

**The Family of
Charles William (C. W.) MOORE
and
Susan Ann Virginia HEFLIN MOORE**

Includes notes on antecedents and descendents

As Compiled and Written by
Their great great grandson, Donald Harry MOORE
with information provided by other descendents.

Sections

Part One: The Richard MOORE Family	2
Part Two: The C. W. MOORE Family	12
Part Three: The Children of C. W. and Susan	22
Part Four: Family Stories and Articles	38

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Part One

The Richard MOORE Family

Everything we know about the Richard MOORE family and C. W. MOORE's siblings comes from research done by Donald H. MOORE. The sources are census records, the death record of Richard MOORE, the marriage records of C. W. MOORE's three brothers, and land records. Information on the later lives of C. W.'s brothers and the possible extended family comes from records on Ancestry.com by descendents of C. W.'s brothers.

Only a few basic facts are known about the MOORE's before C. W. His father, Richard MOORE, was born in Ireland in 1794 and according to his death record, his parents were Edward and Nancy MOORE. Richard's wife was also named Nancy and was born in Ireland in 1796. Her maiden name may have been BOYLE. The earliest record showing the Richard MOORE family is the 1850 Wood County census. Not listed in the household is another son, James (age 17), who appears in numerous later records.

Richard Moore	56	Farmer	Born in Ireland
Nancy Moore	53		Born in Ireland
Jane Moore	20		Born in Pennsylvania
Richard Moore	16		Born in Ohio
Michael Moore	13		Born in Pennsylvania
Charles Moore	12		Born in Ohio
Thomas Boyle	20	Laborer	Born in Pennsylvania
George Boyle	21	Blacksmith	Born in Pennsylvania

So Richard and Nancy had five children. The 1850 census record is the only definite record we have of daughter Jane and it shows that she was born in Pennsylvania. From census and marriage records we know that James, the first son, was born in December 1832 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Richard Jr in July 1836 in Ohio, Michael about 1837 in Allegheny County, and Charles in Ohio in 1838. Given that the two Pennsylvania-born sons were born in Allegheny County, Jane likely was also.

The Family In Wood County

In 1838, right around the time that Charles William was born in Ohio, Richard MOORE moved his family to Harris District in Wood County in present day West Virginia. Land records show that in 1838 Richard bought a 340-acre property along Lee Creek, near the small town of Belleville and south of the county seat of Parkersburg. In 1839 he sold 140 acres back to the man he bought it from. Then in 1847 he sold a half-acre partial and in 1854 another 66 acres, reducing the farm to 133 ½ acres. (Research here is only based on the index to the land record books. Consulting the actual books would provide additional information such as the exact date, price, and a description of the property.)

Prior to 1850, the census only listed the name of the head of household and a count of other members of the household broken down by sex and age range. Richard MOORE is listed in the 1840 census as a farmer in Harris District. In addition to the family, the census shows living with them were two

“Persons Employed in Agriculture”. One is a male aged 20-29 and the other a male aged 40-49. There is no way of knowing who they were but it appears as if they were a father and son pair, possibly relatives.

In 1853 the three older sons – James, Richard Jr, and Michael – jointly purchased a 178-acre property on Lee’s Creek which they would sell in 1856 after the death of their father.

Richard MOORE (the father) died in Wood County on 18 July 1855 and it appears that the 133 1/2 acre farm passed to joint ownership by his five children and surviving widow. The index to the land records shows that in 1858, Charles William MOORE and Patrick ENGLESBY sold their interest in the farm to James. No marriage record has been found, but Patrick must have been Jane’s husband. Names were often misspelled on early records and more common variations on his name include INGLESBY, INGOLDSBY, INGELSBEE, and just INGLES. Nevertheless, I haven’t been able to find any other mention of him or Jane using any spelling of the name in future census records for anywhere in the country or any entry that looks like Patrick in the 1850 census.

Meanwhile, the oldest three sons were getting married. James married Lucinda LOWERS in 1859 and Richard Jr. married Virginia C. PENNYPACKER in 1862. The LOWERS and PENNYPACKER families lived nearby in Harris District. In between those two weddings, Michael married Isabel MALEY of Columbiana County, Ohio in 1860. (In other records her name is sometimes given as Isabella or Belle. The surname is spelled MOLLY in the marriage record but has been confirmed as MALEY.) As discussed in the next chapter, Charles William married in 1861.

The 1860 census shows the widow Nancy MOORE as the head of the household with real estate valued at \$1000 and personal estate at \$140. Living with her are Michael, his wife Isabel, and Charles William. Living next door and apparently also on the farm are James and Lucinda with their first child. Their personal estate is valued at \$40. Richard Jr, still single, is living nearby as a hired hand with the family of Benjamin and Elizabeth BROOKHART.

The Wood County land record index shows that Isabel, Michael, Richard, Virginia C, Nancy, James, and Mary C. MOORE sold the 133 ½ acres on Lee Creek to a John SATOW in 1865. The fact that Jane isn’t mentioned further confirms that Patrick ENGLESBY was likely her husband. The name Mary must have either been a mistake in the land index or else a nickname for James’ wife Lucinda. The small farm wouldn’t have been enough for all three families but it seems odd that one of the brothers didn’t buy out the others. But none of them went far. They just moved to the two counties in Ohio on the other side of the Ohio River.

James MOORE moved his family to Belpre, Washington County, just across the river from Parkersburg (the county seat of Wood County). His family is listed there in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. In 1881, James moved back across the river and bought 92 acres of land in Harris District, Wood County. There is, of course, no surviving 1890 census. James and Lucinda are listed in the 1900 census for Harris District with five of their ten children, aged between eighteen and forty. In the 1910 census, James is still listed as head of household, but the only other members of the household are daughter Lucy (age 38) and son Mason (age 27), so Lucinda died during the previous decade. In the 1920 census, Mason is the head of the household with his wife Edna, sons Delbert (8), and Dale (2 months) and eighty-seven-year-old James. James died about June of 1921 as his will was probated on 9 July 1921 with his few possessions going to daughter Lucy and son Mason. James’ wife Lucinda is buried in the Lee Creek

Catholic Cemetery in the village of New England, about a mile west of the Lee Creek farm where he grew up. It's assumed that James is buried next to her but there is no surviving stone.

Mother Nancy MOORE, now 84, was living with James' family in the 1880 census and reportedly also in the 1870 census, although the text was too faint for me to confirm that. I also found a listing that she died in Belpre on 25 July 1882, but the listing didn't give a source for that date.

Richard MOORE Jr. moved a little further away. He is found in the 1870 and 1880 census living in Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio, about 35 miles west of Belpre. His occupation is listed as coal miner and he is living with his wife Virginia and children. Virginia died sometime between 1880 and 1900. In the 1900, 1910, and 1920 census, Richard is living in Coolville, Troy Township, Athens County, not far from Belpre. In all three censuses he is living with his daughter Addie May, her husband Lewis Elmer WELLING, and their children. Curiously, Lewis is listed as the head of household in 1900 and 1920, but Richard is in 1910. No death record or grave has been found but Richard is not listed in the 1930 census so died sometime in the 1920s.

Michael MOORE and his family are listed in the 1870 and 1880 census as living next door to his oldest brother, James, in Belpre, Ohio. The family have not been found in the 1900 census, however Michael and wife Isabella are buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Belpre. The tombstone shows that they both died in 1903.

Before Wood County

Details of their earlier life, prior to the move to Wood County, are much harder to find and confirm but the records cited above tell us a few things. First, the parents Richard and Nancy were both born in Ireland about 1794 and 1797, respectively. The birth years are based on the ages in the census. Both give their birthplace as Ireland in the 1850 census and Nancy does in the 1860 and 1880 ones. As adults, the sons all consistently list their parents as having been born in Ireland in future census records. Richard's 1855 death certificate does state that he was born in Virginia (then a part of West Virginia), but occasional errors did creep into the old records. The preponderance of evidence is that Richard and Nancy were born in Ireland. Likewise from the census we know that James and Michael were born in Pennsylvania and that Richard Jr. and Charles were born in Ohio. Additional records, including their marriage records, further specify that James and Michael were born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. As Richard Jr was born between James and Michael, it appears as if the family moved back and forth between the two states before moving to Wood County in 1838.

Family history research involves digging through numerous old records and piecing together facts. Fortunately, many old records have been digitized and are online today, which makes the process easier. Still, the research can be very time-consuming and it's nice when someone else has already done the work for you. In August 2020 I got onto Ancestry.com and found two other family history records created by descendants of C. W.'s brothers. With those I was able to piece together what happened to the three brothers and some other interesting information.

But the problem with using other people's histories is that you don't know how good the research behind it was. Some people just assume that if they see the name they are looking for then it must be

the right person, which leads to lots of mistakes and bad information. For example, one of the family histories states that Richard MOORE served in the British army as a sergeant at the battle of Waterloo. For proof there were links to British military records from 1815 and 1816 on the Ancestry.com website. So I took a close look at the images of the original documents and found that two were for a private in the 44th Foot Regiment, one for a private (with over seven years' service) in the 36th Foot Regiment, one for a lieutenant in the 4th Foot Regiment, and one for a sergeant in an unidentified regiment in a list of Waterloo veterans. Clearly the records were for four different men with the same name – and given that Richard MOORE was a common name, there were likely other men with that name who served in units whose records didn't survive to be digitized. In short, there is nothing there that even comes close to proving that our Richard MOORE served in the British army, let alone fought at Waterloo. The other of the two histories lists Richard as having fought in the American army in the War of 1812 and then goes on to list him as immigrating to the United States from Ireland in 1825! That doesn't exactly make sense.

My point here is not to disparage other people's research but rather to say that it can only be used as a definitive source if you know for sure the person is reliable. These two individuals clearly are not, so everything they found needs to be carefully double-checked and confirmed. Fortunately, everything they had on C. W.'s brothers was easy to confirm with the provided links to censuses and other records and even photos of a tombstone.

So what else did they have on the family before they arrived in Wood County?

In Richard MOORE's death record, the names of his parents are listed as Richard and Nancy MOORE. Both researchers say Richard's father was an Edward MOORE from northern Ireland, possibly either Donegal (in the present day Republic of Ireland) or else Tyrone (in present day Northern Ireland). The wife of this Edward was variously named Nancy or Hannah. One of the histories gives names of Richard's siblings as Charles, Edward Jr, Mary, and Michael while the other lists Charles, Patrick, Bridget, Mary, and John. Their information comes from Catholic parish records online. The problem here is that MOORE was (and still is) one of the most common surnames in Northern Ireland. The two researchers were probably each finding children born to different men named Edward MOORE. In short, as with the military records, simply finding the right name isn't enough.

Although neither history lists a source, both list a marriage between Richard MOORE and Nancy BOYLE in 1819. Again, the key question is whether or not this is our Richard. Well, there is the 1850 census which listed two young men named BOYLE (nephews?) living with the family and there is another very loose BOYLE connection that I'll bring up below. I categorize this as a "maybe" as to being our Richard and Nancy.

Both also cite the record of a Richard and Nancy MOORE, both twenty-five years old, who arrive in New York in 1825. The ages are wrong (Richard would have been thirty and Nancy twenty-seven), but the person making the list may have just been guessing ages. However, the listing also says they had a five-year-old daughter with them and that Nancy was "with child". Neither of those children match what we know from later records, although the oldest could have been married by 1840 and the younger could have died. The 1850 census (the first to list place of birth) shows over two dozen men named Richard MOORE born in Ireland between 1790-1810. None of the others had a wife named Nancy, but it wasn't uncommon for people to remarry after their spouse died. In my view this 1825 arrival record is a very weak "maybe" for our Richard and Nancy.

The Columbiana County Connection

So far neither history has been very helpful in providing anything that can be confidently connected to our Richard and Nancy MOORE. But now things get interesting. We know that Richard's son Michael MOORE married Isabel/Isabella MALEY from Columbiana County, Ohio, which is about 120 miles north (and upriver) from Wood County, West Virginia. Where did that connection come from?

One of the two other family histories lists records for a land purchase and then tax records for a Richard MOORE in Columbiana County. The location is in Wayne Township in the general neighborhood of Yellow Creek State Forest today.

1831: See US general land office record. Says he is from Allegheny Cty, PA. 79.46 acres in Twp 13 of Range 3. West half of the NE quarter of section 21. Current locator: OH #164 is probable western boundary. Cross Road is #876 (Spring Valley Road).

1832, 1838 Wayne Twp, Columbiana County, Ohio, USA 1838 record verifies the Twp (13N), Range (3W), Section (21). WNE part, 79 acres. General location: north of Salineville, south of Lisbon, east of Summitville, west of West Point.

The bit that this Richard who purchased the land had come from Allegheny County, PA is interesting. This part of Columbiana County is only about 45 miles from Pittsburgh. Also the last record was in 1838, the same year that we know our Richard moved to Wood County. Maybe Richard split his time between a farm and a job in the city or else leased the farm to another family member? I think there is good evidence here that this is our Richard MOORE.

Now we jump forward to the 1860 census. In Franklin Township in Columbiana County, which is just west of Wayne Township, there is an entry for the family of a Michael MOORE, age 61 and born in Ireland. In the several pages before and after the page with this entry, at least eighty percent of the households are headed by men born in Ireland, so the area was clearly a center for Irish immigration. And next door to Michael is a John MALEY, born in Ireland, with a thirty-two year-old daughter named Isabella. (Our Michael and his Isabella were already married and living in Wood County with his mother.) The 1860 Columbiana County census lists several other MALEY families including one more with a daughter named Isabella. It was very common for families to use the same first names over and over as children were named for uncles and aunts and grandparents. Since our Michael's wife was from Columbiana County, she must have been related to these families. Finally, this same Michael MOORE family is found in the 1850 census in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

There is so much circumstantial evidence here, I think we can claim with almost 100% certainty that the older Michael MOORE (born in 1799) was the younger brother of our Richard MOORE and uncle of his son Michael. It was through that family connection that the younger Michael met his bride in Columbiana County. And, it was our Richard MOORE who owned land in the county in the 1830s. And that means that C. W. MOORE and his older brother Richard, who both listed their birthplace as Ohio, were very likely born in Columbiana County.

As a final note, the 1860 Columbiana County census also had a number of BOYLE families with members born in Ireland. As immigrants often settled where they already had family connections this is another small indication that just maybe our Nancy's maiden name was BOYLE.

The Civil War

The present-day state of West Virginia was part of the state of Virginia until the Civil War. When Virginia seceded on 7 May 1861, there was strong pro-Union sentiment in the western counties. This led them to form an alternate state government that eventually became the state of West Virginia in 1863. Parkersburg, the county seat of Wood County, was a vital transportation center of the time. Not only was it on the Ohio River, but it was on the mainline of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and at the crossroads of two turnpikes. The Union army moved into Parkersburg just two weeks after Virginia seceded and the county remained firmly in Union control throughout the war. Parkersburg became a major supply center, which likely provided a lot of work in the area. Overall, the sentiment in the area was pro-Union but some local men did go south and join the Confederate forces.

One of the family histories from the descendants of C. W.'s brothers states that all four brothers served in the Wood County militia. Although West Virginia has a lot of Civil War records online, I haven't been able to confirm that. However it does seem likely. The local militia would have been just a unit of local men who could be called up if the area was being threatened by the Confederates. This source also states that Michael and perhaps others of the brothers also belonged to West Virginia regiments in the regular army. Again, I haven't been able to confirm that. Birth records show that all the men's wives had children during the war, so none of them were gone for very long.

The war only came close to Wood County on one occasion. In June of 1863, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan and his cavalry launched a raid from Tennessee into central Kentucky. His orders were to raid Kentucky and turn around but instead on July 8th he commandeered two steamboats at the Ohio River town of Brandenburg and crossed the river into Indiana with 1800 men. From there his men went eastward raiding a series of towns in southern Indiana with the intention of commandeering more steamboats and crossing back into Kentucky somewhere around Cincinnati. But meanwhile Union General Burnside was organizing Union forces and local militias in the region to prevent Morgan from doing precisely that.

Morgan then led his dwindling force on a series of raids and minor battles across southern Ohio with the intention of crossing the Ohio River into West Virginia at Buffington Island (twenty miles south of Belleville in Wood County). It was possible for men on horseback to ford the river there so they wouldn't need to capture steamboats. Burnside, however, guessed Morgan's plans and had gunboats and soldiers waiting to meet the Confederates. After a brief battle, in which about 750 of Morgan's men were captured, Morgan continued north and attempted to cross at Belleville. Once again they were met by Union gunboats and troops, but this time Colonel Adam Johnson managed to lead 350 of the Confederates across the river. They then rode through southern Wood County (probably not far from the MOORE farm) and then on into the West Virginia mountains and then back to Virginia. Meanwhile, General Morgan and his dwindling force turned back inland and continued north still with the hope of finding a way across the river into West Virginia. On July 26, just eighteen days after crossing into Indiana, Morgan and his remaining four-hundred men were trapped and forced to surrender in Columbiana County (not far from the farm of the elder Michael MOORE).

If the MOORE brothers were in the Wood County militia, they would have been called up and may have seen some action during this raid. There is a well-researched book on Wood County in the Civil War and I hope to look it up at the West Virginia University Library on a future trip there.

Land Records

This is a summary of the main transactions involving Richard MOORE and sons in the index to Wood County land records. I hope to look up the actual records on microfilm on a future visit to West Virginia.

The Main Family Property

1838: Richard Moore buys 340 acres on Lee Creek from Drury Grogan, et. al. (Book 10, p425)

1839: Richard Moore sells 140 acres on Lee Creek to Drury Grogan. (Book 11, p45)

1845: Richard Moore puts 200 acres (location not given) in trust with Lawrence C. Beckwith. (Book 13, p 546)

1845: Richard Moore and Nancy Moore mortgage 340 acres on Lee Creek with William Power. (Book 13, page 547)

Comment: After selling 140 acres back to Drury Grogan in 1839, Richard would have had only 200 acres left, so the listing for 340 acres in 1845 must have been an error. All the records after this agree that he still owned 200 acres.

1846: Richard Moore puts a tract on the south fork of Lee Creek in trust with William Power. (Book 13, page 675)

1847: Richard Moore sells 1/2 acre on Lee Creek to Lawrence C. Beckwith, et. al., (Book 14 p 202)

1847: Richard Moore places 200 acres on Lee Creek in trust with Benj. Walker (Book 14, p 227)

1854: Richard and Nancy Moore sell 66 acres on Lee Creek to James Doyle. (Book 17, p168)

Richard Moore died in 1855 and the property passed to his heirs.

