

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is actively seeking articles that showcase both genealogical research and writing and compilations that feature unpublished genealogical records.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.

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.

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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.¹ 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.² He was also Worshipful Master (an office equivalent to president) of Lithonia’s Masonic Lodge #84.³

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.⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶ 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.”^{7,8} 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.”⁹ Lee surrendered to Grant just eight days after B.F.’s tenth birthday.¹⁰

Although Thomas received a presidential pardon from Andrew Johnson under the Amnesty Proclamation of 1865, his family never fully recovered from the war.¹¹ Thomas died on 28 May 1870 from what *The Atlanta Constitution* called “a fit,” but was probably meningitis.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ White County tax rolls from the same year show B.F. with one poll and no personal property of any value.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ The following year, Nancy gave birth to William Foy Barnes on 8 May 1881.¹⁷

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).¹⁸ Nancy gave birth to a daughter, Naoma, on 8 June 1886.¹⁹ 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 1887.²⁰ 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.²¹ Bright’s disease is a kidney ailment now more commonly known as nephritis.²² 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.²³

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).²⁴

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.²⁵ 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."²⁶ Wesley Barnes, however, always described his father as a blacksmith.²⁷

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.²⁸ 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."²⁹ Wesley also recalled the excitement of the 1907 Statehood Celebration.³⁰ 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.³¹

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."³² 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."³³

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.³⁴ 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.³⁵ 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."³⁶

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.³⁷



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*.³⁸

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."³⁹) 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.⁴⁰



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.⁴¹ 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.⁴² 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*]."⁴³ 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.⁴⁴

Hamilton Moore Crawford (1861–1952)

Their youngest child, Hamilton Moore Crawford, was born 17 November 1861.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶

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**

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

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** (If yes, give war or dates of service) 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 **None**

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) (Min) 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 **704 C NW**, 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. Betts** 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.⁴⁷ At some point before 1890, he headed to Texas, possibly in a wagon train of other Alabamans heading

west.⁴⁸ In Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, 29-year old Hamilton married 16-year old Susan “Susie” Ellafare Hughes on 5 December 1890.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰

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.^{51,52} In the 1910 census, Hamilton Crawford and family are settled in Wynnewood, Oklahoma.⁵³ In Wynnewood, Edna and her sister Lucy sold eggs from their farm to the kitchen at the Eskridge Hotel.⁵⁴ Enrollment records for the Crawford children verify that Edna attended school in Wynnewood.⁵⁵

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 1917.⁵⁶ 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 17.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸ A big “Carter [County] Free Fair” opened on 15 September.⁵⁹ 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).⁶⁰

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 1918.⁶¹ 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.⁶² 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.⁶³ Wesley's Honorable Discharge describes the 22-year old as 5'6", with blue eyes, light hair, and a “ruddy complexion.”⁶⁴ After he and Edna moved to Wilburton, Oklahoma so he could find work, their daughter, Margaret Sue, was born 6 May 1919.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷ Wesley played semi-pro baseball in the Texas-Oklahoma League, still "Walter Johnson the second"—at least, according to him.⁶⁸ The family kept growing as Edna gave birth to a second daughter, Betty Jo, on 31 July 1921.⁶⁹

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.⁷⁰ 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."⁷¹ Susie's sudden death, supposedly from diabetes, left a lasting impact on Edna. According to Margaret, Edna was forever-after "afraid of diabetes."⁷² 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.⁷³ Hamilton Crawford had his wife's headstone inscribed, "Until we meet again."⁷⁴

The Barnes family began to flourish in Dallas. Wesley claimed his baseball prowess led an industrial league team to a city championship in 1923.⁷⁵ 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 1928.⁷⁶ 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."⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ Finally free from a reportedly forced union, Alice also moved to Dallas, where she lived for 30 more years.⁷⁹

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.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹

