

# PEGASUS

Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society



AWARDS ISSUE - SUMMER 2016  
VOLUME 4 NUMBER 1

## *Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society*

The Publications Committee chose the name Pegasus for our journal because the winged horse is regarded as the symbol of the Muses and of aspiring to great accomplishments, and, more importantly, because a Pegasus has been an icon of the City of Dallas for decades.

First erected in 1934 on the roof of the Magnolia Petroleum Co. headquarters on Commerce Street, the winged horse sign, fabricated by Texlite Signs in Dallas, became one of Dallas's most enduring and recognizable landmarks. In 1959, it became the logo of Mobil Oil when it merged with Magnolia Petroleum. The city conferred landmark status to the sign in 1973. In 1976, it became the property of the City of Dallas.

In 1978, the Magnolia Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Developers bought the building in 1997 and converted it to the present-day Magnolia Hotel. In 1999, in anticipation of Dallas's Millennium Celebration, the original sign was taken down and put into storage when a new sign was commissioned. A completely new sign was lit for the first time at midnight on 1 January 2000. This work was accessioned into the Public Art Collection in 2000.

In the spring of 2015, after a two-year restoration project, the original Pegasus sign was installed on City of Dallas Property in front of the Omni Hotel at 555 S. Lamar Street (the corner of Lamar and Young Streets). The restored sign rotates on top of a twenty-two-foot high oil derrick.

### **Articles Solicited for *Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society***

The DGS Publications Committee is actively seeking articles that showcase both genealogical research and writing and compilations that feature unpublished genealogical records. Articles may be submitted by members and non-members of DGS, both hobbyists and professionals. Articles may not have been previously published elsewhere.

There will be two categories of publication: research issues that feature articles (case studies, methodologies, family genealogies) and records issues that feature transcriptions, abstracts, or indexes of records not yet filmed, digitized, or published elsewhere (e.g., cemeteries, family bibles, civil, religious, business groups, etc.).

To encourage article submissions, DGS will compensate authors for their material upon publication. We are one of a handful of societies to reward authors in this manner.

Guidelines for submission and payment terms can be found at:

<http://dallasgenealogy.com/dgs/publications/pegasus/>

Send submissions or questions to: [pegasus@dallasgenealogy.org](mailto:pegasus@dallasgenealogy.org).

### **On the Cover**

Night view of the neon Pegasus on the roof of the Magnolia Hotel, 1401 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. Used with permission of The Magnolia Hotel, Dallas.

# PEGASUS

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## From the Editor...

Genealogical research continues to yield remarkable stories about our ancestors. Even more evident is that technology now gives us a way to learn even more about our ancestors and provides new avenues for sharing that information. The one constant in all of this is the stories themselves.

In this issue of *Pegasus* we see evidence of the impact of technology on research and at the same time we appreciate the range of stories that are told. I hope you enjoy reading these articles as much as the members of our Publications Committee have and that you consider sharing one of your stories with us in the future.

- “Rising: The Story of John Wesley Barnes and Edna Mollie Crawford,” which took first place in the 2015 DGS Writing Contest, was written by Diane Barnes Gawedzinski. Follow their ancestors from their early beginnings in Georgia and Alabama in the early 1800s as they migrated to Arkansas and Oklahoma before some of their descendants came to Texas in the 1920s, settling in the boom town of Dallas to raise their family.
- RL Canady shares the story of “Polly the Slave Girl” in his article, which won second place in the 2015 DGS Writing Contest. Slave research can be particularly challenging and RL has captured the life of this young girl who moved to Texas with the Daniel family. Polly proceeded to marry and raise her own family following the June 19, 1865 announcement of Freedom. She and her husband are buried in White Rock Garden of Memories in Dallas, leaving descendants to carry on the tradition of their courage and pioneer spirit.
- DNA research takes the forefront in Ray Harriot’s “A Case Study in Using DNA for DAR Membership: First Successful Application,” the first place winner in the 2016 DGS Writing Contest. DNA continues to grow as a means of identifying or confirming lineage and this is the first case in which the Daughters of the American Revolution used it to confer membership to its organization. While DNA results had been used previously in lineage applications, there was always additional evidence. In this case, DNA was the piece that linked it all together. It is a fascinating story of a search for family in this new technological age. According to a blog post on the Daughters of the American Revolution website (<http://blog.dar.org/y-dna-evidence-used-approved-membership-application>) on 22 April 2016, “Y-DNA

Evidence [Has Been] Used for an Approved Membership Application ... Sue Williams joined the Toll Gate Creek Chapter in Colorado after using Y-DNA to help document one of the relationships in her lineage to her Patriot.” DNA testing resulted in a “. . . 100% match (37/37 marker match) indicating that indeed this great-grandchild was a descendant of the established Patriot through one his grandsons [sic].” The DAR did “extensive research and review before the final [application] package was complete. . . . it was important to establish a secure foundation for future use of Y-DNA evidence.”

- Jana Walker searches for “The Elusive Andrew Lyday, 1809–1849,” with interesting results in her 2016 DGS Writing Contest second place article. Walker follows clues in stories of other family members to trace the records providing proof for Andrew Lyday’s life. The search for Andrew offers even more clues and continues to fully document his life.
- “Alice’s Looking Glass: Reflection on the Prussian Drahn’s to Texas,” the 2016 DGS Writing Contest third place winner, was written by Vicki Welch Ayo. In it, Vicki explores the Drahn’s early days in Germany and their move to America in 1855 in search of a better life for their family. Settling in Illinois, they soon found their way to Texas and quickly settled into the American way of life. Coming to Texas was “love at first sight,” and they knew they were home.

Remember, submissions for *Pegasus* are always welcome. We are on the lookout for research articles as well as transcriptions, abstracts, or indexes of various records not yet filmed or digitized. Details can be found on the DGS website at <http://www.dallasgenealogy.org/prod/index.php/journal-articles>.

In closing, I would like to thank all of the contributors for this issue, the Publications Committee, and our wonderful proofreaders. This issue would not be possible without all of you.

Sandra J. Crowley, Managing Editor



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# THE STORY OF JOHN WESLEY BARNES AND EDNA MOLLIE CRAWFORD

2015 DGS Writing Contest First Place Winner

*by Diane Barnes Gawedzinski*

In early 1922, as the new Magnolia Building—not yet topped by the flying red horse that was to become its beacon—was stretching ever-higher in the Dallas skyline, a young couple with two small daughters was settling across the Trinity River in North Oak Cliff.<sup>1</sup> John “Wesley” Barnes and his wife, Edna (née Crawford), had crossed another river—the Red—on their way to Dallas from Oklahoma, but this latest crossing was only one of many such, both literal and figurative, that the Barnes and Crawford families made in the years following the Civil War.

## **Thomas Barnes (c. 1804–1870)**

Wesley’s grandfather, Thomas Barnes, was a prominent and prosperous man in antebellum Henry and DeKalb Counties, Georgia, as evidenced by a substantial document trail from the time he served as Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner.<sup>2</sup> He was also Worshipful Master (an office equivalent to president) of Lithonia’s Masonic Lodge #84.<sup>3</sup>

By 1860, 56-year old Thomas was living in the Barnes District (likely named after him) just south of Lithonia, Georgia with his 23-year old wife, Mary Jane (née Peeler), who was probably his third spouse.<sup>4</sup> There are six of his children listed in the 1860 census, including Wesley’s father, five-year old Benjamin Franklin “B.F.” Barnes. Thomas owned real estate valued at \$4,000 (more than \$114,000 in 2015 dollars), and, in addition, he owned 14 slaves.<sup>5</sup>

According to an apocryphal family legend recorded in the 1970s by one of Thomas Barnes’s descendants, Thomas’s Masonic connection saved his plantation when General Sherman avoided burning his fellow Mason’s home.<sup>6</sup> In contrast, Thomas Maguire, another prominent figure in the Lithonia Lodge who presided over Thomas Barnes’s Masonic-rite funeral a few years later, wrote in his diary as Sherman destroyed Lithonia, “What will become of us. God only knows.”<sup>7,8</sup> Another DeKalb County resident, Mary Gay, wrote of the devastation in Sherman’s wake: “Not a vestige of anything remained to mark the sites of the pretty homes which had dotted this fair country before the destroyer came, except, perhaps, a standing chimney now and then.”<sup>9</sup> Lee surrendered to Grant just eight days after B.F.’s tenth birthday.<sup>10</sup>

Although Thomas received a presidential pardon from Andrew Johnson under the Amnesty Proclamation of 1865, his family never fully recovered from the war.<sup>11</sup> Thomas died on 28 May 1870 from what *The Atlanta Constitution* called “a fit,” but was probably meningitis.<sup>12</sup> He died intestate, and his assets were entangled by demands from creditors. The situation was so dire that by 15 March 1875, the administrator of Thomas’s estate filed a petition claiming that Thomas’s widow and minor children were “without the necessaries of life” and had no means of purchasing them.<sup>13</sup>

### **Benjamin Franklin “B.F.” Barnes (1855–1926)**

Five years later, in 1880, 24-year old B.F. “Barns” was working as a farmhand in District 281, Royal, White County, Arkansas.<sup>14</sup> White County tax rolls from the same year show B.F. with one poll and no personal property of any value.<sup>15</sup> In the 1880 census, B.F. is recorded as “single,” but three weeks after enumeration, he married Nancy Arminda Bradley on 5 July 1880 in White County.<sup>16</sup> The following year, Nancy gave birth to William Foy Barnes on 8 May 1881.<sup>17</sup>

By 1885, B.F. and family were living in Eagle Township in nearby Lonoke County, Arkansas. Five years of hard work had netted B.F. personal property worth \$100 (\$2,500 in 2015 dollars).<sup>18</sup> Nancy gave birth to a daughter, Naoma, on 8 June 1886.<sup>19</sup> Nancy died sometime in the sixteen months between Naoma’s birth and B.F.’s next marriage to Nancy’s younger sister, Martha “Alice” Bradley, on 23 October 1887.<sup>20</sup> One descendant’s notes indicate that Nancy Bradley Barnes died of Bright’s disease after giving birth to a baby who died two days later.<sup>21</sup> Bright’s disease is a kidney ailment now more commonly known as nephritis.<sup>22</sup> According to the same descendant, Alice (who was ten years younger than B.F.) was already engaged to “a man in Little Rock,” but was forced to marry B.F. after her sister’s death, possibly to care for her young niece and nephew.<sup>23</sup>

The family fortunes had not improved much by 1889, when B.F. and Alice were living in York Township, Lonoke County, Arkansas, and B.F. owned a \$10 watch, four cattle, and \$25 of other personal property, for a total net worth of \$60 (\$1,578 in 2015 dollars).<sup>24</sup>

### **John Wesley Barnes (1896–1986)**

Wesley’s family was likely still living in Lonoke County when he was born 3 March 1896, although he preferred telling people he was born in nearby Little Rock.<sup>25</sup> In an interview with the author in 1979, Wesley thought the family moved to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) when he was about three years old. The family appears in the 1900 federal census near Hennepin, in

Enumeration District 161, Township 1-N-R-1 West, Chickasaw Nation. The children's birth places and dates support their likely arrival around 1899, when Indian Territory had been open only a few years to white settlers. B.F., born on a Georgia plantation, was listed in the census as a "House Carpenter" who "O" (owned) his own farm, yet spent six months of the year "Not Employed."<sup>26</sup> Wesley Barnes, however, always described his father as a blacksmith.<sup>27</sup>

Wesley's memories from that interview next spoke of relocating from Hennepin to Ardmore, where the family allegedly owned the "Barnes Hotel." Although no records of any such hotel have been located, when he was well into his 80s, Wesley could nevertheless describe the hotel, as a two-story frame building.<sup>28</sup> He did not list Springer in the Barnes family's moves, but an advertisement for his father's blacksmith business appeared in *The Berwyn Light* on 29 August 1907: "B.F. Barnes—Blacksmith, woodwork and all Repairing. Horseshoeing a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Springer, Indian Territory."<sup>29</sup> Wesley also recalled the excitement of the 1907 Statehood Celebration.<sup>30</sup> A terrible 1908 flood in Oklahoma that "killed most of the crops" subsequently caused the Barnes family to move again, this time to Amarillo, where B.F. Barnes's older brother lived.<sup>31</sup>

The 1910 census in Justice Precinct 1, Potter County, Texas, reveals that the B.F. Barnes family was now "R" (renting), no longer "O" (owning) their property. B.F. is still a "Carpenter" by trade, with "House" as the "General Nature" of his "Industry."<sup>32</sup> After about 18 months, the family returned to Oklahoma. Wesley said the Texas Panhandle "was too cold in winter...and there weren't any trees."<sup>33</sup>

Next the Barnes family went to Paoli, Oklahoma, where B.F. again ran a livery stable and another "hotel" (which, like the first, was probably more aptly described as a boarding house). Wesley changed bed sheets and did odd jobs at the hotel.<sup>34</sup> Paoli school records from 1912, 1914, and 1915 (found in an obscure drawer in the Garvin County Courthouse in 2009) confirm that Wesley was enrolled during those years.<sup>35</sup> Wesley's most interesting stories about his schooldays are not from these cards.

For example, he claimed that a traveling insurance salesman (who was boarding at the hotel) taught him how to do algebra. When Wesley's teacher couldn't figure out the problems, she asked Wesley, in amazement, how he learned the difficult math. Not wanting to let on, he told her he taught himself. In another tale, Wesley spoke of beating several other Oklahoma debating teams during his last two years of high school, because he "had a voice that carried all the way to the back of the auditorium," and, on at least one occasion, swayed the crowd to bursts of "cheering out" his name. Afterwards, the judge shook Wesley's hand and told him he "should be a criminal lawyer."<sup>36</sup>

Most of all, Wesley's high school memories revolved around baseball, the game he loved throughout his long life. He claimed he was recruited while still at Paoli High School to play for nearby Wynnewood after graduation, and that despite still earning his diploma at the time, he was eligible to play by taking a couple of night school classes. In Wynnewood, he pitched, played various field positions, and was the fourth position "clean-up" batter. He also claimed that the Saint Louis Cardinals wanted him, but he wasn't yet 21, so his father had to sign necessary release forms. Wesley said B.F. thought baseball players were "trashy" and refused to sign.<sup>37</sup>



*Wesley Barnes (standing; third from left), ca. 1923, Dallas, Texas*

So although Wesley bragged that he was the "second Walter Johnson," so far no evidence of his prowess on the pitcher's mound has been uncovered—at least, not in brittle old editions of *The Wynnewood Gazette* strewn on tables and shelves in the dusty back storeroom of that publication, and not in *The History of Wynnewood*, which is available for purchase at the town's library. There also is no mention of his play in *Glory Days of Summer: A History of Baseball in Oklahoma*.<sup>38</sup>

Even if Wesley exaggerated his baseball success in Wynnewood, he wasn't exaggerating that his time in Wynnewood changed his life. During his brief high school career there, he met young Edna Mollie Crawford. Wesley, who as a widower in his 80s still prided himself on being "quite the ladies' man," was quick to point out that lots of other girls besides Edna desired him. (In fact, decades later Wesley revealed that a guest at the Paoli hotel, an older woman whose husband traveled, "gave [Wesley] his manhood."<sup>39</sup>) Despite being "popular with all the girls...up in Wynnewood," he let Edna catch him. Over 60 years later, he still called Edna "the truest woman" he had ever known.<sup>40</sup>



*Edna Mollie Crawford*

### **The Crawford Family Story: James Crawford (c. 1785–1839)**

Like Wesley Barnes, for Edna Crawford, loss, deprivation and hardship were woven into her family story. Edna's great-grandfather, James Crawford, had settled in Perry County, Alabama, between 1820 and 1830 with his wife Nancy, the daughter of Revolutionary War soldier James McCarter.<sup>41</sup> James Crawford died in 1839, and in 1848 (with probate still pending), the estate was valued at \$24,991.20, equal to over \$750,000 in today's dollars.

### **William Curtis Crawford (c. 1823-c.1863)**

William Curtis Crawford, Edna's grandfather, received \$1,141.33 (equivalent to almost \$35,000 today) from his father's estate.<sup>42</sup> In March 1862, when he was 39 years old, William volunteered to serve in the Perry County militia, also known as the Wyatt Guards. The militia was ordered to Mobile for 90 days of service "to fill in part the late requisition by the Governor of Alabama for troops for coast defence [*sic*]."<sup>43</sup> After that, William C. Crawford disappears from the records searched, possibly felled by combat or disease. His wife Margaret Jane Ellis likewise vanishes before the 1870 census, which shows the couple's four sons, separated and living with relatives and neighbors.<sup>44</sup>

### Hamilton Moore Crawford (1861–1952)

Their youngest child, Hamilton Moore Crawford, was born 17 November 1861.<sup>45</sup> Only four months old when his father enlisted, he was an orphan by age nine. When Nancy Crawford died on 12 March, 1872, she left a will, and when her estate was settled, Hamilton, described as one of the four sons of “William Crawford, dec’d” and as “a minor about 10 years old” was bequeathed a 1/4th share of his father’s 1/12th share. This diluted inheritance amounted, when Nancy Crawford’s land was sold, to \$26.72 (about \$525 in today’s dollars) for Hamilton, left in the care of a local attorney named as his guardian.<sup>46</sup>

STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

**CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

LOCAL REGISTRAR'S FILE NO. *8754* STATE FILE NO. **006622**

JUN 1 1952

STATE BIRTH NO.

**1. PLACE OF DEATH**

a. COUNTY **Carter**

b. CITY OR TOWN **Ardmore**  INSIDE CITY  OUTSIDE LIMITS

c. LENGTH OF STAY (in this place)  INSIDE CITY  OUTSIDE LIMITS

d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION **704 C NW**

e. STREET ADDRESS (if rural, give location) **704 C NW**

**2. USUAL RESIDENCE** (Where deceased lived, if institution; residence before admission)

a. STATE **Okla.** b. COUNTY **Carter**

c. CITY OR TOWN **Ardmore**  INSIDE CITY  OUTSIDE LIMITS

d. STREET ADDRESS (if rural, give location)

**3. NAME OF DECEASED** (Type or Print)

a. (First) **Hamilton** b. (Middle) **Moore** c. (Last) **Crawford**

4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) **May 19 1952**

5. SEX **Male** 6. COLOR OR RACE **White** 7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) **Widowed**

8. DATE OF BIRTH **Nov 17 1861** 9. AGE (In years last birthday) **90** 10. MONTHS **6** 11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) **Marion, Ala.** 12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? **USA**

10b. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) **Farmer-Stockman** 10c. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY **Retired**

13. FATHER'S NAME **William Curtis Crawford** 14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME **Margaret Ion Ellis**

15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) **No** 16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

17. INFORMANT **Roy L. Crawford** ADDRESS **Ft. Worth**

18. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c))

I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH\* **Sensitivity & Hypersensitivity**

INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH **1 day**

II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS

19a. DATE OF OPERATION 19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION 20. AUTOPSY? YES  NO

21a. ACCIDENT (Specify) **SUICIDE** 21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.) 21c. WHERE INJURY OCCURRED (City, town, or rural location) (County) (State)

21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) (Minute) 21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK  NOT WHILE AT WORK  21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?

22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from **May 19 1952** to **May 19 1952**, that I last saw the deceased alive on **May 19 1952**, and that death occurred at **5:20** m., from the causes and on the date stated above.

