

DEMPSY MOORE FAMILY OF MCNAIRY COUNTY, TENN

by Nancy Wardlow Kennedy

It would take a lifetime to cipher the Moore's of McNairy County. There has to be at least a half a dozen sects. In the early history of our county it is almost impossible to connect who belongs to who.

The Moore's that settled west of Selmer caught my fascination. I was doing research for a lady and fell into the pile of questions. They came around the 1830's from North Carolina and settled between Purdy and Camedon. T Wash Scott states in his history of Adamsville, 'when Anderson Cox and Laney Moore came to McNairy County, Cox stopped at Adamsville and Laney went west of Purdy. They had married the McGee sister, Rachel and Rebecca. Laney lived west of Purdy,' around Bethel, still in the 7th district. The other Moore's settled between Bethel and Camedon, mostly around what was later known as Sandy Flat. Many of these Moore's are buried in Buena Vista and Moore Schoolhouse Cemeteries.

Most Moore researches agree, not necessarily proven, that Dempsey, George and Laney are brothers. Dempsey was born 1789, George 1791 and Laney 1800.

It is proven that George and Dempsey are brothers. In the 1839 'Trip to Texas' by Dempsey's son Clinton Harrison Moore, he lists his Uncle George Moore and his siblings, William Carroll Moore, Robert & Angeline Moore Martin (sister), and sister Betsy is mentioned going with them. The narrative does not state what happened to Betsy, apparently she stayed because she is not mentioned coming back with them. (I have never found a Betsy in the list of Dempsey's children, unless she also had another name??) Clinton Harrison tells of visiting their sister, Martha 'Patsy' who went to Texas when she was only 13 years old. He tells of her death about a year later from fever, she was about 16 years old. Cannot find a record of who she married or who she went with, if she was married. They went on this trip to see if to see if they wanted to move to Texas, but a short, troublesome visit indicated Texas was not the place for them. It was hot, humid and the three Moore men all were sick on the trip home.

I also tried to place Alfred Moore, a merchant in Purdy in this family.

This part is conclusions from my research and some people disagree with me. I will state my findings because I think facts have been overlooked. My conclusions are not proven, but they hold more weight than other conclusions I have found. I need to state here, all that is printed on Ancestry is not gospel. One person loads information and dozens copy it with checking it out. Always verify what you find.

Most Moore researchers say the father of Dempsey, George and Laney is Dempsey. To me their reasoning does not 'add up.' They are taking the fact that John Walker's will in Granville, NC, 1795, mentioned his daughter Suzanne married Dempsey Moore and mentioned their daughter Elizabeth. Then those same researchers do not list an Elizabeth as a daughter of Dempsey and Suzanne. Also the will's wording is such that Elizabeth is the only child. Just finding a name Dempsey Moore does not make him the father. Dempsey Moore was a very common name in the late 1700's, so maybe the Irish name belongs in their heritage.

By 1840, George was deceased and Dempsey and Laney were in McNairy County. In the McNairy County 1840 census, transcribed by Harold Cox, there is a Revolutionary War Soldier living with Laney Moore. Why would Robert Moore, age 77, be living with Laney

Moore. The most reasonable answer would be he is Laney's father. Not necessarily so, but the most logical answer.

Robert Moore, a Revolutionary War soldier, living with Laney Moore in McNairy County, Tennessee, applied for pension in McNairy County June 24, 1832. He stated he had been living in McNairy County but was now living in Henderson County and applied for the pension in McNairy County because no one knew him in Henderson Co, Tenn. He signed his name Robert C Moore. This tells us he could write his name and probably educated. He was born in Lancaster Co, Pennsylvania June 11, 1863 and his father moved to Randolph County, NC when he was a small child. After his military services he lived in Randolph County for several years and then several places in Tennessee, and McNairy County for several years. He volunteered in Randolph County, NC Mar 1, 1779, under Capt Wm Clark.

Robert Moore lived in Randolph County, North Carolina. George Moore married in Randolph County, NC. Dempsey Moore married in Randolph County, NC.

Census Records for (a) Robert Moore (could be this Robert Moore), 1790 Randolph County, NC - 2 males under age 16, 1 male over 26, 1 female over 16. There is also a John Moore and George Moore.

In 1800 a Robert Moore is in Randolph County. There are 4 Moore's living in a row in Hillsboro, Randolph, NC: William, John, Joseph and Robert. There may or may not be a connection, but I thought I would list it as they are all living side by side.

