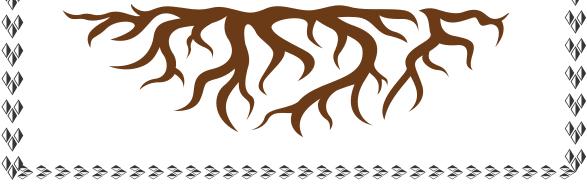


Tracing our Families Roots From The Year 1810



# **DEDICATON**

This book is dedicated to my mom and dad, Joddie Lott Sr. and Edna Dozier Lott. Without them where would I be (literally).

In **loving memory** of ALL OUR RELATIVES who have passed on. Primarily my siblings who transitioned way too soon, Kenneth, Joddie Ray, Sandy, Clifford and Denise.

## INFORMATION SOURCES FOR THIS BOOK

The completion of this family history book would not have been possible without the wealth of historical records, resources, and tools available for genealogical research. I would like to express my deep gratitude to the many institutions and platforms that helped me uncover the rich story of our family's past.

A special thanks to the **U.S. Census Bureau**, the **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)**, and various **Bureaus of Vital Statistics** for preserving invaluable historical records that allowed me to trace generations of our family. I am also grateful to the **Social Security Administration** for providing essential documentation that helped confirm and clarify key details.

I extend my appreciation to online genealogical resources such as **Ancestry** and **FamilySearch**, which provided access to historical records, family trees, and invaluable research tools that made piecing together our lineage possible.

Additionally, I would like to acknowledge **ChatGPT** for assisting in organizing information, refining narratives, and enhancing the storytelling aspect of this book. Its support in structuring historical data and clarifying research insights was invaluable in bringing this family history to life.

 $\mathbf{L}$ 0 T Т F T L Y

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# **INTRODUCTION**

# THE LOTT FAMILY

#### INTRODUCTION

The story of our family is one of resilience, determination, and enduring love. Spanning from the mid-1800s to the present day, this book traces the lives of our ancestors—individuals who faced hardships, embraced opportunities, and built the foundation upon which we stand today. Through their struggles and triumphs, they forged a legacy that continues to shape our lives and those of future generations.

From the early days of our family's journey, through times of war, economic hardship, and societal change, our ancestors displayed unwavering strength and perseverance. They labored to provide for their families, nurtured deep-rooted traditions, and passed down values that remain central to our identity. Some braved new frontiers, seeking better lives in distant places, while others remained steadfast, preserving the homes and communities that have held generations together.

This book is more than a collection of names and dates; it is a tapestry of stories, memories, and connections that bind us as a family. It reveals the bonds that have stood the test of time, the lessons learned through the decades, and the profound love that continues to unite us. As you turn these pages, may you gain a deeper appreciation for where we come from, the sacrifices made by those before us, and the rich heritage we carry forward.

I used a number of sources to gather the data and information for this book such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), various Bureaus of Vital Statistics, the Social Security Administration, Ancestry and FamilySearch. While these agencies proved lots of good information, there were still quite a few records that we not entirely accurate, especially those that came from the U.S. Census Bureau. I had to rely heavily on the census because unfortunately there were not many other resources available especially in the 1800's to the mid 1900's for African Americans in rural southern states. I primarily used the census (when they could be found) and then cross referenced that information with other sources.

#### A WORD ABOUT GENERATIONS

For the purposes of this book, I will be highlighting seven generations. In truth, when I look at Jeff and Harriet Lott who would be my great- great grandparents, there would be eight generations. However, because the main software that I am using to complete this book, which prints out reports, only includes seven generations in their reports, I will only be going back as far as Robert Lott, born 1858, to begin counting the generations. I write about Jeff and Harriet in the "Prequal" chapter of this book. I will be referencing generations and for the purposes of this book and just want to highlight where the first through the seventh generations begin and end.

## For Example:

- ·First Generation would be Robert Lott (1858)
- ·Second Generation would be Milton Lott
- ·Third Generation would be Joddie Lott
- ·Fourth Generation would be Myself
- ·Fifth Generation would be My child
- ·Sixth Generation would be my grandchildren
- ·Seventh Generation would be my great-grandchildren

#### TIMELINES AND OTHER INFORMATION IN THIS BOOK

I will only be documenting information in the Timeline format for my Great-Great Grandparents (Jeff and Harriet), my Great Grandparents (Robert and Lillie) and their children. The remainder of the book and any future updates will list just the names of their descendants and if the descendant is deceased then their dates of birth and death will be noted.

I have lots of additional documents for quite a few of Robert's descendants (third generation on) such as military records, news articles, marriage and death certificates etc. however it is logged in my private Ancestry account. When and if you join Ancestry and request access, I will be happy to let you view the family tree. All life event dates such as dates of birth etc. are viewable only to myself.

#### A NOTE ABOUT CENSUS RECORDS

Census records in Mississippi's rural and surrounding areas from 1800 to 1910 were often incomplete and inconsistent, particularly for African American families. While they provide valuable historical information, they were subject to errors due to various social, logistical, and systemic barriers.

#### Accuracy of Census Records in Rural Mississippi

- Inconsistencies in Age Reporting: Many individuals, especially formerly enslaved African Americans, did not know their exact birth year, leading to estimates that varied across different census years.
- Misspelled or Phonetically Recorded Names: Census takers often spelled names based on how they heard them, leading to inconsistencies in spelling from decade to decade.
- Missing or Underreported Households: Enumerators sometimes skipped homes, particularly in isolated rural areas.
- Delayed or Incomplete Reporting: Because census takers had to travel long distances to record information, some records were collected late or not at all.

These are some of the ways that I used the census when there appeared to be inaccuracies:

- Cross-referenced multiple census years to track family patterns.
- Look at neighbors' names families in rural communities often lived close together for generations.
- I tried to find other records (such as church records, or family Bibles) to verify information.
- I Was open to variant spellings of names when searching records.

## A NOTE ABOUT BIRTH RECORDS

Between 1850 and 1910, birth records in Mississippi, especially for African Americans, were often inconsistent and informal due to systemic racial discrimination and a lack of standardized record-keeping. Here's how births were typically recorded during this time:

#### **Before 1912: Limited Official Birth Records**

- Mississippi did not have a formal statewide system for recording births until 1912. Before that, birth records were primarily kept at the local level by families, churches, midwives, and sometimes county clerks.
- For enslaved African Americans before 1865, births were often recorded in plantation records or slave registers, but these records typically listed people as property rather than as individuals.
- After emancipation, Black families often relied on oral traditions, family Bibles, and church baptismal records to document births.

## Role of Midwives in Recording Births

- Midwives played a crucial role in birth registration, especially for African Americans in rural areas where hospitals were inaccessible or racially segregated.
- Many African American midwives were experienced caregivers in their communities, passing down knowledge through generations.
- In some cases, midwives recorded births informally in notebooks or logs. These records were not always submitted to local authorities, particularly if the parents were unable to register the birth due to literacy barriers.
- If midwives did report births, they might provide a written statement to a county clerk or local registrar (if one existed). However, enforcement of birth registration laws was weak before 1912, and many births, in the rural south among White or Black families, went undocumented.
- Delayed Birth Certificates In the early 20th century, older African Americans sometimes applied for delayed birth certificates, using affidavits from family members or midwives to establish their birthdate.

•

A Delayed Birth Certificate is the method that my father used because he was delivered by a midwife. I can remember him and mom sending away for affidavits in order for dad to get a delayed birth certificate. I recently came across a handwritten letter by my grandma Mildred when she wrote to mom telling her that the paperwork was done (her written affidavit as to the date of my father's birth) and asking if she received it.

#### OPINION OF THE AUTHOR

When it comes to evidence, I often encountered conflicting records, so I did my best to determine the most accurate dates for key life events such as births and deaths. In each case, I've included my reasoning for the date I chose. It's important to understand that these decisions are based on my interpretation of the available information. I encourage you to review the evidence yourself and draw your own conclusions.

This book isn't just my version of our family's story — it belongs to all of us. That's why I'm asking every family member to read through the information carefully. If you have additional evidence, corrections, or stories to contribute, I'd be more than happy to include them.

## LET'S CONTINUE THE JOURNEY TOGETHER

By preserving our past, we honor those who came before us and ensure that their legacy will never be forgotten. Our family's story is still being written, and each of us plays a part in shaping its future. It is my prayer that every family member continues to send in updated family sheets so that we can keep accurate records. May this book serve as a bridge between generations, inspiring us to cherish our history and pass it on with pride.

e

# **PREQUEL**

# A BRIEF LOOK AT JEFF LOTT AND HARRIET MERRITT AND THEIR CHILDREN (ROBERT'S SIBLINGS)



JEFF LOTT



HARRIET MERRITT





The only records that I was able to find about Robert's parents, Jeff Lott and Harriet Merritt are in the 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1910 census. In the 1900 and 1910 census Robert list his father's birthplace North Carolina and his mother Harriett as Maryland. In the 1870 census Jeff lists his place of birth as Alabama and the 1880 his place of birth is listed as North Carolina. In both 1870 and 1880 Harriet's place of birth is Maryland.

In reviewing the documents, I estimate that Jeff was born approximately in the year 1810 in North Carolina and died **prior to** 1900.

I estimate that Harriet's year of birth was approximately 1826 and year of death **prior to** 1915.



# PIECING IT ALL TOGETHER

The farther back in time that I go the more discrepancies I find, and while I am sure that these dates and times are not exact, I will do my best to try and explain how I came up with my conclusions. The following are just **a few** of the discrepancies that I found in the 1870 and 1880 census and other reports. Most notably is how the census worker misspelled the sir name, it is Lott not Lett.

I started by taking a side by side look at the 1870 and 1880 census.

In both the 1870 and 1880 census we find Jeff and Harriet living with their children in Mississippi. Occupation farmers.

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1870 1880 Milly 16 years old Milly not listed because she was 26 and probably living on her own. Diana 14 years old Diana would be 24 probably on her own Robert 12 years old Robert 22 years old Jane 10 years old Jannie 19 years old Mahala 8 years old Mandy 18 years old Eliza 6 years old (Twin) Eliza 17 years old Rachel 6 years old (Twin) Rachael 17 years old Hensaelta 3 years old Henretta 14 years old J.J 3 1/2 years old Henderson 10 years old not born at the time of the 1870 census Docky 9 years old not born at the time of the 1870 census. As the youngest he would have been born in 1871. John Lott would have been born a year later in 1972.

# I'm not sure of what happened to J.J. Lott.

In the 1870 census J.J, who is 3 ½ years old (DOB about 1866 or 1867) may or may not be the John Lott that is listed in the 1900 census. The John Lott listed in the 1900 census and in the SSA records year of birth is 1872 or 1874; therefore, he would not be in the 1870 census. I was not able to find a child or grandchild of Jeff and Harriett named J.J. after this census he or she may have passed away.

# Discrepancies in Harriet's age.

In the 1870 census it states that Harriet is 45 years old therefore the year of birth would be about 1825. The 1880 census states that she is 49 years old therefore the year of birth would be about 1831. The 1900 census gives a birth year of 1826 and states that she is 74 years old. The biggest unpractical leap is in the 1910 census when it is again stated that she is 74 years old, one obviously can't be the same age in a ten year span. I used her year of birth at about 1826 because in the 1900 census they give both the year and her age.

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## Discrepancies in John Lott's date of birth.

John was born sometime after 1870 however he does not appear in the 1880 census. We first see him in the 1900 census living with his mother, two sisters and grandchildren of Harriet's. In the 1900 census John Lott is 26 years old and born in the year 1874.

In the SSA applications and claims record John's DOB is listed as February 13, 1872. His mother is listed as Harriett Merritt and Father Jeff Lott. Because this SSA document is the most recent in file and one where valid corroborating information **usually** would have to be submitted, I used this as his official date of birth.

# John Lott

in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	John Lott	Source Information
Gender	Male	Ancestry.com. U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
Race	Black	Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.
Birth Date	13 Feb 1872	Description
Birth Place	Winona Montg, Mississippi	This database picks up where the SSDI leaves off, with details such as birth date and parents' names extracted from information filed with the Social Security Administration through the application or claims process. Learn
Father	Jeff Lott	more
Mother	Harriett Merritt	

#### A CLOSER LOOK AT SIKESTON MISSOURI AND THE SURROUNDING REGIONS

Before we dive too deeply into this book, I want to share a few important notes about where I found most of the historical information related to where our ancestors lived — especially between 1900 and 1950.

Although Sikeston, Missouri, is one of the primary places our family eventually settled, our ancestors actually came from a variety of neighboring states, counties, and townships. Their movements were shaped by work opportunities, family connections, and major events of the time.

The following notes highlight what I discovered about these surrounding regions. Keeping this context in mind may be helpful as you review the census records and track where different family members were living during those years.

# Sikeston, Missouri (1900-1950): A Snapshot

**Sikeston is located in Scott County** in the southeastern "Bootheel" region of Missouri. This area was historically significant due to its location along key transportation routes, especially the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (Frisco) and U.S. Highway 61. Its fertile farmland and strategic location between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers made Sikeston a hub for agriculture, trade, and travel.

From 1900 to 1950, Sikeston grew from a small agricultural community into a more established town with schools, churches, businesses, and rail connections. The town was known for cotton, corn, and livestock production, and it played an important role in supporting regional commerce. During WWII, it was also the site of a U.S. Army Airfield, which brought military personnel and economic activity to the area.

Seven Key Surrounding States, Counties, and Townships Connected to Sikeston (1900–1950)

Here are seven surrounding or nearby regions that were historically tied to Sikeston, along with reasons for their close connections:

## 1. New Madrid County, Missouri

Connection: Directly south of Sikeston. Families often moved back and forth, and the county shared similar agricultural patterns.

Significance: Home to New Madrid, famous for the 1811–12 earthquakes. Its flat, fertile land made it a farming powerhouse and migration destination.

# 2. Mississippi County, Missouri

Connection: East of Sikeston, bordering the Mississippi River. Significance: Heavy cotton-producing region; many laborers from Sikeston worked seasonally here. Strong river traffic and cultural ties.

#### continued

## 3. Cape Girardeau County, Missouri

Connection: North of Sikeston. Cape Girardeau served as a larger market town and offered educational and medical services not found in smaller towns. Significance: Home to Southeast Missouri State College (now University) a destination for families seeking better education for their children.

## 4. Pemiscot County, Missouri

Connection: Southeast of Sikeston in the Bootheel.

Significance: Another rich cotton area, often had shared family ties, tenant labor migration, and railroad routes with Sikeston. Known for small rural communities like Caruthersville.

# 5. Weakley County, Tennessee

Connection: Just across the Mississippi River.

Significance: Families crossed the river for farming work or relocation. Strong cultural similarities and occasional shared church affiliations.

# 6. Lake County, Tennessee

- Connection: South of New Madrid County, across the Mississippi River.
- Significance: Migration patterns during the Great Depression and sharecropping era saw many families relocate between this region and Missouri. Also part of the Mississippi Delta culture.

# 7. Union County, Illinois

- Connection: Northeast, across the Mississippi River.
- Significance: The railroad and river travel made Illinois towns like Cairo and Anna accessible. Some families moved between Illinois and Missouri in search of industrial jobs.

# **Why These Areas Were So Closely Connected**

- Railroads and Rivers: The Frisco Railroad, Missouri Pacific, and access to the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers allowed people and goods to move easily across counties and states.
- 2. Agricultural Labor: Many of these counties were connected through tenant farming and sharecropping systems, especially for cotton, corn, and soybeans. Families moved seasonally or permanently for better opportunities.
- 3. Family and Community Networks: Intermarriage, church affiliations, and extended families stretched across county and state lines. Families often migrated as a unit or followed relatives.
- 4. Great Migration (1916–1970): Although this period continued beyond 1950, many African American families from the Sikeston area and surrounding counties began moving northward during this time, often beginning their journeys from rural counties like Mississippi and New Madrid.
- 5. Natural Disasters and Economic Need: Flooding along the Mississippi (such as the Great Mississippi Flood of 1927) and the Great Depression pushed families to relocate temporarily or permanently across nearby counties or states.

## Mississippi County, Arkansas (Just South of the Missouri Bootheel)

# 

Mississippi County, AR, borders the southern edge of Pemiscot County, MO, and is just a short distance from New Madrid and Sikeston. The Mississippi River serves as both a physical divider and a historical bridge between the two states. Ferries and, later, bridges made travel and commerce between southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas common.

# Agricultural and Labor Ties

Like much of the Missouri Bootheel, Mississippi County, AR was part of the Delta region, known for cotton plantations and tenant farming. Many families, particularly African American sharecroppers, moved back and forth across the state line in search of work, especially during planting and harvest seasons. Seasonal labor moved freely between Sikeston and towns like Blytheville and Osceola.

Families often lived on both sides of the state line over time due to changing job opportunities or land access.

# 🚂 Transportation and Commerce

The Frisco Railroad and other lines connected the Bootheel with Arkansas towns, enabling easy movement of goods and people. Produce and cotton were transported from Arkansas through Missouri rail hubs like Sikeston on their way to St. Louis or Memphis.

The river and railroads helped build a shared economy, especially for cotton gins, mills, and supply stores.

Major highways like U.S. Route 61 and U.S. Route 67 (which passed through parts of Arkansas and Missouri) linked the communities economically and socially.

# 🔡 Family and Community Connections

It was not uncommon for extended families to be spread across southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, especially as marriages, migrations, and job opportunities developed. Some family lines in your history may show births in Arkansas and later records in Missouri (or vice versa) — this reflects the fluid, cross-border nature of life in the Delta region.

# **⊘** Why Arkansas Was Closely Connected to Sikeston

Agricultural economy tied to cotton and labor migration. Railroad and river systems enabling frequent cross-border movement. Shared cultural identity among Delta communities (African American church networks, blues music roots, farming life).

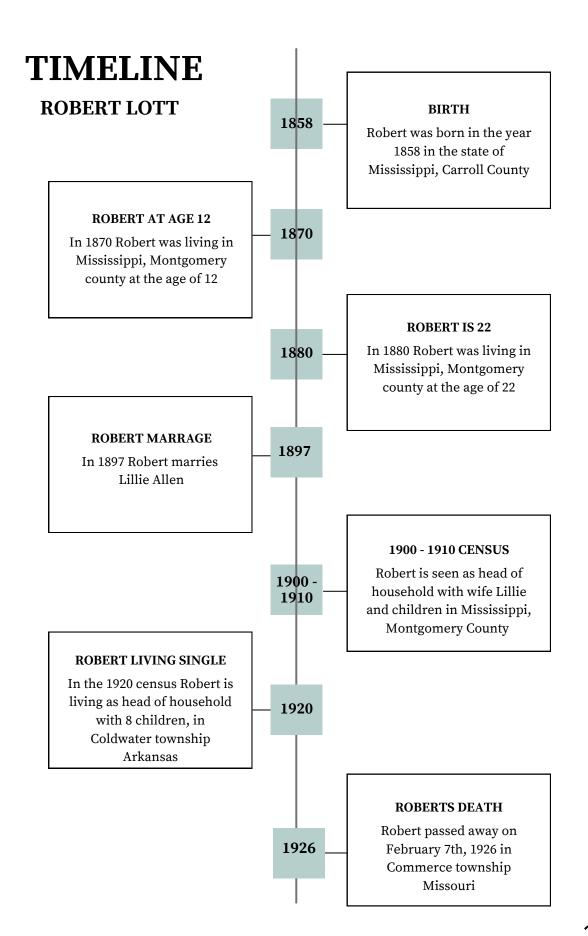
# Family migration patterns, especially during the Great Migration (many left Arkansas/Missouri for Chicago, Detroit, and other northern cities).

Between 1900 and 1950, Sikeston wasn't just a town on a map — it was part of a living, breathing regional network tied together by rail lines, cotton fields, churches, rivers, and families. Understanding Sikeston's history means understanding the movement, struggle, and connection that bound these counties and townships together across state lines.

# **CHAPTER ONE**



ROBERT LOTTS HISTORY 1858



# When Robert Lott was born in 1858 in Mississippi, his father, Jeff, was 48 and his mother, Harriet, was 32.

Note: In this census Robert has two 6 year old sisters that are twins; Eliza and Rachel

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In this 1880 census Robert is living with some of his sisters and brothers and a 5 year old niece; Deila Johnson.

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The Mississippi marriage Index located the marriage files for Robert and Lillie for the year married 1897. In the census dated 1900 it confirms that they have been married for three years.



# Robert Lott

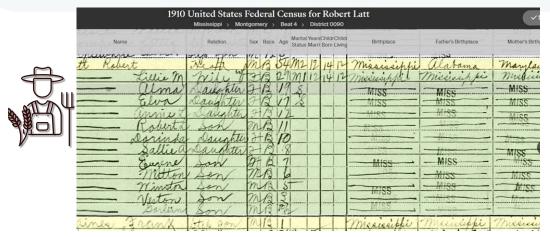
in the Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935

Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	Robert Lott	Source Information Ancestry.com. Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935 (database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.
Spouse	Lillie Allen	Original data: Hunting For Bears, comp. Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935.  Mississippi marriage information taken from county courthouse records, Many of these records were extracted from copies of the original records in microfilm, microfiche, or book format, located at the Family History Library.
Marriage Date	25 Jan 1897	Description This database contains marriage information from selected areas of the State
County	Webster	of Mississippi, USA, from 1776-1935. Information that may be found in this database for each individual includes their name, spouse's name, and marriage date and location. Learn more

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_ Annie	Daughten	B	F	Feb	1897	3	S				mississifi	missione	mississis
- Robert	Son	B	24	Feet	1898	3	8				m ississiffi	mississi	missista
Dorenda	Daught	B	3	Feb	18900	是	0				misiesyji	misironi	missigi

In the 1910 census Robert is listed as the head of the household, living with his wife Lilly and they have eleven children living with them, Garlin being the youngest at less than a year old. There is also a one year old child in the household named Frank Baines and he is listed as Step-Son. There are no records that record Frank as the child of Robert or Lillie that I could find. In taking a closer look at the same 1910 census I see a Willie Baines who is eleven years old living next door to Robert and Lillie and he is listed as the step-son to Dock and Laura Doyle. It is my opinion that these children may be brothers and the parents for some reason could not keep them at the present time.

Therefore, I will not list Frank as the child of either Robert or Lillie until or unless I find any evidence that proves otherwise. Occupation farmers.





LILLIE ALLEN 

In this 1920 census we see Robert as the head of the household, however Lillie is no longer in the household. The older children have moved out and on their own, however, Winston who would still be underage (15) is not living with Robert or Lillie. Back in those days people got married at age 15 so it could be possible that he did move out and was on his own or perhaps he passed away. The only record that I could find with Winston in it was the 1910 census when he was 5 years old.

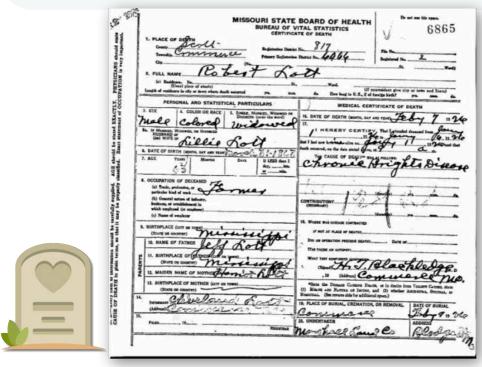
Note: In this 1920 census Robert lists his marital status as widowed, however in 1920 Lillie is living in another township with her daughter and granddaughter. In the 1910 census, when Robert was listed as head of household and living with Lillie, he also states that he has been married more than one time "M2" code. Perhaps he was married before Lillie and his previous wife died.

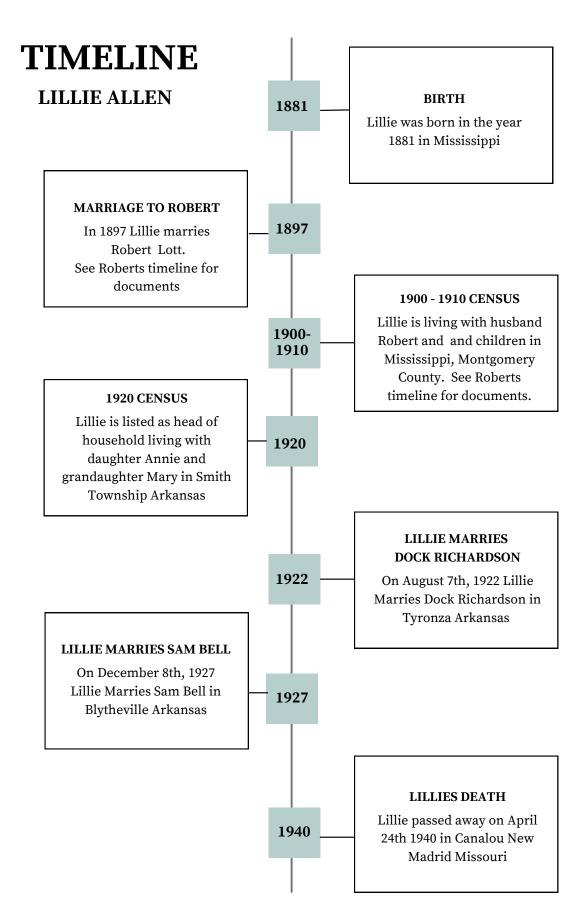
I cannot find any records of a previous marriage or death dates. M1 means married once. M2 means married more than once, 2 times or even more than 2.

See **YouTube:** https://youtu.be/5d7Igpg9AOI?si=nzlqzY0Ul6VlkhX6. **Decoding the codes in US Census records** 

			vkansas >	Cross > Coldwater	r > District	0072		-1/11/02/ 11		· ·
Visite No.	Name	Relation E	Race X Race		Atten O Will Co	Birthplace	Tongue	Birthplace of Father	Tongue of Fathe	r Birthplace o
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	11 Jally	Daughter	716	19-0	no les les	The state of the s	6 61	miczy		mille
1	11 Eupline	ton	MB	160	10 50 M	o missys	1	Missieri		missing
	milton	Som	mB	150	)-0 m	a misitti		midlesi	1 4	many
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1	" mildred	Daright	713	11 0	אם ושווים	- Wakanas	100	Willander		arno

At around 1916 Cleveland, Roberts oldest son moved to Missouri. All records show that Robert lived in Mississippi until his death when it is recorded that he died in the township of Commerce Missouri. Robert's son Cleveland signed his death certificate, so I am assuming that when Robert got sick, he came to stay with Cleveland until his passing.





# Lillie Allen was born on March 8, 1881, in Kilmichael, Mississippi, the daughter of Sallie and George Allen.

In the U.S., Native American Applications for Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes, dated March 12, 1902, Lillie gave a sworn statement in regard to her claim as being a descendant of the Indian Choctaw Nation. She was 21 years old at the time and had been married to Robert for approximately five years. See the **Appendix** of her statement at the end of this book, there you can read her statements as to who her parents are, siblings and grandparents.

In this 1920 Census Lillie is living in Smith Cross Arkansas with her daughter Annie and her granddaughter Mary, Lillie is 38 years old.

In this census the transcriber states that the marital status for both Lillie and Annie are Widowed; however,
Robert was living at the time and of this census.

In the 1920 census Annie also list herself as widowed however Love Applewhite was alive it appears that they were separated because soon after this census she married Ed Willis see Annie Lott Branch for details.

	1920 United Arka	d States						Lott				
Name	Relation	Home Owned Mortg	s Sex	Race	Age	Marital Status	Year mmigra:Na	Year Natura	Attended	Can Read	Can Write	Birthplace
Lott Lillie	Hend &	R	7	mu	38	40		14 D		no	300	moister.
appliante mie &	Dungha	100	7	mu	22	110				410	Les	morrispe.
many L	Dungton	4	7	hu	272	S			100			buhamin

Ancestry Genealogist state that from mid 1800 to mid 1900, people in rural areas often listed themselves as being widowed when in actuality their spouse was alive. Here are some of the reasons that they give as to why this was.

When a **man or a women** listed themselves as widowed even though their wives/husbands were still alive, here are some **possible** reasons why:

# ◆ 1. Avoiding the Shame of Desertion

- If a man's wife left him (whether by choice, hardship, or infidelity), it could be seen as a sign that he had failed as a husband or provider.
- Saying he was "widowed" allowed him to save face, especially in tight-knit, judgmental communities.

# 2. Stigma Around Divorce or Separation

- Divorce was rare and frowned upon, especially in church-going, rural areas.
- A man might avoid admitting his marriage had broken down by claiming his wife had died, which was more socially acceptable than saying they were divorced or estranged.

# ♦ 3. Disappearance or Abandonment

- In some cases, the wife may have simply disappeared or left without contact. Rather than admit he didn't know where she was (or that she left him), the man might assume—or claim—that she was dead.
- If she remarried or moved to another state, he may have thought (or pretended) she was out of his life for good.

# 4. Legal Simplicity or Avoiding Questions

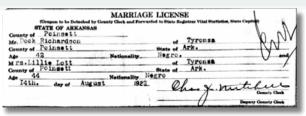
- Listing himself as "widowed" on official documents could make life easier when it came to:
  - Remarrying without needing proof of divorce
  - Claiming children as dependents
  - o Explaining why he lived alone or had a new partner

# 5. Protecting Reputation or Children

- Some men listed themselves as widowed to protect their children from shame.
  - For instance, a census record might show a father as "widowed" raising kids alone when, in reality, the mother had left or been institutionalized.
  - This protected the family's reputation and shielded the children from social judgment.

# On August 17, 1922, Lillie marries **Dock Richardson** in Tyronza Arkansas.







etail Source		tail Source
lame	Lillie Lott	ce Information
ender	Female	stry.com. Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 [databa ne]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
tesidence	Tyronza, Arkansas	nal data:
pouse's Name	Dock Richardson	nsas County Marriages, 1838–1957." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake, 2009, 2011. "Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957," database,
ipouse's Gender	Male	lySearch; from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and County Clerk al images of originals housed at various county courthouses in the S
pouse's Residence	Tyronza, Arkansas	cansas. Marriage records.
Marriage Date	17 Aug 1922	ription database contains an index extracted from marriage records from
vent Type	Marriage Bond	nsas Courts of Common Pleas and county clerks. Learn more
HL Film Number	2401798	

Lillie later marries **Sam Bell** on December 8, 1927, in Mississippi Arkansas.

A REA SER NA CARAS SA SA SA SA SER DE ACCOUNT DO	'55 015391 <sub>23</sub>
MARRIAGE LICENS (Coupon to be Detected By County Clerk and Forwarded to State Red	SE Sistrar Vital Statistics, State Capitol) 392
STATE OF ARKANSAS	Q0 11. 100
County of Mississiff of Office of State of	Ork
Age Selle Mathematica	Bly Cherelle and
County of Nationality State of	ack
day of 102 /	Ky Fairle
	Deputy County Clark



Lillie died on April 24, 1940, in the city of Canalou, county New Madrid, Missouri at the age of 59. The Informant who signed the death certificate was Lillie's sonin law Reverend Ed Willis (Annie's husband) who gives Lillie's age as 57, however several other documents in file supports that her age was closer to 59 when she died.

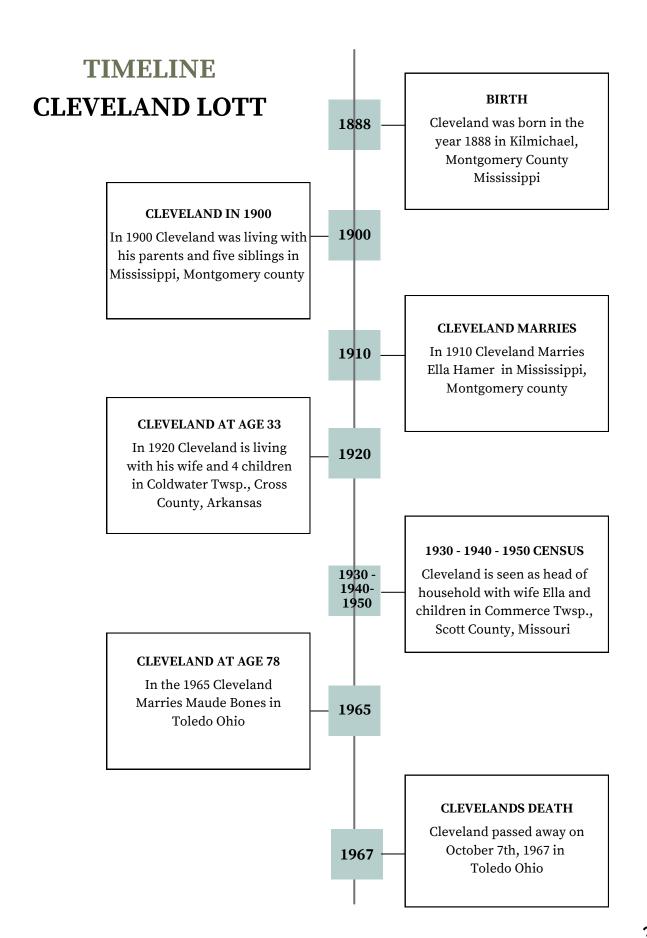
No. 2 11-10-39 £17-39 / x21-92	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MISSOURI STATE I	Anderson 15566  PICATE OF DEATH  Sale Pil No. 15566  Regions', No. 15566
WRITE PLANUY-USE UNFADING BLACK INK-MAKE A PERMANENT RECORD	Principle   Part   Pa	State MO
	(Data received form) (Reglative) (Licensed Embalmer's Sta	atement on Reverse Side)



# **CHAPTER TWO**



CLEVELAND LOTT'S
BRANCH
1888



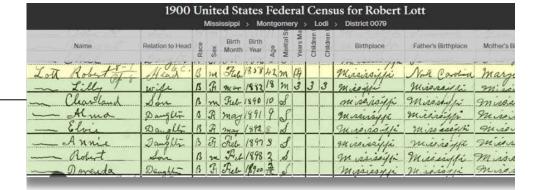


Cleveland Lott was born in 1888 in Mississippi.

# Discrepancies in year of birth

- 1900 census age 10 DOB approx. 1890
- 1920 census age 33 DOB approx. 1887
- 1930 census age 43 DOB approx. 1887
- 1940 census age 52 DOB approx. 1888
- WWII registration card DOB 1888
- 1950 census age 63 DOB approx. 1887
- 1965 death records give year of birth 1888

<u>Note</u>: In a Social Security Record and Marriage Certificate Cleveland states that his mothers name is <u>Matilda and/or Tilda</u>; however he does not give a last name nor any other information about her.



1900

1910

On October 14<sup>th</sup> 1910, Cleveland marries **Ella Hamer** in Montgomery County, Mississippi.







# **Cleveland Lott**

in the Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935

Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	Cleveland Lott	Source Information Ancestry.com. Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.
Spouse	Ella Hamer	Original data: Hunting For Bears, comp Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935.  Mississippi marriage information taken from county courthouse records. Many of these records were extracted from copies of the original records in microfilm, microfiche, or book format. located at the Family History Library.
Marriage Date	14 Oct 1910	Description
County	Montgomery	This database contains marriage information from selected areas of the State of Mississippi, USA, from 1776-1935. Information that may be found in this database for each individual includes their name, spouse's name, and marriage date and location. Learn more



While Cleveland never served in the World War I , here is an image of his draft card that he signed on June  $5^{th}$  1917.