23a. SIGNATURE **C. A. Johnson** (Degree or title) 23b. ADDRESS **Ardmore Okla** 23c. DATE SIGNED **5/20/52**

24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) **Burial** 24b. DATE **May 21 52** 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY **Wynnewood Ceme** 24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) **Wynnewood Okla.**

DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE **C. A. Johnson** 25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR **Joseph B. Bettea** ADDRESS **Ardmore**

V. S. 154 9-48

### Death Certificate of Hamilton Moore Crawford

In 1880, 18 year old Hamilton was still in Perry County, living with an older cousin and working as a farmhand.<sup>47</sup> At some point before 1890, he headed to Texas, possibly in a wagon train of other Alabamans heading

west.<sup>48</sup> In Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, 29-year old Hamilton married 16-year old Susan “Susie” Ellafare Hughes on 5 December 1890.<sup>49</sup> Census records consistently describe Susie as a Texan, possibly born near Bonham on 17 October 1874. Other documents, including Susie’s death certificate, indicate she was born in Alabama.<sup>50</sup>

According to recently discovered family records, the Crawford family arrived in Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, in 1895, a few years before the Barnes family. Edna Mollie, born 21 January 1900, was four months old (and listed as “Mollie E.”) when the Territory Census was taken.<sup>51,52</sup> In the 1910 census, Hamilton Crawford and family are settled in Wynnewood, Oklahoma.<sup>53</sup> In Wynnewood, Edna and her sister Lucy sold eggs from their farm to the kitchen at the Eskridge Hotel.<sup>54</sup> Enrollment records for the Crawford children verify that Edna attended school in Wynnewood.<sup>55</sup>

### **Wesley and Edna Crawford**

Barnes family records list the wedding date of Wesley Barnes and Edna Crawford as Friday, 14 September 1917, but subsequent investigation showed this information to be one of two intriguing lies the couple told. An announcement that a marriage license had been issued was published in *The Daily Ardmoreite* on Monday, 17 September 1917.<sup>56</sup> The license was actually issued on Saturday, 15 September, but preacher R. E. L. Morgan of Ardmore’s M.E. (Methodist Episcopal) Church South did not perform the ceremony until Monday. The marriage license document itself reveals the second lie: Edna swore she was 18, but she was only 17.<sup>57</sup> Almost a century later, the family still speculates: why the lies?

*The Daily Ardmoreite* for that weekend fuels one hypothesis. The United States entered World War I in April of 1917; Wesley registered for the draft that June.<sup>58</sup> A big “Carter [County] Free Fair” opened on 15 September.<sup>59</sup> In our highly speculative version of events, the couple—knowing Wesley’s call-up to service is imminent—decides to elope; they cannot wait a few months until Edna is 18, because by then he might be halfway around the world, in the midst of the fighting. The couple is drawn to a fortuitous local event, the county fair, as an affordable honeymoon.

Perhaps their original intention was to marry on Friday before spending the weekend at the fair. Perhaps the County Clerk’s offices were closed, or swamped with other would-be honeymooners. For whatever reason, they could not obtain their license until Saturday, and by the time they found Pastor Morgan on Monday, the damage was done. How, in 1917, could a young girl with a good reputation admit to spending a weekend with a man before marriage? (There is also the less romantic, but logical, possibility that

her parents simply objected and the couple eloped without much forethought, hence the difficulty getting the license on Friday.)

After marrying Edna, Wesley was not drafted immediately, and he needed a job. He had attended Oklahoma State Teachers College at Edmond for about eight weeks, and, by his own account, had a certificate to teach, but his career (as a substitute) didn't last long—two weeks. He started working in Ardmore at the Wells Fargo and American Express Co. as a billing clerk; his duties included emptying valuables from the trains and putting them in the safe. But the first day on his new job, disaster almost struck when he took a bag intended for the First National Bank out and left it on top of the safe. Luckily, the Express Master from a train going the other way stopped and picked the bag up and brought it back. The company never knew, and later Wesley found out the bag had contained \$20,000 (\$377,358 in 2015 dollars).<sup>60</sup>

When Wesley was drafted early in 1918, he expected to be sent “Over There.” His version of his time in service was this: an IQ test given to 1,000 draftees pinpointed him as officer material, and he was assigned to the Headquarters Company attached to the Rainbow Division of the 57th U.S. Infantry. He soon made Corporal and helped drill new recruits.

Edna followed him to Camp Logan in Houston, and the newlyweds were allowed to live in an apartment near the base. She got a job at a nearby department store. He was in officer's training school when the Armistice was signed on 11 November 1918.<sup>61</sup> He neglected to mention (or did not know) this part of the story: Camp Logan, already the site of a notorious 1917 race riot, was the locus of an extremely deadly outbreak of the 1918 pandemic Spanish Flu.<sup>62</sup> For Wesley, who never made it to the Ardennes Forest, the virus was more of a real danger than “the Hun.” In fact, he may have been “demobbed” early, only seven months after enlistment, because of this flu outbreak.

Whatever the reason—Armistice or epidemic—Wesley was discharged on 29 December 1918 and received \$60 (\$952 in 2015 dollars) and a ticket home to Ardmore.<sup>63</sup> Wesley's Honorable Discharge describes the 22-year old as 5'6”, with blue eyes, light hair, and a “ruddy complexion.”<sup>64</sup> After he and Edna moved to Wilburton, Oklahoma so he could find work, their daughter, Margaret Sue, was born 6 May 1919.<sup>65</sup> With the responsibilities of parenthood looming, Wesley didn't stay long in Wilburton—just long enough to play a little baseball for the city team, work a short while for the Rock Island Line, and buy his first Ford, a “Tin Lizzy” Model T that cost \$500 (\$6,944 in 2015 dollars).

Soon, however, he sold the car and moved his family back to Ardmore. On 1 December 1919, he went on the payroll of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe (later Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe) Railroad. He stayed with Santa Fe



almost five more decades. In Ardmore, Wesley reportedly bought a home using World War I Victory Bonds.<sup>66</sup> Property records to support this claim have not yet been unearthed, but there is proof the couple moved in 1920, because in that year's census, taken in January, Wesley, Edna, and eight-month old Margaret were living with Wesley's parents at 1215 Hargrove Street NW. The *Ardmore City Directory* from later that year shows Wesley and Edna now a mile away at 129 G Street NW.<sup>67</sup> Wesley played semi-pro baseball in the Texas-Oklahoma League, still "Walter Johnson the second"—at least, according to him.<sup>68</sup> The family kept growing as Edna gave birth to a second daughter, Betty Jo, on 31 July 1921.<sup>69</sup>

### **From Ardmore to Dallas**

In 1922, following the recession of 1920–1921, Wesley was given the choice of transferring to Texas, or losing his job.<sup>70</sup> Dallas seemed modern, bustling, prosperous, and—compared to Oklahoma—cosmopolitan. In Dallas, as the Magnolia Building kept going up, up, up, it may have seemed that even the sky was not the limit.

Still, their new life did not provide protection from tragedy. *The Wynnewood Gazette* announced: "Returning [in May 1922] only recently from a visit to her children in Texas and apparently well, the death of Mrs. H. M. Crawford was a shock to the community."<sup>71</sup> Susie's sudden death, supposedly from diabetes, left a lasting impact on Edna. According to Margaret, Edna was forever-after "afraid of diabetes."<sup>72</sup> Susie's death certificate lists "Uremic Poison," a blanket term for kidney failure, as her cause of death, but diabetes may have been the underlying cause.<sup>73</sup> Hamilton Crawford had his wife's headstone inscribed, "Until we meet again."<sup>74</sup>

The Barnes family began to flourish in Dallas. Wesley claimed his baseball prowess led an industrial league team to a city championship in 1923.<sup>75</sup> Searching the *Dallas Morning News* archives for descriptions of Wesley's skill on the pitcher's mound was fruitless, but one picture of Wesley's baseball team exists. Wesley's teammates face the camera, while Wesley, standing in the center, is gazing with determination off to his left, as if focused on a distant horizon. When his own baseball career inevitably ended, his love for the game didn't. He spent many warm evenings playing catch in the front yard with his two young daughters.

The family moved several times in the 1920s, but always stayed in North Oak Cliff. They went from 799 W. Brooklyn Street in 1923, to 609 Comal Avenue in 1924, to 720 N. Lancaster Avenue in 1927, to 802 S. Windomere in 1928.<sup>76</sup> It is probably in front of one of these houses that young Margaret and Betty Jo were photographed posing in a patriotic salute.



*Margaret and Betty in front of the family home.*

On 16 October 1926, death struck again when Wesley's father, B.F. Barnes, "succumb[ed to] fever."<sup>77</sup> Wesley never mentioned his father's death when talking about his own life; B.F.'s widow, Alice, did not even know his parents' names for his funeral record.<sup>78</sup> Finally free from a reportedly forced union, Alice also moved to Dallas, where she lived for 30 more years.<sup>79</sup>

The 1930 census shows the family still on South Windomere. Wesley's occupation appears as a bookkeeper for the railroad, while Edna's says "saleslady" for boys' clothes; according to the family, she worked downtown in the Sanger Brothers store.<sup>80</sup> Wesley was always proud of his success as a provider, especially during the Depression, but his children believed that it was their mother, Edna, who kept the family afloat. She reined in free-spending Wesley, hiding money where he couldn't find it. Her frugality was the stuff of family legend. She bought her children good quality clothing, but returned it, worn, the next year to exchange for new. She typically avoided her own store, Sanger Brothers; it was easier to take year-old clothing back to E. M. Kahn.<sup>81</sup>

In her late 80s, Margaret reported that Edna gave her two sterling pieces of advice: a woman should keep her money separate from her husband's, and she should buy "one good suit."<sup>82</sup> Both Margaret and Betty Jo attended Sunset High School during the mid-to-late 1930s. By 1936, Wesley had moved his family to 819 N. Edgefield.<sup>83</sup> Margaret graduated in 1936 after distinguishing herself academically; the 1936 *Sundial* yearbook details a long list of accomplishments.<sup>84</sup> Her widowed grandfather Hamilton Crawford attended her graduation. A yellowed newspaper clipping describing his visit to Texas for the ceremony states she was elected to the National Honor Society and received a scholarship to Southern Methodist University.<sup>85</sup>

In July 1936, Margaret celebrated her graduation by taking what a headline from *The Dallas Morning News* called an “Extensive Trip” with her sister. The girls’ month-long itinerary included Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York, Washington, Niagara Falls, Detroit, and Chicago. As a send-off, the girls “were honored...with a luncheon at the Baker Hotel.”<sup>86</sup> The Baker, with its famous Crystal Ballroom and Peacock Terrace, was no doubt a far cry from the Oklahoma “hotels” Wesley’s father had run.<sup>87</sup>

Wesley and Edna’s only son, John Wesley II, or “Johnny,” arrived on 12 January 1938.<sup>88</sup> In 1939, the Barnes family moved a few blocks away to a “nice brick house” at 823 Stewart Drive, near Kidd Springs Park.<sup>89</sup>

In June 1939, Betty Jo graduated from Sunset High School. Although her scholastic accomplishments did not match her older sister’s, she could boast her own long list in the *Sundial*—she lettered three years in volleyball and was captain of a long-forgotten sport called tennikoit, played by hurling a circular rubber ring over a net.<sup>90</sup> In August 1939, Wesley and Edna proudly announced Margaret’s engagement to Charles William “Bill” Bauman.<sup>91</sup> Bill’s father, C. Z. Bauman, was a prominent grocer in Oak Cliff.<sup>92</sup> That fall, a flurry of *Dallas Morning News* articles heralded the upcoming nuptials; one particularly long-winded headline informed the reader of a “Linen Shower to Compliment Miss Barnes: Miss Warrington and Her Mother Will Entertain.”<sup>93</sup> On 22 September 1939, Margaret married Bill at her parents’ home: “Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an ivory satin gown designed with a sweetheart neckline, leg of mutton sleeves, and a full skirt flaring into a short train. Her veil of illusion was attached to a pleated coronet trimmed with orange blossoms. She wore a single strand of pearls, and her flowers were gardenias, stephanotis and white roses.”<sup>94</sup>

By the time the census-taker arrived on Stewart Drive to collect 1940’s data, life, in Wesley’s words, was “swell.”<sup>95</sup> Wesley’s yearly salary of \$1,800, a modest \$31,034 in 2015 dollars, certainly was not the highest on the block—Lin Gower, the Internal Revenue Agent living next door, had that distinction, bringing home almost \$4,600 a year, equivalent to \$79,310 in 2015.<sup>96</sup>

On 13 September 1941, Betty Jo married Leonard Monroe Hill. Like her older sister, Betty Jo was fêted with a long list of pre-wedding showers and parties. Also like Margaret, Betty Jo married at home, dressed in a gown described word-for-word like her sister’s two years before (a hand-me-down gown would likely have appealed to their frugal mother). “The rites were read before the mantel, which was banked with ferns and lighted with white candles. Two large baskets of white gladioli stood at the side of the fireplace” and “pink roses decorated the reception table.”<sup>97</sup>

During World War II, both sons-in-law would serve in heavy combat, and only one would return.<sup>98</sup> The lessons of the family's ancestors, however, were those of resiliency, of overcoming obstacles. In the later days of WWII, Margaret got a job at the Magnolia Oil Company and Johnny still remembers riding the bus, crossing the Commerce Street viaduct to Dallas to eat lunch with his sister. Downtown was a whirlwind of restaurants, stores, banks, theaters, and hotels, all under the steady gaze of the flying horse, which, like the Barnes family, seemed always to be rising, rising.<sup>99</sup>

Edna Mollie Crawford Barnes, age 58, died on 5 November 1958 in Dallas, Texas, of ovarian cancer. John Wesley Barnes, age 90, died on 25 December 1986 in Duncanville, Texas, of uremia and renal arteriolar nephrosclerosis. They are buried side-by-side in the mausoleum at Laurel Land Cemetery, Dallas, Texas.<sup>100</sup>

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### Author Biography

Diane Barnes Gawedzinski is a Dallas native, raised in the Elmwood section of Oak Cliff. As a junior at Duncanville High School, she interviewed her grandfather, Wesley Barnes, for a school project. Those notes inspired her first baby steps into genealogy and are the basis for this article. She has a B.A. in English from the University of Texas at Austin and a M.Ed. in Counseling from the University of North Texas. She lives in Rockwall and is a school counselor at Wylie High School. Husband Rob, sons John and David, and Diane's parents John and Jane Barnes have provided her with great support and encouragement over the years, even as Diane continues to hijack family vacations to visit another great-great-somebody's gravesite. Following the lead of her maternal aunt, June Chandler Everheart, Diane has learned genealogy mostly through trial-and-error, experiencing the rush of excitement when discovering treasures in obscure courthouse drawers, and knowing the frustration of those slippery ancestors who disappear behind brick walls. "Rising" is her first genealogical article to be published.

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### ENDNOTES

1. "Magnolia Hotel (Dallas, Texas)." *Wikipedia* ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnolia\\_Hotel\\_\(Dallas,\\_Texas\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magnolia_Hotel_(Dallas,_Texas))): accessed 6 Aug 2016). Also, J. Wesley Barnes, interview by author, 29 April 1979. Author, at the time a junior in high school, used the information for a school project; 30 years later, the interview notes became her inspiration to pursue genealogy as a hobby.

2. For examples see the following: "Georgia, County Marriages, 1785–1950," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25513-16507-88?cc=1927197>: accessed 6 Aug 2016), 0365269 (005191001) > image 77 of 646; county courthouses, Georgia. ["Thos Barnes, J.P." performed the marriage of Middleton Vickery to Catharine Kinard on 24 June 1843. A copy of the marriage certificate was obtained by the author at the DeKalb County Courthouse, Decatur, 20 July 2010.] Thomas Barnes also witnessed the will of George Young in Henry County on 17 April 1843; a blurry photocopy of this will is also in the author's possession, but does not have legible page numbers or other source information. Also, in DeKalb County Estray Records, 29 December 1844, Burrel W. Garr tolled a horse before Thomas

*John Wesley Barnes and Edna Mollie Crawford*

Barnes, J.P. Also, author has a photocopy of DeKalb County, Georgia, court records, January 1848 term, appointment of road commissioners; source unrecorded. However, the Thomas Barnes origin story/mystery is extremely complicated. It involves multiple questions, multiple (and distantly related) researchers going back to the 1960s, and even two professional genealogists who were thwarted in trying to figure out his parentage and origins

3. Lithonia Lodge #84 information was provided by Will Simmons, Lodge Secretary, on 19 July 2010. Mr. Simmons gave the author photocopies of Lodge minutes and a list of past Worshipful Masters that included Thomas Barnes, and allowed the author to take photographs inside the Lodge. The Lodge's original charter from 1849, signed by Thomas "Barns," was on display and was photographed by the author. Portraits of past Worshipful Masters were also displayed inside the Lodge, but Thomas Barnes's designated portrait included only his name and year of service (1867) without a corresponding photograph. He was one of only three past Masters without a photograph.

4. Vivian Price, *History of DeKalb County, Georgia, 1822–1900*. (Fernandina Beach, FL: Wolfe Pub., 1997), 405.

5. 1860 U.S. Census, Slave Schedules, DeKalb County, Georgia, p. 19, line 8, Thos. Barnes (right column); digital images, *Ancestry.com* ([http://interactive.ancestry.com/7668/GAM653\\_145-0021/2597290?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts](http://interactive.ancestry.com/7668/GAM653_145-0021/2597290?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts): accessed 23 July 2016); citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication M653.

6. Lorayne Scott, unpublished letters dated 29 September 1971 and 2 November 1971. Mrs. Scott, a descendant of Thomas Barnes, wrote these letters to another Barnes descendant, Lorene (last name undisclosed), to explain family stories that had been passed down. Photocopies of the letters are in the author's possession.

7. Lithonia Lodge #84 minutes of meeting, 28 May 1870. Photocopy provided by Will Simmons, Secretary of Lithonia Lodge #84, on 19 July 2010.

8. Price, *History*, 364.

9. Mary Ann Harris Gay, *Life in Dixie During the War, 1861-1862-1863-1864-1865*. (Memphis, TN: General Books, 2010; reprinted from 1901 publication), 93.

10. "Surrender at Appomattox, 1865." *Eyewitnesstohistory.com* (<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/appomatx.htm>: accessed 6 Aug 2016).

11. Confederate Applications for Presidential Pardons, 1865–1867; digital images, *Ancestry.com* ([http://interactive.ancestry.com/1187/MIUSA1865\\_113131-00411/2481?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts](http://interactive.ancestry.com/1187/MIUSA1865_113131-00411/2481?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts): accessed 23 July 2016); citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication M1003. Also, U. S. Pardons Under Amnesty Proclamations, 1865–1869; digital images, *Ancestry.com* ([http://interactive.ancestry.com/5256/40466\\_1521003239\\_0501-00584/8478?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts](http://interactive.ancestry.com/5256/40466_1521003239_0501-00584/8478?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts): accessed 23 July 2016); citing General Records of the Department of State, 1763–2002, Record Group 59, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm.

12. "Sudden Death," *Atlanta Constitution*, City and Suburban Affairs section, 29 May 1870, p. 4; digital image, Newspapers.com (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/26778547/>: 23 July 2016). Also, "U. S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1870, DeKalb County, Georgia," p. 2, line 23; database with images, *Ancestry.com* ([http://interactive.ancestry.com/8756/GAT655\\_9-0224/401177?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts](http://interactive.ancestry.com/8756/GAT655_9-0224/401177?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324077/facts): accessed 23 July 2016); citing National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); Washington, D.C.; Federal Mortality Census Schedules, 1850–1880, and Related Indexes, 1850–1880; Archive Collection: T655; Archive Roll Number: 9; Census Year: 1869; Census Place: DeKalb, Georgia; Page: 97B. [Name is misprinted "Thomas Bonds," but has the same family number, 571, as Thomas Barnes's widow Mary Jane in that year's census. According to the mortality schedule, meningitis was the cause of death.]

13. DeKalb County, Georgia, Court of Ordinary, petition filed by H.C. Jones, administrator for Thomas Barnes's estate, 15 March 1875. The petition was granted by John B. Steward, Ordinary. Photocopies of the original, unpaginated court documents were made in the DeKalb County Courthouse in Decatur, Georgia on 20 July 2010 and are in the author's possession.

14. "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25130-33117-29?cc=1417683>: accessed 8 Aug 2016), Arkansas > White > Royal > ED 281 > image 17 of 24; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Note that the attached transcription in the "Image Index" tab is incorrect.]

15. White County, Arkansas, 1880 Tax Assessments, unpaginated, B.F. Barnes. Photocopy of original obtained by author at White County Courthouse, Searcy, 13 July 2011.

16. Certificate of Marriage for B.F. Barnes and N. A. Bradley, White County, Arkansas, 5 July 1880. Photocopy of original obtained by the author on 13 July 2011 at White County Courthouse, Searcy. Also, "Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837–1957," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-13741-26917-10?cc=1417439>: accessed 8 Aug 2016), 004616615 > image 210 of 786; county offices, Arkansas.

17. "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11626-103427-18?cc=1325221>: 6 August 2016), Indian Territory > Chickasaw Nation > ED 161 Township 3 N. Ranges 1-2 W. > image 3 of 63; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). Also, "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25161-24928-67?cc=1968530>: accessed 6 Aug 2016), Oklahoma > Garvin County; Barnes, Willie Foy > image 292 of 4797; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

18. Lonoke County, Arkansas, 1885 List of Persons and Personal Property Assessed for Eagle Township, p. 79, B.F. Barnes. Photocopy of original obtained by author at Lonoke County Courthouse, 12 July 2011.