1857: Richard Moore's heirs "release" 200 acres at "D/B 14/227" from Benjamin Walker. (Book 19, p 106)

1858: James Moore buys from Charles Moore and Patrick Englesby their interest in a farm in Belleville district. (Book 19, p 358)

1865: Isabel, Michael, Richard, Virginia C., Nancy, James, and Mary C. Moore sell 133 1/2 acres on Lee Creek to John Satow (Book 23, page 427). (Note the sale to John Satow.)

Other Land Records

1853: James, Michael, & Richard Moore buy 178 acres on Lee Creek from Drury Grogan et. al. (Book 16, p 582)

1856: James, Michael, & Richard Moore sell 178 acres on Lee Creek to Mary Hamilton (Book 18, p305)

The coordinates for the farm are (39.205, -81.687) and it can be found by plugging those numbers into Google Maps. (Be sure to include the minus sign in the coordinates.) Switch to satellite view to see what the area looks like today from above. The area is called Ghost Hollow. On the 1886 map, John SATOW's property is just west of the property of Thomas GROGAN, likely descendent of Drury. Google shows that the farms would have only been about 500 yards apart, so clearly they could have been part of the same original 340 acre partial. Some additional research into the land records is needed to absolutely confirm this was the Richard MOORE farm, but I think it is highly likely.

Despite the fact that James MOORE and his son Richard H. MOORE bought land in Harris District in the early 1880s, no MOORE properties are on this map. So I suspect that the map may be older than the 1886 publication date of the book it is in. If that is the case, then it is even more likely that John SATOW was still living on the same farm.

Further Research Areas

Finding additional information on the Richard MOORE family prior to their arrival in Wood County will be difficult. For example, the 1830 census only contained the names of the head of household and a general breakdown of the age range and sex of other family members. There are too many other men named Richard MOORE to begin to figure out which one was our Richard MOORE. Likewise, I don't believe it's likely to find anything from Ireland that can be linked with certainty to our family. However, there are still some areas that I would like to check into.

See if there is a death record for Nancy MOORE in Washington County, Ohio. I think it's unlikely or one of the other researchers would have found it. But it's worth checking for.

Search property records in Allegheny County, PA for possible records relating to Richard MOORE. (But finding anything that can be pinned to our Richard is very unlikely.)

Follow-up on research for Richard MOORE in Columbiana County, Ohio. I would like to see those property and tax records. There may be other records of interest for the time period.

Search for other Wood County records pertaining to Richard and the family.

Search for those reported records showing militia and possible military service by C. W. and his brothers. Also find the book *Wood County, West Virginia, in Civil War Times* by H. E. Metheny (Parkersburg, 1987) and see what it has to say.

The West Virginia University library has copies of weekly *Parkersburg Gazette* newspaper on microfilm for the 1840s through the 1870s and of some random issues of the *Parkersburg News* from the 1850s. Old newspapers are like searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack, but I have made some good finds. At some future date it would be interesting to spend a day here checking out the old papers. Unfortunately, none are available online at this time.

Other Family Trees

These are links to the other family trees that I found on the Ancestry.com website. At the time I was using online access provided by the Bellefonte, Pennsylvania public library. You will need to have either library access or else a paid personal account with Ancestry to see these records. (I have, however, downloaded and saved the information.)

Cavanaugh Family Tree

<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/31318476/person/12473432454/facts?ssrc=>

Abbott Family Tree

<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/156269135/person/112060819684/facts?ssrc=>

Kendra Family Tree (This one has very limited information.)

<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/30044790/person/202193656695/facts?ssrc=>

There are two additional family trees at Ancestry that list Richard Moore's 1855 death in Wood County in connection with a Richard Moore from North Carolina. These are clearly wrong ... just more examples of people assuming that if the name is the same then it must be the person they are looking for.

Part Two

The C. W. MOORE Family

Great-grandfather, Charles W. Moore, was almost a legendary person to me.

- Max Moore, great-grandson.

To family members who did family history research in the late 1900s, Charles William (C. W.) MOORE was seen as the 'founder' of our MOORE branch. In fact, I believe no one knew the names of C. W.'s parents until I found the information while doing research in the West Virginia University Historical Library in 1989. It appears as if C. W. had no contact with his mother or brothers after he moved his family west in the 1870s. In fact, I suspect he may have had very little contact with them for several years before that. His wife, Susan Ann Virginia HEFLIN, on the other hand, did keep in touch with her sister and widowed mother back in Bridgeport. Those facts may explain why C. W. and Susan's children and grandchildren knew about and passed down information about Susan's HEFLIN and BARBEE ancestors but passed down very little accurate information about C. W.'s line.

(C. W. was known by his initials, rather than his name. That's even how he's listed in the 1880 census. I use the initials because it avoids any confusion with his descendants named Charles. Susan's family called her Virginia and I believe C. W. did, too. Her first name of Susan is usually (but not always) used in official records so I always refer to her by that name.)

The information on the C. W. MOORE family comes from a variety of sources. Much of the detailed family tree work of the descendants of C. W. and Susan was done by the late Thomas Richard FOLKES, grandson of C. W.'s eldest daughter Mary Ellis. I (Donald Harry MOORE) also did sporadic genealogical research from 1989 to 2005. I saved everything and, after a fifteen-year hiatus, am now organizing it all into a series of articles and trying to tie up some loose ends. Regardless, my work supplements, confirms, and (in a very few cases) corrects Tom's research.

A rich source of information is the myriad of stories written by various descendants over the years and collected by my late uncle Charles Richard MOORE. I've always had a sense that my MOORE line is filled with storytellers. I have countless memories from my childhood of my father and his three brothers telling stories about their childhood, their parents, and their grandparents. I like to tell stories and I know that is where I got that trait from.

The stories we have about C. W., Susan, and their children are fascinating and help bring those characters to life. But they are stories, not established facts. The stories we have were written by people in the 70s and 80s recalling other stories they were told decades before as children. Sometimes the people and places in those long-ago events get jumbled together and come out wrong. For example, a story I heard as a child – and one that people in other branches of the family also told – was that C. W. was born the son of a plantation owner in Richmond, Virginia. In reality, he was the youngest son of an immigrant mountain farmer in West Virginia. However, his wife Susan's parents (Nathan HEFLIN and Mary Ann BARBEE) grew up on small slave-holding plantations in northern Virginia. (There is more about them in the HEFLIN and BARBEE article.) Stories about Susan's plantation-owning

grandparents were passed down and somehow the story came to be that C. W. was from that class of people, too.

A second thing to keep in mind is that not everyone understands American history as fully as they might. For example, many of the old storytellers describe C. W. and Susan moving their family from West Virginia to the Midwest in the 1870s by covered wagon. In reality, no one was traveling long distance by covered wagon in the 1870s. Instead, the family would have used some combination of steamboats and/or railroads. Like this, I will point out myths, inconsistencies, misconceptions, and mistakes as they come up.

A final thing we should think about is that just maybe C. W. and Susan didn't always tell the truth to their own children and grandchildren.

Beginnings

What little is known of C. W.'s early life is documented in the chapter on his father, Richard MOORE. C. W. was born in Ohio in 1838. He was very likely born in Columbiana County, in the area where Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia come together. He grew up on the family farm on Lee Creek in Wood County in present day West Virginia. C. W. inherited a share of the farm after his father died in 1855 and sold that share to his oldest brother, James, three years later. However, C. W. continued to live on the farm in his mother's household until at least 1860 as he is listed there in the census that year.

So in 1860 C. W. was living in Wood County and farming with his mother. Meanwhile, his future wife, Susan Ann Virginia HEFLIN, and her parents were living about 75 miles to the east in the town of Bridgeport. He was twenty-two and she was sixteen at the time. Like so much about the life of C. W., the events that brought the couple together are filled with myths and inconsistencies.

One thing the stories agree on is that Susan's family wanted to set her up with a respectable young man from Bridgeport. Some go on to state that the man in particular was the brother of Jasper Newton WILKERSON, husband of Susan's sister. That story doesn't check out as Susan's only sister, Ann, was just thirteen at the time; Ann and Newton (as he was called) wouldn't marry until 1868. Newton was three years older than Susan (and seven years older than Ann), so it is possible that the families had been trying to set up Susan with Newton and then switched to the younger sister when that failed. According to the stories, Susan never liked Newton and always called him "Old Newt". But I don't think the families were on the verge of setting up a wedding and marrying Susan off at sixteen. They weren't that class of people and neither family had a history of young marriage. Susan's parents were thirty and twenty-eight when they married.

Then there's the mystery of how C. W. came into the picture. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went through Bridgeport and apparently the HEFLIN family lived next to the tracks. One story has it that Susan ran away with a railroad engineer, was caught, and then later ran away with C. W. to elope at Harper's Ferry. That story still doesn't explain how she met C. W. An alternate version is that C. W. was the engineer on a train that regularly went by the HEFLIN house and that he and Susan had gotten into the habit of waving at one another and then began a correspondence by passing letters back-and-forth. They apparently arranged to elope through those letters as their son Arthur MOORE said that his

mother told him that until they ran off together they hadn't even spoken to one another, just waved and exchanged letters. But C. W. was only twenty-two, which was too young to have worked his way up to the job of train engineer (especially when we know he was still farming with his mother the year before). He could have had some other less important job with the train. But there is no other explanation of what C. W. was doing in Bridgeport.

Family tradition holds that Charles and Susan were married in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, in 1861. However, Tom FOLKES was never able to find a marriage record nor was I back in the 1990s. The state of West Virginia now has an excellent website with all the old marriage records from all over the state online, and I still cannot find any record of the couple. Harper's Ferry is located at the point where West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland meet. They may have gone to Harper's Ferry but actually gotten married in a nearby town in one of the other two states. That is something I plan to check out. Also, if we knew an exact date, more specific than 1861, that might help. The state of Virginia (of which West Virginia was still a part then) seceded on April 17th. Prior to that, life in Harper's Ferry should have been reasonably normal. During the remainder of the year Union and Confederate forces each occupied the town twice. With war constantly at the town's doorstep, it's easy to see how something as unimportant as the marriage of two outsiders might have missed getting recorded. Yet the war brings up another point. If this happened after April 17th, why run off in the direction of a war zone? Wouldn't it have made more sense to head west to Ohio or north to Pennsylvania? Maybe Harper's Ferry is just a myth. But that's all we have unless an actual marriage record is found.

The West Virginia Years

We believe that C. W. and Susan lived in West Virginia for the first fifteen years or so of their marriage. But there are only six definite records of their time there.

In October, 1863, C. W. registered for the Union Civil War draft in Simpson Township, Harrison County, WV. (This would be Bridgeport, where Susan's parents lived.) The record lists him as 24 years old, married, and a carpenter by profession.

There is a birth record for Homer, their second child, being born in Wood County on 3 March 1866.

The index to the Wood County land records show that C. W. and Susan bought a lot in Parkersburg in 1867.

The Wood County land index shows that they sold the lot in 1869.

Daughter Emma was buried in the HEFLIN family plot in Bridgeport when she died in November 1869.

There is a birth record for daughter Annie being born in Bridgeport on 5 June 1872.

And that, so far, is what we have for definite proof of their residence in West Virginia. Neither Tom FOLKES nor I were able to locate the family in the 1870 census. Ancestry now has all the 1870 census index online and I searched again looking for Charles, looking for Susan, and even looking for four-

year-old Homer, but all without success. Seven children – Mary Ellis (born 1864), Homer (1866), Charles Nathan and twin sister Emma (1868), Cora Belle (1870), Annie (1872) and Effie (1874) – are believed to have been born in West Virginia, but birth records have only been found for Homer and Annie. Charles Nathan always listed his birthplace as Wheeling, WV, about seventy miles upriver from where they were living in Parkersburg at the time. West Virginia now has all the old birth records online and I recently rechecked for all the children, but without success except for Homer and Annie. Tom FOLKES originally listed all the children as being born in Bridgeport, but that is clearly wrong for Homer and apparently wrong for Charles Nathan and Emma.

It looks as if C. W. and Susan lived in Bridgeport for a few years, moved to Wood County for a few years, and then moved back to Bridgeport. It's interesting that they apparently moved to Wood County around the same time that C. W.'s mother and brothers sold the family farm and moved across the river to Ohio.

The Move West

Virginia is in Kansas City, Mo. She lived in Kansas sometime – one of those cyclones destroyed everything they had and carried them two hundred yards in the house.

- Mary Ann BARBEE HEFLIN in a letter dated 26 November 1880

At some point in the mid-1870s, C. W. and Susan moved the family west. The above sentence was written by Susan's mother in Bridgeport to her sister back in Virginia. Over about a ten-year period the family apparently lived in at least six locations in five states. We know this from the following facts:

- * Susan's 1933 obituary says the family moved west in 1874.
- * A 1946 article on son Homer's 55th wedding anniversary also says the family moved west in 1874. It goes on to say that they moved to Lincoln and "their home was on the present site of the Nebraska capitol." (This is not true. See below.) The article goes on to mention that they moved to Kansas and arrived in Hamburg, Iowa in 1884.
- * In 1878 the family purchased and then sold property in Salina, Kansas per Saline County deed records. On 7 June 1878 Susan A. V. MOORE purchased lots number 153 and 155 on Second Street for sixty dollars. (C. W. was not mentioned.) About ten weeks later, on 20 August 1878, Susan A. V. and C. W. MOORE (both names listed now) sold the same two lots for two-hundred and thirty-five dollars. C. W. and his sons must have built a house or other buildings on the property during the summer. (Today there's a parking lot at the location.)
- * Son John Asbury listed his 3 September 1878 birthplace as Salina, Saline County, Kansas. (Saline and nearby counties didn't begin recording births until 1885, so there would be no birth record.)
- * On Friday, 30 May 1879, the family home was destroyed in a tornado. They were living in rural Lincoln County, Kansas, about twenty-two miles west of Salina. Articles from a local newspaper of the day have confirmed this. The newspaper articles clearly confirm that they were living in Lincoln County (and not Saline County). They must have been renting as there are no records of them owning property in Lincoln County.

* In the first Salina, Kansas City Directory, for years 1879-1880. C. W. MOORE is listed as a carpenter.

* In the 1880 census (taken around the beginning of June that year), the family is listed in Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado.

* From the letter written by Susan's mother, we know they had moved to Kansas City, Missouri by November 1880. On 25 December 1880, daughter Mary Ellis married James Christian FOLKES in Westport, Jackson County, Missouri. (Once a distinct town, Westport is now a neighborhood in Kansas City.) James was from Virginia and has not been located in the 1880 census, so we don't know if the couple met in Kansas City or if he might have followed them from Kansas or Denver.

* Son Arthur was born 4 November 1881 in Gentry County, Missouri, approximately seventy miles north of Kansas City.

* Several records mention that they moved to Hamburg, Iowa in 1884.

The last definite record found so far of the family in West Virginia was Annie's June 1872 birth in Bridgeport. Daughter Effie Virginia was born on 20 September 1874 and, while no birth record has been found, the 1880 census lists her as being born in West Virginia. I think it would have been easier to travel with a newborn (and several younger children to help out) than with a pregnant wife, so my feeling is that they left sometime after Effie was born. After that there's a four-year gap until John Asbury was born in Kansas.

We don't know why they decided to move west but economics probably played a part. Over-speculation in railroad stocks and several other economic problems led to a financial collapse in September 1873 (the Panic of 1873). This set off a four-year depression in which millions in the towns and cities lost their jobs. That in turn led to a huge drop in food prices, which hurt the farmers. Demand for houses and barns, which C. W. built for a living, surely dropped. Economics was probably a major cause of the move west, but I wonder if family relations may have played a part as well. I suspect the in-laws preferred their other son-in-law, the wealthy businessman Newton Wilkinson, to the carpenter. It couldn't have been easy for C. W. to live in Newton's shadow.

From Bridgeport, the family would have started out by taking the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Parkersburg. If continuing by rail, they would likely have gone through Chicago and then on to Omaha. Or from Parkersburg they could have traveled by steamboat down the Ohio River and then up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. From St. Louis they would have taken another steamboat up the Missouri River to Omaha.

Aside from the Homer MOORE anniversary article, there is no proof that the family lived in Lincoln, Nebraska. The story that they lived on the grounds of the state capitol building is impossible. The current Nebraska capitol building was built on the site of the original capitol building, which was built in 1867 when Nebraska became a state. The family didn't move west until at least 1874. Whoever provided the information must have confused Lincoln, Nebraska with Lincoln County, Kansas. The

future state capitol grounds they lived on could have been Denver in 1880. The Colorado Capitol building was built over an existing neighborhood in the 1890s.

Where the family went first after leaving West Virginia in 1874 remains a mystery. They could have gone directly to the Salina area but that seems unlikely given that they didn't buy property there until 1878. Central Kansas was undergoing an economic boom and it would have been foolish not to have purchased property sooner. Construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad had begun at Kansas City in 1863, reached Salina by 1867, and finally connected to the Union Pacific at Denver in 1870. The railroad opened up land to settlement and brought in settlers by the thousands. Between 1870 and 1880, the population of Saline County more than tripled, from 4,246 to 13,808. But that rate of growth doesn't come close to neighboring Lincoln County, which increased from 516 to 8,582 in the same period. We don't know how C. W. chose the Salina area, but the rapidly growing population would have meant plenty of business for him building houses and there was cheap available land to farm. Once they got settled in, they surely planned to stay. But nature had other plans for the family.

The Tornado

The tornado that caused the family to leave Kansas was a significant event and the story was passed down through the generations. The letter from Susan's mother, which Ruth MOORE SUTTON obtained in the 1960s, simply confirmed it was true. But could the family's house really have been carried two hundred yards? Well, it almost was.

The Library of Congress has an excellent website (<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>), with digitized copies of hundreds of old newspapers. One of the papers that they have is the weekly *Saline County Journal* for the 1870s, so I decided to look through the issues for something about a tornado hitting the area. I found it in the 5 June 1879 issue, two full columns about a tornado that hit the area the previous Friday, May 30th. In the article, the tornado is described as touching down “four miles west of Brookville ... at the head of Mulberry [Creek] in Ellsworth County.” It moved north, destroying several homes, crossed into Lincoln County, destroyed the home of a Mr. Albright, and then “in passing north, the houses of Messrs. Moore, Valentine, Tom McCane, Aaron Parker, Jas. Hartman, Myers, and LaBar were struck in rapid succession, either badly damaged or entirely torn to pieces.” From there the twister continued its way northward.

There was just a last name, but it was the right place and time. Now, I figured, I would just have to get to Kansas sometime to check the land records for a definite confirmation. Then I flipped ahead to the next week's issue and found the following snippet:

Mr. C. W. Moore, living on the head of Owl Creek, informs us that the storm struck his house, tore off the kitchen and lifted the house from the ground and carried it across the prairie about one hundred and fifty yards, leaving it on a tract of railroad land, right side up, and no injured except that his wife sustained slight inward injuries. He looks upon his escape as a miracle. His entire kitchen furniture was destroyed, and while in Salina the business men contributed liberally towards buying a stove and other kitchen utensils. He also lost all his farm implements and wagon.

