

THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
DR. JOHN RICHARD MOBLEY, SR.
AND
LUCRETIA SIMKINS

WITH
SUPPLEMENTS
ON

ADAMS
BLAND
CARWILE
CHEVES
DANIEL
DOZIER
GOMILLION
GRIFFIN
IVEY
LaGRONE
LATIMER
MIMS-WALKER
NEAL-LOTT
READY
SHEPPARD
SIMKINS
SMYLY
WARE-COLEMAN
WARREN
WATSON
WEAVER
WRIGHT

COMPILED

BY

JOHNSON BLAND MOBLEY, JR.

THE EARLY YEARS

The preponderance of the first seven pages of this chapter comes from four sources:

- (1) Papers of Leonardo Andrea (noted South Carolina genealogist), Genealogical Collection, Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- (2) "History and Genealogies" Ms. by W. H. Miller, Richmond, Ky.
- (3) "Hill and Hill- Moberly Connections of Fairfield County, South Carolina" by George A. Hill, Ponca City, Oklahoma. 1961.
- (4) "The Mobleys and Their Connections" by William Woodward Dixon. 1915.

The name of Moberley, Moberly, Mobly, Mobey is derived from residents of the Parish of Mobberley in County Chester, England. There were several spellings - Moberlegh, Modberlegh, Modburgleygh, Mobberleye, Mobberley, Moberleye, Moberey, Moberlye, Modburley, Mobleye, Moblye, Mobly, Moberley, Moberly, Mobley --- Mobberley, Moberly, Mobly, and Mobley are the spellings used in America. Of the name, Patrick de Mobberley lived in Cheshire, England. His elder brother was Augustine de Brethmete who gave half of Mobberley to Patrick for the duration of his life. He is shown to have lived there about 1206 A.D. John, son of Augustine was the Lord of the Moiety of Mobberley during the reign of King John about 1199-1216. Ralph-Raufe Mobberley, Lord of Mobberley in the reign of Henry III, was thought to have been the son of John. (From "The Name and Family of Mobley" - compiled by the Media Research Bureau, Washington, D. C.)

Wm. Mobberley, Lord of Mobberley, County Chester (1281), was the son of Raufe and the father of four children, Wm., John, Richard and Alice. Wm. was the eldest son and became Sheriff of Cheshire in 1319. He married the daughter of Robert Downes of Chorley, Maude, and had children: Raufe, Elizabeth, Cicely, Emme, Margery, Joan, Mary, Agnes and Ellen. His son, Sir Raufe Mobberley, mar. Vicentia, a daug. of John Pulford. They had no children but is supposed to have a daughter named Margaret by his "Concubine", Alice Rode.

Children of Wm. Mobberley, Lord of Mobberley in 1281 - (1) John - d. without issue; (2) Richard, Parson of Mobberley, was slain in 1320 by "Richard, son of Richard de Mobberley."

The early records of the family of Mobberley in Chester, England show: that Patrick Moberlegh lived in East Cheshire in 1220; that Rodge de Moburgleygh was the father of a son named William; William de Moburgleygh, in 1308; Thomas de Moburgleygh, in the time of Edward II, about (1307-1327), who had two sons, Lawrence and William ... Margery Mobbeleye, baptized at Prestburg in 1565 in Cheshire ... Edward Mobberley, a yeoman, lived at Norley ante 1585.

The connection between the above mentioned Mobberleys and the ones listed below is not known by this compiler. This would be difficult to prove. However we do know from the files of the South Carolina Genealogist, Leonardo Andrea, W. H. Miller, and others that the below Mobley lineage in England is established.

Gen. # 1. Sir Edward Mobberley lived in Queen Elizabeths time, 1533-1603.

He had three sons: (1) Edward Mobberley.
(2) _____ Mobberley.
(3) William Mobberley.

Gen. # 2. (1). Edward Mobberley, being the oldest son, and by English law, succeeded to his fathers title and estates.