In 1810 a Robert Moore is still in Randolph county, NC. I never found one I thought would be the right one in 1820 or 1830.

The best I can figure is there was about five boys and one girl in this family. The girl died or married very young. There was a Martha Patsy Moore that married William Elder Aug 5, 1810 in Randolph County, NC. This Martha settled in Overton County, Tennessee and Dempsey was in that county for while. Dempsey married Polly Elder and they had a daughter named Martha.

I think Robert Moore is the father of Laney Moore, and if Dempsey, George and Laney are brothers, I think he is the father of all.

Maybe Moore researchers would like to explore my theory.

Laney Moore and his family have also been misrepresented. I would like to explain about Laney Moore born ca 1820 and died 1864, married Mary Tull.

Most Moore researchers have Laney Moore (that married Mary Tull) as the son of Laney and Rachel McGee Moore. In 1850 there is a Laney Moore, Sen in the 7th district, age 50; and Laney Moore, Jun, in the 2nd district, age 30. The Junior and Senior did not apply in the 1800's as it does today. Today a Junior is the son of a Senior. In the 1800's if two people in the same family or same community have the same name, the eldest is called Senior and the youngest Junior. I have this in my Huggins line, J M Huggins, they are uncle and nephew. This applied also to women, as I have found examples in church minutes. So at that time Senior and Junior did not always mean father and son.

In the 1840's there is also two Laney Moore's. One is the elder Laney Moore that married Rachel McGee and he has a grown son living with him. His only son. The other Laney Moore is a young man, about 20. There is a woman (over 40) in the household. It could be he

married an older woman, but more logical, he is the oldest son of a widowed mother.

I burnt the midnight oil trying to cipher the Moore's around 1840 and 1850. I came to the conclusion that Laney (that married Mary Tull) is the son of George Moore and Nancy Hunter. Now this fact, I have not proved, but I have proved he is not the son of Laney and Rachel McGee.

Laney Moore (the elder) was born ca in North Carolina. He married Rachel McGee on Jan 21, 1818 in Guilford County, North Carolina, which is the county just north of Randolph County, NC. T S Shields was the witness to their marriage.

According to the McNairy County Court Minutes, he died November 1858, as his will was presented at the court December 6, 1858. Usually this is done the first month after death.

Court action concerning the estate of Laney Moore: Dec 6, 1858: William C Kendall was appointed administrator of the estate and bond was set at \$40,000. So Laney Moore was not a poor farmer. F P Duke, W H D Maxedon and Calvin Shull were appointed commissioners to lay off one year's allowance to the widow, Rachel Moore.

November 5, 1860: Reuben Donnell was appointed guardian of Roxanna M Donell, minor child of Elizabeth Tatum, now deceased, and grandchild of Laney Moore. Bond set at \$8,000. Scisson Tatum was appointed guardian of Rebecca Tatum, daughter of Elizabeth Tatum, now deceased, and granddaughter of Laney Moore. Bond set at \$8,000.

December 3, 1860: Rosannah (or Roxanna) and Rebecca Tatum to divide slaves bequeathed to Elizabeth Tatum, now deceased, eight slaves: America, Mary Ann, Douglas, Maria, Harriett, Celia, Judy, Andy.

So these facts give us that Laney and Rachel Moore had a daughter Elizabeth that died ca October 1860. Elizabeth married Sicon Tatum, a Methodist Clergy and farmer. They had two children, Roxanna M born ca 1846 and Rebecca born 1849. In 1860 the family is shown in McNairy County census in District 7. Siphon Tatum age 47 born NC, Elizabeth age 41 born NC, Rebecca age 11, born TN. Next door is Rufus J Danel (Donnell) age 20, and Roxanna M age 16. Since a guardian was appointed over the two minor daughters in Nov 1860, it can be safely assumed Elizabeth died in October 1860.

Apparently Elizabeth had married previously to a Mr Young. In 1850 in the Laney Moore household is a Terry Young age 9. In 1850 he is age nine and living with Laney and Rachel Moore. In 1860 he is married and has a son William, and living with Rachel Moore. Jan 1861: William A Price appointed guardian for Laney T Young and gave bond for \$20,000 with F P Duke and J M Price securities. In the McNairy County Court Files: Lee R Lockman vs Margaret Roberson, 1897, Case no _____. it states: "The estate 1/11 interest of the J Foy Roberson estate which consisted of 505 acre sold to him by L T Young in the 2nd civil district on March 2, 1866, being the lands of Young's grandfather Laney Moore, deceased."