## U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918 for Cleveland Lott

1917

#### Arkansas > Cross County > ALL > Draft Card L

Peri /507 REGISTRATION CARD No. 1491	registrar's report 43-1-13
1 Name in fall Clared annual Kar (fragly man) 29	1 Tall, medium, or short (upecity which)? Talef Stender, medium, or stood (which)? Most
2 House (No.) (nove) to (City) Lake (state)	2 coir of eyes Slack Color of his Black sale: No.
3 Dave of birth Man. 2// 885, (Year)	Has person but arm, leg, hand, fast, or bath system or in he otherwise disabled (specify)?
Are you (1) a natural-horn citiene, (2) a naturalized citiene, (3) an afer, (4) or have you declared you intention (specify which)? May 1. D. O. D	I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:
by pro hero?	
7 Profession of office 1 Tananing .  8 Sy vhom replayed?	Printer Meaney
Where religion !  Where religion is the child under II or a sinter or brother under II. coloir descendant on you less a specific product on you less appeared to period which)? Wife Y 4 Children !	City or County 6-000  State 911 (Date of reporting)
10 Married or single (yhich) : Married Race (specify which)? Tegro.	
11 What military service here you had? Rank	
12 De you claim exemption (rum draft (specify grounds)? Quo.	
laffirm that I have verified above enswers and that they are true.  **X**	

1920

In this **1920** census we see Cleveland as the head of the household living with his wife Ella; Daughters Clara, Maude, Estella and Son Jessie. Cleveland's occupation Laborer in the industry of Farming.



ansas > Cross > Coldwater > District 0072

No.	Dwelli\ No.			Name	Relation	Home Ov Mortgage	0	Race	Age	Marita	Year Immig Nat	Year Natur	Attend	Can Read	Can Write	Birthplace
Fag	102	150	Lot	eledeland	Read 1	R	m	13	33	m			20	no	20	missippi
1			111	Ella	avila.		7	13	27	m			20	300.	ges	missigni
V			111	Clara N	Daleghte		7	183	7	m			no	no	wo	missippi
1			1-17	mareda	Paushter		#	13	5	me			200	20	no	arkanses
1				Jishu.	son		m	10	19	10	5 9 8		mo	no	no	ankense
1.		. 6	1.7	Estella	Jaughtes		1	13	14	10			no	mo	200	arkonson

# A Note about Cleveland And Ella's Twin Children Claude and Maude

Maude (Marie Maud) had a twin brother named Claude. In Cleveland's 1917 draft registration, he noted that he was married and the father of four children. Based on the timing and family records, it's likely these children were Maude, Claude, Clara, and Jessie.

Claude's absence from the 1920 U.S. Census is notable. That record lists only Clara, Maude, Jessie, and the youngest child, Estella, who was just eleven months old at the time. Despite thorough searching, no further documentation about Claude has been found in later records.

Additional insight comes from the obituaries of Claude's sisters, Olla Mae and Clara, both of which state that Claude had preceded them in death. Taken together, these details suggest that Claude likely passed away sometime between 1917 and 1920.

In this **1930** Census Cleveland is listed as Head of the household, age 43, and living with his wife Ella, age 37 and their eight children: Clara, Maud, Jesse, Anna Belle, Robert, Ollie, Calvin and Cleveland Jr. The census states that his occupation was a Laborer in the industry of General Farming.

1930 -Misso

Missouri > Scott > Commerce > District 0002

ω ⊕ O		Name	Relation		Home Value	Radio	Farm	Sex	Race	Age	Marital St	Marriage	Attended	Reads &	Birthplace Fat
, C	1	Tuby	nort	1	1	1	X	15	w	11	13	-	44	yes.	Missoure 1
114	Lott	Cleveland	head	B		_	40	74	1149	43	m	22	hee	no	Mississian )
	-	E lle	wife H				×	3	nes	31	m	16	200	yes	Mississis 8
		Clara	daughter				X	3	neg	11	S		200	44	Mississie ?
		mand	daublie				×	3.	nea	15	15	T	200	us	Missimin )
		ause	. son				X	201	ومدو	13	5		wa	Jus !	missimisi
		anna Belle	Laurelli		1	1	X	13	nes	11	S		in	lun	missimila)
		Robert	sone				X	m	usa	9	S		410	9	mississipi )
		allie	laught				×	#	265	17	15		-jua		Missinizail
		Calving.	Don				×	m	24	14	S		no		Missoure 8
		Clevelandy	laughter	_			X	m	ues	12	15		no		Missouri 8

# A Note About Estella and Anna Belle

In the **1920** U.S. Census, Cleveland and Ella's youngest daughter is listed as Estella, recorded at just eleven months old. However, by the time of the **1930** census, there is no mention of Estella—or any name close in spelling. Instead, a daughter named Anna Belle appears, whose age matches what Estella's would have been at that time.

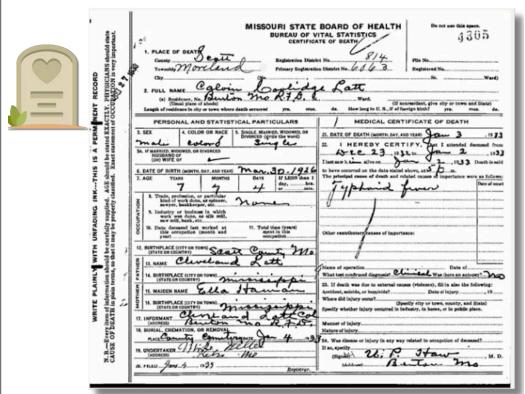
Interestingly, Estella is not mentioned in the obituaries of her sisters Clara or Olla Mae, which list both surviving and deceased siblings. The only record in which Estella's name appears is the 1920 census.

Unless Estella and Anna Belle were twins—a possibility that seems unlikely, given Anna Belle is not listed in the 1920 census—it seems reasonable to conclude that Estella and Anna Belle were, in fact, the same person. The shared "-ella" sound in both names may point to a nickname, a middle name, or simply a change in how her name was recorded over time.

The only commonality in both names is the "<u>ella</u>" for example, Est<u>ella</u> and Anna B<u>elle</u>.

In 1933, Cleveland and Ella suffered the loss of their **son**Calvin Coolidge he was 7 years old and died of Typhoid Fever.

1933



# A little History of the effects conditions and effects of deceases such as **Typhoid Fever** in the early 1900's.

I was somewhat surprised to see that a child could die of a disease such as Typhoid Fever and then I was reminded that while we may not see many cases today, it may have been very prevalent in the early 1900's. My curiosity lead me to do a little research to find out what the history was regarding Typhoid Fever in rural Mississippi around the year 1933 and the following is what I found.

# 🚼 Typhoid Fever Overview

- Cause: Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi (a bacterium).
- **Transmission:** Primarily through contaminated food or water, often due to poor sanitation and lack of clean drinking water.
- **Symptoms**: High fever, weakness, stomach pain, headache, loss of appetite, and sometimes rash.
- Fatality Rate (untreated): Could be as high as 10-30% without antibiotics.

# Typhoid Fever in 1933 Mississippi

#### 1. Public Health Conditions

- Mississippi in 1933 was still largely rural and underdeveloped, especially in terms of infrastructure and public sanitation.
- The Great Depression worsened public health systems and access to care.
- Many areas lacked:
  - Proper sewage systems, Consistent access to clean water, Widespread public health education

#### 2. Epidemiology

- While typhoid fever was declining in urban areas due to better water treatment, it persisted in rural regions like much of Mississippi.
- Outbreaks often occurred after floods or in communities with poor sanitation.
- Typhoid was reportable, and public health departments tracked it, though underreporting was common in impoverished areas.

#### 3. Prevention and Treatment in 1933

- Chlorination of water and better sewage disposal had started to reduce cases in parts of the U.S., but rural Mississippi lagged behind.
- The typhoid vaccine, developed in the late 19th century, was in use, but vaccination coverage was inconsistent in poor or rural communities.
- Antibiotics like chloramphenicol were not available yet (they came in the 1940s), so treatment was largely supportive care and isolation.

In this **1940** Census Cleveland is listed as Head of the household, age 52 and living with his wife Ella, age 47 and their four children:

Robert, Olla Rachel, Cleveland Jr., and Willie Augusta.

The census states that Cleveland's occupation was a Farmer.

Although there was no date on this draft card, it shows that Cleveland was 54 years old and born in the year 1888 so the signing of this document would be approximately in the year 1942. World War 2 was from September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945, so this card would have been for the World War 2 draft.



1942

SERIAL NUMBER 1 NAME	(Print)	ORDER NUMBER
U CA CC	(Plen) (Midde)	(Last)
2 PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)	IKESTON, R.E.D.	2 Scott Mo.
(Number and street) [THE PLACE OF RES	(Town, towaship, village, or city) SIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE W N; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFIC.	(County) (State)
3. MARLING ADDRESS	C	THE WILL BE IDENTICAL!
(Mail	DAME.	note insert word same
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH
	34	WEBSTER
	MARCH 31 188	8 Miss.
(Each sage) (Needs	on Wino Will Always Know Youn Address	Olitate or assess?
RS. ELLA. L	OTT. SIKESTON, N	NO R.F.D. 2
EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDR	E : E I . WEB E'VE	STON, MO. R.P. D.21.
PAULCAU		STOTE, MO. M.F. U.S.
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR I	SIKESTON RF	1.2. SCOTT MO.
		Died Soul Life
(Number and street or I		(County) (State)

In the **1950** Census Cleveland is listed as Head of the household, age 63 and living with his wife Ella, age 58 and their son Billy.

The census states that his occupation was a Farmer and is son Billy, age 17 was a Farm Helper.

1950



Ella and Cleveland shared a wonderful marriage **that lasted 55 years**. Ten years after Ella's passing, Cleveland remarried on October 1st 1965 at the age of 78 to Ms. Maude Bones, who was 72.

Note: in the marriage record, Cleveland lists his mother's name as Tilda (also known as Matilda), but her last name is marked with a question mark, suggesting it was unknown or uncertain.

1965

On October 1 <sup>th</sup> 1965, <b>Cleveland</b> marries <b>Maude Bones</b> in Toledo Ohio.	
116 MARRIAGE RECORD	
That he waspreviously married and indiction_widower or dissured man. Her married name being Mrs	and the same in the

# Sadly, not long after his marriage to Maude, Cleveland passed away in Toledo Ohio, on October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1967.

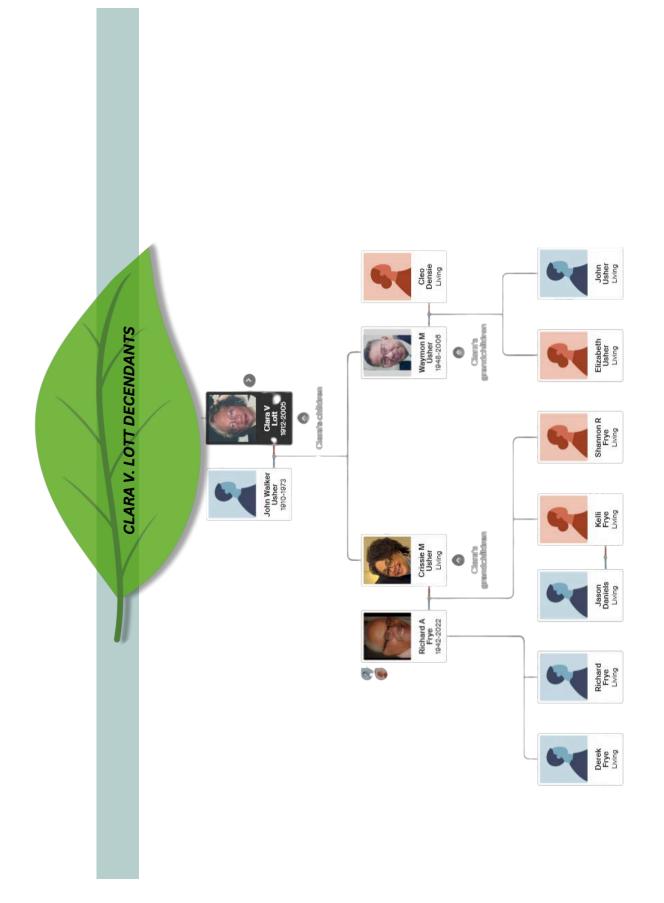


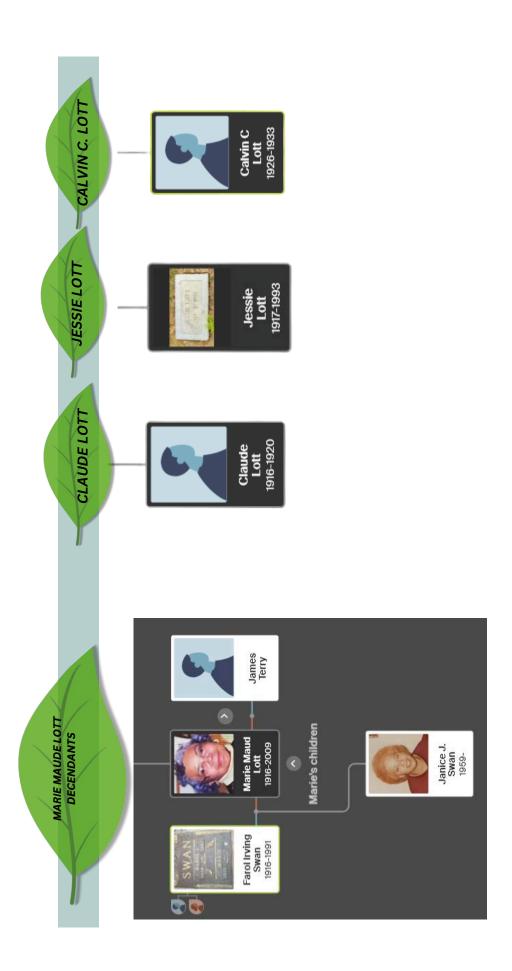


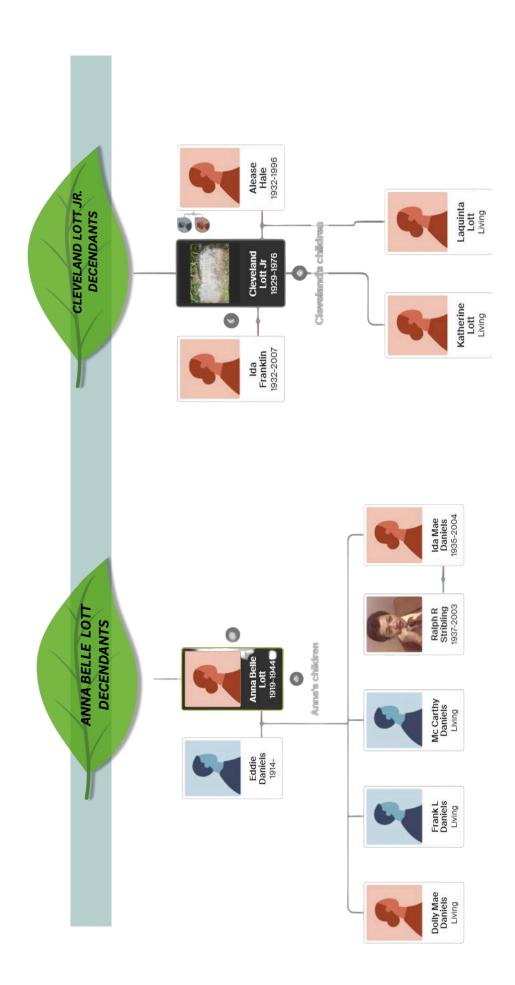


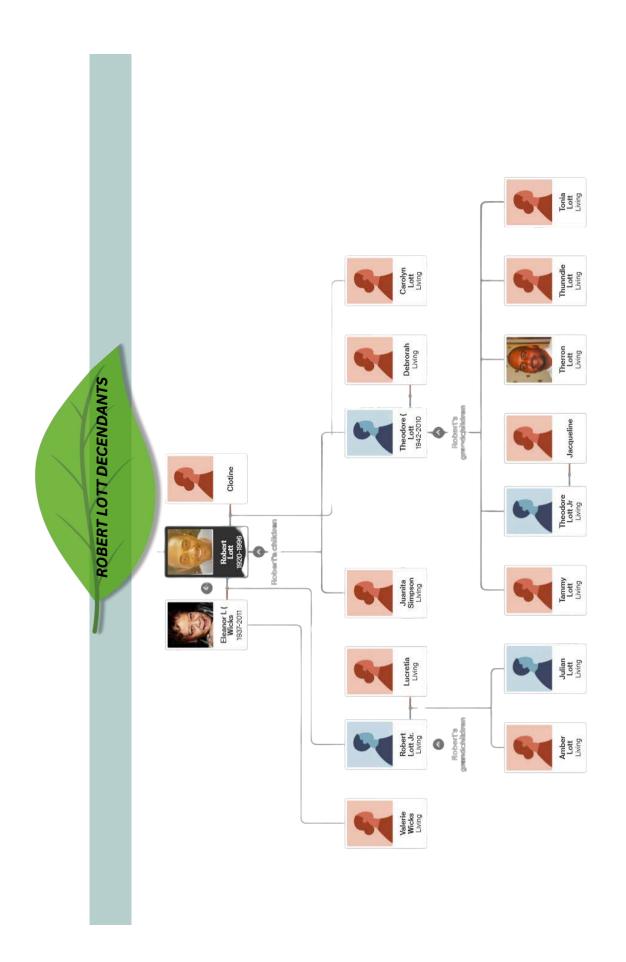
**SOURCE**: "Ohio, Death Index, 1908-1932, 1938-1944, and 1958-2007", FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VKLL-2RC: Tue Feb 25 12:12:08 UTC 2025), Entry for Cleveland Lott and , 12 Oct 1967.

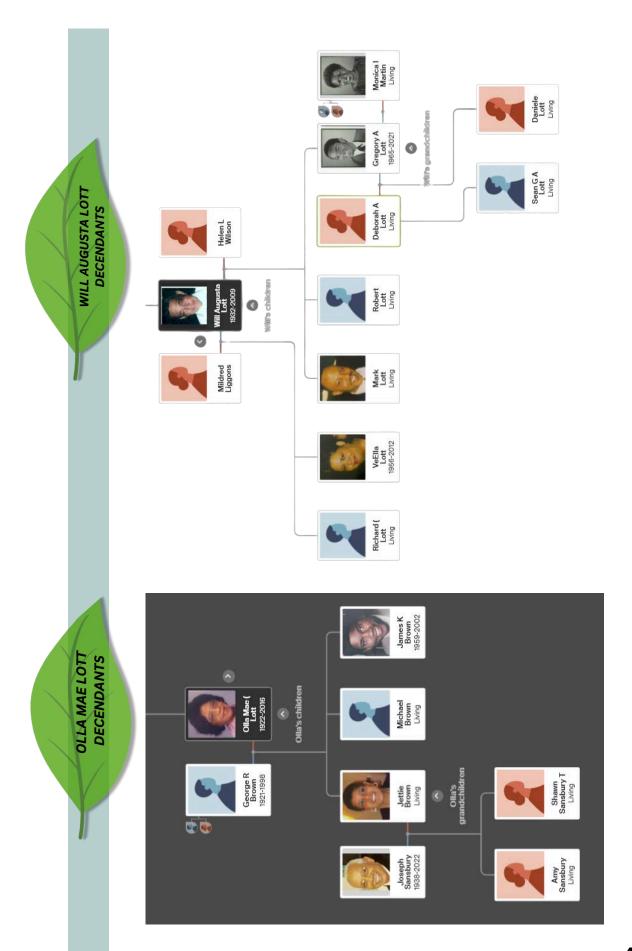








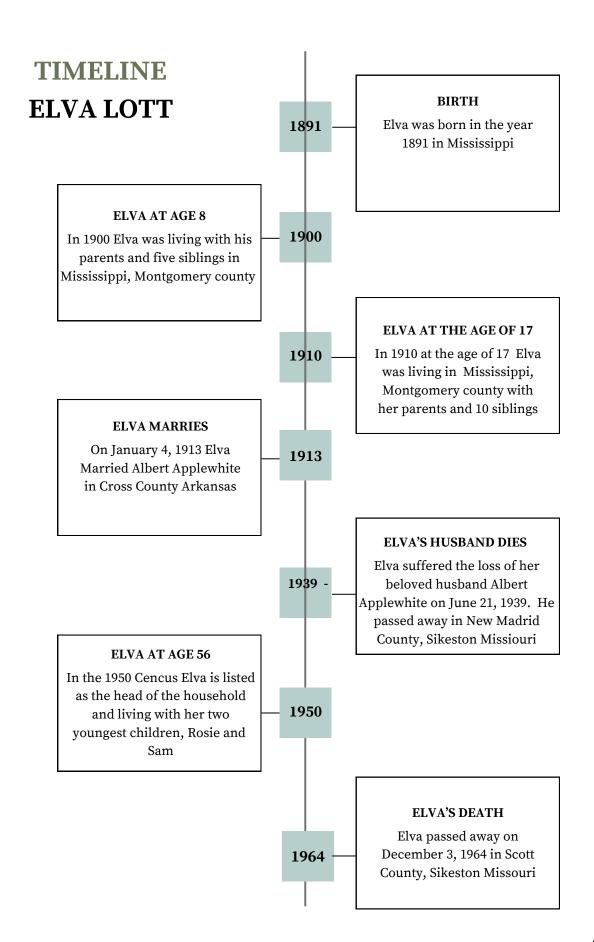




# **CHAPTER THREE**



ELVA (ELVIE) LOTT BRANCH 1891





## Elva Lott was born in 1891 in Mississippi

**Note:** This 1900 census is the only document that spells her name as Elvie, ten other sources spell her name Elva

Name	Relation to Head	Race	Sex	Birth Month			Marital St	Years Ma	Children	Children	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
- where	Langus	M.	\$17.	00	18/6	U	V	****			M vision of fa	demiser	Jeorpea
oth Robert of	Heart.	B	744	Fleh	1828	42	371	14			Misirsippi	North Carolina	maryland
~ Lilly "	wife	13	Fi	94.00	1883	18	m	3	3	3	misimi	Mineraili	mi windi
Clearland	Son	ß	m	Feet	1890	10	08				misoroji	missishiffi	missiasisi
- Alma	Daughter	13	R	may	1891	9	2		*****		morningi	missing	missingi
- Elvie	Danalla	13	A	may	1892	8	8				mirono-ili	missacouri	quisoisoni
_ Annie	Daughter	B	F	Feb.	1897	9	8				mississifi	missississis	missioni
- Robert	Son	B	24	Fel	1898	3	8				m visisiffi	mississis	missisfic
- Dorenda	Daught	B	3	Feb	18900	是	5				misiesyji	misorozzi	miosily

1900

# A Note regarding Elva and Alma's mother

When Elva died her daughter Virginia signed the death certificate (see copy at conclusion of this timeline). Virginia lists Robert Lott as Elva's father and states "**Unknown**" in the space for Elva's mother's name.

The identity of Elva's mother remains an unsolved mystery. While her older sibling, Cleveland Sr., consistently lists Matilda as his mother in several of his documents, I have found no evidence to suggest that Matilda was the mother of Elva or Alma. Additionally, there is clear documentation confirming that Lillie was not their mother, as discussed in the first chapter.

As always, I welcome your input. If you uncover additional documentation or insights, I would be grateful if you shared them.

# 1910 census she was 17 years old so year of birth about 1893

ited States Federal Census for Elva Lott

ppi > Montgomery > Beat 4 > District 0090

Name	Relation	Sex	Age	Marit Statu	Years Ma	Children	Children	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthpla
Lett Robert	Neste ,	me	54	m2	12	14	12	mississippi	alabama	maryland
- Lillie M	wife of	3/3	129	mi	12	14	12	musichhil	microstypi	michialy
- alma	Daughter	3-1/2	19	18				MISS	Mice	- MISS
- Elva	Daughter	2/3	11	18				MISS	- MISS	MISS
- anniet	aughter	31/	1/2	1				- MISS -	- MISS -	MISS
- Roberts	Son	mit.	5/11					1/155	4/103	
- Springe	Doughter	12+16	10	2				· Miss	75.50	1/155
- Sallie	Daughter	3-16	21.8						- 1/10-	MISS
- Eugene	Sow	97 6	2 7					MISS	- MISS -	11.83
- mutter	1 son	7/4	16		-		1		-MISS	MISS
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On January 5, 1913, Elva marries Albert Applewhite in Cross, Arkansas.



1913

1910

# Elva Lott

in the Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957

Detail Source		
Name	Elva Lott	Detail Source
Gender	Female	Source Citation
Marriage Age	18	FamilySearch; Salt Lake City, Utah; Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957
Event Type	Marriage	Source Information
Birth Date	1895	Ancestry.com. Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
Marriage License Date	4 Jan 1913	Original data:
Marriage Date	5 Jan 1913	"Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009, 2011. "Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957," database,
Marriage Place	Cross, Arkansas, USA	FamilySearch; from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and County Clerks.  Digital images of originals housed at various county courthouses in the State
Residence Date	1913	of Arkansas. Marriage records.
Residence Place	Vanndale, Cross, Arkansas	Description
Spouse	Albert Applewhite	This database contains an index extracted from marriage records from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and county clerks, Learn more
FHL Film Number	1023990	



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County of Cross.			
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Citation
"Cross, Arkansas, United States records," images, FamilySearch
(https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DTJ7-P2J?view=explore: May 28, 2025),
image 692 of 746; Arkansas. County Court (Cross County). Image Group Number: 004306397

# 1930 census said she was 39 years old so year of birth approximately 1891

1930 U	Inited States Federal Ce	ensus for E	Iva App	lewhit	te								
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1930

On Elva's daughter Virginias delayed birth certificate it said that Virginia was born on January 22, 1918. It also said that Elva was 24 years old when Virginia was born. Giving Elva's year of approximate birth 1894.

ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATE

(Do Not Write in This Space)

1. PLACE OF BIRTH OF CHILD: County Gross.

City or Town Rural, Vanndala,
Street No. or Rural Roote.

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD VIRGINIA APPLYTHITS.

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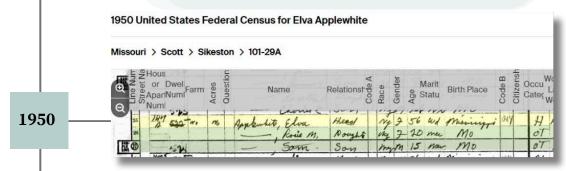
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1944

1950 census, Elva's age is 56 and she is a widowed, her occupation Housekeeper, year of birth 1894.



### Move Over CNN, FOX, MSNBC, FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM ETC.

If you really want Breaking News Check out what was happening in Sikeston in the year 1951

### The Daily Standard

Sikeston, Missouri • Fri, Mar 30, 1951 Page 5



1951

# SUNSET ADDITION

Mrs. Annie Lou Love and sister,
Mrs. Mattie Evans of St. Louis
drove to Indianola, Miss., Sunday
morning. They were called to Indianola by the illness of their mother. They returned home Tuesday
and reported their mother's condition as fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Applewhite of Elkhart, Ind., spent Sunday visiting Mr. Applewhite's mother, Mrs. Elva Applewhite and family and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Sims.

James Belma of Elkhart, Ind., spent the weekend here visiting. He returned Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosie Lee Tremble of Kerman, Calif., spent several days here visiting her mother, Mrs. Odie Rooks and her sister, Mrs. Fred Harrinton and Miss Virginia Thomas and other relatives. Mrs. Tremble returned home Monday.

Leo Harington, son of Mrs. Mattie S. Turner left Sunday to spend a week in St. Louis with his father, Bennie Thomas. Leo will return home Saturday or Sunday.

Miss Bernice Wilson of Chicago spent the weekend here visiting her mother, Mrsl Rosie Scott and sister, Miss Thelma Wilson and other relatives.





# WHAT MAY HAVE SEEMED LIKE TRIVIAL NEWS TODAY WAS NOT SO TRIVIAL IN SIKESTON IN THE 1950'S I ASKED CHATGPT TO GIVE SOME BACKGROUND AND THIS IS WHAT I FOUND.

# "Trivial News" in Historical Context

In 1950, it was very common for small-town newspapers—like the one in Sikeston, Missouri—to publish what we'd now consider everyday or even mundane personal updates.

These were often called:

- "Personal columns"
- "Locals" or "Local news"
- "Society pages" (especially in slightly larger towns)

### These sections might include:

- Who visited whom (often out-of-towners coming to visit family)
- Births, deaths, and marriages
- Church or club meeting announcements
- Who was "ill at home" or in the hospital
- People returning from vacation
- Young people going off to college or joining the military

### Why It Was So Common

- 1. **Tight-Knit Communities**: In small towns like Sikeston, everyone knew each other. These updates reinforced social bonds and gave people a sense of community.
- 2. Limited Media Options: There was no internet or social media. The newspaper was the main source of news, including personal and social updates.
- 3. Public Relations Before the Term Existed: Visiting relatives or hosting guests was seen as a positive reflection of a family—people took pride in being featured.
- 4. **Space to Fill:** Smaller papers often needed to fill columns and pages. Personal updates were easy to gather and publish, often submitted by locals or relayed through word-of-mouth.
- 5. **Historical Documentation**: Ironically, what seems "trivial" to us today often becomes incredibly valuable to genealogists and historians. These snippets give insight into daily life, migration patterns, family connections, and social networks.

### **Bottom Line**

In 1950 Sikeston, it was completely normal and even expected for local newspapers to highlight who came to town to visit relatives. What seems minor today was an important thread in the fabric of local community life.

# On December 3, 1964, Elva passed away in Scott County , Sieston Missouri.

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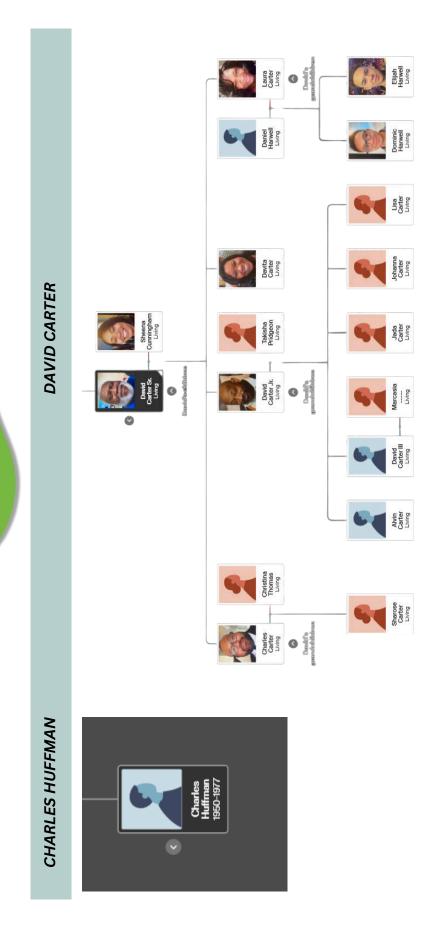




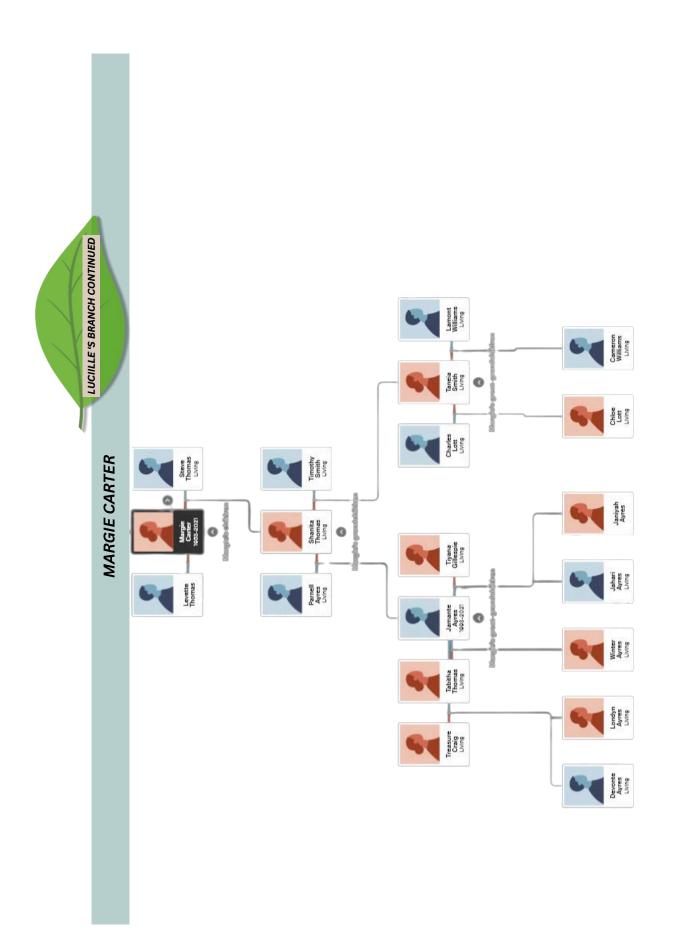


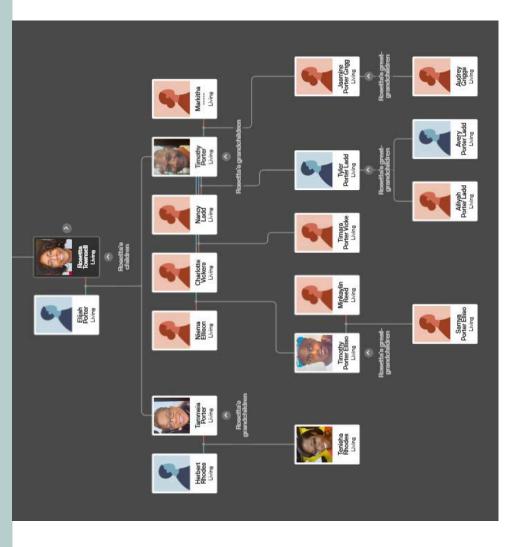


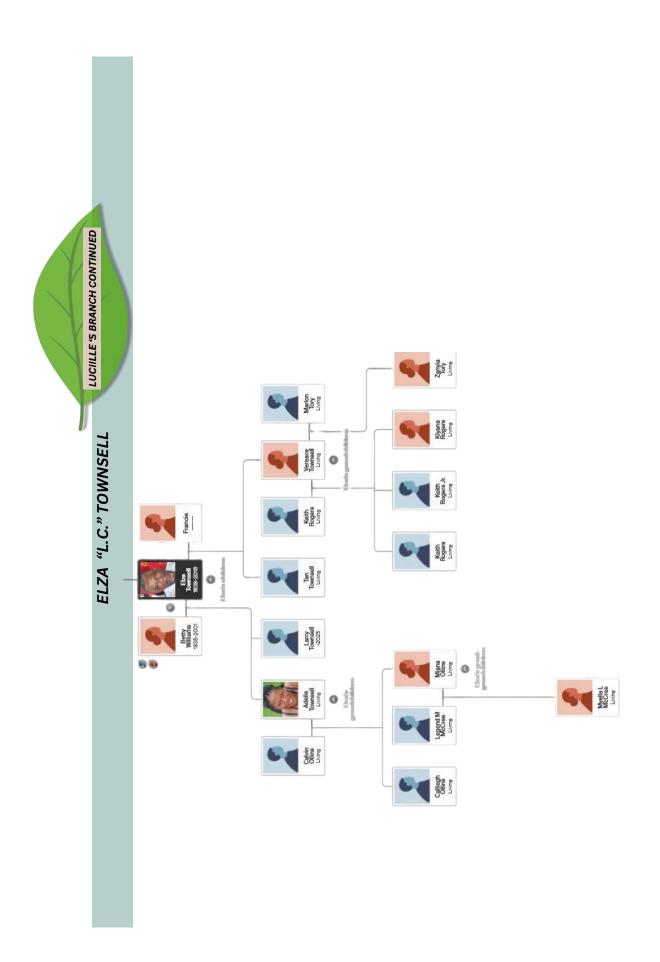




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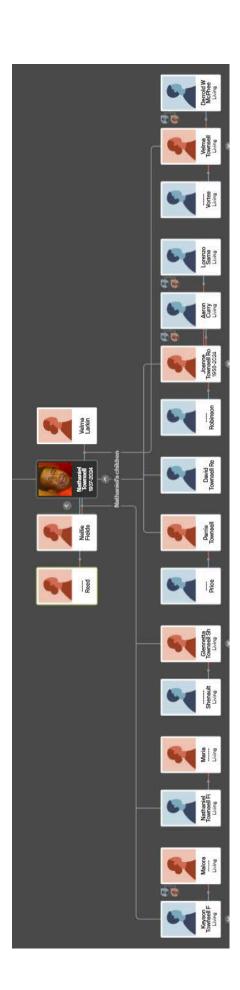