19. "United States Census, 1900," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11626-103427-18?cc=1325221>: 6 August 2016) Naoma Barnes in household of Benjamin F Barnes. Also, Naoma Barnes's specific birthdate is based on her gravestone, photographed at Rose Hill Cemetery, Ardmore, Carter County, Oklahoma, by the author on 11 July 2009. See also: "Find A Grave Index," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVVL-RQND>: accessed 6 Aug 2016), Naomi Barnes Edwards, 1928; Burial, Ardmore, Carter, Oklahoma, United States of America, Rose Hill Cemetery; citing record ID 18920731, Find a Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com>.

20. Certificate of Marriage for B.F. Barnes and M. A. Bradley, Lonoke County, Arkansas, 23 October 1887. Photocopy of original obtained by the author on 12 July 2011 at Lonoke County Courthouse, Lonoke, Arkansas. Also: "Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837–1957," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11582-19985-66?cc=1417439>: accessed 24 June 2016), 004315621 > image 624 of 724; county offices, Arkansas.

21. Lorraine Harris, unpublished notes. A descendent of Nancy Bradley and Benjamin F. Barnes, Ms. Harris has collected extensive notes about Barnes family stories. Her source for many of these notes was Era Barnes Seidmeyer, Wesley Barnes's younger sister.

22. "Bright's disease." *Wikipedia* ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bright%27s\\_disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bright%27s_disease): accessed 6 Aug 2016).

23. Lorraine Harris.

24. "Arkansas, Lonoke County, 1889 Taxes Extended Against the Personal Property in York (Township)," page number illegible, B.F. Barnes; photocopy of original obtained by author at Lonoke County Courthouse, Lonoke, 12 July 2011.

25. Although there is no record that B.F. Barnes's family ever lived in Little Rock, Wesley Barnes used Little Rock as his birthplace for official documents, such as his World War I Draft Registration Card. "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25104-69963-81?cc=1968530>: 6 Aug 2016), Oklahoma > Carter County; A-J > image 431 of 4900; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

26. "United States Census, 1900," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11626-103427-18?cc=1325221>: accessed 6 August 2016) Benjamin F Barnes, [Birthdates recorded for the three youngest children: John W. Barnes born March 1896 in Arkansas; Martie Barnes born in October 1897 in Arkansas; Mollie G. Barnes born in December 1899 in Indian Territory.]

27. J. Wesley Barnes interview, 1979.

28. Ibid.

29. Advertisement for B.F. Barnes, Blacksmith, *Berwyn Light*, Berwyn, Oklahoma, 29 August 1907. Photocopy provided to author by Lorraine Harris.

30. J. Wesley Barnes interview, 1979.

31. Ibid.

32. "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25145-33630-82?cc=1727033>: accessed 6 Aug 2016), Texas > Potter > Justice Precinct 1 > ED 193 > image 15 of 26; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Note the transcription in the "Image Index" tab is incorrect.]

33. J. Wesley Barnes interview, 1979.

34. Ibid.

35. "Garvin County [Oklahoma] Schools Scholastic Census," Paoli (School), District Number 5; unpaginated index cards for the years 1912, 1914, and 1915, accessed from an unmarked file drawer in the Garvin County Courthouse, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, 10 July 2009. Photocopies in possession of the author.

36. J. Wesley Barnes interview, 1979

37. Ibid.

38. *Wynnewood Gazette*, various back issues accessed 10 July 2009, specific page numbers not recorded. Also, Edna Carr Edmondson, *The History of Wynnewood: A People and Their Place In the Building of a City*, (Norman, Oklahoma: Ok-Curtin Press, 1994). Also, Bob Burke and Kenny Arthur Franks, *Glory Days of Summer: The History of Baseball in Oklahoma*, (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Heritage Association, 1999). Wesley consistently referred to himself as "the second Walter Johnson." Walter Johnson was a star right-handed pitcher for the Washington Senators from 1907–1927; see "Walter Johnson," *Wikipedia*. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter\\_Johnson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Johnson): accessed 6 Aug 2016).

39. Margaret Sue Barnes Lytle, interview with author, June 2007.

40. J. Wesley Barnes interview, 1979.

41. "United States Census, 1830," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25136-35963-72?cc=1803958>: accessed 6 Aug 2016), Alabama > Perry > Not Stated > image 76 of 92; citing NARA microfilm publication M19, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Note the transcription in the "Image Index" tab is incorrect.] . Also, Sons of the American Revolution Membership Application #181712 [Crawford line]; original in possession of author.

42. "Alabama Probate Records, 1809–1985," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25314-12040-81?cc=1925446>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Hale > Wills

1867–1923 vol A > image 74 of 459; county courthouses, Alabama [Will of Nancy Crawford]. Also “Alabama Probate Records, 1809–1985,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25313-7068-18?cc=1925446>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Hale > Wills 1923–1938 vol B > image 101 of 318; county courthouses, Alabama [Probate of M.D.L. Moore]. Also “Alabama Probate Records, 1809–1985,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25313-7643-22?cc=1925446>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Hale > Wills 1923–1938 vol B > image 116 of 318; county courthouses, Alabama [Probate of Alice McQuinter]. Also “Alabama Probate Records, 1809–1985,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1961-25317-23326-59?cc=1925446>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Perry > Wills 1896–1932 vol D-E > image 483 of 518; county courthouses, Alabama [Probate of Carlos S. Halley]. Also “Alabama Estate Files, 1830–1976,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23186-29680-50?cc=1978117>: accessed 11 Aug 2016), Perry > Crawford, James W (1839) > images 1-138; county courthouses, Alabama.

43. Alabama Department of Archives and History, “Alabama Civil War Service Database.” (<http://www.archives.alabama.gov/civilwar/soldier.cfm?id=236630>, accessed 7 Aug 2016), entry for Wm C. Crawford, “Private Watt Guards.” Also “4th Regiment, AL Volunteer Militia, Co. C, a/k/a ‘Wyatt Guards,’ 1862,” *Perry County ALGenWeb* (<http://www.algw.org/perry/wyatt.html>; accessed 7 Aug 2016). Both William C. Crawford and his brother Henry Webb Crawford enlisted in the Wyatt Guards.

44. “United States Census, 1870,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-12128-225050-82?cc=1438024>: 7 Aug 2016), Alabama > Perry > Township 20 Range 6 > image 36 of 48; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Hamilton’s brother Robert Crawford is also listed in the household of Hamilton’s uncle Henry Crawford.]. Also (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11120-160-66?cc=1438024>: 7 Aug 2016), Alabama > Hale > Greensboro, beat 4 > image 1 of 16; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [John and James were also Hamilton’s brothers.]

45. Author’s copy of Hamilton Crawford’s death certificate gives this date; however, *Find a Grave*, (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 15 Aug 2016) citing memorial # 45605781 with H. M. Crawford/s headstone photograph shows birthdate as Nov 17 1861 and death date of May 19 1952.

46. “Probate record v. B-D (p. 1-125) 1871–1888,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/search/film/007737689?cat=487806>: accessed 11 Aug 2016) image 196 of 897. [Thomas R. Roulhac, an attorney, was the guardian of Hamilton’s estate.]

47. “United States Census, 1880,” *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25145-13281-73?cc=1417683>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Alabama > Perry > Old Town > ED 85 > image 16 of 35; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

48. Bertha Jean Hoggle, telephone interviews with the author, June 2011. Mrs. Hoggle is a Crawford descendant and researcher.

49. Certified Marriage License for H.M. Crawford and Miss Susie Hughes, Fannin County, Texas, 5 December 1890 . Original unclaimed document was picked up by researcher Michael Everheart at Fannin County Courthouse, Bonham, Texas in 2006 and is now in possession of author. Also “Texas Marriages, 1837–1973,” database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FX3R-34D> : accessed 7 Aug 2016), H. M. Crawford and Susie Hughes, 05 Dec 1890; citing , Fannin, Texas, reference 2:27FKH78; FHL microfilm 1,293,830.

50. “United States Census, 1900,” (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11897-108135-46?cc=1325221> : 5 August 2014), Indian Territory > Chickasaw Nation > ED 122 Townships 1 S. Ranges 5-6 E. Pontotoc & Connerville towns > image 18 of 52; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration,



n.d.); "United States Census, 1910," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23073-33757-79?cc=1727033> : 5 April 2016), Oklahoma > Garvin > Wynnewood Ward 4 > ED 84 > image 6 of 10; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23030-3027-38?cc=1488411> : 14 December 2015), Oklahoma > Garvin > Walker > ED 39 > image 38 of 52; citing NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) [Note that the middle initial "M" was probably incorrect. In all three census records, Susie's birthplace is listed as Texas.]. Also, Oklahoma State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, Register No. 299, Susie E. Crawford, 31 May 1922 [birthplace given as "Ala"]. A certified copy was ordered directly by the author in 2009 from the Oklahoma State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. Also "Find A Grave Index," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVKP-79W9> : accessed 5 Aug 2016), Susie Crawford, 1922; Burial, Wynnewood, Garvin, Oklahoma, United States of America, Oaklawn Cemetery; citing record ID 45605792, Find a Grave, <http://www.findagrave.com>.

51. From "The Record of H.M. Crawford Family," an undated, handwritten document found in 2016 among other personal papers of Edna Crawford's youngest brother, James L. Crawford. John W. Barnes II identified the handwriting on the document as Edna's.

52. "United States Census, 1900," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11897-108135-46?cc=1325221>: accessed 5 August 2014), Indian Territory > Chickasaw Nation > ED 122 Townships 1 S. Ranges 5-6 E. Pontotoc & Connerville towns > image 18 of 52; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

53. "United States Census, 1910," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23073-33757-79?cc=1727033>: accessed 5 April 2016), Oklahoma > Garvin > Wynnewood Ward 4 > ED 84 > image 6 of 10; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

54 . John W. Barnes II

55. "Garvin County [Oklahoma] Schools Scholastic Census," Wynnewood (School), District Number 38; unpaginated index cards for the years 1912 and 1916, accessed from an unmarked file drawer in the Garvin County Courthouse, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, 10 July 2009. Photocopies in possession of the author.

56. "City News and Views," *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.), Vol. 24, No. 310, Ed. 1 Monday, September 17, 1917, Newspaper, September 17, 1917; (<http://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc156208/> : accessed 7 Aug 2016), Oklahoma Historical Society, The Gateway to Oklahoma History, <http://gateway.okhistory.org>; crediting Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

57. "Oklahoma, County Marriages, 1890–1995," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-9722-9262-33?cc=1709399>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), 1313677 (004533027) > image 496 of 641; county courthouses, Oklahoma.[J W Barnes and Edna Crawford, 1917.]

58. "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25104-69963-81?cc=1968530>: accessed 7 Aug 2016), Oklahoma > Carter County; A-J > image 431 of 4900; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

59. "Carter Free Fair Opens Tomorrow," *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.), Vol. 24, No. 307, Ed. 1 Friday, September 14, 1917, Newspaper, September 14, 1917; (<http://gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc156205/> : accessed August 07, 2016), Oklahoma Historical Society, The Gateway to Oklahoma History, <http://gateway.okhistory.org>; crediting Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

60. J. Wesley Barnes.
61. Ibid.
62. "Camp Logan," *Wikipedia* ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp\\_Logan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Logan): accessed 7 Aug 2016).
63. J. Wesley Barnes.
64. Honorable Discharge from the U. S. Army, John W. Barnes, 2,916,408, Corporal, Headquarters Company, 57th Infantry, 29 December 1918. Original in the possession of John W. Barnes II; photographed by author on 25 June 2010.
65. J. Wesley Barnes. Also, Lytle.
66. J. Wesley Barnes.
67. "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-22958-19367-4?cc=1488411>: accessed 8 Aug 2016), Oklahoma > Carter > Ardmore Ward 1 > ED 41 > image 5 of 45; citing NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). Also, *Ardmore City Directory* 1920. (Sioux City, Iowa: R. L. Polk & Co), 45; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://interactive.ancestry.com/2469/15424437/989339651?backurl=http://person.ancestry.com/tree/15395480/person/257324075/facts>: accessed 30 July 2016); citing *U.S. Directories 1821–1989* database. Although Wesley is listed in the census as "head" of household 63, his father is head of household 62, and both households are residing at the same address. This census was enumerated on 3 January 1920. The city directory has been date-stamped 27 September 1920, but the source of the stamp is unclear.
68. J. Wesley Barnes.
69. Betty Jo Barnes Hill, interview with the author, about 1994 (date not recorded). Also, J. Wesley Barnes. Also, Lytle.
70. J. Wesley Barnes.
71. "A Peek into the Past," *Wynnewood Gazette* (Wynnewood, Oklahoma), 29 May 1952. Original was photocopied by author in *The Wynnewood Gazette* office 10 July 2009, but page number was not recorded.
72. Lytle.
73. Death certificate, Register No. 299, Susie E. Crawford, 31 May 1922.
74. Headstone inscription of "Susie, Wife of H. M. Crawford," photographed in Oaklawn Cemetery, Wynnewood, Oklahoma, by the author on 10 July 2009. Also, *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 5 Aug 2016) citing memorial #45605792.
75. J. Wesley Barnes.
76. *Dallas City Directory for the Year Commencing November 15th 1923*. (Dallas, Texas: John F. Worley Directory Company), 496; also, *Dallas City Directory for the Year Commencing November 15th 1924*. (Dallas, Texas: John F. Worley Directory Company), 534; also, *Dallas City Directory for the Year Commencing January 1st 1927*. (Dallas, Texas: John F. Worley Directory Company), 572; also, *Dallas (Texas) City Directory 1928*. (Dallas, Texas: John F. Worley Directory Company), 567; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2469>: accessed 30 July 2016); citing U.S. Directories 1821–1989 database.
77. "B.F. Barnes Succumbs As Result of Fever," *Daily Ardmoreite*, (Ardmore, Oklahoma) 17 Oct 1926, p. 10. Photocopied by author from microfilm at Ardmore Public Library, 11 July 2009. Also, Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 8 Aug 2016) citing memorial #16133842.
78. J. Wesley Barnes. Also, funeral record of B.F. Barnes, 16 October 1926. Photocopy obtained in person by author from Harvey-Douglas Funeral Home, 2118 S. Commerce St., Ardmore, Oklahoma, on 11 July 2009. Also, B.F.'s wife, Alice, did not furnish the name of his parents for his Certificate of Death (Oklahoma State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics,

*John Wesley Barnes and Edna Mollie Crawford*

Register No. 758, B.F. Barnes, 16 October 1926). Certified copy was ordered directly by the author from the Oklahoma State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

79. Lorraine Harris. Also, Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death, State File No. 1350, Martha Alice Barnes, 28 January 1956. Certified copy obtained by author from City of Dallas Bureau of Vital Statistics, 3 July 2009. Also "Texas Deaths, 1890–1976," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25174-59541-50?cc=1983324>: accessed 8 Aug 2016), Death certificates > 1956 > Vol 002-009, certificates 000630-004080, Jan, Brazos-Parker counties > image 742 of 3532; State Registrar Office, Austin.

80. "United States Census, 1930," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-22774-10129-58?cc=1810731>: 8 Aug 2016), Texas > Dallas > Dallas > ED 92 > image 48 of 134; citing NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002). Also, John W. Barnes II, interview with the author, 19 April 2015.

81. John W. Barnes II. Also, Lytle. Also, Hill.

82. Lytle.

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84. *The Sundial 1936* (Dallas, Texas: Sunset High School), 49; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1265>: accessed 30 July 2016); citing U.S. High School Yearbooks 1880-2012 database. Margaret's listed accomplishments include National Honor Society, Student Advisory Council, El Solito, Girl Reserves, Good Scholarship Club, and the Saddle and Bridle Club.

85. Text on the clipping (source undetermined, but likely *Daily Ardmoreite*): "H. M. Crawford, 409 C street southwest, returned Monday from a visit to relatives in Fort Worth and Dallas. He went to attend the graduation of his granddaughter, Margaret Sue Barnes, from Sunset highschool [*sic*] in Dallas. She was elected to the National Honor Society and awarded a scholarship to Southern Methodist University." Clipping is in the possession of the author.

86. "Leaving on Extensive Trip," *Dallas Morning News* (Dallas, Texas) 19 July 1936. Photocopy obtained from Lorraine Harris.

87. "Baker Hotel Collection-Background," *Texas Archival Resources Online* (<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro>: accessed 8 Aug 2016).

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90. *The Sundial 1939*. (Dallas, Texas: Sunset High School), 56; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1265>: accessed 30 July 2016); citing U.S. High School Yearbooks 1880-2012 database. Betty's listed accomplishments include Girl Reserves, Saddle and Bridle Club, Gymboree, Stunt Letter, Volley Ball Letter, Tennikoit Letter (and Captain), Attendance Letter, and Student Council. Also, "Tennikoit." *Wikipedia*. Accessed 20 April 2015. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennikoit>

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94. "C. W. Bauman Weds Margaret Barnes," *Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, Texas, 24 September 1939; digital images, *Dallas Morning News Historical Archive* ([www.newsbank.com](http://www.newsbank.com): accessed 8 Aug 2016).

95. J. Wesley Barnes.

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# A SLAVE PIONEER IN DALLAS COUNTY TEXAS: TRACING POLLY'S LIFE FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

2015 DGS Writing Contest Second Prize Winner

by *RL Canady*

“Frances Sims Daniel (1790–1853) arrived in North Texas on February 2, 1849.... After the death of her husband, Reverend John M. Daniel (1790–1848), Mrs. Daniel began the long trek from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to Texas together with eight of her children, slaves and relatives, making a party of 31. The journey ended with the little band’s decision to camp on the site near what is now the SMU campus. Soon the Daniel homestead had developed into a settlement of rough-logged houses, roofed with boards and floored with puncheons.”—William Harper Daniel, “Frances (Sims) Daniel,” *Proud Heritage III: Pioneer Families of Dallas County* (Dallas, Tex.: Dallas County Pioneer Association, c 2002), pp. 26-7.

The 1850 slave schedule for Frances Daniel shows a list of 14 slaves; however, it only contains descriptions of the slaves in terms of age, sex and color but no given names of slaves are listed.<sup>1</sup> In 1853 Frances became ill and died suddenly. As evidenced by a document sent to the Chief Justice of the Dallas County Court on 1 January 1855, two men were appointed by that court to “...partition the negroes belonging to the estate of Frances Daniel....” This document includes a “Statement of Distribution” that names the slaves and their value and to whom they were distributed. Among these slaves is a female named Polly, who is assigned to Francis [Frank] R. Daniel, the youngest son of Frances Daniel.<sup>2</sup> The objective of this article is to show how Polly’s identity was proven and to tell her life history.

By unraveling slave schedules, researching names, and applying all of the principles of genealogy proof standards, along with some other innovative techniques, an account of Polly’s life begins to develop. The analysis of the genealogical data brought forth a biographical and historical narrative sketch of her life. It should be noted that in this particular case, slaves adopted the surname from Frances Daniel: however, slaves are distinguished from their white slaveholder name by the letter “s” which is added to the end of the surname of the slaves.

The State of Texas, } County Court  
 County of Dallas, } January Term 1885

Now J. M. Patterson Chief Justice

I The undersigned who was appointed to partition the Negroes belonging to the estate of Francis Daniel decd & to John M Daniel ack have to report that after reappraising said Negroes they found the true intrest of each distributee to be \$1253.12 1/2, but found it impossible to distribute said Negroes so as to give to each that exact amount but partitioned them according to the following statement leaving the excess to be arranged & the deficits to be made up in the final distribution of said Estate

Statement of Distribution

x To Williams J Daniel Sally & Child	\$1100.00
x " Eliza Ann Windham Abby & Row	1250.00
" Isaac S Daniel Mary & Dennis	1325.00
Francis B Daniel Polly & Wash	1300.00
" John F Daniel Harriette & Robt	1400.00
x " Thomas J Daniel Burrell	1150.00
" Margaret S Smith Fannie & Amanda	1200.00
x " Isabella F Harwood Henry	1200.00

All of which is respectfully submitted  
 this 1<sup>st</sup> Jan'y 1885  
 Subscribed & sworn to before me this 5<sup>th</sup> day of  
 December 1885  
 W. C. Hawpe  
 J. P. Boyd  
 W. M. Masten Clk.