Concerning Elizabeth Moore Young Tatum's children: Laney Terry Young has not been found after 1866, when he sold his land and left McNairy County. Roxanna married Rufus Donnell, and he apparently died because she married L T Morton, August 1, 1865. She died Dec 28, 1865 and is buried in Buena Vista Cemetery, as is her father. It is unknown if she had any children. Nothing is known about Rebecca except she married a Mr Dick.

About 1857, Laney Moore, R P Neely, John R Fentress and A F Robertson purchased a large tract of land when Mr Neely was building the Central Railroad and Judge Brown was building the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. They purchased the land with view of getting the county seat of McNairy County moved to the railroad. The tract of land was about in the center of the

county before Chester county pulled off McNairy and formed a new county. Neely was the person to influence Judy Brown who was building the M & O Railroad to locate a depot on the land. Neely even hired engineers to lay off the town. The war halted all the plans.

In time, all died except R P Neely . In 1887, Mr Neely filed a lawsuit against the heirs of Laney Moore with the McNairy County Chancery Court, Case no 669. In this case, the complainant, Mr Neely described the heirs in error, which was corrected by the defendants..

The defendants state in this case that Laney Moore died and left surviving him two heirs: George M Moore and Elizabeth Tatum Moore. The defendants named in this lawsuit, Henry Clay Moore, Andrew M. Moore, Molly McCullar, and Arilla Murray are children of George M Moore.

So this is the proof that Laney Moore (that married Mary Tull) is not the son of Laney and Rachel Moore. George M Moore is the son. I have attached abstracts from this court case at the end of this document.

As stated above, my conclusion is that Laney Moore, that married Mary Tull, is the son of George and Nancy Moore. In 1840, in the area close to Dempsey is a Laney Moore. The woman of the house is over 50 years old, but no man of that age. The oldest males is two young men age 15 to 20, so apparently the eldest son is Laney and he is considered the 'man of the house.' The ages listed agree with those in 1850 in the household of Nancy Moore, except for two girls that probably married before 1850.

George was born ca 1791 in North Carolina. He died in 1839 on the Mississippi River near Kentucky on his way back from Texas with his nephews, Clinton Harrison Moore and William Carroll Moore. The boat hit a rock and capsized and Uncle George was thrown into the river. He was already very sick with yellow fever and he died soon after they got him ashore.

George married Nancy Hunter December 26, 1813 in Randolph County, NC. She was born in 1793 and died after 1850. The children I can account for are: Laney born 1820, Alson Gray Moore born 1823, George Washington for 1829, Franklin born 1833 and Lutitia Catherine born 1836.

Laney Moore born 1820 married Mary Tull ca 1848. They had seven children: George W, Elizabeth Jane, James A, Amanda, William Franklin, Rachel R, John Laney. Laney Moore died May 15, 1864 in Arkansas, buried in Moore's School House, along with his wife and many other relatives. Moore researchers say he had typhoid fever in the Civil War and died in Helena Arkansas.

Mary applied for widow's benefit June 11, 1866 and one of the children applied for assistance June 25, 1871. Didn't find a record of approval.

Mary Moore, the widow and Alfred Moore were appointed executors of his estate September 1865. Alfred Moore may be connected to this family - just hadn't figured how.

October 1865, one year's widow support was allowed to Mary: 1,000 pounds bacon 400 on hand, 200 bushels corn 150 on hand, 20 bushels wheat on hand, 50 pounds coffee on hand, 75 pounds sugar 2 on hand, 1/2 barrel molasses on hand, 2 pounds pepper 1/3 on hand, 2 pounds spices none on hand, one barrel salt 24 pounds on hand, 1,500 bundles fodder 500 on hand, \$50 for shoes for family, 2 pairs shoes on hand, 50 pounds cotton lint, 2 pounds on hand, 20 pounds

wool on hand, 50 pounds soap 20 on hand. Signed T H Bell, Nathan Leonard, William McIntire. I have never understood why a widow had to approved by the court to use something she already had. The 1800's was not a good time for the widows of men who did not leave a will.

Sept 25, 1870, Mary married Barton Parker Moore, the son of Dempsey Moore, first cousin to first husband Laney Moore. Might as well stay in the Moore family. They had four daughters: Mary Josephine, Estelle Vivian, Minnie, Maude, Ella.

