into winter quarters in December. The 34th Regiment spent the winter of 1863-64 in camp with the brigade near Orange Court House. While in winter quarters, the decimated ranks of the regiment were partially refilled, mostly with recruits in their early forties. It was during this period that Isaac Mooney returned to the 34th Regiment.

The brigade was still in camp near Orange Court House on the morning of May 4, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac under the strategic direction of General U. S. Grant, began crossing the lower Rapidan and entering the Wilderness, an area containing thickets and vine-choked woods of dense scrub oak and pine. When news of Grant's crossing reached General Lee, he began maneuvering his army to counter Grant's actions. After severe fighting on May 5, Scales's and Lane's brigades thwarted a Federal effort to turn the Confederate flank and were able to stabilize their precarious position. Darkness brought an end to the day's fighting, and during the night Hill's line was reformed.

On May 6, Federal columns struck Hill's line in the center and left flank. Thirteen Federal brigades fell on Hill's eight brigades with such abruptness and violence there was scarcely time for resistance. Scales brigade broke, and the entire Confederate line fell back in disorder. The second line was unable to hold, and a general rout followed. Only the timely arrival of Longstreet's corps, moving up at the double-quick to reinforce Hill, prevented the collapse of the right wing of Lee's army. The Federal assault was blunted and driven back, and Hill's men, after reforming behind Longstreet, were dispatched to the vicinity of Chewning Plateau to close a gap between Longstreet and Ewell. The battle continued on Longstreet's front until darkness brought an end to the fighting.

A YEAR OF CELEBRATION
25th Anniversary Celebration REMINDER

In the November, 2004 issue of this bulletin, you received information about our plans for the 25th Anniversary Celebration. We had hoped you would send in articles that pertained to the theme of each month. Thank you to the few who did. Just to JOG your MEMORY these were the THEMES of each month:

- JANUARY:** Political leader of the Broad River Basin Area in your ancestry? How about anyone born on January First?
- FEBRUARY:** Are you related to one of the Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the USA? Did you have an ancestor born on the 29th of February?
- MARCH:** What about those IRISH roots?
- APRIL:** Are you related to some one from the Broad River Area who played semi- or professional sports? Who and for what team?
- MAY:** Memorial Day remembers and honors anyone who served in the military who lost their life for our country. Do you have an ancestor who died in service?
- JUNE:** How about an ancestor who was the Father of more than 12 children? Or do you have an ancestor who was a Justice of the Peace who married people?
- JULY:** Many patriots signed the Declaration of Independence. Are you related to one of the signers? Do you have an ancestor who fought in the Revolution?
- AUGUST:** Do you have a relative who attended school in Cleveland County before the schools were consolidated? Who and which school?
- SEPTEMBER:** Labor Day was established to honor the working person. Do you have a relative who established a business in our area? Or did you loose anyone in the 9/11 destruction?
- OCTOBER:** Did one of your Revolutionary War soldiers fight at Kings Mountain? Since October is the month that BRGS was established, we want to honor the Charter Members of our organization.
- NOVEMBER:** November 11th honors veterans of any war. Do you have a veteran in your ancestry? Thanksgiving memorializes Pilgrims and Indians. Do you have a Pilgrim line or an Indian line? What are your favorite foods for this holiday?
- DECEMBER:** Do you have an ancestor who was a minister of a local church before 1900? Or one who was a charter member of a church in the area? What are your favorite Christmas memories?

It is not too late to submit an article. If we have many articles submitted we can always use them next year in this bulletin.

On the next two pages you have an explanation of the WRITING CONTEST which we are sponsoring for the first time. Read over the guidelines and PLEASE submit an article. Your support of our activities is crucial to our year of celebration.

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Late on the evening of May 7 it became apparent that Grant's army was on the march toward Spotsylvania Court House, and Lee pushed his men in the same direction in a race to that important cross road. The race was narrowly won by the Confederates, and they quickly constructed a strong defensive line. Fierce fighting continued through the summer and fall of 1864. The armies did not go into winter quarters until mid-December, and General Grant resumed the fighting early in February.

On April 2, 1865, the Federals launched a general attack against the entire Confederate line. That night Lee decided to evacuate the Richmond-Petersburg defenses, and his army pulled out of the trenches and marched toward Amelia Court House. It was apparent that General Grant had overwhelming forces, and, on April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomatox Court House. When the army was paroled on April 12, 1865, 168 members of the 34th Regiment N.C. Troops were present to receive their paroles. Isaac Mooney was one of them.

However, Isaac Mooney, Thomas D. Lattimore, James H. Lattimore, Jesse R. Lattimore, Andrew W. Peeler, and others members of his company found trying times when they returned to Cleveland County. General Johnson surrendered his army in eastern North Carolina to General Sherman on April 18, 1865, hoping to spare Raleigh the fate of Atlanta, Columbia, and other places. But, the fighting continued in the western part of the state, where General Stoneman had moved from his base in Tennessee to Boone on March 26, 1865, and destroyed buildings preliminary to a rapid sweep through Wilkesboro, Mount Airy, and into Virginia.

When Stoneman returned to Tennessee through Mocksville, Danbury, Salisbury, Statesville, and Taylorsville, some of his men went off on side expeditions to Charlotte, Morganton, Marion, and Asheville. Jim Elliott wrote that some of Stoneman's cavalry passed from Rutherfordton to Lincolnton and back, scattering from the main road in quest of horses and provisions. Two soldiers came to his father's house, and one held the horses while the other went in the house. He said that he wanted to search the house for arms, but he went through bureaus, chests, etc., looking for valuables. They probably went to many other houses and took whatever they wanted.

General Martin surrendered the army of Western North Carolina, the last Confederate force in the state, to Stoneman on May 6, 1865. After the Confederate generals surrendered, the occupied areas were under military rule until the states prepared new constitutions and elected civilian officials acceptable to Congress. This should have been a straightforward process, but, due to local, state, and national politics and corruption, it took over ten years. Federal troops were not withdrawn until 1877, after Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President.

Major General Sickles commanded the Second Military District, composed of the two Carolinas. General Schofield, who was in command of North Carolina, issued proclamations declaring the war at an end and the slaves freed. He also assigned four armies to occupy the state. And, like Sherman's Army, they took whatever they wanted, leaving farmers and their families with little or nothing to eat. Federal troops arrived in Shelby shortly after Lee's surrender at Appomatox, and they took possession of the courthouse and the square, where they fed their horses. Cleveland County was subject to turmoil during the Reconstruction Period, and it was one of the areas with significant Ku Klux Klan activity.