Document sent to Chief Justice of the Dallas County Court, 1 January 1885

### **The Slave Is Polly Daniels.**

Following the evidence trail, it appears that Polly was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, about 1838 to one of the female household slaves owned by John and Frances [Simms] Daniel. The 1840 census for the Daniel household lists only two slaves: one female aged between 36 and 55 and one slave girl under 10 who is assumed to be Polly.<sup>3</sup> This is consistent with information reported in subsequent censuses, listing her age and birth place as Alabama. Polly's mother is most probably one of the female slaves listed in the 1812 will written by Frances's father, William Simms, in Tennessee:

“I do leave unto my Daughter Frances Simms, three Negros Kitty, Rose and Frank also a colt, saddle and bridle also a walnut chest and at my said Daughters death I give said Negros and their increase to her lawful spouse.”<sup>4</sup>

Frances Sims [Simms] married John M. Daniel in Maury County, Tennessee, on 11 July 1816<sup>5</sup> probably not too long after the death of William Simms. The 1820 census of Maury County shows that John M. Daniel had only two slaves in his household, both female with one aged 14 to 26 and one aged 26 to 45.<sup>6</sup> Most probably these were Kitty and Rose, and Frances most likely took the younger one with her to her new home in Alabama.

Polly's life as a young slave is far from what is considered as normal. Her childhood was stolen by enslavement and slave rules that trained children from an early age to work in the fields and other job tasks on the slave farms and in the slave quarters.<sup>7</sup> From sparse documents, we get a glimpse of her labor and life as a slave. Although talk of abolition and freedom was in the air during her early life, the path of freedom and her aspirations would be long and arduous before any change.

### **Gone to Texas**

Polly was about 10 years old and one of the slaves who made the 1849 wagon train trip to Texas. Frances Daniel and her family first built on land in the area now known as Highland Park/University Park, which is now the home of Southern Methodist University. However, a few years later this homestead was abandoned because the water well dried up. Land was purchased for a new home that was built with “Turtle Creek on the West, Lovers Lane on the North, Haynie Avenue on the South and roughly Greenville Avenue or Central Expressway on the East.”<sup>8</sup> It was there that a large house was built with several small houses on the land for family members and the slaves.

Work was plentiful for all during late 1840s and 1850s of the Dallas settlement's construction. Chores and labor tasks increased for Polly into areas

of work in which she became skillful and proficient enough to allow her skills to be leased out to other settlers in need of laborers. During the period of 1850 to 1854 Polly was regularly leased for work in homes of other white settlers and farmers for monthly fees that went to the slaveholder.<sup>9</sup> The work experiences of nurturing and caring for slave quarters children or as a mid-wife assistant as well as experiences from all of the other tasks engendered vital qualities that would play an important part for forming her own family in the future. Caring for others would be a trait that would be seen in later descendants.

On 29 October 1853 the slaveholder Frances Daniel died,<sup>10</sup> and subsequently a document was drawn up listing all of the chattel property which included slaves. All slaves were listed by names and surviving family members and benefactors to whom they were distributed. Polly, at about 15 years old, was distributed to Francis R. Daniel, Frances Daniel's youngest son, along with another slave named "Wash."<sup>11</sup> From this point we try to follow the slaveholder and his documented records to know where the slave is and his and her experiences.

On the 1855 Dallas County tax roll, Francis R. Daniel is listed as living in precinct 1 of Dallas County, Texas, and owning two slaves valued at \$1300 and two horses valued at \$100.<sup>12</sup> Polly was about 16 years old at the time. The 1859 Dallas County tax roll was the last showing Francis as a slave owner.<sup>13</sup>

### **Jumping the Broom**

Polly didn't wait for change to come before starting her family. Overcoming the darkest of human treatment to pursue her personal goals and aspirations was at hand at about age 18. Polly met her nearby neighbor and formed a relationship which led to marriage.

Polly's marriage to Giles Armstrong took place prior to the Emancipation Proclamation. She was married in 1857 according to family tradition; however, the marriage was not recognized as being legal by the state because of laws that prevented slave marriages being recorded as legal documents.<sup>14</sup> The traditional marriages of slaves included a ceremony in a brush arbor church with a slave preacher giving words of divine providence in bringing together the two in the sight of God. The ceremony concludes by the sealing of the matrimony in a tradition called "Jumping the Broom," as opposed to other cultural tradition of sealing with a kiss.<sup>15</sup>

Three years later, the 1860 census lists Frank R. Daniel as living in Precinct 1 of Dallas County.<sup>16</sup> The 1860 Federal Slave schedule lists Francis as slave holder in Precinct 1 with 3 slaves. One of the slaves is a 21 year old female and a 2 year old son that is consistent with the age progression related for her first child in later censuses.<sup>17</sup>



## Freedom Comes

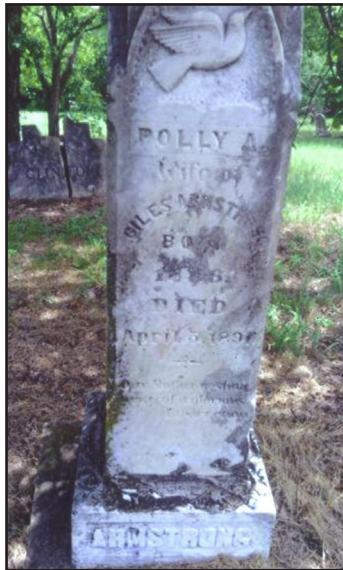
**JUNETEENTH.** On June 19 ("Juneteenth"), 1865, Union general Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and issued General Order Number 3, which read in part, "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor." The tidings of freedom reached the approximately 250,000 slaves in Texas gradually as individual plantation owners informed their slaves over the months following the end of the war.  
(<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/lkj01>: accessed 2 June 2016)

Finally things were moving in a direction where Polly and her family could develop to their full potential. With a fledging new family, life was changing rapidly and so were their rights. During the years after the emancipation and the passing of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment, freed slaves were allowed to purchase land.<sup>18</sup> Polly and Giles made several purchases from 1867 to 1885 to an amount of 278 acres and three town lots in the Alpha community.<sup>19</sup> Newspaper articles show their involvement in their community especially with the social affairs of older blacks, who continued to suffer under unfair sharecropper agreements, and with other social functions in Alpha.<sup>20</sup> Polly's encouragement for goals above mere excellence to continued higher human achievement proved worthwhile for the Alpha Community and her children.<sup>21</sup>

1870 Federal census lists Polly as 32 years of age, married to Giles Armstrong, 34, living in precinct 4 of Dallas County on a farm worth \$300. The household is listed as: Giles Armstrong 34 yrs. old (head); Polly Armstrong 32 yrs. old (wife); Pleasant Armstrong 11 yrs. old (son); Amanda Armstrong 9 yrs. old (daughter); Samuel Walter Armstrong, 7 yrs. old (son); Polly Anna Armstrong, 4 yrs. old (daughter).<sup>22</sup>

In 1880, Polly is 42 years old and most of her family has weathered the sicknesses related with childhood and lived to becoming adults. Although Giles and Polly were illiterate, their three older children were literate.<sup>23</sup> In the late 1880s, typhoid fever and malaria were prevalent in north Texas and took the life of many of its residents. The tragedy struck in Polly's family and resulted in the death of her oldest son named Pleasant in 1887.<sup>24</sup> During this same time period when Polly lost a son, Pleasant's wife gave birth to the family's first grandchild. The newborn was given the name Eugenia.<sup>25</sup>

By 1890 Polly had seen or was part of much of America's history. She had experienced the migration of settlers moving west into the frontier, a time when the horse and wagon was the main form of transportation, the removal of Native Americans from territorial lands, she witnessed the division of a nation and the destruction of the civil war, and she had experienced slavery and the Emancipation of African Americans from the bondage of enslavement. Polly also lived to see her son graduate from college and return to Alpha to teach others before entering medical school. Polly died while Samuel was away in medical college at Nashville, Tennessee. Polly had been married to Giles for 34 years when she died 5 Apr 1891.<sup>26</sup> Giles died 14 August 1894 and both are buried at White Rock Garden of Memories Cemetery in Dallas, Texas. Polly's headstone exists in good form till this day, but Giles headstone is missing, leaving only the base.<sup>27</sup>



*Polly Ann Daniels-Armstrong headstone.*

Nearing fifty years after Polly and Giles died, Fannie Smith Johnston, the granddaughter of Frances Daniel died in 1940. An article in the *Dallas Morning News* gave reference to Polly and Giles as once working as servants who cared for her mother Margaret Smith and helped to administer and manage the farm where they lived. Their son, Dr. Sam Armstrong, was among the first visitors at Fannie's home after her death.<sup>28</sup>

The estate of Polly and Giles was divided between Eugenia, Samuel, and Polly Anna.<sup>29</sup> The legacy of the family would be carried on in the lives of their descendants.

### **The Descendant Family Grouping**

**Pleasant Armstrong:** The oldest of Polly and Giles's children was born in slavery about 1858/9 in Dallas, Texas, and worked with his father, Giles, as a farmer.<sup>30</sup> Pleasant died at an early age of 29, on 2 May 1887 and analysis of funeral home records show payments made in advance of his death which indicates an illness considered at the time terminal.<sup>31</sup> Pleasant was survived by his wife, Alice Keller, a daughter of Henry Keller. She was born in Tennessee about 1868.<sup>32</sup> They had only one child, Eugenia. Alice later married Albert W. Patterson.<sup>33</sup>

Eugenia was born 9 Oct 1886 and died 17 Jan 1911.<sup>34</sup> On August 31, 1907, she married James Anderson.<sup>35</sup> James Anderson was born 1 May 1881 and died 16 Mar 1917.<sup>36</sup> They had no children.

**Amanda "Maud" Armstrong:** Born in 1861, she was the second child of Polly and Giles.<sup>37</sup> Amanda, nicknamed as Maud, was born in slavery and never married. She became an extension of her mother's duties and involvement with the Alpha community as well as the big sister for the family. Amanda probably died 14 May 1898 in Dallas.<sup>38</sup> Her illness was attended by Dr. John Anderson,<sup>39</sup> a friend of the family whose wife would be a recipient for the naming of one of Dallas public schools, Pearl C. Anderson Middle School.<sup>40</sup> Amanda Armstrong is believed to be buried at White Rock Garden of Memories Cemetery in Dallas. There is no existing headstone listing her name.<sup>41</sup>

**Samuel Walter Armstrong:** Polly's third child was born 7 Feb 1863<sup>42</sup> in Dallas and attended public school in the Alpha community. After graduation, he attended Prairie View College.<sup>43</sup> Samuel graduated from Prairie View College with such high honors that he was asked to teach at various schools in Texas prior to graduation. His choice was the high school in Jacksonville, Texas. Samuel later continued his teaching profession at the Dallas school from which he graduated. At a time of separate but equal laws, separation of the races demanded that black professionals attend to the medical needs of their community and the nation. Samuel heeded the call and the need by relinquishing his teaching career for medical school. He enrolled at the prestigious Meharry Medical College in Nashville Tennessee during 1891 and graduated in 1895.<sup>44</sup> Dr. Samuel W. Armstrong set up a clinical practice on the corner of Elm and Akard Streets in Dallas and worked with nursing homes and hospitals in Dallas County. Dr. Armstrong, recognized by the AMA as a highly certified M.D. and physician, became one of the first African American medical examiners for the county of Dallas.<sup>45</sup>

Dr. Armstrong first married Matilda Reed who was born about 1871 and died 25 Nov 1904.<sup>46</sup> He later married Georgia Mae Armstrong, whose father was

Robert Armstrong of Waxahachie, in 1906.<sup>47</sup> Georgia was born 7 March 1880 in Waxahachie and died 29 Apr 1942 in Dallas.<sup>48</sup> Dr. Samuel W. Armstrong apparently had no children and died in Dallas on 14 May 1942 with a burial at White Rock Garden of Memories Cemetery Dallas.<sup>49</sup> Dr. Armstrong's funeral was attended by a host of medical professionals, community organizers, and notables of all races in Dallas County and from throughout the state.<sup>50</sup> Even though born in slavery, Samuel W. Armstrong rose above the adversities and barriers of inequality and racism to an esteemed position as a professional and public servant caring for the ill many times without pay.

**Polly Anna Armstrong:** Born about 1866, Polly Anna was the fourth child of Polly and Giles.<sup>51</sup> She was the only child of the siblings born free. Polly Anna was married three times. Her first marriage was to J.W. Blackwell on 09 Dec 1887.<sup>52</sup> Polly and J.W. had three children in their marriage. With the loss of the 1890 Federal census and no listing of birth statistics found in Texas records, the 1900 census becomes the first source for the children's information. These three children were enumerated in the household of her second husband, William Green: Bell Blackwell, 9 year old stepdaughter, Mable Blackwell, 8 year old stepdaughter, and Walter Blackwell, 6 year old stepson.<sup>53</sup> J.W. is assumed to have died during the period between 1894, birth year of Polly's last child by Blackwell, and 1898, her marriage to William Green. No records of his death were found.

Anna was married in 1898 to William Green<sup>54</sup> who was born in 1874.<sup>58</sup> This marriage produced a son named Emil, [probably misspelled "Iner" on the 1900 census], born in 1899 in Dallas,<sup>55</sup> and a son Cornell, born in 1901 in Texas and died 1985 in Los Angeles, California.<sup>56</sup> Annie Green is found on the 1910 census living alone with her five children, all with the Green surname: Ina May, 18, Mabel, 17, Walter, 15, Emil, 8, and Cornell, 7.<sup>57</sup> Ina May is most probably the daughter named Bell in the 1900 census. All of Polly Anna's children adopted the Green surname through their adult lives. Anna's last marriage was in 1944 when she married Charles Johnson. This marriage came late in both of their lives and Charles died at an undetermined date before Polly Anna's death.

## **Conclusion**

The research of Polly Daniels-Armstrong gives evidence that joins that part of her life as an unknown slave with her life as a free person. She was a person who endured the harsh elements of frontier life. She was also a person with values, belief, and aspiration. Although not overly wealthy, she provided the family with a good foundation needed to realize their full potential as citizens in a time of racial hostility. Polly's involvements and encouragement during bad times in her home, as well as the community of Alpha, exemplifies

her moral character. Polly was more than just a slave who came along. Polly is buried amidst her family at White Rock Garden of Memories Cemetery in the former community of Alpha, which is now northwest Dallas (Addison area). Polly's life from slavery to freedom is no longer unknown, but takes its place with honor and respect as a pioneer and early settler.

### **Proof Notes**

While the above story is simple and mostly straightforward, behind the scenes presents a different view. Slave research requires several different elements in its approach to connecting families and collateral relatives. The analysis of documents included assembling, comparing and correlating of documents in agreement to results in positive proof of an individual's identification. Slave research includes a process of deductive reasoning in forming a logical conclusion for identifying persons and their ages. All of the elements of slave research and genealogical proof standards, guidelines, methodological analysis, steps and techniques have been utilized to establish sound and positive identification involving research for Polly. Original and derivative sources (slave schedules, which list only ages and gender; probate records; work lease bills; slave distribution lists; church records; funeral home records; newspaper articles; census records; land deeds; marriage and death certificates) were used to tie a slave with an owner or land or with relatives or to a location. The tie of the stated name to a desired age to a desired location to a document, which must be made in a manner that all agree, is the ultimate result that is sought for in this case. The census records report a given name (first name) that agrees with the distribution list of first names of the slaves to be distributed from the probate record. The age was compared and agrees on all documents. The age agrees on all descending censuses from 1880 to the 1850 slave schedule (line 36) which also agrees with the 1840 census listing of age and location of birth. The next two documents are the ultimate finds for positive proof and ties in the research. In the first document, the connection to the slaveholder is proven with a newspaper article reference to Polly Armstrong as a former slave servant of Frances Daniel's daughter (see endnote 28). The final piece of proof comes in the death of Polly's son. On his death certificate, Anna, the deceased younger sister (the informant) says, the person of death (Samuel Armstrong) mother's maiden name was Polly Daniels (see endnote 49). All of these items prove that Polly, the slave girl on the probate distribution list, is Polly Armstrong. Regardless of the complexities and difficulties in slave research, proper methods, analysis and innovative techniques resulted in concrete proof. The evidence is undeniable and provides solid proof in the identification of Polly. The evidence also makes the connection with Frances Daniel (slaveholder), and shows the character of Polly and her life's experience as a slave.

## Author Biography

RL Canady began doing genealogy research in 1979. He is a retired communications electronic specialist and has a B.S. in Business Management. He has attended workshops and classes in genealogy at numerous state and local conferences, and the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University, Alabama. His research focuses on the southern states with emphasis on African American and slave genealogy. In January 2012, together with Barbara Ware, he transcribed information on the Daniel Family Cemetery for the Dallas Genealogical Society Cemeteries listing on its website. His current volunteer work involves data archiving of the McGowan Funeral Home Collection, also for the Dallas Genealogical Society. He is president of the Little Rocky Cemetery Association, whose mission is restoration and preservation for an abandoned cemetery of early settlers and former slaves in Milam County. He is a Lifetime Member of the Dallas Genealogical Society and participates in the African American Genealogy Interest Group in Dallas, Texas.

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## ENDNOTES

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4. Maury County, Tennessee, wills [and inventory], 1812–1814, county clerk's office, vol.1, p 86-90, estate of William Sims, 1812, Tennessee State Archives. [Transcription originally from USGenWeb Archives by: Anna Young <http://files.usgwarchives.net/tn/maury/wills/sims01.txt>: accessed 7 Jul 2016]; "Tennessee Probate Court Books, 1795–1927," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1940-658062-1-56?cc=1909088>: accessed 7 Jul 2016), Maury > Wills, 1806–1815, Vol. 1 > image 71 of 156; county courthouses, Tennessee [signed Wm Sims, 14 March 1812]. Note: Anna Young transcribes two wills by William Sims: the one written in 1812 which specifically names the slaves Frances will inherit and a second will written and signed by William Sims on 3 Feb 1813 which clarifies how heirs would be compensated if any of their assigned slaves die before the heirs receive their inheritance. The 1813 document could not be located in the *FamilySearch* digital images online.
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6. "United States Census, 1820," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25141-71881-85?cc=1803955> : 7 July 2016), Tennessee > Maury > Not Stated > image 7 of 46; citing NARA microfilm publication M33, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

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7. "What Life was like for Enslaved Persons", Par. 8, Par. 16, The Abolition Project ([http://abolition.e2bn.org/slavery\\_69.html](http://abolition.e2bn.org/slavery_69.html): accessed 7 Jul 2016).
8. *Proud Heritage III*, p. 27; see also: Sam Street's Map of Dallas County / 1900 (<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/arc/maps/images/map1219.jpg>: accessed 7 Jul 2016).
9. "Texas Probate Records, 1800–1990," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1961-30665-6394-62?cc=2016287>: accessed 7 Jul 2016), Dallas > Probate packets 1849–1878 no 149-278 > image 502 of 2409; county courthouses, Texas.
10. *Findagrave* ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com): accessed 7 Jul 2016) Frances Sims Daniel (1796–1853), Memorial # 17993164.
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20. *The Dallas Express* (Dallas, Tex.), Vol. 28, No. 50, Ed. 1 Saturday, September 24, 1921 p. 6 "Dallas District Notes" (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph278371/m1/6/zoom/?q=Armstrong>: accessed 7 Jul 2016); *The Galveston Daily News* (Galveston, Tex.), Vol. 43, No. 21, Ed. 1 Sunday, April 13, 1884 p 1(<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph462202/m1/1/?q=%22Giles%20Armstrong%22>:accessed 7 Jul 2016); *The Dallas Daily Herald* (Dallas, Tex.), Vol. 36, No. 218, Ed. 1 Saturday, June 20, 1885 p 2 (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph287435/m1/2/?q=%22Giles%20Armstrong%22> : accessed 7 Jul

2016 [This news article reports the death of 10 year old Thomas “son of Giles Armstrong” in a horse riding accident but Giles had no son of this name and the boy was probably one of the orphaned children the couple took in.]

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23. “United States Census, 1880,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25160-16390-69?cc=1417683>: accessed 2 June 2016), Texas > Dallas > Precinct 2 > ED 61 > image 27 of 45; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).[Note: Pleasant is incorrectly listed as a daughter.]