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."⁸² 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.⁸³ Margaret graduated in 1936 after distinguishing herself academically; the 1936 *Sundial* yearbook details a long list of accomplishments.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

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.”⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷

Wesley and Edna’s only son, John Wesley II, or “Johnny,” arrived on 12 January 1938.⁸⁸ In 1939, the Barnes family moved a few blocks away to a “nice brick house” at 823 Stewart Drive, near Kidd Springs Park.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰ In August 1939, Wesley and Edna proudly announced Margaret’s engagement to Charles William “Bill” Bauman.⁹¹ Bill’s father, C. Z. Bauman, was a prominent grocer in Oak Cliff.⁹² 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.”⁹³ 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.”⁹⁴

By the time the census-taker arrived on Stewart Drive to collect 1940’s data, life, in Wesley’s words, was “swell.”⁹⁵ 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 2015.⁹⁶

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.”⁹⁷

During World War II, both sons-in-law would serve in heavy combat, and only one would return.⁹⁸ 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.⁹⁹

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.¹⁰⁰

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.

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

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.¹ 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.¹ 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.² 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).³

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.⁴

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.⁵ 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.⁶

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,⁷ several generations before Henry had wed. Also, being a slave, Henry would not have been allowed to marry a free person.⁸ 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.⁹ Sue had already had her DNA tested and provided me the certificate showing that her Haplogroup was L3 (subclade L3d).¹⁰ This is distinctly African. There was no chance that her great-grandmother was American Indian.¹¹

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.¹² Besides owning the plantation, he served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War.¹³ 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 1749.¹⁴ He subsequently married Polly Oldfield,¹⁵ the wealthy daughter of a plantation owner, and together they owned several plantations in Georgetown — the most notable being Hobcaw Barony.¹⁶

Robert Heriot had served in the French and Indian War¹⁷ and then was commissioned as an officer during the Revolutionary War.¹⁸ He served in various capacities and was eventually captured by the British during the siege of Charleston.¹⁹ He was confined for over a year, during which his wife Polly managed the plantation.²⁰

