

HARRINGTON, CASSADY AND CLARK CEMETERIES

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I. CONTEXT

Today the Harrington, Cassady, and Clark Cemeteries are part of a 1.77 acre fenced-in section of land that encloses the original Harrington Cemetery and the relocated Cassady and Clark Cemeteries. The cemeteries border Lloyd Road just off of FM 720 in Little Elm, Denton County. The entrance gate to the cemeteries, which is unmarked, is off of Lloyd Road. Until a rediscovery in 2011, the cemeteries remained neglected despite being cleaned in the 1990s. All three cemeteries are African American cemeteries, and all three were designated as Historic Texas Cemeteries (HTC) in 2011.¹

The original locations of the Clark and Cassady Cemeteries are under Lewisville Lake today, but beginning in the second half of the 1800s through the 1950s they were several miles southwest from the Harrington Cemetery north of present-day Lewisville near the town now known as Lake Dallas. In 1953 Meggs and Son Funeral Home, who was contracted through the Corps of Engineers, relocated the Cassady and Clark Cemeteries to land adjacent to the Harrington Cemetery to create the Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir which enlarged Lake Dallas into what is today known as Lewisville Lake.²

Physically these cemeteries cover the range of gravestone markers. Some are marked with elaborate headstones while others have more moderate, even plain, headstones. Both traditional and nontraditional materials were used for the headstones, such as granite, marble, fieldstone, sandstone, and even concrete. Some of the headstones are fully erect and legible

while others are tilted and so worn that the inscriptions are barely legible. Some have footstones, some do not, and others altogether have only footstones with initials on them. Many also simply have large stones that indicate an unknown individual is buried underneath. The majority of those with headstones are in the Harrington Cemetery. The majority of those in the Cassady and Clark Cemeteries have only small steel plate markers that were assigned to them when they were relocated by Meggs and Son Funeral Home. It is interesting to note that irises grow around every single headstone, footstone, large rock that serves as a marker, and steel plate markers. There are also areas where the irises grow where there is no known marker, leaving the casual visitor to wonder if the plant itself serves as a form of a marker for an unknown grave or if the flowers have just naturally spread on their own. When Clark and Cassady Cemeteries were moved to the land adjoining Harrington Cemetery, the Corps of Engineers laid out Cassady and Clark with twelve-foot boundaries around the outer perimeter and the middle of the cemeteries creating an area that could be used as a road. There is nothing present to note these 'roads' and they are covered over with grass and blend in with the cemeteries.

All three cemeteries are individual and have separate identities and stories. They reflect the harsher conditions of life at the end of the eighteenth century. Generally they showcase what life was like for small farming communities in North Texas, but more specifically they reveal what life was like for former slaves and the first generations of African Americans not born into slavery. The population of slaves in Denton County was relatively low when compared with other North Texas counties such as Collin, Dallas, or Ellis, and the highest concentration was located in Lewisville.³ Denton County's economic strengths were quickly realized to be farming and agriculture, and the large availability of land to till and work no

doubt attracted newly freed slaves and their families in hopes of self-sufficiency and financial gain. The majority of those known to be buried in the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries are all listed as farmers on census records.

Harrington Cemetery, which is closest to Lloyd Road, is in the southeast corner of the property and extends into the northeast quadrant. Cassady is in the southwest, and Clark is in the northwest, both situated behind Harrington. A third cemetery, Champion Cemetery, was near the vicinity where Cassady and Clark were originally located, and it too was to be relocated as part of the Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir project. Instead, it went to Macedonia Cemetery in Lewisville and thus the lot between Cassady and Clark Cemeteries remains vacant.

Cassady and Clark cemeteries are owned by Denton County. After Meggs and Son Funeral Home finished the contractual relocation of Cassady and Clark Cemeteries, Director L.L. Meggs deeded the cemeteries to Denton County.⁴ The deed, filed July 25, 1953, states that the land was “conveyed to Jack W. Gray, County Judge of Denton County Texas and his successors in office, in trust for public cemetery purposes of the County of Denton State of Texas.”⁵ Deed records for Harrington Cemetery do not show that the cemetery was ever purchased by the county.