(2) _____ Mobberley became a bishop of the Church.
(3) William Mobberley joined English Army, went to India, returned to England and mar. daug. of Mordecai Jarvis and became the owner of a very large estate in Sheffield. They had several children - among them: [4] Edward Mobberley.

Gen. # 3. [4]. Edward Mobberley mar. and owned estate in Cheshire. He had several children - among them: /5/. Edward Mobberley.
/6/. William Mobberley.

Gen. # 4. /5/. Edward Mobberley, being the oldest son, became the master of the estate in Cheshire.
/6/. William Mobberley came to America and mar. Phoebe Lovejoy.

For a long time it was thought that our William Mobberley was the son of a baronet. He was descended from a baronet, Sir Edward Mobberley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603). Sir Edward Mobberley had three sons; one succeeded to the title and estates and became Sir Edward Mobberley, 11. He had one brother who went into the church and became a bishop; the third bought a commission in the English Army. His name was William. He went to India where he amassed a fortune; returned to England and married the only daughter of Mordecai Jarvis, a very rich silk manufacturer, and bought an estate near Sheffield. William's son, Edward, had a large estate in Cheshire, and was a country gentleman. Edward had several children, among them, a son, William who came to America.

There is considerable doubt that all the Mobberleys-Moberleys-Moberly-Mobly-Mobleys of America descended from the above mentioned lines of Great Britain. Here again, this would be difficult to prove. However, William Mobberley did live at Port (Point) Tobacco, Maryland, circa 1700. This compiler believes without doubt that this William Mobberley is the father of John, from whom the Edgefield Co. Mobleys descend and the father of Edward, from whom the Fairfield Co. Mobleys descend. The four generations in England are not in question. The generation of William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy and their children are to some unproven family history and the subject is of considerable research by family historians and ancestor hunters.

The story this compiler is now about to relate on the arrival of Edward Mobberleys son, William, to America is used in different Mobley family histories. It varies slightly in each version but all seem to agree in general theme. This includes "The Mobleys and their Connections" by William Woodward Dixon (the Fairfield Mobleys); "History and Genealogies" Ms. by W. H. Miller, Richmond, Ky.; "Hill and Hill - Moberly Connections of Fairfield County, South Carolina" by George A Hill; Leonardo Andrea Genealogical Collection, Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina; and by every Mobley this compiler has been able to contact over a fifty year span throughout the United States. Even though it may have been impossible to connect our ancestry, the story of our beginning in America remains much the same. This story is found recorded some years before the Mobleys reached North and South Carolina (1751-1780).

The story reads thus: On one occasion the father, Edward Mobberley, was about to go on a trip to London, with one of his dependents, Adam Varnadore. He called his son William to superintend the planting of some apple trees in his absence in a certain field during his stay in London. The son objected to the spot in which he was directed to plant the trees, saying the site selected did not suit him, and that the trees should be planted elsewhere. The father, insisted and enjoined that the trees be put out as he directed while away. With that the elder Mobberley and the elder Varnadore went to London. Adam Varnadore had a son Adam, the companion of young William Mobberley. Edward Mobberley, the father, and Adam Varnadore, the father, returned from London to find the trees set out against the wishes of Mr. Mobberley. In concert, both fathers pulled up a sion of the trees with which each whipped his own son soundly. The boys enraged under the lash, ran away together. They got aboard a ship sailing for America. Aboard ship was a beautiful girl, Phoebe Lovejoy. (It has been said that she was a distant relative of William Penns wife and had planned to be the governess to the Penn children. This cannot be substantuated by the William Penn Society.) She was a beautiful girl from a good family, educated, and refined. She was a Quakeress and to her it must be ascribed the oft repeated statement that the Mobleys have quaker blood in their veins. It is said that she was as accomplished as she was fair, and beautiful, that she was as good as she was lovely. She and William Mobberley loved in secret for a period of time after arriving in America. It is said they had originally planned to go to Wm. Penns colony but feared he would not bless their marriage, and being fearful of his displeasure, not to speak of his anger against them, they decided to hide among the friendly Indians. This is not strange, for the Indians liv-

ed toward Penn and his people in the spirit of their chief's address to the colonists, "We will live in love with Penn and his children as long as the moon and the sun shall shine." That promise was never broken.

