

Family Locket Genealogists

Lassiter DNA Research Project

Report to: Patti Fowler and Nita Reed
19 November 2021

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this research is to use documentary research and DNA evidence to identify one of the parents of Elizabeth, wife of Archibald Laster. A deed named Elizabeth with her husband Archibald Lassiter in St. Clair County, Alabama in 1819. The 1860 census shows Elizabeth was born about 1782 in Virginia, and lived with her son, Thomas Laster in 1860 in Davis, Saline, Arkansas.

LIMITATIONS

- The test-taker is 5 generations from the research subject and atDNA will be applicable, however, 4th-6th cousins may not share very much DNA which could make verifying the exact relationship between the test-taker and a DNA match difficult.
- The community of the research subject also appears to have some pedigree collapse, so there may be multiple MRCAs between a match and the test-taker.
- Y-DNA is not useful in this case as it is not an unbroken paternal line.
- This project was limited to 20 hours of research and a 12-week study program offered by Family Locket Genealogists.
- This phase of the research project was limited to online records.
- The time period and location of this project does not have an abundance of records, especially for females, like Elizabeth the wife of Archibald Lassiter.
- Elizabeth and Archibald's surname Lassiter is spelled and indexed many ways in the records such as: Lassiter, Lasiter, Laster, Lasseter, Laseter, Lester, Lister, Losseler, Lassater, Lasater, Laster, etc. For this report, the spelling "Lassiter" will be used unless directly quoting from a source.

RESULTS SUMMARY

- Reviewed the previously done traditional research on Archibald and Elizabeth Lassiter.
- Hypothesized that John Lassiter and Martha Edwards were the parents of Archibald Lassiter based on previous research performed by the client.
- Concluded that the ThruLines hypothesis for Bartholomew Stovall as the father of Elizabeth seemed unlikely due to low cM, incorrect clusters, and multiple MRCAs.
- Created a network graph for the DNA matches of the test-taker, who is the third great-granddaughter of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth, to find a cluster of DNA matches that may descend from Elizabeth's parents.
- Separated clusters throughout the network graph by identifying descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth and descendants of Archibald's hypothesized parents, John Lassiter and Martha Edwards.
- Hypothesized that cluster 30 would be the cluster that showed descendants of the parents of Elizabeth.
- Studied land records for the Lassiter family in each place they lived to confirm their residence there and find more hints to their life.
- Noted that the Lassiters moved to Arkansas in 1852 and inferred that Archibald may have died before then.
- Searched for the Lassiter family in Benton County, Alabama records and learned that Benton County suffered much record loss throughout the years since the Lassiters' residence there.
- Found a deed of Elizabeth Laster Jr. buying land from a known associate of the family in St. Clair County, Alabama in 1845. Determined this was most likely not the research subject.
- Confirmed the Lassiters' residence in Pulaski County, Georgia.
- Triangulated pedigrees found in cluster 30 to identify three groups of descendants from John T. Paschall and Mary Cook, John Bolling Jr., and Francis Roundtree and Susan Ames.
- Identified one couple that was sharing DNA with everyone else in cluster 30: William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty.
- Explained the complication of pedigree collapse and endogamy that may be occurring within this set of DNA matches.
- Determined more research and DNA testing needed to be done to conclude Elizabeth's parents' identities.

GENEALOGICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Using authored sources, such as online family trees, a make-up of the Lassiter family was understood to be Archibald and Elizabeth as the parents, with Elisha, John Washington, Eliza, Benjamin, Edna Jane, Mary Ann, Nancy, Thomas, and William Arthur as the children (see Figure 1 below).¹

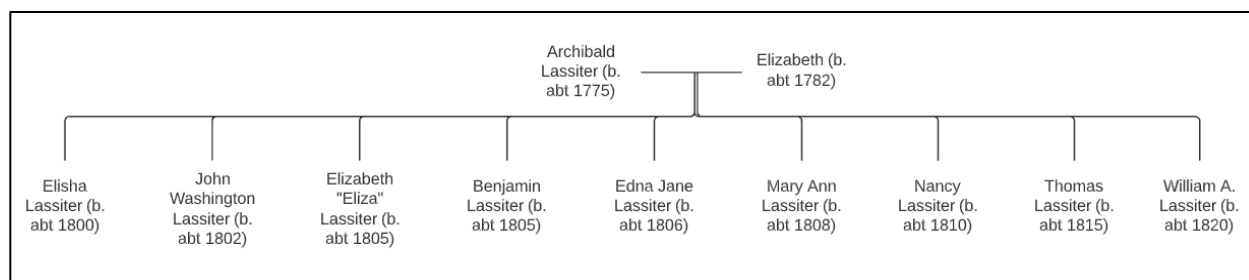


Figure 1. Family of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth

Archibald Lassiter has been traced throughout his life, but very little is known about his wife, Elizabeth. For direct evidence of Elizabeth, only two sources have been identified:

- A St. Clair County, Alabama, land deed recorded in 1829, names Archibald Lassiter's wife as Elizabeth.²
- In 1860, Elizabeth Laster was found living with her son Thomas Laster and his family in Salina, Davis, Alabama. This source lists Elizabeth's birth date and place as 1782 in Virginia.³

As for Elizabeth's husband, Archibald Lassiter has been found in various sources. Some of these records may belong to another man named Archibald. More research is needed to determine if there were two men by the same name, or one. For example, in 1797, Archibald Lassiter received a headright land record in Screven County, Georgia.⁴ It is important to note that it is unclear if this is the same Archibald Lassiter that

¹ Public Member Trees, "King Dunning Laney Armstrong Tree", family tree by Patti Fowler, database, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/105078617/person/292240540792/facts> : accessed 18 November 2021), sourced data for family of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth.