There are other historical markers in the Little Elm area today which signify this location was important in the development of Denton County. The white, wood-framed Oak Grove Methodist Church, organized in 1880, has a Texas Historic Commission (THC) subject marker, erected in 1973.⁶ Also erected in 1973 on adjoining land next to the church in the Oak Grove Cemetery is a THC grave marker for Methodist reverend and early Denton

County settler William Edmunds Bates who came to Texas in 1851.⁷ Further down the road in Little Elm is a marker erected in 2006 for the Button United Memorial Methodist Church established in 1853 by Reverend Bates.⁸ A Community of Little Elm marker was erected in 1976 and replaced in 2010 in Little Elm, whose land was part of the Peter's Colony Empresario Grant awarded by the Republic of Texas in 1841.⁹

II. OVERVIEW

Because the cemeteries are located on Lloyd Road, it is believed that the Harrington Cemetery was once an active cemetery in the Lloyd Community. The Lloyd Community was founded in 1850 and named after A.P. Lloyd, the first county clerk in the newly carved out Denton County. The community was created on the old McKinney-Denton Road nine miles east of the county seat, Denton.¹⁰ The first postmaster for the Lloyd Community was Stephen McReynolds, whose post office was established in 1877.¹¹ At one time the community had a school, a Methodist church, several businesses including two stores and a gin. Lloyd failed to develop economically after it was bypassed by the railroads in the 1880s, and the community grew to be so sparsely populated in the twentieth century that it eventually merged with the Little Elm Community, which itself did not become incorporated as a town until 1966.¹²

Brothers Silas (b. 1814, d. 1871) and Alfred^a (b. 1812, d. 1862) Harrington came to Collin County, just east of Denton County, in the 1840s. By 1860 Silas owned six slaves and Alfred owned twelve,¹³ and over the next twenty years they became land investors buying thousands of acres in Grayson, Denton, and Collin Counties.¹⁴ In Denton County they

^a Alfred's name is sometimes spelled as "Alford" on some documents.

bought land from the Marcella Jones Survey including the land that the Harrington Cemetery today occupies.¹⁵ A 1918 book by historian, former Denton mayor, and former Lloyd community post master¹⁶ E.F. Bates titled *History and Reminiscences of Denton County* recounts a letter written from the author's older brother, W.P. Bates, another of Lloyd Community's earliest settlers, to the author detailing his experiences upon settling in the area in the early 1850s. For a short time the elder Bates stayed as a guest with the Harrington brothers on their property: "We rented the place we stopped at from Alford Harrington and his brother, Silas Harrington. It was a log house, dirt floor, cracks chinked and daubed with mud... two families in a small log house created an over-crowded situation, but the sight of a little log cabin here looked mighty good then."¹⁷ Although it is not known whether the log cabin the elder Bates stayed in was near the area where the Harrington Cemetery would eventually be located, his reminiscences no doubt shed light on the rustic quality and nature of the Lloyd Community in the young county.

A fire at the Denton County Courthouse in 1875 destroyed many original land records, including those of the Harrington brothers' purchase of the land from the Marcella Jones Survey in Denton County, but it is known that Alfred Harrington deeded ninety-three acres to his daughter Mary Quisenberry (b. 1853, d. 1932) of Collin County upon his death in 1862.¹⁸ The passage of the land from Harrington to his daughter set in motion a string of transactions for the land which passed hands several times over the next eighty years. One notable owner of the Harrington Cemetery and property is E.L. Lugrand (b. ca. 1851, d. unknown). Lugrand was the only black owner of the land (only one other owner was not white – W.H. Herendon [b. ca. 1847, d. unknown] was a mulatto¹⁹), and he purchased it in 1913. While most of the other owners of the land had profits in mind, Lugrand also had a familial motive

for the purchase - the father-in-law of E.L.'s brother, Tom, was former slave Nick Oldem (b. 1834, d. 1872), the first documented burial in the cemetery in 1872.²⁰ The land changed hands several times after Lugrand, and the last owners of the property for Harrington Cemetery before it was purchased by Meggs and Son Funeral Home were L.E. (b. 1909, d. 1985) and Annie (b. 1916, d. 1980) Smothermon. Director L.L. Meggs was already in contract with the Corps of Engineers when he bought the property from the Smothermons in 1953, and had already purchased land adjacent to Harrington for the Clark and Cassady Cemeteries to begin the process of their relocation to the Harrington Cemetery area.