Dempsey Moore was born Feb 4, 1789 and died May 1, 1856. On Dec 14, 1812 he married Polly Elder in Randolph County, NC.

Jan 7, 1861, Dempsey Moore estate: W Carroll Moore vs Robert Martin: Dempsey Moore died leaving the following heirs:

- W Carroll Moore
- Clinton H Moore
- Barton P Moore
- John R S Moore
- Alvin C Moore
- Wade Shelby Moore
- Lafayette M Moore citizens of McNairy County
- Robert Martin and his wife Angeline of Texas
- T Faulkerson, J D Faulkerson, P A Faulkerson, heirs of Adalaide Moore, of Missouri
- E Styles, A Styles, heirs of Mary Moore Styles
- Eliza Ann Moore citizens of McNairy County.

Publication has been made in the Whig Banner to appear in court. Said resident infants are duly represented by their guardian Adleten Solomon Styles who answers that it is of best interest to sell the land. Public sale to be at the Purdy Court House on February 9, 1861 Dempsey owned 1117 acres of land that was sold at the public sale for \$4,388.00.

- W S Moore purchased 100 acres for \$426
- B P Moore purchased 99 acres for \$267.50
- W R Hicks purchased 100 acres for \$630
- Lafayette Moore purchased 107 acres \$622.65
- Terrel Sweat purchased 79 acres for \$414.75
- T J McAlpin purchased 94 acres for \$493.50
- W H Maxedon purchased 70 acres for \$39.50
- R H Lock purchased 100 acres for \$100
- Joseph Milstead purchased 150 acres for 150
- JRS Moore purchased 33.5 acres for 412.22
- A C Moore purchased 86 acres for \$378.40
- W C Moore purchased 99 acres for \$457.44

Children deceased before the sale of the property: Martha 1841; George W 1860; Elizira 1854. Two children died before 1865: William Carroll 1863 and Wade Shelby 1862.

R P NEELY VS H C MOORE ETALS
McNairy County, Tennessee, Chancery Court
July 27, 1887 # 669
Transcribed by Nancy Wardlow Kennedy

This was a very difficult case to read, I read it twice. Case not necessarily listed in chronological order, but as it was found in the file.

R P Neely, of Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tennessee VS H C Moore, A M Moore, Arilla Murray and her husband Dick Murray, Mollie McCullar and her husband S B McCullar, Rebecca Dick and her husband T J Dick all residents of McNairy County, Tennessee, except S B McCullar and his wife Mollie who are residents of the State of Mississippi and Rebecca Dick and T J Dick, her husband, the heirs at law of Laney Moore, dec'd late of McNairy Co, Tenn.

H C Moore and A M Moore being sons of George M Moore, who was the only son of Laney Moore; Mollie MCCullar, and Arilla Murray being the daughters of Geo M Moore, son of Laney Moore. Said George M Moore being long since dead.

Laney Moore died in 1859 leaving George M Moore his only heir and the above named are the only heirs of Geo M Moore, who died in 1886.

(NK note here: The above two paragraphs is the statement of the complainant, who did not know the family pedigree. I have listed the true information concerning the pedigree later in this document when the defendants state their cause. Incorrect information:1. George M Moore 'being long since dead,' this case was filed in July 1887 and G M Moore died in 1886. 2. 'Leaving George M Moore, his only heir,' Laney Moore had two children, George and Elizabeth. 3. Rebecca Dick and husband listed as heirs of G M Moore.' Rebecca was not a descendant of George, but a descendant of his sister Elizabeth. Laney had given the property rights only to his son, George M, so the children of the daughter, Elizabeth, should not be in this lawsuit.

Complainants state on May 21, 1857, Laney Moore sold and conveyed to R P Neely, Jno R Fentress and A F Robertson, 3/4 interest to a tract of land containing 333 acres in McNairy County, Tenn. On May 22, 1857, said Laney Moore, S T Robertson, Jno R Fentress and R P Neely purchased of Edward – a tract of 231 acres adjoining the first tract. Total 564 acres. Each owning 1/4 interest. Recorded in Book F, page 461-462.

Robertson and Fentress died many years and ago and their portion was sold by a decree of the Court of Hardeman County to Martha Neilson who sold the property to R P Neely on April 8, 1880 for \$200.