² St. Clair County, Alabama, Deed records, v. A, 1823-1832, vol. A, p. 407, entry for Archa Laster to Lewis S. & Jas D. Riggs, 28 December 1829; "Land records (St. Clair County, Alabama), 1823-1918; index, 1819-1903", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), image 355 of 632; citing FHL microfilm 008134415. **Document 1**

³ 1860 U.S. Census, Davis, Saline, Arkansas, population schedule, Post Office: Turin, page 556, dwelling 20, family 20, entry for Elizabeth Laster; digital image, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing FHL microfilm 803050. **Document 2**

⁴ "Georgia, Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783-1909", database with images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 20 September 2021), entry for Archibald Lasseter, 4 September 1797, Screven County, Georgia, image 432 of 596; citing FHL microfilm 005187201. **Document 3**

later lived in St. Clair County, Alabama. To obtain this headright, Archibald would have to be a free adult male (21 years old).⁵ He would receive 200 acres of land on his own head-right, 50 acres for each additional family member (including slaves) for up to 1000 acres. The current birth range for Archibald, based on census records, is 1771-1780.⁶ Authored sources, such as unverified family trees, report Archibald's birth year as 1775.⁷ If this birth year is correct, he would have been 22 at the time he received this land. With the current estimate of his wife Elizabeth's birth year being 1782, she would have been 15 at the time of receiving this land. It is unlikely that she would have been married at 15, and if they were, they certainly did not have many children at this point, with the couple being so young. So to have 900 acres, Archibald would have had to have 13 slaves. It is possible as the family is found to have slaves in later census years, but other sources should be found to corroborate this record. The timeline of Elizabeth's husband, Archibald Lassiter, is shown below:

- In 1805, a list of grand jurors for Pulaski County, Georgia included Archibald Lassiter.⁸
- In 1809, a list of captains of unnumbered districts in Pulaski County, Georgia included Archibald Lassiter.⁹
- In 1812, Captain Thomas' Company of the Georgia Militia during the War of 1812 included Archibald Lassiter.¹⁰
- On 12 October 1812, the will of Solomon Hopkins mentioned Archibald Lassiter's land in Pulaski County, Georgia and specifically that "it should revert to me or my heirs".¹¹ From the current understanding of these two men, it appears that they were just neighbors, but Solomon Hopkins and his family need more research to find possible connections to the Lassiter family.

⁵ Georgia Archives University System of Georgia: Virtual Vault, "Headright and Bounty Plats: About this Collection," *Georgia Archives* (<http://www.vault.georgiaarchives.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), paragraph 3.

⁶ 1830 U.S. Census, St. Clair, Alabama, population schedule, page 231, line 3, Archilall Losseler; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing NARA microfilm publication M19, roll 4. **Document 4**

1840 U.S. Census, Benton County, Alabama, population schedule, page 50, line 24, Archey Lassater; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing FHL microfilm 0002332. **Document 5**

⁷ *FamilySearch.org* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 18 November 2021), database, profile for Archibald Lassiter, (L5R2-MJZ).

⁸ The Hawkinsville Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, *History of Pulaski County, Georgia: Official History*, "Chapter II: Early History" (Atlanta, GA: W.W. Brown Pub Co., 1935), pg 47. **Document 6**

⁹ Daughters of the American Revolution, Hawkinsville Chapter, *History of Pulaski County Georgia, 1808-1935: Official History*, "Chapter VIII: The War of 1812" (Atlanta, GA: Press of W.W. Brown Pub. Co., 1935), page 235. **Document 7**

¹⁰ "War of 1812 Service Record Index", Georgia: page 1, A. Lassiter; database with images, *Fold3* (<http://www.fold3.com> : accessed 20 November 2021), image 1, citing NATA microfilm publication M602, roll 122. **Document 8**

¹¹ "Georgia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1742-1992", Pulaski County, Georgia, Wills, 1795-1940; digitized microfilm images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 September 2021); entry for Solomon A. Hopkins, 12 October 1812, Pulaski County, Georgia, image 388-393; citing Court of Ordinary (Pulaski County, Georgia. **Document 9**

- In 1813, Archibald Lassiter served as the sheriff of Pulaski County, Georgia.¹²
- On 26 July 1815, the governor of Georgia issued a warrant for Archibald Lassiter's arrest due to the murder of Isham Carr.¹³ This newspaper article specifically mentions that Archibald had fled the county after this event and possibly the state (see Figure 2 below).

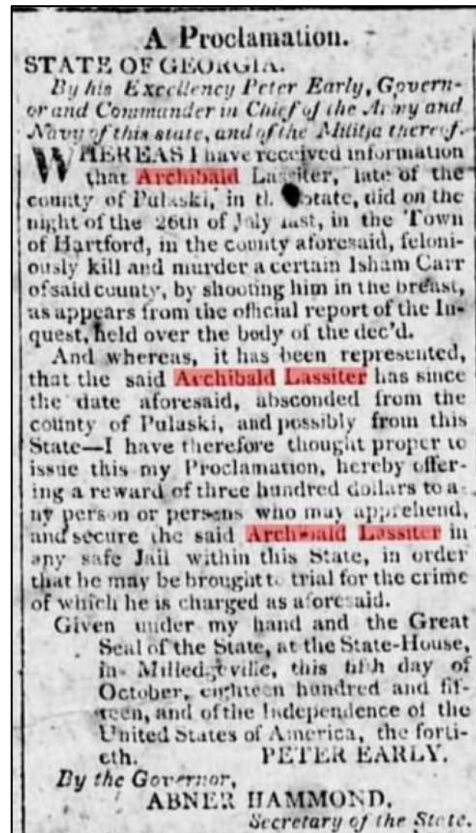


Figure 2. Warrant for Archibald Lassiter's Arrest in Pulaski County, GA

- Also in August of 1815, there was a land dispute over the land of Archibald Lassiter in Pulaski County, Georgia, filed by the executors of Solomon Hopkin's will.¹⁴
- In December 1815, Archibald Lassiter's land was sold in a sheriff's sale in Pulaski County, Georgia.¹⁵

¹² The Hawkinsville Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, *History of Pulaski County, Georgia: Official History*, "Chapter I: Indian Civilization" (Atlanta, GA: W.W. Brown Pub Co., 1935), pg 591; database with images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 4 October 2021). **Document 10**

¹³ "A Proclamation (State of Georgia)", (Milledgeville, Georgia), 25 October 1815, column 2; digital images, *FamilySearch Memories* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 20 August 2021); attached to Archibald Lassiter (PID: L5R2-MJZ), uploaded by NoraDeForrest. **Document 11**