Mooney Family History
Contributed by Charles L. Elliott
(Continued from August 2005)

After he was paroled, Isaac Mooney returned to his father's farm in Number 9 Township (Gardner's Ford) in Cleveland County, and his father, mother, and youngest sister needed him to help with the farm. There were shortages of food and everything else during the war, and then General Stoneman's soldiers came through the area in search of horses and provisions. The Mooney farm was near one of the main roads, so they were easy pickings for the Union soldiers. According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 23 and 24 of the Jacob Mauney section, Jacob, Peter, Isaac, and Abraham were soldiers in the Confederacy, and Abraham died in the Confederate Army. This is wrong. Peter, not Abraham, died during the war.

According to *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865, Volume XIII*, Jacob C. and Peter C. Mooney, enlisted in the "Cleveland Grays" on March 29, 1862, and were mustered into state service at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on May 31, 1862, and assigned to the 55th Regiment N.C. Troops as Company C. Jacob was 30 when he enlisted. He was wounded in the head at Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864, and, after he returned to duty, he was captured near Hatcher's Run, Virginia, on March 31, 1865. He was confined at Point Lookout, Maryland, on April 2, 1865. He was released at Point Lookout on June 29, 1865, after taking the Oath of Allegiance.

According to *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865, Volume XIII*, Peter C. Mooney was 27 years old when he enlisted. He died in hospital at Petersburg, Virginia, December 22, 1862, of "typhoid fever." According to the 1860 Census for Cleveland County, Peter C. Mooney was a 25-year old farmer with Real Property valued at \$925 and Personal Property valued at \$488. His wife Hester A. was 20 years old, and they had two children: a son John W., age 4, and a daughter, Sarah A., age 5 months. The 1880 Census for Cleveland County shows that John W. Mooney was 24 years old, and that his household consisted of his brother Peter C. Mooney, age 17; a second brother George Mooney, age 6; and his mother Ann H., age 40. The 1870 Census has a listing for Hester A. Mauney, age 35. Her household consisted of the following four children: John William, age 13; Sallie Ann, age 10; and Peter C., age 6.

According to *North Carolina Troops: 1861-1865, Volume XIII*, Abraham enlisted September 3, 1863, at age 19. He was wounded in the right arm at Wilderness on May 5, 1864. He returned to duty, and was in a hospital in Charlotte on October 14, 1864, with a gunshot wound of the right thigh. He returned to duty and surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. North Carolina pension records indicate that he was wounded in the right ankle by a piece of shell near Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, June 1, 1864.

The 1850 Census shows that Peter Mooney's family consisted of Peter Mooney, age 39; his wife Sally, age 40; and the following children: Jacob, age 19; Peter C., age 17; Mary J., age 15; Susannah, age 13; Isaac, age 8; Abraham, age 6; and Elizabeth, age 3. The 1860 Census shows that Peter Mooney, Sr.'s household consisted of Peter Mooney, age 47; his wife Sarah, age 49; Isaac, age 19; Abraham, age 17; and Elizabeth, age 13. Jacob was not listed in the 1860 Census of Cleveland County. Peter C. Mooney, Isaac's older brother, was a 25-year old farmer who owned Real Property valued at \$925 and Personal Property valued at \$488. He and his 20-year old wife, Hester, had two children: John W., age 4, and Sarah A., age 5 months. Mary had married Andrew J. London, a 29-year old farmer who owned Real Property valued at \$350 and Personal Property valued at \$300. His wife, Mary E., was 24 years old, and they had a 5-year old daughter Sarah E. London. There was also a 10-year old boy, John F. Jeffres, living in their household. His relationship is unknown. Susan had married Thomas Gill, a 24-year old farmer

who owned Real Property valued at \$700 and Personal Property valued at \$300. Susan was 21 years old, and they had a one year-old daughter, Mary E.

Isaac Mooney returned to his father's farm in late-April 1865, after the last frost, and he probably helped his father plant the family garden and fix up the farm. This was hard work, because they probably didn't have horses, mules, or other animals to pull the plows. In fact, many of the farmers had to pull their own plows and have their wives plant the seeds. Isaac was the only one of the four brothers to return to the farm. His brother Peter had died from "typhoid fever" in Petersburg, Virginia, in December 1862. I don't know what happened to his oldest brother Jacob. There is no data on him in *Three Mauney Families*. He was probably in such poor health after he was released from Point Lookout that he took his family and went west to Texas or one of the many other areas that were settled after the Civil War. And, I don't know what happened to the youngest brother, Abraham. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, the same time as Isaac, but he was in a different Regiment. He was not listed in the 1870 Census of Cleveland County, so he may have gone West with his brother Jacob.

According to *Cleveland County, North Carolina, Marriages: 1851-1868*, compiled and published by S. Arnold Ramey, Isaac Mooney married Mary Peeler on January 9, 1866. The ceremony was performed by W. B. McCall, Justice of the Peace. S. Williams was the Clerk. The entry is on page 226 of Book II of the Cleveland County Marriage records. According to the 1860 Census for Cleveland County, Mary L. Peeler was the 12-year old daughter of D. W. and Eliza Peeler. D. W. Peeler was a 36-year old Tanner with Real Estate valued at \$2,200 and Personal Property valued at \$5,100. His wife Eliza was 38-years old, and their family consisted of William A., age 13; Mary L., age 12; Alfred, age 10; Sarah L., age 7; Aaron R., age 5; and Peter T., age 2. William, Mary, Alfred, and Sarah had attended school within the last year.

According to the 1870 Census, Isaac's father, Peter Mooney was 55, and his mother, Sallie, was 60. Their household consisted of their daughter Elizabeth, age 23; the Carson family; and Peggy Whisonant, age 19. The Carson family consisted of Benjamin Carson, age 72; Harriett, age 69; Lewis, age 36; Sarah, age 30; Ben, age 13; Harmon, age 12; and Harriett, age 15. Benjamin Carson, age 23, is listed in the 1880 Census as a black servant in the Andrew Warlick household. Apparently, the members of the Benjamin Carson family helped the Peter Mooney family run their farm.

Isaac Mooney was the only one of Peter Mooney's four sons to be listed in the 1870 Census for Cleveland County. Isaac's sister Mary married Andrew London, and they lived near the Isaac and Peter Mooney families. Andrew London, Jr.'s household consisted of Andrew, age 38; Mary J, age 33; Sarah E., age 16, Cores, age 2; and Abon Connipe (male), age 18 (probably a servant). Isaac's sister Susan married Thomas Gill. He was not listed in the 1870 Census, but Susan Gill was, and she lived near the Peter Mooney family.