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.²¹

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.”²²

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.”²³

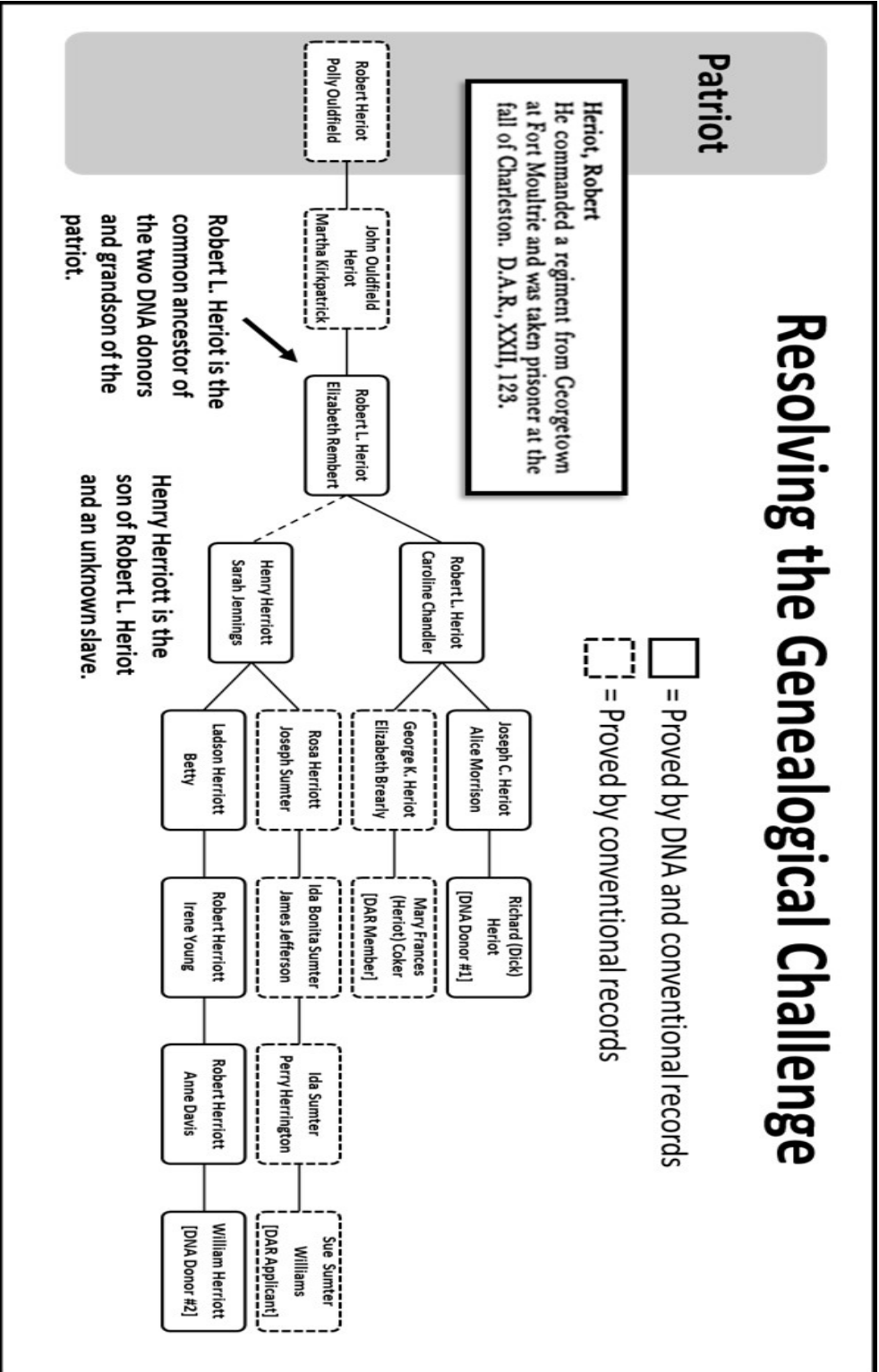
Sue turned to me for help.

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.²⁴ 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;²⁵ John Oldfield Heriot is the son of the Revolutionary War patriot.²⁶ 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.²⁷ His father had died in a tragic accident in 1792.²⁸ It was here in Sumter that John O. Heriot established a plantation and raised a family. He was enumerated in the 1810,²⁹ 1820,³⁰ and 1830³¹ censuses.

Martha Kirkpatrick Heriot died in 1830, and John died the following year.³²

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.³³ 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.³⁴

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Objectives

Objectives

Founded in 1955, the Dallas Genealogical Society (DGS) is the oldest organization of its kind in Texas. Its objectives are:

- To educate by creating, fostering, and maintaining interest in genealogy
- To assist and support the Genealogy Section of the J. Erik Jonsson Central Library in Dallas, Texas
- To collect, preserve, and index genealogical information relating to North Texas and its early history

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Dallas Genealogical Society meetings, which are free and open to the public, are held monthly (except for June-August). Each begins with a social hour and a business meeting, followed by presentations on genealogical and historical topics. Meetings are held in the plaza level Auditorium and East/ West Rooms of the Central Library, 1515 Young Street, in downtown Dallas. Guarded parking is available in the garage beneath the library (enter on Wood Street, one block north of Young Street). See the Calendar tab on the DGS website for specific information on topics, time, and location.

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Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society continues the traditions of its predecessors, *The Dallas Journal*, published from 1995 through 2012, and *The Dallas Quarterly*, published from 1955 through 1994. Dallas Journals published from 1990 to 1994 are available as PDF files on the DGS website. Digital copies of the Dallas Journals from 1995 through 2010 are accessible from links on the DGS website under Resources/Journals, and at the University of North Texas's Portal to Texas History website: <http://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/DLSJL/browse>.

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