¹⁴ Pulaski County, Georgia, Deed records, v. D, 1807-1816, vol. D, p. 99-102, entry for E Wallace Sheriff to Jas M Taylor, 1 August 1815; "Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920; index, 1807-1939", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 17 November 2021), image 532 of 534; citing FHL microfilm 007899033. **Document 12**

¹⁵ "Sheriff's Sales", *Georgia Argus* (Milledgeville, Georgia), 31 January 1816, page 3, column 2; digital images, *Genealogy Bank* (<http://www.genealogybank.com> : accessed 5 October 2021). **Document 13**

- In 1817, authored sources state that Archibald Lassiter was on the first grand jury in St. Clair County, Alabama.¹⁶
- In 1820, the federal census listed Archibald Lassiter in St. Clair County, Alabama, with 1 male over 21, 3 males under 21, 1 female over 21, 5 females under 21, and 11 slaves.¹⁷ If the information in Figure 1 is the correct family for Archibald and Elizabeth, then the people listed in the 1820 census would be:
 - 1 male over 21 – Archibald
 - 3 males under 21 - John, Benjamin, and Thomas
 - 1 female over 21 – Elizabeth
 - 5 females under 21 - Eliza, Edna, Mary Ann, Nancy, and an unknown female.
- In 1828, Archibald Lassiter patented land in St. Clair County, Alabama.¹⁸
- In 1830, the federal census listed Archibald Lassiter in St. Clair County, Alabama, with 1 male 5-9; 1 male 10-14; 1 male 50-59; 1 female 10-14; 1 female 15-19; 1 female 50-59; and 1 male slave 55-99.¹⁹ If the information in Figure 1 is the correct family for Archibald and Elizabeth, then the people listed in the 1830 census would be:
 - 1 male 50-59 – Archibald
 - 1 male 10-14 – Thomas
 - 1 male 5-9 – William
 - 1 female 50-59 – Elizabeth
 - 1 female 15-19 - Mary Ann
 - 1 female 10-14 – Nancy

¹⁶ Phil. H. Smith III, "Archibald & Elizabeth Lassiter (Lasseter, Laster)," Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/collection/1030/tree/105078617/person/292272955163/media/69278877-ea29-4ff3-9e7e-b42f1ac0f18e?> : accessed 20 September 2021), paragraph 1. **Document 14**

¹⁷ 1820 Alabama Census, St. Clair, Alabama, population schedule, image 10 of 15, page 2 of image, line 5, entry for A. Laster household; digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021); citing Alabama Department of Archives & History (Montgomery, Alabama). **Document 15**

¹⁸ Calhoun County, Alabama, Land Patent, accession CV-0127-149, document 2144, entry for Archibald Lasiter, 1 May 1828; "U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015", digital images, US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management: General Land Office Records (<http://glorerecords.blm.gov> : accessed 18 September 2021); citing Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. **Document 16**

¹⁹ 1830 U.S. Census, St. Clair, Alabama, population schedule, page 231, line 3, Archilall Losseler; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing NARA microfilm publication M19, roll 4. **Document 4**

- In 1839, Archibald Lassiter patented land in Benton County, Alabama, the neighboring county to St. Clair County.²⁰
- In 1840, the federal census listed Archibald Lassiter in Benton County, Alabama with 1 male 10-14 [unknown]; 1 male 60-69 [Archibald]; and 1 female 50-59 [Elizabeth].²¹
- In 1850, the Alabama state census listed Archibald Lassiter in Benton County, Alabama with 1 male over 21 (unknown); 1 male over 45 (Archibald); 1 female under 21 (unknown); and 1 female over 21 (Elizabeth).²² As this is the last record found for Archibald, it is assumed that he died sometime between 1850 and 1860.

As the known traditional research did not provide any clear clues to Elizabeth's ancestry, this project utilized DNA and genetic genealogy methodologies to collect more information about the Lassiter family and possible parents for Elizabeth.

DNA BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Autosomal DNA has been collected for three descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth. mtDNA has also been collected from one of these descendants. Previous analysis of DNA matches identified close matches and explored various matches that seemed connected to the line of interest. The client had also been looking at ThruLines for hypotheses on possible parents for Elizabeth.

Ancestry ThruLines Hypothesis for Elizabeth's Father

Ancestry ThruLines suggested that Elizabeth was the daughter of Bartholomew Stovall.²³ ThruLines showed that DNA matches descended from Bartholomew Stovall through his hypothesized daughters Elizabeth (the research subject) and Sarah Hays (see Figure 3).

²⁰ Calhoun County, Alabama, Land Patent, accession AL3040_074, document 3841, entry for Archa Laster, 1 August 1839; "U.S. General Land Office Records, 1776-2015", digital images, US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management: General Land Office Records (<http://glorerecords.blm.gov> : accessed 18 September 2021); citing Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. **Document 17**

²¹ 1840 U.S. Census, Benton County, Alabama, population schedule, page 50, line 24, Archey Lassater; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing FHL microfilm 0002332. **Document 5**

²² 1850 Alabama Census, Benton, Alabama, population schedule, image 64 of 228, page 2 of image, line 15, entry for Archibald Lasseter household; digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021); citing Alabama Department of Archives & History (Montgomery, Alabama). **Document 18**

²³ *Ancestry* ThruLines Results for Private, hypothesis for Elizabeth (wife of Archibald Lassiter) as daughter of Bartholomew Stovall, completed by AncestryDNA, (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-geneticfamily/thruLines/tree/1306839681:9009:66/for/2D3D41B9-C243-4658-A643-1CC4DAA0CBDB?> : accessed 18 November 2021).