According to Susan Gill's listing, she was 30, and she had two daughters: Mary, age 12, and Martha, age 7. According to *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, A Roster, Volume IX*, Thomas Gill was born in Chester District, South Carolina, and resided in Cleveland County where he was by occupation a farmer prior to enlisting in Cleveland County at age 32, May 17, 1862, for the war. He was a Private in Company F, 34th Regiment N. C. Troops, with Isaac Mooney. He died in Cleveland County on or about August 1, 1862, of disease.

Isaac Mooney's father-in-law, David H. Peeler, is listed in the 1870 Census for Cleveland County. He was 46-years old, and his wife Eliza E. was 48; The following children were members of their household: William A., age 23; Alfred A., age 20; Sallie L., age 17; Aaron, age 15; Peter T., age 14; Francis (female), age 10; and Eliza E., age 8. The 1860 and 1870 Census

listings are consistent. The only significant difference is that Mary L. Peeler was not listed in the 1870 Census, because she had married Isaac Mooney in 1866. David H. Peeler lived in Township Number 10, Knob Creek, and Isaac Mooney lived in Township Number 9, Gardner's Ford (present-day Lawndale).

I knew from various sources that Isaac Mooney was a farmer, and that his farm was on Crooked Run Creek, northwest of Cleveland Mills (present-day Lawndale). But, I wanted to know more, so I went to the Cleveland County Register of Deeds Office in Shelby on Tuesday, November 30, 2004, and started looking through the Index to the old deeds. I was disappointed to find there were no "Mooneys" in the Index. They had the "Mooneys" mixed in with the "Mauneys", because William A. Mauney and members of his family bought and sold dozens of tracts of land while Isaac Mooney and members of his family bought and sold only a few tracts during their lifetimes.

However, I hit pay dirt when I looked through the "Mauneys" and found "Peter Mauney" and "Isaac Mauney" listed in the Index and a reference to Deed Book "X" and Page "605." I took Deed Book X off the shelf, turned to Page 605, and found that on March 6, 1867, Peter Mauney had sold Isaac Mauney eighty-nine acres of land on the First Broad River and Crooked Run Creek for \$500. The deed was registered on December 20, 1888. On the same day the deed for Peter Mauney's sale of ninety-two acres of land on Crooked Run Creek to Isaac Mauney for \$500 was recorded on pages 605 and 606. Note that the family name was spelt "Mauney", not "Mooney", because that was the spelling preference of the Register of Deeds. Note that both deeds were registered in December 1888, probably when they were settling Peter Mooney's estate after his November 1888 death.

Apparently, Isaac Mooney didn't have any money when he returned from the war, so his father let him pick out some land and build a house before he married Mary Peeler on January 9, 1866. Evidently, Isaac Mooney had a good crop in 1866, because his father sold him eighty-nine acres of land for \$500. Apparently, things continued to go very well, because his father sold him another ninety-two acres on December 11, 1875, for \$500. Isaac Mooney was 24-years old when his father sold him the first tract and 33-years old when he sold him the second tract. His father, Peter Mooney, Sr., sold his older brother, Peter C. Mooney seventy-one acres of land on July 27, 1857, for \$400, about seven years after Peter C. Mooney married Ann Hester. The deed was recorded in Deed Book E on page 715 on May 4, 1868.

Jacob Mooney was Isaac Mooney's oldest brother. On September 20, 1890, Isaac Mauney of Cleveland County, North Carolina, paid Jacob Mauney of Union County, South Carolina, \$100 for his interests in the real estate of his father Peter Mooney, deceased, on Knob Creek in the 240 acres in the Kistler grant. The deed was witnessed by Isaac Mooney's oldest son, Horace Mooney, who was 22 years old. The deed was recorded in Deed Book Z on page 61 on December 26, 1890. This was probably another step in the closing of their father, Peter Mooney's, estate. Jacob was about 59-years of age at the time. On November 28, 1896, Isaac Mooney paid Sarah Mooney, the widow of Jacob Mooney, \$30 for the interest of Jacob Mauney in the land of Peter Mauney, deceased, lying on waters of Crooked Run Creek, the First Broad River, and Knob Creek, joining lands of John Peeler, J. A. Gantt, John Kistler, and others. Isaac Mooney's son, H. O. Mooney, witnessed the transaction. The deed was recorded in Deed Book FF on Page 325.

The 1886 Tax Map for Cleveland County shows that Isaac Mooney lived on the west side of Crooked Run Creek while his father, Peter Mooney, lived on the east side. Isaac Mooney's wife, Mary Peeler Mooney, died on February 17, 1919, at the age of 70, and Isaac Mooney died on August 17, 1929, at the age of 87. Both are buried in the Mooney Family Graveyard on the old

Peter Mooney homeplace on the southwest corner of the intersection of Mauney Road and Casar-Lawndale Road. Isaac Mooney's grave marker is remarkable in that it does not have any dates on it, not even the year of his death. Just his name and that he was in "Co. F, 34 NC Inf., CSA." Mary L. Mooney's birth date was August 29, 1848, and the date of her death was February 17, 1919. Her age was 70 years, 5 months, and 17 days.



This picture of Isaac and Mary Lucinda Peeler Mooney was probably taken in 1915 when Isaac Mooney was 73 and Mary Mooney was 67. The framed picture of my great, great-grandparents was in the parlor of the old John Daniel and Vertie Mooney Lattimore house when I purchased the house from my Aunt Pauline Lattimore (the widow of my Uncle Frank Lattimore) in 1993.

Isaac Mooney's obituary was on page one of the August 19, 1929, issue of *The Cleveland Star*. A microfilm copy is in the Genealogy and Local History Section of the Cleveland County Library in Shelby. The obituary stated that "he was buried Sunday in the family graveyard by the side of his wife. His grandsons acted as pallbearers, and his granddaughters were flower girls. Five of his seven children were survivors: Horace O. Mooney; Ottie Mooney Gold, wife of the late Dr. G. M. Gold; Vertie Mooney Lattimore, wife of J. D. Lattimore; P. Marvin Mooney; and Tom B. Mooney. A son, J. Leland Mooney, died in infancy, and a daughter, Blanche Mooney Lee, died about three years ago (April 14, 1926). Also surviving were 25 grandchildren, 11 great grandchildren, and one great, great grandchild."

His obituary also stated that "Mr. Mooney joined the Methodist Protestant church at an early age and became a steward at the beginning of the pastorate of the late Reverend J. E. Hartsell. He regularly attended the quarterly conferences held at the various churches of the circuit and represented the original circuit at the annual conference in Greensboro. A staunch prohibitionist, back in the eighties (1880s) he voted for the cause while it was still in the minority and continued to vote for it at every opportunity.