When William Mobberley landed in America, he was 16 years of age. After his marriage and uncertain life for two years, he moved to a point in Maryland, near what was called a few years ago, Point (Port) Tobacco. He and his wife settled down in that state and raised eight sons. How many daughters we cannot find out. We cannot ascertain whether there were any daughters at all. Some say the first child was born in the State of Penn. (and the remainder of the children in Maryland) but this cannot be proven. When the youngest son was a boy of five years, and after the death of his wife whom he deeply mourned, William Mobberley, stricken with loneliness and sorrow, craved the sight of his father, the old home, and native land. He returned to England, sad of heart and much changed in physical appearance. He had left a beardless youth, he returned bronzed, hardened pioneer of the New World. So great was the transformation of physique, of manner of expression, that his father not only did not know him, but pronounced him an imposter. The matter of his identity the father for the moment could not be brought to believe. He had sought him over a third of a century and for a long time believed his enfeebled eyes would never behold him again. William Mobberley with the tales of his childhood, of how he had incurred his father's displeasure about the apple tree scions, his flogging, his running away with young Adam Varnadore, and at once going to the window and pointing out the orchard and very spot he was whipped, convinced his father that he, indeed, was his long absent son. Williams brother, Edward, was visiting outside the country at that time and was not available to his brothers visit. William remained but a short time in England and returned to Maryland, died there, and was the first of our Mobley ancestors whose body given to him in the Old World, returned to its Mother Earth in the New World.

The link which long since has convinced this compiler, without doubt, that William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy were the parents of John and Edward Mobberley - the brothers who settled in North and South Carolina - is a bible which was in the possession of his step-grand mother, Hattie Winman Mobley (1862-1945).

To tell you more about this bible, one must give you a brief outline of her lineage and how she had obtained it. She first married Dr. J. Riley McMaster (1861-1898) and second, she married James Furman Mobley, Sr. (1850-1914). Hattie descended from Edward of the Fairfield Mobleys and James descended from John of the North Carolina and Edgefield District, South Carolina, Mobleys. Thus, this couple were distant cousins - their common ancestors being William Mobley and Phoebe Lovejoy. Hattie was the daughter of Edward Pickett Mobley, Jr. (1833-1908) and Marian Rebecca Mobley (1836-1893), a cousin. She was the grand daughter of Edward Pickett Mobley, Sr. (1799-1861) and Harriet "Hattie" Hill (1802-1857) for whom Hattie was named. Hattie was the great grand daughter of Samuel Mobley, Jr. (1771-1854) and Elizabeth Pickett Whitehead (1774-1836), the widow Whitehead. Hattie was the second great grand daughter of Samuel Mobley, Sr. (1739-1809) and Mary "Polly" Wagner (ca 1743-ca 1812) and the third great grand daughter of Edward Mobley, Sr. (ca 1700 - 1765) and Susannah DeRuel ca 1702-1760 or 1769) - he being the son of William Mobley and Phoebe Lovejoy.

Being named for her grand mother (Harriet "Hattie" Hill Mobley), Hattie Winman Mobley inherited her bible. In it, on the first page of the family data section, Harriet Hill Mobley stated she had copied the following information from a bible which had belonged to her grand mother, Mary "Polly" Wagner Mobley, who was the wife of Samuel Mobley, Sr., a grand son of William Mobley and Phoebe Lovejoy. "William Mobberley landed in America in 1682 at age of sixteen years. He Married Phoebe Lovejoy and had eight sons - William, John, Clement, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Mordecai, Thomas, Edward. Edward died April 11, 1765 in the sixty fifth year of his life." Since the names are not in alphabetical order, one might assume they

they are listed in order of birth with Edward being the youngest. There were several data sheets in this bible but the compiler copied only one because his step-grand mother told him he would find all the rest of the information in Dixons history of the family.