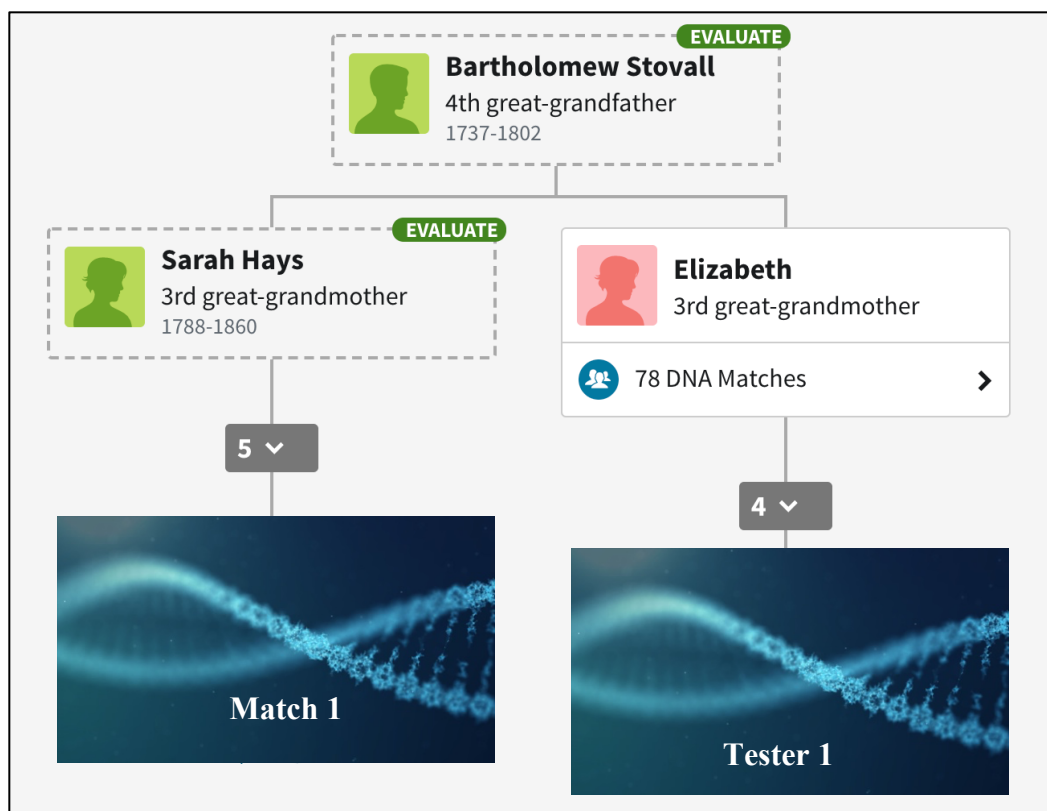


Figure 3. *Ancestry* ThruLines Results for Bartholomew Stovall as Elizabeth's Father

However, only one match, Match 1, descended from Sarah Hays.²⁴ According to his public *Ancestry* family tree, Match 1 also descended from Nancy Lassiter, the daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth, but had incorrectly added Nancy Lassiter's mother as Sarah Hays instead of Elizabeth.²⁵ With this realization, there are no other connections to Sarah Hays, so the matches that descend from Bartholomew only came from Elizabeth's line, with no other children of Bartholomew showing DNA matches. It is important to note that ThruLines does not run a comprehensive report on all DNA matches with a test-taker, but instead only finds connections between the DNA matches that have uploaded searchable family trees.

²⁴ "Review DNA Match" for Match 1., database report, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-matches/compare/2d3d41b9-c243-4658-a643-1cc4daa0cbdb/with/7e5cb678-fca5-4abc-9fd3-1a61e6062780?> : accessed 18 November 2021), estimated 4th-6th cousin with Tester 1 sharing <1% DNA 44cM across 2 shared segments (largest segment 39cM), DNA managed by Private., (MRCA: Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth).

²⁵ Citation held for privacy reasons

Based on no DNA matches with Bartholomew Stovall's other children, it seemed unlikely that Bartholomew was the father of Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald Lassiter. However, ThruLines also reported DNA matches with eight siblings of Bartholomew through his father John Stovall (1702-1781).²⁶

The average amount of shared cM between Tester 1 and the DNA matches descending from John Stovall was 15cM, with a range of 8 - 28cM. It is important to note that there were two DNA matches with 101cM (Match 2) and 106cM (Match 3) who were included in this ThruLines report as descendants of John Stovall. Match 2 had already been found to be a first cousin once removed with Tester 1 through her great-grandparents George Washington Ince and Sarah Ann Paralee Calvert.²⁷ Match 3 had already been found to be a first cousin twice removed with Tester 1 through her second great-grand parents William L. Tidwell and Nancy Laster.²⁸ As both Match 2 and Match 3 had already been found to have more recent common ancestors with Tester 1, these matches were excluded from the calculation.²⁹

If John Stovall was the sixth-great-grandfather of Tester 1 through Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald Lassiter, these descendants would be around 6th cousins of Tester 1. The average amount of DNA shared with a sixth cousin is 18cM according to the shared cM project.³⁰ However, autosomal DNA is only reliable 6-8 generations back from a tester, and John Stovall would be 8 generations from Tester 1 if he was the grandfather of Elizabeth.

However, the DNA matches that descended from John Stovall were not sharing any DNA with other known descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth. If all these matches truly descended from John Stovall, most of them would share DNA with each other and the test-taker. This would form a genetic network that would have a connection to the descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth. Instead, many of them were not sharing DNA with each other and had different common ancestors with Tester 1. All of this data shows that this ThruLines hypothesis is inaccurate.

²⁶ Ancestry ThruLines Results for Private, hypothesis for Bartholomew Stovall as son of John Stovall, completed by AncestryDNA, (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-geneticfamily/thruLines/tree/796772238:9009:66/for/2D3D41B9-C243-4658-A643-1CC4DAA0CBDB?> : accessed 18 November 2021).

²⁷ "Review DNA Match" for Match 2, database report, Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-matches/compare/2D3D41B9-C243-4658-A643-1CC4DAA0CBDB/with/6FB2AE43-B1DD-4FFD-8432-6AF7F3428B67> : accessed 18 November 2021), estimated 2nd-3rd cousin with Tester 1 sharing 1% DNA 101cM across 7 shared segments (largest segment 60cM), DNA managed by Private, (MRCA: William L. Tidwell and Nancy Laster).

²⁸ "Review DNA Match" for Match 3, database report, Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-matches/compare/2D3D41B9-C243-4658-A643-1CC4DAA0CBDB/with/D7E6AA5D-7168-4B56-8DD5-248B88F74C77> : accessed 18 November 2021), estimated 2nd-3rd cousin with Tester 1 sharing 2% DNA 106cM across 3 shared segments (largest segment 25cM), DNA managed by Private, (MRCA: George Washington Ince and Sarah Ann Paralee Calvert).