Always a Democrat he was a strong supporter of such leaders as Zebulon Vance, Charles B. Aycock, Grover Cleveland, William Jennings Bryan, and Woodrow Wilson. In both his public and private life Mr. Mooney was upright and highly respected and his great influence in his community was symbolical of the sturdy citizens of a fast passing generation who returned from a dire conflict and built by their honesty and energy, the foundation of the present south."

Isaac Mooney attended Kistler's Church, shown on Kyzer's 1886 Map of Cleveland County on the east side of Crooked Run Creek on the north side of present-day Kistler Road, about one mile north of the Mauney Family Graveyard. I don't know whether Kistler's Church was used by more than one denomination, but it probably was, because many denominations could not afford their own church. My cousin, Jack Hoyle, told me that the church in Lawndale served three congregations: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Baptist. Initially, the Elliott

Church west of Polkville served two denominations (Methodists and Baptists) until Nelson Nowlin (a Methodist minister) married one of John Crenshaw Elliott's daughters, and the Elliott Church became the Elliott Methodist Church.

My cousin Jack Hoyle was born in the Belwood Community on May 27, 1921, and, except when he was in college and an officer in the Navy during World War II, he has lived in this area. He became a science teacher at Lincolnton High School after he graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1949, and he taught there until he retired. He has also been active in St. Peter's United Methodist Church in Belwood and Kadesh Methodist Episcopal Church east of Belwood, and he is interested Hoyle and related family histories. He has provided a great deal of information for this family history.

According to my 1969 *Encyclopedia Americana*, Francis Asbury, a preacher in the Wesleyan Conference in London, came to America in 1771 as a voluntary missionary to the 400 Methodists in America. Asbury was the only Methodist minister to remain in the colonies during the Revolutionary War, against John Wesley's order for all Methodist ministers to return to England. After the Treaty of Paris formally ended the war in 1783, John Wesley freed the Methodists in America from their connections with the Methodists in England, and in 1784 Asbury organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

The Methodist Protestant Church was formed in Baltimore on November 2, 1830, after 114 delegates, representing laymen who insisted on the right of laymen to vote on any question in any church meeting and the administration of the church without bishops. Methodists in the south separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844 to form the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On the northern side the division was considered to have resulted from the slavery issue, and on the southern side it was considered merely to be a constitutional issue over the powers of the episcopacy.

After years of discussion, negotiation, and litigation, the Cape May Commission, established in 1876, reached terms of amity where the two churches recognized the other as a legitimate branch of Methodism and laid the basis for a peace which moved steadily toward reunion. Finally, on May 10, 1939, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church came together as a united church by a Declaration of Union issued at Kansas City, Missouri.

The Methodist Church in America has also evolved along color lines. The two major denominations are the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which was organized in New York in 1796, and the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1816. There are several AME Zion and AME Churches in Cleveland County. Brooks Chapel United Methodist Church, about three and one half miles northwest of Polkville, is one of the oldest black congregations in the region. According to the Brooks Chapel section of *A History of Faith: A collection of stories on the Cleveland County area's oldest congregations*, published by The Shelby Star, Brooks Chapel was organized in 1869, and landowner Nathaniel Brooks sold a small tract of land to the Trustees of the Brooks Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church for 25 cents. The deed states that they were required to use the land for a church and a school for colored people.

According to the 1870 Census, Nathan Brooks was a 58-year old black man who lived in the Duncans Creek Precinct of Number 8 (Polkville) Township; his wife Louise was 55; and they had one son (John), age 22, living with them. According to the 1860 Census, he was a blacksmith with Real Property valued at \$900 and Personal Property valued at \$700. His son Daniel was a 21-year old blacksmith, and he had another son, Elisha, who was 19. According to the 1850

Census, he was a 32-year old mulatto with Real Property valued at \$300. His household consisted of Winny, age 40, a female; Priscilla, age 22; Milford, a 17-year old farmer; Jonas, age 13; Daniel, age 12; and Sarah, age 4. The 1870 Census shows that "Winey" Brooks was his 60-year old neighbor, and Jonas, age 36, and Daniel, age 34, were members of her household. Safrona Brooks, age 44, was another neighbor, and John, age 21; Daniel, age 14; Robert, age 12; William, age 10; Oliver, age 8; and Sarah, age 6; were members of her household. Apparently, Winny/Winey and Safrona Brooks were Nathan's older sisters. Apparently, Nathan Brooks gave the trustees the land because he and other family members intended to attend the church and send their children to the school.

According to the Lawndale Baptist Church section of *A History of Faith: A collection of stories on the Cleveland County area's oldest congregations*, Major H. F. Schenck, the owner and founder of Cleveland Mills in Lawndale, built a small church in 1891 where mill workers could worship. Initially called the Mill Chapel, it was first used by the Methodist when there were two Methodists denominations - Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestants. In July 1899, 40 people from New Bethel Baptist Church gathered at the Mill Chapel to organize a new Baptist congregation. From then on, the Mill Chapel was a place where Baptists and Methodists worshiped side by side.

Later the name was changed to Union Church because it brought together different faiths. Records show that Major and Mrs. Schenck moved their membership from New Bethel to Union. The Baptists and Methodists had Sunday school together, but they had separate worship services every other Sunday night. However, the faithful went to church every Sunday night, no matter who was preaching. In a 1972 interview with the Star, a former church historian said that she was never really aware of the differences between the denominations until the churches split up. In 1945, the Baptists began discussions about building a new church, and after years of planning and raising money, the new Lawndale Baptist Church was completed in 1953.

The Lawndale United Methodist Church section of the referenced book states that the Union Church literature was nondenominational, because they wanted everyone to be pleased with it. The members liked the blending of the Baptists and the Methodists, but they needed more room after World War II to accommodate the growth of the community. In 1952 the Methodists began holding separate services in the Methodist Center, which became the Lawndale United Methodist Church. The Lawndale Methodist Church does not have a church cemetery. Instead, its members are buried at nearby Palm Tree United Methodist Church.

The new Kistler's United Methodist Church was built in the 1950s at 846 Casar-Lawndale Road, about three miles north of Lawndale and about one-half mile east of the original Kistler's Church, which was also known as "The Tanyard Church," because there was a nearby tan yard. I drove over Crooked Run Creek bridge on November 26, 2004, and found farm buildings and a cow pasture on the east side of the creek. The remains, if any, of the old church and the tan yard were not visible from the road.

According to the Kadesh, St. Peter's, and Knob Creek United Methodist Churches section of *A History of Faith: A collection of stories on the Cleveland County area's oldest congregations*, Kadish United Methodist Church in East Belwood was founded on April 11, 1833. The seven acres of land for the church were donated by Noah Hoyle (my great, great grandfather). The present (fourth) church was built in 1935. St. Peter's United Methodist Church in North Belwood was founded in 1843, rebuilt in 1878, and again in 1904. The 1904 church was remodeled in 1941, when the exterior stonework was added. The first church was a small log house, the second was a one-room structure, and the third had no stove flues; therefore, they had to close the building in the fall and reopen it in the spring until flues and wood stoves were added in 1910.