THE SECOND GENERATION IN THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM MOBLEY AND PHOEBE LOVEJOY.

Two, and perhaps four, of the above children moved from Maryland into Virginia as early as 1748 and perhaps earlier.

It has been assigned as the reason for the Mobberleys leaving Maryland is that it grew out of the continual unsettled condition of the Maryland politics in respect to property rights, but as no specifications have been given as to just what the older Mobberleys meant by that, we are induced to give an incident that more likely caused the migration. It must be remembered that when William Mobberley ran away from his father's home in England he took with him young Adam Varnadore who married and continued in his capacity as a dependent worker for the Mobberleys. Indeed his descendants came along with the Mobleys to South Carolina. We find the Varnadores with the Mobberleys in Maryland, and they came on in this State with them. They are here now, and some have confirmed in statements to relatives the family tradition of the run away of the two boys from England to America. The first Edward Mobberley it is said left Maryland on account of incidents growing out of a trial in the Courts of the colony. It seems that the Presiding Judge was severe in his rulings and sentence in a case against an indentured to service of Edward Mobberley. Either it was a Varnadore or a Varnadore present, but, this is pretty certain, Mr. Mobberley treated the Court with contempt, kicked and otherwise assaulted the Judge in the Court House. The rebellion against the Maryland Courts was compounded when Edward Mobberley, Sr. refused to pay taxes on whiskey he had made. The making of whiskey was legal but there was a tax imposed on every gallon made. This infuriated the Mobberleys and caused further displeasure with the courts. These incidents cost, no doubt a good deal, and afterward, as the Judge had his friends and connections in the colony, there ensued from time to time many fights and difficulties about the matter. After the Mobberleys came to South Carolina, being the only Episcopalians in their neighborhood, it is said that whenever religious discussion engendered high feeling in dispute they were taunted with disfigured tales of the reasons why they left Maryland which invariably brought on the lie and a fight.

One of the first authentic documented records of Edward Mobberley, Senior's family is found in the Tithe (tax) lists of Lunenburg County, Virginia in 1748 as shown in Prof. Landon C. Bell's book, "Sunlight on the Southside." Virginia is said to have been the most English of all the American Colonies, in institution, life and character. The administration of the various local governments was executed and carried out by the Wardens. The records were kept by the Courts and by the Church parishes. The "Tithe list" was in reality a tax list and contained the heads of families and males 16 years and upward. Prof. Bell states: "If a person returned his list of tithes of a certain number made up his name, the names of other persons of his name, and certain slaves, there is a reasonable presumption that the tithables bearing his name may be his children, who were that year between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years." ... "The tithes were in general the taxpayer himself, and the male white members of his family over 16 years of age, or such other age as the status of that time might prescribe, and the slaves, male and female over that age.

From Prof. Bell's book we find the Mobberleys in the list taken in 1748 by John Phelps "From the mouth of Falling River Upwards" and are shown as follows with names of several families that later appeared in Fairfield County, South Carolina

with the Mobberleys.

Name	Tithe	Name	Tithe
Edward Mobberley and		Rice Price	
Benja. Mobberley	2	John Price	
William Mobberley	1	Rice Price, Jr.	
Clem Mobberley	1	Thos. Price	4
Richard Hill	1	Larrence Barker	1
David Dalton and		William Callaway	
John Hill	2	Sherward Gaddy	5
William Hill	1	William Brown	1
Elias Barker and			
Ralph Wilson	2		

In 1749, the 1748 precinct of John Phelps from Falling River westward, had an increase in population and was divided. Nicholas Hayle (Haile) was appointed to take the tithes "From Goose Creek to the extent of the County upwards". This placed John Hill, who was previously listed in John Phelps' 1748 list, in this area. John Hill is listed with son William Hill and one William Hill is listed, and is probably the same William shown in 1748 Phelps list since he is not later shown in the other list of the divided precinct. Robert Hill is listed with one tithe in this area.