24. *Find a Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 2 June 2016), Pleasant Armstrong, 1858–1887, Memorial #18198256 [No source given for the birthdate of 18 Nov 1858].

25. “Texas Deaths, 1890–1976,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K3W2-HQZ> : accessed 2 June 2016), Pleasant Armstrong in entry for Eugenia Anderson, 17 Jan 1911; citing certificate number 649, State Registrar Office, Austin; FHL microfilm 2,050,430.

26. Ed. C. Smith Funeral Home collection at the Dallas Public Library, Day Book year date from 1890, page 25 shows that Giles Armstrong purchased a burial gown and coffin and plot from Ed C Smith funeral home on April 5, 1891 for Polly and the headstone of Polly Armstrong indicating the death day as April 5, 1891; *Find a Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 2 June 2016), Polly A Daniels Armstrong, 1836–1891, Memorial #130644866. [Note: Although the headstone shows a date of birth as 1836 for Polly, it was concluded as a mistake because the 14 year old on the 1850 census is determined to be Patience Daniels with solid documentation throughout her life as being the slave for the birth year of 1836.]

27. *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 2 June 2016) Giles Armstrong, 1834–1894, Memorial # 131666248.

28. “Death Removes Dallas Pioneer...,” *Dallas Morning News* (Dallas, Tex.), August 24, 1940, p. 2 (<http://infoweb.newsbank.com>: accessed 5 June 2016).

29. “Texas Probate Records, 1800–1990,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-30668-5401-55?cc=2016287>: accessed 2 June 2016), Dallas > Probate packets 1890-1894 no 1866–1919 > images 1284 of 2539; county courthouses, Texas.

30. “United States Census, 1870,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11836-162298-30?cc=1438024> : accessed 2 June 2016), Texas > Dallas > Precinct 4 > image 58 of 84; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), Ples Armstrong, line 35; “United States Census, 1880,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25160-16390-69?cc=1417683> : accessed 5 June 2016), Texas > Dallas > Precinct 2 > ED 61 > image 27 of 45; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), Pleasant Giles, line 22. The exact birth date of 18 Nov 1858 is only found in *Find a Grave*, database, ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com): accessed 5 June 2016) memorial # 18198256, Pleasant Armstrong, 1858–1887 [No source cited].

31. Ed C. Smith Brothers Funeral Home collection, Office daybook 1887–1888, page 267,



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Dallas Public Library 8th floor, Dallas, Texas, citing Pleasant Armstrong coffin payments date, cemetery plot and gravesite visitation by RL Canady and Barbara Ware, 25 June 2014.

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33. 1900 U.S. census, Collin County, Texas, population schedule, Justice Precinct 5 (west part) Plano town, Collin, Texas, United States; citing sheet 17B, family 344, Eugenia Armstrong (FHL microfilm 1,241,621); “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11815-89053-93?cc=1325221> : accessed 2 June 2016), Texas > Collin > ED 16 Justice Precinct 5 (west part) Plano town > image 34 of 50; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

34. “Texas Deaths, 1890–1976,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25177-45277-36?cc=1983324>: accessed 2 June 2016), Death certificates > 1911 > Vol 002-008, certificates 000501-003751, Jan-Feb, Dallas-Haskell counties > image 157 of 3298; State Registrar Office, Austin; *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 2 June 2016), Eugenia Armstrong Anderson, 1886–1911, Memorial #18198251.

35. Texas, Dallas County Marriage Records, 1837–1977, index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K615-654> :), James Anderson and Eugenia Armstrong, Armstrong, 31 Aug 1907, Marriage; page 504, # 171, citing Collin, Texas, United States, County Clerk; “Texas, County Marriage Index, 1837–1977,” database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-20816-28878-49?cc=1803987> : accessed 2 June 2016), > image 1 of 1; county courthouses, Texas.

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37. “United States Census, 1870,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11836-162298-30?cc=1438024>: accessed 2 June 2016), Amanda Armstrong, 9 years old, line 36.

38. Ed C. Smith Funeral Home records collection, Day book, May 14, 1898, page 135, Amanda Armstrong coffin and burial robe payment, Dallas County, Texas, Dallas Public Library; “Texas Probate Records, 1800–1990,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1961-30668-5317-57?cc=2016287> : accessed 2 June 2016), Dallas > Probate packets 1890–1894 no 1866–1919 > image 1368 of 2539; county courthouses, Texas.

39. “Texas Probate Records, 1800–1990,” images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-30668-5672-57?cc=2016287>: accessed 2 June 2016), Dallas > Probate packets 1890–1894 no 1866–1919 > image 1286 of 2539; county courthouses, Texas; *Handbook of Texas Online*, Andy Galloway, “Anderson, John Wesley,” (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fansf>: accessed 2 June 2016).

40. *Handbook of Texas Online*, Jennifer Bridges and Kallie Kosciuszko, “Anderson, Pearl Carina,” (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fan66>: accessed 2 June 2016).

41. *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 2 June 2016) Amanda “Maud” Armstrong, 1861–1898, Memorial #131666644.

42. The year of his birth is consistently given as 1863 in U.S. census records from 1870 to 1940. The birthday of February 7th is found on his death certificate.

43. Ernestine Hugman , “Last rites of Dr. Samuel W. Armstrong,” *Dallas Weekly Express* (Dallas, Texas), May 17 1942 (vol. 51 # 11), p. 1, col.4.

44. “Class of 1894 Medical Graduates,” *Meharry Medical College Catalogue of 1894–1895* (Nashville, Tennessee: College Library Archives Department) p. 12.

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Dr. Samuel W. Armstrong, county examiner, 1894; Beckford, Geraldine Rhoades, compiler, *Biographical Dictionary of American Physicians of African Ancestry, 1800–1920* (Cherry Hill, N.J. : Africana Homestead Legacy Publishers, ©2011) 11 citing Meharry Bulletin, 1929, 25.

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47. “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11928-23229-80?cc=1325221> : accessed 4 June 2016), Texas > Ellis > ED 15 Justice Precinct 1 Waxahachie town Ward 1 & 3 > image 37 of 44; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); “United States Census, 1930,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-22806-8676-71?cc=1810731> : accessed 4 June 2016), Texas > Dallas > Precinct 2 > ED 108 > image 6 of 22; citing NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002). The ages given at marriage are 35 years old for Samuel and 26 years old for Georgia.

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50. “Last Rites...” *Dallas Weekly Express* (Dallas, Texas), May 17 1942.

51. “United States Census, 1870,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11836-162298-30?cc=1438024>: accessed 5 June 2016), Texas > Dallas > Precinct 4 > image 58 of 84; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) Polly A. Armstrong. Her age is given as 4 years old. The specific date of 25 Nov 1866 is given with no source reference on *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 4 June 2016) Polly Ann Armstrong Johnson, 1866–1957, Memorial # 130644866; “Texas Deaths, 1890–1976,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K33F-GZZ>: accessed 6 June 2016), Polly Ann Johnson, 13 Dec 1957; citing certificate number 66465, State Registrar Office, Austin; FHL microfilm 2,135,925. [The informant is her son Cornel Green who gives her birth date as 25 Nov 1877].

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53. “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M3L8-6BZ> : accessed 5 June 2016), Bell, Mable and Walter Blackwell in household of Wm Green, Justice Precinct 2 (middle part), Dallas, Texas, United States; citing sheet 6A, family 88, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,241,625.

54. Texas Marriage Index, 1846–1963, Dallas County, vol. M1898 Year 1898, Polly Anna Armstrong-Blackwell to William Green. [*Dallas County marriage index August 1846-October 1963*, available as microfilm at the Dallas Public Library, 8th floor].

55. “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M3L8-6BC> : accessed 5 June 2016), Iner Green [misspelled for Emil] in household of Wm Green, Justice Precinct 2 (middle part), Dallas, Texas, United States; citing sheet 6A, family 88, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National

Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,241,625.

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## A Note Concerning African American Genealogy

*by Ari Wilkins*

Slavery poses a variety of challenges in African American research.

- Before the Civil War, slaves were property. Consequentially, they were not given the benefit of being recorded in official documents as a person or citizen.
- Most documents did not list a slave with a full name. Sometimes, only a first name was provided. Other times, tick marks based on gender and age range identified a particular slave.
- With a majority of slaves being illiterate, the recording of information was left to members of the slave holding family or employees. Consequently, re-searching the slave holding family is imperative.

It is a major accomplishment to be able to provide evidence of a slave's life. The complete documentation of a slave's life is a rarity. Building a case based on indirect evidence is standard in African American research.

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*About Ari Wilkins:* Specializing in African American research, Ari Wilkins is a staff member in the Genealogy Division at Dallas Public Library. She is a faculty member at Samford University Institute of Genealogical and Historical Research. Ms. Wilkins has lectured nationally and at many local genealogical societies.

# A CASE STUDY IN USING DNA FOR DAR MEMBERSHIP: FIRST SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION

2016 DGS Writing Contest First Place Winner

[This entry was submitted as an advanced methodology and case study; so according to the Contest Rules, it is not limited by geography.]

*by Ray Harriot*

This case study started when a black gentleman named William Herriott asked for help tracing his ancestors. All he knew was that he descended from a man named Henry Herriott who was first observed in South Carolina in 1870. Family lore indicated that Henry was a Caucasian who had married an American Indian. He provided a book, *The Herriots: A Family of Many Hues*, written by his cousin, Sue M. Sumter Williams, which supported this marriage.<sup>1</sup> He also provided a DNA sample to assist with the research.

While his DNA was being tested, I researched census records for his Henry Herriott of South Carolina. Though there were several references to Henry, the results were not very encouraging, as Henry was not listed as Caucasian, but as either black or mulatto. A search of census records prior to 1870 failed to identify any candidate suitable to be Henry. The 1870 census lists Henry as a 32-year-old black male, and also indicates he could not read or write.<sup>1</sup> The *Herriots* indicates Henry was Caucasian, but makes no mention of slavery. But because he was not found by name in census records before 1870 (slaves were not enumerated by name before that census), and he was illiterate (South Carolina law prohibited education of slaves) we can make a supposition that he was a slave.

In 1870 Henry was living with his wife Sarah, and children Thomas, Beauregard, and Jackson. Sarah's son Beauregard's death certificate shows her surname as Jennings.<sup>2</sup> Henry would marry again after Sarah's death and have several more children. His second wife was Easter Taylor (her death certificate indicates her father was George Spann and, since she has two children with the last name of Taylor, this name appeared to be from her first marriage).<sup>3</sup>

After this, I expected the DNA to be of little benefit as it would most likely come back with African origin and little possibility of further connections. However, when the DNA Y-Chromosome results arrived, I discovered there was a match in the Herriott Surname Project database – not only a match but a perfect 37 for 37 marker match with several people. This indicated that Henry Herriott was undoubtedly related to these individuals.<sup>4</sup>

For those not familiar with Y-Chromosome DNA, it usually passes unchanged from male to male in the direct line. Occasionally there is a mutation, but generally only one every several generations.<sup>5</sup> Thus, a perfect 37 for 37 marker match indicated that Henry and these males had a common ancestor in the not so distant past. The most interesting fact, however, was that these individuals were Caucasian and descended from Robert LaRoche Heriot (aka Robert L. Heriot), a gentleman who owned a plantation where Henry Herriott lived.<sup>6</sup>

I contacted William and his cousin Sue to tell them the news. Sue indicated she had always suspected the scenario above might be the case. “But what about Henry’s wife, the American Indian?” she asked. I told her that I thought this bit of family lore might be suspect as well. Although Native American Indians were enslaved in South Carolina, this practice had ended by the close of the Revolutionary War,<sup>7</sup> several generations before Henry had wed. Also, being a slave, Henry would not have been allowed to marry a free person.<sup>8</sup> What could we find about Henry’s wife?

Sue is a fourth generation female descendant of Henry Herriott and his wife Sarah Jennings. She has the exact mitochondrial DNA as her great-grandmother because mitochondrial DNA is passed unchanged from female to female from generation to generation.<sup>9</sup> Sue had already had her DNA tested and provided me the certificate showing that her Haplogroup was L3 (subclade L3d).<sup>10</sup> This is distinctly African. There was no chance that her great-grandmother was American Indian.<sup>11</sup>

It could now be concluded that both William and Sue descended from Robert L. Heriot, a white plantation owner, and one of Robert’s female slaves.

Sue wanted to learn as much as she could about her newly-identified three times great-grandfather. Fortunately, his ancestry had been well documented.<sup>12</sup> Besides owning the plantation, he served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War.<sup>13</sup> He came from a very prominent South Carolina family with Scottish roots. Robert’s grandfather, also named Robert Heriot, had come to South Carolina from Scotland in 1749.<sup>14</sup> He subsequently married Polly Oldfield,<sup>15</sup> the wealthy daughter of a plantation owner, and together they owned several plantations in Georgetown — the most notable being Hobcaw Barony.<sup>16</sup>

Robert Heriot had served in the French and Indian War<sup>17</sup> and then was commissioned as an officer during the Revolutionary War.<sup>18</sup> He served in various capacities and was eventually captured by the British during the siege of Charleston.<sup>19</sup> He was confined for over a year, during which his wife Polly managed the plantation.<sup>20</sup>

Sue found this very interesting and decided she wanted to join the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) based on Robert Heriot's service. She submitted an application using the information I provided. We thought the application would easily be approved; after all, several of Robert's descendants had already been admitted.<sup>21</sup>

The application was rejected. The DAR would not accept the linkage of Henry Herriott to Robert L. Heriot based solely on DNA.

The DAR has very strict requirements on what information they will accept. The following is an example of what they want:

“...acceptable evidence may include wills, bible records, church records, cemetery records, funeral notices, tombstone photographs, obituaries, deeds, census records, published books (if well researched), etc. Ideally, what you're looking for is documentation to support each person's birth date, place of birth, marriage date, place of marriage, death date, place of death, and child-parent relationship.”<sup>22</sup>

They have only recently begun looking at DNA evidence and only under very limited circumstances.

“The DAR accepts Y-DNA evidence in support of new member applications and supplemental applications. Y-DNA evidence submitted along with other documentation will be considered along with all of the other source documentation provided to prove heritage. Y-DNA will not be considered as stand-alone proof of lineage because while it can be used as a tool point to a family, it cannot be used as absolute proof for an individual.”<sup>23</sup>

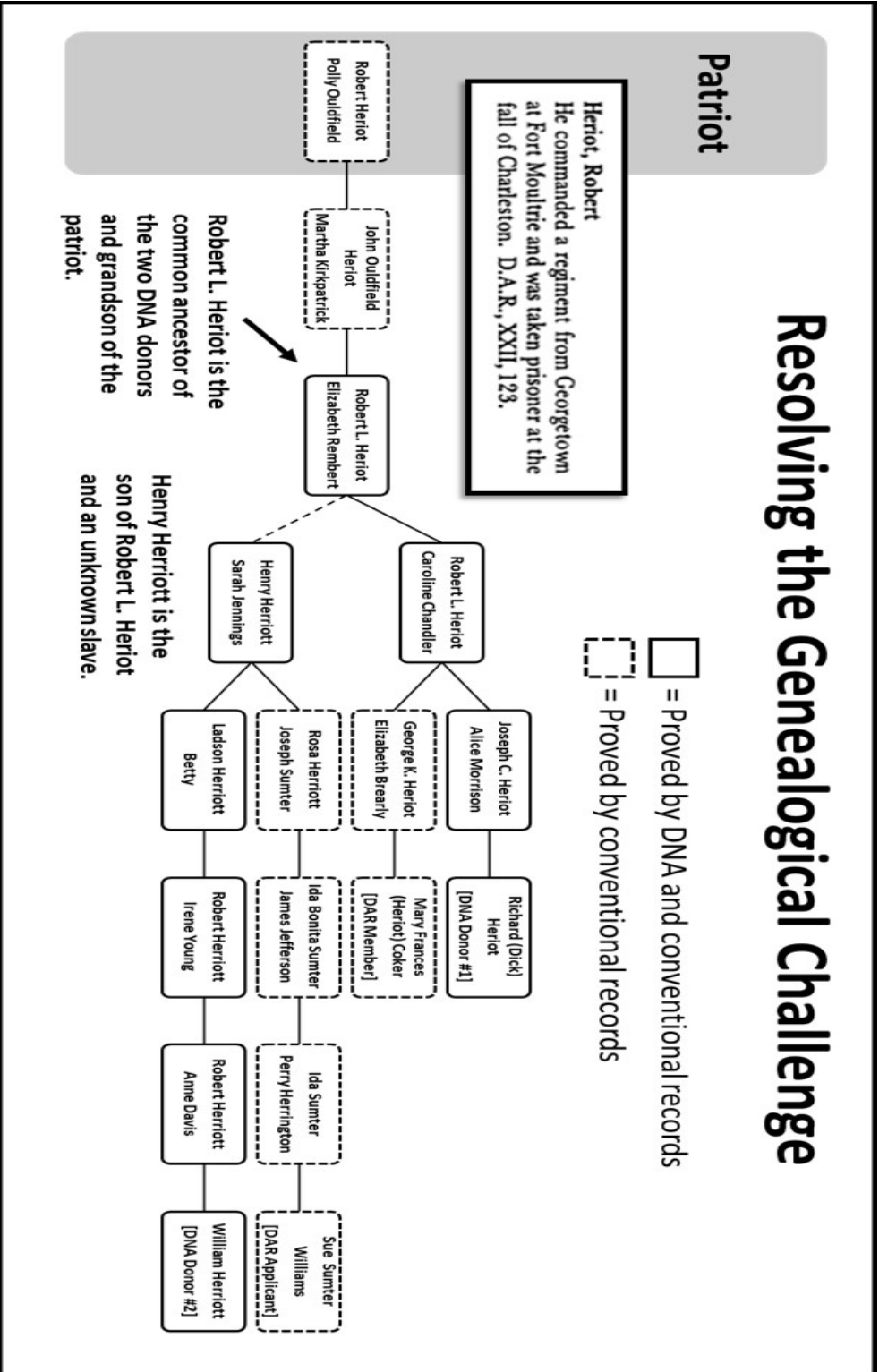
Sue turned to me for help.

### **The Challenge**

Given that over fifty descendants had already been approved for DAR membership based on the patriot's service, many having traced their lineages through his grandson Robert L. Heriot, this was really a four-part problem. In order to prove that Sue was a descendant of Robert Heriot, the Revolutionary War patriot, we'd have to prove the following, see Figure 1, “Resolving the Genealogical Challenge”:

1. That Robert L. Heriot's male descendant, Richard (Dick) Heriot, Donor #1, whose DNA was on file and matched the DNA provided by William Herriott, Donor #2, was connected to a female descendant, Mary Frances (Heriot) Coker, who was already a member of the DAR. This would allow us to piggy-back on her application.

# Resolving the Genealogical Challenge



2. That William Herriott, Donor #2, is a male descendant of Henry Herriott. This would show that Henry Herriott had the same Y-Chromosome DNA as Robert L. Heriot.
3. That Sue M. Sumter Williams is also a descendant of Henry Herriott. Because she cannot receive a Y-Chromosome from Henry, this must be proved with genealogical records.
4. That Henry Herriott is a descendant of Robert L. Heriot. This proof was critical because the DAR had presented possible alternatives for his parentage in their initial rejection.

### **Documenting Donor #1's Connection to an Approved DAR Member**

We had an approved DAR application from Mary Frances (Coker) Heriot, a great-granddaughter of Robert L. Heriot, the plantation owner.<sup>24</sup> It not only showed her connection to him, but outlined his connection to the Revolutionary War ancestor, also named Robert Heriot.

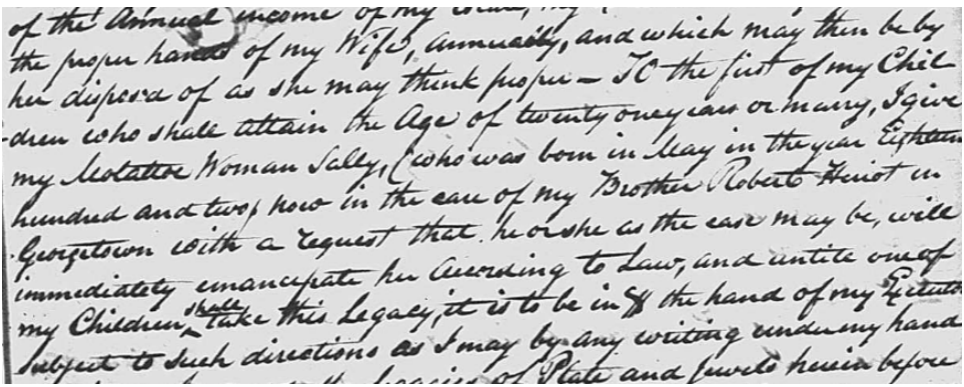
The plantation owner was the son of John Oldfield Heriot and his wife Martha Kirkpatrick;<sup>25</sup> John Oldfield Heriot is the son of the Revolutionary War patriot.<sup>26</sup> He had come to Sumter County from Georgetown around 1800 along with his sister and her husband following the death of his mother Polly Oldfield.<sup>27</sup> His father had died in a tragic accident in 1792.<sup>28</sup> It was here in Sumter that John O. Heriot established a plantation and raised a family. He was enumerated in the 1810,<sup>29</sup> 1820,<sup>30</sup> and 1830<sup>31</sup> censuses.