In 1905, an adjoining tract of land was acquired and St. Peter's school was built. The two-room school had two teachers and seven graded that served the community until Belwood Consolidated School opened in the fall of 1926. St. Peter's has always been a part of the Belwood charge and shared a preacher with its sister churches. At one time there were about seven churches in the charge, including Double Shoals, Palm Tree, David's Chapel, and Fallston. It now consists of Kadish, St. Peter's, and Knob Creek United Methodist Churches.

The land for the Knob Creek United Methodist Church in West Belwood was donated around 1800. The first church was an old brush arbor. The first log church was built between 1809 and 1869 when the land belonged to the Union Associate Reform Church. There was a schoolhouse, parish house, and log church on the site by 1869. The property was transferred to a group called the Seceeders, who stopped having services there and allowed the Baptist to use it for a year. The property was transferred to the Methodist Protestant Church in 1892 and was given the name Knob Creek Methodist Church at that time. In 1892, the Methodist built a frame church using materials from the old Kadesh Church. That building stood for eight years. A new frame building was built in 1915. It was a frame, four-winged building that stood for almost 40 years. The present building was completed in 1953. The rock on the church is called Georgia Marble, and it was shipped from Georgia by train.

Palm Tree United Methodist Church just west of Lawndale was an early outgrowth of John Wesley's Methodist Societies that came to the American Colonies in 1769. Circuit riders began traveling on horseback to preach the gospel wherever they could get a group to listen. They started in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and then spread further into the south. In 1795, Fredrick Grigg, only 24 years old, founded Palm Tree church on property fronting the old Stagecoach Trail. Mount Harmony church, founded in 1793, was older, but it closed in 1990. Older Methodist churches in the region west of the Catawba River can be counted on one hand. Local lore said that members of the new church chose the name from Grigg's descriptions of some of his far flung travels.

Although Isaac Mooney's family name was frequently spelled "Mauney" in land records and other documents prepared by others, I have not found a single document where Isaac Mooney spelled his name "Mauney." Since Isaac Mooney was wounded at Chancellorsville, he was eligible for a Civil War pension. I have a copy of his May 10, 1924, application for his pension, and he signed it Isaac "Mooney", not "Mauney", as it is spelled on his September 1929 death Certificate. The data for the death certificate was provided by his oldest son, Horace, who preferred to spelled his family name "Mauney" after he grew up. Note that he spelled it "Mooney" when he witnessed his father's deeds.

About half the graves in the Mooney Family Cemetery are spelled "Mooney" and the other half "Mauney". My Aunt Macie Lattimore Covington preferred "Mauney", because she and her husband Hugh Covington taught school in Kings Mountain for many years, and the Mauney family owned the First National Bank of Kings Mountain, several textile mills, the Kings Mountain Manufacturing Company, and several other businesses. They were also active in the Lutheran Church and in civic affairs. My Uncle Johnnie Lattimore preferred "Mooney", and he was responsible for my grandmother's name being spelled "Mooney" on her tombstone.

5.8. Isaac Mooney's Children. Isaac Mooney married Mary Lucinda Peeler, the daughter of David Hoyl Peeler and Eliza B. Robinson Peeler, on January 9, 1866, and they had seven children: Horace O., born in October 1867; J. Lealon, born July 24, 1869; Ora Francis "Ottie", born March 2, 1871, Vertie Irene, born February 17, 1874; Peter Marvin "Marvin", born in June 1878; Blanche, born January 18, 1884; and Thomas Burton "Tom" Mooney, born March 9, 1887. Lealon died June 9, 1877, and was buried in the Mooney Family Cemetery. His grave marker

shows that "J. L. Mooney" was born July 24, 1869, and he died June 9, 1869, at age 7 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

According to the 1900 Census for Cleveland County, Isaac Mooney was a 57-year old farmer who had been married for 34 years. His wife was 51 years old, she was the mother of seven children, and six of them were still living. Three of the children were still living at home: Marvin, age 21; Blanche, age 16; and Thomas, age 13. The three children were identified as farm laborers.

Isaac Mooney's oldest son, Horace, age 32, lived nearby. According to 1900 Census for Cleveland County, Horace Mooney was a 32-year old farmer, who was born in October 1867. He had been married for eight years, his wife Hatty was 27 years of age, and they had one son, Auther M., age 7. Hatty was born in November 1872, and Auther was born in November 1892. According to *The Genealogy of Peiter Heyl and His Descendants*, by Elizabeth Hoyle Ricker, page 1021, Horace Mauney was born about 1872, and he married a Miss Williamson near Lawndale, North Carolina.

According to his grave marker in the Mooney Family Cemetery, H. O. Mauney died in 1959 when he was 92 years old. The 1880 Census for Cleveland County has a listing for Decatur Williams, age 35, who lived in Number 8 (Polkville) Township, and he had a 7-year old daughter named Hattie. His wife Martha J. was 34. There were several Williamsons listed, but none had a daughter named Hattie. I suspect this was the Williams/Williamson equivalent of a Mooney/Mauney mix up. ' According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 24 of the Jacob Mauney section, Horace O. Mauney married Hattie Williamson of Lawndale, and they had four children: Arthur, Edith, Rosamund, and Ruth.

On July 11, 1892, Isaac Mooney sold Horace O. Mooney, his oldest son, thirty-six and one-half acres of land on the east side of Crooked Run Creek, for \$547.50. The deed for the sale of this land was recorded in Deed Book EE on page 409 on April 5, 1897.

According to the 1900 Census, Ottie Mooney, Isaac Mooney's oldest daughter, was married to Griffin M. Gold, a 59-year old physician who lived nearby. According to Dr. Gold's listing, his wife Ottie was 29 years old, they had been married for seven years, and they had three children: Benjamin, age 6, born in January 1894; Blanch, age 3, born in December 1896; and Lois, age 1, born in April 1899. There were also four children from Dr. Gold's first wife (Josephine Packard): Willie (a daughter), age 15, born in July 1884; Bertha, age 14, born in January 1886; Thomas, age 11, born in December 1888; and Mary, age 10, born August 1889. Dr. Gold was born in December 1859, and Ottie was born in March 1871. They also had two boarders (Otis Cochran and John Horde), who were identified as farm laborers. Apparently, they took care of the farm, while Dr. Gold took care of his patients.