So the house was only moved 150 yards, not 200. But the article confirms the tornado story and gives an approximate idea of where the family lived, as shown on the map clipping at right from the USGS online topographical maps. The first article says the tornado touched down at the headwaters of Mulberry Creek, which I marked as “A”. Then it headed north and crossed the county line from Ellsworth to Lincoln County. The second article says that C. W. lived “at the head of Owl Creek.” That would be right around the “B”, about two miles north of modern I-70. The railroad shown on the map was not built yet (it's not on an 1885 railroad map of the area), but the right-of-way must have already been set aside that C. W. said the house landed on railroad land. Or go to Google Maps and type in “Westfall, KS”. The property would have been roughly a mile-and-a-half south of that little town, somewhere near the big dammed-up pond which is the headwaters of Owl Creek today.



Addendum: In visiting the Saline County Library I found one other mention of the tornado in a different newspaper. A story in the 7 June 1879 issue of *The Saline Herald* states *Mr. Moore's house was moved off of its foundation as much as ten or twelve rods*. The Herald stated that their information came from yet another newspaper, *The Saline Valley Register*. That is available on microfilm at the Kansas State Historical Society and will be examined at a future date.

After the Tornado

The tornado experience would have been enough to scare anyone away from living in Kansas, but I don't think that, alone, is what happened. After all, they ended up living in southwest Iowa where tornadoes are nearly as common. There's also a story that a daughter (name unknown) died of snakebite while they were in Kansas. Maybe the combination of two tragedies was too much to take.

Sometime later in 1879 or early 1880, the family packed up what they had and boarded a west-bound train on the Kansas Pacific. The 1880 census, taken around June first that year, has them living in Denver, Colorado. C. W. is listed with just his initials, no first or last name. His age is given as 42 (actually it was 41) and his profession is listed as carpenter. Susan is listed only under her middle name, Virginia, with a given age of 33 and the notation "keeps house." The children are listed as Mary E (16), Homer (14), Charles (12), Bell (10), Anna (8), Effie (6) and John (1).

By 1880 the economy had recovered from the Panic of 1873 and Denver was in the middle of a boom fueled by silver mining. There would have been plenty of work for C. W. but for some reason Colorado didn't agree with them. Not long after the census was taken – maybe a few weeks, maybe a few months – they once again boarded the Kansas Pacific and this time headed east to Kansas City. Along the way they would have passed just south of where their farm had been. As they went by maybe they looked out the windows at the flat Kansas landscape that had been home not long before.

There are only two records of their time in Kansas City. The first is the letter, written at the end of November 1880, from Susan's mother to her sister in which she mentions the family is in Kansas City. Then there is the wedding of Mary Ellis to James FOLKES on Christmas Day. I think the marriage implies that the family arrived in Kansas City in the summer – long enough for Mary Ellis to meet and get to know her future husband. Of course, there is also the possibility that James knew the family from Kansas or Denver and had followed them to Kansas City.

C. W. wasn't done moving his family. In early 1881 they moved seventy miles north to Gentry County, Missouri, where son Arthur was born on 4 November 1881. They would stay there four years until moving to the Hamburg area in southwest Iowa in 1884.

The Final Years

The 1884 move to Hamburg in Fremont County, Iowa brought stability to the family after about ten years of constant movement. Mary Ellis and her husband James FOLKES left Kansas City for southwest Iowa. Except for a few years just after 1900, the parents and all the children would be based in Fremont or neighboring Mills county or else the nearby Omaha area for over two decades. With the

help of his sons, C. W. continued to earn a living building houses and barns. Son Homer took a job with the railroad for a few years, traveling the country to build train stations, but soon returned to southwest Iowa to marry a local girl and start his own business building houses.

C. W. and Susan would have two more children, Edith in 1887 and Guy in 1888, but neither would live to celebrate a first birthday. Sixteen-year-old Effie would die of pneumonia in 1891. All three are buried in the family plot at the Mount Olive cemetery outside of Hamburg.

In 1896, C. W. and Susan were farming near Hamburg and twelve-year-old Arthur was the only child living at home. C. W. had become increasingly erratic and one night he accused Susan of having an affair with another man and claimed that the man was hiding behind a haystack by the barn. C. W. got his shotgun and made Susan walk behind the haystack to force the man out. Of course, there was no man behind the haystack.

The incident scared the entire family. C. W. could have easily shot Susan in his state of confused rage. They decided the best option was to have him committed to the state mental hospital in Clarinda. C. W. would stay there until his death on 24 December 1897, fifteen months after being admitted. In the 1990s, Charles Richard MOORE wrote to the asylum asking for information. They replied that record keeping in those days was very limited. C. W. was listed as having died of "paralysis". Son Charles Nathan MOORE of "Pacific City" in Mills County was listed as the primary contact person. Pacific City was probably an error for the town of Pacific Junction.

After C. W.'s death, Susan and Arthur continued to try to run the farm but had a difficult time as Arthur wasn't old enough to handle all the man's work by himself. The farm was sold and the 1900 census shows Susan and Arthur living in the town of Hamburg, next door to Homer and his family. Homer and Arthur are listed as carpenters, so Arthur probably worked for his older brother. Daughter Mary Ellis and her family also continued to live in southwest Iowa, as did Charles Nathan. Around this time daughters Cora Belle and Annie moved to Omaha with their husbands. John joined the army to fight in the Spanish-American War in 1898 but then returned to Omaha.

For the first time since leaving West Virginia about a quarter of a century earlier, the lives of Susan and her children seemed settled in one area. But events back in West Virginia were about to change that, at least for a few years. At the end of the 19th century, West Virginia was the biggest oil-producing state in the country. Automobiles were still in the experimental stage, but kerosene and lamp oil were a big business. Susan's brother-in-law Newton Wilkerson had taken a job with the Standard Oil Company and he was hiring representatives to travel the state's mountain hollows and get farmers to sign oil leases for their lands. When Newton offered a good paying job to Charles Nathan, his nephew took him up on it.

We don't know just what made Newton think of offering a job to a nephew that he hadn't seen in a quarter of a century. I suspect it was the idea of his wife, Ann. She probably hoped to lure her sister and some of the children back to West Virginia. If that was the case, she would succeed.

So sometime after C. W. died at the end of 1897, Charles Nathan journeyed by train back to Bridgeport, met his Uncle, and began work as an oil leaser. His assigned area included Lewis County, just to the south of Harrison County. In 1900, Lewis County was the number one oil producing county in West Virginia, the number one oil producing state. Weston, the county seat, was also the site of the Trans-

Allegheny Lunatic Asylum, the largest complex of cut-stone buildings ever constructed in the United States. Charles Nathan would meet his future wife there. The story that I heard is that Charles went to a picnic that was being held on the Asylum's ample acreage and that his future wife, Bertha Mae WASHBURN was working there as a nurse. The couple would be married in Weston on 27 June 1900.

At some point over the next few years all three brothers and their mother Susan would join Charles in Weston. Older brother Homer came to take over Charles' duties as an oil leaser. Homer had already been married for about ten years and apparently wasn't so eager to spend all his time at home. Lewis County land records show that a property was purchased in 1903 in the name of Homer's wife, Emma G., and then sold in 1905. John and Arthur are believed to have worked with Charles building houses. Like their older brother, John and Arthur would find wives in West Virginia. John married Sarah Virginia (Dolly) DODD in Weston on 8 November 1904 and Arthur married Exie Jamima KESLING in Weston on 10 October 1905. Right after that the entire family returned to the Omaha area. John and Arthur's first children would be born there in 1906.

Susan had sold the farm in Mills County before going to West Virginia. After returning to Omaha, she spent the rest of her life living with her daughters. In the 1910 and 1930 census, Susan is living with Annie's family, while in 1920 she is with Cora Belle. The story I heard, Susan died in 1933 by falling down the stairs at Annie's houses. She is buried next to C. W. in the Mount Olive Cemetery outside Hamburg.

Chapter Three

The Children of C. W. and Susan

On the 1900 census, Susan answered that she had had thirteen children of which seven were still living. Her 1933 obituary also states that she had had thirteen children. The seven who lived to adulthood were Mary Ellis, Homer, Charles Nathan, Cora Belle, Annie, John, and Arthur. Three others who died young - Effie (20 September 1874 to 9 January 1891), Edith (4 February 1887 to 4 December 1887), and Guy (29 August 1888 to 29 September 1888) - are buried in the Mount Olive Cemetery outside Hamburg, Iowa. That left three others and apparently no one talked much about them as the next generation, C. W. and Susan's grandchildren, didn't know who they were, when they were born, or where they are buried. Then in the late 1990s Donald Ray and Charles Richard MOORE while visiting the HEFLIN cemetery plot in Bridgeport, West Virginia discovered that their grandfather, Charles Nathan, had had a twin sister named Emma (14 February 1868 to 08 November 1869).

Nothing is known about the remaining two children except for a story that there was a daughter who died of snake bite while they lived in Kansas. But there are a few other things we know or can presume. First, any unknown child born before 1880 must have died before 1880. Otherwise that child would have been listed in the census that year. Secondly, any missing child born after 1880 must have died before the 1884 move to Hamburg. Otherwise that child would have been buried in the Mount Olive Cemetery.

So when might the missing two children have been born and died? We only know the year (1861), not the exact date, that C. W. and Susan were married. Mary Ellis, the first known child, was born 17 March 1864. It's very possible, even likely, that there was a child born sometime in 1862 or early 1863. Starting with the birth of Mary Ellis in 1864 until Effie is born in 1874, Susan gives birth roughly every two years. Considering how evenly spaced out that those births are and that Susan would have been nursing, I think it's unlikely that an unknown child was born during this time period. After Effie (20 September 1874) there is a four year gap until John (3 September 1878). Another child could have been born in between Effie and John, maybe around September 1876. After John, the next known child, Arthur, was born three years later on 4 November 1881 and then it's more than five years until the first of the final two children, Edith, is born on 4 February 1887. Another child could have been born either before or after Arthur.

I think the most likely scenario is that there was a child born in West Virginia around 1862 that died young and a daughter in 1876 in Kansas that died of snake bite. The only question with this is why isn't the 1862 child buried in the Bridgeport Cemetery near Emma? But maybe they were living in Parkersburg when that child died. Or maybe the marker in Bridgeport was damaged and lost.

Mary Ellis

Mary Ellis was born 17 March 1864, most likely in Bridgeport, West Virginia. She is listed with her parents in the 1880 census in Denver, Colorado. On 25 December 1880 she married James Christian FOLKES (born 13 June 1853 in Charles City, Virginia) in Westport (Kansas City), Missouri. Their first four children, born through 1887, were born in Kansas City. Around 1888 they moved north to join Mary Ellis's parents and siblings in Hamburg, Iowa. The next two children were born in 1891 and 1894 in Hamburg and the last child a few miles north in Sidney in 1897.

The family, with children Thomas, Lee, Charles, Olla, Venus, and James, is listed in Sidney, Fremont County, in the 1900 census. James is listed as a farmer. Sometime in the next decade the family moved to Omaha. In the 1910 census, James and Mary Ellis are living at 3936 North 22nd Street with the three youngest children, Olla, Venus, and James.

Mary Ellis's husband, James FOLKES, died on 27 January 1915 and was buried in the Mount Olive Cemetery in Fremont County, Iowa. Sometime after that son Lee Christian and daughter Olla moved to Montana. The records are described in more detail below under the two children, but Lee Christian lived in the northern part of Fergus County. Olla was married twice, four years apart, both times in neighboring Philips County. Bureau of Land Management records show that Lee took out a homestead on early August of 1923. Verbal accounts say that Mary Ellis went with her two children to Montana but the only record I have found of her in Montana is the 1930 census when she is living in the household of her son Lee. Sometime after this Mary Ellis apparently moved back to the Midwest. Her grandson Charles Cecil FOLKES II wrote that she visited his family in the mid 1930s when they lived in Columbus, Ohio.

Mary Ellis died 11 December 1937, reportedly in Omaha. She is buried next to her husband in the Mount Olive Cemetery in Fremont County.

The following information on the FOLKES children comes from the records of Mary Ellis's grandson Tom FOLKES. For more information on the FOLKES line see the accompanying genealogical chart compiled by Tom.

Grace Crockwell FOLKES – Born 21 June 1882, probably in Kansas City. Died 26 October 1890 in Hamburg, Iowa.

Clara Singleton FOLKES – Born 4 October 1883. Died 12 September 1884. Both events likely occurred in Kansas City.

Thomas Mitchell FOLKES – Born 24 January 1885 in Kansas City. Died 22 October 1946 in Sidney, Iowa. Thomas married Donna Ethel BLODGETT on 2 September 1908 in Sidney, Iowa. They would have four children: Vernon Leo (1910-1979), Dorothy Olive (1911- ?), Paul Leon (1915-1982); and Thomas Richard (1927 - ?).

Lee Christian FOLKES – Born 11 November 1887 in Kansas City, Missouri. Died 14 May 1968 in Walla Walla, Washington. Married Viola Clementine HILL ((29 May 1885 to 11 Feb 1954) on Married

4 July 1917. They would have four children: Leola Jean, Lawrence Carson, Mary Katharine, and Dale Lee.

Lula Pearl Ellis FOLKES – Born 4 November 1889. Died 4 June 1891. Both in Hamburg, Iowa.

Charles Cecil FOLKES – Born 20 November 1891 in Hamburg. Died 11 June 1970 in Reseda, California. Charles married May Celia DANILEWICZ (30 August 1894 – 9 May 1987) in 1918. Their only known child is Charles Cecil FOLKES II. See the letter from the son in the accompanying documentation. According to Tom FOLKES, Charles the father worked for Hardin's Ice Cream (later Fairmonts Creamery) in Omaha. According to the letter from the son, the family moved to Ohio in the early 1930s. They are listed in Franklin County, Ohio in the 1930 census. The only child is Charles.

Olla Belle FOLKES – Born 13 November 1894 in Hamburg, Iowa. As a young woman, Olla Belle worked for the telephone company in Omaha. Died 24 October 1975 in McMinnville, Oregon. According to Tom FOLKES, her husband was named Edgar LANHAM and they had one known child, Paul.

Venus Opal FOLKES – Born 22 June 1897 in Sidney, Iowa. Died 18 May 1984 in Oakland, California. Venus married Wes BUTLER (17 August 1896 – 22 September 1961) on 7 April 1917. Wes had a used car parts place in Omaha. They had three daughters: Lorene Maxine, Mardell, and Phyllis. The family is listed in Omaha in the 1930 census.

James Brockwell FOLKES – Born 16 May 1899 in Sidney, Iowa. Died 3 June 1963 in Oxnard, California. He appears to be the James FOLKES listed in Ward 11, Block 280 of the 1930 Omaha census.

Additional Research on Lee Christian and Olla Belle FOLKES

Lee Christian and his sister Olla Belle were the first of C. W. and Susan's grandchildren to permanently leave the area around southwest Iowa and Omaha. What was known was that they had moved to Montana to homestead and that at sometime their mother, Mary Ellis, has also moved to Montana. In 1993, Neva MOORE BURROUGHS wrote the Bureau of Land Management office in Billings, Montana asking for any records pertaining to them. The following information comes from their reply to Neva plus additional research done by Donald Harry MOORE.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) records show that Lee Christian FOLKES registered a series of claims on homestead partials between 6 November 1913 to 7 July 1915. One was denied because it conflicted with an existing claim and then he relinquished (voluntarily gave up) some others. He appeared to be trying to decide what to keep. All of these were located around 47°20'22.5"N 109°42'34.7"W on the Judith River, about twenty-five miles northwest of Lewistown, Fergus County. By July 1915 he had narrowed it down to two adjoining claims totaling 280 acres. But the lands were not yet his. In accordance with homestead law, he and his family had to live on the land and improve it for a minimum of five years in order to receive a patent (full ownership) on the land from the federal government. He would do that on 2 August 1923.

Montana marriage records show Lee marrying Viola C HILL on 4 July 1917 in Denton, Fergus County, Montana. Denton was about ten miles west of the homestead. BLM records show a claim totaling 315

acres a few miles north of Denton being patented in Viola's name on 20 August 1918. That means she already met the minimum five year requirement. BLM records show nearly three dozen records for people named HILL in that area going back to 1894. Probably her father used the homestead system to create a dowry for his daughter. Viola's property was about ten miles from Lee's, so they must have lived on Lee's since it wasn't patented yet.

The couple's first child, daughter Leola Jean, was born in Denton on 22 April 1918. Lee is listed as a rancher on her birth record. The 1920 census lists Lee working as a teamster in the (now gone) logging town of Warland in Lincoln County in far-away northwestern Montana. He's alone but it has to be him as the age and birthplace match. He must have left his family (and maybe some of his wife's male relations?) back at the homestead while he went off to earn some money. Nevertheless, I wasn't able to find Viola and Leola Jean in the 1920 census.

The couple's next child, Lawrence Carson, was born 15 February 1921 in Denton. Two years later, on 2 August 1923, Lee patented his homestead. With the land safely his he took his family back to Iowa for a visit. Daughter Mary Katharine would be born in Hamburg, Iowa on 18 September 1923. Apparently the birth was not recorded at the time. Instead, a birth record was created by affidavit in 1946 by Lee's sister-in-law Donna E. FOLKES (wife of Thomas Mitchell). The family's final child, Dale Lee, would be born on 20 August 1931 in Lewistown, the county seat of Fergus County.

In the 1930 census, the family is listed as living in Bear Springs, which appears to be the name given to area they lived in. (Google marks Bear Springs in the middle of a rural area just north of their homestead.) Listed in the household are Lee, wife Viola, and children Leola (11), Lawrence (8), and Mary K. (6). (Dale Lee wasn't born yet.) Also listed is Lawrence's mother, Mary E. Folkes. Lee is listed as a farmer. The 1940 Fergus County census lists Lee, Viola, and children Lawrence, Mary K, and Dale L. The family, minus daughter Leola who had married, moved to Washington state sometime in the 1940s. Lee died 14 May 1968 and is buried in Walla Walla, Washington.

Daughter Leola married Charles W. BRAMWELL on 14 September 1940 in Great Falls, Montana. They had at least one child, Barbara Ann, born November 12 1942 in Ogden, Utah. Charles died young and then she married a Lewis W. FREEMAN. They divorced on 28 June 1976 in Montezuma, Colorado. It's not known if they had any children of their own, but Lewis adopted Barbara Ann. That's known because she lists her father as Charles BRAMWELL but gives her maiden name as FREEMAN on her 1980 marriage license. Barbara Ann's first husband was Gerald F. MILLER, but they were divorced in 1978. Leola died 22 July 2012 in Spokane, Washington and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Walla Walla, Washington.