²⁹ Lucidchart Diagram for DNA matches of Tester 1, completed by Allison Kotter, 18 November 2021, privately held by Allison Kotter (Ringgold, Georgia); identified matches charted from Ancestry and FTDNA data.

³⁰ Blaine Bettinger, The Shared cM Project - Version 4.0 (March 2020), DNA Painter (<http://www.dnapiainter.com> : accessed 19 August 2021).

This faulty hypothesis has probably come through the ThruLines algorithm due to an Elizabeth Stovall that married Archibald Lester in Morgan County, Georgia, on 22 December 1830.³¹ This is most likely a different couple than the research couple as Archibald Lester and Elizabeth Stovall of Morgan County, Georgia, married in the end of 1830, whereas Archibald and Elizabeth were recorded together in 1829.³² Assuming Elizabeth was the mother of Archibald's children, by 1830, the couple would have already had all of their children by the time of the marriage of Archibald Lester and Elizabeth Stovall of Morgan County, Georgia. Also, in 1830, the Archibald Lassiter family lived in St. Clair, Alabama and not Morgan County, Georgia.³³

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) Results for Tester 1

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) can prove a test-taker's unbroken maternal line. Tester 1 had taken a mtDNA test through *Family Finder*, as Elizabeth is the end of her known matrilineal line. The mtDNA results show multiple matches descending from Elizabeth Daughdrill (b.1768), a contemporary of Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald Lassiter (see Figure 4).

³¹ "Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950", database with images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 18 November 2021), Archibald Leser & Elizabeth Stovall, 22 December 1830, Morgan County, Georgia; citing Family History Library microfilm #158906. **Document 19**

³² St. Clair County, Alabama, Deed records, v. A, 1823-1832, vol. A, p. 407, entry for Archibald Lester to Lewis S. & Jas D. Riggs, 28 December 1829; "Land records (St. Clair County, Alabama), 1823-1918; index, 1819-1903", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), image 355 of 632; citing FHL microfilm 008134415. **Document 1**

³³ 1830 U.S. Census, St. Clair, Alabama, population schedule, page 231, line 3, Archibald Lassiter; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing NARA microfilm publication M19, roll 4. **Document 4**

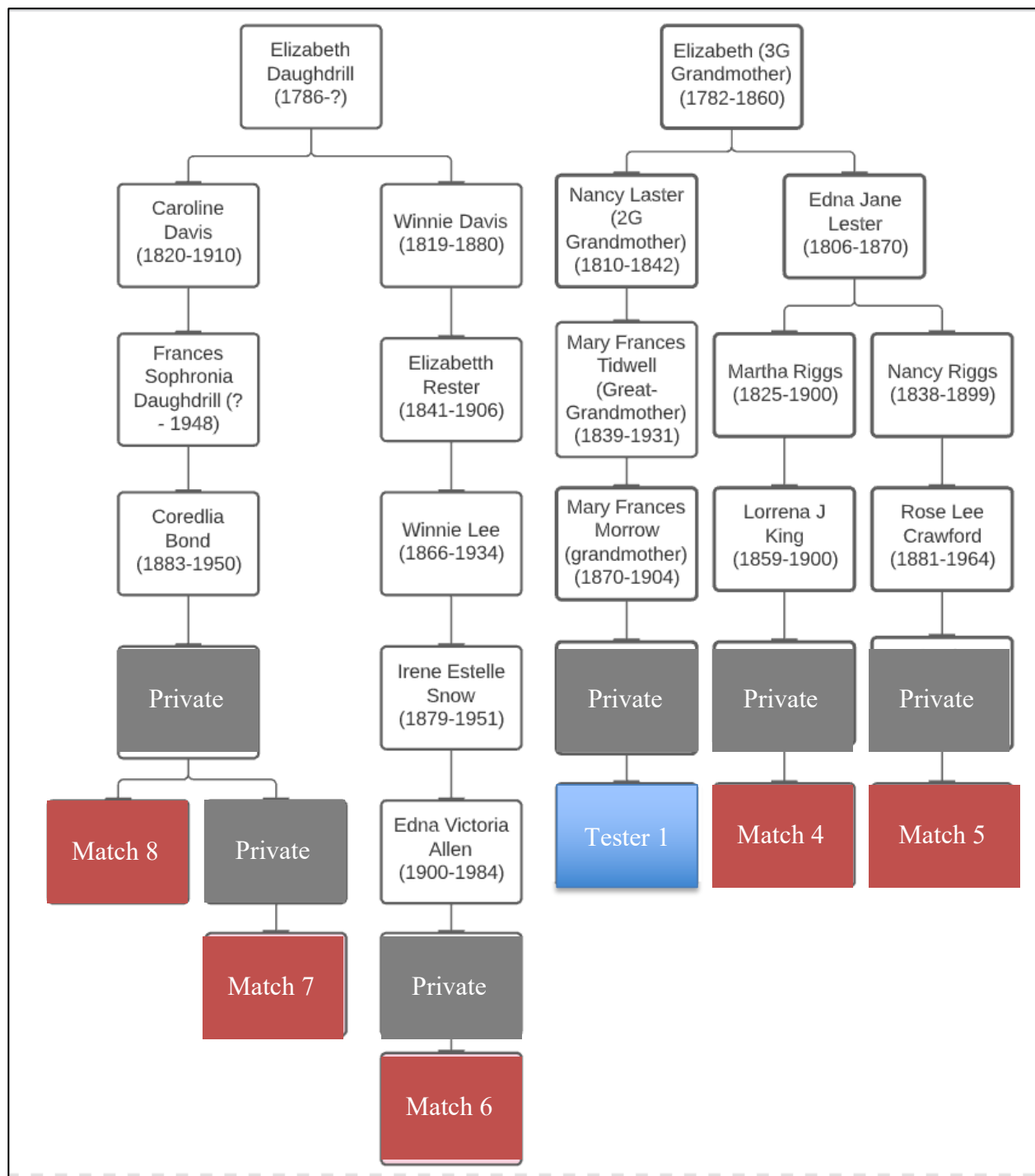


Figure 4. mtDNA matches with Tester 1 descending from Elizabeth Daughdrill

More research could determine the relationship of these two women, however, no autosomal matches with Elizabeth Daughdrill's descendents have been found. This is probably since Tester 1 and her

mtDNA matches are related more distantly in time, perhaps 10-20 generations back, while atDNA is best for finding relationships 6-8 generations back.³⁴ Some atDNA segments are passed from very distant ancestors, but not all ancestors in a tester's pedigree, due to a random recombination.³⁵