It is unclear why or how the land in Denton County that former slave-owner Alfred Harrington owned eventually came to occupy a black cemetery. The one known absolute is that the first burial occurred a decade after Alfred's death, which means his daughter Mary Quisenberry authorized the burial. A black woman named Matilda Harrington (b. 1824, d. unknown, although still alive per the 1900 census) first appears in the 1870 census living near Claude and Mary Quisenberry in Collin County. It is probable that she was either directly related to one of the Harrington brothers and their children or was a former slave who stayed near her former master and his family in the immediate years after Emancipation. Although the ultimate reason why Mary allowed a black burial on her family's property remains unknown, it is speculated that she nevertheless had a soft spot in her heart and allowed the burial as a favor for Matilda, who was either a relative or at least a longtime family friend. Regardless, it is important to recognize the fact that Mary allowed the burial to take place on her land, despite her father's former slave-owning status and social conventions of the time of black inferiority and separatism.

Harrington Cemetery covers .41 acres out of the total acreage. With the exception of a small few of the known graves in Harrington Cemetery, the majority of those buried in the cemetery were not related to one another.²¹ This might be attributed to the fact that Denton County was so young at the time that its residents were no strangers to transiency. One instance of the few individuals buried in the cemetery who were related can be seen in the tragic example of the death of Mary Bell Hamilton (b. 1883, d. 1895) in childbirth who was succeeded in death only two weeks later by her infant daughter, Carry May Hamilton (b. 1895, d. 1895).²² Several graves are marked with spouses names, yet those spouses are not known to be buried in the cemetery, such as Julia Cross (b. 1866, d. 1908), wife of Robert Cross, or Ama Hill (b. unknown, d. 1892), wife of A. Hill.²³ Instances of African American migration in the decades following Emancipation were extremely high in both the North and the South, so it would not be a surprise to find transiency represented in the form of the burial of one spouse only in the Harrington Cemetery.²⁴

Points of considerable interest at the Harrington Cemetery are the dual graves of Harvey Slade (b. 1852, d. 1879), a white man, and his infant daughter who preceded him in death the year prior. Social conventions of the time dictated that whites and blacks were to be buried in separate cemeteries. Little is known about Harvey Slade and the life he lived, but the burial of a white man and his infant daughter in an otherwise all-black cemetery would seem to suggest either at best a form of solidarity between the black and white citizens of the Lloyd Community or at worst a slightly more lax social structure in the developing North Texas region. The limited records that are available reveal that the Lloyd Community was overwhelmingly a farming community and that the majority of these individuals were self-sustaining farmers, so the conclusion of a slightly lax social structure would not be too far off

Another small farming community was Garza, which was several miles southwest of Lloyd. The site of the Garza Community was first settled in 1852 and was called French Settlement until the name Garza was adopted in 1881.²⁵ Also in 1881 the first post office in Garza was established and the first post master was William Gotcher.²⁶ The community was eventually consolidated into the town of Lake Dallas in the 1920s, and although the originations of the name Garza remain contested today,²⁷ the community and surrounding area was nevertheless active in the 1880s and 1890s and housed the original locations of the Cassady and Clark Cemeteries.²⁸

The Cassady Cemetery is a family cemetery that originated southeast of Garza which was undoubtedly named for the family patriarch Jacob Cassady (b. ca. 1808, d. ca. 1908).^b In 1870 Jacob, who was forty years old, and his wife Malinda (b. ca. 1821, d. ca. 1904), who was fifty years old, were living in Denton County with their seven children.²⁹ It is not known whether Jacob and Malinda Cassady were born into slavery, although it is highly probable based on clues from census records such as illiteracy, birth places of Jacob, Malinda, and their parents, and the fact that they were both born well before 1860.³⁰ Like most others in Denton County Jacob was a farmer, Malinda kept house, and the children helped out with both. Deed records show Jacob Cassady first purchased thirty acres of land originally from the William Loving Survey for \$575 in 1872 from G.W. Hensley, which would eventually occupy his family's cemetery.³¹ It is believed that not long after he made the purchase from Hensley he gave a portion of it to his step-daughter Antonette Cassady and her new husband, Jim Champion, as a wedding gift. Records show the Champions selling the land to Mayberry Splawn in 1876³², who turned around and sold the very same land back to the Cassadys four