The Mobberleys are shown in the other portion of the divided precinct in 1749 in the list taken by Matthew Tolbot in the area "From Falling River to Goose Creek," bounded on the south by the Roanoke River.

Name	Tithe	Name	Tithe
Wm. Mobberley		Jno Price	1
Ralph Wilson	2	Rice Price	
Edw. Mobberley	1	Rice Price, Jr.	
Benjn. Mobberley	1	Thos. Price	3
Richard Hill	1	Wm. Brown	1
Wm. Callaway			
Saml. Brown	5		

In 1750 Nicholas Hayle or Haile once again had the District "From Goose Creek to the extend of the County Upwards." In this district Wm. Hill is listed with one tithe; Robert Hill and John Beard are listed together as having two tithes. Only a portion of this area, that located between Goose Creek and the Roanoke River, is in what is now Bedford County, Virginia. The remainder of this district was north of the Roanoke and Blackwater River, part of what was later Franklin and Roanoke Counties.

John Phelps again had the area from Falling River to the Goose Creek in 1750 in Lunenburg County.

Name	Tithe	Name	Tithe
Willm. Mobberley	1	Rice Price	
Edw. Mobberley, Junr.		Rice Price, Junr.	
Thos. Mobberley		Thos. Price	3
Rogger Conner	3	Wm. Stone	
Edward Mobberley	1	Robt. Irons	
Benjamin Mobberley	1	Wm. Stone, Jr.	
Clemt. Mobberley	1	Euseibus Stone	4
Jno. Mobberley		Jno. Turner	1
Mordecai Mobberley		Lawrence Barker	1
Hamon Mobberley	6	Elias Barker	1

Name	Tithe	Name	Tithe
Richd. Hill		Jason Meadows	
Wm. Hill	2	Lewis Meadows	
Wm. Brown	1	Jason Meadows, Junr. .	3
Jno. Hill	1	William Callaway	
Wm. Brown	1	Saml. Brown	5

The 1752 tithe list of Lunenburg County is the last available before the break-up of old Lunenburg County into the several counties it now comprises. In 1752 Halifax was cut off from Lunenburg while in 1754 Bedford was formed in the area where the Mobberleys and allied families lived. Campbell was taken from Bedford in 1782 but it seems they lived in the part of Bedford which retained the name." The list was taken by John Phelps.

Name	Tithe	Name	Tithe
Edw. Mobberley	1	Wm. Stone	2
Clemt. Mobberley	1	Wm. Stone, Jr.	1
Benjn. Mobberley	1	Robt. Irons	1
Thos. Halsey	1	Thos. Price	1
Richd. Hill	1	Rice Price	1
Jon. Brown	1	Jason Meador	
Thos. Wright	1	Job Meador	2
Jno. Turner	1	Joel Meador	1
Davd. Dalton		Lewis Meador	1
Jas. Hensley	3		

As shown in the above tithe lists, Edward Mobberley, Sr. (and several of his sons), the son of William Mobberley, was in Lunenburg Co., Virginia, by 1748, and perhaps earlier. John, the son of William Mobberley, along with his family, joined his brother in Lunenburg Co., Virginia, between 1749-1750. "In 1748 Edward Mobberley with his son, Benjamin, are shown together indicating that Benjamin was under 21 years of age, but over 16. Unfortunately there is nothing to reveal how many years prior to 1748 Benjamin had been listed with his father in the tithe list. In 1749 Benjamin is listed by himself signifying that he is living to himself, perhaps married, and possibly 21 years of age. This places Benjamin's birthdate as being circa 1728-1732. There must have been several children older than Benjamin because by the time Edward Mobberley, Sr. and his wife Susannah DeRuel reached South Carolina between 1758-1760, all but one of their children were married." The last child to marry was Samuel Mobberley to Mary "Polly" Wagner on 1 May 1761. It is believed Edward Mobberley and Susannah DeRuel married in the very early 1720's. There are those who believe that William and Clement Mobberley who are listed in the 1748-1750 tithe lists are sons of William Mobberley. It is true he had sons by these names but it is not proven these are his sons. The compiler of this data tends to believe they were sons of Edward Mobberley, Sr., and yet old records say that at least four of William and Phoebe Lovejoy Mobberleys children migrated South at approximately the same time.