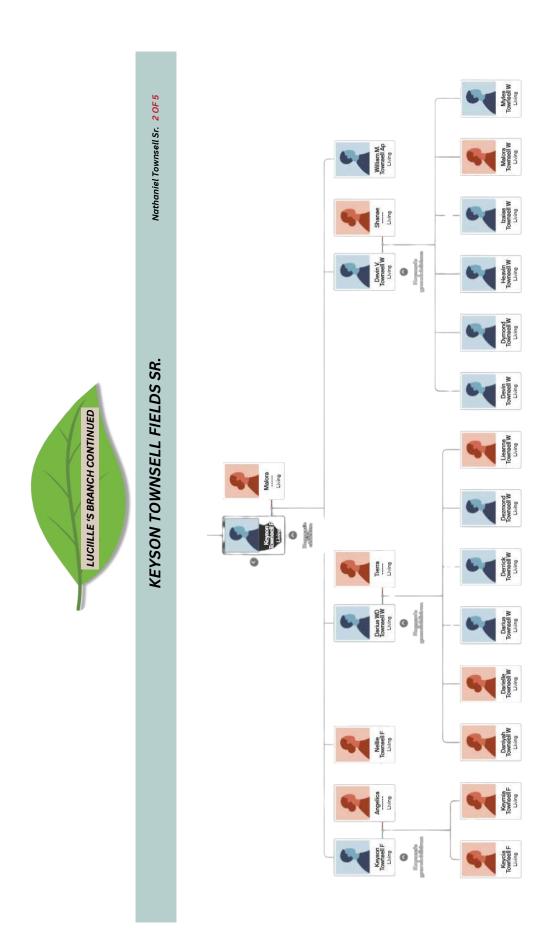


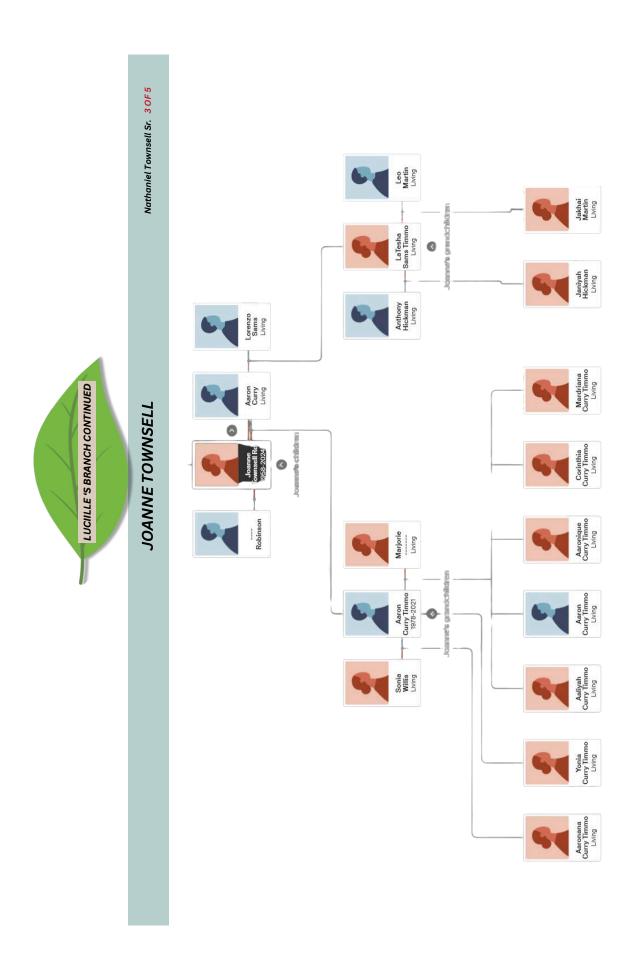




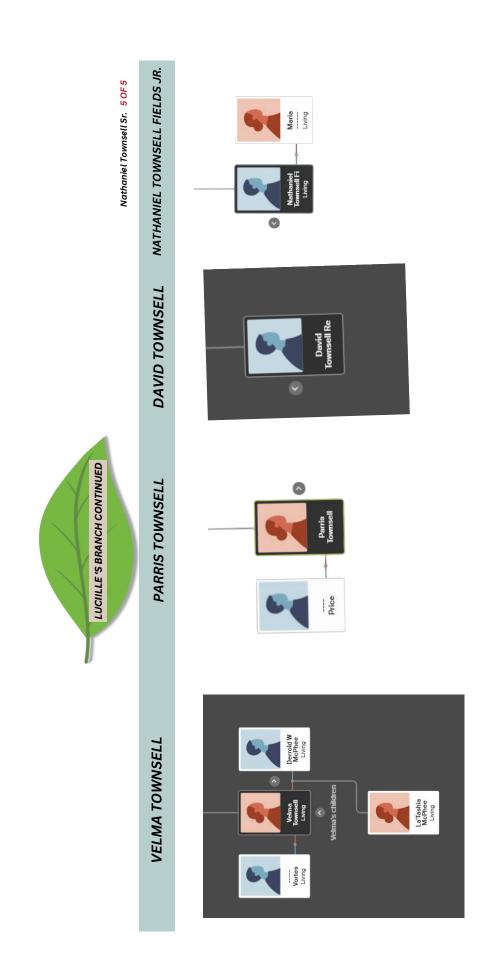
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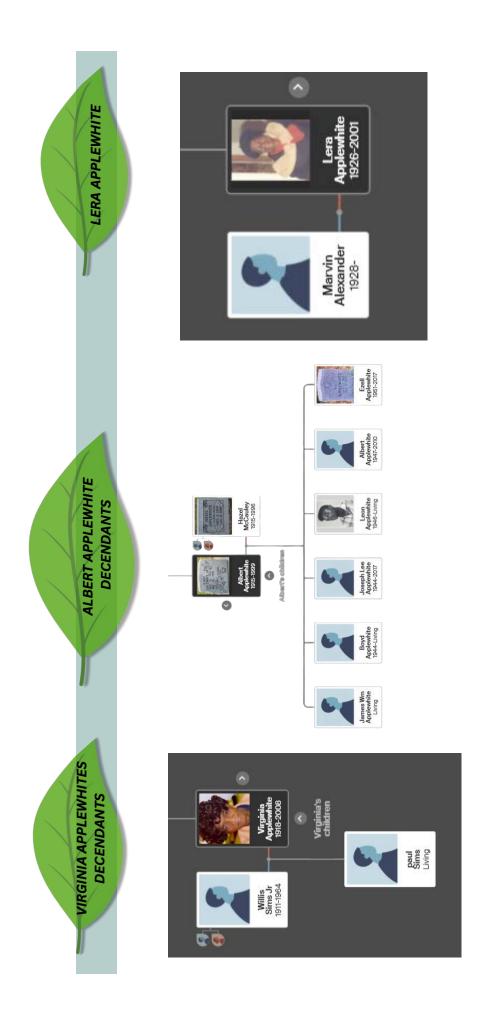


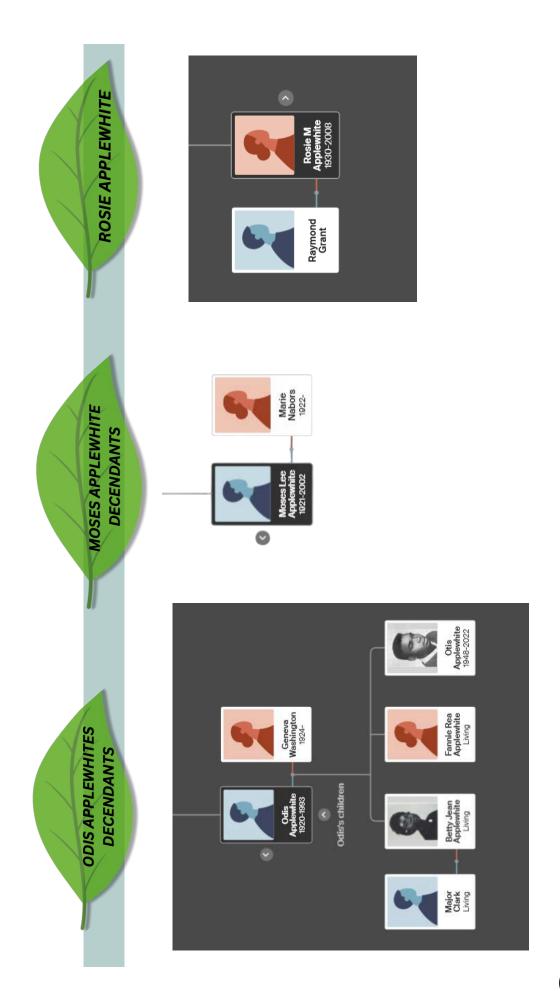


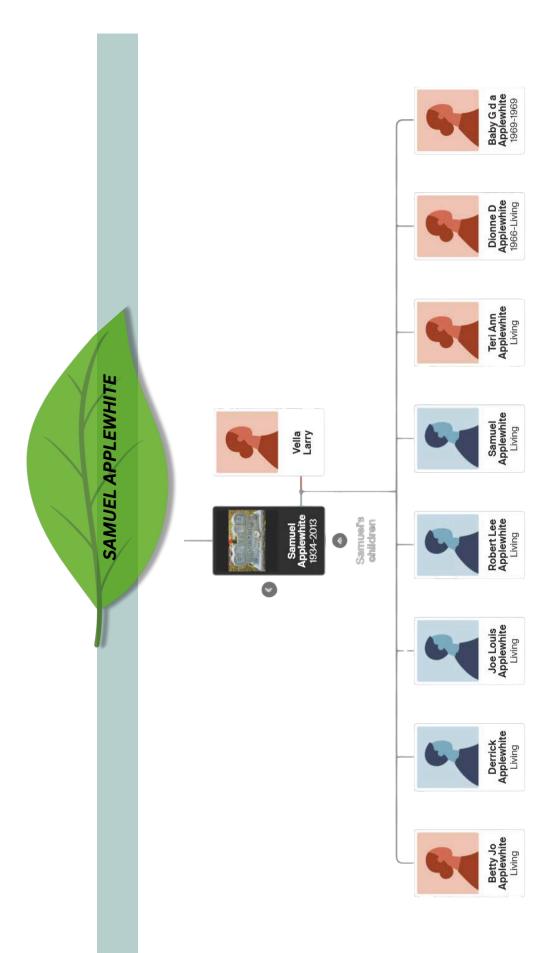


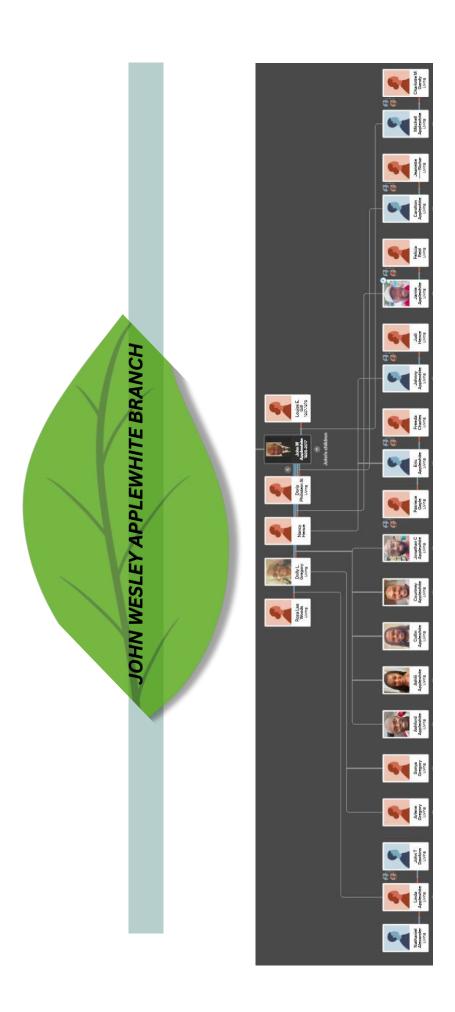


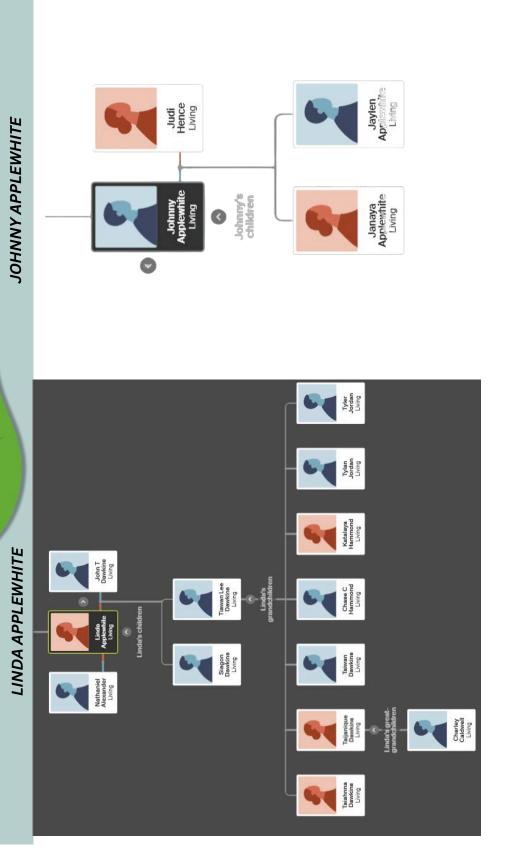




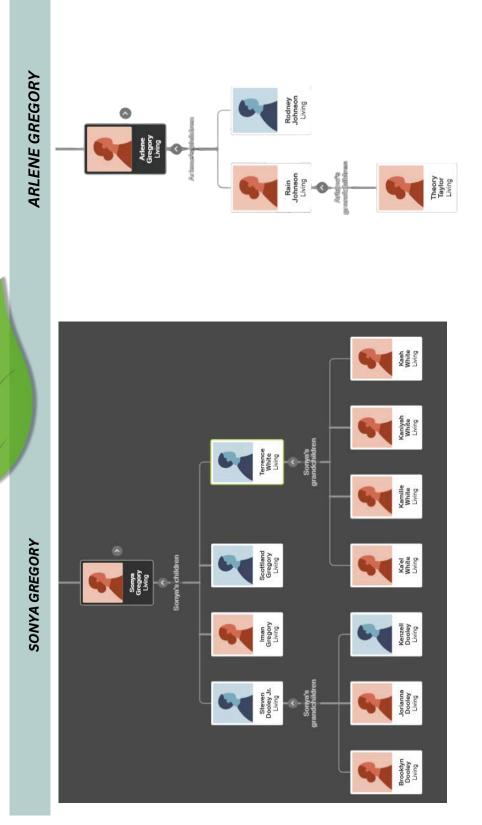






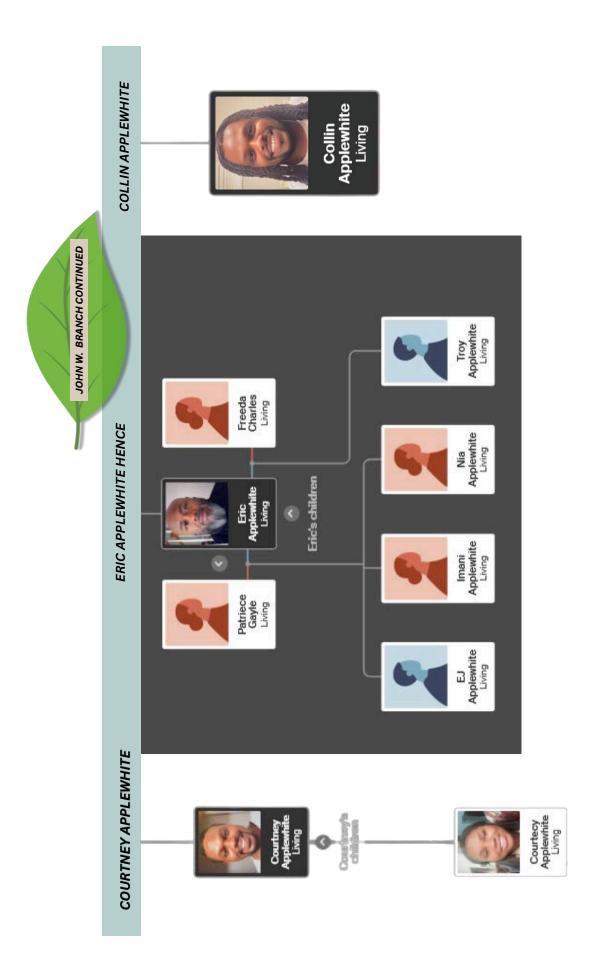


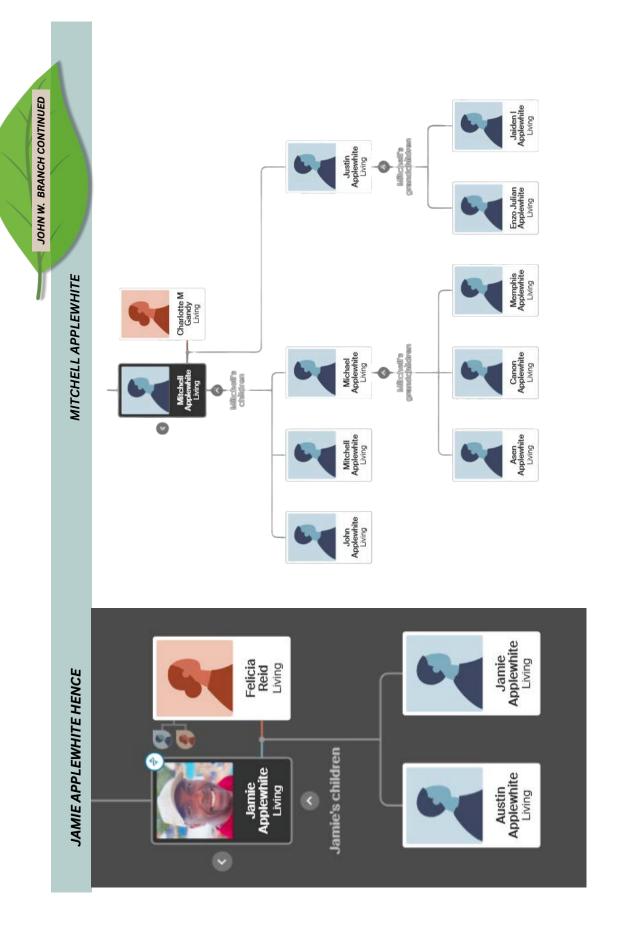
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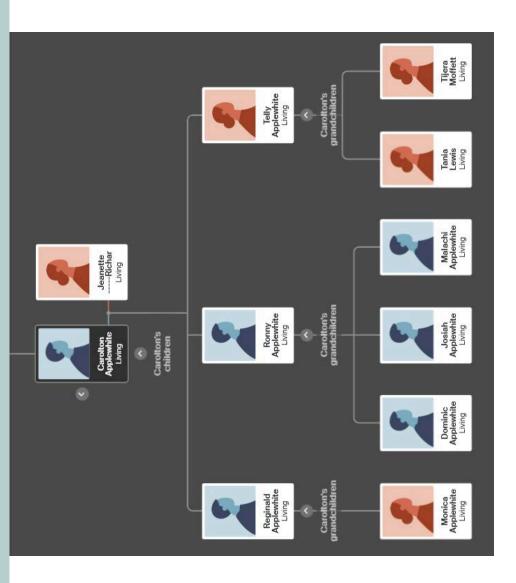
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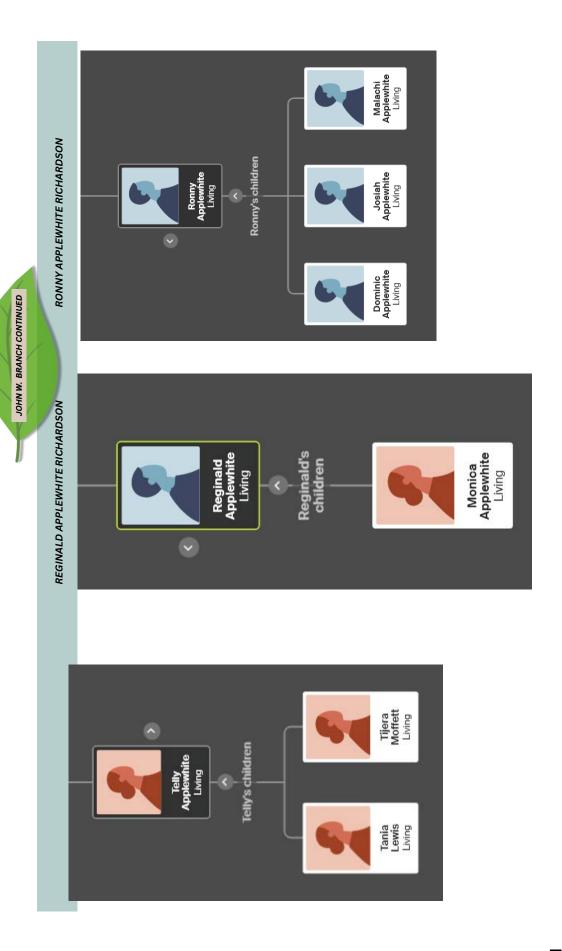






# CAROLTON APPLEWHITE RICHARDSON

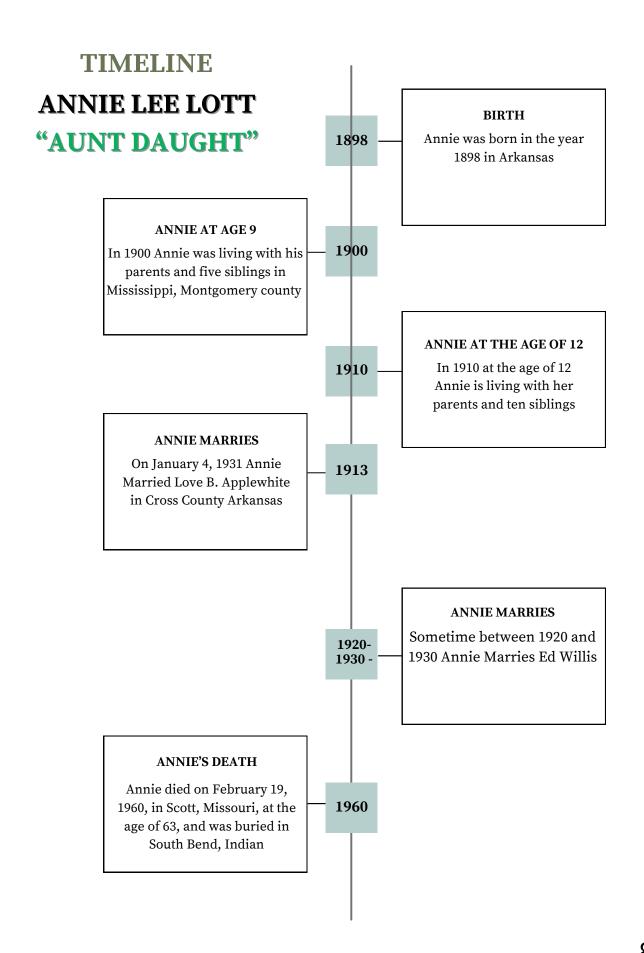




# **CHAPTER FOUR**



ANNIE LEE LOTT BRANCH 1898



When Annie Lee Lott was born on November 15, 1898, in Arkansas, to Robert and Lillie. She married Love Berry Applewhite on January 5, 1913, in Cross, Arkansas, Love and Annie had three children. Sometime after 1918 her marriage to Love Berry ended. Between the years 1920 and 1930 Annie Married Ed Willis, they had no children. She died on February 19, 1960, in Scott, Missouri, at the age of 63, and was buried in South Bend, Indiana.

#### A Note About Annie's Date of Birth

With most people born in this period in rural Mississippi, there is bound to be some type of birth discrepancy. There are five sources that give the birth year of 1898, two source that give 1896, one source that gives 1897, and one source that gives 1893.

The 1900 census gave birth year of **1897**.

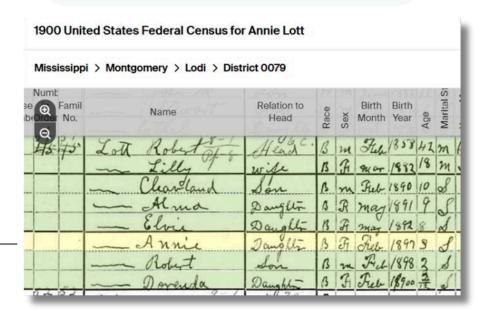
The 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940 and death certificate all give the year of birth as **1898**.

The 1950 census said that she was 54 at the time of the census making her birth year around **1896**.

A Social Security application created in 1957 several years before Annie's death gives a date of birth as November 9<sup>th</sup>, **1893**. I am not sure what type of evidence was used to document this date of birth, but it is nearly six years prior to the dates that were given by her relatives in the newspaper obituary and the census. No doubt the mid-wife who delivered her (if there was a mid-wife), had been gone and I am assuming that it was by word of mouth and a signed affidavit regarding this date. Because this date is nearly six years prior to the majority of the other evidence, I did not use this as her birth year. In addition, when I went in to post 1893 as a possible birth year, Ancestry issued a warning that the date of birth may be incorrect because it appears to be before the mother's birthing years. Her mother Lillie would have been 12 years old and while not impossible I believe highly unlikely and therefore did not use 1893.



# In this 1900 Census Annie is living with her parents and five siblings



1900

# in this 1910 Census Annie is living with her parents and ten siblings





Below is a screen shot of the marriage license/certificate for Annie. Her name is spelled differently, **Aisle** and at first, I was not sure if it was her, but I noticed that on the next page was her sister Elva. It appears that both Annie and Elva got married on the same day.

In this document it says that Love Applewhite was 24 years old and Annie was 18. Usually, you have to be at least 18 years of age to marry unless you had a parent or guardian sign for approval. I think that Annie may have been under the age of 18 and therefore using an alias (just my opinion), because the year of marriage is 1913 which would make her 15 or 16 years old. Maybe she could not get someone to sign for her and therefore used an alias and different age in order to marry. Again, just my opinion.

1913



On January 5, 1913, Annie marries Love Applewhite in Cross, Arkansas.





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1920

# Sometime between 1919 and 1920 Love Applewhite and Annie seperated/divorced



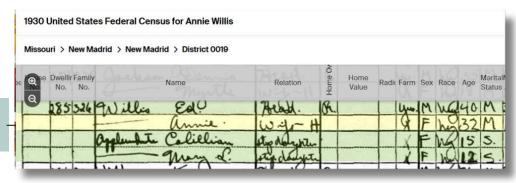
#### In this 1920 census Annie is 22 years old and living with her mother Lillie and Daughter Mary

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1920 -1930 Sometime between 1920 and 1930 Annie Marries **Ed Willis** 



In this 1930 census Annie is living with her husband Ed Willis and her daughters Calillian (Lillian) and Mary



in This 1940 Census Annie is living with her husband Ed, Her grand daughter Mattie Mae, her grandson Milton and her sister and brother in law Myrtle and Henry Miller

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In this 1950 Census Annie is living with her husband Ed and her two grandchildren Mattie Mae and Milton

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1957

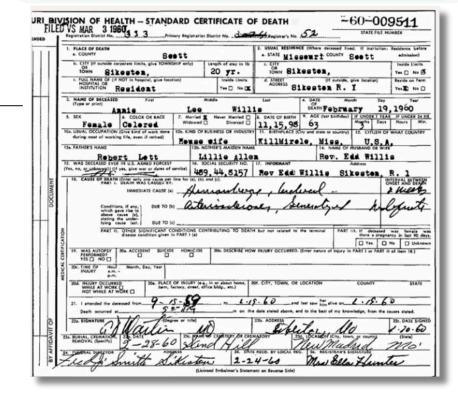
In 1957 Annie would have been around the age of 59 or 60 when she made these changes at the Social Security Office.

### **Annie Lott Willis**

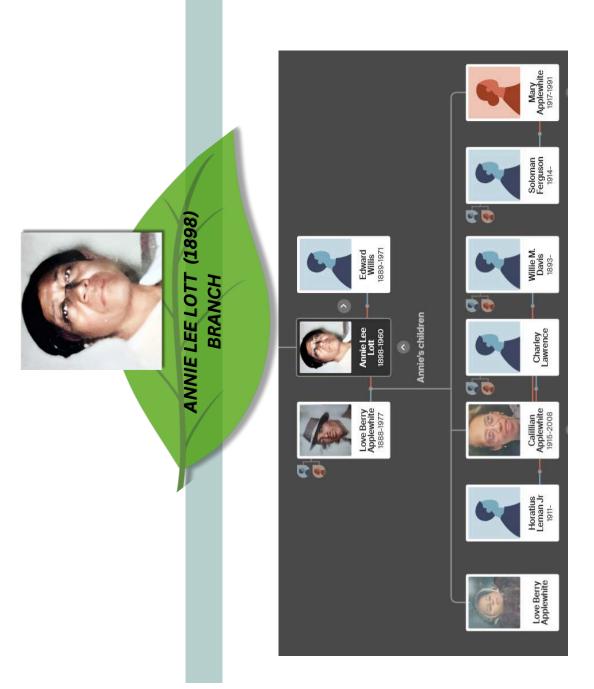
in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

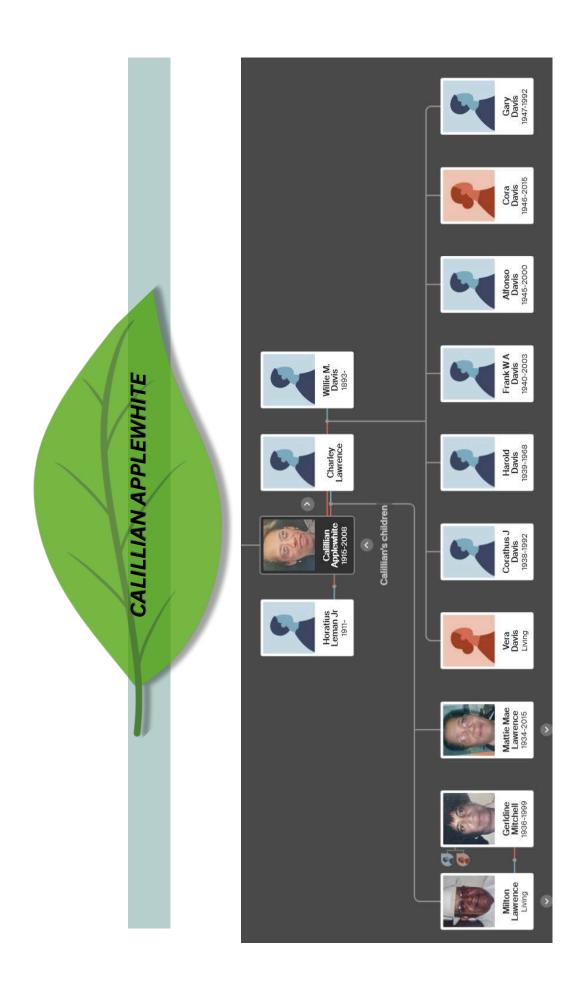
Detail Source	9	Detail Source
Name	Annie Lott Willis [Nora Annielee Lott]	Source Information Ancestry.com. U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
Gender	Female	Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.
Race	Black	Description
Birth Date	9 Nov 1893	This database picks up where the SSDI leaves off, with details such as birth date and parents' names extracted from information filed with the Social Security Administration through the application or claims process. Learn
Birth Place	Kilmichael M, Mississippi	more
Father	Robert Lott	
Mother	Lillie Allen	
Notes	Jul 1957: Name Listed As Annie Lott Willis	

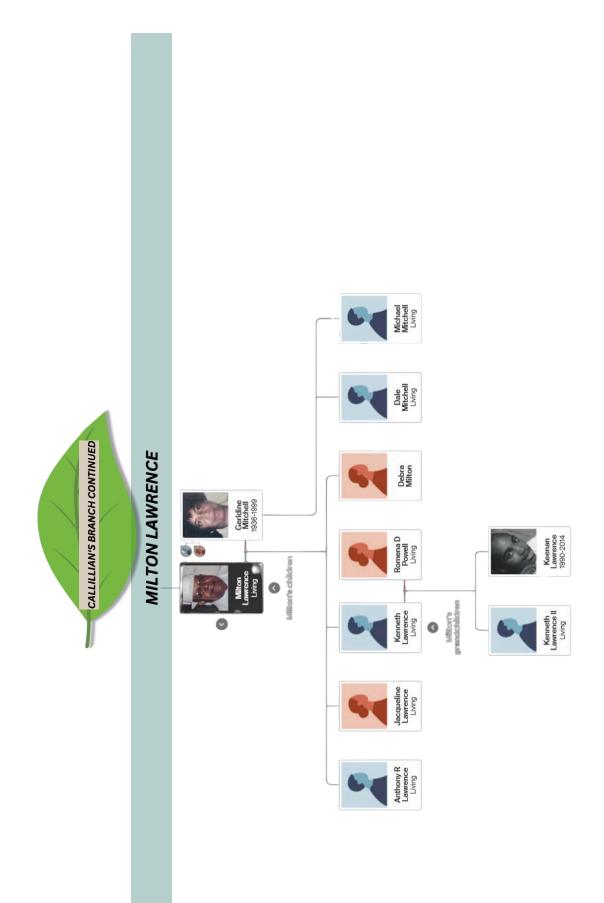
Annie died on February 19, 1960, in Scott, Missouri, at the age of 63, and was buried in South Bend, Indiana



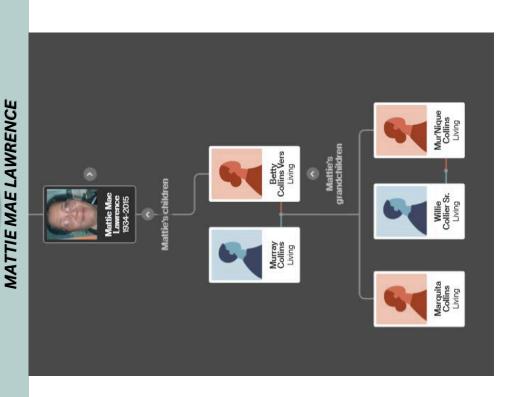


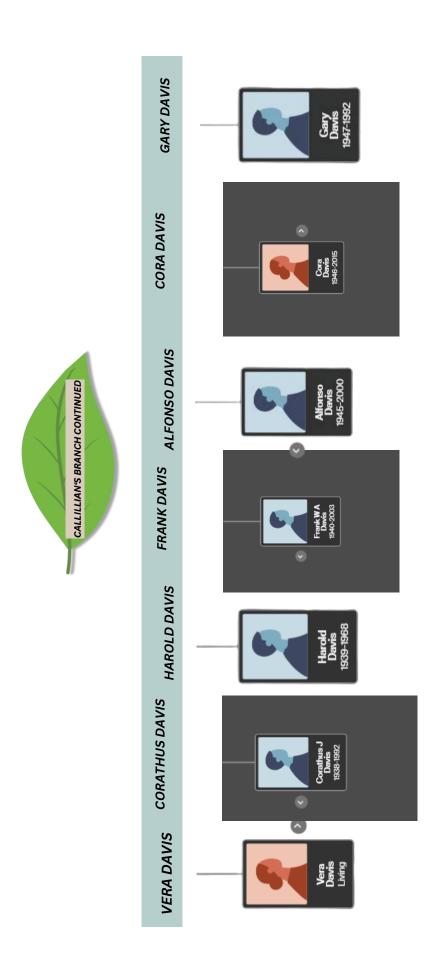


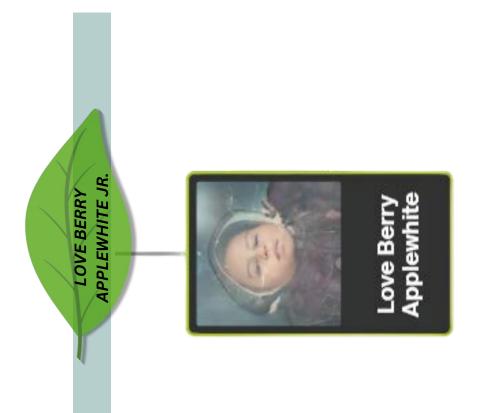


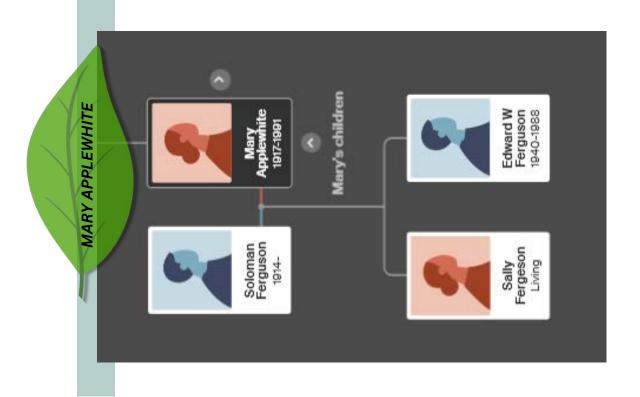








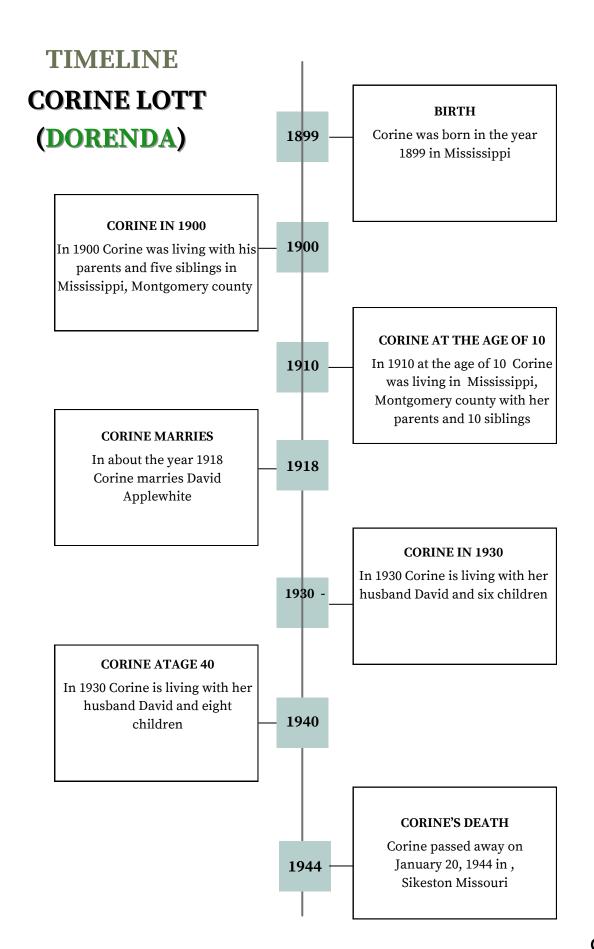




# **CHAPTER FIVE**



CORINE (DORENDA)
LOTT BRANCH
1899





1899

#### Corine Lott was born in 1899 in Mississippi

Corine Lott, whose birth name was **Dorenda**, was born on March 30, 1900, in Mississippi. Between 1920 and 1937, she and her husband, David Applewhite, welcomed eight children, four sons and four daughters. She passed away on January 20, 1944, in New Madrid, Missouri, at the age of 44.