Sometime in the 1940s, Lawrence Carson married a woman with the maiden name of SHEPARD. (That's all that listed on the California birth certificates of their children.) He later remarried Helga BETAT on 9 November 1974 in Stanislaus, California. Lawrence Carson died 31 July 2003 and is buried in Oakhill Cemetery in Oakhurst, Madera County, California. His obituary was published in Fresno, California on 19 April 2004. It lists his children as Sandra Kay CHRISTENSEN, David Loren FOLKES, Michael FOLKES, Nancy Ann STABEL, and Dennis Lee FOLKES.

Mary Kay married Clifton WALTER on 22 June 1948 in Clark County, Washington. On the marriage license she lists her birthplace as Iowa. The only other record I have found of her is her Social Security death record on 20 March 2002 in Oregon.

Dale Lee married Milly Mae SWEITZ (spelling?) of Vancouver, Washington on 27 March 1953 in Clark County, Washington. On the license application Dale is listed as having lived in Creston, Montana (near Kalispell) in the previous six months. Dale died 14 August 1965 and is buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego, California. His wife Millie died on 23 June 2013 and is buried in the same cemetery.

Lee's younger sister Olla Belle and mother Mary Ellis moved to Montana in the same era. Mary Ellis wouldn't have come until after her husband, James Christian, died in 1915 but maybe Olla Belle came with her brother in 1913. Regardless, they were both in Montana by 1917.

The first record of Olla Belle in Montana is a marriage license issued to Olla Belle FOLKES, 22 and a native of Iowa, to Stewart CHAPMAN, native of Montana, on 4 August 1917 in Phillips County, to the west of of Fergus County. However, it appears that the marriage never actually took place as all other records of her for the next few years are under the name of FOLKES and I can't find any further record of Stewart either before or after.

In the 1920 census Olla Belle FOLKES, single, is listed working as one of two maids in the household of George STANTON, a bank president, in Great Falls, Montana. Olla FOLKES then married Thomas Edgar LANHAM of Midale, Montana on 7 April 1921 in Phillips County. Edgar (the name he went by) was also from Iowa. Olla and Edgar would have one child, Paul, born 25 March 1922 in Midale, Phillips County.

BLM records show that both Mary Ellis and Olla Belle filed homestead claims. Mary Ellis' was patented on 25 August 1922 and Olla Belle's on 8 October 1923. As a minimum five year residency was required to patent a homestead, Mary Ellis had to have arrived in Montana no later than August, 1917, the same month as the Olla Belle's first marriage license. The two women's claims adjoin one another and are located around Midale in Phillips County Montana. They would have been right around 47°52'11.1"N 108°06'54.5"W according to my comparison of BLM maps with Google Maps. This is about 80 miles northeast of Lee's homestead. It seems very odd that they would have registered for land so far from Lee.

Sometime in the next few years, after the homestead were patented and legally owned, the two women sold their properties and moved on. Mary Ellis is listed living with Lee in the 1930 census (which is the only record I have found of her in Montana aside from the homestead claim). In the same 1930 census Olla, Edgar, and son Paul are listed as living in Orchard Homes, Missoula, Montana. They haven't been found in the 1940 census, but they eventually moved to Portland, Oregon as that is where they were living when Paul married Doris June Cranfill in 1949. Olla Belle would died 24 October 1975 in Roseberg, Yamhill County, Oregon. Paul and Doris had three children, names unknown. He died 30 September 2004 in Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon.

Homer

After the 1880 census when the family lived in Kansas City, the next record of Homer is his 7 February 1891 marriage to Emma Gertrude HOPPE in Hamburg. He was just shy of twenty-five years old. His

grandson Max MOORE wrote that Homer spent a year building train depots for the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads. Max remembered looking at Homer's old record books listing expenses for room and board. Max didn't mention dates but this probably was before Homer married. After marrying Homer settled down to farm and do carpentry work. The next record of his family is when the first child, Victor Newton MOORE was born in Hamburg on 28 November 1894 and the household is listed in the 1895 Iowa state census.

The 1900 census shows the family living in Hamburg next door to mother Susan and brother Arthur. (That was the only census to ask for birth month and year and Homer's is given as March 1863. Not only does that disagree with his 1866 birth record, but the ages given in other census records also agree with 1866.) Listed with the family are the four children: Victor Newton, Effie Gertrude (born 17 July 1889), Frederick Charles (born 12 December 1897), and Harry Lee (born 20 Feb 1900). Homer's profession is listed as a carpenter.

Sometime in the next few years, Homer decided to uproot his family and join his brothers in Weston, West Virginia. The Lewis County land records index shows that a lot was purchased in wife Emma's name in 1903 and then sold in 1905. According to grandson Max MOORE, Homer took a job similar to the one his brother Charles Nathan had, riding around the countryside getting rural landowners to sign oil leases and distributing royalty checks. He may also have helped his brothers build houses. That would explain why the family house was only in Emma's name (for liability reasons).

Around late 1905 Homer and his family returned to southwest Iowa and, according to Max MOORE, he earned a living building houses and barns for a few years. Then around 1910 he purchased a small forty-acre farm in Fremont County, about three miles west of Riverton. The 1910 census lists the family on that property in Sidney Township. Although Homer continued to work to occasionally work as a carpenter, Homer listed his profession as a farmer.

According to Max MOORE, a few years later, around 1915, Homer sold that small farm and bought a 145 acre farm in Madison Township, to the south of Riverton and east of Hamburg. On January 17 1916, son Victor married Josephine COWDEN (4 May 1898 – 30 January 1971) and a second house was built on the farm for the couple. Both families are listed there in the 1920 census. The three youngest children are living with the parents, Homer is a farmer, and Victor and his wife and sons Max and Robert are next door.

Victor and Josephine's third child, Edward, was born on 1 November 1921. Per Max MOORE, a short time afterwards their house caught fire while the family was away visiting in-laws in Missouri. That left the farm short a house in the middle of winter. Homer decided that the best solution would be to let Victor and his growing family stay on the farm. Homer moved to Bellevue, Nebraska, where he and his sons could work building houses with his brother Charles Nathan. Business was so good that for two years, from March 1924 to October 1926, Victor also moved to Bellevue to help out. Homer was highly skilled and among the work he did was doing finish work and building cabinets at the Joslyn Center, which opened in 1931. After that job was finished, Homer sold the house in Bellevue and moved back to Iowa.

From what Max wrote, Victor and Emma must have been living in Bellevue at the time of the 1930 census but they are nowhere to be found in the census index. From what Charles Richard MOORE told me, they lived close to his grandfather, Charles Nathan. I've looked through the entire district that C.

N. was in but Homer can't be found. I've also checked Iowa, Virginia, Wyoming, and Montana (where other family members were at the time).

But as Max said, Homer had moved his family back to Fremont County. The 1940 census shows him and wife Emma owning a farm. Living on it with them are son Fred, his wife Mary, and their daughter Neva. This census asked where people were living five years previous and they indicated in the same house. This confirms Max's account that the Homer moved back to the Hamburg area after the Joslyn was finished in 1931.

Homer and Emma stayed in Hamburg for the rest of their lives. They celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary there in 1946 (see the clipping in the Addendum section). Homer would die in Hamburg two years later on 18 January 1948 and Emma would follow him later that year on 13 November 1948. They are buried in the Mount Olive Cemetery outside Hamburg.

Homer's descendants are still mostly found in southwest Iowa and the nearby Omaha area. While some members of more recent generations have moved further away, all of his four children and most of his grandchildren remained in the area. His descendants were always the largest contingent at the C. W. MOORE family reunions held in Riverton, Iowa in the late 1990s and 2000s.

Victor Newton – Victor and his family are listed on the family farm outside Hamburg in the 1940 census. He and his wife Josephine would have nine children: Max Victor, Robert Phillip, Edward Cowden, Homer Charles, James Raymond, Wanda Charlene, Marian Ada, Margaret, and Richard Joe. Victor Newton died in Fremont County on 13 September 1976.

Effie Gertrude – Effie married Ralph O'Neal (1886-1956) on 11 December 1918. The couple would have two children but Effie would tragically die young in 1931. The couple are buried in the Mount Olive cemetery. Daughter Mary Kay was born in Hamburg on 27 June 1921. On 1 May 1943 she married Clifford Rasmussen (1915 - 1962) in Nodaway, Missouri. They would later move west as both are buried in Wenatchee City Cemetery in Wenatchee, Washington. Mary Kay died on 14 February 1990. Son Richard Elliott was born in Hamburg on 30 May 1925. He would later marry (wife Renee) and have a son Douglas R. O'Neal (18 Oct 1952 – 4 November 2010). The son and parents are buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Council Bluffs. Richard was deaf and tells his story in a short letter in the Addendum.

Frederick Charles – Tom FOLKES's records show that Frederick first married Opal HANSALL and had one daughter, Betty, born in 1923. There is no record as to whether Opal died or the couple divorced. On 12 October 1935, Frederick remarried Mary Delores POWERS and they have three children: Neva Marie, Homer John, and Mary Kathryn. Frederick and family lived in Fremont County through at least 1940. According to Tom FOLKES, Frederick died 12 January 1974 in Omaha.

Harry Lee – Harry married Claminta ROBERTS in the late 1920s. He is listed in the 1930 Omaha census with wife Claminta and their first child, La Vonne. His profession is given as plasterer, so he had followed the family tradition of working in the building trades. In the next few years they moved to Hamburg to join the rest of the family. He is listed in Hamburg in the 1940 census with wife Claminta and children La Vonne, Shirley, and Keith. The census indicates that they were in the same residence they were living in 1935. Harry Lee died 11 September 1970 in Fremont County.

Charles Nathan

Of the seven adult children of C. W. and Susan, Charles Nathan's life at the end of the 1800s is the one we know least about. The three girls and Homer had all married by around 1890 and from future census records we know they were raising families. Arthur lived with his parents and then widowed mother until after 1900. John, who was born in 1878, must have lived at home until the mid-1890s. But Charles Nathan was ten years older and may have left home not long after the family moved to southwest Iowa in 1884. Between that 1880 census in Denver and his June 1900 marriage in Weston, West Virginia, we have only one sure record – that when C. W. was committed to the asylum in Clarida, Charles Nathan of “Pacific City” in Mills County was listed as the primary contact person. The 1895 Iowa state census lists several dozen men named Charles MOORE, but none of them were in Fremont or Mills counties and there is no way to connect any of these men to C. N. The family stories indicate that he spent those years helping his father and brothers build houses and barns, so he must have been in southwest Iowa the entire time.

As described in the chapter on C. W. and Susan, is that around 1898 or 1899 Charles Nathan began working for his Uncle Newton as an oil leaser in West Virginia. In Weston, Lewis County, he met Bertha Mae WASHBURN and married her on 27 June 1900. The ink had barely dried on the marriage license when on 18 July 1900 they bought an empty lot on High Street (behind the present day library) for six hundred dollars. Charles built the couple's first home there. Their first two children, Charles Franklin and Eileen would be born in that house.

Around the time of the wedding, Charles stopped working for his uncle and went back to carpentry. Probably this was so he could be with his new bride and not spending his nights in cabins in remote mountain hollows. Meanwhile, Charles was joined in Weston by his mother Susan, his three brothers, and Homer's family. In 1903 Charles and Bertha purchased a second property on Bennett Avenue in Weston.

By late 1905, the family had decided to return to Omaha. John apparently had already taken his new bride. Arthur got married on 10 October 1905 and fifteen days later, on 25 October 1905, Charles and Bertha sold the house where their first two children were born for three thousand dollars. Around the same time they sold the second property on Bennett Avenue. According to the stories that my father and uncle heard, Charles and Bertha moved to Omaha along with the rest of the family but Bertha missed her family back in Weston so they soon returned. Once there, Charles Nathan began building a new house for but it was mysteriously destroyed by a fire. Bertha always suspected that her husband may have started the fire as he wanted to move back to Omaha. Lewis County land records show that Charles and Bertha purchased a property in Moore's Addition* in 1906 and then sold it later that same year. This may be the property. The couple returned to Omaha and the problem of family ties was solved when Bertha's parents and two brothers soon moved to Omaha also. Only her one sister remained behind in central West Virginia.

**(Important: If doing family history research in Lewis County, do not confuse Charles Nathan MOORE with two other men in town also named Charles MOORE. In the late 1800s and early 1900s there was a father-son pair with that name who built dozens of houses in Weston. Moore's Addition is named after them. They are of no relation to our family line.)*

Charles Richard MOORE (C. R.) wrote a detailed account describing the various places Charles Nathan and Bertha lived in the Omaha area as well as telling about their children. That account is in the stories section of this document. Rather than repeat what he wrote, I will just summarize the documentation that has been found so far.

Charles Nathan has not been found in the 1900 census. The census was taken at the beginning of June, just before his marriage to Bertha, so must have been in West Virginia. He must have been back in some remote mountain hollow on his oil leasing circuit when the census taker came around.

In the 1910 census the family is living at 3936 North 22nd Street in Omaha. The household includes C. N. and Bertha and children Charles F. (8), Eileen (6), Thelma (4), and Glenn (1). C. N. is listed as working as a contractor in house building. According to C. R.'s account, it was shortly after this that the family moved to the house on Jewel Road in Bellevue where they would live the longest. The 1920 census has them living in that unnumbered house on Jewel Road in Bellevue. Living in the household are C. N. and Bertha and children Charles (17), Eileen (15), Thelma (13), and Glen (10). C. N. is listed as a carpenter and contractor. Ten years later the only child left at home is son Glen (20) but also in the household is Bertha's mother Alice WASHBURN, age 73. C.N. and Glenn are listed as carpenters.

I haven't been able to find C. N. and Bertha in the 1940 census. According to C. R.'s account, they must have been living in their final home, which was at 20th and G in Omaha. Charles Nathan passed away at home on 1 April 1948. C. R. writes that Bertha lived alone for about year but after that spent most of her time living with daughter Eileen in Iowa Falls. They did, however, keep the house for a number of years. My parents, Donald Ray and Margaret MOORE were living there when I was born in September 1957. Bertha died in a rest home in Iowa Falls on 2 February 1963. Charles Nathan and Bertha are buried in Graceland Cemetery.

Charles Franklin – Charles Franklin (C. F.) was born in the house behind the library in Weston. He married Helen REMER in September 1929. The couple set up house in Bellevue and can be found in the 1930 census one page after his parents. He is listed as a clerk at a packing house. Ten years later they are listed living on Hancock street in Bellevue. With the couple are their first three sons: Charles (8), Donald (5), and Robert (1). Under occupation, Charles Franklin is now listed as Superintendent at a packing house. Their fourth son, Terry, would arrive a few years later. C. F. passed away on 5 October 1974. Helen survived him by almost seventeen years until 24 August 1991. They are buried in Calvary Cemetery in Omaha.

Eileen – Eileen married Harold WOOD on 2 September 1924 in Glenwood, Iowa. Harold was from Iowa Falls, Iowa and was a farmer. The family is listed in the 1930 census in Iowa Falls with children DeWeese (4 ½) and Catherine (11 months). The 1940 census lists three children: DeWeese (15), Catherine (11), and Dean (9). They would later have another daughter, Linda.

Thelma – Thelma was born 6 December 1906 in Omaha. As a young woman she went to teachers' college and became a school teacher. C. R. says she taught a while in Nebraska and Arizona. In the 1930 census she is listed living as a boarder in a household in Safford, Arizona with a listed profession of kindergarten teacher. On 5 September 1930 she married Daniel Dell McNickle (10 November 1903 – 10 October 195) in Safford. Dell (as he was called) was from Lincoln County in western Nebraska and was also a school teacher. I can not find Dell (or Daniel) anywhere in the 1930 census, nor can I find the couple in the 1940 census. At some point the family moved to Iowa Falls and Dell became a

farmer. They had one son, Dick. Dell died young. Thelma would later remarry Harvey Brown Everett (1914-1988). From the one trip we made to Iowa Falls around 1970, I remember that he had a used car lot. Thelma died in Iowa Falls on 9 January 1977. Thelma, Dell, and Harvey are all buried in Union Cemetery in Iowa Falls.

Glenn – Glenn was born in Omaha 11 July 1909. In the 1930 census, Glenn is listed as a carpenter but he didn't stay one for long. Like his sister Thelma, Glenn went to college and became a teacher and coach. In the late 1930s he married his wife, Vivian. In the 1940 census the couple are listed as living in the house he purchased from his parents at 4511 South 21st Street. His profession is listed as 'drafting teacher'. Glenn's 1935 place of residence is listed as Webster County, Nebraska while Vivian's is listed as Dakota County, Nebraska. The couple would have four children in the following years: Tom, Rita, Joan, and Steve. Glenn would die unexpectedly on 29 May 1965.

Cora Belle

Cora Belle was born on 15 April 1870 in West Virginia. Her birth place is always given as West Virginia. The 1900 census lists her as having been born in April, 1870. The exact date of April fifteenth comes from her death record. Around 1887 Cora married William (Billy) HOUTS, probably in Missouri. Billy was born in Indiana and raised in Iowa. Supposedly his father was a judge. The 1900 census shows their oldest child as Claude R, born February 1888 in Missouri.

The family is listed in the 1900 census at 2919 Dupont Street, in the 1910 census at 2220 Charles Street, and in the 1920 census at 3315 Ames Avenue, all in Omaha. In the 1900 census, Cora's brother John Asbury MOORE is living with the family and in the 1920 census her mother, Susan MOORE, is living with them.

Billy's occupation is simply listed as "laborer" in the 1900 census. Ten years later he is listed as a "motorman" (probably for street cars) and in 1920 as a machinist at the railroad yards. Tom FOLKES lists Billy as dying on 10 November 1922. According to Tom FOLKES and Charles Richard MOORE, Cora worked in the alterations department at the big Brandeis store in downtown Omaha. In the 1920 census she is listed as a tailor at a department store.

There was some mystery about just what happened to Cora Belle's branch of the family other than that she died on 7 April 1959 in San Diego, California. Sometime in the late 1990s, Charles Richard MOORE received a phone call from Cora's granddaughter, Hazel Cundall. She told him that the cause of Billy Houts death was an accident in the Union Pacific railroad yard and that he was buried in Fremont County, Iowa (although Charles noted that he couldn't find the grave). As noted below, John MOORE had already moved his family to Wyoming. As Charles recounts the story, "At some time Cora Belle moved to Wyoming where her brother John built her a small home on his homestead. Her daughter Edna Cora Vera and her husband Fredrick HINRICKSEN had a homestead about one mile from John's homestead. Vera Hazel Maxine HINRICKSEN was born on her parents homestead in 1925."