Dr. Griffin Gold practiced medicine in Rutherford and Cleveland Counties for forty-eight years. He died July 2, 1929, and was buried in Sunset Cemetery in Shelby. His first wife, Josephine Packard Gold, was born February 24, 1862, and she died May 27, 1890. She is buried in the Lattimore Family Cemetery on Five Points Road, two miles northwest of Polkville, with her parents. Dr. Gold was the son of Daniel Pleasant Gold and Margaret Jenkins Gold. His sister, Nancy Amirita Gold married my great grandfather, John L. Lattimore, in 1869. His nephew, Joseph Christopher Gold, the son of William Milton Gold and Margaret Bedford Palmer, married one of my father's sisters, Julia Ann Elliott in 1908. Therefore, I have several Gold cousins.

According to an extract of the Cleveland County Marriage Register: 1886-1894, published by the Broad River Genealogical Society, Ottie Mooney married Griffin Miller Gold on April 6, 1893,

in the home of J. C. Osborne (typographical error - should be J. E. Osborne). The 1880 Census shows that Joseph Osbourne was the 30-year old son-in-law of Henry F. Schenck, who was one of the witnesses at the wedding. The 1900 Census shows that Joseph E. Osborne was a 50-year old Dentist, who lived in the same township as Isaac and Horace Mooney. The extract from the Marriage Register doesn't indicate who performed the ceremony. It could have been a minister or a Justice of the Peace.

Isaac and Mary Mooney's second daughter, Vertie, married John Daniel Lattimore (my grandfather) on November 14, 1896. According to the 1900 Census listing, John D. Lattimore was a 29-year old farmer, his wife Vertie was 26 years old, and they had two children: Lula (my mother), age 4, born in January 1896, and Macy, age seven months, born in October 1899. John Daniel was born in September 1870, and Vertie was born in April 1874. They lived in Township Number 8, Polkville, while Isaac Mooney lived in Township Number 9, Cleveland Mills (present-day Lawndale), about six miles away. This relationship is discussed in paragraph 2.21 in *The Biography and Family History of John L. Lattimore of Polkville, North Carolina*.

Marvin Mooney moved to Columbia, South Carolina, where he married. According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 23 of the Jacob Mauney section, Marvin Mooney and his wife had no children.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 24 of the Jacob Mauney section, Blanche Mooney married J. Walter Lee, and they had five children: Carl, Mary, Elizabeth, Annie, George, and Paul Lee. The J. Walter Lee family lived in Lawndale. According to the 1900 Census, George Lee, who lived in Number 8 (Polkville) Township, had a 15-year old son named Walter. George Lee was a 52-year old farmer, who had been married for 27 years. His wife, Sarah, was 47 years old. They had six children: John, age 17; Walter, age 15; Carry (daughter), age 13; Mary, age 11; and Jacob, age 4. This was probably J. Walter Lee's family.

According to *Three Mauney Families*, page 24 of the Jacob Mauney section, Thomas Burton Mauney married Lucy Grigg, and they had five children: Inez, Virginia Bryte, Aileene, Lurene, and Thomas Mauney. Inez, Virginia Bryte, and Aileene died young. Lurene lived in Morgantown, North Carolina, and Thomas lived in Charlotte, South Carolina.

According to Deed Book 3, page 176, Isaac Mooney sold T. B. (Thomas Burton) Mooney two and one-half acres of land on March 15, 1919, for \$168.75. The deed was registered on October 9, 1921. Tom was 46 years old when his father sold him this land.

5.9. The Mooney Family Graveyard. On October 22, 2004, I drove over to the Mooney Family Cemetery, hoping to find my great, great grandmother's grave marker and the date of her death. I was pleasantly surprised to find that the cemetery had been renovated since my last visit (four or five years ago). A lady came out of the nearby house, and I told her that I was a descendant of Isaac Mooney and that I would like to take some pictures. She told me to go ahead, and I did. I asked her if she was a Mooney, and she said that she wasn't. However, she was from the area, having graduated from Polkville High School in the early 1950s, joined the Army, and served in Japan during the Korean Conflict. After she was discharged, she moved to New Orleans and worked for Dillard's department store until she retired several years ago and moved back to Cleveland County.

As shown in the following picture, the weathered grave markers had been painted white, grass had been planted and mowed, and a flag pole had been erected. The sun was shining, the flag was blowing in the breeze, and the cemetery was as pretty as some of the sections in Arlington National Cemetery. On that bright sunny day, the Mooney Cemetery was one of the prettiest

family cemeteries that I had ever seen. I took several pictures of the Mooney Cemetery with me to the Old Tryon County Genealogical Society meeting on December 5, 2004, and suggested that the other attendees visit the Mooney Cemetery and get some ideas for refurbishing other family cemeteries. For example current grave markers are concrete, replacing field stones and broken markers. Apparently, someone made a mold, poured concrete into the mold, and then used a stick to enter the appropriate names and dates.

It probably cost less than \$50.00 for materials to make the molds, pour the concrete, inscribe the names and dates, and paint the markers. Yet, these are very nice looking markers, and they are affordable if you want to refurbish an old family cemetery. Professional ones are so expensive that few caretakers can afford to buy one or two, much less dozens. And, they look as good as weathered stone markers, even before they are painted. So many family cemeteries have used "field stones" to mark the gravesites after the wood markers decayed. Even worse, there are some family and church cemeteries where the "field stones" were removed to make it easier to mow the grass. The field stones in the Lattimore Cemetery were replaced in the 1960s with recessed concrete blocks. Unfortunately, neither the field stones nor the concrete blocks are engraved. They could make recessed concrete markers, just as they make recessed engraved markers, and economically improve the appearance of our many old and neglected family cemeteries.

There is a copy of the Cleveland County WPA (Work Progress Administration) 1939 Cemetery Records survey in the Cleveland County Memorial Library in Shelby, and it lists the names of eleven persons buried in the Mooney Family Cemetery. It also has listings for many other family and church cemeteries.



This October 22, 2004, picture of the Mooney Family Cemetery was taken after Ms. Ruby Morrison had purchased the Horace Mooney home place, built a new house, painted the weathered grave markers, and erected the flag pole. It was a very pretty cemetery on a sunny Fall day.

On November 30, 2004, I went to the County Planning & Mapping Office to see who owned the cemetery and the surrounding land and found that, according to Map 3264, Ruby F. Morrison owned Lot 17 in Block 2, consisting of 4.35 acres of land containing her house and surrounding grounds, as well as the Mooney graveyard. I then went down the hall to the Register of Deeds Office and found that this land was acquired through three transactions.