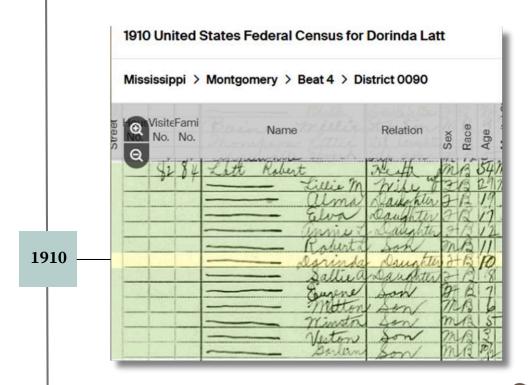
In both the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census records, while still a child living with her parents, she is listed under her birth name, **Dorenda**. Beyond those two early records, however, there is no clear indication that she continued to use that name. By the 1920 census, she appears as the wife of David Applewhite and is listed as Corena—a name that, over time, was recorded with various spellings, including Corrine, Corena, and Corina.

I can understand how the spelling of Corine could vary, especially due to the fact the census workers put down whatever they though the spelling of the name should be. However, the first two census were possibly filled out by her parent(s) and they list her name as Dorenda.

# In this 1900 Census Corine (Dorenda) was living with her parents and five siblings

1900 United	1900 United States Federal Census for Dorenda Lott							
Mississippi >	Montgomery > Lodi > District 0	0079						
Numb us in Family more order No.	Name	Relation to Head	Race	Sex	Birth Month	Birth Year		
45 75	Loth Robert of 8	Heart.	BB	m Z	Fleh			
	_ Charland	Son	B	n	Feb mar			
	- Elvie	Daught-	B	F F	may	1892		
	- Robert	Son	B	2	Fut	Jack		

# 1910 census Corine was 10 years old and living with her parents and ten siblings

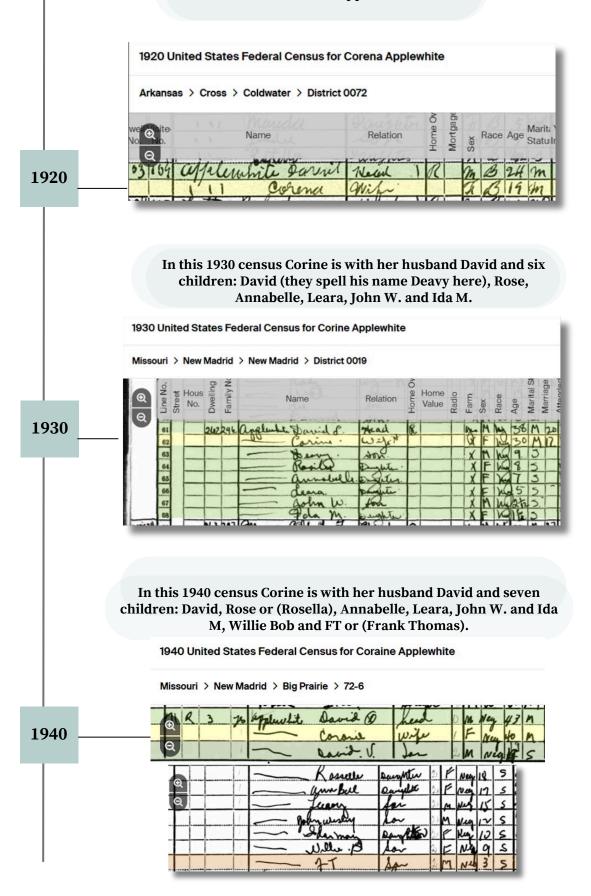


In the 1930 census the question was asked "what was your age at the time of marriage" and Corine put seventeen.

1918

So, David Applewhite and Corine married in about 1918.

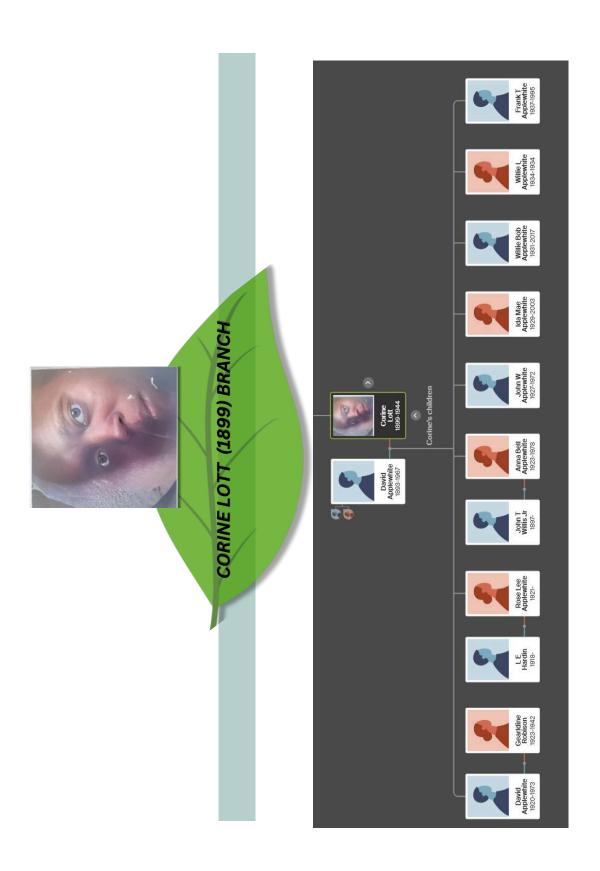
# In this 1920 census Corine is living with her husband David Applewhite



I have been searching for information regarding Corine and David's children; in particular whether or not they had any children. I did find information regarding their birth and death dates but nothing regarding children. If any family member has any information I would love to document it.

Corine passed away on January 20, 1944, in Sikeston, Missouri, at the age of 44.

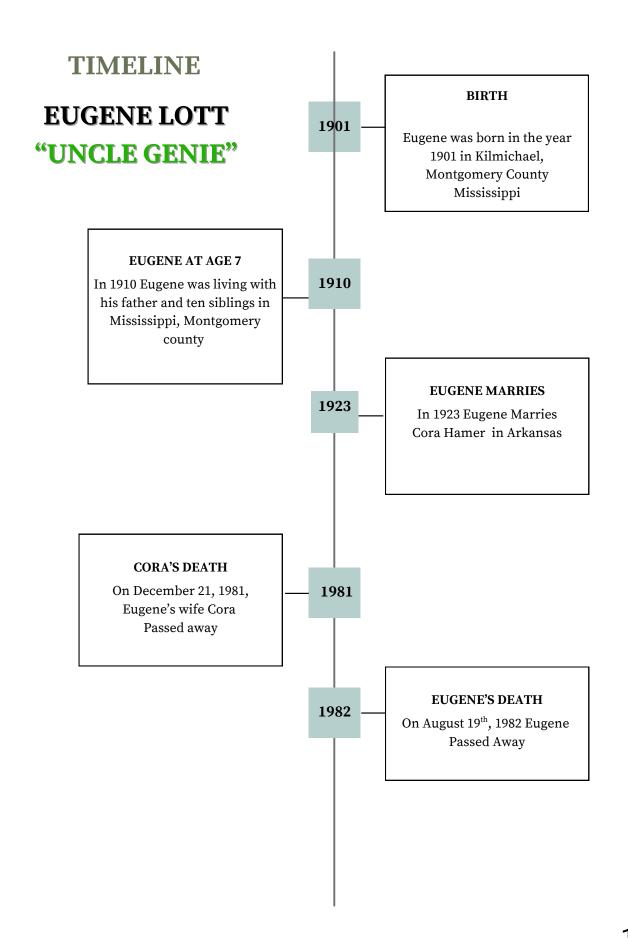
S. No. 2	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH 1170 -
[-9-4-41 . 5-17-39	FILED MAR 16 1944 STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH State File No. 1138
►1 X284	Registration District No. 2.38 Primary Registration District No. 3823 Registrar's No. 1
200088	1. PLACE OF DEATH.  (a) County New Madrid  (b) City or town.  (c) Name of hospital or icativation: write RURAL and disma of newable)  (c) Name of hospital or icativation: write RURAL and disma of newable)  (d) City or town.  (d) Street No. 4 miles So. West of Sikeston.
O	(if not in hospital or institution, write streat number or location) (ii) Length of stay: In hospital or institution. (iii) In this community. 14 years (iii) In this community. 14 years (iii) If yes, name country? (iv) If yes, name country.
	3. (a) PRINT Corene Applewhite  3. (b) If veteran.  3. (c) Social Security  DATE OF DEATH: Month 1 day 20 1944 9 plants 30 DM
MAKE	name war X No X year 1942 hour 9 minute 50 DM.
BEACK INK—M	4. Sex F 3 S. Color or C divorced M divorced M that I last saw h alive on 1 26 M to 10
IN C	8. AGE: Years Months Days If less than one day Due to Due Due to
944 —   35	9. Birthplace Montgomery Co. Miss. (State or Berlin country) 10. Usual occupation Farming worker (Indian preparency within 5 mouths of data)
PLAINLY—U	II. Industry or business
3	(Citate or Brough of Country) (State or Brough outdry) (State or Brough outdry) (State or Brough outdry)
WRITE	15. Birthplace   Montgomery Co. Miss.   Class or harder country    16. (a) Informant   David Apple White   (a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify)
<b>B</b>	(b) Address Sikeston Mo. R. F. D. # 3  17. (a) Burial (b) Date thread 1/23/44  (b) Date of occurrence.  (c) Where did injury occur. (City or steen) (County of State) (State)  (c) Where did injury occur. (City or steen) (County of State) (State)
	(c) Place: burial or cremation. Sikeston Mo.  18. (a) Signature of funeral director. H. W. Albritton.  (b) Address. (b) Means of injery.  (c) Means of injery.  (d) Means of injery.  (d) Means of injery.  (d) D. or other).
	(Date remired local registers) (Registers's signature)   Address Capable   Address   A
	1 1 4 0 Comment of the comment of th



# **CHAPTER SIX**



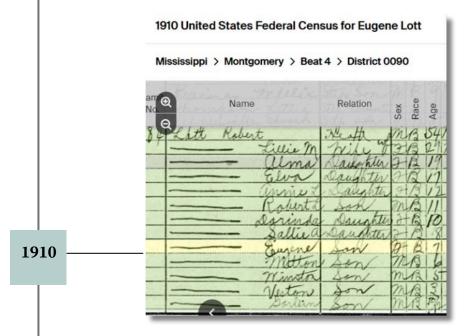
# EUGENE LOTT'S BRANCH 1901





# Eugene Lott was born in 1901 in Mississippi.

In this 1910 census Eugene is seven years old and living with his parents and ten siblings



## A Note About Eugene's Date of Birth

There are a few discrepancies in several of the documents, but the years are very close together and depending upon the date when the census worker came out, this could make up the difference. There was a bigger leap in the 1920 census when they had his year of birth around 1904.

- The 1910 census gave birth year between 1902 1903.
- The 1920 census gave birth year between 1903 1904.
- The 1930 census gave birth year between 1901 1902.
- Marriage documents 1902.
- WWII draft registration card 1901.

Given the dates that were given and also that of his siblings I used the July 31, 1901, date as his date of birth. AGAIN, this is not an exact science, and neither are any of the other dates of birth in this book. I am merely trying to come up with the one that makes the most sense.

In this 1920 census Eugene was living with his father and seven siblings, he was sixteen years old.

#### 1920 United States Federal Census for Eugene Lott

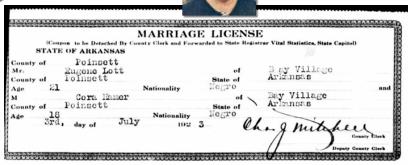
#### Arkansas > Cross > Coldwater > District 0072

N @ O	Name	Relation	Home Ov	Mortgage	Sex	Race	Age .
110	Lott Robert	Head 1	61		m	03	571
ini	11 Sally	Daughter			71	B	17
1000	1. Eupline	ton			n	B	16
	" milton	Som			m	03	15
1	" " Chilon	Son			m	13	19.
	1 "1 gruston	son			m	B	12
	11 Sahlin	son			m	0	111
	1) athibance	Haughta		1	7	8	10
36	11 mystu	Denights			1	B	9

On July 4<sup>th</sup> 1923, Eugene Married Cora Jeanette Hamer

1923

1920



Applied for license on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1923, and married July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1923

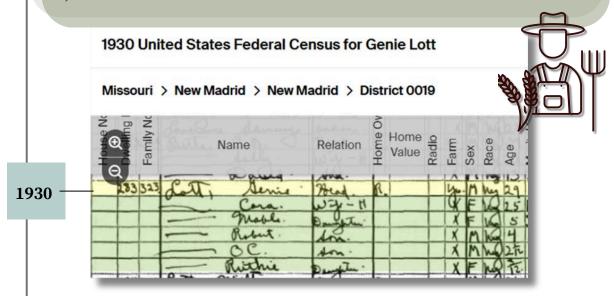
# **Eugene Lott**

in the Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957

Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	Eugene Lott	Source Citation FamilySearch; Salt Lake City, Utah; Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957
Gender	Male	Source Information
Event Type	Marriage Bond	Ancestry.com. Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 [database
Marriage Date	4 Jul 1923	on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.  Original data:
Marriage Place	Arkansas, USA	*Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957.* Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City,
Residence Date	1923	Utah, 2009, 2011, "Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957," database, FamilySearch; from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and County Clerks.
Residence Place	Bay Village, Arkansas	Digital images of originals housed at various county courthouses in the State of Arkansas. Marriage records.
Spouse	Cora Hamer	Description
FHL Film Number	2401798	This database contains an index extracted from marriage records from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and county clerks. Learn more

In the 1930 census we see Eugene (Genie) with his wife Cora and four children; Mable, Robert, OC and Ruthie.

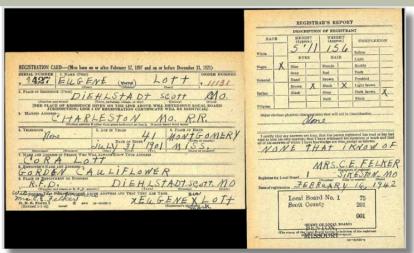
A Note regarding O.C.: I am not sure what the initial's O.C. stands for but with talking to other family member they said that his brother told them that OC change his name to Harvey Willie and Willie Edwards. The only document where I see the name OC was in this 1930 census. I did, however, find documents for him with the name(s); Willie H. Lott; Harvey Willie Lott; and Willie Lott.



While Eugene did not serve in World War II, below is a copy of his WWII Draft Registration Card. 1942

Signed with his mark on July 16th, 1942.







#### Two Given Permits to Buy A New Automobile

The Daily Standard Sikeston, Missouri • Fri, Jun 26, 1942



Certificates to purchase new automobiles were given by the Scott County Rationing Board at Benton last week to J. R. Lee Jr. of Morley and Andrew Keilhofner of Oran.

Certificates issued for new tires and tubes:

Leo Hamm, Oran, tire.

L. J. Collins, Commerce two tires.

Fletcher Withrow, Sikeston,

Eugene Lott, Sikeston, two tu-

two tires and two tubes.

E. L. Corbin, Sikeston, two tubes.

Robert Cannon, Benton, two tires.

Leon Warfield, Oran, two tires and two tubes.

Chaffee Ice & Cold Storage Co., two tires and two tubes.

M. L. Taylor, Morley, three

Albert Springs, Sikeston, tire.

J. R. Stephens, Chaffee, two tires and two tubes.

Clarence Seals, Illmo, two tires and two tubes.

E. E. Dancey, Oran, tire and tube.

R. M. Cox, Bertrand, tire and tube.

W. L. Limbaugh, Benton, two

At first, I thought that it was kind of funny that the Sikeston Newspaper would print the fact that Uncle Eugene and others received a certificate to obtain tire tubes for their car/tractor was newsworthy, but given the date and time, I asked ChatGPT to give some background and incite and here is the response:

In 1942, receiving a certificate to purchase automobile tires and tubes in rural Missouri—and throughout the United States—was a significant and tightly regulated event due to wartime rationing during World War II.

#### Background: Why Tires Were Rationed

After the U.S. entered WWII in December 1941, the government quickly moved to conserve critical resources needed for the war effort. One of the most pressing shortages was natural rubber, which was essential for producing tires and tubes. At the time:

- The U.S. imported nearly all of its rubber, mostly from Southeast Asia.
- Japan's occupation of much of that region cut off 90% of the American rubber supply.
- Rubber was crucial not only for civilian automobiles, but more importantly for military trucks, tanks, airplanes, and equipment.

#### Rationing System: Tire Certificates

To address the crisis, the Office of Price Administration (OPA) was created to oversee rationing. Starting in January 1942, civilian tire sales were banned, and a certificate system was introduced.

#### Here's how it worked:

- 1. Tires and tubes could not be purchased without government approval.
- 2. Civilians had to apply to a local Rationing Board, which evaluated whether their need was essential.
- 3. If approved, the individual was issued a certificate that allowed them to buy a tire or inner tube.
- 4. Those eligible were usually:
  - Farmers (who needed trucks and tractors for food production)
  - o Doctors and nurses
  - Delivery drivers
  - Utility workers
  - Law enforcement or mail carriers

For rural Missourians—especially farmers—being issued a certificate was a serious acknowledgment of their importance to the local and national economy. Keeping farm vehicles running was vital for food production, which supported both the home front and the troops overseas.

#### Significance

- The certificate symbolized a person's or family's critical contribution to the war effort.
- It reflected a nationwide sense of sacrifice and shared responsibility—people understood that their personal convenience was secondary to the greater good.
- It also marked a time when even basic items like tires, sugar, coffee, and gasoline were controlled by the federal government, showing the reach of wartime regulation even in small rural communities.

In rural Missouri, stories often emerged of farmers carefully patching old tires multiple times before finally applying for a certificate. In some cases, communities pooled resources to ensure someone with a vital role—like the local doctor—could get the tires they needed to make their rounds.

1981

# On December 21<sup>st</sup>, 1981, Eugene Suffered the loss of his beloved Cora, they were married for 58 years.

Enterprise-Courier

Charleston, Missouri • Thu, Dec 31, 1981

## Mrs. Cora Lott dies at age 74

Mrs. Cora Jeanette Lott, 74, Sikeston, died at noon Dec. 21 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Willis of rural Charleston. She was born Dec. 25, 1906, in Montgomery County, Miss., but came to Mississippi County in 1923. She first lived in the Anniston community, and later in the Diehlstadt area.

She is survived by her husband, Eugene Lott of the Sikeston Manor; two sons, Willie Lott of St. Louis and Earl Lott of Toledo, Ohio; two daughters, Mrs. Mable Willis of rural Charleston and Mrs. Ruthie Viola Matthews of Cleveland, Ohio; one brother, Joe Haymer of Houston, Tex.; one sister, Mrs. Laura McCallippi of Shaw, Miss.; 12 grandchildren and 15 greatgrandchildren.

Funeral services were conducted at noon Dec. 26 at Greer's Chapel Baptist Church in rural Sikeston with the pastor, the Rev. Frank Jones, officiating. Burial was in Oak Grove Cemetery with Sparks Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

Less than a Year after his wife Cora dies, Eugene passed away on August 19<sup>th</sup> 1982

1982

## **Eugene Lott**

in the Ohio, U.S., Death Records, 1908-1932, 1938-2022

Name	Eugene Lott
Gender	Male
Race	Colored (Black)
Marital Status	Widowed
Death Age	82
Birth Date	Abt 1900
Birth Place	Arkansas, USA
Residence Place	East Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio, USA
Death Date	19 Aug 1982
Death Place	East Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio, USA
Certificate Number	054616
Inquest Hospital	Home
Inquest Questions	Certifier: Coroner; Autopsy Performed?: Yes, Used For Certification;

#### Detail Source

Source Citation

FamilySearch; Salt Lake City, Utah; Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957

Source Information

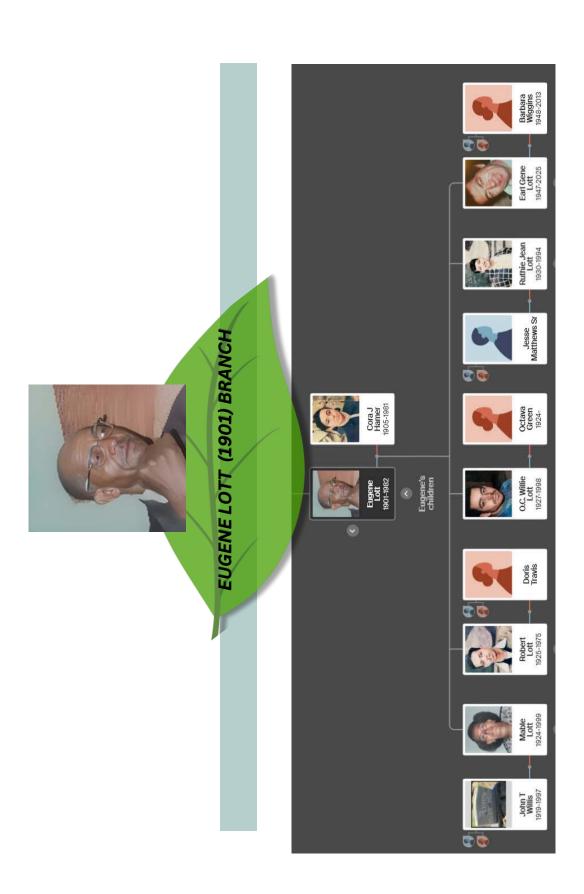
Ancestry.com. Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

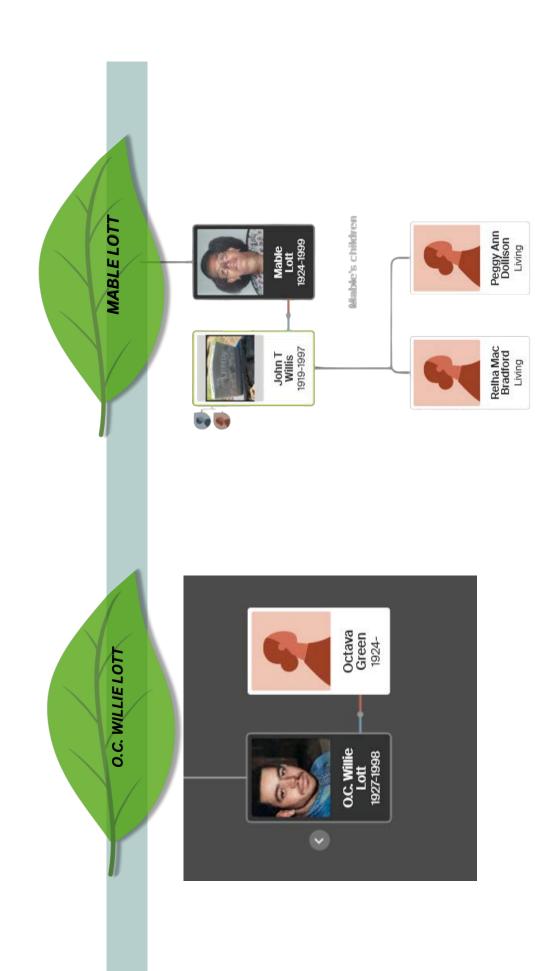
Original data:

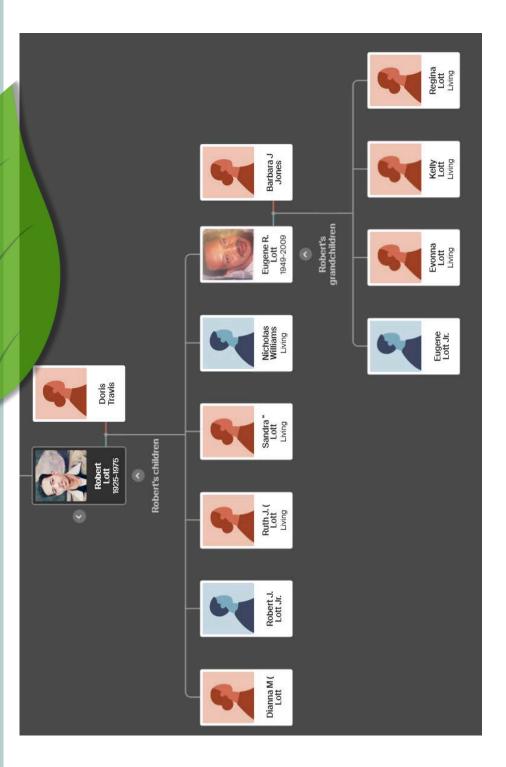
"Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009, 2011. "Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957." database, FamilySearch; from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and County Clerks. Digital images of originals housed at various county courthouses in the State of Arkansas. Marriage records.

#### Description

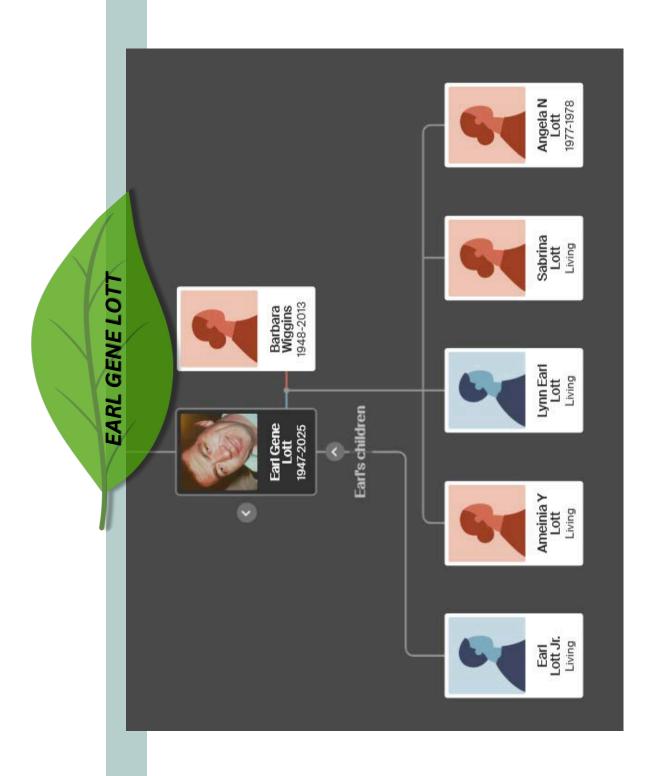
This database contains an index extracted from marriage records from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and county clerks. <u>Learn more...</u>







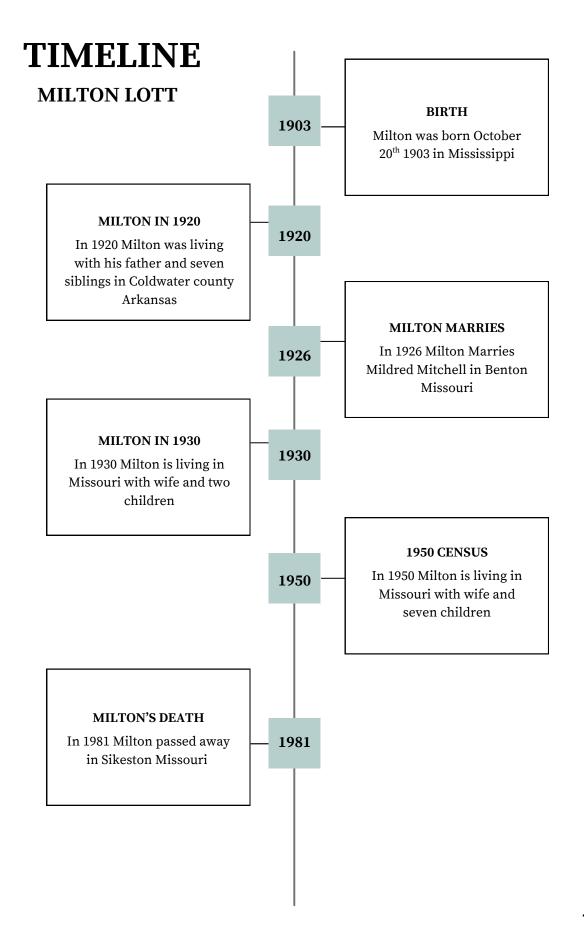




# **CHAPTER SEVEN**



MILTON LOTT'S BRANCH 1903





1903

1920

When Milton Lott was born on October 20, 1903, in Mississippi, his father, Robert, was 45 and his mother, Lillie, was 22. There are several documents that I found for Milton Lott with conflicting dates of birth. In the 1910 Census the intake person stated that Milton was 6 years old, depending upon when in 1910 the census was taken, he could have been born in 1903 or 1904. In the 1920 census the intake worker stated that Milton was 15 years old, depending upon when the census was taken, he could have been born in 1904 or 1905. In the 1930 census Milton was 26 years old, and again, depending upon when the census was taken, he could have been born in 1903 or 1904. (See Robert's timeline for a copy of the 1910 census).

Milton's U.S. WWII Draft Card that he signed on February 16, 1942, he gives his date of birth as October 20, 1902. The social security death index, which would have been completed by a surviving spouse or minor child, gives the date of birth as October 20, 1903. As I stated in the introduction, many of the census records and yes even birth and death records etc. can be off by a year or even more. This is just my explanation as to why I concluded and am using the SSA records as Milton's date of birth October 20, 1903.

Note: Refer to the introduction regarding Midwives.

In 1920 Census Milton is living in Coldwater township Cross county Arkansas. Robert is listed as the head of the household and he is living with eight children.

<u>Note</u>: For those who are in the Milton Lott Branch look who is living next door to Robert and his family. Jake Mitchell is Mildred Mitchell's father. Mildred Mitchell is 11 years old, and my great grandpa Jake is listed as a 35 year old widower. I found in later documents that great grandpa Jake remarried and had at least one other daughter.

I always wondered how Grandpa Milton and Grandma Mildred met



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elli Visited o. No.	Name Name	Relation E	Mortga	Race Age Marita Year StatusImmig Natura	Year Attent Can Can NaturSchot Read Write	Birthplace
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18	11 Sally	Laughter		7/13/19	no hu Bs	misighi
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	1" miltion	Som		mB 150	10 mes 20	misiffi
	" " Chilon	Son		mB194	no no por	missippi
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Milton married **Mildred Mitchell** on December 17, 1926, in Benton, Missouri. They had 11 children in 21 years.

NOTE: Mildred was under the age of 21 when she got married and her legal guardian had to sign and give consent for the marriage, this person's name was Ella Lott.



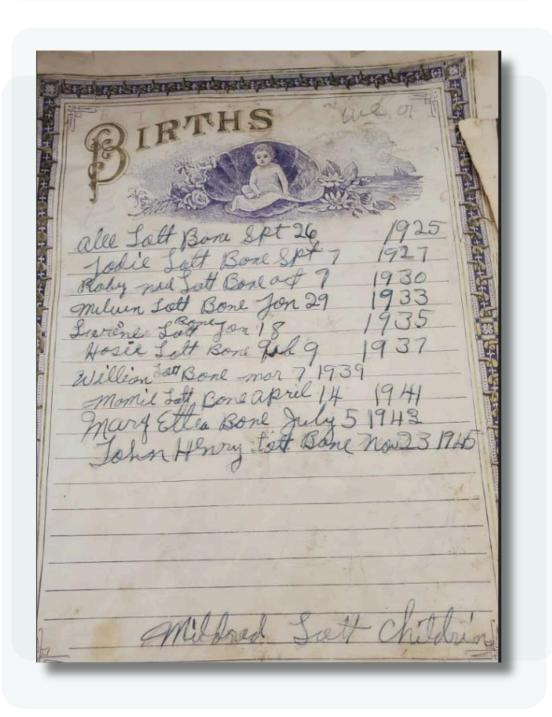
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cher of the Gospel, who is a citi	zen of the baited States, or a	who is a resident of and a popular of any Church in this State
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de of twenty-one years, and Mi	alos Ule later Marelle	nek of Noton
County of hatte		of Mesouse, , who is unless.
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The day of Ass	Deputy.	
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STATE OF MISSOURI,	Deputy.	Recorder of Deeds.
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STATE OF MISSOURI,  by of July STATE  THIS IN TO CHERTIFY, The  The Jan  To Marriage the above named	tender, 1996.  Beputy,  set the undereigned. Dar. H in sold County, on	Recorder of Denda.  Recorder of Denda.  Married Denda.  Marrid Denda.  Married Denda.  Married Denda.  Married Denda.  Married
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In this 1930 census we see Milton as the head of the household living with his wife Mildred; Daughter Alee and Son Jodie. His occupation cotton Farmer.



1926

This is a page from the Bible of Milton and Mildred. Here Mildred wrote down the names and years of birth for their children. In terms of collecting vital life events, Family bibles are priceless, especially if there are no other documents.



Grandpa Milton, as with most of his other brothers and family members, were farmers. Cotton was one of the main items that they farmed although there were various other types of farmers. Here is what I found when researching what it may have been like to be a sharecropper farming cotton between the years 1880-1940. I know that Grandpa Milton was a sharecropper and to my knowledge, he did not own that little house that we visited for many years.