One of the mtDNA matches, Match 7, had her autosomal DNA on *GEDmatch.com*. Match 7 and Tester 1 do not share autosomal DNA on *GEDmatch*, but there 131 matches who share DNA with both Match 7 and Tester 1.³⁶ Tester 1 shares DNA with over 10,000 people on *GEDmatch*, making this a very small set of matches. Also, these matches are not all sharing DNA with one another and the segments of DNA they share with both Tester 1 and Match 7 are all over the place with no segment triangulation occurring. It seems it is most likely a coincidence that Match 7 and Tester 1 share matches on *GEDmatch* and they are matches that are related to both Tester 1 and Match 7 through different common ancestors.

Mitochondrial DNA may not be able to point directly to Elizabeth's parents, but in the future, if a hypothesized couple is found, mtDNA could be used to test the hypothesis. For example, the mtDNA matches with descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth's other daughter Edna provide strong evidence that Tester 1 is a true descendant of Archibald and Elizabeth (see Figure 5 above). Targeted testing of a matrilineal descendant could be a future step after identifying a hypothesized couple for Elizabeth's parents.

Network Graph for Tester 1's DNA Matches

To find a cluster of DNA matches that may descend from Elizabeth's parents, a network graph was created. A network graph is a clustering tool that sorts a test-taker's DNA matches into different clusters based on their shared matches. So, as the test-taker is related to DNA matches, if those DNA matches are also related to each other, that would form a cluster. These clusters normally represent the descendants of a common ancestor between the matches. It is important to note that clusters can also include matches who descend from collateral lines of each other and may not always lead back to one specific common ancestral couple. Figure 5 shows a network graph created using the test-taker Tester 1's DNA. This excerpt from the graph specifically focuses on the clusters that contain the identified descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth.

³⁴ Family Tree DNA Learning Center, "mtDNA (Maternal Lineage) Tests," *FTDNA* (<https://learn.familytreedna.com/dna-basics/mtdna/> : accessed 18 November 2021), paragraph 4 (see table).

³⁵ Blaine Bettinger, "DNA Q&A: Genealogical vs. Genetic Family Trees," *Family Tree Magazine* (<https://www.familytreemagazine.com/dna/genealogical-vs-genetic/> : accessed 18 November 2021).

³⁶ "Match Both or 1 of 2" for Tester 1 & Match 7, database report, *Gedmatch* (https://app.gedmatch.com/fcgi-bin/people_match_1orboth.cgi : accessed 19 November 2021), 131 DNA matches sharing DNA with both Tester 1 and Match 7, ranging from 10.7 - 47.8 cM with Tester 1 and 10 - 63.9 cM with Match 7.

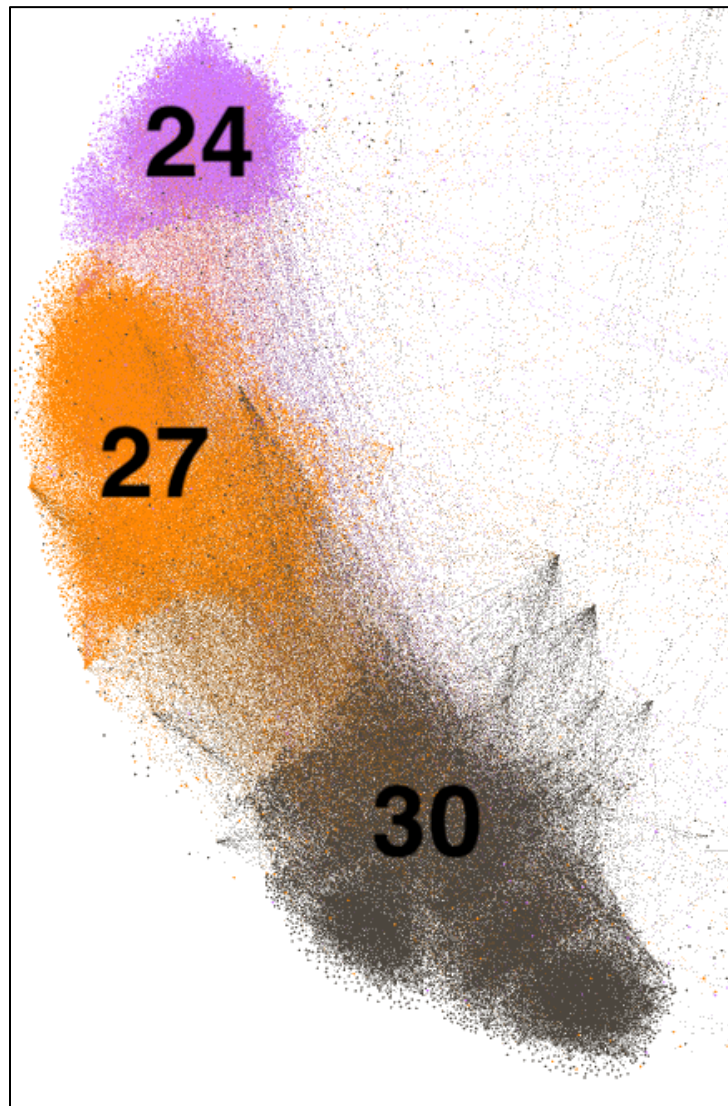


Figure 5. Network Graph of Tester 1's Ancestry Matches³⁷

In the network graph, each node/point in the graph is a DNA match to Tester 1. Each line is a shared match connection between two DNA matches. When many matches match each other, they form a cluster. Lines between the clusters indicate relationships between the clusters. Each color represents a different cluster. Each cluster has been assigned a number as well, for ease of discussion.

³⁷ Network Graph for Tester 1, completed by Allison Kotter, October 2021, privately held by Allison Kotter (Ringgold, Georgia); Ancestry data showing 34 clusters with matches ranging from 10 cM - 1300 cM.