Martha Kirkpatrick Heriot died in 1830, and John died the following year.<sup>32</sup>

John wrote a will prior to Martha's death, which directed that his property be divided among his wife and children. At that time his eldest daughter Agnes was 21 years old and his eldest son Robert was 18. There were also five other children including several minors – Mary (16), Susan (14), John (12), Davison (11), and James (3). He also made particular reference to his "Mulatto woman named Sally" whom he referenced not only by name but by birth (May 1802); indicated that she was living with his brother Robert in Georgetown; directed she have light duties, i.e. not be a field hand; that his children care for her after his death; and that she eventually be emancipated.<sup>33</sup> These details in his will indicate he had a very strong connection to Sally, and was most likely her father.

John Heriot's son Robert L. Heriot married Elizabeth Jane Rembert on 12 November 1838. She was only 16 years old at the time, having been born on 21 December 1821. She was the daughter of James English Rembert and Sarah George Martin, other successful plantation owners.<sup>34</sup>





of the Annual income of my estate, to be paid to the proper hands of my wife, Annually, and which may then be by her disposed of as she may think proper - To the first of my Children who shall attain the Age of twenty one year or more, I give my Slave Woman Sally, who was born in May in the year 1788 hundred and two, now in the care of my Brother Robert Heriot in Georgetown with a request that he or she as the case may be, will immediately emancipate her according to law, and unite one of my Children, <sup>shall</sup> take this legacy, it is to be in the hand of my Executor subject to such directions as I may by any writing under my hand and seal be in force of State and I will herein before

*Sally in John Heriot's Will*

Their son Robert Heriot married as his second wife Caroline Chandler,<sup>35</sup> and they had several children among which were sons Joseph and George.<sup>36</sup> Joseph also had several children, among which was Dick Heriot,<sup>38</sup> a participant in the Herriott Surname DNA project, whose DNA matched Henry Herriott. George's daughter Mary Frances<sup>39</sup> was the lady who joined the DAR based on her 3rd great-grandfather's Revolutionary War service.

This chain of evidence conclusively proved that the plantation owner's male descendant who provided the DNA sample was connected to a female descendant who was already a member of the DAR, allowing us to piggy-back on her application.

### **Documenting Donor #2 as a Male Descendant of Henry Herriott**

Donor #2, William Herriott, is a 2nd great-grandson of Henry Herriott, via Henry's son Ladson, who is listed as a son of Henry and Sarah Herriott in the 1880 census for Spring Hill, Sumter County, South Carolina.<sup>40</sup> Also listed is Rose Herriott, sister of Ladson, and Sue's great-grandmother. The entire family, including the parents, is listed as mulatto.

William's grandfather was Ladson's son Robert. The family is located in Providence, Sumter County, South Carolina in 1900.<sup>41</sup> They are living next to Henry Herriott. They are still living in Providence in 1910 when Robert is eleven.<sup>42</sup> Ladson Herriott died in 1916<sup>43</sup> and his wife and some children are located in 1920 in Concord, Sumter County, South Carolina.<sup>44</sup> Son Robert Herriott and his wife Rebecca are located nearby.<sup>45</sup> His wife's full name was Irena Rebecca Young.<sup>46</sup> Robert died in Washington, D.C. in 1970 and his wife Rebecca in 1965.<sup>47</sup>

Robert and Irena Herriott had a son Robert Herriott Jr. who was born on 15 January 1921 in Sumter, South Carolina.<sup>48</sup> Shortly thereafter, according

to family, the elder Robert Herriott changed the family's surname to Harris and moved to Washington, D.C. Though this was not done legally, the name change was confirmed in later census records<sup>49</sup> and death records.<sup>50</sup> On 8 April 1944 their son Robert Harris and his wife Anne Davis gave birth to Donor #2.<sup>51</sup> The donor legally changed his name from Harris back to Herriott in 1980.<sup>52</sup>

Despite the name changes, this proved the connection of the male descendant to Henry Herriott and showed that Henry Herriott had the same Y-Chromosome DNA as Robert L. Heriot.

### **Documenting Sue Williams as Female Descendant of Henry Herriott**

Sue, the DAR applicant, was the 2nd great-granddaughter of Henry Herriott via his daughter Rosa Herriott already identified as a sister of the Donor #2's great-grandfather Ladson in the 1880 census.

The applicant's great-grandmother Rosa Herriott married Joseph Sumter about 1883, and in 1900 they are living with their family in Sumter County, South Carolina, next to Rosa's father Henry Herriott.<sup>53</sup> The Sumters are still living there according to the 1910 census which includes the applicant's grandmother Ida (Bonnie) Sumter who was born in 1905.<sup>54</sup>

Ida B. Sumter had a daughter also named Ida in 1921 with James Jefferson.<sup>55</sup> This Ida Jefferson born in 1921 is Sue's mother and the applicant's father was Perry Herrington.<sup>56</sup> Sue's grandmother Ida B. Sumter Jefferson died in South Carolina in 1927 at the age of 23.<sup>57</sup> Sue was raised by her great-grandmother Rosa Herriott, the source of the early family lore on Henry Herriott.

This evidence proved both the applicant's connection to Henry Herriott and to Donor #2.

### **Documenting Henry Herriott as a Descendant of Plantation Owner Robert L. Heriot**

The DAR correctly stated that DNA only points to a family and not to an individual. Robert L. Heriot, the plantation owner, had several brothers and the DAR contended that one of them may have been Henry's father or perhaps Robert's father had had a child by a slave and that slave could have fathered Henry. Either of these scenarios would have resulted in Henry having a DNA match.

They suggested we find a birth certificate for Henry Herriott. Unfortunately, the births of slaves were not recorded except in plantation logs, and these books were not known to exist for the Heriot plantation. They also suggested finding

a death certificate for Henry; however, Henry Herriott died in 1914 and death certificates were not required in South Carolina until 1915.<sup>58</sup>

They wondered if Henry Herriott could be referenced in Robert's will, but none could be located. It was a long shot at best anyway, as plantation owners usually didn't openly confess to their liaisons with female slaves or their illegitimate offspring. Census records were other acceptable sources, but unfortunately, slaves are not listed by name in the 1850 and 1860 Slave Schedules.

How to prove to the DAR that Henry Herriott was the son of Robert L. Heriot when none of the information they would normally prefer is available? We took a revolutionary (pun intended) approach: eliminate all of the other possibilities for men who could be Henry's father mentioned by the DAR and then indeed connect Henry to Robert.

The DAR indicated that one of the biggest problems they were having was determining Henry Herriott's age. They said it fluctuated such that he could have been born anywhere between 1838 and 1844.<sup>59</sup>

<b>Age of Henry Herriott</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Year Born</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1840	John O. Heriot Estate Settlement	<1839		
1850	Robert L. Heriot Slave Census	1837 or 1839	Mulatto	He is one of two individuals; I suspect it is 1839.
1870	Census	1838	Black	32 years old per census
1880	Census	1840	Mulatto	40 years old per census
1900	Census	1840	Mulatto	Though census calls for month and year only the year 1840 is stated
1910	Census	1840	Mulatto	70 years old per census
1914	Tombstone	1844		Died March 5, 1914 at age of 70

We also found estate records of the plantation owner dated 1839-40 that list Henry, so he must have been born before that.<sup>60</sup> Analysis of the data indicated that it is highly likely that Henry Herriott was born around 1839 +/- one year. Determining the correct date would be critical to proving who Henry's father was.

The year 1844 was derived from his tombstone, but this is clearly in error. If Henry were born in 1844, in the 1870 census his calculated age would be 26. But Henry has a 10-year-old child, which would mean he would have had to have been married and started having children at the age of 16. In addition,

the ages for his wife and children in 1870, are compatible with the ages in subsequent censuses, so one would assume that Henry's age of 32 at his last birthday in that same census is accurate as well. Moreover, the tombstone is the only record where Henry would not have had the opportunity to provide the information himself... for obvious reasons.

Robert L. Heriot's father John was eliminated early-on as Henry's father, as he died in 1831, well before Henry could have been conceived.

Could John Heriot have fathered a male slave who then fathered Henry? John Heriot's will indicates that he likely fathered a daughter Sally by one of his slaves, directing that she be cared for and emancipated.<sup>61</sup> An argument was made that if he had fathered a son by one of his slaves then he would have recognized him in the same way. Since he didn't, the subsequent conclusion was that he had no more children with any of his female slaves.

Next came Robert L. Heriot's male siblings as possibilities as Henry's father. He had three – John (B: 1819), Davison (B: 1820), and James (B: 1828).<sup>62</sup> James can be eliminated as he died in 1833.<sup>63</sup>

With regard to the other siblings, John and Davison, it is very apparent that after his father's death Robert L. Heriot maintained the plantation while his older sister Agnes took care of their minor siblings. When Agnes Heriot married Warren Burgess in 1834, her younger siblings went to live with her and her husband in Williamsburg, South Carolina. This can be shown by examining the 1840 and 1850 censuses and letters the siblings wrote to John Miller, executor of their father's will, to obtain money from their brother Robert.<sup>64</sup>

The letters also show that relations were not good between Robert and his siblings. There were several disputes over the management of the plantation and distribution of their father's estate. Warren Burgess initiated legal proceedings against Robert L. Heriot in 1835 to force him to liquidate his father's assets (plantation and slaves) to provide a promised marriage settlement to him and his wife and expenses for his siblings' education and upbringing. They secured John B. Miller, an attorney and a co-executor of John O. Heriot's will, to act on their behalf in the case against Robert.<sup>65</sup>

Later correspondence indicates that both John and Davison Heriot were away at college in Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlottesville, Virginia, during the years 1836 to 1840, the most likely years for Henry Herriott's conception and birth.<sup>66</sup>

Evidence suggests that if any of the male siblings had any slaves after their father's estate was settled in 1840, they sold them. Only Robert L. Heriot was listed as a slave owner in the 1850 census slave schedule.<sup>67</sup>

All of this documentation made the case that Robert L. Heriot's male siblings were not located anywhere close to Robert L. Heriot's plantation during the period when Henry Herriott was conceived. They were either living in Williamsburg or away at college. Therefore, they could not have been Henry Herriott's father.

### **DAR Wants More**

Despite this collection of evidence, the DAR wanted something that tied Henry Herriott to Robert L. Heriot by name. What new angles could be explored?

If Henry Herriott was born around 1838, he was most likely living on Robert L. Heriot's plantation in 1850. Could we prove it? Robert L. Heriot had 72 slaves per the 1850 census slave schedule,<sup>68</sup> but these slaves are only listed by gender, ethnicity, and age. When I looked at the probability of there being a slave of the right gender, ethnicity, and age to be Henry on any random list of slaves, it was zero. However, in checking Robert L. Heriot's list there is one, which makes the probability very high that it is Henry. What else might meet the DAR's latest requirement?

<b>Probability of Robert L. Heriot having a slave the right gender, age, and ethnicity of Henry Herriott in the 1850 Slave Census</b>		
<b>Sample</b>	The sample is identified as the 1850 slave census for Robert L. Heriot; it consists of 72 slaves ranging in age from 1 to 70, three of whom are Mulatto.	
<b>Event</b>	<b>Probability</b>	The probability of several independent events is found by multiplying the probabilities of each event.
<b>P1</b>	<b>Gender</b>	.5 Each individual in the sample set is either a male or a female. Therefore the probability is 1/2 = .5
<b>P2</b>	<b>Age</b>	.0142 Each individual in the sample set ranges in age from 1 to 70. Therefore the probability is 1/70 = .0142
<b>P3</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	.0416 There are three Mulattos in the sample set of 72. Therefore the probability that any individual is a Mulatto is 3/72 = .0416
Therefore the probability of someone being the same gender, same age, and same ethnicity as Henry Herriott in this sample set = P1 X P2 X P3 = .00029536 or ZERO. However, in examining the sample set we know that there is a match... and a close second match. This, with the other evidence, would be a very strong indication that the match is Henry Herriott.		

First, after emancipation Henry chose the name Heriot as his surname. Usually, only slaves with a close connection to their owners chose to keep their owner's name. The name morphed from Heriot to Herriott over the years as the former slaves, lacking in education, had little idea how it was originally spelled and spelled it as it sounded.

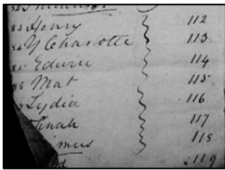
Second, Henry Herriott named one of his children Robert English Herriott.<sup>69</sup> This adds credence to Henry Herriott belonging to Robert L. Heriot's family. English was prominent as a surname in Robert L. Heriot's wife's family.<sup>70</sup> In fact, she and Robert L. Heriot named a son James English Heriot.<sup>71</sup> None of Robert's siblings had ties to the English family.

Third, from 1870 forward Robert L. Heriot and Henry Herriott lived proximate to each other. It is likely that Henry Herriott worked on Robert's farm as a sharecropper.

The final piece of evidence came from the forced sale of Robert L. Heriot's two estates and all of his slaves in 1840 to settle a lawsuit initiated by his siblings. Robert L. Heriot purchased one of the estates himself as well as one of his slave families — that of Henry and his wife Charlotte, who have a son Henry.<sup>72</sup>

**Associating Henry Herriott to Robert L. Heriot by Name**

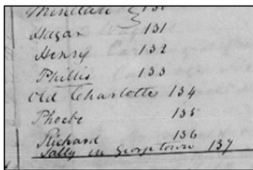
**1839 Inventory of John O. Heriot's Estate which is being maintained by his son Robert.**



Henry and Charlotte's family →

Child Henry →

Sally →



**1840 Sales Record**

<i>Henry, Charlotte &amp; children Sarah, Thomas, Lomas, Abby, Lydia</i>	7	<i>Robert L. Heriot</i>	<i>Twenty five hundred &amp; fifty dollars</i>	<i>\$3500.00</i>
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When Robert L. Heriot was forced to sell his assets in 1840, he only purchased one family – that of Henry and Charlotte who have among their children a child named Henry. However, when this family was shown in the estate inventory of 1839, Henry and Charlotte's family does not have a child Henry. Instead, Henry is listed near the end of the list along with "Sally in Georgetown" who was most likely fathered by Robert L. Heriot's father. Appears that Robert L. Heriot is keeping his child.

This is significant in that the during an accounting of the estate in 1839–1840, the infant Henry is not listed with this slave family, but rather in another section at the end of the inventory where another slave is listed – Sally, the daughter of Robert L. Heriot's father.<sup>73</sup> This section appears to be for *special* slaves and is a good indication that he, too, might be family. When coupled with the fact that Robert made sure to buy him and his slave family, this is very compelling evidence that this is Robert's son, as DNA suggests. Most likely Charlotte is the mother.

### In Conclusion

After almost a year, the DAR approved Sue's membership. This was the first time Y-DNA had been used to successfully link a DAR applicant to a

patriot.<sup>74</sup> I also don't know of any DAR application that required proving four different lines to make the case. This coupled with the use of different documents and techniques such as probability, location, and name analysis makes it truly revolutionary.

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### Author Biography

Ray Harriot of Laurel, Maryland, has been doing genealogy for 21 years and often uses unconventional methods inspired by his training as a U.S. Army intelligence analyst and reporter during the Vietnam War. He serves as historian of the Herriott Heritage Association and has been the editor of their newsletter for the past 20 years. He was the author of the Boy Scouts of America's two bestselling campfire story books from 1995–2014—*Stories for Around the Campfire* and *More Stories for Around the Campfire*, and has also written two genealogical books based on his research—*Beyond Trabrown: The Heriots of Scotland from 1400–1700* and *A Historical Perspective: The Heriot and Herriott Families of South Carolina*. He is the husband of Janice (Arsenault) Harriot and has three children and nine grandchildren.

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### ENDNOTES

1. S.M. Williams, *The Herriotts: A Family of Many Hues* (Self-Published, 2010) passim.. [A genealogy book on the Herriott family of Sumter, South Carolina that provided a history of the descendants of Henry Herriott. It was written by a great-granddaughter of Henry Herriott who was raised by her grandmother Rosa, Henry's daughter.]

2. "United States Census, 1870," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11670-34142-71?cc=1438024>: accessed 12 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Bradford Springs > image 20 of 30; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), Henry Herriott.

3. "South Carolina Deaths, 1915–1965," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11707-137188-77?cc=1417492> : 12 Aug 2016), 004177003 > image 1057 of 1736; Department of Archives and History, State Records Center, Columbia, Registrar Number 2917, Boregard Herriott. [Lists his parents as Henry Here (?) and Sarah Jennings.]

4. "South Carolina Deaths, 1915–1965," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11578-133049-80?cc=1417492>: accessed 12 Aug 2016), 004177366 > image 1704 of 1748; Department of Archives and History, State Records Center, Columbia, Registrar Number 10407, Esther Herriott. [Lists her father as George Spann.]. Also "United States Census, 1930," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-22830-997-0?cc=1810731>: 12 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Providence > ED 16 > image 16 of 30; citing NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002)[Robert Taylor listed as living next door to Henry Herriott and wife "Estelle" (Esther).] Also "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11850-126330-19?cc=1325221>: 12 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > ED 119 Providence township > image 18 of 31; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).["Robbie" (Robert) and Clarence are both listed as children of Henry and "Easter" (Esther) Herriott]. Also "United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12114-70232-33?cc=1861144> : 24 Aug 2016), 004135950 > image 3211 of 6194. Citing NARA

microfilm publications M1936, M1937, M1939, M1951, M1962, M1964, M1986, M2090, and M2097 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) [Clarence Taylor lists Verne Herriott as his contact.]

5. FamilyTree DNA (Houston, Texas), “Certificates-Y Chromosome [37 Marker] Samples 76914 and 131796,” 20 March 2015; prepared for Raymond Harriot, [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] Laurel, Maryland; privately held by Harriot, 2015.

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7. Sallie Henrietta Rembert, L. A. McCall, *Remberts, by way of South Carolina* ([Sumter, S.C.]: Rembert, 1979) 408. [Provides the history of the Remberts of Sumter, South Carolina and includes many of the Heriot families.]

8. William Moreau Goins, Ph.D., “The Forgotten Story of American Indian Slavery” (n.d.), digital images, ([http://www.pantribalconfederacy.com/confederacy/useful/pdf/indian\\_slavery.pdf](http://www.pantribalconfederacy.com/confederacy/useful/pdf/indian_slavery.pdf): accessed 13 Aug 2016).

9. John Belton O’Neill, *The Negro Law of South Carolina* (Columbia: Printed by J.G. Bowman 1848), 23, digital images (<https://archive.org/details/negrolawofsouthc00onea>: accessed 13 Aug 2016) [Describes the Negro Act of 1740 which among other things dictates that “A slave cannot legally contract marriage...” and that a child takes on the status of its mother, i.e. the child of a free male and a slave mother is a slave.]

10. David R. Dowell, *NextGen Genealogy, The DNA Connection* (Santa Barbara, California: Libraries Unlimited, an imprint of ABC-CLIO, LLC, [2015] ©2015), 44.

11. The Genographic Project, National Geographic; Certificate of mtDNA testing [Haplogroup], 01 August 2012, prepared for Sue M. Sumter Williams, [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], Aurora, Colorado; privately held by Williams, 2015. Copy in possession of the author.

12. See Pedro Soares, et al., “The Expansion of mtDNA Haplogroup L3 within and out of Africa,” *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 91 (3); online archives, Oxford Journals (<http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/content/29/3/915.full> : accessed 24 Aug 2016).

13. Louise Heriot, *The Heriot Family* (self-published, 2010). [Louise Heriot was the matriarch of the Heriot family at that time. A copy of the book is in the possession of the author.]