#### COTTON FARMING AND SHARECROPPING

The history of cotton farming in rural Sikeston, Missouri (1880–1940) — especially for African American sharecroppers — is deeply tied to the larger story of the Mississippi Delta region, post-Civil War Reconstruction, and the rise of the tenant farming economy. Here's a detailed look at that period and how it shaped the lives of Black families in Sikeston and the surrounding counties:

#### Location Context

Sikeston is in Scott County, located in the Missouri Bootheel, a fertile agricultural region with flatlands ideal for cotton, corn, and soybean production. This area shares strong geographic, cultural, and economic ties with the Mississippi Delta — including Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

- 🏩 African American Sharecroppers: 1880–1940
- Post-Reconstruction & the Rise of Sharecropping (1880s–1900)
  After slavery ended in 1865, African Americans in southeastern Missouri many of whom were formerly enslaved or children of freedmen became part of the sharecropping and tenant farming system.

Land ownership was rare for Black families. Instead, they worked the land owned by white planters or landowners in exchange for a portion of the crop. In theory, sharecropping offered "freedom with work." In reality, it was often a cycle of debt and poverty, especially when landowners manipulated records, controlled credit at local stores, and withheld earnings.

"They worked from sunup to sundown, raised cotton and kids, and hoped the tally at the end of the season wasn't rigged — but it often was."

### S Cotton Economy & Debt Peonage

Cotton was king in the Bootheel. Sikeston and nearby towns like New Madrid and Charleston were cotton trading centers, with gins, warehouses, and railroads transporting bales to St. Louis and Memphis.

Most Black families couldn't access cash wages. They were paid "on the credit" — forced to buy food, seed, tools, and clothing on store credit, deducted from their future harvest.

If the crop failed or was undervalued by the landowner, the sharecropper ended the year in debt — which bound them to the land for another season.

#### Continued

#### **Living Conditions**

African American sharecroppers lived in simple shacks on the farms they worked — often with no electricity, indoor plumbing, or adequate medical care. Families often farmed 10–20 acres of cotton by hand, including children, who were pulled from school to work during planting and harvest.

Churches and schools were the center of rural Black life — especially in towns like Sikeston and Charleston, where communities built what they could with limited resources.

#### **I** Transportation & Migration

The Frisco Railroad passed through Sikeston, allowing planters to move cotton to markets — and eventually giving African Americans a way out during the Great Migration.

In the 1910s–1940s, as mechanization slowly reduced the need for hand labor, thousands of African American families from southeastern Missouri began moving to cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit in search of factory jobs and better lives.

#### Resistance & Self-Determination

Despite harsh conditions, Black sharecroppers formed tight-knit communities, organized churches (like AME and Baptist congregations), created fraternal lodges, and supported each other through informal credit systems and mutual aid.

Some African American farmers purchased small plots of land over time, becoming landowners — a powerful act of independence and resistance during a time of systemic racism and economic control.

7 Key Turning Points: 1880–1940 Year Event

- 1880s Sharecropping firmly established; cotton dominates Bootheel
- 1890s Railroads expand, tying Sikeston to larger cotton markets
- 1910s First Great Migration begins; some families leave Missouri
- 1927 Great Mississippi River Flood devastates farmland, worsens poverty
- 1930s New Deal programs (like the AAA) offer limited support to tenant farmers, often excluding Black sharecroppers
- 1940 Mechanization and WWII industry spark more out-migration

### **E** Legacy

By 1940, many African American families in rural Sikeston had spent generations working the same cotton fields with little to show for it. Still, they left behind a legacy of strength, dignity, and community that became the foundation for civil rights activism and urban Black communities in the North and Midwest.

1942

While Milton never served in the World War II, here is an image of his draft card that he signed on February 16, 1942.

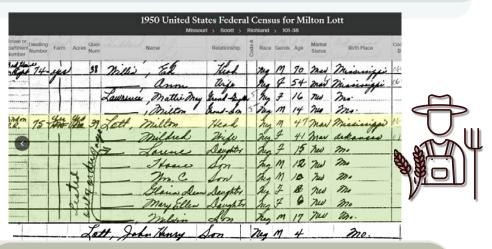




1950

In the 1950 census Milton is listed as the head of his household living with wife Mildred and seven children, John Henry being the youngest at 4 years old. They were living in Richland township, Scott county Missouri. I noticed that there are the initials R.R. as the house or apartment number, I am pretty sure that this stood for Rural Route. The only house that I can remember is the little house across from a railroad track and a little church.

**In addition**, I noticed that Milton is living next door to his sister Annie (aunt Daught) and her husband Ed Willis and their two grandchildren.



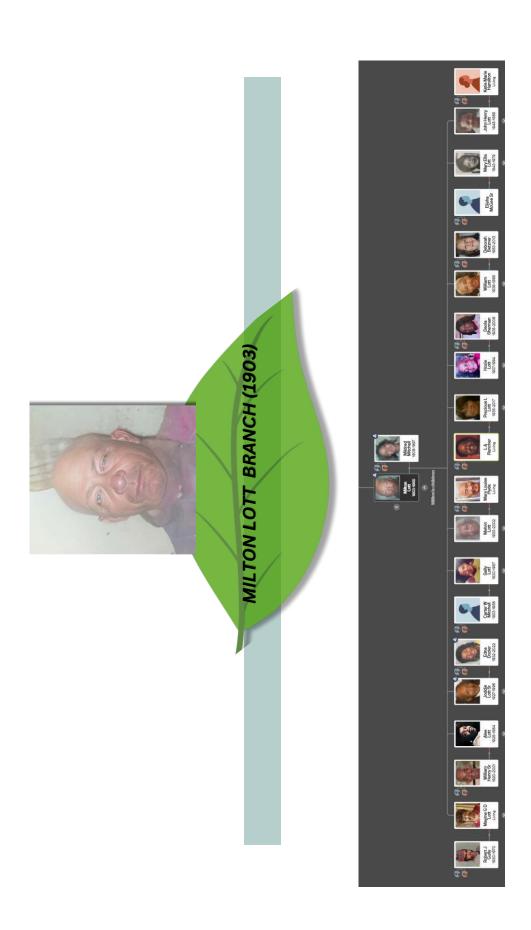
1985

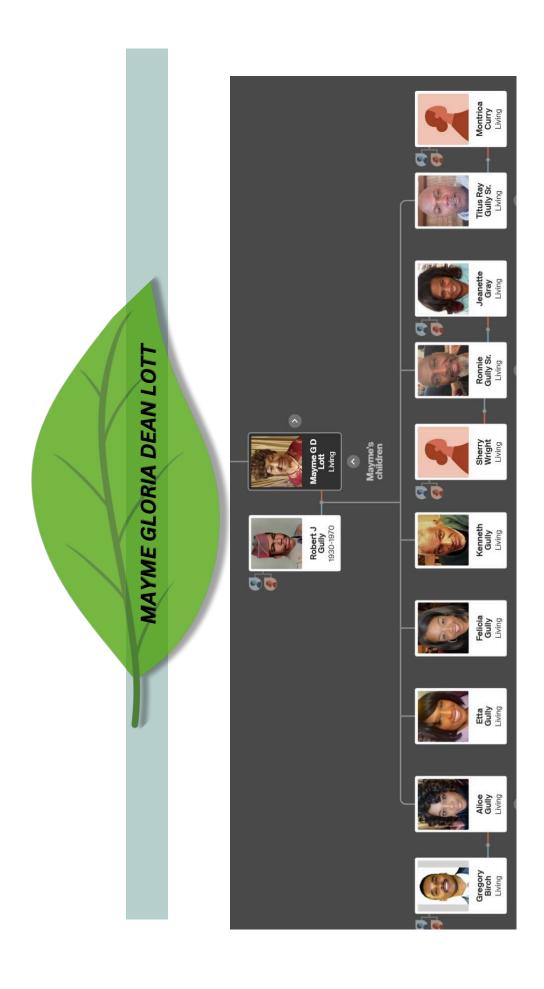
Milton died on August 25, 1985, in Missouri at the age of 81.

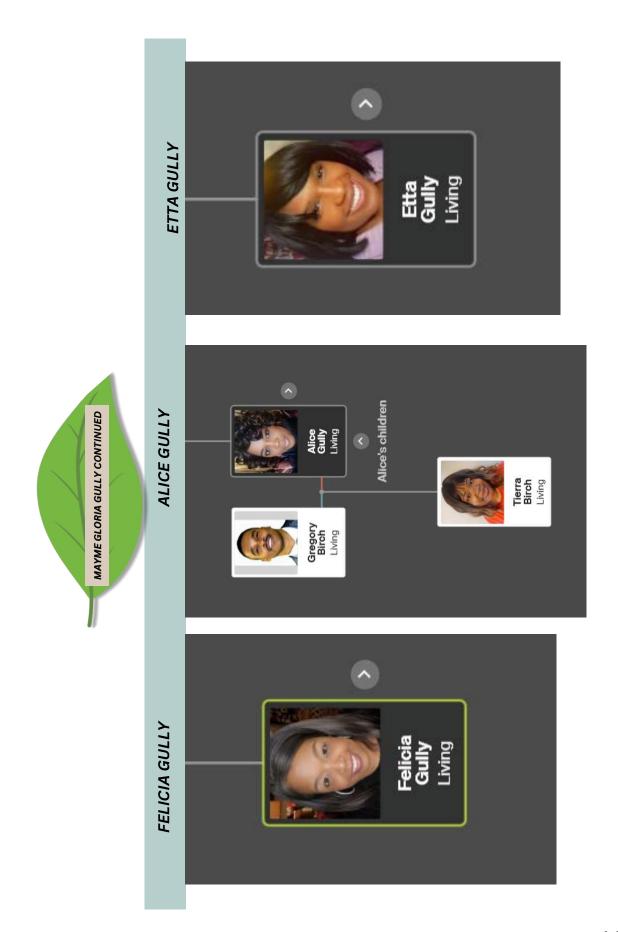
## Milton Lott

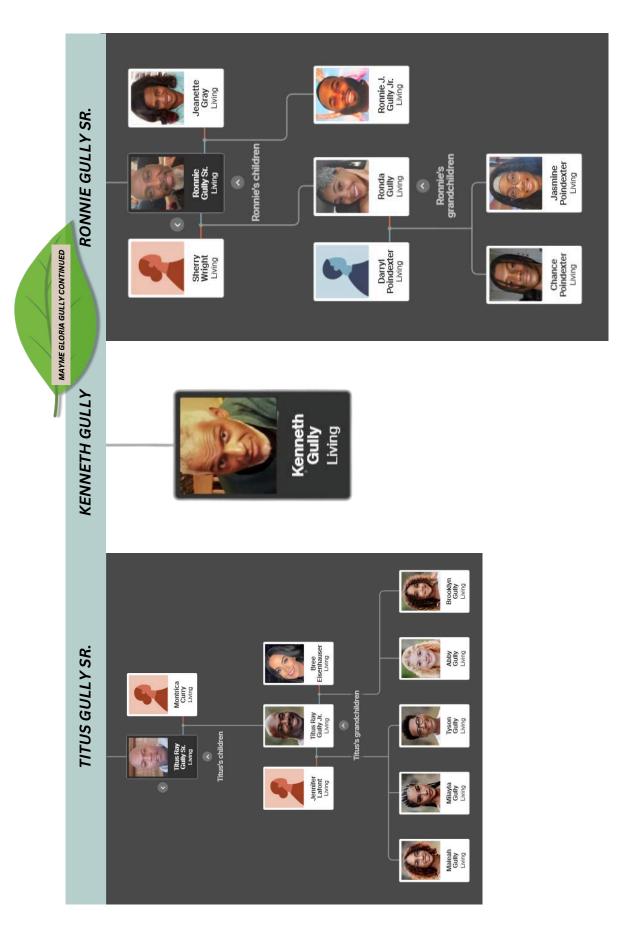
in the U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014