William and Cora HOUTS had four children:

Claude – According to Tom FOLKES their oldest child was a son named Claude. Tom said that he married but had no children. The only record I have found of him is the 1900 census listing showing him as being born in Missouri in February, 1888. I have not found him in the 1920, 1930, or 1940 census despite considerable searching.

Edna Cora Vera – The 1900 census lists her as having been born in June 1893 and Tom FOLKES gives the exact date of 26 June. She is listed with her parents as Edna Vera in the 1900 census and as just Vera in the 1910 census. She would marry a John Fredrick HINRICKSEN (born in Germany). According to his obituary, the couple was married 1 February 1911 and lived in Scribner and Fremont, Nebraska until moving to Wyoming in 1918. It says that they homesteaded near Lance Creek (Niobrara County, Wyoming) until 1931, then lived in the little town of Mannville until 1935 until buying a ranch east of Mannville. I haven't found the family in the 1920 census, but the 1930 census shows them in Niobrara County, Wyoming on the page following the one with the John MOORE family. The census shows the first three children – Vera E (18), Fred W. (16), and Florence B (14) as being born in Nebraska. There is then a big gap in ages to Hazel V. (4) and Nanette P. (8 months), both born in Wyoming. The family is still in Niobrara County in the 1940 census but the only children listed are Hazel (14) and Donald (8), Nanette apparently having died. Tom FOLKES gives the full names of the children as Edna Cora Virginia; Florence Vanetta Exie; Fredrick; Vera Hazel Maxine, and Donald Claude. The Niobrara County Library has an excellent website with a huge section of obituaries. Husband John Fredrick Hinrichsen died 26 May 1955 and Edna Cora Vera died on 16 July 1964. Many of the descendents of this line still live in and near Niobrara County. Hazel CUNDALL, who Charles Richard MOORE spoke to, is listed as passing away on 31 May 2004 in Casper and being buried in Lusk.

Eileen Virginia – According to Tom FOLKES, she was born 19 October 1900 in Council Bluffs. She is listed with the family in the 1910 census. Around 1918 she married a John A. HOPKINS and had a son named Jack. In the 1920 census the three of them are listed as living with William and Cora. Jack's age is given as "4/12" and as the census was taken in January that year he must have been born around September 1919. John's occupation is listed as a machinist at the stockyards. John later died and Eileen married a Paul WHIPPLE and had a son named Paul WHIPPLE Junior. In the 1940 census, the family is found in Boulder, Clark County, Nevada. In the household are Paul Senior (39) Eileen (39), Paul Junior (14), and Jack HOPKINS (20). Paul senior is listed as a "diamond driller" for the U.S.B.R. I can not find this family in the 1930 census.

Venetta Ellis – According to Tom FOLKES, she was born 24 April 1904 in Council Bluffs. He later married a Ralph CATY but had no children. She is listed living with her parents in the 1910 census as Ellis and in 1920 as "Alice". I haven't found anything about her after that.

Getting back to Cora Belle I can't find any trace of her in the 1930 census and I did considerable searching, especially in Nebraska, Iowa, and Wyoming. John MOORE was the census taker for Niobrara County that year (his name is at the top of the page) and I can't imagine he would have missed his own sister had she been living there. However Cora is listed as living in Lusk, Niobrara County, Wyoming in the 1940 census. The census shows Cora Houts, age 70 and born in Virginia, and living with her was a sixteen-year-old grandson named J. Richardson HOUTS born in Nebraska. And their 1935 place of residence is listed as Casper, Wyoming.

So apparently sometime probably in the early 1930s, Cora Belle moved to Casper with her daughter Eileen and Paul WHIPPLE. Then when that family moved on to Nevada Cora must have decided to spend some time closer to daughter Edna and moved to Niobrara County for a while. Then later after Eileen and Paul were settled in San Diego she moved there and passed away on 7 April 1959.

But who was J. Richardson HOUTS? Tom FOLKES had very little information on Cora's only son, Claude, and I haven't been able to find anything either. Tom wrote that Claude married but had no children. It looks like Claude had a son and then something happened to him and his wife so that Cora raised the son. I have not been able to find any additional records for J. Richardson HOUTS, however.

Annie

Annie married Frank Leonard HOMAN, a native on Ohio, in Hamburg on 3 February 1891. The family is found in Omaha in the 1900 census. Frank is working as a locomotive fireman. The couple's three children – Rex, Fern, and Carl – are all listed as having been born in Iowa. I haven't found birth certificates or other records, but an Annie Homan descendant on Ancestry lists them as Rex Carlton, born 27 March 1892 in Hamburg; Fern E, born 5 July 1894 in Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Carl Ardue, born 17 Feb 1896 in Glenwood, Mills County Iowa. Also listed is a Leo Leonard Homan, born and died 5 November 1891 in Omaha. One more child, Bertha (Bertie) Edna, would be born 8 April 1902 in Omaha.

The family may have moved around a lot in those years because of Frank's work with the railroad. But after to moving to Omaha in the late 1890s they stayed put.

The 1910 census has them living at 2804 DuPont Street in Omaha. Living with the two parents and their four children (Rex, Fern, Carl, and Bertie) are Annie's mother, Susan MOORE (now 65) and two boarders, Ralph KESLING (21) and a 53 year-old-man whose name looks like A. Schalack. Frank's occupation is listed as an engineer at the stockyards while eldest son Rex works for the gas company as a lamp something (it looks like timer or tuner).

Ralph KESLING was the younger brother of Arthur's wife Exie KESLING. I don't know if he came to Omaha in 1905 with his sister and brother-in-law or if he came later. He is listed as a carpenter so he probably worked with Annie's brothers. Sometime in the next few years he would marry Fern HOMAN and the couple would have three children before Fern died on 16 May 1918. (She is buried in Graceland Cemetery in south Omaha.)

In the 1920 census, the family is now living at 4429 South 19th Street. The household consists of Frank, Annie, son Carl, daughter Bertha, son-in-law Ralph KESLING (32) and Ralph's children Paul (5), Eddie (3) and Georgia (2). Frank is again listed as an engineer working at the stockyards while son Carl is a civil engineer at the stockyards. Ralph is a carpenter building houses.

In 1930 the family is still listed as living on South 19th Street, but no street number is given. Living with Frank and Annie are her mother, Virginia MOORE (84), and Ralph KESLING (42) and his three children Paul H. (15), Eddie (13) and Georgia (12). Frank is now listed as an engineer for the railroad while Ralph is a superintendent of road construction.

Just days after the census was taken, Ralph KESLING would remarry Ada R. JENKS, age 37, in Des Moines, Iowa. The marriage record lists him as a 'paver'. In the late 1930s Arthur and Exie moved to the Jacksonville, Florida area and Ralph apparently also went. He died in Florida on 4 May 1938 and is buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Jacksonville. Ada is found living with her sister-in-law in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Around 1914 Rex married Selma ANDERSON and on 26 January 1915 they had a son named Lyle. Selma and her parents were immigrants from Sweden. The three of them are listed at 4722 ½ South 24th Street in Omaha. Selma died soon after that and on 12 June 1923 Rex remarried Ola Lenora Atkins. In the late 1920s they moved across the river to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Rex and Ola are listed in Council Bluffs in the 1930 and 1940 census, but not Lyle. However, Lyle was still around as he later worked for the railroad and died in 1976. He is buried in Fremont, Nebraska. There are no records of Rex and Ola having children. Rex died 13 August 1962 in Mountain Home, Arkansas, and is buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Council Bluffs.

Carl Ardue HOMAN served as a second lieutenant in the 31st Infantry in World War I. After returning from the war, he moved back with his parents and was living with them in 1920. About a year later he married Hazel Kay JAMES (1898-1979). Carl and his wife moved to Council Bluffs in the early 1920s and may have been married there. The 1930 and 1940 census lists him as working as a civil engineer for the county. Carl died of a heart attack on 25 August 1949 and is buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Council Bluffs. Carl and Hazel had two sons, Duane James (1922-1972) and Dean Carl (1925-1985). They also had a two-year-old daughter named Nancy in the 1940 census.

John Asbury

John would have been about seven or eight years old when the family moved to Hamburg, Iowa and about eighteen years old in mid-1896 when C. W. was sent to the asylum. John must have already left home by then as Arthur was the only child still living with his parents. John's obituary says he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, which was in 1898. By 1900 he was back home as in that census he is living with the family of his sister Cora Belle at 2919 Dupont Street in Omaha. His profession is listed as carpenter.

Sometime in the next couple years John took his carpentry skills back east to Weston, West Virginia to help his brother Charles Nathan build houses. It was in Weston that John met his wife, Sarah Virginia (Dolly) DODD (born 29 January 1885 in Weston). They married on 8 November 1904 in Weston and sometime in the next year or so they moved back west to Omaha. I thought that everyone returned to Omaha in late 1905, after Arthur was married. However, according to two researchers on Ancestry.com, John and Sarah's first child, Anna Belle MOORE, was born on 7 September 1905 in Omaha. (Her name is sometimes given as Annabelle.) They don't give a source of that information, but her state of birth is always given as Nebraska in future census. So perhaps John returned to Omaha before other members of the family. John and Sarah's second child, Bertram Lee MOORE, was born in Omaha 15 January 1907.

In the 1910 census the couple and their two children are listed as living in the same house as brother Arthur and his family. Both men were listed as carpenters. According to family stories, the MOORE brothers and other family members built many houses in Omaha and Bellevue. John was an adventurous type. According to his obituary he not only fought in the Spanish-American War but also in World War I. Aside from the obituary, I haven't been able to find any record of his service in either war, but there are thousands of records for men named John MOORE. I did find a World War II draft card that he filled out in 1942 (at the age of 63).

After returning to Omaha from his second round of military service, John and his family packed up in December 1919 and moved west to a homestead six miles south of Lance Creek in Niobara County, Wyoming. John's niece, Edna Cora Vera HINRICHSEN and her family had moved to the area the previous year. The parents and two children are listed there in the 1920 census. By 1923, the two children were sixteen and seventeen years old. John and Sarah may have been anticipating an empty nest soon, but life had other surprises for them. Their third child, John MOORE junior, was born 11 October 1924 in Lusk, Niobara County, Wyoming. Another surprise came along four years later with the birth of Raymond Alfred MOORE on 5 March 1929, also in Lusk.

The family turned the land into a productive ranch, raising cattle, hogs, and horse. According to Charles Richard MOORE, John also served as sheriff of Niobrara County at some point.

The 1930 census lists John and Sarah and the three sons, Bertram, John Jr., and Raymond. John's profession is listed as a rancher. The very next entry in the census is for daughter Anna, her husband Floyd H. WILKISON, and their daughters Nellie (5) and Dorothy (4). According to Tom FOLKES, Anna's first husband was named McCOY and he was the father of the two girls (who Floyd then adopted). Floyd is listed as renting so was probably renting land from his father-in-law. The 1940 census lists John, Sarah, and the two youngest sons. Also on the same page, separated by one neighbor is son Bertram and his family. Floyd and Anna's family are on the following page.

Tom FOLKES documented the immediate descendents of John MOORE very well. Anna and Floyd would have nine children (at least one dying in childhood). Bertram Lee would marry Edna L. Burke and have two sons and a daughter. John Jr. would marry Jennette BRISCOE and have a son and two daughters. Raymond would marry Esther GARHART and have two sons and two daughters. Raymond, who would die in 2013, would be the last surviving grandchild of C. W. and Susan. John's descendents have mostly (or maybe totally) stayed in Wyoming.

Arthur

Arthur was the only child left living at home when C. W. died. He's listed with his mother in Hamburg in the 1900 census. Sometime in the next few years he accompanied his mother back to West Virginia. The only record I have found of him there is his 10 October 1905 wedding to Exie Jamima KESLING, just before the family returned to the Midwest, so he was there long enough to court a young lady. He probably helped his older brother Charles Nathan build houses.

Around the end of 1905 Arthur returned to Omaha with his bride. By 1910 the couple's only children, two daughters, were born and census shows them in the 12th Ward in Omaha living in the same house

as brother John and his family. Both are listed as carpenters. The house number is 5314 but no street name is given.

By 1920, John had moved his family to Wyoming. Arthur and his family are still in the 12th Ward, at 4312 Camden Avenue. Arthur is now listed as a contractor, rather than a carpenter.

The records show that Arthur and his family began moving around the country after 1920. First, eldest daughter Ruth married David Rickenbacker Sutton in Volusia County, Florida on 16 November 1926. Then the second daughter, Edythe Mae, married Ralph L. Dean in Lucas County, Ohio on 11 April, 1929. Then the 1930 census has Ruth and her husband are listed in Duval County, Florida; Edythe and Ralph in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and Arthur and Exie in Richmond, Virginia. Arthur is now listed as a bricklayer.

Sometime in the next few years Arthur and Exie moved back to Nebraska and bought (or built) a house in Bellevue, very close to Charles Nathan. Arthur went back to work as a contractor. According to the story I was told by my uncle, Charles Richard MOORE and my father, Donald Ray MOORE, some of Arthur's business deals didn't work out as he hoped and he found himself owing some people a lot of money. Arthur knew they were going to come to collect so in the middle of the night Charles Nathan and some other family members helped Arthur load his household goods onto a truck. Before dawn Arthur and Exie were on their way to Florida. Later than morning the creditors came looking for Arthur and found the house empty. They then walked up the street to Charles Nathan's house and asked him where his brother was. Charles answered that he assumed Arthur was at home eating breakfast and then feigned total ignorance when told that the house was empty.

In the 1940 census, Arthur and Exie are in Duval County, Florida and Arthur is once again listed as a contractor. (The index to that census incorrectly lists Exie as "Epil".) That particular census had a place to list where someone had lived in 1935 and they list Sarpy County, Nebraska, so that doubly confirms that they moved back to Nebraska for a while.

Arthur and Exie would live the rest of their lives in the Jacksonville, Florida area. They are buried in Lake City, Columbia County. Their daughter Ruth MOORE SUTTON would have three children. I believe all of her descendents live in Florida and Georgia. She died on 14 September 1903. Edith never had children and lived a somewhat chaotic life from what I heard. She was married three or four times, including twice to Ralph DEAN. She died 3 April 1987 in Lake City.

Areas For Future Research

Get to the West Virginia library to look up the actual sales records for the lot C. W. and Susan had in Parkersburg.

Also at the W.V. library, look for any land records in their name in Harrison County.

Check any other available records for Wood or Harrison counties at the time.

The Library of Congress has at least one period newspaper from Clarksburg online. I would like to spend a little time looking through it for possible mentions of C. W. and Susan or Susan's parents.

Unfortunately, the Library of Congress doesn't have any Parkersburg newspapers online. However, there are some on microfilm at the West Virginia University library. Those would be interesting to check, too.

Check the land records for Lincoln County, Kansas to see when they bought and sold the farm there.

Check the land records for Denver, Colorado in the unlikely event they bought land there during their short stay.

Check the land records in Kansas City and Gentry County, Missouri for 1880 to 1884

Check land records in Lincoln Nebraska around 1875 to 1877

Check land records for Fremont and Mills county for after 1884.

Part Four

Family Stories and Articles

Unless specified otherwise, all comments are from Donald Harry MOORE.

The Heflin Letters

These two letters were written by family members of Susan Ann Virginia HEFLIN MOORE in Bridgeport, West Virginia. The first was written by her mother and mentions the cyclone in Kansas and the family living in Kansas City. The second was written by Susan's brother Joseph.

A Letter From Mary Ann Barbee Heflin

Bridgeport, W Va
Nov. 26, 1880

Dear Sister

I received your letter and pictures sometime ago, but I cannot write myself and Anna has had sickness in her family and has not had the chance. my health is very poor and I am getting old am hardly able to do anything. I was glad to hear from you. I thought I never would hear from you again. crop were tolerably good here corn and wheat both turned out good – the weather is cold here. have a deep snow here and still snowing. I wish you could come and see me. Do you ever hear from Caroline Harris or Elias children if you do write and tell me. Mrs. Dearing is crippled and has been for 18 months. Virginia is in Kansas City, Mo. She lived in Kansas sometime – one of those cyclones destroyed everything they had and carried them two hundred yards in the house. She is not in very good health. Annas health is not much better she has 4 children 3 girls and one boy. The youngest is named Nellie Virginia. Jo is still with me. Julia I havent much to write this time. you must write soon and let me hear from you all. Jeff Fletchers children are well. Anna and Jo send their love to you all. This leaves us in tolerably health and hope it may find you all well. give my love to Jane and Bennett and your children. How is Jane and Bennetts health write soon as you can.

your affectionate Sister

Mary A. Heflin

Comments from Jeanne Sutton Greene (Jeanne's mother was Ruth SUTTON MOORE, daughter of C. W.'s son Arthur. Edy was her sister Edith.)

This is a copy of a letter from Mary Ann (Barbee) Heflin (mother of Susan Ann Virginia [Heflin] Moore) written to her sister, Julia Dorcas (Barbee) Reid. Julia later married a man named Furr and

the original of this letter was given to Ruth Moore Sutton (daughter of Arthur Moore) by Bessie Furr (either a daughter or granddaughter of Julia) who lived at the old Barbee home in Hume, Va. (formerly Barbee Crossroads) located on the outskirts of Warrenton, Va. The original letter is in the possession of Jeanne Sutton Greene (daughter of Ruth), who lives in Vidalia, GA.

In this letter that mentions Jane and Bennett, in old family records there is a listing of Octavia Jane Barbee and Joseph Bennett Dyson Barbee, but since Bible records show that Octavia Jane died in 1827 and this letter was written in 1880, it can be assumed that the Jane mentioned in the letter might be Bennett's wife. The Bennett Barbee in the family Bible was born May 2, 1816 and died February 24, 189_ (could not read the last number), so it is likely that Mary Ann was asking about a brother who lived near Julia.

It is quite possible that the Virginia mentioned in the letter is our Great Grandmother, Susan Ann Virginia, as she had moved to the Midwest by that time. Some of you other guys come up with that information. Does anyone remember a story of a cyclone that our folks were involved in? I guess that I will have to pick Mother's (Ruth) brain a bit more. I have no idea who Anna and Jo are.

*** Update! Just read through some stuff in the file and found an old letter that Edy had written (I think to Charles) telling about Susan telling her the story of the cyclone. Also, Anna and Jo are probably Mary Ann's other daughter and son. The Wilkinson that Jos. talks about "getting everything" after Mary Ann's death is probably Anna's husband who, I believe, became quite wealthy and influential.*

A Letter From Joseph Heflin

Bridgeport, Har Co. W. Va
June 30, 1889

Mrs. Julia D. Reid

Dear Aunt

Your kind letter of the 19th has reached me. found all well. I sympathise with you in your sorrow. I dont know any Fletchers in this country except Harrison, Moses Fletcher. move to this country about 30 years ago he had several boys but I dont know where they are at now there names was Henry, Ed, Tom & Jim. but I suppose it is none of that set. I understand they are badly tarnished. I dont want any of the stalk myself. I heard there was a Tom Fletcher a living in Grafton, W VA. How old was Aunt Jane and Bennett, was they able to work any, how long was they sick.