(NK note: Laney Moore sold Robertson, Fentress and Neely 1/4 interest in 333 acres for \$250 each. Didn't find the price of the 231 acres. Neely purchased the shares of Robertson and Fentress for \$200 each. Big loss.)

Laney Moore's heir own just 1/4 of the two joint tracts.

Neilson, Robertson and Fentress lived in Hardeman County, Tenn.

The land is located near the center of McNairy county and near the Mobile & Ohio Raid

and also near Bethel Spring Station and very valuable for the fine timbers.

Complainant states H C Moore and A M Moore have been systematically for years selling timber off said land and not dividing the profits. The Moore heirs are only due 1/4 of the money received.

The deed dated says Laney Moore sold to A T Robertson, John R Fentress and R P Neely 3/4 interest for \$750 for 333 acres land in McNairy County. Range 3, section 3, granted by entry no 1775 to Hezekiah Sweat and deeded to Laney Moore by WM S Wisdom.

Depositions, August 21, 1888:

G D Smallwood, age 34: Many years ago, 17 or 18 years ago, he purchased and cut timber from H C and A M Moore. About \$10 from their father and \$23 from them. He also traded 15,000 shingles for timber one time but Ike McCullar claimed they belonged to him. McCullar and Moore divided them. The shingles were on McCullar's land. Smallwood said he was indicted and convicted for cutting timber and had to pay about \$72.00. G D Smallwood could sign his name.

Kinney Sweat, age 33: Sweat stated he and his brother Bob helped their father cut timber on the land and they paid Clay Moore (H C Moore). Kinney Sweat's father is dead. They got 6,000 two foot boards on the land and about 3,000 shingles as well. Mr Sweat paid 70 per thousand for the boards. The boards were sold to Mr Epps at Bethel. The shingles were for Dr Hudson at Bethel. They did not pay H C Moore or A M Moore for the timber. Signed W M Sweat.

W D Murray age 54: Cut timber off the land per permission of A M Moore. 2700 shingles.

R L Smallwood, age 28 : Said he paid Clay Moore \$5 in 1882 and paid Andy \$4.00 in 1884. R L Smallwood could not sign his name.

Henry Lumpkins, age 34: Cut very little and paid very little. He paid Andy Moore \$4 and does not remember paying H Clay Moore any money. He and Richard Smallwood made some boards once for Zib Chambers. Once he worked for Brad Roberson who cut some timber. Also mention is Weet Smallwood, and Jim McNatt. Lumpkins' land adjoins the Moore tract. Henry Lumpkins could sign his name.

R K Hendrix age 67: Some of his hired help got over the line onto the Moore tract and he paid \$25 . He paid Andy Moore \$2 one time. R K Hendrix could sign his name.

A T Murray, age 41: Says he has never paid for any timber. Sometimes people would just cut timber off the land without permission - they did to his land. One time he helped G M Moore cut timber to make shingles for his house. The G M Moore home house was about 3 miles from the land. Dick Murray helped A T make the shingles. About 12,000. About 10 years ago. A T Murray's land adjoins the Moore tract.

Elbert Houston age 42: He only got a couple of trees off the land last year. He paid \$4.50 and owes \$4.50. E E Houston could sign his name.

James Kerby age 44 : J L Epps and James Kerby had used about 8,000 shingles at .50 per thousand. Kirby hasn't paid anybody and he didn't know if Epps had paid or not. Epps got permission from Andy Moore. James Kerby could sign his name.

H C Murray age 44: G M Moore looked after the land in his life time and he reckons Clay and Andy now look after it to keep people from cutting timber off it. Worth \$10 to \$12 to oversee. H C Murray could sign his name.

R C Murray: Clay Moore is the defendant H C Moore. If somebody hadn't been looking

after the land, all the timber would have been cut without permission. R C Murray is the son-in-law of G M Moore. E C Murray could sign his name. He has made about six hundred boards off the land, worth about 15 cents per hundred foot, by permission of G M Moore.

H B Roberson states he paid about \$9 for timber off the land, maybe 1885. He could sign his name.

M L Roberson: A bout 1886 he paid \$5 for boards. He could sign his name.

William Sweat states a Bob Nixon cultivated some of the land in 1861 or 62 - only one year, a small crop. Box Nixon is now dead. In 1869 William Sweat paid \$25 to G M Moore for timber. He cut the trees for cross ties but the railroad refused to take them because they were worm eaten and rotten. About 300-400 cross ties. Isaiah Sweat the father of Kenney Sweat is dead. W M Sweat could sign his name.