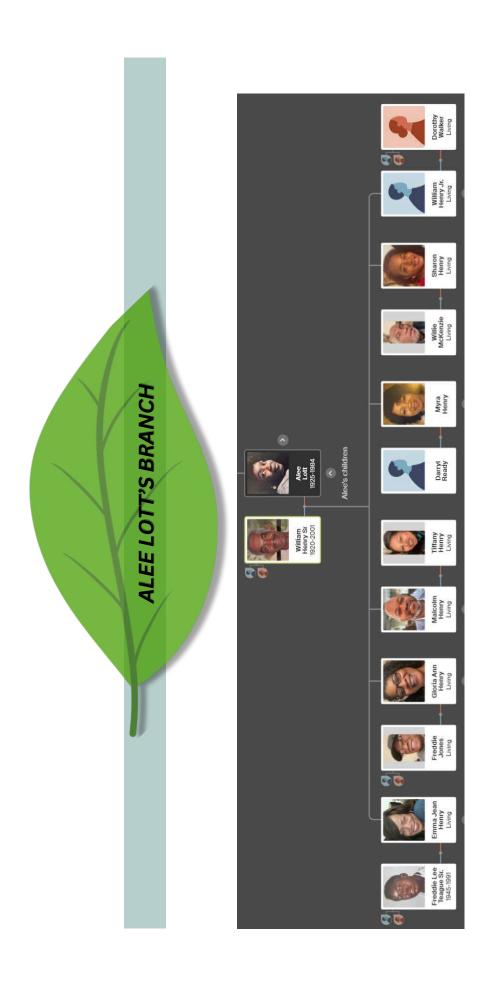


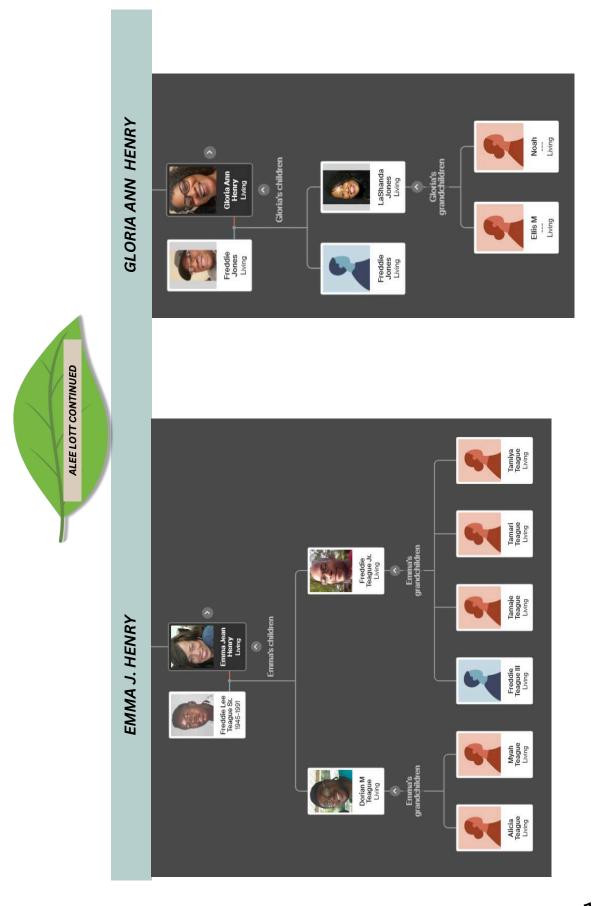


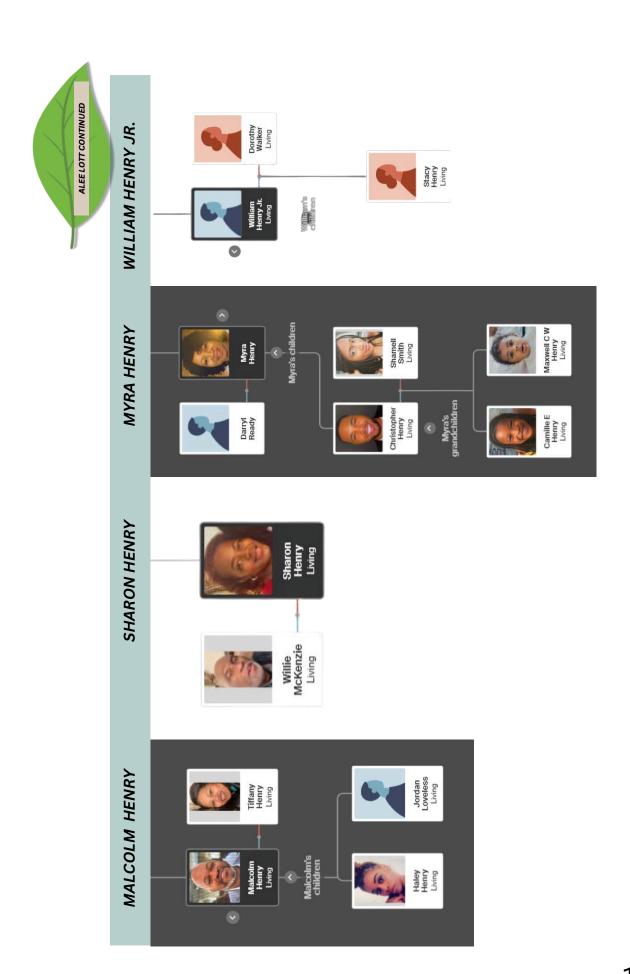


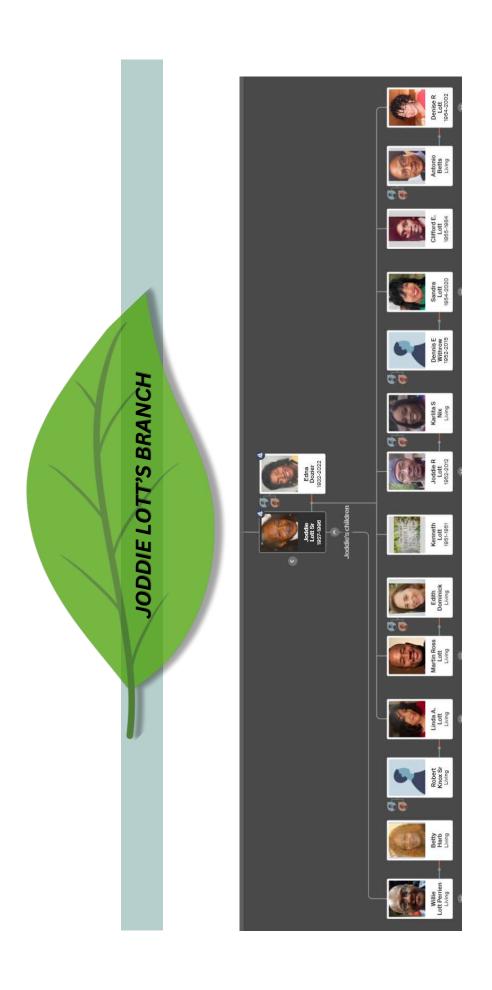




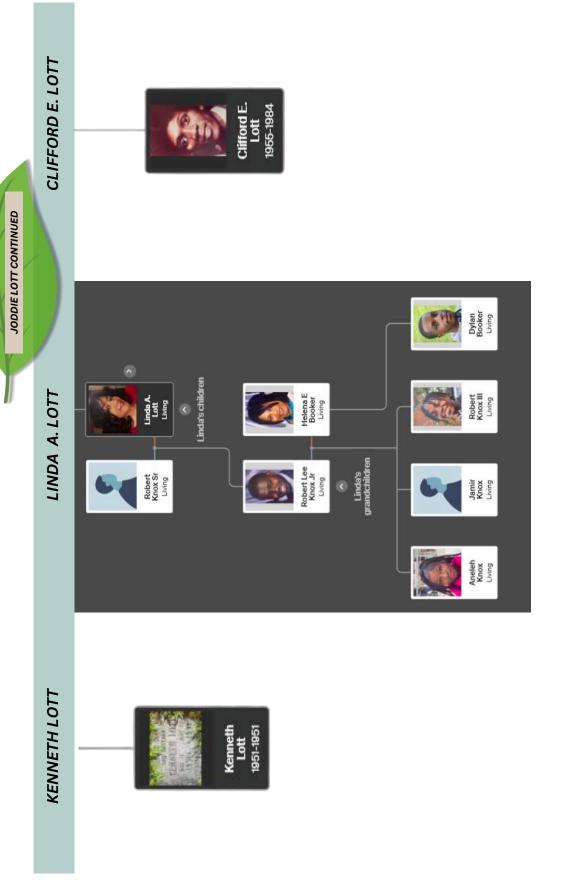


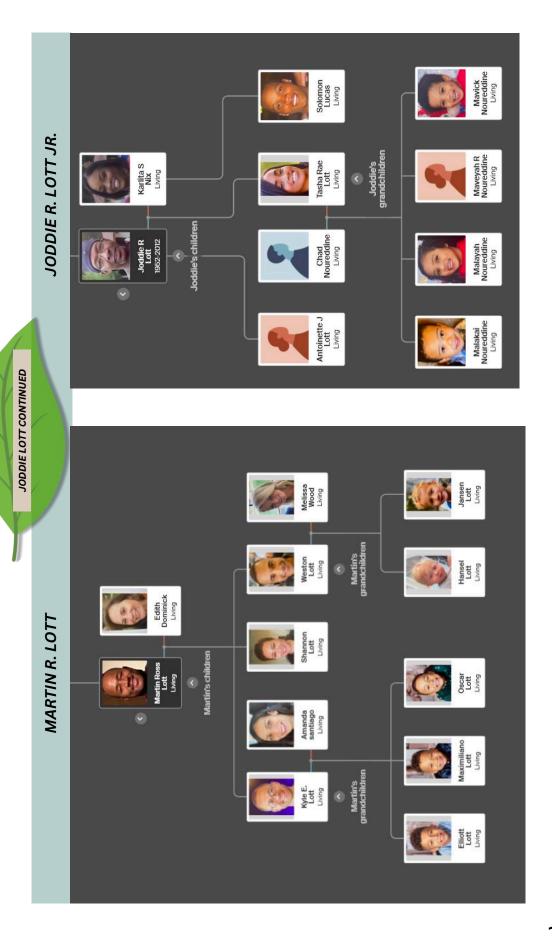


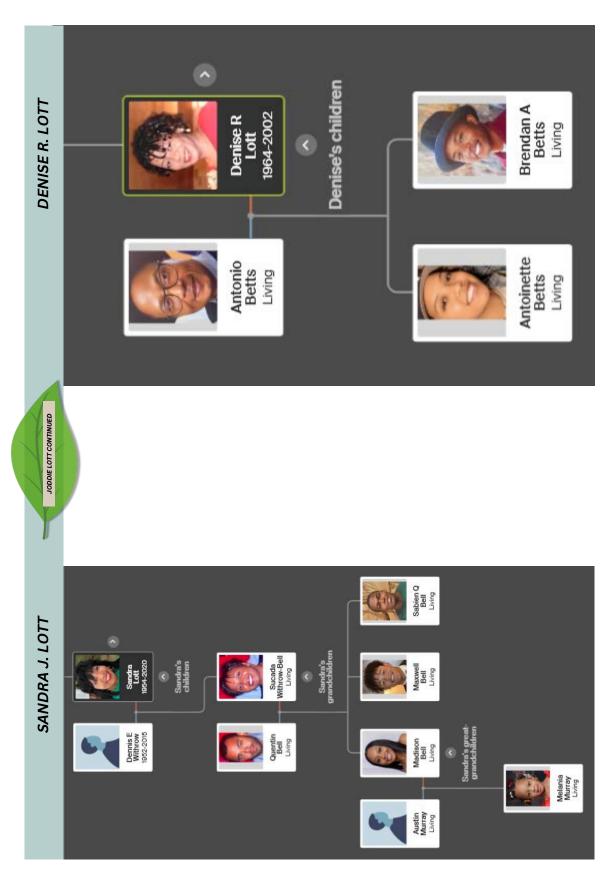




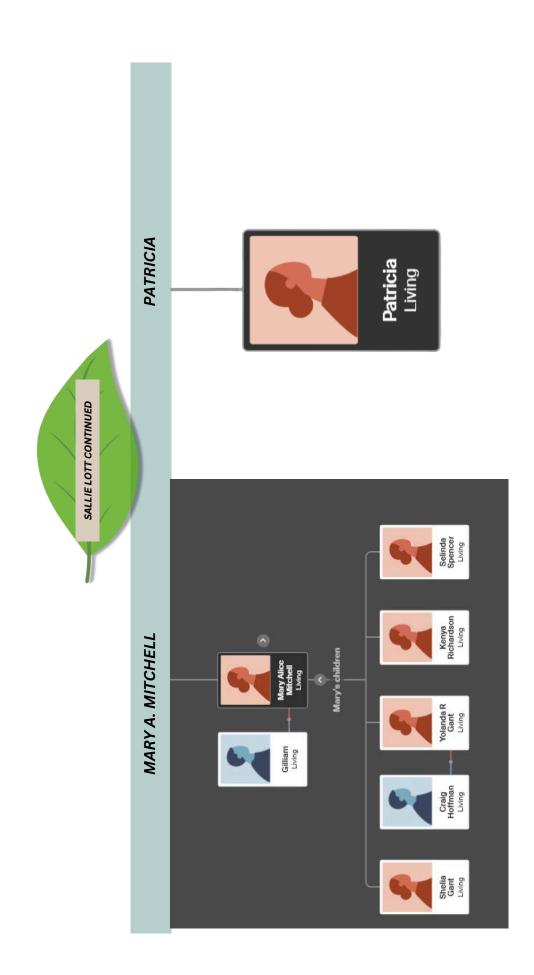


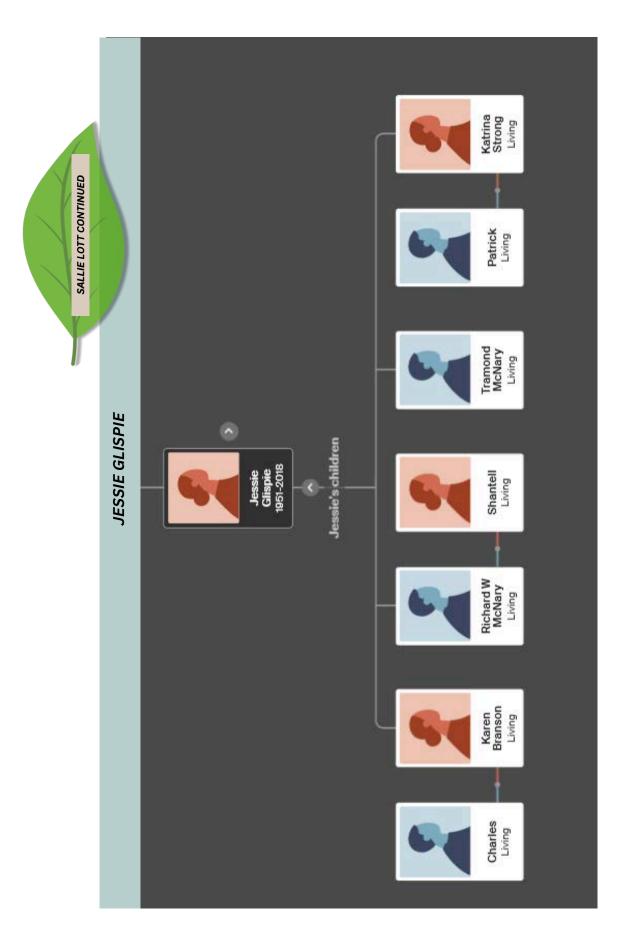


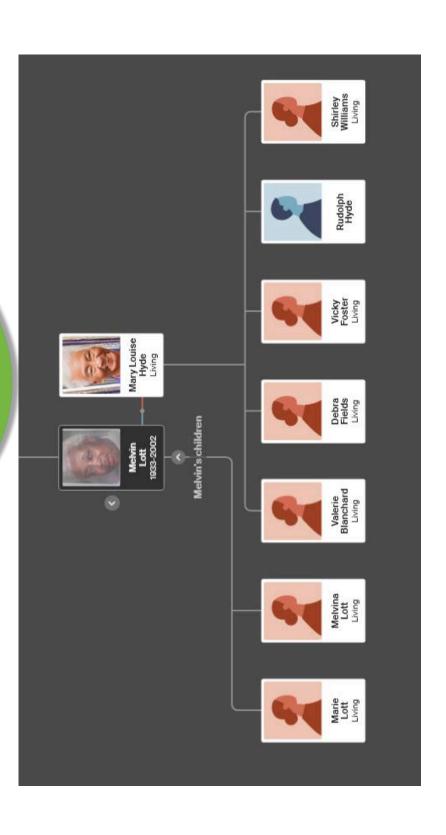


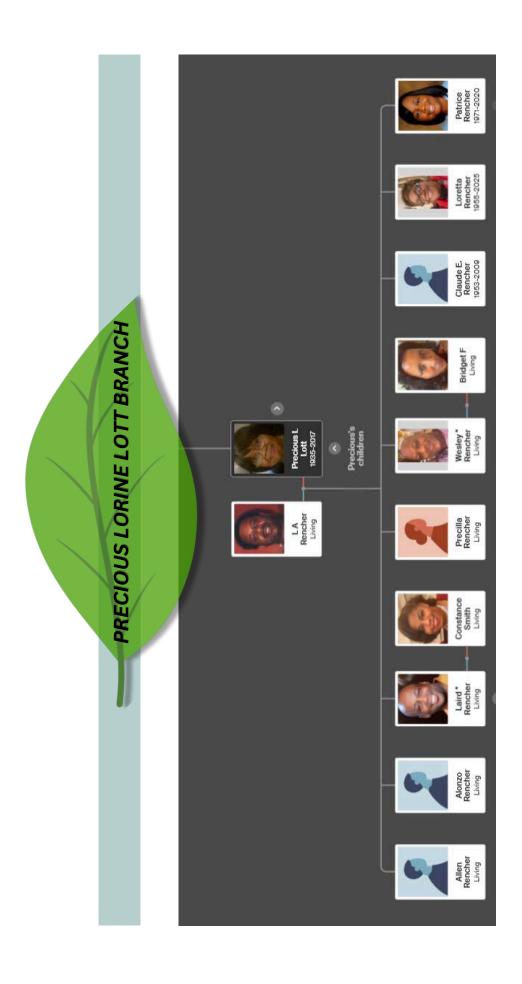


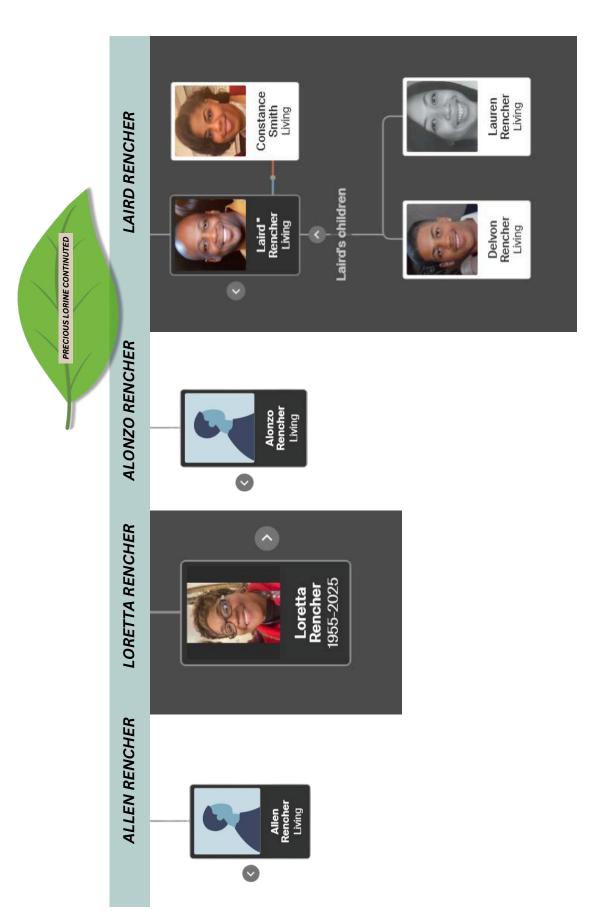
SALLIE LOTT BRANCH

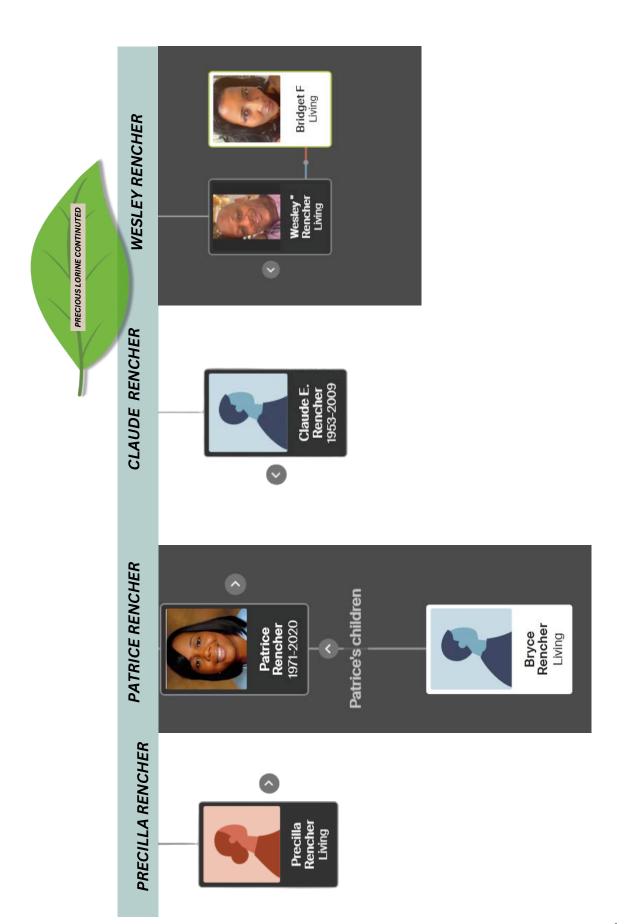


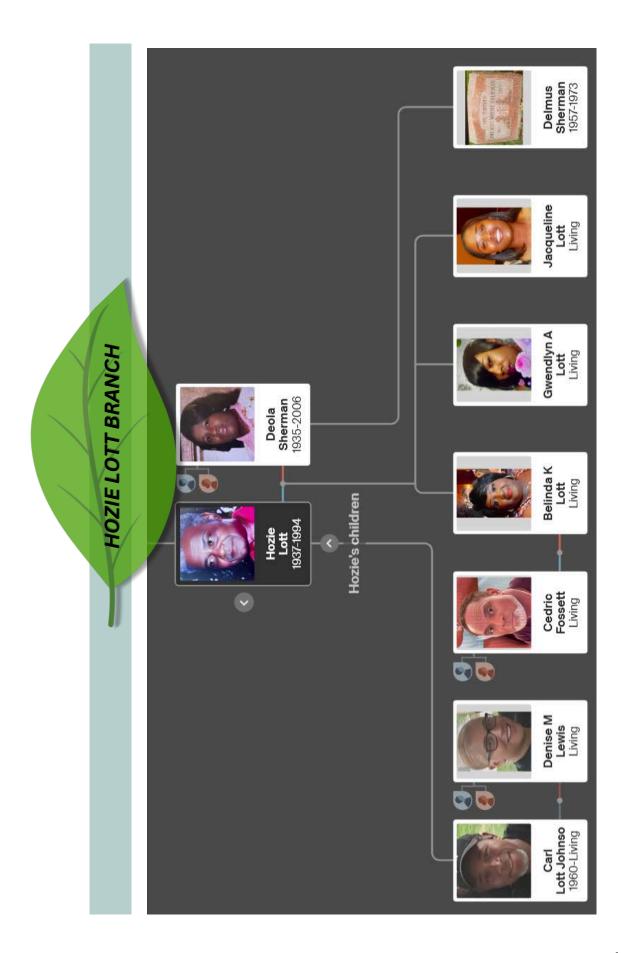


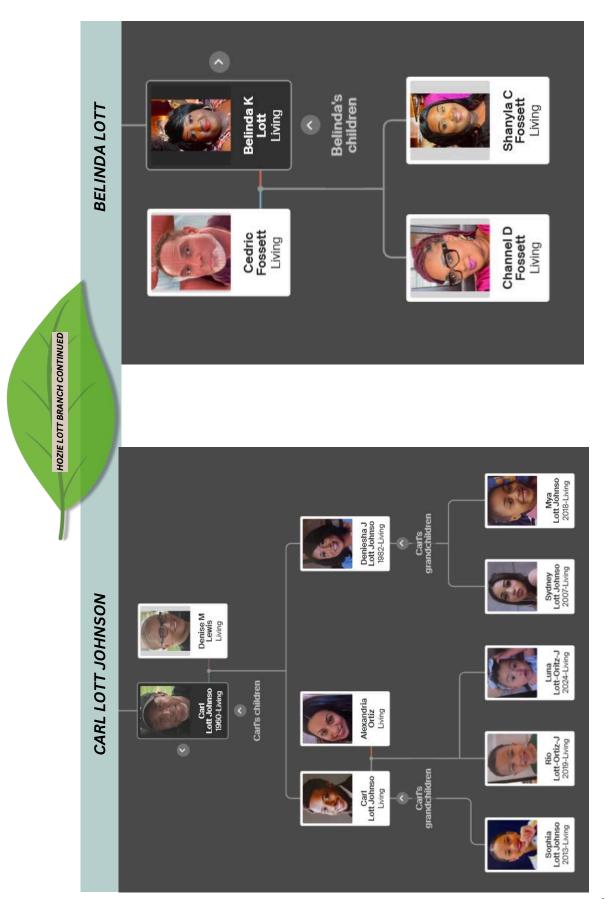


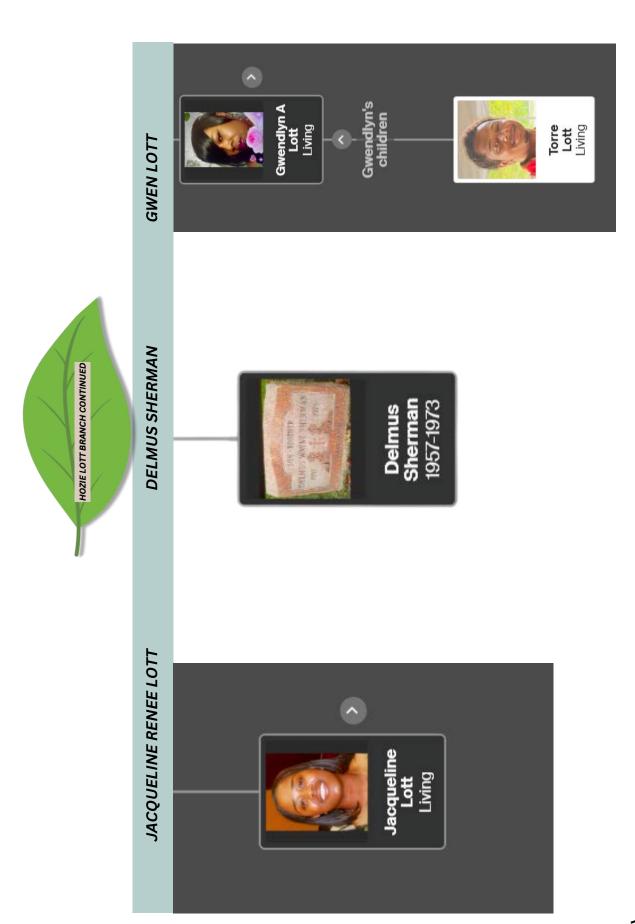




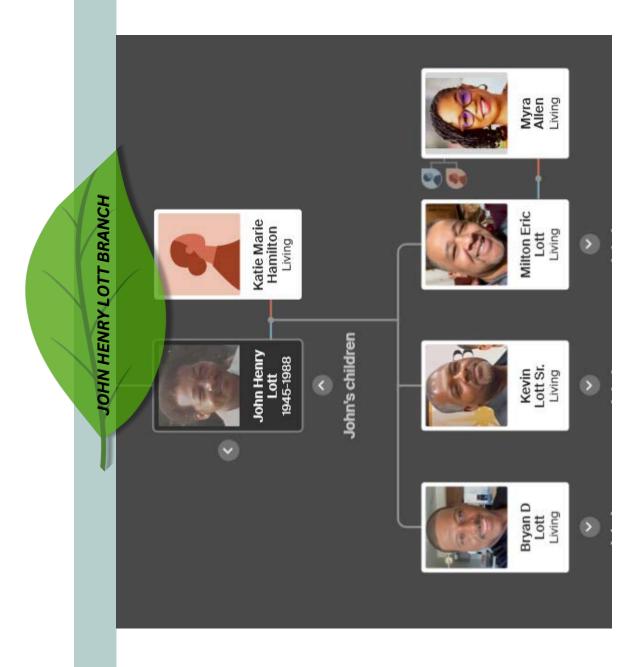


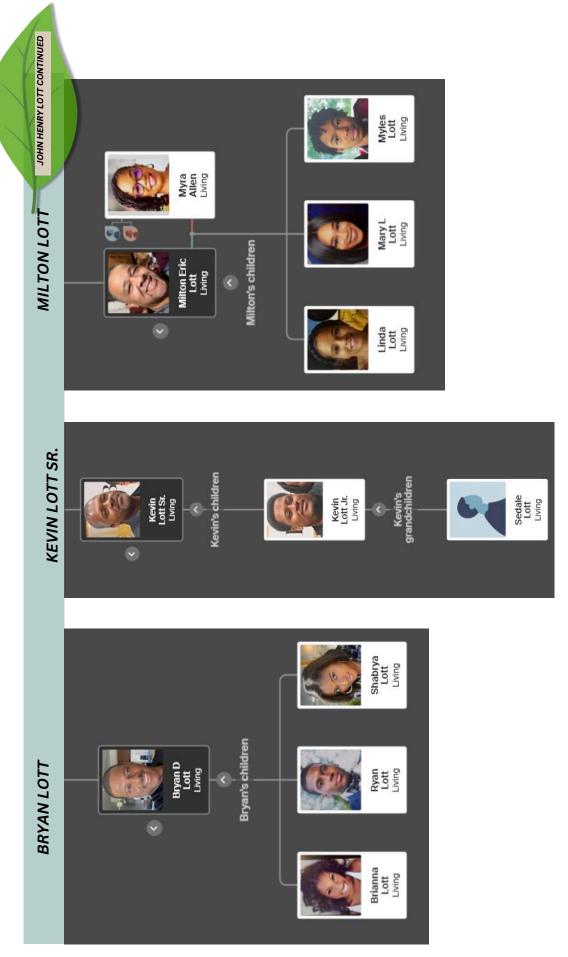








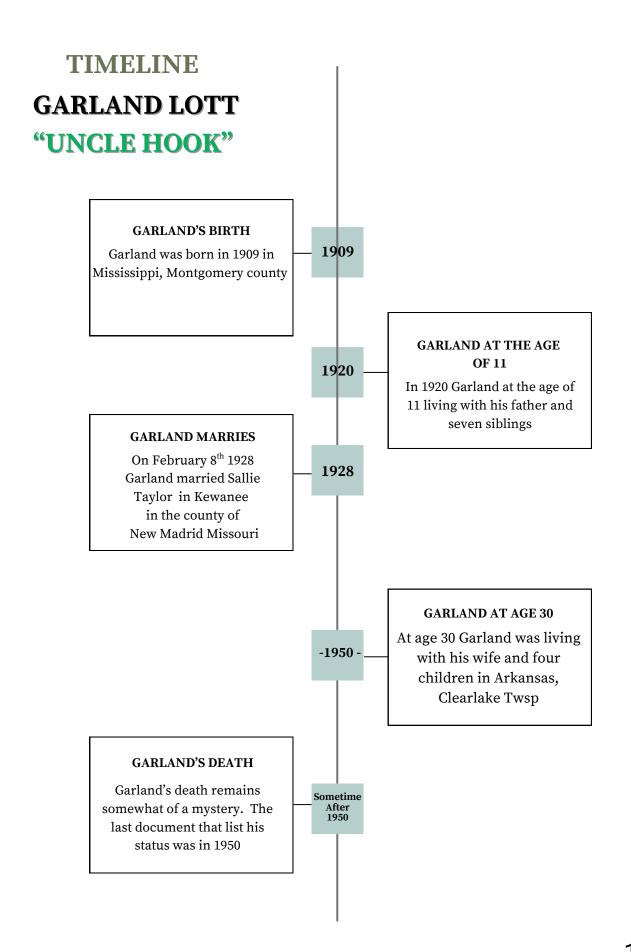




# **CHAPTER EIGHT**



GARLAND LOTT BRANCH 1909





1909

### In this 1910 Census Garland is 10 months old

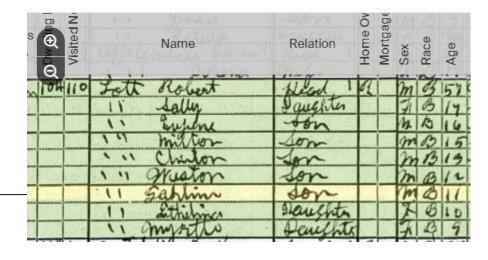
1910 United States Federal Census for Garllin Lott				
Mississippi > Montgomery > Beat 4 > District 0090				
Name	Relation	Sex Race Age		
Latt Robert	Wester 1	mB 541		
- Lielie M	Wife of	3/3/29		
- Ulma	Naughter	3/12/19		
- Elva	Daughter	3/217		
- annux	Jaughter	31/3/12		
- Robert	Son	m/2/1		
- Agrinde	Drughter	7-12 PO		
- Sallie	Laughter	2-19/18		
- Curene	Dow	0 27		
- Mutter	An	1/4/9 1		
- number	son	ma 3		
- Veston	Son	200		
- Barlen	1 son	11/12 1/2		

1910

In this 1920 census Garland was living with his father and seven siblings

1920 United States Federal Census for Gahline Lott

### Arkansas > Cross > Coldwater > District 0072



1920



In the 1920 census it said that Gerland was eleven years old. Eight years later he married Sallie Taylor on Feb 28, 1928. At the time of marriage he would have been around the age 19, however the marriage license said that he was at least over the age of 21.

340

1928

MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of New Madrid

licensed or ordained Preacher of the Gospel, who jaya Chizeg of the United States, or a resident of and Pastor of any Church in this State, to SOLMANIZE MARRIAGE between the County of New Madrid and State of Missouri,
who is the age of twenty-one years; and the County of New Madrid and State of Missouri,
who is the age of twenty-one years.

WITNESS, my hand as Reconfer of Deeds, with the seal of office hereto affixed, at my office in New Madrid
Mo. this day of Recorder of Deeds,

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of New Madrid
did, at County of New Madrid
mitte in Marriage the above named persons; and I further Certify that the undersigned the Laws of the State of Missouri to solennize Marriages.

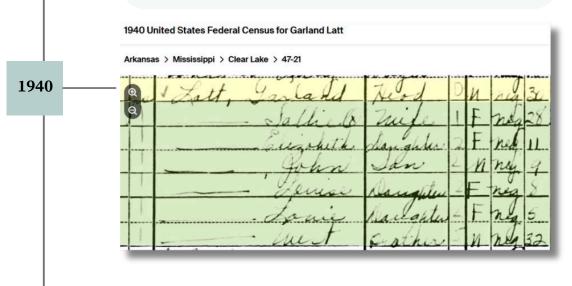
Filed for record on the County of the day of The State of Missouri to Deputy.

Filed for record on the County of the Laws of the State of Missouri to Deputy.

I have the feeling that during that time period it really wasn't that important to verify the age of the marriage applicants.



In the 1940 census Garland was living with his wife Sallie and their four children: Elizabeth, John, Louise Lovie and his brother West.

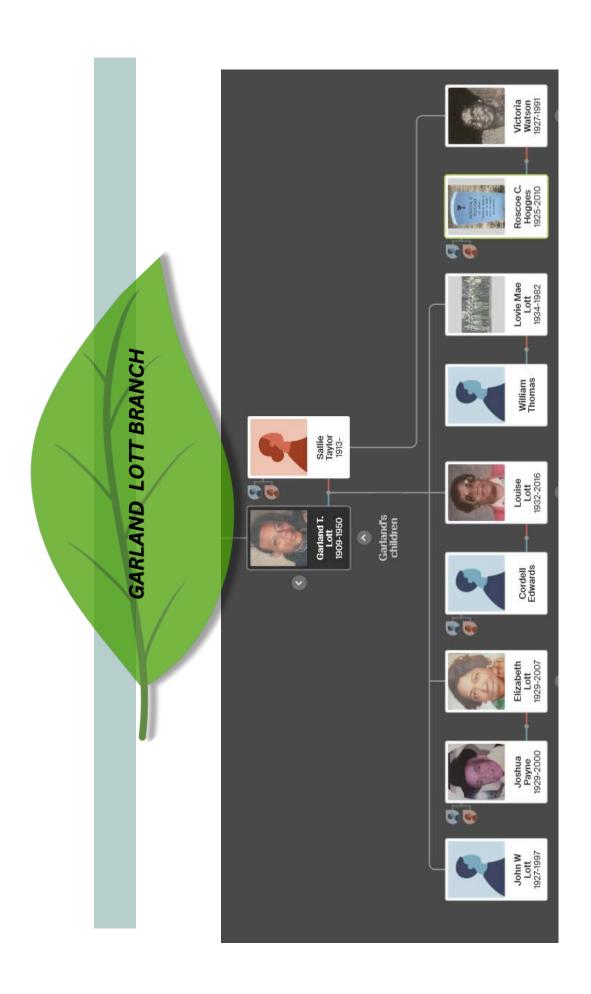


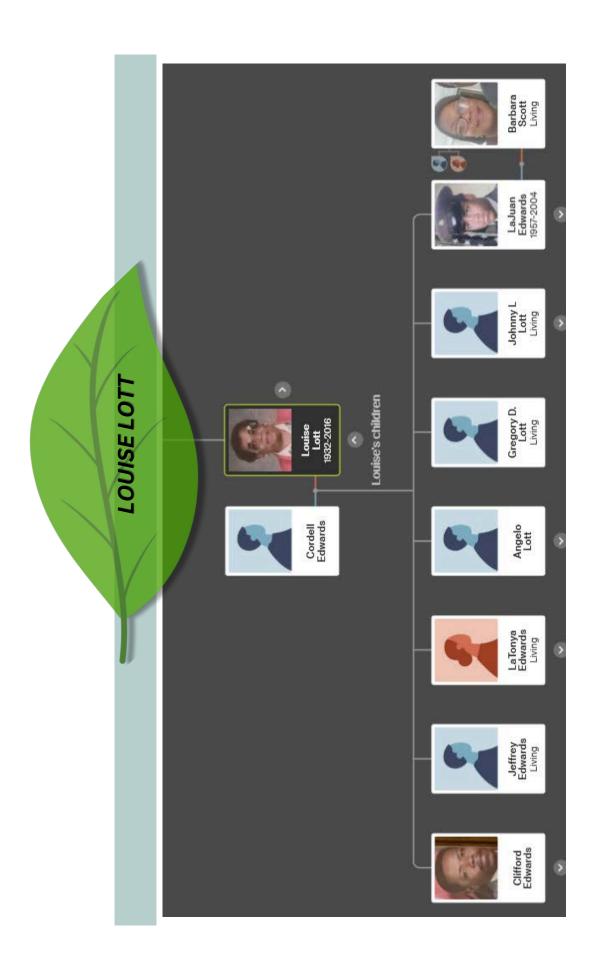
In this 1950 census Garland is living with his wife Sallie and their three children: John, Louise and Lovie.

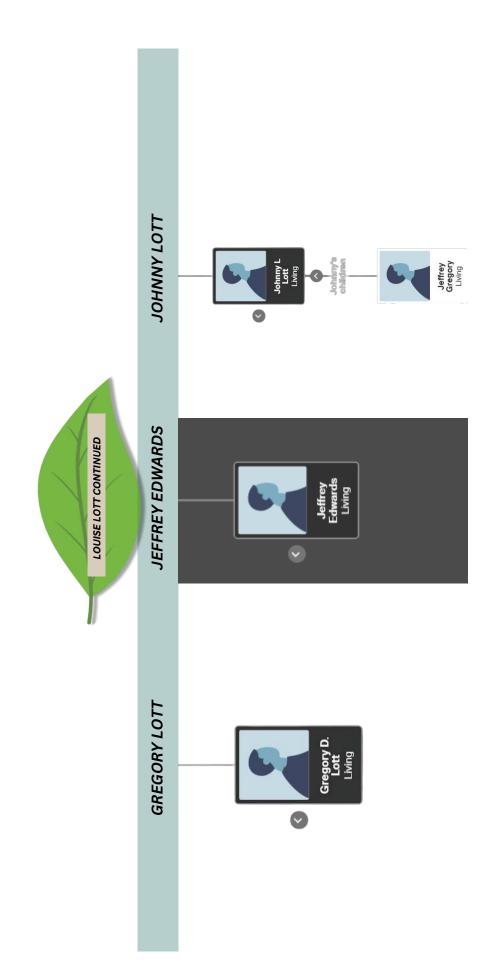
	1950 Officed Stat	tes rederal Cellsus I	or Geriiii Lott							
	Ohio > Cuyahoga	> Berea > 18-26								
	0	Name	Relationship	CodeA	Race	Gende	Age	Marital Status	Birth Place	(
950	 Lott.	Gerlin	Jead		neg	m	39	Mar	Mise.	-
		Sallie	wife		Theg	7	37	Man	arkansas	
		John	Son		neg	m	19	new	arkanos	1
		Souise	daughter	,	non	F	17	Nev	arkensas	1
	<u> </u>	Lovie	daughter	,	They	F	15	nev	arkanoas	1
		•			-					ì

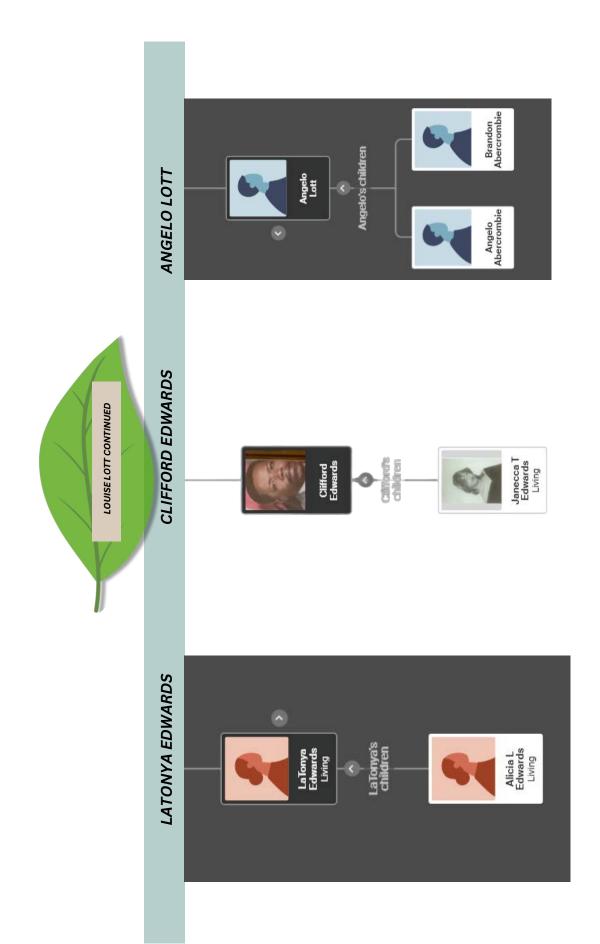
In the United States, census records are made public 72 years after they are collected. The most recent publicly available census is from 1950, and the 1960 census will not be released until 2032. Since I have not yet confirmed when Garland passed away, Ancestry recommends listing the date of death as "after" the last verified record—in this case, the 1950 census. For that reason, I have recorded his death as occurring "sometime after 1950."

If anyone has additional information about Great Uncle Garland, I would be grateful to include it in the record.











# LAJUAN EDWARDS

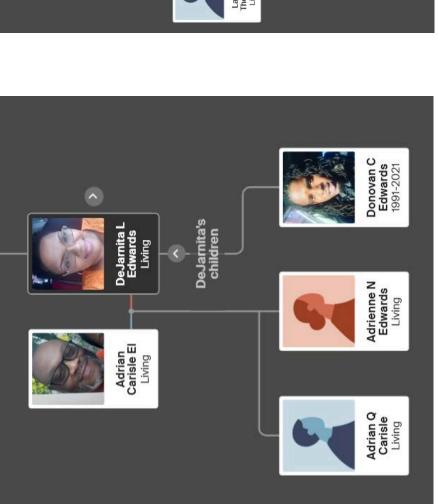






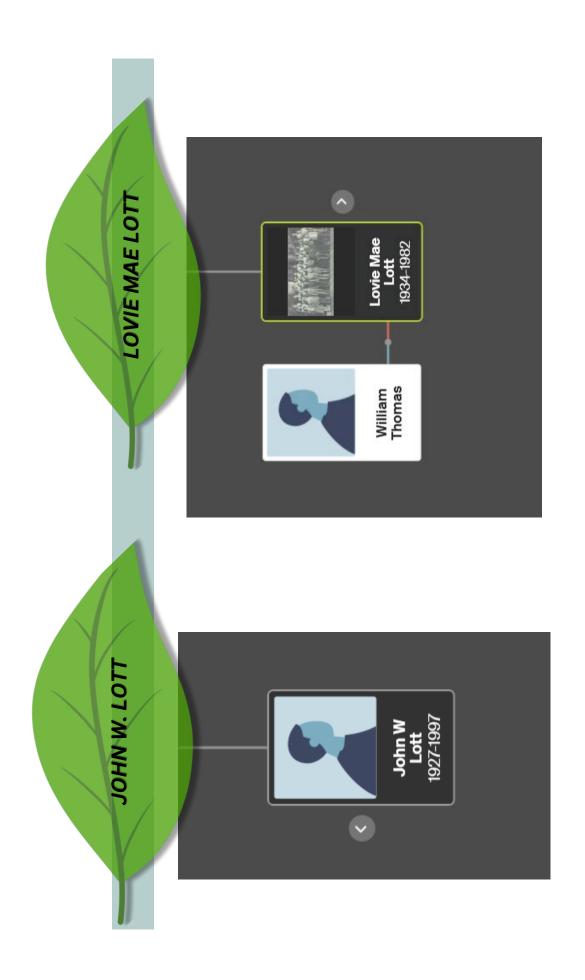
**DEJARNITA EDWARDS** 

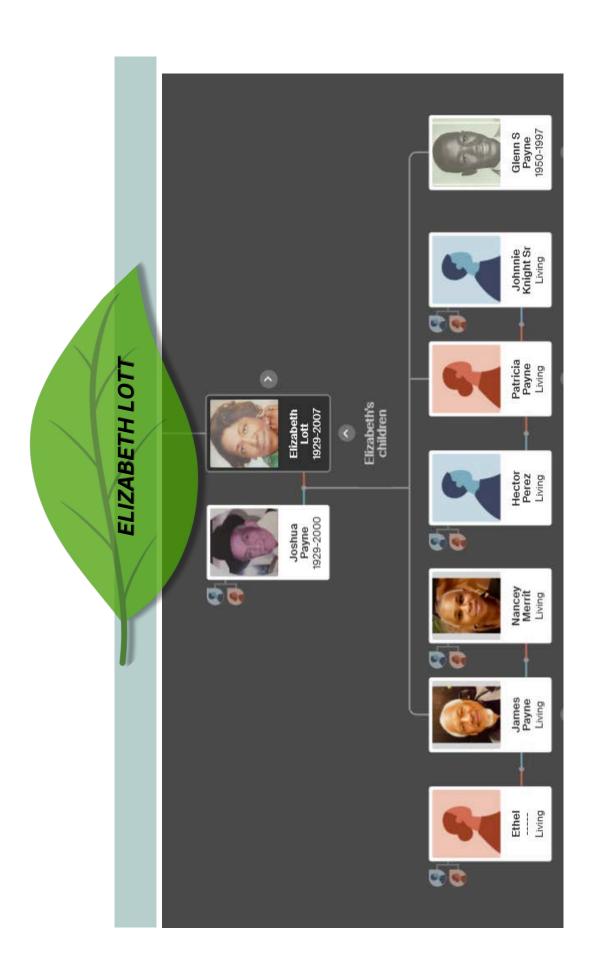


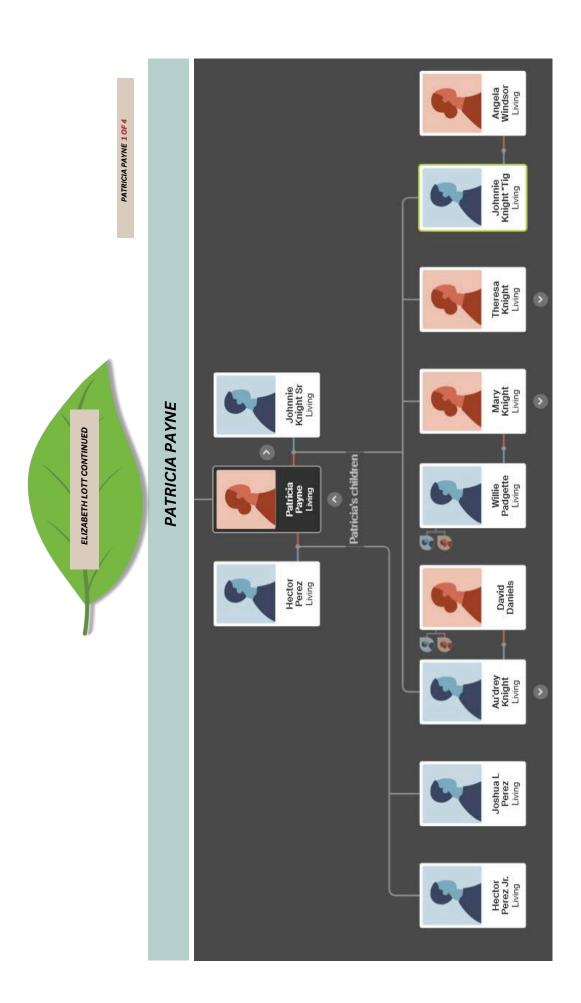


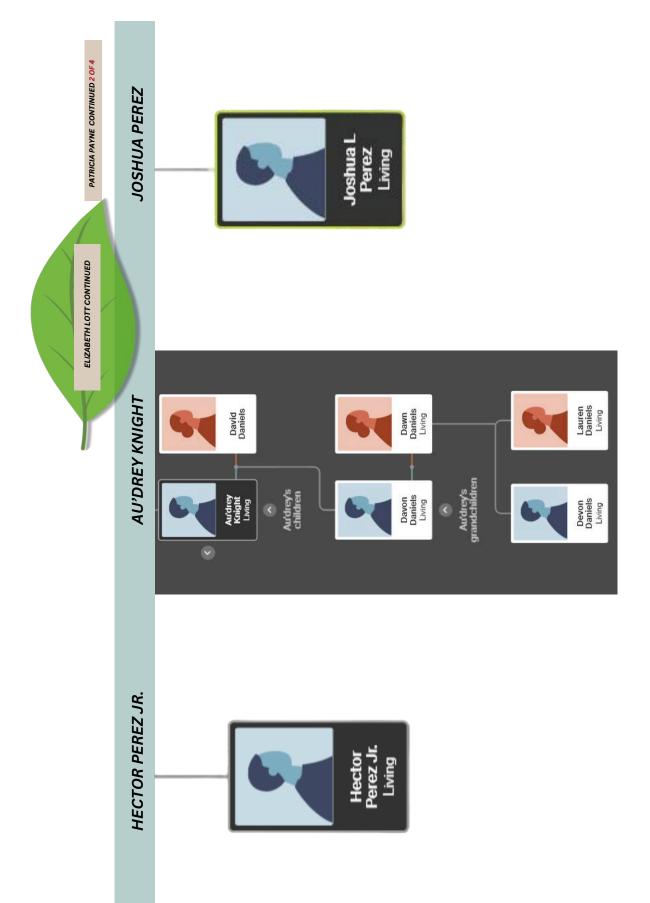


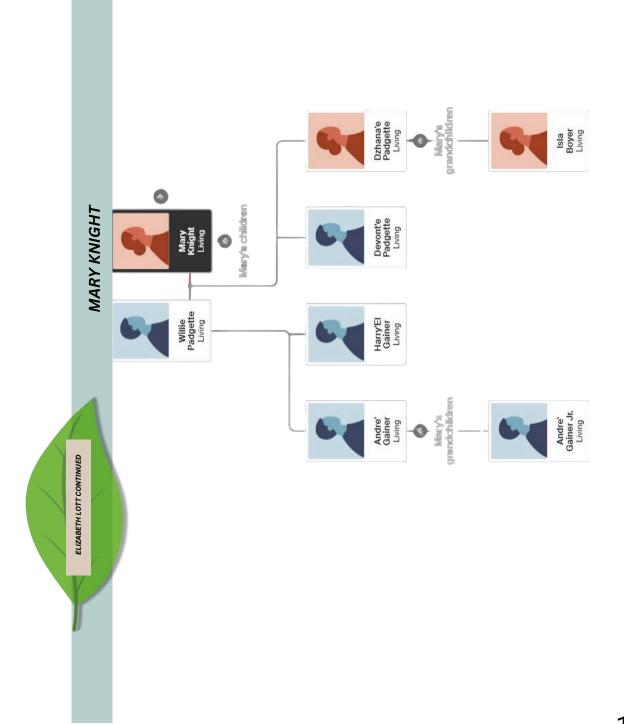












# THERESA KNIGHT

ELIZABETH LOTT CONTINUED

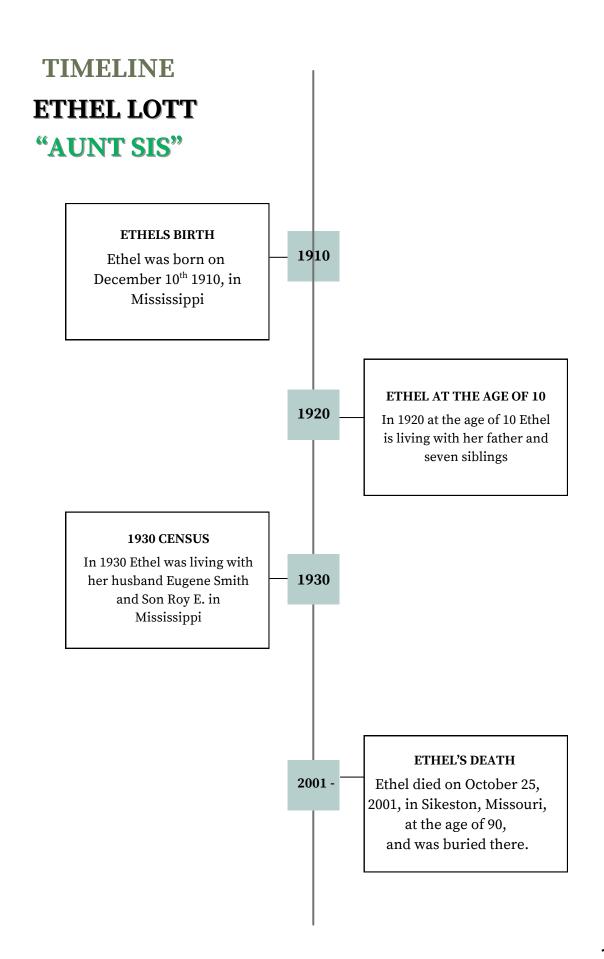




# **CHAPTER TEN**



ETHEL LOTT BRANCH 1910





1910

### Ethel Lott was born on December 10, 1910, in Booneville, Mississippi, to Robert and Lillie.

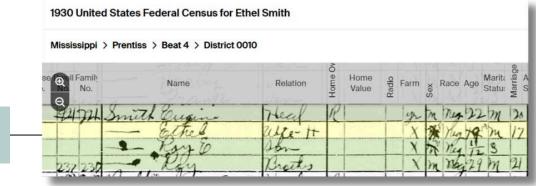
In this 1920 census Ethel (here spelled Ethelina), is ten years old and living with her father Robert and seven siblings: Eugene, Milton, Clinton, Weston, Gerlin and Myrtle. Her mother Lillie is noticeably out of the household. It is uncertain when Robert and Lillie separated/divorced but Lillie is seen in a 1920 census living with her daughter Annie and Annie's daughter Mary. (see chapter one)

### 1920 Census

1920 L	Inited States Federal	Census for	Ethel	ina Lott
Arkans	as > Cross > Coldwat	er > District	0072	
BU (D) (D)	Name	Relation	Home Ov Mortgage	Sex Race Age
TOUTE	Lott Robert	Head	a	m 3 57
	11 Sally	I gughter		7/13/19
	1. Eugline	ton		12 13 16
	" milton	Som		mB 15
	" Chilon	Jon		m1319
	1 "1 gruston	son		m B/2
	11 Sahlin	son		MB11
	11 dethelines	Haughte		7 810
	11 amosta	Deulhi	7	12 3 9

1920

In this 1930 census Ethel is married and living with her husband Eugene Smith, her son Roy E. and Eugene's brother Roy. I says that she is 17 years old but in the 1920 census she was 10. There is an approximate 2 - 3 year difference in age.



1930

### A NOTE REGARDING ETHELS' MARRIAGES.

I wasn't able to find copies of Ethel's marriage licenses, but we do know that she was married several times. We see her living with her husband Eugene Smith in the 1930 census and in her obituary Ethel's family notes that she was married two times to a Eugene Smith and Willie Allen. However, there is no mention of a Mr. McClellan, yet the family acknowledges the name McClellan by putting her name as Ethel McClellan on the cover of her obituary. Talking to grandchildren, it is thought that she may have been married to McClellon, but no one knew the first name of Mr. McClellon or the date of marriage.

Looking at the notes given on a social security claims application where Ethels name was changed gives a clue regarding the approximate marriage years:

- May 1951: Name Listed As Ethel Lenie Smith;
- Jan 1971: Name Listed As Ethel Allen;
- 11 Aug 1975: Name Listed As Ethel L Allen;
- 22 Aug 1977: Name Listed As Ethel L McClellon;
- 02 Jan 1997: Name Listed As Ethel McClellon

### **Ethel Lenie Smith**

in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

Name	Ethel Lenie Smith [Ethel Allen] [Ethel McClellon]	Source Information Ancestry.com. U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-200/ (Idatabase on-linel, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
Gender	Female	Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.
Race	Black	
Birth Date	17 Dec 1911	Description This database picks up where the SSDI leaves off, with details such as birth
Birth Place	Booneville S, Mississippi [Kil Mikel Un??, Mississippi]	date and parents' names extracted from information filed with the Social Security Administration through the application or claims process. <u>Learn more</u>
Death Date	25 Oct 2001	
Father	[No Name]	
Mother	Lillie Green	
Notes	May 1951: Name Listed As Ethel Lenie Smith; Jan 1971: Name Listed As Ethel	
	Allen; 11 Aug 1975: Name Listed As Ethel L Allen; 22 Aug 1977: Name Listed	
	As Ethel L McClellon; 02 Jan 1997: Name Listed As Ethel McClellon	

### Regarding conflicting last names for her mother Lillie.

In Ethel's obituary, her mother is listed as Lillie **Reed**, but on Ethel's Social Security application, she's listed as Lillie **Green**. The only other place the name Lillie Reed shows up is on her sister Myrtle's Social Security records.

I'm guessing that because Ethel and Myrtle were still very young when their parents separated and ended up living with their father, they may not have known their mother's actual maiden name. On top of that, Ethel's Social Security application doesn't even list a name for her father. It's not clear who filled out the form, but it's strange that such a basic detail was left blank—especially since the 1920 census shows that their father, Robert, was the head of household and clearly raising Ethel at the time. You'd think his name would've been known.