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19. Ibid., 20-21

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21. Ibid., 33-35

22. Daughters of the American Revolution, *Genealogical Research System*, database ([http://services.dar.org/Public/DAR\\_Research/search\\_adb/?action=full&p\\_id=A054453](http://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A054453): accessed



## *A Case Study in Using DNA for DAR Membership*

13 Aug 2016). [“Ancestor Search” for Robert Heriot/Herriott shows over 50 applicants have received membership based on his service].

23. Twin Falls Chapter [Idaho], Daughters of the American Revolution. From their guidelines for submitting membership applications.

24. Daughters of the American Revolution, “DNA and DAR Applications” (<http://www.dar.org/national-society/genealogy/dna-and-dar-applications>: accessed 13 Aug 2016). [Provides the instances under which DNA may be used.]

25. Membership application, Mary Frances [Heriot] Coker, no. 621166, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.

26. *Find a Grave*, database and images (<http://findagrave.com> : accessed 24 Aug 2016), memorial page for John Ouldfield Heriot (1761–1831), *Find a Grave* Memorial # 98439869 citing tombstone inscription, Church of the Holy Cross Cemetery, Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina. Also *Find a Grave* Memorial # 98439940 citing the tombstone inscription on the same stele: “Martha Ann Kirkpatrick wife of John Ouldfield Heriot Born 1790 Died 1830”.

27. John O. Heriot is listed as the son in several Revolutionary War letters and in Robert Heriot’s will. Correspondence between Col. Robert L. Heriot while a prisoner of the British in Charleston and his wife Polly Ouldfield, who was managing the plantation and raising the children, can be found in Harrington and Delahunty, *Timeline & Transcripts*.” Robert Heriot’s will can be found in Ray Harriot, *A Historical Perspective: The Heriot and Herriott Families of South Carolina* (Laurel, MD: Campfire Publishing Company, 2015) 35. ISBN 0-9617653-4-8. The will is shown in its entirety and includes the statement “It is my will that the residue of my estate both real and personal be distributed among my wife Mary, sons John, Robert, and James, and daughter Susanna to them their heirs and assigns forever...”

28. Harrington and Delahunty, 5-7.

29. “US Newspaper Extractions for the Northeast, 1704–1930,” database with images, *Ancestry.com*, (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 29 Aug 2016), entry for Col. Heriot, 29 Aug 1792, Charleston, S.C. citing “CC” (Columbian Centinel [*sic*], Massachusetts). It reads “Heriot, Col., d. in Charleston, S. C., accidental, (C.C. Aug. 29, 1792)”. Also from the same Ancestry source: entry for Robt Heriot citing “Indexes of Obituaries, 1704 - 1800” which reads “Heriot, \_\_, Col., at Charleston, S.C., by the fall of a balcony, issue Sept 6, 1792. Chron.” Citation at the top says “Massachusetts, Boston Various Newspapers, Death (outside Boston).”

30. “United States Census, 1810,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25140-1024-96?cc=1803765>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Claremont > image 7 of 13; citing NARA microfilm publication M252, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) [Listed as John Harriett].

31. “United States Census, 1820,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25137-21510-17?cc=1803955>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Sumter > image 20 of 36; citing NARA microfilm publication M33, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) [Listed as John O. Heriot].

32. “United States Census, 1830,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25126-86862-24?cc=1803958>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Not Stated > image 54 of 140; citing NARA microfilm publication M19, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.) [Listed as John C. Harriott].

33. *Find a Grave*, Memorials # 98439940 and # 98439869.

34. “South Carolina Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671–1977,” (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19427-81720-48?cc=1919417>: accessed 17 Aug 2016).

35. Rembert and McCall, *Remberts, by way of South Carolina*, passim.. Also “United States Census, 1860,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/>

TH-1951-25271-10913-74?cc=1473181: 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > District > image 110 of 161; from “1860 U.S. Federal Census - Population,” database, Fold3.com (<http://www.fold3.com> : n.d.); citing NARA microfilm publication M653 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). Also “United States Census, 1870,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-11670-33713-24?cc=1438024>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Bradford Springs > image 22 of 30; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). Also *Find a Grave*, database and images, (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=48989647>: accessed 17 Aug 2016) Memorial #48989647. [His wife Elizabeth (Memorial # 48989647) is also inscribed on the same tombstone which is located in Rembert Methodist Church Cemetery, Woodrow, Lee County, South Carolina.]

36. “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11850-127016-64?cc=1325221>: accessed 17 August 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > ED 125 Spring Hill Township > image 4 of 33; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Indicates Robert Heriot and his wife Caroline have been married 13 years.]

37. “United States Census, 1910,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-25140-48654-80?cc=1727033>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Lee > Spring Hill > ED 22 > image 32 of 57; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [This shows both Joseph and George Heriot living with their mother Caroline Heriot. Father Robert Heriot is already deceased.] Also *Find a Grave* (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=34083263>: accessed 17 Aug 2016) Memorial # 34083263.

38. “United States Census, 1920,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-22921-1551-17?cc=1488411>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Lee > Mechanicsville > ED 19 > image 3 of 32; citing NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). Also “United States Census, 1940,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-27892-4475-49?cc=2000219>: accessed 17 August 2016), South Carolina > Lee > Spring Hill Township > 31-22 Spring Hill Township S of State Road 44, Heriot > image 23 of 33; citing Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012. Also “South Carolina Deaths, 1915–1965,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-909-53706-73847-64?cc=1417492>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), > image 1 of 1; Department of Archives and History, State Records Center, Columbia.

39. “United States Census, 1930,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-22784-7830-55?cc=1810731>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Lee > Spring Hill > ED 21 > image 18 of 28; citing NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002). Also “United States Census, 1940,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-27892-4487-55?cc=2000219>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Lee > St. Charles Township > 31-19 St. Charles Township NW of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad > image 14 of 20; citing Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012.

40. “United States Census, 1880,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25162-30504-63?cc=1417683>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Spring Hill > ED 124 > image 23 of 41; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [It should be noted that his sister Rosa is also listed.]

41. “United States Census, 1900,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25162-30504-63?cc=1417683>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Spring Hill > ED 124 > image 23 of 41; citing NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [It should be noted that his sister Rosa is also listed.]

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org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11850-126330-19?cc=1325221: accessed 17 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > ED 119 Providence township > image 18 of 31; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

42. "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23836-43373-49?cc=1727033>: 11 November 2015), South Carolina > Sumter > Providence > ED 111 > image 7 of 44; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

43. "South Carolina Deaths, 1915–1965," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11708-1491-92?cc=1417492> : accessed 17 Aug 2016), 004176937 > image 1210 of 1736; Department of Archives and History, State Records Center, Columbia.[Ladson Heriot, son of Henry Heriot and Sarah Jennings, born about 1871 and died 18 Dec 1916.]

44. "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-22926-7879-89?cc=1488411>: 14 December 2015), South Carolina > Sumter > Concord > ED 129 > image 2 of 38; citing NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Mary Harriot, widowed, enumerated with three children Edward, Silvert, and Gola.]

45. *Ibid.*, image 3 of 38.[Robert Harriot is living with his wife Rebecca.]

46. In some documents she is referred to as Irena or Irena R. but in others as Rebecca. In documents where age is included the age of Irena and Rebecca are the same. Every indication is that they are the same person and that Rebecca is her middle name. See endnotes # 47 and # 48 below. Also District of Columbia Department of Health, death certificate for Robert Herriot, Jr., file # 108-04034506, issued 23 Sept 2004. In possession of William Herriot; copy in possession of author. [Robert Herriott's mother is listed as Irena R. Young.]

47. National Harmony Memorial Park Office (Hyattsville, Maryland), burial card files, citing interment #15769 for Robert (15 Aug 1970) and #4814 for Rebecca (5 Mar 1965). [Plot locations given but no memorials indicated.] Copies in possession of author.

48. State of South Carolina Bureau of Vital Statistics, Sumter County birth certificates, Vol. 8-5861-21, Robert Herriott Jr. Indicates his parents were Robert Herriott and Irena Young. Also "United States Social Security Death Index," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JTDN-SWL> : accessed 18 Aug 2016), Robert Herriott, 19 Sep 2004; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, *Death Master File*, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).[Birthdate given as 15 Jan 1921; birthplace as Washington, D.C.]

49. "United States Census, 1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-27891-12295-99?cc=2000219> : accessed 2 September 2016), District of Columbia > District of Columbia > Police Precinct 3, District of Columbia, Tract 55 > 1-113 Police Precinct 3 (Tract 55 - part), District of Columbia, Bond Apartments > image 24 of 31; citing Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012. [Robert Harris Sr., wife Rebecca and two daughters] "United States Census, 1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1971-27891-6556-57?cc=2000219> : accessed 2 September 2016), District of Columbia > District of Columbia > Police Precinct 2, District of Columbia, Tract 33 > 1-28 Police Precinct 2 (Tract 33 - part), District of Columbia > image 18 of 34; citing Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012. [Robert Harris Jr. as a lodger.]

50. National Harmony Memorial Park, burial card files, #15769 and #4814.

51. District of Columbia Department of Health, birth certificate reg. no. 52182 (1944), child [name given but private] of Robert Harris and Anne Davis. Copy in possession of author.

52. Prince Georges County, Maryland, Equity No. E9423, Petition for Change of Name, 3 Mar 1980. Changes the surname for donor, his wife, and all of his children in possession of William Herriott. Copy in possession of author.

53. "United States Census, 1900," (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11850-126330-19?cc=1325221>: 18 August 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > ED 119 Providence township > image 18 of 31; citing NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

54. "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-23836-42213-83?cc=1727033>: 18 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Providence > ED 111 > image 3 of 44; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

55. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Division of Vital Records, birth certificate # 21-048784 (filed 1921, Issued 2015), Ida Sumter. In possession of Sue M. Sumter Williams; copy in possession of author.

56. Birth Certificate in the possession of the applicant; part of required documentation for DAR application.

57. "South Carolina Deaths, 1915–1965," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11563-53466-99?cc=1417492> : 18 April 2016), 004177638 > image 1221 of 1675; Department of Archives and History, State Records Center, Columbia. Name given as Burnie Sumter, single, mother Rosa Herriott.

58. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "Genealogy Resources at the Archives" (<http://archives.sc.gov/resources/Pages/GenealogyResources.aspx>: accessed 18 Aug 2016).

59. Grant Hill Baptist Church Cemetery (Sumter, South Carolina) Henry Harriet tombstone inscription, read and photographed by author, June 2014. "Henry Harriett died on 5 March 1914 at the age of 70."

60. South Caroliniana Library, *Miller-Furman-Dabbs Family Papers* (Frederick, Md.: University Publications of America, ©1985) Film No. A. R39 c. 1. I reviewed a copy located at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. John B. Miller was named executor of John O. Heriot's estate in his will of 1831. See "South Carolina Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671–1977," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19427-81720-48?cc=1919417>: accessed 17 Aug 2016), Sumter > Wills book, 1823-1868, Vol. D1 > image 165 of 238; citing Department of Archives and History, Columbia ["Last Will and Testament of John O. Heriot deceased..."]. From 1831 until after 1840 he corresponded with the Heriot siblings regarding their affairs. This correspondence indicated locations, slave dealings, etc. These are all copies of original letters from John B. Miller's files.

61. "South Carolina Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671–1977," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1-19427-81720-48?cc=1919417>: accessed 17 Aug 2016).

62. *MFD Papers*, MS, Jan.-Nov. 1837: The siblings are all noted by name in the settlement of John O. Heriot's estate (account of the estate of John O. Heriot rendered by R. L. Heriot); Warren Burgess et al vs. Robert L. Heriot, Account for 1835 and 1836, showing payments by Robert L. Heriot to his siblings in conjunction with the handling of his father's estate. MS, 13 Oct. 1836 (equity bill—Robert LaRoche Heriot, executor of John O. Heriot, vs Warren Burgess; Agnes Burgess, Mary O. Heriot, Susan M. Heriot, John O. Heriot, and Davison McD. Heriot). [Ages of John and Davidson determined by subsequent census records.]

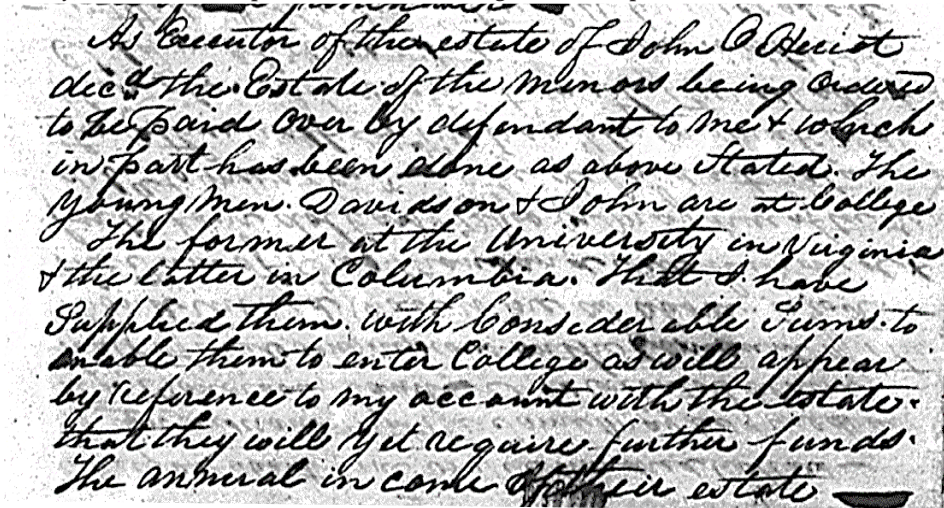
63. *Find a Grave*, Memorial # 98439940. [His inscription is at the bottom of the tombstone of his parents on the mother's side of the tombstone as can be seen in the photograph.]

64. "United States Census, 1840," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25160-16714-69?cc=1786457> : 24 August 2015), South

Carolina > Williamsburg > Not Stated > image 6 of 46; citing NARA microfilm publication M704, (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), listed as Warren Burgess. “United States Census, 1850,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11602-73424-73?cc=1401638> : 9 April 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Sumter county, part of > image 183 of 231; citing NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), listed as W.H. Burgess. MFD Papers, passim.

65. Ibid., ADS (Autographed Document Signed), Jan. 1837 (equity bill—Warren H. Burgess and wife vs R. L. Heriot, executor of John O. Heriot).

66. Ibid., passim. These are numerous; every time they needed tuition, boarding, spending money, there was correspondence. The following seems to capture the essence.



As Executor of the estate of John O Heriot  
decd the Estate of the Minors being ordered  
to be paid over by defendant to me & which  
in part has been done as above stated. The  
Young Men Davidson & John are at College  
The former at the University in Virginia  
& the latter in Columbia. That I have  
Supplied them with considerable sums to  
enable them to enter College as will appear  
by reference to my account with the estate.  
That they will yet require further funds.  
The annual in come of their estate

67. “United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1850,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-267-11115-55535-69?cc=1420440> : accessed 18 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Sumter county > images 186-187 of 274; citing NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

68. Ibid., [Listing of slaves belonging to R L. Heriott.]

69. “United States Census, 1910,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1942-23836-43377-45?cc=1727033>: accessed 18 Aug 2016), South Carolina > Sumter > Providence > ED 111 > image 2 of 44; citing NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.). [Henry Herriott’s son is listed as Robert English.]

70. Rembert and McCall, 43; 341. [Elizabeth Rembert’s father was James English Rembert and her grandmother was Elizabeth English.]

71. “United States Census, 1880,” (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-1951-25162-30504-63?cc=1417683>: accessed 17 Aug 2016). [Jas. English is listed as the son of Robert and Elizabeth Heriot.]

72. *MFD Papers*, MS, 1837-38 (Statement of the estate of John O. Heriot prepared by JBM, executor).

73. Ibid., MS, 21 Aug 1838 (Account of sales of Negroes belonging to the estate of John O. Heriot listing Negroes by name, purchaser, and price).

74 . Toll Gate Creek Chapter (Aurora, Colorado), NSDAR, *Newsletter*, February 2016, Page 1.

# THE ELUSIVE ANDREW LYDAY, 1804 – 1849

2016 DGS Writing Contest Second Place Winner

by Jana Walker

A brick-wall ancestor named Andrew Lyday provided an opportunity to track down an elusive family member, one who had little information for him. In the end, the hunt to find documentation for this ancestor was a challenging and rewarding search.

## First Steps

Andrew Lyday is not featured in *The Biographical Souvenir of the State of Texas*, but he is mentioned in a sketch of his son-in-law, Robert Ward Lane:

Robert W. Lane left his native State with his father's family at the age of eleven and came to Texas (1836). He has lived in Bowie, Fannin and Hunt counties since coming here. He was married the first time in October, 1854, to Nannie, *daughter of Andrew Lyday*, one of the first settlers of Fannin county, Texas.<sup>1</sup>

As one of the first settlers of Fannin County, Andrew is also found in John Avery's book *Fannin County Folks & Facts*:

Indians and wild animals roamed the prairie when two brothers from Tennessee settled in Fannin County near the present town of Ladonia. Isaac Lyday, born 1813 and Andrew Lyday 1804 – 1849 realized that protection was necessary if settlers were to survive the hardships of Texas privation. Together the brothers founded Fort Lyday, which served as a haven to hundreds of pioneers who moved into the county in early days of the Texas frontier.<sup>2</sup>

In the same book, the author writes about Andrew's brother Isaac Lyday, Isaac's wife, her parents, and the names and birth years of Isaac's children. But about Andrew Lyday, the writer says, "Little is known about Andrew. His only child was Mary (1832 – 1847) and his wife is unknown. Perhaps he was a widower when he came into the country."<sup>3</sup>

And, perhaps he was. But he did not remain a widower, because he was father to more children, including Nancy Ann "Nannie" Lyday, who was the daughter of Andrew and married Robert Ward Lane.<sup>4</sup> Andrew may have been a widower when he came to Texas with his then only child Mary, but he must have had another family while he was in Texas.

Don Raney, writing in the DGS [Dallas Genealogical Society] Newsletter in January 1997, states:

Isaac Lyday and his brothers, Jacob and Andrew, were born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, the sons of Henry Lyday and Mary Williams. The Lyday family migrated to White County, Tennessee in 1808. Isaac, Jacob and Andrew Lyday migrated to Red River (now Fannin) County, Texas, in 1835. They settled on the north bank of the North Sulphur River near the present Fannin and Lamar County line.<sup>5</sup>

This article gives clues to the parents of Andrew Lyday, as well as the name of another brother, Jacob Lyday.

By combining the elements of these three unsourced stories it is possible to construct a tentative timeline for Andrew's life and a possible migration trail to follow, namely: Andrew Lyday was born in 1804 in Buncombe County, North Carolina; he moved with his parents in 1808 to White County, Tennessee; he moved again with his brothers in 1835 to present-day Fannin County, Texas. However, when Mr. Avery says that Andrew and Isaac are from Tennessee, he does not apparently mean they were born there, but rather that they moved to Texas from Tennessee. It appears that these three Lyday brothers were originally from North Carolina.

### **From Clues to Records**

Genealogists know they must not rely on unsourced stories but must search for records that support the narratives.

The 1820 U. S. Census lists a Henry Lyda (the spelling of the Lyday family changes over time) living in White County, Tennessee. Son Andrew would be 16 years old in the census taken in August, since Andrew is said to have been born in 1804. The census for Henry Lyda shows three unnamed boys in his household in the category of males 10 through 15. One of them is probably Andrew, even though the age is slightly off.<sup>6</sup>

Several documents and listings show that Andrew was in the Fannin County area of Texas by 1836. Andrew Lyday was listed as Justice of the Peace for Red River County for the years 1836–1838, which dates from the beginning of the Republic of Texas and prior to the formation of Fannin County from Red River County on 14 December 1837.<sup>7</sup>

He also owned land in the early days of the Republic. A document in the Texas State Archives shows that Andrew Lyday is in the Republic of Texas on a Red River County list to claim a second-class headright of 1,280 acres of land

with an emigration date of 07 December 1836. Andrew Lyday appears on line 192 of the fourth page of the document, which is dated 14 December 1838.<sup>8</sup>



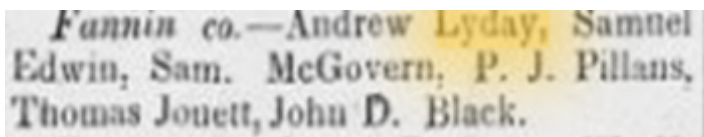
Land grants in the Republic of Texas (1836 – 1846) were issued according to the Texas General Land Office (GLO): “In order to build a tax base and encourage settlement in the new Republic of Texas, immigrants were granted land by the government. The amount of acreage issued was based on the time period in which an immigrant arrived in Texas.”<sup>9</sup> These grants were called headrights, of which there are four classes. Those arriving before 2 March 1836—the date the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed—were entitled to first-class headrights. Those who arrived after the start of the Republic of Texas but before 1 October 1837, were granted second-class headrights. The GLO explains: “Heads of families were eligible for 1,280 acres and single men were eligible for 640 acres.”<sup>10</sup> Andrew Lyday was granted 1,280 acres, implying he had a family at this time.