My mother was 73 years old the last year was almost helpless, worked all of her life, and raised a big family, and then was left without any help in her old days except what I could (I wanted her to live as long as I did). Wilkinson broke up, she got nothing there directly, besides the loss of the use of the property. I had to support her and when dividing time came they got a full share as much as I did and more.

I wish you would send me the names and ages of Grand Fathers family, all of his children. Fayett Heflin lives at Pennsboro, Richie County, WV. Frank Heflin lives at Smithton, Doddridge Co. WV. Jas. lives at Jacksonville,

Lewis Co., WVa. Henry Morrison lives at Wilsonburg, Harrison, Co., WVa. if you wish to know anything about Fletchers write to him he knows them all.

Elbridge Bradford live at Grafton has been very sick

Wheat harvest has just commenced, been a raining every since corn planting corn not worked, wheat & grass good. Please excuse bad writing and mistakes. Hope this will find you all well. Write when you can so Good bye. I remain very truly your nephew from Jos. W. Heflin to Mrs. Julia D. Reid.

PS Been requested to ask you where Gabe Corly lives the Post Office Gabe Corly. J.H.

Comments from Jeanne Sutton Greene (Ruth's daughter)

This is a copy of a letter from a cousin, Joseph. W. Heflin (son of Mary Ann Barbee Heflin) written to his aunt, Julia Dorcas Barbee Reid, sister of Mary Ann. Quite possibly, the other letter from Mary Ann to Julia that was written for her by Anna is referring to this son, Jos., when the letter references Jo. Could be a spelling difference. The original of this letter was also given to Ruth Moore Sutton (daughter of Arthur Moore) by Bessie Furr (either a daughter or granddaughter of Julia) who lived in the old Barbee home in Hume, Va. (formerly Barbee Crossroads) located on the outskirts of Warrenton, Va. The original letter is in the possession of Jeanne Sutton Greene (daughter of Ruth) who lives in Vidalia, Ga.

I notice that in this letter dated June 30, 1889, Jos. mentions Jane and Bennett who were referenced in Mary Ann's letter to Julia dated November 26, 1880, and asks how old they were – indicating that perhaps they have died. Bible records indicate that Bennett was born in 1816, Mary Ann in 1817, and Julia in 1824 - so they would have all been fairly close in age.

* * * * *

Obituary of Susan Ann Virginia HEFLIN MOORE

Comments from Donald Harry Moore: This is the original obituary copied verbatim from microfilm. Whoever wrote it must have checked and known that there was no such county as Parkware in Virginia, hence the question mark. She was, of course, born in Fauquier County. As to the children, "Mrs. Bell Homan" is clearly an error for Cora Belle Houts. A. N. is son Arthur and H. L. is son Homer.

THE HAMBURG REPORTER

Hamburg, Iowa

April 13, 1933

Death of Aged Mother

Mrs. Susan Moore died at her home in Bellevue, Nebraska, on April 9, and the body was brought to Hamburg, where funeral services were held from the Johnson Funeral Home on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M.L. Shemwell, and interment was made in the Mt. Olive Cemetery.

Mrs. Susan Ann Virginia Moore was born in Parkware(?) County, VA, March 2, 1845, and died April 9, 1933, aged 83 years, 1 mo. and 7 days. Mrs. Moore came West with her husband in 1874 and since made her home mainly in the state of Iowa, her husband dying in 1899. She was the mother of 13 children, 7 of whom are living and are Chas., A.N., Mrs. Frank Homan and Mrs. Bell Homann of Bellevue, NE, H.L. and Mrs. Ellis Folks of Hamburg, and John, of Wyoming. She also leaves 27 grandchildren and 44 great grandchildren and one great, great grandchild, besides a host of friends. Before coming West, Mrs. Moore became a member of the Baptist Church in Parkersburg, West Virginia and died in that faith.

* * * * *

Comments from Donald Harry Moore: The author of the next piece, Max MOORE (1916 – 1985), was the eldest son of Victor Newton MOORE who in turn was the eldest son of Homer MOORE, C. W. and Susan's second oldest child. As Max was sixteen when Susan died, he would have seen her and heard her stories many times. Still, he wrote this up decades later as an old man and there are some clear inconsistencies and misconceptions. Max's cousin Neva MOORE BURROUGHS, who passed on this document, added some comments and corrections, which are in italics and preceded by NMB. I will add my own comments prefaced by my initials, DHM.

Memories from Max Moore

The greater part of this text was written by Max Moore. He was the oldest son of Victor Moore and first grandchild of Homer Lee and Emma Gertrude. I have kept the original as Cousin Max wrote it, but have some additional things that I know and would like to add. Anything in italics in this story has been added by Neva Moore Burroughs.

Great-grandfather, Charles W. Moore, was almost a legendary person to me since I never had the privilege of knowing him, but I do remember great-grandmother Susan Moore who lived until March of 1933 when I was 16 years old. Some of the information came from her and some from Grandfather Homer L. Moore. I will attempt to set this information down in a truthful and interesting manner. Some of the events will perhaps shock some, but keep in mind that this was a very different country 75 or 100 years ago.

Charles W. Moore, who was born at Parkersburg, WVA on 12/14/1838 was the son of a plantation owner and a man who loved wood-working. Soon after the Civil War, in 1861 at Harper's Ferry, W VA, he took for a bride Susan Ann Virginia Heflin and began a long rebuilding career in that part of the war torn country. We know that they were married in 1861 and that was at the beginning of the Civil War.

(DHM: His father was an immigrant mountain farmer, not a plantation owner. There is no evidence that C.W. and Susan lived in the areas that were destroyed in the Civil War.)

In 1866, the children began to arrive, the first of 13 being Homer Lee on 3-3- 1866. *(NMB: There were 13 children, but we now know that Mary Ellis was born in 1864, Homer Lee in 1866, then twins Charles and Emma in 1868. Young Emma died at 1 year, 7 months, 23 days and is buried in Bridgeport, West Virginia. Just this summer, 1994, our cousin Charles went back to West Virginia and discovered not only her burial site among her mother Susan's parents, the Heflins, but that his own grandfather, Charles, had a twin sister. Finding her existence now leaves only 2 unknown children of our great-grand parents C. W. & Susan to research. Possibly Annie was born in W Virginia and possibly the other two unknown children.)*

When Homer was 12 years old (1878), his father and family moved from Virginia to Lincoln, Nebraska and two years later to the Kansas City area.

(DHM: Max has the family going from Lincoln, Nebraska to Kansas City, without a mention of the family spending time in Kansas or Denver.)

Together with his father, the two of them went out into Kansas where the elder Mr. Moore staked out a claim and plowing was begun. This venture was soon abandoned and Mr. Charles and son, Homer, began freighting, eight horses, two large wagons complete with tarps and supplies were purchased and father and son set out for the northwest. My grandfather, Homer, tells me that as they crossed the Mirage Flats that his father looked at the earth, picked up a handful and stated that this was the last good farming soil since they had left the eastern edge of Nebraska.

Soon the father – son team arrived in Chadron, Nebraska which at that time was a tent city, with no trees. It was here that my grandfather Homer discovered to his amazement that the real motive for his father's trip to this part of the country was not to make money freighting. Great grandfather C. W. oiled up his shooting iron and went into town in search of the man who had sold out the family plantation and left the country with all of the proceeds. Charles W. (great-grandfather) found this man in a tent saloon. He confronted him with the serious crime that had been committed against the remainder of the family, at which point his brother called, "Doc.", a large red head made the mistake of going for his gun. Needless to say great grandfather was acquitted of any wrong because all said that he shot his brother in self defense.

This matter being taken care of, the supplies and one wagon and 4 of the horses were sold and father and son, somewhat shaken, returned to Kansas City, but none the richer for avenging the family, but with a neat profit on the supplies, wagon and horses.

(DHM: Max heard this direct from his father Homer, so I think there must be some element of truth here. But, as with so many of the stories, there is a lot that clearly isn't true.

First, the Transcontinental Railroad passed about one hundred miles south of Chadron with a station at Sidney, Nebraska. Hauling goods by wagon from several hundred miles away (be it Lincoln, NE; Lincoln County, KS; Denver; or Kansas City) would not have been profitable since moving goods by railroad would have been significantly cheaper. An 1879 map shows a road leading north from the railroad at Sidney to Fort Robinson and then turning northeast, passing through where Chadron is located today and then on to South Dakota. [The road passes well to the west of the Mirage Flats.] So maybe they just hauled goods from Sidney to Chadron? The problem with that is that Chadron isn't marked on the 1879 map because the town wasn't founded until 1885 when plans to build a railroad through the area were announced. According to local histories, the only people who lived in the region before 1885 were the soldiers at Fort Robinson, Arapaho Indians, and a couple of white farmers. Also, tent cities such as Homer described were a feature of mining boom towns. Chadron was an agricultural center, never a mining town. So they clearly didn't haul goods to Chadron around 1879.

However, there was an area at the time where hauling two wagon loads of supplies would have been very profitable – the tent cities of the Colorado mining camps. Colorado was in the midst of a silver boom in the 1870s and there would have been plenty of miners up in the mountains willing to pay top dollar for supplies. And this may explain why the family moved to Denver for a short time in 1880 and then left for Kansas City. C. W. may have been looking to make some quick money after losing so much in the tornado. Homer's story probably happened while the family lived in Denver. As to how Chadron and the Mirage Flats got in there, Max later writes about how when Homer was still single in the late 1880s he worked for the railroad and traveled around building stations and other facilities. Maybe Homer told a story about working in Chadron and Max mixed up the places in his memories.

But what about the most shocking part of the story – that C. W. shot his brother? That's impossible as we now know that all three of C. W.'s brothers stayed east and outlived him. Furthermore, the land records show nothing to indicate that someone sold out the family farm and absconded with the money. C. W. sold his share to his oldest brother, James, and then continued to live there with his mother while James lived next door. Several years later, while C. W. was still in the area, the other family members sold the farm and moved across the river to Ohio, everybody staying close to one another until C. W. chose to move west.

So, did C. W. really kill someone? I don't think that is something that either Homer or Max could have misremembered. There might be a very small chance that Homer made up the story, but from what I've read of Homer that sounds very much out of character. More likely is that C. W. killed someone else he had a problem with and then made up the story about it being his brother. That may have helped him get off the hook of having shot a man. Those old mining camps weren't as lawless as Hollywood would have us believe.

There is one other possibility, although I think it's the least probable. Maybe the man C. W. killed wasn't his brother, but rather his brother-in-law. Not a trace of what happened to sister Jane and her supposed husband, Patrick ENGLESBY has been found. Patrick and C. W. sold their shares in the farm to his brother James at the same time. Maybe Patrick absconded with C. W.'s share? But why would James have given C. W.'s share to Patrick? And how likely is it that C. W. could have located Patrick in Colorado two decades later?

As with the 1861 marriage, we know that something happened. But what we have is mostly myth.)

One of the interesting incidents that grandfather told me was this: He always attributed his extremely curly hair to this fact: When he was born, his mother (Susan) was very ill, unable to nurse her new first-born. It looked like he might suffer all of his life from malnutrition if he even survived to an age when he could take solid food. God was looking out for him for on the same day one of the slave women had given birth to a son, too. Now it just happened that she was a "good milker", as Grandpa put it, she had an ample supply for the two of them. This dear darkey "wet nurse", to make sure that her body did not mistreat one of the boys, made them alternate breast at each feeding. She knew that when one was hungry, that the other should be. Both boys grew to be strong healthy 6', 200 lb. men. I quizzed my grandfather about this, asked him if since he got curly hair, did the other boy get white skin? He would laugh and say, "No, not white, but he was a "light nigger", a fine playmate and a true friend as long as we were together."

(DHM: Mary Ellis was born in 1864, so Homer was not the first child. As Homer was born in 1866, after the Civil War had ended, the woman would not have been a slave. The C.W. family moved west a few years later and it's inconceivable that Homer would have kept in touch with a poor Black family. The part of about the how the other boy growing up to be six-foot tall and 200 pounds is clearly just Homer having some fun. Stories about negro women nursing both a white and black baby – and the possible effects of that – were very common during the slave era and Jim Crow times.)

While working at the carpenter trade as an apprentice at age 16, Grandfather Homer made a tool chest. This was like a large trunk with compartments, shelves, drawers and special places for special tools, such as square, saws, planes, and all of the many tools needed those days when the only power was man power. This chest was covered with heavy sail canvas duck, bound with oak strips and brass corners, etc. It was a beautiful piece of workmanship.

When Grandfather Homer was 18, about 1884, the family once again moved, this time to the Hamburg, Iowa area. There was considerable building activities in the county at this time and Charles (C. W.) soon had a reputation as a good builder, and with four sons to help him, they got a lot of it done.

In the ensuing seven years, Grandfather acquired a reputation as the master builder, he held the title of millwright, finishing carpenter and spent one year building depots for the U.P. & N.P. Railroad, taking him as far west as Seattle, Washington. One of his old time books record this, even the expenses for room and board. The men were paid in gold coins those days, "That was real money, legal tender."

There was a German immigrant, John F Hoppe, in the Hamburg Community who was a tailor. Now it just happened that on the very day Grandfather Homer decided that he should have a new suit of dress clothing, and at the very moment that he went into the shop to be fitted, that the tailor's daughter, Emma Gertrude, arrived with her father's lunch. Beauty like this Homer had never before beheld and

that shy smile certainly challenged him to one of the most difficult tasks he ever faced, that of winning this young beauty's hand, but he was undaunted by all the competition. There were several good eligible young German men in the community who had the very same aspirations as Homer, but praise God, he won out. I'll go into the Hoppe family history as it has been passed down to me in a more detailed manner later on in this dissertation.

On February 7, 1891, Emma Gertrude Hoppe and Homer Lee Moore were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage (the original church had burned and a new one was being constructed, I think) by the Rev. W. C. Wingate. Grandfather Homer had built a new home for his bride located on North Washington St., 2000 to be exact. *(NMB: Records show the house to be the one north of Bob and Betty Haun and second house south of Max and Dorothy Reed; At that time, Homer and Emma owned the whole block and I have reason to believe that they built the original houses. We know that Homer and Emma sold their house to his brother, Charles.)* To this union four children were born, but only after a lot of heart ache for them. There was at least one stillborn and one miscarriage before father, Victor, came along on November 28, 1894. Next came Aunt Effie Gertrude on 7/17/1896, Uncle Fredrick C. Moore came along on 12/12/1898 and on February 20, 1900, Uncle Harry Lee Moore. This comprised the Homer Lee and Emma G. Moore family.

About 1905, the family moved to West Virginia where grandfather took a job as paymaster for the Rockefeller family, sole owners of the Standard Oil Co. at that time. His job was to go from place to place all over the Virginias delivering royalty checks and lease checks and secure signatures from the legal property owners for the lease on their holdings for the ensuing year. He liked to tell the story about "Old Doc", an appaloosa horse that he rode for those two years. He paid \$20.00 for "Doc", collected \$1.00 a day from the oil company for the horse's keep for the two years he rode him, then when they came back to Iowa, leaving "Old Doc" behind he sold him to a man for \$50.00. The most of the time while Grandfather was traveling about on this horse, he stayed with friendly mountain people who would take nothing for his board and if they did, nothing for the horse. I believe he said that horse made him something like \$650.00. Try that with a modern pinto or Mustang. Ha!

(DHM: The Lewis County land record index shows a property in Weston being purchased in wife Emma's name in 1903 and sold in 1905. The job that Max describes is the one that brought Homer's brother, Charles Nathan, to Lewis County in 1900. Maybe Homer took the job from C. N. when the younger brother went back to carpentry to make a living.)

When they came back to Iowa, the building trade was most tempting and lucrative, and it was the work most dear to his heart, so once again he took up the hammer and square. From this time until about 1920, grandfather built homes, barns, commercial buildings, etc., all over southwest Iowa.

About 1910 the need to... Grandfather invested some or all of his savings in a 40 acre farm about 3 mi. west of Riverton where he built a modest home for the family. (Dale Aspedon's son-in-law lives in the house now.) They lived there until about 1915, they traded the 40 acre farm home in on a 145 acre farm 4 mi. southeast of Riverton.

(NMB: Records taken from Fremont County Land Deeds indicates that Homer and Emma traded, bought and sold several different pieces of land besides what Max has mentioned. Upon noting a location in a Land Deed book, a clerk in Fremont County office said a specific packet of land recorded was located in the very southwest corner of Iowa where the Interstate now lays. I was really surprised;

she identified this to be true. I have this recorded elsewhere. Also noteworthy, several entries indicated that Emma Gertrude Moore was the buyer and seller in several instances. This blew me away as it indicates a woman was recorded as buyer/seller and she evidently had some money of her own.)

(DHM: According to a lawyer friend of mine, putting the property in only the wife's name back then was most likely for liability reasons. If someone had sued Homer over the houses he was building they could not have gone after the family home. This wouldn't work today.)

By this time, the sons Victor, Fred and Harry had been working with their father at the carpenter trade. There are still in use many fine town, country farm homes, and barns that were built by them.

And some of the sons were beginning to notice the opposite sex, and so was the daughter. When son #1, Victor, had selected Miss Josephine Cowden to be his bride and decided to move out and make his own way, grandfather lost a carpenter and farm hand. One by one the children were married and the big house on the farm grew more quiet. In 1916, a second house was built on the farm near the other buildings and Victor and family moved in to make it home. There Max and Bob were born and even Edd. Soon after Edd was born, the small house caught fire and burned while the family was having a holiday in Missouri with the Cowden relatives.

Grandfather determined that the best solution to the housing problem would be for him to move to Bellevue, Nebraska and carpenter in the Omaha area. Here he was kept very busy and was soon employing his brothers and his sons when he could get them, but Fred and Harry both liked other trades. Fred became a lather and Harry a plasterer.

Victor and family stayed on the farm, Victor working by the month. There was no better place for him to bring up his large family. But March, 1924, the building business was booming so in the Omaha area, that Victor was persuaded to move to Bellevue and take up the tools of the trade. Here he worked as carpenter, but soon began to lath for that was where the money was. He later took up plastering, too. By October, 1926, the building business in Omaha came to what became a halt with just not too much going on, so once again it was determined that Victor should take his family of four sons back to the farm. Grandfather was such a skilled carpenter that he was one of few left in Omaha working. He built cabinets and did finish work at the Joslyn Center in Omaha for nearly 2 years. When this was finished, he sold his home in Bellevue (he had built it, four years prior to selling) and established residence in Hamburg, and from there he continued. For two more years, he was a superintendent of construction for the USA Department of FCC, building radio stations in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, MO, Medicine Bow, Wyo and one somewhere east.