The lists show Edward, Benjamin, William and Clement Mobberley in 1748 and 1749 along with Richard Hill who may have been married to Dorcas Mobberley by this time. In 1750, in addition to the above, "Edward Mobberley, Junr." is listed and under his name are those of Thos. Mobberley and Rogger Conner, a total of three tithes." Also listed were Jno. Mobberley and under his name that of Mordecai and Hamon Mobberley for a total of 6 tithes. None of the sons of Edward Mobberley, Sr., were old enough to have had a son Thomas 16 years of age in 1750. The Edward with son Thomas, has disappeared by 1752, as has William; and John Mobberley with sons Mordecai and Hamon. Without question, Edward Junr. (with son Thomas), Mordecai and Hamon, were the sons of John Mobberley.

Edward Mobberley, Junr., purchased and sold land during the short period of time he lived in Virginia. Data from Clerk's Office, Circuit Court of Lunenburg County - J. T. Waddill, Jr., Clerk. Deed Book 2, page 24, deed (dated) recorded July 3, 1750, Edward Mobberley, Jr. purchases from John and Mary Harvey 195 acres on Buffalo Creek, granted by patent to said John Harvey. Deed Book 2, page 323, deed dated October 2, 1751, Edward Mobberley, Jr. conveys to William Calloway the above tract of land.

So by late 1751 John Mobberley and his family had left Virginia for North Carolina. They settled in Wake and adjoining Edgecomb Counties. It was there that John's brother Edward and his large family joined them in 1752 and 1753. Shortly thereafter John died (late 1752 - early 1753). In his will, John left to his "loving cousin Samuel Mobley, son of Edward Mobley, a negro boy named Dick to his and his heirs forever but it is my desire in that my loving brother Edward Mobley shall have youfs of the said negro boy during his life."

It is believed Edward and his family remained in North Carolina for several years, arriving in South Carolina between the years of 1758-1760. Upon leaving North Carolina, on the banks of the Yadkin River, they admitted into the caraval of travelers, Jans (Hans) Wagner (Waggoner), a Hollander. His family at that time consisted of himself and a number of daughters. He joined the Mobberleys to immigrate to South Carolina for the better security of this family of daughters, and when they did finally arrive in South Carolina, they settled nearby the Mobberleys.

From Will's Statistics, page 555 one reads: "A short time after the Lyles settled on Broad River, Edward Mobley, from Virginia, with six sons, all with families, settled on Beaver Creek, in the vicinity of Waggoner's Fort, from which the settlement on that creek has taken the name of Mobley settlement." Without question, by 1758 some of the Mobberleys were in Craven County, South Carolina, as they were receiving land grants by that time. And by 1760 most of Edwards large family had arrived in the County and by 1773 all had received land grants.

And so it was that Edward Mobberley, Sr., b. ca 1700 in Maryland, the son of William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy, finally arrived in South Carolina, with his wife Susannah DeRuel, b. 1702. (Nothing can be found of her lineage.) They died in South Carolina. He on the 11 Apr. 1765 and she on the 14 June 1760 or 1769. With them were their twelve children (all born in Maryland). By the time they arrived in South Carolina, all twelve children were married.