Research conducted on Archibald Lassiter's hypothesized parents aided in discovering which clusters belong to Elizabeth's parents and which belong to Archibald Lassiter's parents. Currently, the hypothesized parents for Archibald are John Lassiter and Martha Edwards, but this relationship still needs to be confirmed. John Lassiter owned land in Burke County, Georgia starting in 1785.³⁸ Many of the founders of Pulaski County, Georgia (where Archibald is first found in the records) came to Pulaski County from Burke County, Georgia.³⁹ Of note is that the estate of John Lassiter sued Archibald Lassiter for a land deed in Wilkinson County, Georgia of 272.5 acres.⁴⁰ Up to this point in the research, at least 12 direct descendants of John Lassiter and Martha Edwards have been found, strengthening the evidence that John Lassiter was the father of Archibald Lassiter.

Descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth were found in all three clusters shown in the network graph: clusters 24, 27, and 30. Through analyzing the other DNA matches in these clusters, it seemed that cluster 24 mainly showed the descendants of Nancy Lassiter and William L. Tidwell, the test-taker's great-great grandparents. Nancy Lassiter is the daughter of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth, but this cluster will not be analyzed further for this project as it also has descendants from her husband's side of the family.

Multiple descendants of John Lassiter and Martha Edwards appeared in cluster 27. John Lassiter and Martha Edwards are the presumed parents of Elizabeth's husband, Archibald Lassiter. Therefore, by process of elimination, the cluster that would contain descendants of Elizabeth's parents would be cluster 30. By pedigree triangulation of the DNA matches in cluster 30 and documentation of the FAN club of John Lassiter and Martha Edwards, it was hoped that the parents of Elizabeth would be found.

TRADITIONAL RESEARCH – FOLLOWING ELIZABETH BACK IN TIME

A common strategy used in genealogical research is to find the most recent record for a research subject and then trace them back in time to verify their steps along their life. This is particularly important in Elizabeth's case as her family seemed to be very transient. For this project, the records searched were

³⁸ "Georgia, Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783-1909", database with images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), entry for John Laseter, 4 April 1785, Burke County, Georgia, image 411 of 596; citing FHL microfilm 005187201. **Document 20**

³⁹ The Hawkinsville Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, *History of Pulaski County, Georgia: Official History*, "Chapter I: Indian Civilization" (Atlanta, GA: W.W. Brown Pub Co., 1935), pg 73.

⁴⁰ Pulaski County, Georgia, Deed records, v. E, 1816-1829, vol. E, p. 282-288, entry for est of John Lasseter vs Archibald Lasseter, 25 March 1809; "Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920; index, 1807-1939", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 17 November 2021), image 164-167 of 627; citing FHL microfilm 007899034. **Document 21**

primarily land records. Future research could explore more into the probate and court records of each county where the Lassiter's resided.

Davis, Saline, Arkansas

The most recent record available for Elizabeth is the 1860 census where she lived with her son Thomas in Davis, Saline, Arkansas.⁴¹ The family arrived in Saline County, Arkansas as early as 1852, when Thomas bought 80 acres of land.⁴² As the last record for Elizabeth's husband Archibald was in 1850, this timing of moving to Arkansas in 1852 is a possible hint as to when Archibald died.

Benton County Alabama

In 1850, the Alabama State Census lists the household of Archibald Lasseter in Benton County, Alabama.⁴³ The family was not found in the federal 1850 U.S. census despite extensive searching.⁴⁴ Households were often missed in the census, especially in more rural areas, like Benton County. The Lassiter family also lived in Benton County, Alabama, during the 1840 federal census and in September of 1840, a newspaper notice called for "Archibald Luster" who had mail waiting at the post office.⁴⁵ Unfortunately, there were courthouse fires destroying records in Benton County in 1861, 1865, and 1932.⁴⁶ While not all records were lost from the time period that the Lassiters lived in the county, the surviving records are not comprehensive for the community. A future research project could work on exploring the surviving records for mentions of the Lassiter family.

St. Clair County, Alabama

Before the Lassiter family lived in Benton County, Alabama, they lived in St. Clair County, Alabama from at least 1820-1830. Studying the land records of St. Clair County, Alabama, found a deed

⁴¹ 1860 U.S. Census, Davis, Saline, Arkansas, population schedule, Post Office: Turin, page 556, dwelling 20, family 20, entry for Elizabeth Laster; digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing FHL microfilm 803050.

Document 2

⁴² Saline County, Arkansas, Deed records, v. E-F, 1855-1866, vol. E, p. 9, entry for Ezekiel Lawlefs and wife to Thomas Lasater, 2 January 1852; "Deed records, 1846-1874, 1880-1898; indexes, 1836-1935, 1836-1935", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 1 November 2021), image 9 of 664; citing FHL microfilm 008197851. **Document 22**

⁴³ 1850 Alabama Census, Benton, Alabama, population schedule, image 64 of 228, page 2 of image, line 15, entry for Archibald Lasseter household; digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021); citing Alabama Department of Archives & History (Montgomery, Alabama). **Document 18**

⁴⁴ Searched for Archibald Lassiter in "United States Census, 1850", Benton County, Alabama (1850), *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 1 November 2021).

⁴⁵ "A List of Letters", *Jacksonville Republican* (Jacksonville, Alabama), 7 October 1840, page 3, column 3; digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<http://www.newspapers.com> : accessed 20 September 2021). **Document 23**

⁴⁶ *FamilySearch Wiki*, "Calhoun County, Alabama Genealogy," *FamilySearch* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), paragraph 6.

for Archibald Lassiter in 1829 which named his wife Elizabeth.⁴⁷ In this deed the Lassiters were selling land to their son-in-law, Lewis S. Riggs.

Interestingly, in 1845, a deed was found for Elizabeth Laster buying land in St. Clair County, Alabama, from Lewis S. Riggs.⁴⁸ Lewis S. Riggs was Archibald and Elizabeth's son-in-law through their daughter Edna Jane.⁴⁹ Elizabeth's daughter Eliza (short for Elizabeth) had already been married at this point in time, and none of Elizabeth's known sons had a wife named Elizabeth.⁵⁰ Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald, is the only known Elizabeth Laster living in the county at this time. However, viewing the original image of this deed noted that the deed was to Elizabeth Laster Jr (see Figure 6).