(DHM: This is a bit confusing. The FCC is the government branch that regulates radio broadcasting. It does not build radio stations – the station owners do that. Homer would have worked for the owners but would have had to follow FCC regulations.)

It was about 1930 that son Harry decided that to survive in the building trade of his choice that a move would be necessary back to the old farm. So a new home was built on the west 40 for son Harry. From there he was able to establish a good reputation and business in the plastering trade, but 3 years later in 1933, it was determined that it would be better for Grandfather if he took over the farming operation with Harry to help out on a part time basis, so son Victor was asked to try to find another farm. This happened, Victor and family of six children moved to the Cloepfiel farm 2 miles west. Grandfather and

the two young sons, Fred and Harry, with their wives, held down the home place and struggled with the depression just like all of the other farmers except they were able to supplement their income with building for some of the more fortunate people of the area. Despite the Great Depression, some new and beautiful homes were built, Tom Reeds, where Dick Crain now lives (*NMB: Argyle Street, Hamburg, IA*), was one of them in which the built-in china closet was an extra at a total cost of \$10.00. Fred and Harry went out on PWA building projects where skilled lathers and plasterers were needed.

(NMB: PWA building mentioned in above paragraph stood for Prisoner of War Authority. World War II was going on in Germany and German soldier-prisoners had been brought to the United States and facilities had to be built for them until they could be returned to their homeland. I can remember approximately 1941-'42'-43, prisoners being brought to our farm one summer to help with the harvest. They were guarded but did the harvesting and my Grandmother talking to them as they were from her homeland. By this time, they probably knew they were lucky to be prisoners and that Americans were kind.)

By this time grandson #1 was taking up the tools of the building trades. By the time the war years came along in the early 1940's, Fred and Harry were finding more and more in the cities where war industry was creating a real demand on the building trades. Because of this, Grandfather found it necessary to call upon grandsons for his farm help. By 1944, four of these grandsons (*NMB: Max, 2nd Lt., U.S. Army, WWII 1941-45; Bob, ????; Edd, 1942-45 U. S. Army, and Charles, ?; James also served. All were Victor and Josephine's sons and all came home safely*) had been drafted and with help so hard to find and keep, grandfather sold the farm in 1945, bought a 27 acre acreage with two houses on it in Hamburg, and tried to retire. People just would not let him do that, he was kept busy building for three more years and when he died in January, 1948, he was completing a duplex for himself as a rental. All that was left to do was install the hardware on the kitchen cabinets in #2. If the painting and papering had been finished in it, he would have had that unit finished, too.

I would take time here to say a few things that I observed about Homer. His word was good, he firmly believed that a man was only as good as his word. He would not take a job that the owner would not let him do it right. He would not start a job unless he intended to finish it, even if it cost him. He firmly believed that if a job was worth doing, it was worth your best. Fidelity was one of the greatest virtues one could possess. Duty to family came first at all cost, even before duty to God. (One of the few I do not agree with). Punctuality was a virtue that could not be overlooked. Tardiness could not be tolerated. Attention to work, no singing or whistling allowed.

05-26-94 Addendum by NB:

This has to do with our grandmother, Emma Gertrude, who immigrated at age 2 to the United States in 1872 from Berlin, Prussia (Germany) with her father, John F Hoppe (age 33), her mother, Mary D. and baby brother, Fredrick C., age one. As stated before, they settled in Hamburg, Iowa where the father was a very fine tailor and his shop was located just about where the present-day Pizza Hut is located. I have always been aware that he was buried at the Hamburg Cemetery with his second wife, Victoria. Until just recently have I been curious as to where great-grandmother Mary D was buried; I had never heard anyone talk about her. Just recently I discovered Mary D's burial site in Hamburg's Cemetery. She is there with six smaller tombstones arranged by her, all her children and their names are: John F, died 05/23/1873; John P, died 08-12-1874; Annie M, died 06-06-1877; Charles F, died 06-19-1878; Albert, died 08-11-1879; and Max D, died 05-09-1880. Between 1872 and May, 1880 when she died,

she had six children and possibly died in childbirth with Max. So our grandmother Emma not only endured the loss of her mother at the age of 10 years but 5 brothers and a sister. Her father remarried in August, 1880 to Judith Marie Victor and they had several children, one of which was Eleanor who married a Clayton and had 3 children, one a son, Don Clayton, Hamburg, IA. I believe that Emma and Eleanor were close as step-sisters and I remember Eleanor. She was the librarian at Hamburg's Library for many years.

There were other brothers of John Hoppe who came to America. They came as they did not want to serve in the Prussian Army.

* * * * *

Memories From Richard Elliott O'NEAL

Son of Effie Gertrude MOORE & Ralph O'NEAL

I, Richard Elliott O'NEAL became deaf at the age of 6 months [1925] due to whopping cough and a fever which soared to 107 degrees. I was placed in an incubator but later when I got better, there was no visible symptoms of my deafness.

So, at my mother Effie Gertrude (MOORE) O'NEAL's funeral, I was six years old, my grandfather Homer Lee MOORE realized I was deaf. He placed me in a closet and told me to come out, of course I didn't. I am sure he observed me quite a few times before coming to this opinion.

Sometime shortly after my Mother's funeral (09-25-1931), I went to Grandpa Homer and Grandma Emma MOORE's home. I never learned to read Emma's lips as she had come from Germany and it was foreign to me. But we got along famously and I knew they really cared for me. We would gesture to each other whenever there was something we did not understand.

This particular day grandmother Emma opened a double sliding door and behold! I was so scared. Here was a very small old, old woman with long white braided hair - white night gown - corn cob pipe and lots of smoke. It seemed to me in my young mind that I was seeing a ghost. Later as I grew up, I realized it was Grandpa Homer MOORE's mother, Susan. It was an experience I was never to forget. To this day, I can still remember that scene. [Note: Susan was born in 1845, so in 1931 this would have made her 86 years old.]

Also, at the time of my mother's funeral, I noticed these two women observing me. It made me feel creepy. Later, when my Aunt Ruth BEAL (my Dad's sister) took me to Iowa School for the Deaf in Council Bluffs, there were these same ladies. Later, I learned that these women were relatives of people who had the Johnson Funeral Home. I am thankful that I was taken there and got a good education, had good participation in sports, and was able to make many lasting friendships.

Also, I have read a note my mother wrote to my father as she must have known she would pass on. It stated she wanted my sister, Mary Katherine, to enroll at St. Bernard's Academy in Nebraska City (now it is Lourdes) and for me to be placed in Boy's Town. I am sure she knew I had a problem, but I am not sure she knew I was deaf. [Note: Effie was 29 years old upon her death.]

* * * * *

Letter By Edith MOORE DEAN

This is a letter sent by Edith MOORE DEAN to Charles Richard MOORE. Edith and her sister Ruth MOORE SUTTON were the only children of Arthur MOORE, the youngest of C. W. and Susan's children who lived to adulthood. In the 1950s the two of them applied for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, which required tracing their ancestry back to a Revolutionary War soldier. They did that by researching the BARBEE family line. This letter contains information about the BARBEE, HEFLIN, and MOORE families. It's not known when Edith wrote this, but she died in 1987. As with similar letters, this is a mix of stories, facts, minor mistakes, conjecture, and misconceptions about history. I've add comments and corrections where necessary.

**SUSAN ANN VIRGINIA HEFLIN — WIFE OF CHARLES W. MOORE
MOTHER: MARY ANN BARBEE; FATHER: NATHAN C HEFLIN
THE STORY OF THE BARBEE SIDE OF FAMILY**

**As written by the late Edith (Moore) Dean (daughter of Arthur Moore)
Provided by Charles R Moore, Bellevue**

Well, Here goes,first, Charles, get a map of Virginia and look just south west of Washington, D.C." There is a town, Manassess [sic - Manassas] - also not shown is a little town called Hume, VA on practically the same spot!

When we were children, Grandma Moore (Susan Ann Virginia Heflin Moore) would try to talk to us about her family, her childhood, etc. Like children do, most went in one ear and out the other — She did tell us (which we remembered) the county she was born in, in VA — also, that we could belong to The Daughters of the American Revolution through her Grandfather John Barbee who fought in the Revolutionary War. I have my certificate National No. 427240 issued June 02, 1954 framed and hanging in my bedroom.

(DHM: John Thomas BARBEE was actually Susan's great-grandfather. His son Joseph A. BARBEE was the father of Susan's mother, Mary Ann BARBEE HEFLIN.)

After my sister Ruth's husband passed away, Dad (Arthur), Mother (Exie), Ruth and 2 children and I went to Virginia and bought a farm at Sweet Briar, VA just 11 miles north of Lynchburg. We decided to look up what we could find out about Grandma Moore's family. We knew the county she was born in so went to the court house in Warrenton, VA. The original court house built before the revolution still stands and it is beautiful. It is one of the very few that was not destroyed. They also have all the old records, dated before the revolution.

(DHM: Warrenton is the county seat of Fauquier County.)

First, Ruth, her daughters and I drove up to Warrenton, the county seat. We walked into this beautiful old court house and the nicest man came over and asked if he could help. Grandma's mother's name was Barbee and we knew that was the line we had to trace back. We told him we wanted to look up the Barbee family. He was so gracious and said, "Come here." He took us over to a side wall and showed us a framed map about 35 x 36 which said "Made during Revolutionary War". On the map, there was a town called Barbee's Crossroads!! The man said "Barbee's Crossroads is now called Hume, VA." He told us where to find the record books and we started searching. We have wanted to go back for there is so much it would take months to look it all up and write it down. Then, too, everything is written in pen and ink in old Spencerian script. Many words are spelled differently. In those days, all records of anyone's transactions were kept. Even their wills were fully written in the record books. Of course, we had to search backwards. We kept going back and back — finally got back to the 1600's where they paid the King of England so many pounds for a wedding license. I think Joseph Barbee was the one who came to American from England. They settled in VA and were slave holders. They had a lot of slaves and in the wills, it would say, "I bequeath my slave so—and—so and their issue to such—and—such a child." After the Revolutionary War, the soldiers were paid off in land. I think all the land west of VA was called Kentucky. John Barbee (Susan's grandfather??) was given a track of land in Kentucky. Ruth and I got the D A R Magazine for a while and in one issue it showed the first post office in Kentucky and the postmaster was John Barbee. We didn't follow it up, but felt sure it was our John Barbee.

(DHM: The first known BARBEE ancestor in Virginia was named Andrew. See the accompanying information on the BARBEE and HEFLIN family lines. John BARBEE the postmaster in Kentucky was a descendant on a different line of the family.)

As to the following paragraph, Susan A. V. HEFLIN MOORE would have been Edith's grandmother but the story must be about her mother, Mary Ann BARBEE HEFLIN. Susan's parents never owned slaves but both her parents grew up in slave-holding families. Mary Ann was a middle child and didn't inherit anything. Nathan was the eldest but his father lost the family plantation to debts. So neither Mary Ann or Nathan ever owned slaves themselves.)

Grandma Moore was given a little black girl as her body servant. She slept on a pallet at Grandma's bedroom door. Grandmother loved her dearly. Grandma had a private tutor. All the Barbees were highly educated, very learned people. This little black girl studied with Grandma and for years they corresponded after the Civil War. Grandma told how she was going from out west to Virginia by train, she had to pass through the town where her little black friend lived. Grandma stopped over to see her. She said her friend had bought a new plate, cup and saucer, knife and fork and a wash pan. She had cooked a fine meal and stood at the back of Grandma's chair and served her while she ate.

Grandmother Susan had a sister, Mary Ann, and I believe 1 brother. This sister, was married to Newton Wilkinson who became a very wealthy man and lived in a mansion in Bridgeport, West Virginia. Grandma Moore was supposed to marry his brother, but ran away and married Grandpa Moore at Harper's Ferry.

(DHM: Susan's sister was named Ann. See the main story of C. W. MOORE for a discussion of the stories surrounding the marriage.)

I am getting ahead of myself. The old Barbee home was at Barbee's Crossroads and Grandma's mother and father lived just down this road. The house is gone, but the spring is there that I had heard Grandma talk about.

Well, let's go back to where we were in the courthouse in Warrenton. We spent several hours there and have wanted so badly to go back. I would like to go back and take a cassette and make tapes just reading from the ledgers. Finally, we asked the man how to get to Barbee's Crossroads. He told us so we took off. It wasn't far, but we wondered if we were going right. I said "Ruth, there is an old colored man walking at the side of the road. I feel he could tell us". We asked him if he knew where Barbee's Crossroads used to be and he said, "Yes, Ma'am" and said straight ahead till we came to some houses. We finally came to a country store, I went in and asked them if they knew where the old Barbee home was. They said yes, just across the road a ways down and sure enough, just a short distance, there was the Barbee home, built before the Revolution. Part of it was torn down, but the front wing was left and the original front doors which had British bullet holes in them.

We knocked at the door and a little lady came to the door who looked like Grandma. We told her who we were and she said "Well, come right on in." She lived there with her sister and old father. Their name was Furr. She had letters Grandma Moore had written her mother when Grandma was out west. We walked down the road to the old home site where Grandma lived as a child. I cannot tell you the feeling that gives one. Going to take a nap now — will write more later.

(DHM: The letters she mentions must be the ones that Susan's mother, Mary Ann, and her brother, Joseph, wrote to Mary Ann's sister in the 1880s. The sister lived in this house at the time.)

Later ——

Keep in mind, Charles, that our first ancestor came to Virginia in the 16 hundreds while the pilgrims didn't step onto Plymouth Rock until the 17 hundreds.

(DHM: The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, just 13 years after the first settlement in Jamestown.)

Now, we will go to the Civil War period.

Grandma was pregnant with her first child when the Yankees came. They were right at the Battle of Manassass [sic - Manassas] and Bull Run, so you see they were in the middle. That section of Virginia is horse country and Grandma's people had fine thoroughbred horses. They hid them in a grove of trees and saved some. They put some of their money in jars and hid them in the ground under some gooseberry bushes in the front yard. Grandma said the Yankee soldiers milled around all over their money. The soldiers destroyed all they had practically. They bought flour, etc. by the barrel. They poured the molasses into the flour, burned and broke all they had. The North did not win by fighting, they won by burning and starving out the South. You couldn't believe the things Grandma told. No wonder she hated the Yankees so. Ruth's husband's mother, who lived in South Carolina, didn't have a cup to drink out of after the Yankees passed through.

(DHM: Susan and C. W. were living in West Virginia during the Civil War and were nowhere near the old BARBEE plantation in Hume. Both Wood County and Harrison County (Bridgeport) in West Virginia were always firmly in Union control and C. W. and Susan would have never experienced the

Union soldiers as an occupying force. But Susan would have heard and later retold stories that she heard from her mother's relations in Fauquier County – although it should be noted that Hume is thirty miles west of Manassas and nowhere close to any major Civil War battle site. Civil War histories of Fauquier County list only five minor battles being fought there, none closer than twelve miles to Hume. I think Edith is mixing together stories Susan told from her BARBEE relations, stories from her brother-in-law's family in South Carolina, and general anti-Yankee talk she would have heard growing up in the south.)

After the war, Grandma's sister Annie and husband moved to Bridgeport, West Virginia. Annie's husband worked for Standard Oil and must have had his finger in the pie for he became so wealthy. Grandma's folks also moved (her father, mother, husband & self) to West Virginia, too. Years later, your grandfather Moore worked for Newton Wilkerson. He rode a horse over to West Virginia looking for oil right that could be bought up. That is when he met your grandmother Moore in Weston. They married and lived there a short time, later going to Omaha. However, years before Grandma Moore and Grandfather Moore went west in a covered wagon train. They settled in Kansas for a while and also Missouri. While in Kansas, a terrible tornado came along and blew everything away. Grandpa left that part of the country. Sometime during their children's growing up, they even went to Seattle on the train. My Daddy said they packed their food in a big clothes basket. That used to embarrass me when he told it. When I was a little girl, until I read where Herbert Hoover's family did the same thing. They didn't have diners, etc. then. Grandfather Moore was a builder, always had a nice home and plenty of everything, but Grandmas said they would not more than get settled than he would come in and say, "Virginia, I have sold the house and we are going to Missouri" or someplace else he would hear there was a gold strike or something. Grandma and Grandpa had 12 children, not all lived.

(DHM: The HEFLIN family were already living in Bridgeport in the 1850 census, eleven years before the start of the Civil War. Susan's sister Annie was only two years old in 1850 and wouldn't marry until 1868. Her husband, Newton Wilkerson, and Charles Nathan Moore worked for Standard Oil around the year 1900. The family, of course, did not travel by covered wagon. There is no evidence that the family went to Seattle. The Northern Pacific Railroad wasn't even finished until the mid-1880s, around the time they settled down in southwest Iowa. This might be a reference to their time in Denver.)

Grandpa finally settled in Hamburg, Iowa. When we went to Omaha — Mother, Daddy & I went up the east side of the Missouri River and Daddy pointed out farm after farm where Grandpa built the big houses and barns.

We have a picture of my Daddy standing on the front porch of a house in Hamburg, Iowa. Grandpa built the house and they lived there several years. All transactions on property for the CW Moore family that I have been able to find show that in every case of property purchased or sold, the only name to appear on record is that of Susan A. Moore. The 1900 census for Fremont County lists Susan's occupation as "Landlord" and records show she held several pieces of properties. Susan must of managed the money. I wonder if Susan didn't have some income or inheritance from what was left of her family's land in Virginia? They lived on a farm in Iowa when Grandpa passed away. My Daddy came late in Grandma's life and was only 12 when his daddy died. He wanted so to keep the farm and Grandma said he would try to plow and the plow was so heavy and he was so little, he couldn't turn the plow and he would stand and cry. Well, finally, they had to leave the farm and from then on they lived from house to house with Daddy's brothers and sisters.

(DHM: As I mentioned in the document by Max MOORE, according to a lawyer friend of mine, putting the property in only the wife's name back then was most likely for liability reasons. If someone had sued C. W. over the houses he was building they could not have gone after the family home. This wouldn't work today.)

Ruth's daughter in Jacksonville has all the dates and information we gathered in Virginia. We are all Daughters of the American Revolution so if you want to join just let us know and we will send you the necessary information you need and directions on what to do. Was inexpensive — We have all the information. In fact when we received our certificates they wrote that ours was one of the easiest they had ever looked up, as all the information was in the court house at Warrenton, Virginia.