- (1) William Mobberley, b. 1725-30, d. 20 Dec. 1766 in South Carolina, mar. before 1750 to Ann Osborne. They had ten children.
- (2) Clement Mobberley, b. 1725-30, mar. Mary Fox and had eight children.
- (3) Benjamin Mobberley, b. 1728-32, d. 1803-07 in South Carolina, mar. before 1760 to Mary Price, the widow Hill. They had twelve children.
- (4) Edward Mobberley, Jr., b. 25 Dec. 1735, d. 17 Oct. 1781 in South Carolina, mar. before 1756 to Drucilla Meador, b. 20 Nov. 1738, d. 7 Oct. 1781. They had nine children.
- (5) John Mobberley mar. Mary Beam. They had five children.
- (6) Samuel Mobberley, b. 1739, d. 1809 in South Carolina, mar. 1 May 1761 to Mary "Polly" Wagner, b. ca 1743, d. ca 1812. They had thirteen children.
- (7) Mary "Polly" Mobberley mar. Thomas Halsey.
- (8) Susannah Mobberley mar. Lewis Meador.
- (9) Sarah "Sallie" Mobberley mar. Jason Meador.
- (10) Elizabeth Mobberley mar. Job Meador, b. 1721, d. 1822. They had five children.
- (11) Keziah Mobberley mar. Thomas Meador. They had five children.
- (12) Dorcas Mobberley mar. Richard Hill.

Soon after Edward Mobberley, Sr. and his large family arrived in South Carolina, Hans Wagner and the Mobberleys participated in the troubles and war with the Cherokee Indians. Following this came the Revolutionary War and although it began in 1775, it was 1780 before the war reached Fairfield County to any extent. All six of Edward Mobberley's sons served in this War between 1781 and 1782. So did two of his sons-in-law: Thomas Halsey and Richard Hill.

It is said that Edward Mobberley, Sr., participated in the Revolutionary War. From McCredy's history, "South Carolina in the Revolution", page 587 we read: "On May 26, 1780, a party of Tories collected at Mobley's Meeting House, in the present county of Fairfield, west of Winnsboro. To meet this, Col. Wm. Bratton, of York, and Capt. John McClure, of Chester, gathered the Whigs, and defeated and dispersed them. There is no account of the casualties on either side." Dixon, in his Mobley History, says: "Although an old man, Edward Moberley, Sr., was very large, strong, and healthy, and served as a private in Richard Winn's Regiment, in 1781 and 1782" and that "he participated in the battles around the Meeting House." Dixon further says the "greatest thing of his book "is the record of pay to Edward Moberley, Senr., which reads: No. 178, Lib: Q. - Issued the 10th of May 1785, to Mr. Edward Moberley Senr. for Six Pounds, 8s/7d Stlgs for 90 days Militia Duty in 1781, and 1782. Account Audited. Principal L6,,8,,7. Annual Interest L0,,9,,0." This compiler believes the above Edward Sr. to be the son of Edward the son of William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy. He believes Edward Sr. died in 1765 and that his son Edward died in 1781 - thus leaving the question as to who picked up the pay on the 10th of May 1785.