^b Many inconsistencies of Cassady's name has occurred on documents: Cassady, Casady, Caseday, etc.

years later.³³ During his lifetime Jacob owned several tracts of land, totaling nearly 100 cumulative acres at one point. According to the 1870 census his real estate was valued at \$200³⁴, and two years later when he purchased the land from G.W. Hensley³⁵ he more than tripled his value. In 1876 he purchased eighty-nine acres of land on the William Loving Survey from Frank Taylor³⁶, and in 1891 he purchased two more acres on the William Loving Survey, this time from J.R. Green³⁷.

In total nineteen graves are interred at Cassady Cemetery,³⁸ and besides Jacob and Malinda Cassady the only other marked graves in the cemetery are of Paul Clayton (b. ca. 1896, d. ca. 1940), grandson of Jacob and Malinda, and Emmeal Morris (b. ca. 1913, d. 1939), great-grandson of Jacob and Malinda.³⁹ A death certificate for Willie Morris, granddaughter of Jacob and Malinda, reveals she is interred at Cassady Cemetery, although there is no visible marker for her today.⁴⁰ It is believed that the cemetery holds only those who were members of the Cassady family.⁴¹ Jim Champion, Cassady's son-in-law, is of the family that comprises the Champion Cemetery, the third cemetery which was to be relocated to Harrington from Garza but went to Lewisville's Macedonia Cemetery instead.

Like the Cassady Cemetery, the Clark Cemetery is also named for one of its original landowners. According to land deeds, in 1876 eighty acres of land was purchased from John Stanfield and Jackson Depsey from the John Malony Survey in Garza just north of present-day Lewisville for \$400 by former slaves George Clark (b. ca. 1831, d. ca. 1911) and Zack Rawlings (b. ca. 1840-1845, d. 1911).⁴² It was approximately a mile west of the present I-35E on the north bank of Hickory Creek and is now under Lewisville Lake. Rawlings^c and

^c Many inconsistencies of Rawlings's name has occurred on documents: Zack, Zac, or Zach; Rawlings, Rollins, Rollings, Rolling, etc.

Clark farmed and worked the land together, and in 1879 a half acre of the land was deeded to the county for both a public school and a graveyard.⁴³ Although it is obvious the cemetery was named after the Clark family, it is unclear when and why that name was decided upon, as the first known burial was of Nancie Rolling (b. ca. 1834, d. 1879),⁴⁴ relative of Zack Rawlings.⁴⁵ Census records indicate the men and their families were neighbors, along with other African American families in the vicinity, creating lifelong friendships and communal ties. At some point there was an amicable split between Rawlings and Clark, and by the early 1930s the Clarks were in ownership of the entire property, school and cemetery included.⁴⁶

Presently there are eighty-one graves, marked and unmarked, in the cemetery.⁴⁷ Zack Rawlings is not buried in the cemetery that originated on his land, but George Clark is, along with several members of his family.⁴⁸ Besides the Clark family and Rawlings's relative, the cemetery also occupies the remains of their former neighbors and members of their respective families. According to the 1880 census the Herod, Hoskins, and Knight families were neighbors to both Clark and Rawlings, and members of each of those three families are interred today in the Clark Cemetery.⁴⁹ Members of several other African American families from the former Garza Community are also buried in the Clark Cemetery today, with a majority listed as farmers on census records, like those in the Harrington and Cassady Cemeteries.