On November 30, 1989, Ruby F. Morrison purchased about three acres of land on the West side of Casar-Lawndale Road and on the South side of Highway No. 1513 (Mauney Road) from Joseph Harry Hawk and wife, Lavenia F. Hawk, for \$10.00 and other considerations. The deed was recorded in Deed Book 1079 on page 22 on November 30, 1989. This land had been

purchased from Grady Forrest Tallant and wife, Margie Louise Tallant, by Mrs. and Mrs. Hawk on November 27, 1985.

On November 5, 1993, Ruby Morrison purchased about 1.05 acres of land South of State Road 1513 (Mauney Road) adjoining the previously purchased property from Emaleen Mauney (Widow of Laxton P Mooney, deceased, also known as Laxton P. Mauney) for \$10.00 and other considerations. The deed was recorded in Deed Book 1137 on page 44 on November 5, 1993. The deed states that a portion of this property contains the old Mooney graveyard and that the Grantee shall not use this property containing the graveyard for any other purpose unless she shall comply with all the provisions of North Carolina law with regards to the movement of said graves. The graveyard portion contains approximately 0.51 acres.

On May 15, 1996, Ruby F. Morrison purchased about 30/100 acres of land on the West side of Casar-Lawndale Road adjoining her previously purchased property from Jack D. Lowe, Widower, for \$10.00 and other considerations. The deed was recorded in Deed Book 1882 pages 740 and 741 on July 5, 1996.

While I was in the Register of Deeds Office, I looked through the index for Isaac Mooney's transactions, and I found that Peter Mooney, Isaac Mooney's father, sold Isaac Mooney ninety-two acres of land on the east side of Crooked Run Creek, containing Peter Mooney's old home place and the Mooney family graveyard, on December 11, 1875, for \$500. The deed is recorded in Deed Book X on pages 605 and 606. On February 12, 1901, Isaac Mooney and others sold Isaac Mooney's oldest son, Horace O. Mooney, and his wife, Hattie J. Mooney, about one-quarter acre of land containing the Mooney Family Graveyard for \$1.00. The deed was recorded in Deed Book MM on Pages 64, 65, and 66 on November 10, 1902. The graveyard adjoined the thirty-six and one-half acres of land that Isaac Mooney had sold his son, Horace O. Mauney, on July 11, 1892, for \$547.50. The deed for the sale of the larger tract was recorded in Deed Book EE on page 409 on April 5, 1897. I didn't have time to trace the sales down to the current owners.

On December 8, 2004, I returned to the Mooney Family Cemetery and copied the names and dates from the following grave markers. The data in parenthesis is supplied from other sources.

Name	Born	Died	Age	Other Inscriptions
Jacob Mauney (Mooney)	c1785	1827	40	Pvt. 2 NC Regt. War
(Settled on Crooked Run Creek Before 1810. Buried on the west side of the creek near old residence.)				
(Susan Jenkins)	c1790	c 1841		
(Wife of Jacob Mooney. Buried on knoll on West side of the creek near old residence.)				
Peter Mooney	1812	22 Nov 1888	76	
(Son of Jacob and Susan Mooney)				
Sallie (Sarah)	1809	Dec. 1899	91	
(Wife of Peter Mooney)				
Peter (C.) Mooney	(1835)	20 Dec 1820	27	
(Son of Jacob and Sallie Mooney. Died of "typhoid fever" while in Confederate Army.)				
Ann Hester Mooney	5 Oct 1840	28 Feb 1894	53	
(Wife of Peter Mooney)				
J. (John) W. Mooney	6 Jun 1855	7 Mar 1937		
(Son of Peter and Ann Mooney. 1900 Census shows he was born in June 1856.)				
Drucilla Mooney			37	
Wife of J. W. Mooney. Not listed in 1900 Census. She probably died during or after her son				

David was born in 1889.)				
Burgan Mooney			14 days	
Leala Mooney			1 day	
(Burgan and Leala were twins who died in infancy. They are the son and daughter of J. W. and Drucilla Mooney)				
Sallie Amanda Finch	20 Dec 1859	23 Aug 1873		
(Daughter of Peter C. & A. H. Finch)				
Isaac Mooney	Aug 1842	17 Aug 1929	87	Co F 34 NC Inf CSA
(Govt. Marker) (Son of Peter and Sallie Mooney)				
Mary L. Mooney	29 Aug 1848	17 Feb 1919	70	
(Wife of Isaac Mooney)				
J. L.(Lealon) Mooney	24 Jul 1869	9 Jun 1877	7	
(Son of Isaac and Mary Mooney)				
H. O. Mauney	(Oct. 1867)	1959	92	
(Son of Isaac and Mary Mooney)				
(Wife of Horace Mooney)				
Arthur M. Mauney	(Nov. 1892)	1942 (7 Mar 1949)		
(Son of Horace and Hattie Mooney)				
Thomas Burton Mooney	(9 Mar 1889)	3 Jan 1958		
(Son of Isaac and Mary Mooney. According to Death certificate, he died January 31, 1950.)				
Lucy Grigg Mooney		30 Nov 1959		
(Wife of Thomas B. Mooney)				
Inez Mooney		25 Jan 1947		
(Daughter of Thomas and Lucy Mooney)				
Aileen Mooney		19 Feb 1947		
(Daughter of Thomas and Lucy Mooney)				
Bryte Mooney		17 Apr 1950		
(Daughter of Thomas and Lucy Mooney)				
Abraham Mooney	1844	22 Apr 1918	74	
(Son of Peter and Sallie Mooney)				
P. C. Mooney	8 Oct 1862	23 Feb 1938		
(Son of Peter and Sallie Mooney)				
Sallie W. Mooney	16 Feb 1876	6 Jan 1934		
(Wife of P. C. Mooney)				

On December 8, 2004, I left a draft of this paragraph with Ms. Morrison, and on December 11, 2004, I returned for her comments on the draft paragraph and to ask questions regarding the people buried in the Mooney graveyard. She turned out to be a very nice lady, and she has a lovely new home, constructed in 2000. It turns out that she is related to the Mooney family by marriage. Her aunt was married to Roland Mooney (her Uncle Ro), and her sister (Emaleen) was married to Laxton Mooney. Roland Mooney lived on the east side of the road, across from the graveyard when Ms. Morrison was growing up, and her parents (Cullen and Bertha Smith Morrison) lived on the adjoining property. Therefore, she knew the Mooneys/Mauneys of the 1940s and 50s, she knows many of their children. They are fortunate to have Ruby Morrison looking after the Mooney family graveyard.

Ms. Morrison also showed me the original of the old (1901) deed where Isaac Mooney, Mary L. Mooney, Andy London, Mary London, Jim Willis, Susan Willis, John Kistler, Elizabeth Kistler, Cabaniss Mooney, Sallie Mooney, and John Mooney sold Horace O. Mauney and Hattie Mooney the one-half acre of land containing the Mooney graveyard for one dollar and other

considerations. The original handwritten deed is of course much longer than the typed version in the Register of Deeds office.