Scott Nixon: States he is the son of Robert Nixon. He was 38 years old last June. They lived on the land at one time and cultivated the land. They lived on the Owens land on the east side of the creek. And they also lived on the Sweat land and cultivated it, this was during the war. About one or two years. He was very small when they lived on the land. It was a state of war at that time; the soldiers of both armies being scattered through the county, more or less, at different times. They were living on the Sweat place at the time of the Battle of Shiloh. Scott Nixon could not write his name. Oct 17, 1888

William Nixon, age 40: son of Robt Nixon. Lived one year on each tract and made a small crop during the war. Wm Nixon could sign his name.

Defendants Statement: H C Moore, the defendant, the son of G M Moore. G M Moore walked the land and showed H C Moore where the lines were. John Epps was deputy surveyor. 565 acres in two tracts - known as the Sweat and Owens tracts. He stated R P Neely never looked after the land. G M Moore family has paid the taxes every year since 1859-1876. Neely never repaid to the Moore family his part of the taxes. In 187- they had the land assessed separately, Neely was to be taxed on his own. H C Moore purchased his father's interest in the land in 1870 and he stated then he paid the taxes from 1870 to 1883 when he re-conveyed the land back to his father G M Moore.

G M Moore was 66 years old when he died, he was born in 1820. He stayed in the 7th district 1865-1870 but his home was in the Second District. H C Moore could sign his name.

The Defendants state Laney Moore died and left surviving him two heirs: George M Moore, the ancestor of the defendants, and Elizabeth Moore Tatum. (Elizabeth Moore Tatum died in 1860.)

The Laney Moore 1/4 interest part of the land was left to his son G M Moore at his death.

G M Moore conveyed the land to A M Moore Dec 14, 1870 and he took responsibility of taking care of the land. Aug 14, 1883 A M Moore conveyed the land back to his father G W Moore.

G M Moore died intestate in McNairy County, October 1886, surviving him: H C Moore, A M Moore, Mollie McCullar and Arilla Murray.

Rebecca Dick is a daughter of Elizabeth Tatum. Rebecca Dick has no interest in the said land and should not be a party to this lawsuit. (*Note: Elizabeth Tatum was the daughter of Laney Moore, she died in 1860, leaving two children, Roxanna and Rebecca. Roxanna Morton died in 1865 and is buried in Buena Vista Cemetery. Rebecca moved out of McNairy County.*)

R P Neeley, Oct 5, 1888, age 79, states they purchased the tract of land in 1856 or 1857 when he was building the Central railroad and Judge Brown was building the Mobile & Ohio

railroad. They bought it with a view of getting the county seat of McNairy County moved and located on it. The tract of land was located about in the center of the county, this was before Chester County pulled off McNairy and formed a new county. Neely was taken into the company for the purpose of getting his influence with Judge Brown who was building the M & O Railroad to locate a depot upon the land. Neely employed engineers to lay off the town.

He intended for the engineers to cut the timber to supply for track for the railroad. (Not too clear.) (There were two railroads being built, the G & O and the Central near Bolivar.) One engineer cut timber and put on the Central RR near Bolivar but it was destroyed in the war.

He hired an engineer for \$240, to lay off lots for a town. They were to petition the G & M office in Jackson to put a depot and then try to moved the county seat but the war 'came up' and stopped everything.

He also paid traveling expense and hotel bills to oversee the laying off of the town and going to Jackson. He was not reimbursed for any of his expenditures. At the time of purchase, Moore lived near the land and the others lived in Hardeman County.

The Moore's lost it all.

A committee was appointed to survey and divide the land between Neely and Moore: R F Beard, surveyor, John Maxedon, William Pigott, R J Hendrix, Andrew Beard. They divided 358 acres to Neely and H C Moore, eta, 206 acres. On Sept 24, 1888.

Sheriff's sale was called to be held on October 7, 1889, of what is known as the Moore and Neely land containing 206 acres lying on the waters of Cypress Creek in the 19th civil district. Bounded on the north by Catherine Murray and R R Hendrix. On the south by J W Purviance on the east by H C Murray and W D Jopling and on the west by the lands of R P Neely. To recover the court cost against H C Moore, etal for the sum of \$98.20 in favor of R P Neely.