By the 1940s all three cemeteries were no longer active. Local and national support for flood control and conservation had become popular, and the River and Harbor Act of 1945, which called for the construction of four flood-controlling lakes within the Trinity River Basin, was passed by the United States Congress.⁵⁰ A new dam was to be constructed in

Denton County to impound the water of the Trinity River's Elm Fork along with those of Clear, Hickory, Little Elm, Pecan, and Stewart Creeks.⁵¹ Although the creation of the reservoir would mean greater flood control and access to better water for Denton and other counties, it also meant displacement of communities that were located in the targeted areas, such as portions of Garza. In 1948 the Corps of Engineers began constructing a new Denton County dam,⁵² and in the spring of 1953 the Corps of Engineers purchased the Clark and Cassady Cemeteries and then removed and re-interred them next to Harrington.⁵³ Construction at Harrington Cemetery began on May 26, 1953. The remains at Cassady Cemetery were removed and relocated on June 8-9, 1953, and the remains at Clark Cemetery followed on June 12-17, 1953.⁵⁴ Just weeks after signing the contract Clark and Cassady Cemeteries were completely gone from their original locations.

III CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Several factors contribute to the significance of the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries besides the fact that they are old cemeteries. First, they are representative of their respective pioneer settlements that played integral parts in establishing the new Denton County in the second half of the 1800s. All three cemeteries represent communities of a bygone era where documentation is lacking today, the Lloyd and Garza Communities. They also serve as symbolic reminders of a way of living in the North Texas region that is steadily decreasing today. The majority of those buried in the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries were farmers whose survival was dependent upon their own daily physical labor and a now-defunct agricultural and subsistence farming system. These are both broad and general reasons, however. Looking closer at some of the individuals who are part of the stories of the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries, both those who are buried in the

cemeteries as well as past owners of the cemeteries, reveal a little bit more about the quality of life for African Americans in North Texas in the decades immediately following Emancipation.

In the late 1800s tilling and farming land was one of the major means of survival for many across the state of Texas. Land ownership was the ultimate goal, but many – especially newly freed, poor former slaves – could only afford to be sharecroppers, tilling and farming land for their bosses instead of themselves. For those who were recently freed from the bonds of slavery, owning land was no small feat and was most likely seen as a proud, symbolic announcement to the world that they were not dependent on whites for survival. Jacob Cassady of the Cassady Cemetery was noted as owning real estate valued at \$200 in the 1870 census⁵⁵, went on to own an additional \$575 worth of property only two years later⁵⁶, and then went on to own ninety-one more acres of land in just a little less than ten years after that.⁵⁷ As previously stated it is not known whether Jacob or his wife Malinda were born into slavery although it is believed to be so. Whether or not he was, he still lived in a time period and region where African Americans were commonly dictated to be on the lowest end of social stratifications. Owning real estate, no matter the value, was an incredible feat for someone like Jacob Cassady who was or could have been a slave only decades prior.

Few were land owners; fewer still were modern-day real estate agents, buying and selling land for profit. E.L. Lugrand, owner of the Harrington Cemetery and property in 1913-1914, falls into the latter category. During his lifetime he bought and sold dozens of properties and his children continued on with his tradition.⁵⁸ Although the spellings changed constantly

over time, there are several Lugrands, Legrands, and LaGrands living in Dallas, Texas today who are probably related to or are descendants of E.L.'s family.

For Zack Rawlings and George Clark, who were co-owners of the land that the Clark Cemetery originated on, the lasting impact of their friendship and business partnership cannot be underestimated. Both men, who are listed as illiterate on the 1870 census records, clearly understood the importance of education as a contingency of their newly-granted freedom.⁵⁹ They also represent the strong communal ties that played a significant part of African American livelihood in the decades following Emancipation. This is not only evident in their relationship with one another, but also with the other families who are buried in the Clark Cemetery today who were their lifelong friends and neighbors.⁶⁰ These communal ties allowed them to work together to get ahead in life.

They both left a lasting impact of Denton's community. Rawlings eventually became a beloved longtime janitor at the historic Denton County Courthouse on the Denton Square, and his death in 1911 was felt so profoundly by the town that it garnered three separate articles in the *Denton Record-Chronicle* newspaper.⁶¹ Although the articles reveal forms of racism that was acceptable at the time – Calling him “Uncle” Zack, which was a term of deference, or stating that “he formed a speaking acquaintance or friendship with almost every man in Denton County who ever had any business about the court house,”⁶² which alludes to the social convention that African Americans were typically not allowed to speak to whites unless spoken to first – three articles dedicated to the death of one individual is noteworthy. Furthermore, George Clark's grandson Willie Clark (b. 1901, d. 1991) is represented in the Denton County African American Museum for his residence in and involvement with the

relocated Quakertown community in the city of Denton. His widow, Alma Clark (b. 1928), is still a prominent and active member of Denton's community today.