The unconditional certificate for the 1,280 acres of land was not issued until 13 September 1841, when Andrew’s brother Jacob is mentioned as a witness. This information is on the top line of “The Report of Unconditional Certificates issued by the Board of Land Comr’s of Lamar County, for the quarter ending Dec the 2nd 1841.”<sup>11</sup>

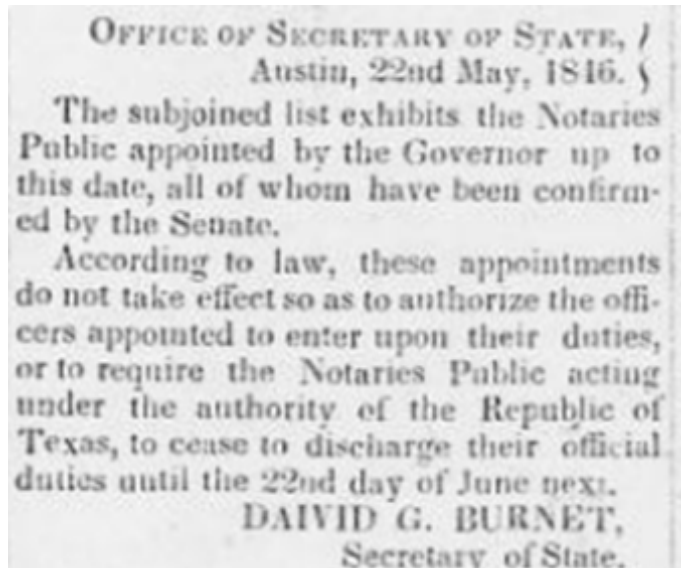
REPORT of UNCONDITIONAL CERTIFICATES issued by the Board of Land Comr's of <i>Lamar</i> County, for the quarter ending <i>Dec</i> the <i>2<sup>d</sup></i> 1841					
TO WHOM ISSUED.	DATE OF CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE.	CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE WHERE ISSUED.	CLASS OF HEADRIGHTS.	NAMES OF WITNESSES.	DATE OF UNCONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE.
<i>192 Andrew Lyday</i>	<i>17<sup>th</sup> March 1836</i>	<i>W. A. H. Co. Co.</i>	<i>2<sup>d</sup> Class</i>	<i>John Foster &amp; Jacob Lyday</i>	<i>13<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1841</i>

Andrew Lyday pays taxes on Fannin County land in 1842.<sup>12</sup> He is taxed on a total of 1,476 acres, rather than the 1,280 allowed by the second-class headright, so he appears to have acquired more land. His brother Isaac Lyday is also taxed on 1,476 acres on the same document. In 1843, Andrew has 2,116 acres, while his brother Isaac still has the 1,476 acres he had in 1842.<sup>13</sup>

In 1846 Andrew “Liday” and his brother Isaac “Liday” both appear on a Republic of Texas Poll List living in Fannin County.<sup>14</sup> According to the May 27, 1846 edition of *The Texas Democrat* of Austin, Texas, Andrew Lyday is also a Notary Public for Fannin County.<sup>15</sup>







The 1847 Fannin County tax record shows not only Andrew and Isaac, but also Andrew's future son-in-law, R.W. Lane as well as R.W. Lane's father, David Lane, an early Texas surveyor. The writing is hard to read, but Andrew has less land, since he is taxed on only 1,313 1/2 acres.<sup>16</sup> 1849 is the last year Andrew Lyday pays taxes for his Fannin County land. He has 1,314 acres.<sup>17</sup> He appears to be a successful landowner, with civic responsibilities.

### **Researching Andrew's Death and Burial**

When researching Andrew Lyday in 2014, the death dates given for him by other Lyday family researchers were varied and all undocumented. The original Find a Grave memorial added in 2013 for him said he was buried in an unmarked grave. However, this raised a question: Why would what appeared to be a fairly prosperous man be buried without a headstone?

A rather extensive article about Fort Lyday on the Fannin County Historical Commission website revealed a clue about Andrew's death:

Two graveyards are near the site of Fort Lyday, the Bledsoe cemetery and the older Lyday cemetery. Isaac Lyday is buried in the older cemetery along with the oldest negro and white settlers. Andrew Lyday is buried at the Bledsoe cemetery. *Andrew Lyday's gravestone is located in the Bledsoe cemetery, located across the road from the original site of Fort Lyday (land now owned by Bill and Mary Ann Thurman).*<sup>18</sup>

So Andrew Lyday has a gravestone after all. A picture of the stone might confirm his dates of birth and death. A request to the administrator of the Fannin County, Texas, *TxGenWeb* site was successful. Suzi Henderson, the Fannin County website coordinator, sent two photos, which she explained were taken by cameraman and volunteer Larry Standlee. The first is of the gravestone “as is” and the carving on the stone is hard to read.



The second [shown on left] has been dusted with cornstarch, to fill in the lettering: “ANDREW LYDAY BORN July 4, 1804. DIED Nov 27, 184(?)” The last number, here shown as a question mark, is not identifiable in the picture.<sup>19</sup> Research, however, indicates the number is a nine. Andrew Lyday last paid taxes in 1849. By 1850 his wife, Mary M. Lyday, administrator for A. Lyday, was paying taxes on land next to her brother-in-law Isaac Lyday. If Mary M. Lyday was administrator for her husband, then he had possibly died in 1849.<sup>20</sup>

The 1850 U. S. Census Mortality Schedule for Andrew Lyday of Fannin County has different death information.<sup>21</sup> This document

states that he was 44 when he died the previous year of a liver ailment in October, not November. He is recorded as having been born in N. C., which is most likely North Carolina. This information, in the absence of a birth or christening record, adds credibility to the birthplace previously mentioned. If the information on this document is accurate, then Andrew Lyday would have a birth year of 1805, not 1804, and he would have died in October of 1849, not November of 1849 as is on his grave marker.

The probate record for Andrew Lyday also supports the information on the gravestone.<sup>22</sup> The probate includes his will, dated “November 20 A. D. 1849.” His will mentions his wife Mary M. Lyday, his brother Jacob Lyday, and his children with Mary, although he does not name them. They require a guardian, so they are not adults. The children of Mary Lyday on the 1850 census are all under the age of 16.<sup>23</sup>

## Future Research

There are more questions about Andrew Lyday. A marriage record exists for an Andrew Lidy (yet another spelling of the family name) and Sarah M. Reynolds in Hardeman County, Tennessee in 1831.<sup>24</sup> The Andrew Lyday of this article is said to have come from White County, Tennessee, not Hardeman County, so is this the same Andrew Lyday? Is Sarah M. Reynolds Lyday the mother of Mary Lyday (1832 – 1847), mentioned by John Avery in *Fannin County Folks & Facts*? Is Mary M. Lyday of the probate record, the 1850 census, and the mother of Andrew's four children on that record a second wife? Where is their marriage record? The search will continue.

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## Author Biography

Jana Walker is a native Houstonian, with deep Texas roots that span five generations. She has a degree in communications from the University of Houston. She spent the first part of her professional career at NASA/Johnson Space Center, working for its television contractor as a writer/producer/director. Now she teaches piano at her own private studio. In her spare time, she uses her research and writing skills to discover and document the stories of her ancestors to share with family members present and yet-to-be. Finding her family connections to Texas and American history has led her to become a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of the Houston Genealogical Forum.

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## ALICE'S LOOKING GLASS: REFLECTION ON THE PRUSSIAN DRAHNS TO TEXAS

2016 DGS Writing Contest Third Place Winner

by Vicki Welch Ayo



Over the years when I gazed into the mirror of the antique vanity that belonged to my great-grandmother, Alice Belvedora Drahn, I would think of my ancestors. Pretending the dressing table had a scrying mirror, I would squint and try to envision the past instead of the future. From what I have now learned about my ancestors, I think about all that the mirror has reflected: Alice Belvedora's face in ill health and sadness when her husband left the family at the time my grandfather was so young. There were several times while sitting in front of that same dressing table brushing my hair, I could swear I caught a momentary glimpse of one of my ancestors.

In picturesque Brandenburg, Germany, my third great-grandparents Johann Joachim Erdmann Drähn and Maria Catharine Christiane Alfert married in the Lutheran St. Catharinen-Kirche of Lenzen on 13 February 1825.<sup>1</sup> From family stories I learned that the couple were trained shepherds who raised sheep and supplied nobility with knit goods like socks. Though they had rights to the common grazing land, times were hard and they hungered for more. In 1855 the couple, along with four children (Friedrich, 26; Joachim, 16; Christian, 14; and Maria, 11), boarded the *John Hermann*, and settling in the main cabin on deck, journeyed toward the land of opportunity.<sup>2</sup> Such a passage was the beginning for many families in an exciting new country and the thrill of its many possibilities likely drove my family like a great unstoppable wave upon the ocean. This excitement, along with the desire to fit in, prompted the couple to dream up new names for their children. Maria's name was aptly changed to America (and later changed to Mary Ann). Christian Friedrich Carl's name was changed to Christopher Columbus. Johann Joachim Friedrich, my second great-grandfather, chose the name Joseph.

After the family's arrival in America on 28 May 1855, they most probably joined the eldest son John in Lyons, Illinois, where he had immigrated earlier.<sup>1</sup> Carl Drahn, another son, had made the journey to America 23 May 1854.<sup>2</sup> On 29 June 1860 John, his wife Helena, and their newborn baby daughter Anna are still found in Lyons, Illinois<sup>4</sup> but on the same date Carl is in Texas, south

## *Alice's Looking Glass*

of Waco, working on a ranch.<sup>5</sup> On 10 July 1860 Mary Drahn, 16, is working as a domestic servant in the Schummer household in St. Louis, Missouri.<sup>6</sup> The rest of the family is not found on the 1860 US census but family stories tell of their journey by railroad to St Louis where they left Mary in the care of the Schummers and then travelling on by ferry and wagons, driving their sheep with them and crossing the Red River into Texas. When the family first laid eyes on Texas, perhaps in the spring of 1860, it was love at first sight (or so my mother told me). Bluebonnets, the state flower, were in full bloom covering the softly rolling hillsides interspersed with coral Indian paintbrush and the vision was breathtaking.

The Drahn's chose to live in North Central Texas in a German immigrant community near Womack in Bosque (pronounced "boss key") County where John and Carl Drahn (aka Drane, Drain) are shown paying taxes on livestock from 1863 to 1865.<sup>7</sup> A history book about Bosque County states: "They [the Drahn's] were prosperous sheep and cattle ranchers and travelled by wagon to Waco for their supplies. Since there were no banks their money was usually placed under barrels of supplies in the wagon for safe keeping."<sup>8</sup> The county is about sixty miles south of Dallas and forty miles north of Waco. Pioneers settled along Childers Creek; and many towns sprang up in nearby areas including Clifton, Valley View and Greenock. Bosque County was typical of frontier society between the 1840s and 1870s.<sup>9</sup>

All the brothers except Christopher were drafted into the Army and served in the Confederacy. According to family lore, Christopher had ill health and stayed behind to care for the parents and tend the sheep. Carl Drahn was a Private in Co B in the 30th Texas Cavalry (Gurley's) (1st Texas Partisan Rangers), Joseph Drahn was a Private 1 in the 15th Texas Infantry and Frederick was a member of Company "H" of the 4th Texas Infantry Confederate States Army.<sup>10</sup>



*Joseph Drahn and wife Maria Ann Taylor Drahn*

After the war, Carl, Fredrick, and Joseph returned home with Carl and Frederick partnering in one sheep ranch and Joseph and Christopher sharing another.<sup>11</sup> Frederick married Mariah Ann Taylor on 31 December 1865 in McLennan County<sup>12</sup> but the marriage ended with Frederick's mysterious death in 1866.<sup>13</sup> Family rumors were that he was poisoned by his brother Christopher who was also in love with Mariah. She was carrying Frederick's child at the time of his death and had turned to his brother Joseph for support. It is believed that Joseph wanted to take over the ranch for his deceased brother and care for his family too.<sup>14</sup> Joseph and Mariah married on 23 May 1867.<sup>15</sup>

By 1866 Mary Ann had joined her parents and brothers in Texas where she married Benjamin Thomas Prather on 11 March.<sup>16</sup> Christopher, his sister Mary Ann and her husband Benjamin Prather along with the Drahn parents, Johann and Maria, disappeared to the Ozark Mountains of Missouri.<sup>17</sup> Johann and Maria Drahn both died in Missouri probably between 1877 and 1879: their graves are resting under the lake at Table Rock Dam.<sup>18</sup> Mary Ann with her husband and children returned to Texas before 1880 and she died there in 1923.<sup>19</sup> Christopher remained in Missouri, married, had children and died on 31 January 1920 in Reed Spring, Stone County.<sup>20</sup>



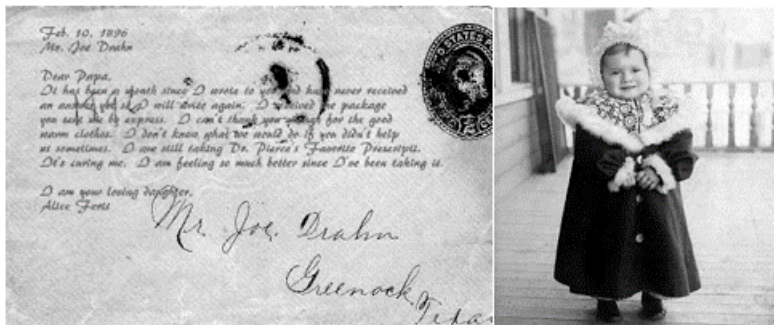
My second great-grandfather, Joseph, remained in Texas and continued to pay tax on his land and large herd of sheep in Bosque County from 1877 to 1891.<sup>21</sup> However, by 1880 he and his family are residing in Waco, McLennan County, Texas.<sup>22</sup> His daughter Alice Belvedora Drahn, my great-grandmother, married Charles Marion Feris [shown on left], supposedly on her 20th birthday, 4 September 1888 in McLennan County.<sup>23</sup> They had four sons; the youngest, Charlie Marion Feris, is my grandfather.

Following are a few letters from Alice and her husband Charley that were written to her father, Joseph Drahn from their farm in Bismarck, Wichita County, Texas, about 200 miles away.

These letters provide a glimpse into Alice's life in the late 1890s.



*Alice's Looking Glass*



*Letter from Alice Belvedora to her father Joseph Drahn in 1896 sent from her farm in Bismarck, Wichita County, Texas. In the letters she thanks him for the warm clothes. Her youngest son, Charlie M Feris, my grandfather is seen here on the right.*

10 February 1896<sup>24</sup>

Mr. Joe Drahn

Dear Papa,

It has been a month since I wrote to you and have never received an answer yet so I will write again. I received the package you sent me by express. I can't thank you enough for the good warm clothes. I don't know what we would do if you didn't help us sometimes. I am still taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's curing me. I am feeling so much better since I've been taking it.

I am your loving daughter,

Alice Feris

18 May 1896<sup>25</sup>

Mr. Joseph Drahn

Dear Pa,

I received your kind letter today. I am ever so much obliged to you for your kind offer but I could not accept it now. We are going to stay here one more year and give this country another chance. We can't bear the idea of giving up our home that is paid for and start out to renting until the last chance. It is true we will be very hard run for the next year but I yet have hopes and we'll give this country one other trial for a crop.

We have not had a good season in the ground since the middle of March but have had a light shower or two since that time. I will make a little wheat. I think I will get two or three hundred bushels. Will have to commence cutting in a few days. Oats will yet make a little if we get rain but will hardly do to cut without it. My corn is looking very well yet; it is from knee high to waist high. Have plowed it three times and harrowed it one time. I planted ten acres in cotton but it did not come up to do any good. Will plant it over if it rains.

We have two nice mule colts. They are about one month old now. Have some nice shoats to make our meat for next year. Have about 50 bushels each of corn and oats yet and nearly half of our sorghum hay that we had when you were here. I reckon you have heard of Grand Pa being dead. He died the last of March.

F.M. Davis was arrested and put under a \$5000 bond to appear in court charged with helping lynch those bank robbers some time back. There were also several others arrested in the Falls charged with the same offense. They gave bond easily and will come clean I think without any trouble. Well, I will close for the present; hoping to hear from you soon.

I remain as ever,

Your affectionate son,

C.M. Feris

8 April 1897<sup>26</sup>

Mr. Joe Drahn

Dear Pa,

I will write you a few lines today in answer to your letter which arrived Sunday. We are all well except Alice. Her health has not been very good this spring. She has been in bed about half of the time for the last month. Well, Pa, we are having plenty of rain out here this spring. Our wheat and oats are looking fine now.

We have been having some nice, warm weather lately but a very cold norther came out last night and I fear we will have frost when it breaks up.

*Alice's Looking Glass*

We will be looking for you next week. I will close for the present.

I remain your son,

C. M. Feris

Joseph Drahn died 3 months later 13 July 1897.<sup>27</sup> He raised prize-winning Merino rams, ewes, and lambs and sold most of his wool to Sanger Brothers of Waco, pioneer retailers asking to be paid in gold. Joseph was a very good businessman. He stayed three or four nights in Waco spending one night with Sanger or R.T. Dennis and one or two other friends. He never followed the same pattern twice and would leave before daylight with his money in saddlebags. When he got home he buried the gold and when a good land value would arise, he would buy. He gave each of his children a sizeable ranch before his death.<sup>28</sup>

By 1900 Alice and Charlie are back home in McLennan County living near her brother John Fritz Drahn.<sup>29</sup> In 1910 Alice and her family are living in Stanford, Jones County, Texas and her widowed mother is with them.<sup>30</sup> After many years of ill health, Alice died of “paralysis” on 12 July 1918 in Tuxedo, Jones County, Texas.<sup>31</sup>

I have thought of Alice, seated at her vanity table, dosing herself with Dr. Pierce's tonic as she desperately sought relief. It is impossible to say if the natural herbs in the tonic aided her or if his products were quackery. Some contend the product contained opium though this claim was never proven.<sup>32</sup> Alice was only 49 years old when she died in 1918 but the mirror still keeps her memory alive.

In hopes of discovering a brighter future for their children, many emigrants set sail for America, the land of freedom. Like so many others our family has flourished and helped weave the fabric of what has made so great and diversified a country as America. We were lucky our family had the courage and strength to ride the ocean to our new home. It has provided so many generations the opportunity to live in a beautiful land and participate in America's great experiment of freedom and liberty. There are many of us all spread out today and I am sure our lives and futures are much brighter because of the vision our German ancestors had so long ago to make the voyage that led to the betterment of us all.

The author would like to thank Paul Drahn, Cathryn Millburn and Pat Theopistos for all their work on this family genealogy.

## Author Biography

Vicki Welch Ayo, a Texas native, now resides in southern California, close to her three grown sons, Matt, Nick, and Joey. She spent her early childhood years in the Houston area. During her teen years in the 1960s, Vicki was immersed in the music revolution sweeping Houston. After graduating high school and moving to California, Vicki attended Fullerton College (Fullerton, CA), and later Irvine Valley College (Irvine, California), studying computer information and digital media. Her passion for music has always been a cherished portion of her life and led to her books, *Boys from Houston I & II*, which detail the revolutionary music transition in the Houston area during the Vietnam War and the political unrest of the 1960s. Combining a passion for genealogy with Texas history, her latest book, *The Davis Gang*, is a memoir of sisters from East Texas who robbed banks with their siblings in the 1930s.

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## **Dallas Genealogical Society**

P.O. Box 12446, Dallas, TX 75225-0446

www.dallasgenealogy.org

Email: questions@dallasgenealogy.org

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#### **Objectives**

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