Ms. Morrison told me that she purchased the land for her house from Harry Hawk, who had purchased it when he was the preacher at Kistler United Methodist Church, and he decided to sell it after he was assigned to another church. The sales price was the fair market price, not just the \$10.00 stated in the deed. Ms. Morrison also told me that no one has been buried in the Mooney cemetery in over forty years. The most recent marked grave is that of H. O. Mauney, in 1959. Horace's son, Laxton P. Mauney, May 17, 1911, to July 13, 1993, and Laxton's two wives (Ella Click. Mauney, September 3, 1910, to July 12, 1960, and Emaleen Morrison Mauney, December 18, 1928, to April 12, 2000) are buried in the cemetery at Kistler's United Methodist Church. Since there is no "perpetual care" program for the cemetery, Mooney/Mauney family members should consider starting one. Meanwhile, Ms. Morrison is taking care of the cemetery grounds, and Mooney/Mauney family members and friends are encouraged to visit the cemetery, place flowers on the graves, and contribute to the care of the cemetery.

(We know you have learned much from this article on the Mauney family which was contributed by Charles L. Elliott. Please take a moment to thank him for his research. One of the nice things about doing genealogy is that in an effort to separate all the data about your family, you collect a lot of data about families that are not yours. Have you considered compiling it into an article for YOUR bulletin. Think how it could help someone in his/her research! **Thank you Charles for your continued support of the BRGS and its bulletin by your contributions.**)

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Queries

Have you checked out the guestbook on our website lately? I did so recently and found a great many interesting queries. Can you help any of these researchers? - *Judy*

Toney

"I've discovered that all of my Mother's ancestors are from your area of NC. I'm looking for any information on **Abraham Toney Sr. & Jr.** and anything on **Abraham Toney Jr's son Soloman**. They moved to NC in the 1820's and lived there until around 1850."

Imogene Edwards Gleghorn, 1103 Runyan Ave., Artesia, NM 88210

Phillips

"I am looking for information on my G-grandfather **David Philips** being in the Rev. War. I have enclosed a printout and marked the records that pertain to him. If you have any questions, please let me know. I will be looking forward to hearing from you"

Barbara Downing, P. O. Box 173, Arlington, AZ 85322

Axsom, Axum, Axam, Axson, Axon

"Wanted: Death certificate for **James H. Axsom** b. 1865 d. after 1930. James married **Frances Sanford** (I do not have a marriage record – info from death record of two children of their 4 children). Their children: **Mary Ann** married **John N Capps**, **Amanda Isabelle** married **Edward Devine**, **Patsie Catherine** married **Audi Paysour**, and **Thomas Alexander** never married. Amanda and Thomas are buried at Mt. Beulah Baptist Church in Gaston County. I do not know if James H. Axsom died in Lincoln or Gaston County, but he may be buried at Mt. Beulah. He and Frances were living in Gaston County in 1910 and 1920. In 1930, they were in Lincoln County. James was 65 and Frances was 69. I am hoping a death certificate will provide the name of James' mother. James was the son of Alexander Axsom and Mary? There is no

Mooney Family

marriage bond for Alexander and Mary. They probably married about 1847, and were living in Gaston County in 1880." - **Norma A. Zanetti**, nzanetti@triad.rr.com

Ford, Parton, Scoggins

Have just started researching. My grandparents were **Leroy Scoggins** and **Sue Parton Scoggins**. My great grandparents were **John Hampton Parton** and **Julie Frances Gossett Parton**. My parents were **Cleave McClure Scoggins** and **Gertrude Ford**. Any information someone can supply would be greatly appreciated. - **Wanda Bailey**, wanda.bailey@charter.net

Bartee, Mode, Powell

Need help with the following family: **Benjamin Newton Powell** born c.1829 in Rutherford County, NC., died 10 Oct 1864 in the Civil War. He was married to Martha (?) who died in 1908 in Cleveland County, NC. Benjamin was a son of **William Powell** and **Nancy** (?) per the 1850 Federal Census for Cleveland County, NC. I descend from Benjamin's daughter **Lucretia** who was born 25 May 1857 in Cleveland County and died 3 Mar 1892 in Spartanburg County, SC. **Lucretia** married **John Bartee**, a son of **George Bartee** and **Mary Mode** (?). Any information will be greatly appreciated. - **Margaret Beheler Jay**, MBJ2064@CAROLINA.RR.COM

Jolley, Philbeck, Sheehan

I have done a great deal of research into my Tipton Heritage, dating back 5 Generations and more...My Mother's family are from Cleveland County/ Boiling Springs NC. We are also descendants from **James** and **Kisiah Jolley**. His son, my GGG Grandfather **Jessie Jolley** was Crawford Jolley's Father. Crawford's Daughter...**Etta Jolley Philbeck** was my Great Grandmother. One of her daughters, my Grandmother was **Lillie Mae Sheehan**, Mother of **Yvonne Sheehan Tipton**, my Mother. I have recently driven to the Broad River area in Boiling Springs because I have found out that James and Kisiah are buried on the river somewhere. I really would like to know where I can find their graves, and more information about where the plantation might have been. Can anyone help? Thank you a lot!!

Paul Alan Tipton, PTipton1958@aol.com

Neal

We are seeking info on the antecedents of **Robert Neal** (b. 1806) and his wife **Anna** (b.1805). They were located in Tyrell Co.,NC in the 1840 US census and in Cleveland Co (1850 US Census). Their Children were **James**, **Leannah**, **William**, **Jesse G.**, **Drury Dobbins**, **Crawford**, **David D.**, **John H. Neal**. Charles is the grandson of **John H. Neal**.

Brenda and Charles Neal, cebwnel@yahoo.com

Bridges

I am interested in any information on **Plato D. Bridges** and his descendants. He is my grandfather on my mothers family. - **James D. Willis**, jimwillis@aeneas.net

Lost Treasure

I am interested in finding out about the "lost treasure" of the Broad. "British/Indian Gold attack." There used to be a sign about it where the Greenway is now located. I am also interested in information about "fish traps" that are at the mouth of one of my creeks (Asheworth, I think). I am doing research on the Broad (Eswau Huppeday.. Line River) and own over a mile of river frontage below Duke Power on the #1 Township side. I plan to keep the area primitive but have found numerous artifacts in the area and need some help identifying some of them. (i.e. a mud and rock chimney on my place that no one knows who built it nor why a rock wall is around about 50 acres of my property.) If you can help me with any of this please contact me. Thanks. **Guy Hutchins**, guyhutchins@hotmail.com, (704)786-8500