Much of history has accepted the notion that naturally inferior blacks were landless, penniless, and ignorant after Emancipation and only continued to be that way through generations. It is true that Jim Crow laws, enacted all over the South beginning in the early 1890s and lasting through the 1960s, succeeded in making African Americans as landless, penniless, and dependent on whites as possible, which was the goal. But looking at individuals like Jacob Cassady, E.L. Lugrand, Zack Rawlings, and George Clark contest this notion and reveal that African Americans were achieving positions of economic equality after Emancipation, and rapidly at that. It is precisely because of these astonishing achievements that the Jim Crow laws were passed.

Finally and perhaps most importantly, the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries are almost entirely comprised of African Americans, and those buried in these cemeteries were once active members of their bygone North Texas farming communities. Although it is impossible to know the quality of the social stratifications within the Lloyd and Garza Communities, the available records used herein show that those buried in the cemeteries worked as farmers alongside their white counterparts instead of for them or underneath them.⁶³ Altogether these little hints of freedom and self-sufficiency are anomalies for the time period and the region, and are what make the Harrington, Clark, and Cassady Cemeteries unique and worthy of preservation and designation as a historical location.

III. DOCUMENTATION

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- ¹ Historic Texas Cemetery Designation, Harrington Cemetery (2011), no. DN-C069; Cassady Cemetery (2011), no. DN-C070; Clark Cemetery (2011), no. DN-C071.
- ² Completion Report, "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," Contract No. DA-41-443-eng-2455, Corps of Engineers: United States Army: Fort Worth District, January 1954.
- ³ 1860 United States Federal Census – Slave Schedules, Denton County, Texas.
- ⁴ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00387, p. 417; June 10, 1953.
- ⁵ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00387, p. 417; June 10, 1953.
- ⁶ Texas Historic Marker Designation, Oak Grove Methodist Church (1973), no. 3644.
- ⁷ Texas Historic Marker Designation, William Edmunds Bates (1973), no. 5826.
- ⁸ Texas Historic Marker Designation, Button Memorial United Methodist Church (2006), no. 13569.
- ⁹ Texas Historic Marker Designation, Community of Little Elm (1975, replaced 2010), no. 6967.
- ¹⁰ David Minor, "LLOYD, TX," *Handbook of Texas Online*, published by the Texas State Historical Association, accessed July 7, 2013, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hvl66>.
- ¹¹ Jim Wheat, "POSTMASTERS & POST OFFICES OF TEXAS, 1846-1930," accessed August 7, 2013, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txpost/denton.html>.
- ¹² Texas Historic Commission Subject Marker, Community of Little Elm (1975, 2010), no. 6967.
- ¹³ 1860 United States Federal Census – Slave Schedules, Collin County, Texas, Precinct 5, p. 229.
- ¹⁴ Denton County Clerk's Office, Document # 77000661, Book DR, Volume Z, Page 362, probated will of Alfred Harrington, Instrument date: September 5, 1871
- ¹⁵ Denton County Clerk's Office, Document # 77000661, Book DR, Volume Z, Page 362, probated will of Alfred Harrington, Instrument date: September 5, 1871
- ¹⁶ "POSTMASTERS & POST OFFICES OF TEXAS, 1846-1830," accessed August 7, 2013.
- ¹⁷ Ed. F. Bates, *History and Reminiscences of Denton County* (1918, repr., Denton, TX: Terrill Wheeler Printing, Inc., 1989), p. 293-294.
- ¹⁸ Denton County Clerk's Office, Document # 77000661, Book DR, Volume Z, Page 362, probated will of Alfred Harrington, Instrument date: September 5, 1871, page 5 of document
- ¹⁹ 1880 United States Federal Census, Denton County, Texas (Roll 1300) Enumeration District 108, p. 191A.
- ²⁰ 1880 United States Federal Census, p. 194C.
- ²¹ Visit to Harrington Cemetery by author, July 7, 2013.
- ²² Harrington Cemetery, July 7, 2013.
- ²³ Harrington Cemetery, July 7, 2013.
- ²⁴ Ira Berlin, "The Passage to the North," in *The Making of African America: The Four Great Migrations* (New York: Penguin Group, 2010), p. 152-200.
- ²⁵ David Minor, "LAKE DALLAS, TX," *Handbook of Texas Online*, published by the Texas State Historical Association, accessed July 7, 2013, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hgl05>.
- ²⁶ Jim Wheat, "POSTMASTERS & POST OFFICES OF TEXAS, 1846-1930," accessed August 7, 2013, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txpost/denton.html>.
- ²⁷ "LAKE DALLAS, TX," accessed July 7, 2013.
- ²⁸ "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," General Provisions, p. 16-17.
- ²⁹ 1870 United States Federal Census, Denton County, Texas (Roll M593_1582) Precinct 3, p. 175A.
- ³⁰ 1870 United States Federal Census, p. 175A.
- ³¹ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 0000Q, p. 160; October 25, 1872.
- ³² Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00042, p. 148; October 24, 1876.
- ³³ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00042, p. 150; October 27, 1880.
- ³⁴ 1870 United States Federal Census, p. 175A.
- ³⁵ Denton County Deed Records, p. 160.
- ³⁶ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 0000F, p. 360; September 22, 1876.
- ³⁷ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00045, p. 457; March 25, 1891.
- ³⁸ "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," General Provisions, p. 28.
- ³⁹ Visit to Cassady Cemetery by author, July 7, 2013.
- ⁴⁰ Death Certificate for Willie Morris, 24 November 1926, Reg. Dis. No. 37792, Registered No. 79, Texas State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