One other item of interest before we leave Edward Mobberley, Sr., and go back to his brother, John Mobberley. Dixon, in his history of the Fairfield Mobley Family, speaks of the changing of the spelling of the name from Mobberley to Mobley. He says: "Great grandmother Mary Robinson became blind. Mrs. Annie Jane Neal, still living, came once to see her. Mrs. Neal was born just a year before the battle of Waterloo and celebrated her 101st birthday on May 14th last. On the particular visit we are now alluding to the great grand mother said to her, 'The first Mobley that came to S. C. spelled his name Mobberley. He and his oldest son had an idea that they might succeed to property in England and were always careful to spell the name that way, but the neighbors spelled it Mobley.' Another account is from Miss Marian Durham who handed the author a letter from Zebulon Mobley to her, a part of that letter says; 'My uncle John Mobley told me our original name was Mobberley. Our forefathers came to this country from England. There is a Mobley parish in England and a Bishop Mobberley wrote a book called Mobberley's Forty Days, which I have read. Uncle John Mobley told me that within his recollection his grandfather, Edward Mobley went to Maryland to buy slaves, and that the relatives in Maryland took a notion that he was a speculator and deemed the business of selling slaves beneath one of their family, and gave to him a cold shoulder and an averted face. That when he returned to S. C. he called all his relatives together and said: Our relatives did not treat me as we would have treated one of them, if he had visited us. In spite of our earnest protests, our neighbors will persist in writing our name Mobley. I now move we change our name and sign it henceforth as our neighbors write it, Mobley. I am as you know as far above selling slaves as they are.' Most of the family present agreed, a few clung to the old name. One even shortened the spelling more and signed his name Mobly." Since the S. C. Mobleys visited relatives in N.C. and Va. on their way to and from Maryland it could be assumed the same discussions were held by the families in N. C. and Va. and that the decision to change the spelling of the Mobley name, received the same reaction as it did in S.C. However one must note that John Mobley spelled his name Mobley when he signed his will in 1752. However in 1750 while in Virginia, he was spelling it Mobberley.


Edward Mobley, Sr. and his large family will not be mentioned further in this book. His lineage is contained in "The Mobley's and Their Connections" by William Woodward Dixon (1915); "Hill and Hill - Moberly Connections of Fairfield County, South Carolina" by George A. Hill (April 1961); papers of Leonardo Andrea, noted South Carolina Genealogist, on file in the University of South Carolina Library.


John Mobberley, perhaps the next to oldest son of William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy, was born in Maryland, ca 1686. He, and his family, joined his brother Edward in Lunenburg Co., Virginia, between 1749-1750. At the time they joined the other Mobberley families in Virginia, John already had a married son, Edward, who had a son Thomas who was between 16 and 21 years of age. They did not stay long in Virginia but long enough for John's son Edward to buy and sell land. This transaction has been documented earlier in this history. John Mobberley and his family left Virginia in 1751 and settled in Wake and Edgecombe counties, North Carolina. It is there that John Mobberley, son of William Mobberley and Phoebe Lovejoy, died in late 1752 or early 1753.


On file with the Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Archives and Records Section, Raleigh, North Carolina, is the will of John Mobley. (Reference: Secretary of State Original Wills, 1663-1789 SS. 852 - Mobley, John, 1753, Edgecombe County.) The will is so faded with years, until it is most difficult to read.

"In the name of God Amen. I John Mobley of Lunonburg County (later changed to Edgecombe) being very sick and weak yet in perfect and mind and memory thanks be given unto God for it. I do make and ordain this my last will and testament in the manner and form as followith that is to say first I give my soul unto the hands of almighty God who gave it me and my body I bequeath to the earth to be decently buried by my Exec.s hereinafter named. As for what worldly eftate it hath pleased the Lord to endow me with all thats and bequested.

As followith I give and bequeath unto my loving son Mordeca Mobley my negro girl named Befs to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my loving son Edward Mobley two negroes named Jack and Ron to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my loving son Hamon Mobley a negro named Jenny to him and his heirs forever. I give to my loving son John Mobley one negro fellow named Charles to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my loving cousin Samuel Mobley, son of Edward Mobley, a negro boy named Dick to him and his heirs forever but my desire is that my loving brother Edward Mobley shall have youfs of the said negro boy during his life. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Rachel Mobley two negroes named Moll and Cato during her life for her own youfs and after her decest to be equally divided amongst all my children then living and further I leave all my stock of horses, cattle and hoggs and all my household goods to be equally divided amongst my wife and children after all my worldly debts and funeral charges paid and lastly I my loving wife Rachel Mobley and my loving son Edward Mobley Exec.s of this my last will and testament as witnefs here unto I have set my hand and fixed my seal this thirty first day of Auguft 1752.

His
John  Mobley
Mark

Witness:
John  Williams
Mark

His
John  Ward
Mark

Lewis Atkins