The Mrs. Furr I mentioned was living in a rest home in Warrenton a couple of years ago. Ruth's granddaughter, whose husband graduated from Annapolis (he is a Marine) is named Barbee. They were stationed at Quantico??, the marine base just a short distance from Hume. They went down to see the old Barbee home. Barbee said it was just about fallen down now. No one lives in it. That is when she went to see Mrs. Furr. Barbee had her picture taken standing in front of a tree where a sign with Barbee carved on it had been nailed many years ago. The tree had even grown over the ends of the board. You have a heritage to be very proud of — and do believe you will be glad to know this. Just hope you can read it.

Later on, after we were there, Mother, Daddy & I drove up to Hume and he got to visit with his second cousin and read letter his Mother had written their mother. It all seemed like a dream.

Grandmother Moore's name was Susan Ann Virginia and she was called Virginia.

* * * * *

Family Articles By Charles Richard MOORE

Comment from Donald H. MOORE: My uncle, Charles Richard MOORE was the fourth generation in the line of men named Charles: Charles William, Charles Nathan, Charles Franklin, and then Charles Richard. He wrote the next four pieces on the C. W. MOORE family, the C. N. MOORE family and then on each of his parents. In the first piece, on the C. W. family, he later went back and added some additional information which he put in italics so as not to “disturb the original as written”. Once again, I have added my own comments preceded by my initials, DHM.

The Charles W. MOORE Family **As researched and written by Charles R. Moore, Bellevue**

I have little information on C.W's early life or his family. I know he was born in the Richmond, Virginia area in 1839. His mother died when he was young and his father remarried. CW didn't get along with his step-mother and left home at an early age.

(DHM: None of the above is true. I'm not sure where Uncle Charles got that information.)

The Charles W. Moore family started back in the 1860's when Charles W. Moore and Susan Ann Virginia Heflin were married at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Susan was still in her late teens when she ran away with Charles to get married. There was a lot of pressure put on her to marry the younger brother of her older sister's husband whose name was Wilkinson. He held a high job with Standard Oil Company. The story goes that at age 16 Susan, under pressure to marry, ran away first with a railroad engineer. I have no details on this just that Susan told this story to her children and grandchildren. It was shortly after this that she ran away and did marry Charles W. Moore.

I have found out from new information that the railroad engineer and "Charles W Moore" which I refer to in this story are one in the same. Ruth Sutton (Arthur's daughter) gave the details as told to her by her father. As a young girl, Susan would wave at this young engineer on a train that passed by their property in Virginia. Some way, either Susan or Charles, found the name of the other and began corresponding. As stated in the story, when family pressure was put on Susan to marry a man that her family considered on their level, Susan ran away with Charles W Moore and they were married at Harper's Ferry. Arthur told Ruth that his mother told him that up to the time they ran away to get married, they had never met, only waved and wrote letters to each other.

(DHM: See the main story of C. W. MOORE for a discussion of the stories surrounding the marriage.)

The Barbee's were from the upper class with slaves to do their work while the Moore's were just common folks. The Civil War brought to an end the wealth of the Barbee's.

I have no information on the early life of Charles W. Moore other than he was born in the Richmond, Virginia area in 1838. *Some time after their marriage in 1861, Charles became a carpenter by trade. Some time after the Civil War, they came west. I don't know if it was in the late 60's or 70's. Son Arthur was born in Missouri in 1882 and had younger brother(s)? and sisters that were born in Midwest.*

Like so many of the early pioneers, he made his way by living off the land and using his hands to build. I'm sure if information was found on his father and those before him, that they also were builders as all the information I have found up to the present time shows that the Moore family for the most part were made up of sons that farmed and had skills in the building trades and the daughters were hard working homemakers and loving mothers to their children and grandchildren. From all the stories that have been passed on over the years, both Charles and Susan were free-spirited individuals who followed their own path in life. Susan, at a young age, wouldn't let someone tell her who to marry; she married who she wanted and she must have been happy as she followed her husband across the country. Charles was known as a man that didn't back away from a fight; his son, my grandfather, told me this. One story I was told was that one of the boys was acting up in school and the male teacher gave him a licking. Charles W. was not going to let anyone lick his boy so he looked up the teacher and gave him the beating of his life. The sheriff was after him so Charles left town in a hurry and when he found a place to settle, sent word to Susan who packed up the wagon and her and the kids joined him.

(DHM: I think whoever told my uncle the story about the school teacher was stretching the truth about the move. But it wouldn't surprise me that C. W. beat up a teacher.)

Sometime in the late 1860's, they, like so many others, came west by covered wagon. The facts are not clear as to all the places they stopped, but we know that for awhile they lived in Kansas as Susan told her grandchildren how a tornado blew away most of what they had. There is a story about the loss of a little girl in Kansas from a snake bite. They later lived some place in Missouri where at least two of their 13 children were born, John and Arthur. For a short time, they headed to the far west, maybe it was gold fever or the fact that a lot of building was going on. It was only a short while and they returned to the Midwest, this time making Hamburg, Iowa home. Charles W. built several homes and barns in the area around Hamburg.

(DHM: See earlier discussion – they did not move across the country by covered wagon. John was born in Kansas. The ‘far west’ was probably when they briefly lived in Denver.)

They later moved on to a farm. All transactions on property for the CW Moore family that I have been able to find show that in every case of property purchased or sold the only name to appear on record is that of Susan A. Moore. The 1900 census for Fremont County lists Susan's occupation as “Landlord” and records show she held several pieces of properties. Susan must of managed the money. I wonder if Susan didn't have some income or inheritance from what was left of her families land in Virginia?

(DHM: As I mentioned in the document by Max MOORE, according to a lawyer friend of mine, putting the property in only the wife's name back then was most likely for liability reasons. If someone had sued C. W. over the houses he was building they could not have gone after the family home. This wouldn't work today.)

The story goes that in 1896, at the age of 58, Charles, who had been a loving husband, became very mean and aggressive towards his wife. This was told by his youngest son, Arthur, who was 12 at the time. It would appear that these actions looked like a stroke. Arthur and his mother were unable to run the farm so they moved to the Omaha-Bellevue area where Susan lived with her children there until her death in 1933 at the age of 88. They both rest at Mt. Olive Cemetery east of Hamburg, IA. Beside them are three children who died while young. Their oldest son, Homer Lee, and his wife Emma Gertrude are beside them with two of their sons, Fredrick Charles and Harry Lee.

Charles W Moore was very jealous of his wife, Susan. I have found out that what led to him being committed to the state hospital in Clarinda, Iowa is as follows. In the early fall of 1896, while living on their farm in Mills County in Glenwood, Iowa, Charles W accused Susan of having an affair with another man He said that this man was hiding behind a haystack in the barnyard. He got his shotgun and made Susan walk behind the haystack to force the man out. Of course, there was no man behind the haystack, but in his fit of rage, he could have shot Susan. This led to Susan and her sons committing him to the state hospital. There most likely were other incidents before this. Ruth said the family thought he might of had a stroke which led up to these actions. I wrote to the Clarinda State Hospital and asked if their files showed the diagnosis for his sickness and also the cause of death 15 months later on December 24, 1897. They said that records were not documented very well back then and could find no information on his sickness. They listed as the cause of death "paralysis". The records also stated his son was listed as the correspondent, Mr. C. N. Moore (my grandfather) from Pacific City, IA in Mills County. Could Pacific City now be what we know as Pacific Junction?

The above portion in italics is new information and were attained after Charles Moore wrote the original story. I did not want to disturb the original as written, but thought added information learned later should be interjected where appropriate.

The Charles Nathan MOORE Family

By Charles R. Moore

Charles N. Moore was the second son of Charles W. Moore. He was born in Wheeling, West Virginia in 1868. He was one of 13 children that over the coming years would travel to the Midwest and even to the far western parts of the country. When asked how far he went in school he would say the 3rd reader. Like so many back then he was self-taught. His father was a builder of homes so I guess that is why the sons followed the trade. Charles was in no hurry to tie himself down with a family as he was 32 years old when while working as an oil leaser for his uncle in West Virginia he met Bertha Mae Washburn and on June 27, 1900 they were married in Weston, West Virginia. With a wife and their first child, Charles F, born in 1902 he once again began building homes in the Weston area. A few years later their second child was born, Eileen. A year or so later they moved back to the Midwest to Omaha.

A short time later, I don't know why, maybe Bertha missed her family, they returned to Weston for a short while. The story goes that Charles had built a new house and they were getting ready to move in when one night a fire broke out and burned the house to the ground. Bertha said years later that she always wondered if that fire didn't get a little help from someone that wanted to move back to Omaha as right after that they returned to Omaha and a short time later all of Bertha's family moved here. Only a sister who had married stayed in Weston. Charles continued to build houses in Omaha in the area that is now called the near north side. In the following years two more children were born, Thelma and Glenn. Shortly after Glenn was born the Charles N. Moore's moved to the south of Omaha into Sarpy County on Jewel Road. They would stay here for many years. Bertha's parents lived in a small house nearby. All four of their children would graduate from Bellevue high. Both Charles and Glenn were into sports, mostly basketball. Both sons did some work for their father as carpenters, but didn't always see eye to eye with their Dad and neither at that time saw a future in building houses. Charles went to Omaha University for a while then took up full time work at Swift & Company packing house. Over the years he would work his way up to night supervisor. He and his wife Helen had four boys: Charles, Donald, Robert, and Terry.

Glenn decided to become a teacher-coach and went away to college. After finishing school he did some teaching in small high schools in northeastern Nebraska. He then came to Omaha and was a teacher and coach at South High. He and his wife Vivian had two boys and two girls: Tom, Rita, Joan and Steve. Eileen, out of high school for a while, married Harold Wood who was from a large family. Harold graduated from Iowa State and became a farmer in north-central Iowa and ended up on a farm a mile or so west of Iowa Falls. Eileen and Harold had a boy and three girls: DeWeese, Catherine, Dean, and Linda. Thelma, like her younger brother Glenn, went to teachers college and then did some teaching, both in Nebraska and Arizona. She met her future husband while teaching, who was from western Nebraska. His name was Dell McNickle. They were married and both continued to teach for a while. Dell gave up teaching and coaching and went to farming also in Iowa near the Iowa Falls area. Thelma and Dell had one boy, Dick.

In the late 20's with their four children either on their own or away at college, Charles and Bertha sold the house on Jewell road and moved into a home at 168 Franklin in Bellevue. A few years later they moved into a home that was owned by Charles' brother Homer. It was just a block east on 16 and Hancock Street. Charles built several houses in Bellevue over the years plus in Omaha. In 1935 they moved into a duplex he had built on 20th and Sprague Street. They lived there only a short time (a year or two) when they decided to sell the duplex and move to Iowa Falls. The plan was that they were going to build a small home on their daughter Eileen and Harold's farm. For some reason they changed their mind and moved back to Omaha. Charles came over from the farm and stayed with his oldest son, Charles, and found a house he liked on 21st and J Street. Their youngest son was over in Iowa that summer working during summer vacation and Bertha came back with him to their home on J Street.

They lived on 21st and J Street for a few years. When their son Glenn married they sold him the house and found a smaller one a few blocks to the north on 20th and G Street. This would be their last home. They fixed it up they way they wanted and this is the house that most of their grandchildren remember. Charles N. Moore passed away in this little house on April 1, 1948 at the age of 80 years. For about a year Bertha continued to live there by herself with her grandchildren spending many nights with her. After a year Bertha gave up the idea of living alone and spent the rest of her life living with her children going from one to the other but most of the time with her daughter Eileen. While at Eileen's she fell and broke her hip. Bertha spent the last few years of her life in a rest home in Iowa Falls. Like her mother in the last few years, she became confused and didn't always know everyone in the family. Bertha Mae passed away February 2, 1963 at the age of 86 years. Charles N and Bertha Mae were, and I'm sure those grandchildren who knew them would agree, story book grandparents. The minute you walked into their home you could feel the warmth of their love for their children and grandchildren. They had no wealth to leave their children but left them something more valuable – love.

Charles Franklin Moore

by Charles R Moore

Charles F. Moore was the oldest son of Charles N. Moore. He was born in Weston, West Virginia, but came to the Omaha-Bellevue area at a young age. While still very young (6-7), the family moved to Jewell Road in Sarpy County and Charles, like his two sisters and one brother, went to Bellevue schools. Charles graduated from Bellevue High in 1922. He was the captain his senior year of the basketball team that were state champ in their class. After high school he worked with his father as a carpenter for a while and went to Omaha University for a time. In 1927 Charles went to work at Swift meat packing plant in South Omaha and would work there until he retired in 1963. He worked in the plant for a short time then ended up in the office as a time keeper. He worked himself up over the years to Night Superintendent and spent most of his working years working nights.

On a blind date in 1928 Charles met his future wife Helem Remer. They were married in September, 1929 in the heart of the depression. They moved to Bellevue where they started their family of four boys. They moved back to Omaha twice but seemed to always end up in Bellevue. After 36 years of work, Charles retired and spent his final years living with his wife and oldest son at 3015 Pleasant Drive in Bellevue. The final three years of his life he was sick and was in a rest home in Bellevue. He passed away at 72 on October 5 1974 and is at rest in Calvary Cemetery in Omaha.

(DHM: The depression actually began in October 1929, not long after they married.)

Helen E. (Remer) Moore

By Charles R. Moore

Helen Remer was the youngest of the five Charles REMER children. She was born at 1318 Z Street and would live there till she married in 1929. Helen as a child went to Madison School but like a lot of girls back then never went to high school. At the age of 13 she was not only doing most of the house work but was also getting up at 4 a.m. to make breakfast for her father and three brothers. After Helen neared legal age she worked for a time at a local cleaners, but most of her young life was spent keeping the home on Z Street clean. She became an excellent cook and what she learned in her not so happy young life would make her a wonderful wife and mother.

In 1928 Helen met her future husband on a blind date and said she knew right away that this was the man she wanted. They married in September of 1929 and for the first time in her life she moved. She spent her life doing what she did as a young girl – cleaning, cooking, and being a homemaker but now she was happy doing it for the man she loved and the four sons they would have. Her whole life was her husband and four boys and later the grandchildren and great grandchildren. Helen lost her honey in 1974 the day before her 67th birthday. She spent the rest of her life living with her oldest son. Helen passed away at the age of 83 on August 24th, 1991 and is at rest in Calvary Cemetery next to her husband Charles.

Obituary for John Moore

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/98786032/john-a_-moore

Lusk Free Lance – December 22, 1955

Military Services Are Conducted at Lusk Cemetery for the Late John A. Moore Following Services Held Sunday. Military Rites were accorded the late John A. Moore, Spanish American War and World War I veteran, following funeral services held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Peet Chapel with Rev. Otha B. Holcomb pastor of the First Baptist Church officiating. Mrs. Emerson Bonner and Mrs. Ab DeCastro accompanied at the organ by Mrs. Judson P. Watson, sang "Rock of Ages" and "Beyond the Sunset." Interment was made in the Lusk Cemetery with the remains being borne to their final resting place by George Gibson, Fred Kettler, Leonard Ong, Charles Lee, Reuben Johnson and Earl Maxwell. The military services were conducted by members of Wieten Dupes Post No. 4 American Legion and members of the National Guard Unit, the latter furnishing the firing squad. Commander Warren Schroefel and Chuck Vaughn folded the American flag which was presented by the latter to Mrs. Moore. John A. Moore, son of Charles and Sarah V. Moore was born in Salina, Kansas, September 3rd, 1878, and passed away at the Veterans Hospital at Hot Springs, South Dakota Wednesday, December 14th, 1955 at the age of 77 years, 3 months and 11 days. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American and World War I. On November 8th, 1904, he was united in marriage to Sarah V. Dodd and to this union four children were born, all of whom survive. In December, 1919, the couple moved to Wyoming from Iowa, where he had been a carpenter for many years, and filed on a homestead six miles south of Lance Creek. He was engaged in the ranching business until 1949, when he retired and moved to Lusk where Mr. and Mrs. Moore made their home. On June 17th, 1954, they again moved to Lance Creek where they were residing at the time of his death. Left to mourn his passing is his wife, Sarah, one daughter, Mrs. Annabelle Wilkison; three sons, Lee and John Jr. all of Lance Creek and Raymond Moore of Linch, Wyo.; 12 grandchildren and six great grandchildren; one brother, Arthur, of Lake City, Florida and one sister, Mrs. C. B. Houts of San Diego, Calif. and many nieces and nephews.

Additional Obituary:

John A. Moore, Resident of County 36 Years, Dies in Hot Springs, S.D.; Military Rites Will Be Held Sunday. Death claimed John A. Moore, 76, long-time resident of Niobrara county, who for the past number of years had been making his home at Lance Creek, early Wednesday evening in the Battle Mountain Sanitarium where he had been hospitalized for the past week. Mr. Moore had been in poor health for a long period of years, and has been hospitalized on numerous occasions due to a gradual decline in his health. Military rites will be accorded the deceased by Wieten-Dupes Post No. 4, American Legion and the local National Guard Unit, following services that will be held at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, December 18th, from the chapel of the Peet Funeral Home. Interment will be in the Lusk Cemetery. Rev. Otha Holcomb, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lusk, will officiate. Survivors include his wife, and four children, Mrs. Annabelle Wilkison, Lee Moore, John Moore Jr. and Raymond Moore all of Lance Creek.

Obituary For Dolly DODD MOORE

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/98793534/sarah-virginia-moore>

The Lusk Herald – June 16, 1960

Services for Mrs. Moore Held June 10. Funeral services were held at the Peet Chapel at 2:00 p.m. Friday for Mrs. John (Sarah) Moore who died of a heart attack at the home of her son, Lee, in Lance Creek last Wednesday. The Rev. Frank Bozart officiated at the services. Mrs. Emerson Bonner and Miss Phyllis Johns sang "In The Garden" and "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" accompanied by Mrs. A. F. DeCastro at the organ. Pallbearers were: Hugh McLean, Walter Kant, John Daugherty, Earl Maxwell, Chuck Vaughan and Clem Mosier. Burial was in the Lusk Cemetery. Sarah Virginia, daughter of Samuel and Hulda Dodd, was born Jan. 29, 1885 in Lewis County, West Va. Nov. 8, 1904 she married John A. Moore and they were the parents of four children. In 1919 the family came to Wyoming, homesteading south of Lance Creek. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Moore has been making her home with her children. Survivors include her four children, Mrs. Annabelle Wilkison, Lance Creek, three sons, Lee of Lance Creek, John Jr., Glenrock, and Raymond, Rock Springs; three sisters, Mrs. Florence Alfred and Mrs. Nancy Cullen, Weston, West Va., and Mrs. Ollie Albers, Kildare, Okla.; two brothers, Jess Dodd, Lumberport, West VA., and Jim Dodd, Weston, West VA.; 13 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.