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- ⁴¹ Cassady Cemetery, July 7, 2013.
- ⁴² Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 000B, p. 46; January 29, 1876.
- ⁴³ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 0000K, p. 562; November 24, 1879.
- ⁴⁴ Visit to Clark Cemetery by author, July 7, 2013.
- ⁴⁵ 1870 US Census, Texas, Denton County, Lewisville PO, Series M593, Roll 1582, Page 178
- ⁴⁶ Denton County Deed Records, Vol. 00245, p. 632; May 31, 1934.
- ⁴⁷ "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," General Provisions, p. 28-29.
- ⁴⁸ Clark Cemetery, July 7, 2013.
- ⁴⁹ 1880 United States Federal Census, Denton county, Texas (Roll 1300) Enumeration District 105, p. 102B-103A.
- ⁵⁰ "LEWISVILLE LAKE," *Handbook of Texas Online*, published by the Texas State Historical Association, accessed July 7, 2013, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/rolac>.
- ⁵¹ "LEWISVILLE LAKE," accessed July 7, 2013.
- ⁵² "LEWISVILLE LAKE," accessed July 7, 2013.
- ⁵³ "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," p. 1
- ⁵⁴ "Removal and Relocation of Colored Cemeteries: Garza-Little Elm Dam and Reservoir, Denton County, Texas," p. 3
- ⁵⁵ 1870 United States Federal Census, p. 175A.
- ⁵⁶ Denton County Deed Records, p. 160.
- ⁵⁷ Denton County Deed Records, p. 360; 457.
- ⁵⁸ Denton County Clerk's Office Deed Records for E. L. Lugrand, website: <http://216.60.44.147/TX/Denton/>
- ⁵⁹ 1870 United States Federal Census, Denton County, Texas (Roll M593_1582) Precinct 3, p. 177B-178B.
- ⁶⁰ Clark Cemetery, July 7, 2013; 1880 United States Federal Census, p. 102B-103A.
- ⁶¹ "Resolutions for Uncle Zach," "Well Known Negro Died Here Tuesday," "Uncle Zack's Funeral," *Denton Record-Chronicle* (Denton, TX), June 15, 1911.
- ⁶² "Well Known Negro Died Here Tuesday," *Denton Record-Chronicle*, June 15, 1911.