To help clear things up, there's a sworn statement from Lillie herself in the Dawes Report (see appendix), where she gives her maiden name as Allen. That and documents from several of Ethel's other siblings who also state Allen as the maiden name are the most reliable sources I have.

2001

Aunt Sis was the last of her siblings still living and she passed away on October 25, 2001, in Sikeston, Missouri, at the age of 90, and was buried there. She had a contagious laugh and spirit and I have very found memories of her.

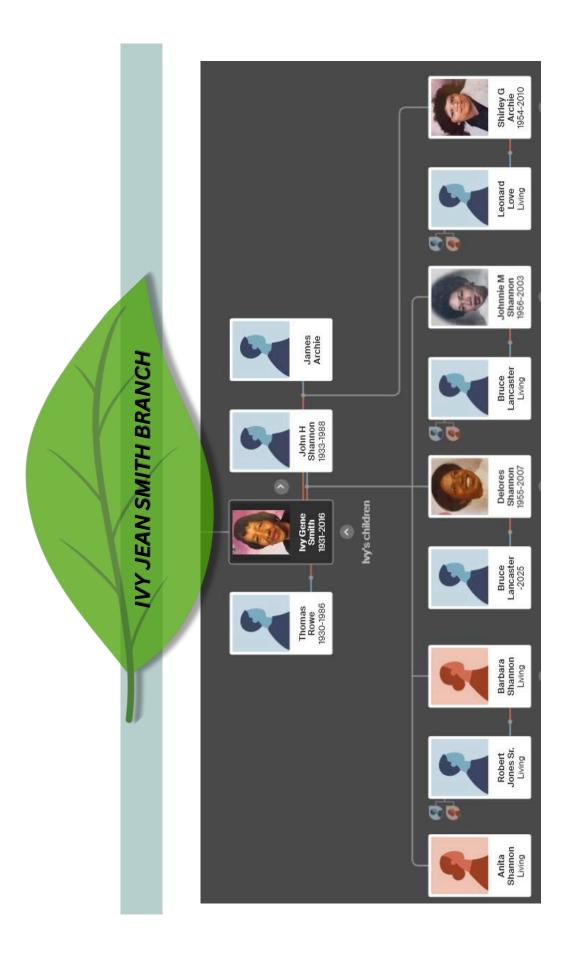
### **Ethel Lenie Smith**

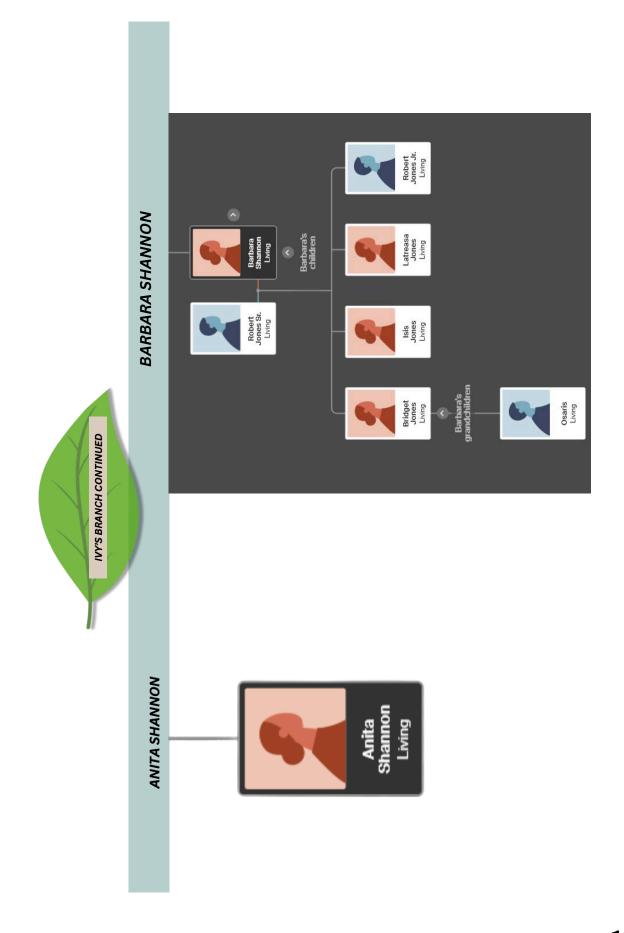
in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

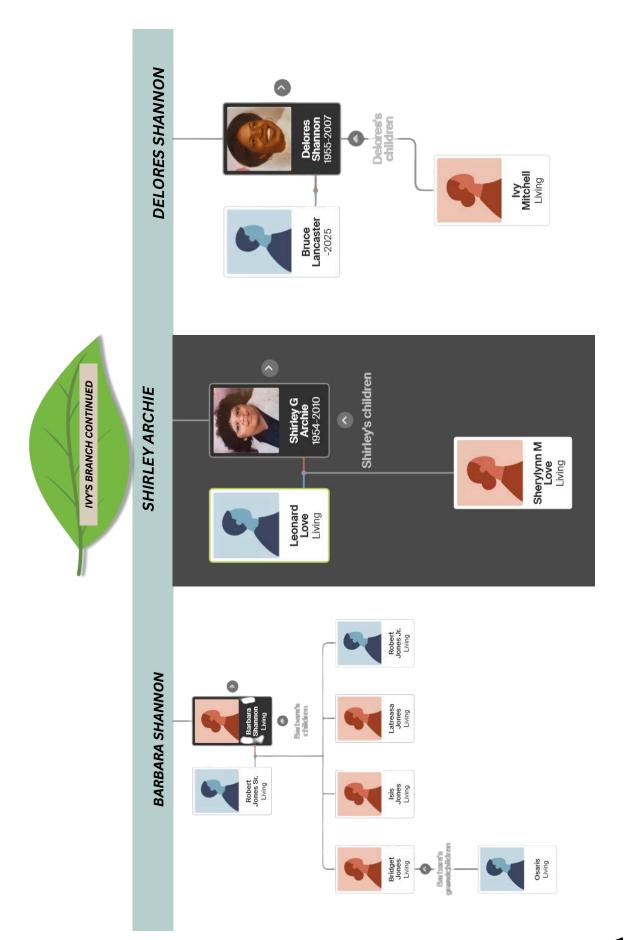
Detail Source		Detail Source		
Name	Ethel L McClellon	Source Information Ancestry.com. U.S., Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line].		
Maiden Name	Lot	Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.		
Birth Date	10 Dec 1910	Original data: Find a Grave. Find a Grave®. http://www.findagrave.com/cgi- bin/fg.cgi.		
Birth Place	Booneville, Prentiss County, Mississippi, United States of America	Description This database contains an index to cemetery and burial details posted on Find a Grave® from the United States. The records are dated between the 1600s		
Death Date	25 Oct 2001 Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, United States of America	and the present. Find a Grave® provides users a virtual cemetery experience, with images of grave markers from around the world, photos, biographies, and		
Death Place		other details uploaded by volunteers. <u>Learn more</u>		
Cemetery	Sunset of Memories Cemetery			
Burial or Cremation Place	Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, United States of America			
Has Bio?	Υ			
URL	https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/ 32324454/ethel-l-mcclellon			

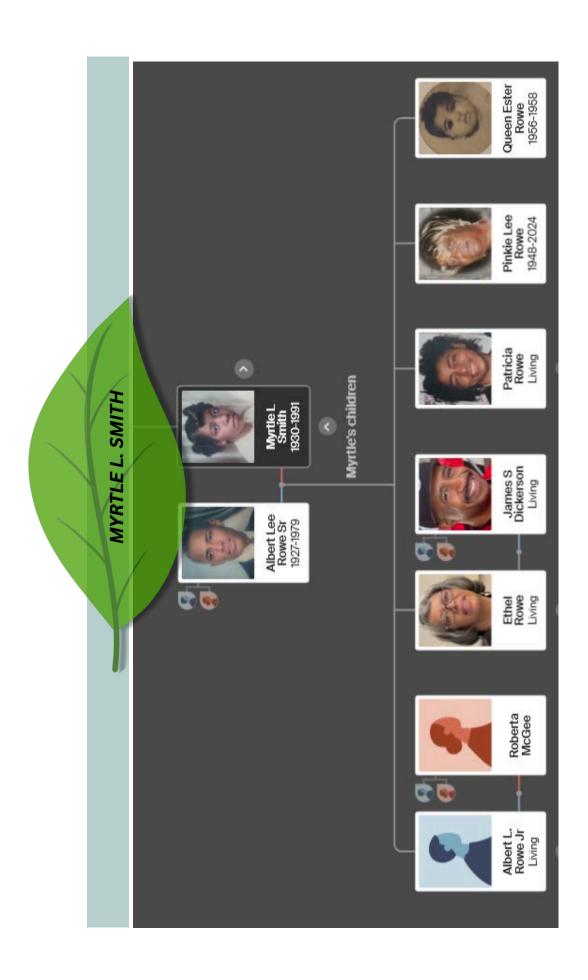


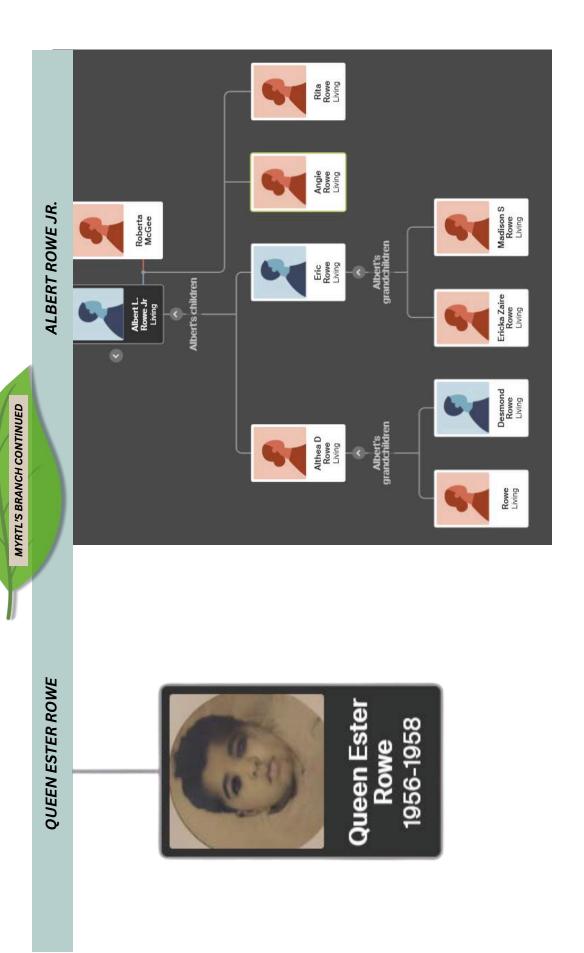


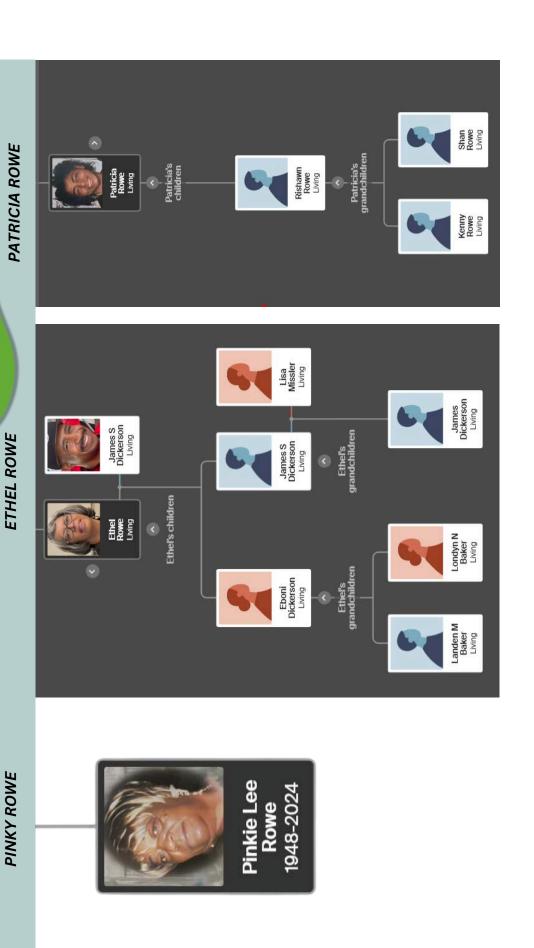




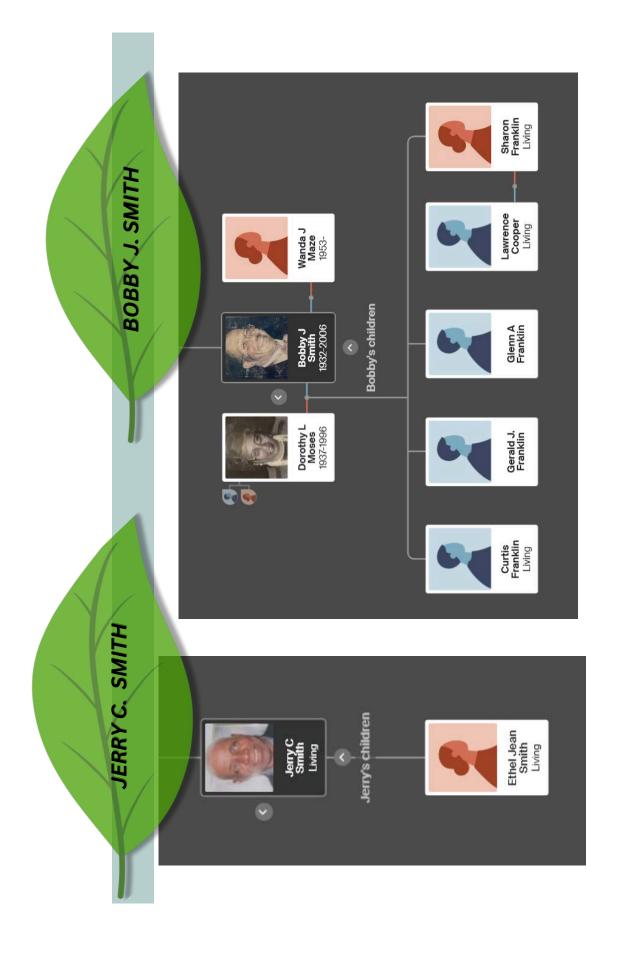


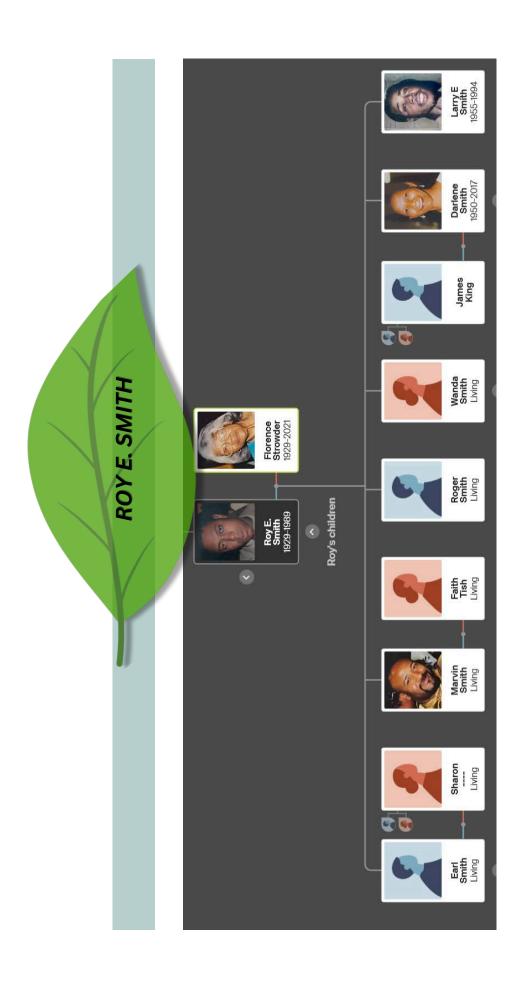


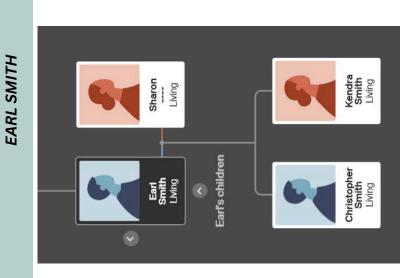




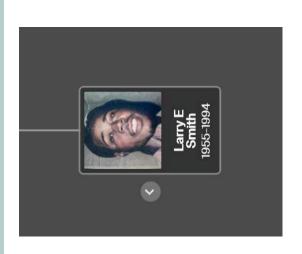
MYRTLE'S BRANCH CONTINUED

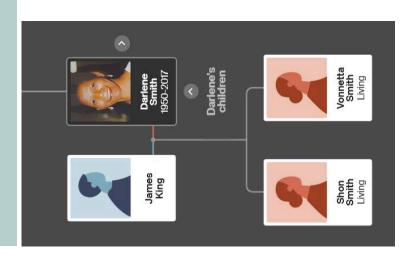


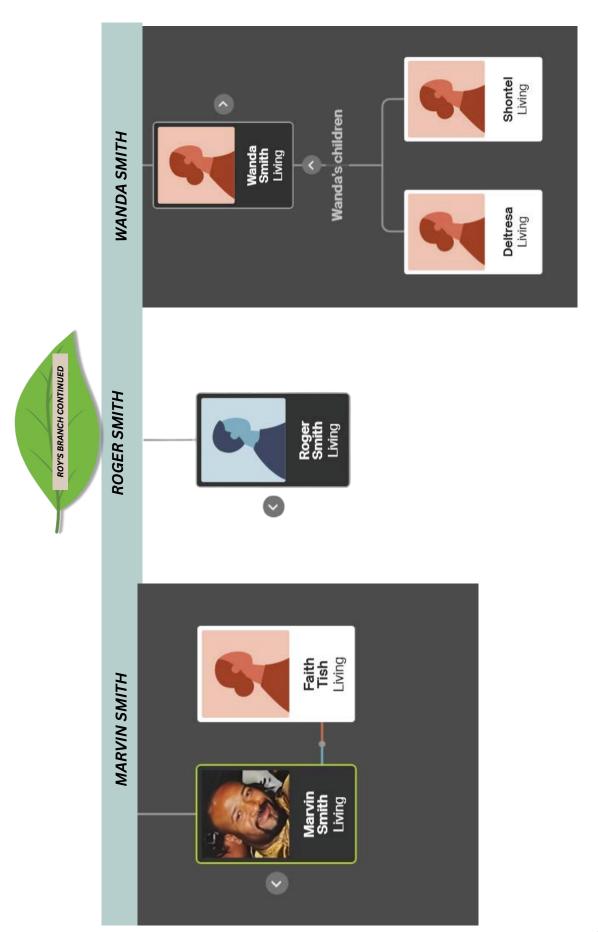








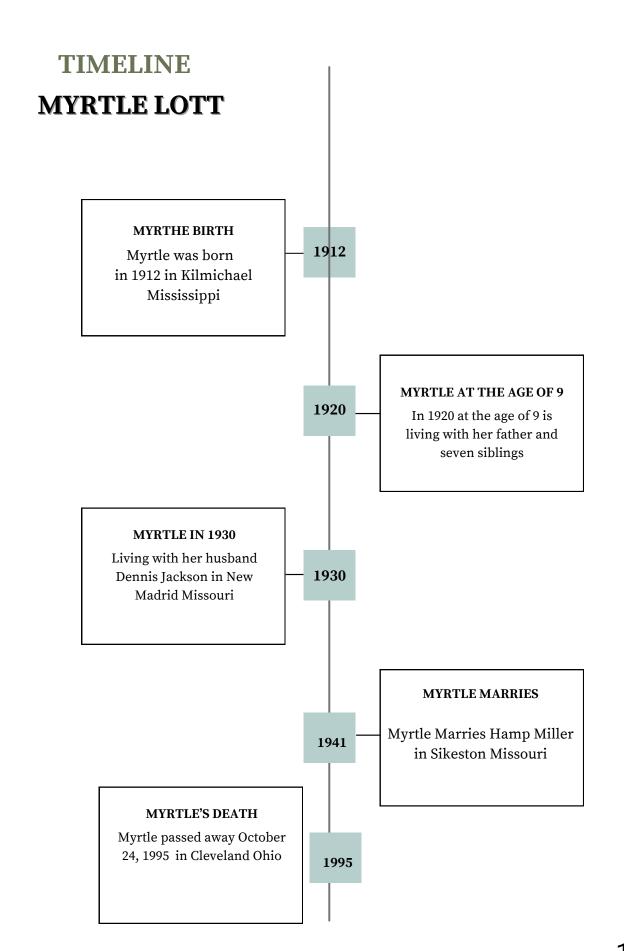




# **CHAPTER NINE**



MYRTLE LOTT BRANCH 1912





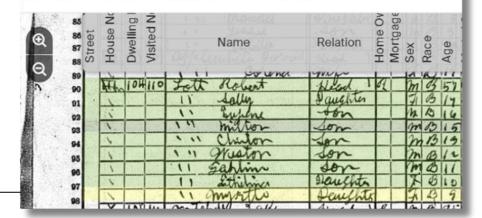
1912

Myrtle Gertrude Lott was born on December 15, 1912, in Kilmichael, Mississippi, to Robert and Lillie.

In this 1920 census Myrtle, is nine years old and living with her father Robert and seven siblings: Eugene, Milton, Clinton, Weston, Gerlin and Ethel. Her mother Lillie is noticeably out of the household. It is uncertain when Robert and Lillie separated/divorced but Lillie is seen in a 1920 census living with her daughter Annie and Annie's daughter Mary. (see chapter one)

#### 1920 United States Federal Census for Myrtle Lott

#### Arkansas > Cross > Coldwater > District 0072



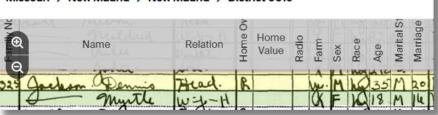
1920



In this 1930 census Myrtle is living with her husband Dennis Jackson Missouri, New Madrid County. Myrtle Married Dennis sometime between 1928 and 1930.

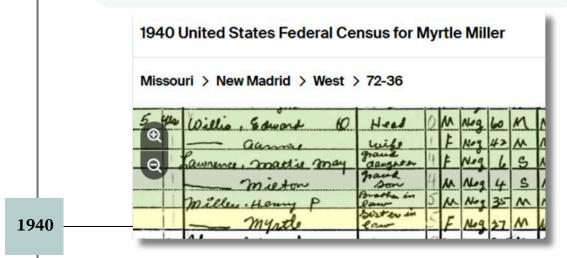
#### 1930 United States Federal Census for Dennis Jackson

Missouri > New Madrid > New Madrid > District 0019



1930

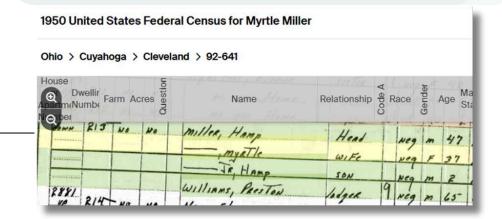
In this 1940 census Myrtle was 27 years old and her and her husband Henry Miller was living with her sister Annie and Annies husband Edward will and Annies two grandchildren: Mattie May and Milton Lawrence.



On November 13, 1941, Myrtle was united in marriage in Missouri to Hamp Miller, he was 38 years old and Myrtle was 28 years old.

734	MARRIAGE LICENSE
	izes any Judge of a Court of Record or any Justice of the Peace, or any licensed or ordained Preacher of
of Sukarton	in the County of New Mindrid and State of Missouri, who is
	years; and Mayordia Dadress in the County of New Wastrid and State of Missouri, who is of the age of
	By affidavit
	WITNESS MY HAND, as Recorder of Deeds, with the Seal of office hereto affixed, at my office is New
	Madrid, Mo., this day of Rear 19
(SEAL)	By Helen Gheland Deputy
STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF NEW MADRID, THIS IS TO CERTIFY	Y. That the undersigned a. G. Broughton
	in said County, on the 1.3 day of New A. D. 19.4.6.  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to  -named persons, and I further certify that I am legally qualified under the laws of the State of Missouri to
The foregoing Certifica	te of Marriage was filed for record in my office on the Abril day of November
Ву	Dev W. J. Life and The Control of Deeds.

In this 1950 census Myrtle was 37 years old and living with her husband Hamp Miller and Hamp Jr.



1941

1995

Myrtle passed away on October 24, 1995, in Cleveland, Ohio.

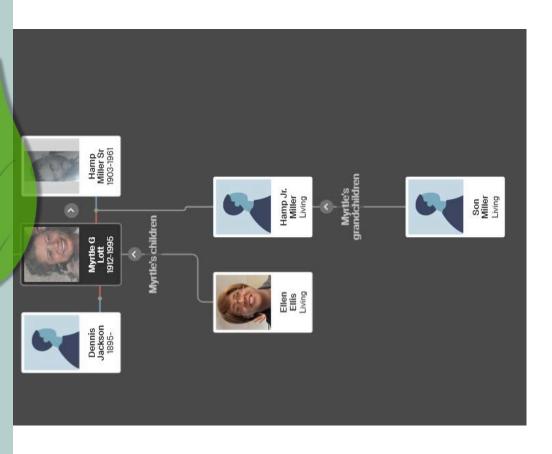
#### Myrtle Gertrude Miller

in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

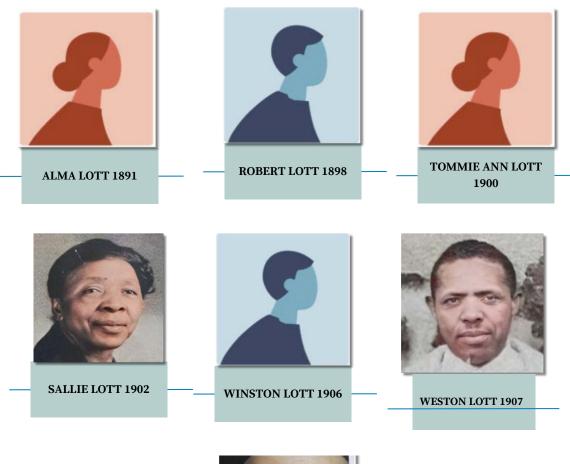


Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	Myrtle Gertrude Miller [Myrtle G Miller] [Myrtle Gertrude Lott]	Source Information Ancestry.com. U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-200 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
Gender	Female	Original data: Social Security Applications and Claims, 1936-2007.
Race	Black	Description
Birth Date	15 Dec 1910	This database picks up where the SSDI leaves off, with details such as birth date and parents' names extracted from information filed with the Social
Birth Place	Kilmichael, Mississippi [Kilmichaell]	Security Administration through the application or claims process. Learn more
Death Date	24 Oct 1995	
Claim Date	26 Jul 1972	
Father	Robert Lott	
Mother	Lillie Reed	
SSN	300140881	
Citizenship or Alien Status	U.S. Citizen.	
Type of Claim	Evidence Other Than Birth Record Submitted; U.S. Citizen or Alien Allowed to Work.	

See the notes in Chapter 10 regarding the conflicting maiden name for her mother Lillie on this social security application.



## **CHAPTER FOURTEEN**





CLINTON ANDREW LOTT 1908

The following ancestors Alma, Tommie Ann, Robert, Sallie, Winston, Clinton Andrew and Weston have been highlighted in this chapter. They are all included in this one chapter because I found little or no information about them and/or they did not have any children.



# ALMA LOTT 1891-1920

#### **ALMALOTT**

In the 1900 census she is listed as the nine year old daughter to Robert. Lillie was also in the household as Robert's wife; however Lillie was not Alma's daughter. These are several documents that confirm that Alma was not Lillie's daughter.

- ·Lillie's date year of birth 1881 and Alma's date of birth 1891. Lillie would have been 10 years old if she gave birth to Alma.
- ·In the U.S., Native American Applications for Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes, dated March 12, 1902, Lillie gave a sworn statement in regard to her claim as being a descendant of the Indian Choctaw Nation. She was 21 years old at the time and had been married to Robert for approximately five years. In the deposition she was asked who her living biological children were and she named Annie, Robert Jr., Tommie and Dorenda, all fathered by Robert Sr. Even though Cleveland, Alma and Elva were also living in the household she did not claim to be their mother.
- In the 1900 census they ask Lillie how many children have you given birth to and she listed "3". The children listed from oldest to youngest is Cleveland, Alma, Elva, Annie, Robert and Dorenda (Corine).

Cleveland Lott (1881) in his Social Security documents list Matilda Gregory as his biological mother, there is no other evidence that I could find that shows Matilda Gregory as Alma or Elva's mother. Therefore, I have left biological mother unknown for Alma and Elva until I find other evidence.

Mississippi >	Montgomery > Lodi	District 0079									
Jumi Fami Idei No.	Name	Relation to Head	Race	Sex	Birth Month	Birth Year	Age	Marital St	Years Ma	Children	Children
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	Cleardand	Son	B	n	Feet	1890	10	8			
	- Elvie	Daught-	B	A	may	1892	8	8			
	- Robert	Son	B	2	Fich	1898	2 200	8			_

#### **ALMA BAINES**

I've seen on several of our family records (t-shirts and flyers) where they give Alma's last name as Baines, however I am not sure where this information came from. Underneath her name they list a Frank Applewhite, again I am not sure where this information came from. (see notes below on Frank Baines)

#### FRANK BAINES

For years, a Frank Baines has been listed by some as one of the children of Robert and Lillie. However, when reviewing the 1910 census, he appears in their household as a one-year-old "step-son." That naturally raises the question—whose step-son was he? If Lillie was his stepmother, then his last name would likely have been Frank Lott. By the time of the 1920 census, Lillie is no longer living in the household with Robert. He is shown with all the minor children in his care—but Frank Baines is no longer with them. Meanwhile, Lillie is living separately with just her daughter and granddaughter. Frank Baines or Applewhite does not appear to be with either of them. I've found no other records for Frank beyond this 1910 census entry.

Digging a little deeper into the same 1910 census, I noticed that an eleven-year-old Willie Baines is living next door with Dock and Laura Doyle and Willie is listed as their "step-son." Looking through the surrounding pages of that census, I found multiple Baines families in the area. It's possible that these children were brothers and were being cared for by different households, perhaps due to circumstances preventing their biological parents from raising them at the time.

Some relatives have suggested that Frank Baines might also appear in records as Frank Applewhite. However, I've been unable to find any documentation linking a Frank Applewhite to this particular Frank Baines.

Because of the uncertainty and lack of supporting records, I chose not to list Frank as a child of either Robert or Lillie. If anyone has information or documentation that clearly connects him to the family, I would be more than happy to include it. As always, this is just my interpretation based on the evidence currently available, and I absolutely welcome any additional insights or research others may have.

1910 United Sta	ites Federal Census for Al	lma Lott	
Mississippi > Me	ontgomery > Beat 4 > Distr	rict 0090	
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(de) (10)	- Gillie	a Parkether	JB 19
	- Elva	Laughter Laughter	3/3/12
	Rober	to Son	mB 11
	Salli	e a Saughter	2 18
←	- Busen	en son	12/3 6
	- nimo	to son	ma 5
W W 200	ines 3 ages M	in Land	m 13 12/2



# ROBERT LOTT JR. 1898-1911

Robert is listed in the 1900 and 1910 census, however I was not able to find any other information about him. (see census in Alma's record).



# TOMMIE ANN LOTT 1901-1903

Lillie Lott in her 1902 Dawes Indian statement (**see appendix**) said that she has a child born in 1901, Tommie Ann Lott. However, Tommie Ann is not listed in any future census, and I cannot find her anywhere else. I assume that she may have passed away prior to the 1910 census.



# **SALLIE LOTT 1902-1975**

In the 1930 census Sally is married and living with her husband C.B. Betts and her step-son David. She is living on the same street as her brothers Eugene and Milton and her sisters Myrtle and Annie.

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ON DECEMBER 12TH, 1921, A RECORD FROM ARKANSAS UNDER CB BETTS SHOWS HIS MARRIAGE TO SALLIE LOTT.

#### C B Betts

in the Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957

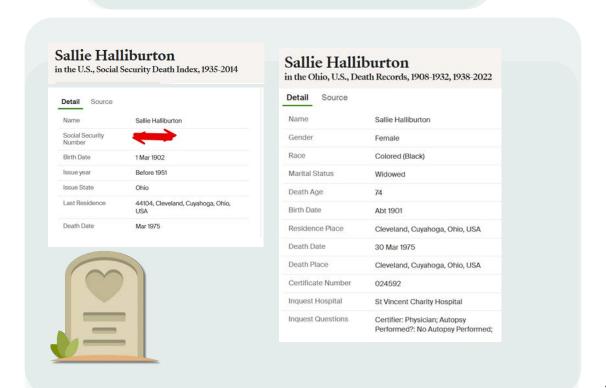
Detail Source		Detail Source
Name	C B Betts	Source Citation
Gender	Male	FamilySearch; Salt Lake City, Utah; Arkansas County Marriages, 1838–1957
Marriage Age	37	Source Information
Event Type	Marriage	Ancestry.com. Arkansas, U.S., County Marriages Index, 1837-1957 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.
Birth Date	1884	Original data:
Marriage License Date	10 Dec 1921	"Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957." Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2009, 2011. "Arkansas County Marriages, 1838-1957." database,
Marriage Date	12 Dec 1921	FamilySearch; from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and County Clerks.
Marriage Place	Cross, Arkansas, USA	Digital images of originals housed at various county courthouses in the State of Arkansas. Marriage records.
Residence Date	1921	Description
Residence Place	Leuesque, Cross, Arkansas	This database contains an index extracted from marriage records from Arkansas Courts of Common Pleas and county clerks, Learn more,
Spouse	Sallie Lott	
FHL Film Number	1023993	

In the 1950 census Sallie is living in Berea Ohio with her brother Wesly, nephew Roy and although they list Joddie as the son, he is in fact the nephew. See 1930 census and other notes and records in Milton and Mildred Lotts chapter.

She is listed as Sallie Halliburton but separated. So sometime between 1930 and 1950 she divorced CB Betts, married Mr. Halliburton (could not find his first name) and subsequently separated from him. Her social security records and death records list her name as Sallie Halliburton.

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#### SALLIE PASSED AWAY ON MARCH 30,1975





# **WINSTON LOTT 1906-1909**

Winston is listed in the 1910 census he was five years old. He was not in Robert's or Lillie's 1920 census, he would have been 15. I wasn't able to find any other information about Winston.



# CLINTON ANDREW LOTT 1907-1944

Clinton appears in the 1920 census as a thirteen-year-old, but he's noticeably absent from the 1910 census, where he would have been around three years old. Initially, I wondered if Clinton and Winston might have been the same person—especially since both of their birth years fall between those of Milton and Weston, and Winston is not listed in the 1920 census. However, the age gap between the two in the available records is too significant for them to be the same individual.

On the census he is listed as Clinton but on his death certificate his name is listed as Andrew Lott. The place of his death was Clinton Kentucky.

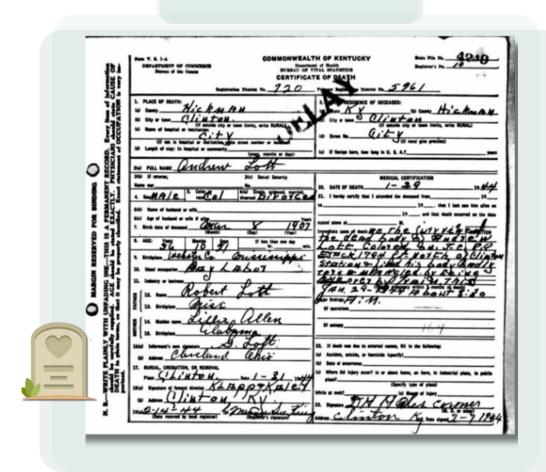
Arkansas >	Cross > Coldwater > District 0072					
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	11 Sahlin	son		m	0	111
	1) Lithilines	Daughte		7	3	LE
	11 mmonths	Develote	<b>108 186</b>	Th	13	19

Clinton died tragically when he was hit by a train while in Kentucky. There are stories that say he was murdered and then placed on the tracks and his brothers went to Kentucky to seek revenge but could not find the source.

His name is documented as Clinton Andrew and when I looked at the death certificate.

I've seen on several of our family records (t-shirts and flyers) where they list a child of Clinton's by the name of Louise, however I am not sure where this information came from and did not list her as a child of Clinton's.

#### Clinton Andrew passed away on January 29, 1944

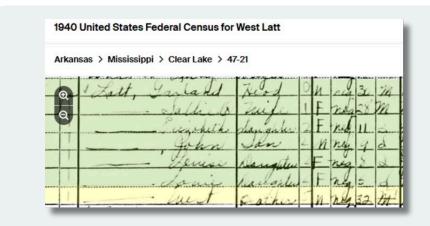




# WESTON LOTT 1908-1971

In the 1910 census they spell his name Veston. In the 1920 census they spell his name Weston. In the 1940 census they spell his name West and he is living with his brother Garland and his family. In the 1950 census they spell his name Wesley.

He did not have any children, and I was unable to find out any other information about him. I do have personal memories of when I was little; our family would ride into Cleveland and visit Aunt Mrytle, Aunt Sallie and Uncle West where they all lived in a duplex.



Weston passed away August of 1971

### Weston Lott in the U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014

Detail Source Name Weston Lott Social Security Number Birth Date 3 Mar 1907 Issue year Before 1951 Issue State Ohio Last Residence 44104, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio, USA Death Date Aug 1971

#### OTHER NAMES MENTIONED ON T-SHIRTS ETC.

Other names that have been mentioned as Robert's children or grandchildren that I have not been able to find any information about.

#### **CLAUD**

On one of our family t-shirts there is a Claud who is listed as one of Robert's children. His wife is listed as Helen. I am not sure where this information came from and I did not list him as a child of Robert. If anyone has any other information regarding Claud, please let me know.

#### TEA, JAMES AND MARY

There are three children listed as Elva's children who I have not been able to find any information on, and their names are Tea, James, and Mary. I saw where they were documented in "Family Search" however there is no source information regarding these individuals; therefore, I did not list them as siblings of Elva. AGAIN, this is only my opinion, and I welcome any other research notes.

#### THE SUNSET ADDITION IN SIKESTON MISSOURI

Recently I was asked by one of my cousins what were some of the historical memories and/or landmarks in Sikeston. I immediately thought about how my father and mother told us that when they were younger, they loved hanging out in the "Dittion". This was a place near the town where they went to party, hang out at "Juke Joints". They shopped at the stores and socialized with other people in the town. As years went by, as best I could remember I thought that it was actually called the American Addition.

I asked ChatGpt to give me some background concerning the American Addition in rural Sikeston Missouri in the 1920's. **Without me mentioning anything about race**, the following is the response. Also, it wasn't called American Addition but Sunset Addition.

In Sikeston, Missouri, the Sunset Addition was a significant African-American settlement, especially during a time of racial segregation.

#### **Key Points about the Sunset Addition:**

- <u>Location and Origins</u>: It was located west of the main city, built on the old Tri-County Fairgrounds, and primarily consisted of small houses and shacks.
- <u>A "Sanctuary" and Community Hub</u>: While it was a product of racial segregation, Sunset served as a sanctuary for the Black population, fostered a sense of community, and had its own businesses, schools, churches, and social activities.
- <u>Cotton Boom and Migration</u>: The arrival of the cotton boom in Southeast Missouri in the early 20th century attracted thousands of Black workers to the area, many of whom settled in the Sunset Addition.
- <u>Self-Sufficiency and Community Life</u>: Residents of the Sunset Addition largely stayed within their community for their needs, with local businesses, schools, and social life centered there.

The term "Sunset Addition" is consistently used to describe the historically Black neighborhood in Sikeston, Missouri. BELOW IS NOT A PICTURE IN SIKESTON.



#### **CONCLUSION**

As I bring this book to a close, my heart is full. Tracing the lives of Jeff and Harriet, Robert and Lillie, and their sixteen children has been more than a journey through history — it has been a sacred act of remembrance. Their lives, full of faith, hardship, love, and resilience, are the roots from which we all have grown. Through documents, photos, and stories, I've tried to breathe life back into names that should never be forgotten. This book is my way of honoring them — and reminding all of us that we are part of something bigger than ourselves.

As I wrote, I often found myself pausing, reflecting, and praying — asking God to help me tell their stories truthfully and with love. These were real people who faced real struggles, yet they kept going. They endured through times when the world wasn't always kind or fair, but they held on to family, to faith, and to one another. We are living proof of their strength. Their sacrifices gave us opportunities they could only dream of. Let us not take that lightly.

But this story is not finished — and it was never meant to be. I believe each of us has been entrusted with a piece of this legacy. I invite you to take what you find here and carry it forward: correct what needs correcting, add what is missing, and share your own truths. If you have memories, documents, or stories that weren't included, I would be honored to help preserve them. Each voice matters. Each contribution deepens the meaning of what we're building together.

Pass this history on to your children and grandchildren, so they know whose prayers and sacrifices paved the way for their lives today. Let this book be more than a record; let it be a living tribute — not just to our past, but to our future, built on love, strength, and the unbreakable bond of family. My prayer is that this legacy will continue to grow — not just in pages, but in the hearts of those who read it.

Thank you for allowing me to be a part of this journey. It has truly been a labor of love — not just for the past, but for each and every one of you. May we never forget where we came from, and may we always walk forward together, rooted in love, and covered in grace.

Loving,
Your Relative
Linda Lott Knox

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

#### Acknowledgment

#### Special Thank you



#### Ethel Rowe Dickerson one of our family Historians and

Photojournalist. Ethel gave a wealth of knowledge and data that contributed to this book. She contributes to the Robert Lott Family Tree that is on the website Family Search. When I was stuck and could not find certain information, you can be sure that Ethel had it documented on Family Search. Together we collaborated by comparing our notes, obituaries, census records and family photos etc. THANK YOU, ETHEL!!!!!

Felicia Gully is also one of the family Historians and Photojournalist.

She was my go to person when it came to collecting pictures and other pertinent information. Heck, she even had old pictures from my mom's side of the family ----). Or you go girl! Thank you so much for all of your help.

#### **Branch Captains:**

I came up with the term Branch Captain, one who acts as a go between gathering family information, in particular the descendant survey forms. And while there is only one officially named Branch Captain, I am naming several honorary Branch Captains because they were so instrumental in helping to get the surveys and photos in.

- · To Branch Captain **Renee Lott**. Renee went above and beyond gathering information. Not only from her primary branch but from other branches of the family. THANK YOU, RENEE.
- Then there is **Laura Carter Forte**. Laura is another Branch captain that sent in no less than 20 sheets of survey forms. She too, went above and beyond. THANK YOU, LAURA.
- · Then there is Branch Captain **Daniel Lott Palmer**. Daniel also collected surveys from quit a few family members and submitted photos to boot. THANK YOU, DANIEL!
- · Another honorary Branch Captain, **Collin Applewhite**. Collin also collected surveys from several branches and submitted a plethora of other information. THANK YOU, COLLIN!

Last but not least a special thanks **to ALL OF YOU**. To all of the Family Members who supplied information dedicated to preserving history, thank you. Your efforts have made it possible to honor and remember the lives, struggles, and legacies of those who came before us.

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Linda Lott Knox, Author and Family Historian

I am the 7th of eight children born to Joddie Lott Sr. My grandpa was Milton Lott and great-grandpa Robert Lott; and it has been an honor and privilege to dive into the history of our ancestors. I have been interested in family history for years. I composed my first family tree booklet over 20 years ago for my mother's side of the family. I love to research, explore and discover new things. Many of you also research and have delved into family history, there is nothing special about me I just decided to try to document what I found in book.

As I set out to compile the Lott Family History Book, my goal was to uncover and preserve the intricate story of our family's past. This book is more than just a collection of names and dates—it is a tribute to the lives, struggles, triumphs, and legacies of those who came before us. Through its pages, I hope to provide a window into our ancestors' world, honoring their experiences and ensuring their stories live on for future generations.

The journey of piecing together our family's history has been both challenging and deeply rewarding. I have sifted through archives, examined old photographs, and listened to countless stories passed down through generations. Each discovery has provided a deeper understanding of our ancestors, their resilience, their dreams, and the enduring connections that have shaped our family across time.

This book is a labor of love, a way to bridge the past and the present. It is my hope that as you turn these pages, you will feel a sense of connection to those who came before us and a greater appreciation for the legacy we inherit. Our history is not just something to be remembered, it is something to be celebrated, cherished, and carried forward into the future.

#### **END NOTES**

#### My Family Tree on Ancestry

I have a family tree on Ancestry called Linda Lott Knox Family tree. Ancestry is free sign up and all of the main life events (i.e. dates of birth etc.) that I have on this tree are marked private for all living family members. The tree includes additional information on the descendants of Robert (born 1858), including birth and death records, obituaries, military records, and more. Even if I grant someone access to view the tree, any life events for living individuals will remain hidden—those details are visible only to me. Only the life events of deceased individuals are publicly viewable.

If you are a member of Ancestry and would like to view my tree, email me and I will send the information.

#### **Lott Family History Website**

I also made a family member only website, meaning family members will have to register with their username and email address in order to view the site (this is a free membership). The website will feature upcoming events and have snippets of past events, family stories, pictures, family recipes, awards and achievement etc. It is still a work in progress, and I'll need your help gathering information such as photos, videos and anything else that will help to document family history. www.robertlottfamilytree.com.

THIS WEBSITE IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE LOTT FAMILY.INFO WEBSITE THAT IS PRIMARILY USED TO SHOWCASE FAMILY REUNIONS AND REGISTRATION FOR THE REUNIONS ETC.

Email address: robertlottfamily@gmail.com

#### INFORMATION SOURCE FOR THIS BOOK

The completion of this family history book would not have been possible without the wealth of historical records, resources, and tools available for genealogical research. I would like to express my deep gratitude to the many institutions and platforms that helped me uncover the rich story of our family's past.

A special thanks to the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and various Bureaus of Vital Statistics for preserving invaluable historical records that allowed me to trace generations of our family. I am also grateful to the Social Security Administration for providing essential documentation that helped confirm and clarify key details.

I extend my appreciation to online genealogical resources such as **Ancestry** and **FamilySearch**, which provided access to historical records, family trees, and invaluable research tools that made piecing together our lineage possible.

Additionally, I would like to acknowledge **ChatGPT** for assisting in organizing information, refining narratives, and enhancing the storytelling aspect of this book. Its support in structuring historical data and clarifying research insights was invaluable in bringing this family history to life.



Seeds are planted, a leaf blossoms and then it ages, falls and dies.

The seed of life is planted and that life blossoms and dies,

live your best in this circle of life!



## **APPENDIX**

### **DAWES COMMISSION REPORT**

The following are statements and testimony from Lillie Lott to determine whether or not she was entitled to Choctaw land. She was represented by attorneys S.A. Beadle and A.W. Jones. She gives a lot of interesting information regarding her parents and siblings etc. This particular report that I found was over 1000 pages long because it included other applicants, but I extracted 31 pages of just Lillie's testimony and the final decision. The application was ultimately denied but this is a nice piece of our history.

First page gives a little history as to how and why the Dawes Commission was created.

TO GO STRAIGHT TO LILLIE'S TESTAMONY LOOK AT PAGES 4-9.

#### **DAWES COMMISSION**

Below is a very good YouTube explanation about the Dawes Commission https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHveNnEMQQw&t=1177s Finding your Native Roots the Dawes Rolls

The Dawes Commission was a federal commission that negotiated agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma from 1893 to 1914. The commission's goal was to end tribal ownership of land and distribute it among individual tribal members.

- The commission accepted applications for tribal enrollment from 1899 to 1907
- Applicants were categorized as citizens by blood, marriage, or freedmen
- The commission created new citizenship rolls for each tribe
- The commission allotted land to approved applicants
- The commission required applicants to live in Indian Territory

Approved on February 8, 1887, "An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations," known as the Dawes Act, emphasized severalty – the treatment of Native Americans as individuals rather than as members of tribes.

The Dawes Act of 1887 broke up tribal lands, forcing Native Americans to become individual farmers and assimilate into white American culture. The act severely reduced Native American land ownership and sovereignty.

How did the Dawes Act affect Native Americans?

- Land loss: The act stripped over 90 million acres of tribal land from Native Americans.
- Forced assimilation: The act encouraged Native Americans to adopt white clothing and farming practices.
- Loss of culture: The act destroyed Native American culture and communal ownership of land.
- Loss of sovereignty: The act undermined tribal organizations and sovereignty.
- Economic hardship: The act left many Native Americans with land that was unsuitable for farming, and without the resources to farm it.
- Boarding schools: The act required Indian children to attend boarding schools where they were taught to assimilate into white culture.

Is the Dawes Act still in effect?

No, the Dawes Act is not in effect, but its effects are still felt today. The Dawes Act, also known as the General Allotment Act, was passed in 1887 to break up tribal lands and assimilate Native Americans into white culture. The allotment process was ended in 1934 by the Indian Reorganization Act.

To be eligible for tribal enrolment one first had to be a member of the five civilized tribes Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole. The following is Lillie Allen's deposition before a committee in order to determine whether or not she was in fact a descendant of the Choctaw Tribe and therefore entitled to a portion of Indian territory/land.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Lillie Lott, et al., for identification as Mississippi Choctars.
M.C.R.4781.

forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, with the record in the above case, together with the page occupied by each in said record.

Original application of Lillie Lott,
et al., to the Dawes Commission for identification as Mississippi Choctaws.

Decision,
7

Department of the Interior, Commission to the Five Civilised Tribes, Meridian, Mississippi, February 14, 1902.

In the matter of the application of Lillie Lett, for the identification of herself and four minor children, Annie Lee, Robert Lee, Derinda and Tommie Ann, as Mississippi Chootaws.

Appearances:

S.A.Beadle, Attorney for applicant.
A. W. Jones, Agent for applicant.

Lillie Lott, having been first duly sworn, upon her eath testified as fellows:

Examination by the Commission.

What is your name? A Billie Lott. How old are you? A Will be twenty one the eighth of this coming How much Chectaw blood have you? A My mother's father was a whole Indian. You claim to be a quarter then do you? A Yes, sir. What's your pest office address? A Kilmichael, Mississippi. Q What county A Montgemery. Q How long have you lived in Montgemery County? A Been living there all my life. Is your father living? A Yes, sir. Whar's his name? A George Alleb. Is your mother living? A Yes, sir. What's her name? A Sallie Allen. Through which one of your parents do you get your Chectaw blood? My mother. How much Chectaw blood do you claim your mether ham? A Well, her father was a whole Indian. Don't you know how much that would make her? A Half, I reckon. Your mether's mother had no Indian blood? A No, sir. Was your mother a slave? A Sir? Was your mether a slave? A No, sir. Was her father a slave? A No. sir. "How old is your mother? A She is about sixty four years old. Has she been before this Commission? A Ne, sir. Q How long has she lived in Montgemery County, Mississippi? A She was bern in Montgemery County. Has she lived there all her life? A Wes, sir. Can she speak the Choctaw language? A No, sir, not that I knows of. What was her father's name? A Boney Deans. Q Did you ever see him? A No, sir, I never did see him. Q How long has he been dead? A He's been dead about twenty six or seven years, I recken. You are sure he was a ful blood Choctaw A Yes, sir, full blood Chectaw.

#### Lillie Lott, et al., 2.

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Q How do you know he was? A He was in the Choctaw line.
   Chootaw what? A In the Choctaw land; he come from Mississippi.
   The Choctaw land? A Yes, sir. What do you mean by that? A My mother said he was a Choctaw; that!
what he always taught her, and she told me.
Q Did he ever have any other name besides Boney Dean? A No, sir,
not that I knows of.
   Where did he live? A Where did he live?
   Yes? A He stayed in Holly Springs.
   How long did he stay here? A All his days, I recken.
Was he born there? A I don't know, sir, whether he was or not.
Do you know the name of either one of his parents? A No, sir.
   What's your husband's name? A Robert Lott.
   Has he any Choctaw blood? A No, sir.
You make no claim for him then? A No,
   How many children have you living? A Me?
   Yes? A Four,
    what are their names and ages? A I couldn't tell exactly the
W. 08.
   As near as you can tell them. What's the oldest one? A Annie
Lee, four years old.
Q Next? A Robert Le
  Next? A Robert Lee, three years old.
The next is what? A Dorinda. She's
Next one is what? A Tommie Ann.
                                          She's two years old.
   That's a girl is it? A Yes, sir.
   About a year old? A Yes, sir.
  Are these children all living with you at this time? A Yes, sir.
   Are they all the children of yourself and Robert Lott? A Yes,
sir.
   Is he the father of all of them? A Yes, sir.
   This application, then, is for yourself and four minor children
A Yes, sir.
Q Is your name, or the name of any one of these children, to be found upon any of the Choctaw tribal rolls in Indian Territory? A I
didn't understand you.
Q Is your name, or the name of any one of these children, to be found upon any of the Choctaw tribal rolls in Indian Territory?
A No, sir.
Q Has any application of any description ever been made for you
or any of these children for the purpose of establishing your rights as Chectaw Indians? A No. sir.

Q Do you appear before the Commission at this time for the
purpose of claiming rights in the Choctaw lands in Indian Territory
for yourself and these minor children under the 14th article of the
treaty of Daning Rabbit Creek? A What did you say?
Q Do you appear before the Commission at this time for the purpose
of claiming rights in the Chootew lands in Indian Territory under
article 14 of the tres y of Dancing Rabbit Creek? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you inderstand that 14th article of the treaty of Dancing
Rabbit Creek? A Yes, sir.
  Did any of your ancestors ever comply or attempt to comply with
its provisions or ever receive any benefits under that article?
A What did you say?
  Did any of your ancestors ever comply or attempt to comply with
its provisions or ever receive any benefits under that article?
A I don't know, sir.
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#### Lillie Bott, et al., 3.

Q Did any of them own an improvement here in the old Choctaw Mation, in Mississippi and Alabama, in the year 1630, when this treaty of Danding Rabbit Creek, was ratified? A No, sir.
Q Did any of your ancestors, - your Choctaw ancestors, ever live here in Mississippi and Alabama, at the time this treaty was made, seventy one years ago? A Yes, sir.
Q What one of your Choctaw ancestors lived here at that time?
A My grand father.
Q What was his name? A Boney Dean.
Q Where did he live seventy one years ago? A Seventy one years ago? I denot know, sir.
Q Did any of your ancestors remove from these country to the new country west of the Mississippi River at the time the greater portion of the Choctaw tribe of Indians moved out there between the years 1833 and 1838? A I denot know, sir.
Q Did any of them, within six menths after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was ratified, let the agent of the Government, here in Mississippi and become citizens of the States and take land? A I denot know, sir.
Q Did any of them ever claim or receive any land here in Mississippi from the Government of the United States under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek? A Mo, sir.
Q Did any of them ever get any moneyfrom the Government? A No, sir, not that I knows of.
Q Did over ment of any of them ever he ving gotten any land from the Government? A No, sir.

In accordance with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Danding Rabbit Creek, the Government of the United States directed an agent here in Mississippi to register the names of such Chootaws as might desire to remain here and become citizens of the States and take land. The records of the Government show that this agent failed to register and report to the Government the names of many Indians who did in fact let him know that they wanted to stay here and become citizens of the States and take land, and on this account, the Govern ent at its public land sales here in Mississippi, in many instances, sold land upon which Choctaws lived and had improvements and which they supposed they would receive under the 14th article of the treaty. This caused a great deal of complaint among the Indians, and the matter was finally brought to the attention of Congress, and Congress passed as Acts between the years ,1837 and 1842, providing for the appointment of commissioners to come down here to Mississippi and hear the cases of Choctaws who claimed that they had complied in all respects with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, but that their land had been sold by the Government. These commissioners were appointed by the President of the United States and they came down here to Mississippi between the years 1837 and 1845, and heard a great many of these Choctaw cases.

Q Did any of your ancestors appear before any of these commissioners

Lillie Lott, et al., 4.

and attempt to establish their rights under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek? A I don't know, sir.

> An Act of Congress approved on the 23rd day of August, 1842 provided that in case it should be finally determined that a Choctaw had complied in all respects with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, but that his land had been sold by the Government, he should be entitled to select in the place of the land so sold by the Government, land some place else here in Yississippi, or in Alabama, Louisiana, or Arkansas, from vacant Government land, and should be given a certificate to that effect. These certificates were called scrip.

Q Did any of your ancestors ever got any of this sorip from the Government of the United State: under this Act of Congress? A Not that I knows of.

Q Do you know of any old person living who would likely know whether any of your ancestors ever complied or attempted to comply with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, or ever received any benefits thereunder? A Ne, sir, I don't know of any. Q Do you know of any written evidence of any kind which would prove or tend to prove such a state of facts? A No, sir. Q Have you any written evidence to offer at this time? A No, sir.

Any witnesses here to-day? A I have one.

What's his name? A Riley Pittman.

What do you expect to prove by him? A My grand father was a whole Choctaw Injun.

Q Is that all? A Yes, I recken that 's all he knows of - about my mother and me.

Q Any further statements you want to make at this time? A No, sir.

If you should find any other witnesses whose testimony you desire to have taken before the Commission, they may appear before the Commission here at Meridian, Mississippi, day or tomorrow, or within a reasonable time thereafter at the general office of the Commission, in Muskogee, Indian Territory, and their testimony will be taken.

Have you any brothers livin ? A Yes, sir. How many? A Six living. What are their names? A One named Anthur Allen. Next one? A Jimmie Next one? A Tommies Next one? A Reuben and Grant and Bud. Have any of them been before the Commission? A No, sir. Have you any sisters living? A Yes, sir.

How many? A I have got six sisters living.

What are their names? A Frances.

Next one? A Mary. Mext one? A Winnie. Next one? A Louvie. Next one? A Florida.

#### Lillie Lott, et al., 5.

- Next one? A That's all.
- Are they married? A Some of them are.
- Which ones? A Frances.
- What's her married name? A Love.
- Next one? A Mary Daniels, the wife of Willis Daniels.
- What's the name of another sister who is married? A Winnie.
- Winnie what? A Peeples, the wife of Bob Peeples. What's the name of another sister married? A I have no other sister married.
- Q Have you any brothers or sisters dead? A Have one brother and one sister.

- Q Did either of them leave children? A No, sir. Q Are any of your mother's brothers or sisters living? A No, sir. Q Are any of the children of any of your mother's brothers or sisters living? A No. nir.

(This applicant has the appearance of being possessed of a mixture of negro and either white or Indian blood, in which the abgre blood predominates. Her hair is somewhat inclined to be straight. expressions of a negro.) She has the features and facial

#### (Applicant excused.)

Riley Pittman, having been first called and duly sworn as a witness in behalf of the above named applicant, upon his oath testified as follows:

#### Examination by the Commission.

- Q What is your name? A Riley Pittman.
- How old are you? A Fifty nine.
- What's your post office address? A Winona, Mississippi.
- How long have you lived up there? A Born there.
- Lived there all your life? A Yes, sir. What's your occupation? A Farming.
- Are you acquainted with the applicant, Lillie Lott? A 1 is with her father.
- Are you acquainted with her? A Yes, sir. How long have you known her? A All her life.
- Were you acquainted with her mother? A Yes, sir.
- What was her name? A Sallie.
- Q How long has Sallie been dead? A I don't know, sir, aint been knowing her mother as long as I have been knowing her. I been knowing this little Girl, Lillie, all her days.
- How old was Sallie when you met her? A She looked like she was about forty.
- Q Where did she live then? A She lived in Mississippi. In Mont-
- gomery County. Where did she live before you met her? A I don't know, sir.
- Did you know her father? A Yes, sir. I been knowing her father all my days.
- Q Sallie's father you mean? A No, sir, Lillie's father; I didn't

Lillie Lott, et al., 6.

know her mother's father at all. Q Don't know who he was? A No. sir .

By Commission:

What do you expect to prove by this witness?

By S.A. Beadle:

We expect to prove that he knew Lillie's nother and father, and knew that Lillie is posseased of Choctaw blood through them.

By Commission:

Does the witness know whother any of the ancestors of the applicant ever complied or attempted to comply with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of Denoing Rabbit Creeks

By E.A. Beadle: No, sir.

By Commission:

Q What's the name of Lillie's father? A George.
Q He has no Choctaw blood, has he? A Not as I knows of. I suppose he says so - I don't know; I never questioned him that much to know.
Q His daughter, Lillie, who made application this morning, never
has heard of it, if he has? A It was hes mother.
Q How much Choctaw blood did her mother, Sallie, have? A I never
did hear her say how much she had; I just heard her going by the name of Indian Sallie.

Q Do you know how much she had? A She looked like she might have

been a half.

Q Was she a slave? A No, sir.

Q You don't know where she was born? A Mo, sir, I don't know where she was born. When I knew her, why, she lived in Montgomery County. Q You met her about twenty years ago? A About twenty seven years

Q She lived in Montgomery County from the time you met her until

her death? A Yes, sir. Q Do you know what kind of Indian blood she had? A She said Choctaw Indian blood. They always called her Indian Sallie. Q This girl here is her daughter? A Yes, sir.

#### (This witness is a negro of average intelligence.)

R.S. Streit, having been first duly swern, upon his cath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported all proceedings had in the above cause on the 14thday of February, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct translation of his stenographic notes in said cause upon said date.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Beale, Mississippi, this 12th day of March, 1902.

> Clerk U.S. Cirou t Courty Southern District of Mississippi,

Deputy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSION to the FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Lillie Lott, et al., for identification as Mississippi Choctavs, M.C.R.4781.

#### DECISION.

It appears from the record herein that application for identification as Mississippi Choctaws was made to this Commission by Lillie Lott, for herself and her four minor children: Annie Lee, Robert Lee, Dorinda and Tommie Ann Lott, under the following provision of the Act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898, 50 Stats., 495):

"Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under Article Fourteen of the Treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Mation, concluded September twenty-seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty, and to that end may administer

oaths, examine witnesses and perform all other acts necessary thereto, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior."

It also appears that all of said applicants claim rights in the Choctaw lands under Article Fourteen of the Treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, concluded September twenty-seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty, by reason of being descendants of one Boney Deans, who is alleged to have been a full-blood Choctaw Indian.

It further appears from the evidence cubmitted in support of said application and from the records in possession of the Commission that none of said applicants has ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a member of the Choctaw tribe, or admitted to Choctaw citizenship by a duly constituted court or committee of the Choctaw Nation, or by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or by a decree of the United States Court in Indian Territory, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 10, 1806, (20 State., 321).

It does not appear from the testimony and swiderice offered, in support of said application, or from the records in the possession of the Commission relating to persons who complied or attempted to comply with the provisions of said Article Fourteen of the Treaty of Eighteen Hundred and Thirty, and to persons who heretefore are claimants thereunder, that the said Boney Deans signified (in person or by proxy) to Colonel Nm. Ward, Indian agent, Choctaw Agency, an intention to comply with the provisions of said Article Fourteen, or presented a claim to rights thereunder to either of the Commissions authorized to adjudicate such

3.

claims by the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1837, (5 Stat., 180), and August 23, 1842, (5 Stat., 513).

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that the evidence herein is insufficient to determine the identity of Lillie Lett. Annie Lee Lett, Robert Lee Lett, Borinda Lett and Tommie Ann Lett as Choctaw Indians entitled to rights in the ghoctaw lands under the previsions of said article fourteen of the treaty of elighteen hundred and thirty, and that the application for their identification as such should be refused, and it is so ordered.

condenion to the rive civilized thinks,

Anting Chairman.

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Comingioner.

Muskages, Indian Territory,

AUG 9 1902

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 9, 1902.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sirt

There is transmitted herewith the record in the case of Lillie Lott, et al., applicants to the Commission for identification as Mississippi Choctaws, including the decision of the Commission of August 9, 1902.

The Commission has the honor to report that the principal applicant herein, her attorney of record, and the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been duly advised by letter of the action of the Commission, copies of said letters being attached to the record.

Respectfully,

Tame Bixby.

Acting Chairman.

Through the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1 inclosure.

M.C.R. 4781.

#### COPY

Munkegee, Indian Territory, August 9, 1902.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlement

Tou are hereby advised that on the 9th day of August 1902, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision in the case of Lillie Lett, et al., applicants for identification as fineincips Checture.

These applications were made under the provision of the act of Congress of June 26, 1898 (30 State., 495) which is as follows:

"Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choct w lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer cathe, examine witnesses and perform all other acts necessary thereto, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior."

Said decision concludes as follows:

"It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that the evidence herein is insufficient to determine the identity of Lillie Lott, Annie Lee Lott, Robert Lee Lott, Derinda Lott and Tommie Ann Lott as Chootaw Indians entitled to rights in the Chootaw lands under the provisions of said article fourteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, and that the application for their identification as such sho ld be refused, and it is so ordered."

You are further advised that the Commission has on this

M. Mc. & C. #2.

date forwarded the record in this case to the Secretary of the Interior for review and you will be informed in due time of such action me may be taken by him.

Yours truly,

MARKET ST

Tame Bixby

M.C.R. 4781.

COPY.

Muskoges, Indian Territory, August 9, 1902.

A. W. Jones, Agent,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on the 9th day of August 1902, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision in the case of Lillie Lett, et al., applicants for identification as Wississippi Chootaws.

These applications were made under the provision of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 State., 405) which is as follows:

"Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer caths, examine vitnesses and perform all other acts necessary thereto, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior."

Said decision concludes as follows:

evidence herein is insufficient to determine the identity of Lillie Lott, Annie Lee Lott, Robert Lee Lott, Dorinda Lott and Tomaie Ann Lott as Choctaw ladians entitled to rights in the Choctaw lands under the provisions of said article fourteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, and that the applications for their identification as such should be refused, and it is so ordered."

A. W. J. #2.

You are further advised that the Commission has on this date forwarded the record in this case to the Secretary of the Interior for review and you will be informed in due time of such action as may be taken by him.

Your truly.

Tamo Diaby.

Acting Chairman.

Registered.

M.C.R. 4781.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 9, 1902.

S. A. Beadle.

Attorney at Law.

Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Siri

You are hereby advised that on the 2th day of August 1902, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision in the case of Lillie Lott, et al., applicants for identification as Mississippi Chectaws.

These applications were made under the provision of the mot of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 State., 495) which is as follows:

"Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Cheetaw Indians claiming rights in the Cheetaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Cheetaw Nation, concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer oaths, examine witnesses and perform all other acts necessary thereto, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior."

Said decision concludes as follows:

"It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that the evidence herein is insufficient to determine the identity of Lillie Lott, Annie Lee Lott, hobert Lee Lott, Dorinda Lott and Tommie Ann Lott as Chootaw Indians entitled to rights in the Chootaw lands under the provisions of said article fourteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, and that the application for their identification as such should be refused, and it is so ordered."

8. A. B. #2.

You are furtheredvised that the Commission has on this date forwarded the record in this case to the Secretary of the Interior for review and you will be informed in due time of such action as may be taken by him.

Yours truly,

. Tame Bitby.

Registered.

JOPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 9, 1902.

Lillie Lott.

Milmichael, Mississippi.

Dear Tadami

You are hereby advised that on the 9th day of August 1902, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes removed a decision in the case of Lillie Lett, et al., applicants for identification as Wississippi Chootaws.

These application were made under the provision of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 State., 495) which is as follows:

"Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Mation, concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer on the, examine witnesses and perform all other acts necessary thereto, and make report to the Secretary of the Interior."

Said decision concludes as follows:

"It is, therefore the opinion of this Commission that the evidence herein is insufficient to determine the identity of tillie Lett, Annie Lee Lett, Robert Lee Lett, Derinda Lett and Torris Ann Lett as Cheetaw Indians entitled to rights in the Cheetaw lands under the provisions of said article fourteen of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, and that the application for their identification as such should be refused, and it is so ordered."

You are further advised that the Commission has on this date forwarded the record in this case to the Secretary of the In-

L. L. No. 2.

terior for review, and you will be informed in due time of such action as may be taken by him.

Yours truly,

Tame Dixog.

Registered.

Land. 48,291-1902.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON. October 7, 1902.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is transmitted, herewith, the record and proceedings had before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Mississippi Choctaw case of Lillie Lott, in which she makes application for the identification of herself and four minor children, Annie Lee, Robert Lee, Dorinda and Tommie Ann, as Mississipp: Choctaws, and in support of said claim submits the testimony of herself and that of Riley Pittman from which it appears that she claims her Choctaw blood through her grandfather, Bony (or Boney) Dean (or Deans).

The witnesses in the case do not know of any compliance with the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of 1830 on the part of the said Dean or Deans nor do they know of any patent ever having been issued for lands under the provisions of said article and an examination of the office records fails to show that any patent for land was ever issued to any one by the name of Dean or Deans under said 14th article of the treaty of 1830 nor is there any office record showing that any person by that name evercomplied or attempted to comply with the provisions of said treaty.

The record evidence shows that none of the applicants are

-2-

Choctaw Indians of the full blood.

The office therefore considers that the decision of the commission refusing to identify the applicants an Hississippi Chootaw Indians on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence is correct and recommends that the same be approved and affirmed by the Bepartment.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A.C. Tonner,

Acting Commissioner.

(W. C.B.

D.C. 19531-1902

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### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. WASHINGTON.

ITD.6270-1902.

October 17, 1902.

L.R.S.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, I.T.

Gentlemen:

August 9, 1902, you transmitted the record in the matter of the application for identification of Lillie Lott and her minor children, Annie Lee, Robert Lee, Dorinda and Tommie Ann Lott.

The applicants endeavor to trace their descent from one Boney Deans, alleged to have been a full blood Choctaw Indian-

The record fails to show that any one of the applicants was ever admitted or enrolled as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, or that said Boney Deans complied or attempted to comply with article XIV of the treaty of September 27, 1830, or with either of the acts of Earch 3, 1837 (5 Stat., 180), and August 23, 1842 (5 Stat., 513). You refused the application August 9, 1902.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommends that your decision be approved. A copy of his letter of october 7 is inclosed.

Having thoroughly considered the case, the Department affirms the decision rendered.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Thos. Ryan.

Acting Secretary.

1 inclosure.

RMD.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 29, 1902.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Hations, South McAlester, Indian Territory.

#### Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on the 17th day of October, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this Commission refusing the application for identification as Minsissippi Choctaws of the several persons included in the case of Lillie Lott, et al.; of which decision you were advised by letter on the 9th day of August, 1902.

Respectfully.

magazern.

M.C.R. 4781

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 29, 1902.

A. W. Jones, Agent,

Muskoges, Indian Territoxy.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on the 17th day of Cotober, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this Commission refusing the application for identification as Mississippi Choctaws of the several persons included in the case of Lillie Lott, et al.; of which decision you were advised by registered mail on the 9th day of August, 1902.

Respectfully.

migners).

Muskogoe, Indian Territory, October 29, 1902.

S. A. Beadle.

Attorney at Law,

Jackson, Mississippi.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on the 17th day of October, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this Commission refusing the application for identification as Mississippi Chectaws of the several persons included in the case of Lillie Lett, et al.; of which decision you were advised by registered mail on the 9th day of August, 1902.

Respectfully,

M.C.R. 4781

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 29, 1902.

Lillie Lott,

Kilmichael, Minninsippi.

#### Door Madam:

You are hereby advised that on the 17th day of October, 1902, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this Commission refusing the application for identification as Risals—sippi Chectaws of the several persons included in the case of Lillie Lott, et al.; of which decision you were advised by registered mail on the 9th day of August, 1902.

Respectfully,

For Identification as a Mississippi Choctaw.

Meridian Miss. FER 14 1902 Name Lillie Lott Age 20 Blood /4 Post Office tilmichall, Miss. Father: Finge allen Mother Sallie aller 1/2 husband Robert Lott noclain for her bunk. Chamo for self in 4 children. Children: Unne de Latt 2 somo. sunographer R. S. Street