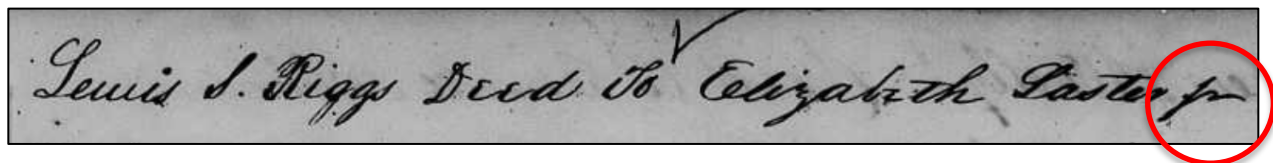


Figure 6. Original Image of Title of St. Clair County, Alabama, 1845 Deed

At first it seemed unclear whether this mark after Elizabeth's name was "Jr" but reading the rest of the deed and comparing the handwriting through other deeds in the deed book make it seem most likely that this deed was to Elizabeth Laster Jr (see Figure 7).

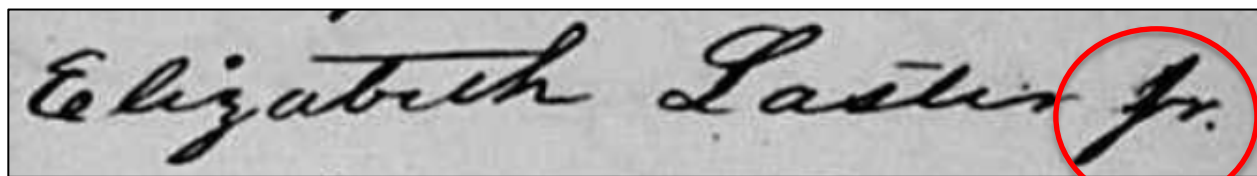


Figure 7. Additional Example of "Elizabeth Laster Jr." in the Deed

⁴⁷ St. Clair County, Alabama, Deed records, v. A, 1823-1832, vol. A, p. 407, entry for Archa Laster to Lewis S. & Jas D. Riggs, 28 December 1829; "Land records (St. Clair County, Alabama), 1823-1918; index, 1819-1903", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), image 355 of 632; citing FHL microfilm 008134415. **Document 1**

⁴⁸ St. Clair County, Alabama, Deed records, v. B, 1832-1837, vol. B, p. 954, entry for Lewis S. Riggs to Elizabeth Laster, 5 August 1845; "Land records (St. Clair County, Alabama), 1823-1918; index, 1819-1903", digital images, *FamilySearch.org* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 15 November 2021), image 310 of 705; citing FHL microfilm 008132514. **Document 24**

⁴⁹ "Alabama, Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942", database, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 November 2021), Sidney Riggs & Edney Lasceter, 1824, Saint Clair, Alabama; citing Family History Library microfilm #1035441. **Document 25**

⁵⁰ "Alabama, Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942", database, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 18 November 2021), John Riggs & Eliza Lasceter, 1824, Saint Clair, Alabama; citing Family History Library microfilm #1035441. **Document 26**

Public Member Trees, "King Dunning Laney Armstrong Tree", family tree by Patti Fowler, database, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/105078617/person/292240540792/facts> : accessed 18 November 2021), sourced data for family of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth.

This deed is dated 5 August 1845. In 1846, Alabama passed a law allowing married women to own their own property. These women could not control their own property but were able to own property in their name. This was primarily done for debt relief of the husband.⁵¹ Perhaps this law was already in effect in some Alabama counties before it was statewide. More research on the county and state laws at this time may provide more understanding into the context surrounding this record.

So, is this record referring to Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald, or is it referring to a younger Elizabeth Laster in the county? If this record does pertain to the research subject (Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald), then it would imply that an older Elizabeth Laster lived in the county. Elizabeth would be around 63 at this time (assuming the reported birthdate of 1782 from the 1860 census.)⁵² The average life expectancy for women during this time period was around 40 years old, making Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald, already well above average.⁵³ It seems unlikely there was an older Elizabeth Laster in the county at this time.

This Elizabeth Laster was most likely one of the wives of Archibald and Elizabeth's grandsons, as she would have had to have married a Laster/Lassiter, and none of Archibald and Elizabeth's sons married an Elizabeth according to the current understanding of the research. A future research study could explore who this Elizabeth Laster Jr. was and follow this land to learn more about the Lassiter family and their interactions with one another.

DNA RESEARCH – CLUSTER 30

This project utilized DNA to get a better idea for who Elizabeth's family might have been as no clear hints are available through the traditional genealogy work done for this project. The test-taker is the third great granddaughter of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth. The matches that would descend from Elizabeth's parents would show up as 4th-6th cousins to Tester 1, with an average of about 25 cM.⁵⁴ The DNA matches in cluster 30 range from 10 - 67 cM, with an average of 15 cM. It is worth noting that 10cM was the lowest threshold of shared DNA included in the network graph. There are 1300 matches in this

⁵¹ Zorina Khan, *The Democratization of Invention: Patents and Copyrights in American Economic Development, 1790-1920*, "Chapter 6: Patentees and Married Women's Property Rights" (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2005), pg 168.

⁵² 1860 U.S. Census, Davis, Saline, Arkansas, population schedule, Post Office: Turin, page 556, dwelling 20, family 20, entry for Elizabeth Laster; digital image, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 17 September 2021) citing FHL microfilm 803050.

Document 2

⁵³ Mapping History, "Life Expectancy Graphs," *Mapping History* (<https://mappinghistory.uoregon.edu/english/US/US39-01.html> : accessed 19 November 2021), graph titled "Life Expectancy for Men and Women: 1850 to 2000", parameters set to women at birth.

⁵⁴ Blaine Bettinger, The Shared cM Project - Version 4.0 (March 2020), DNA Painter (<http://www.dnapiainter.com> : accessed 19 August 2021).

cluster. Of these 1300, nine direct descendants of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth have been identified (see Figure 8 below). These nine matches share 30 - 67cM with Tester 1, showing that they are the closer DNA matches within the cluster.

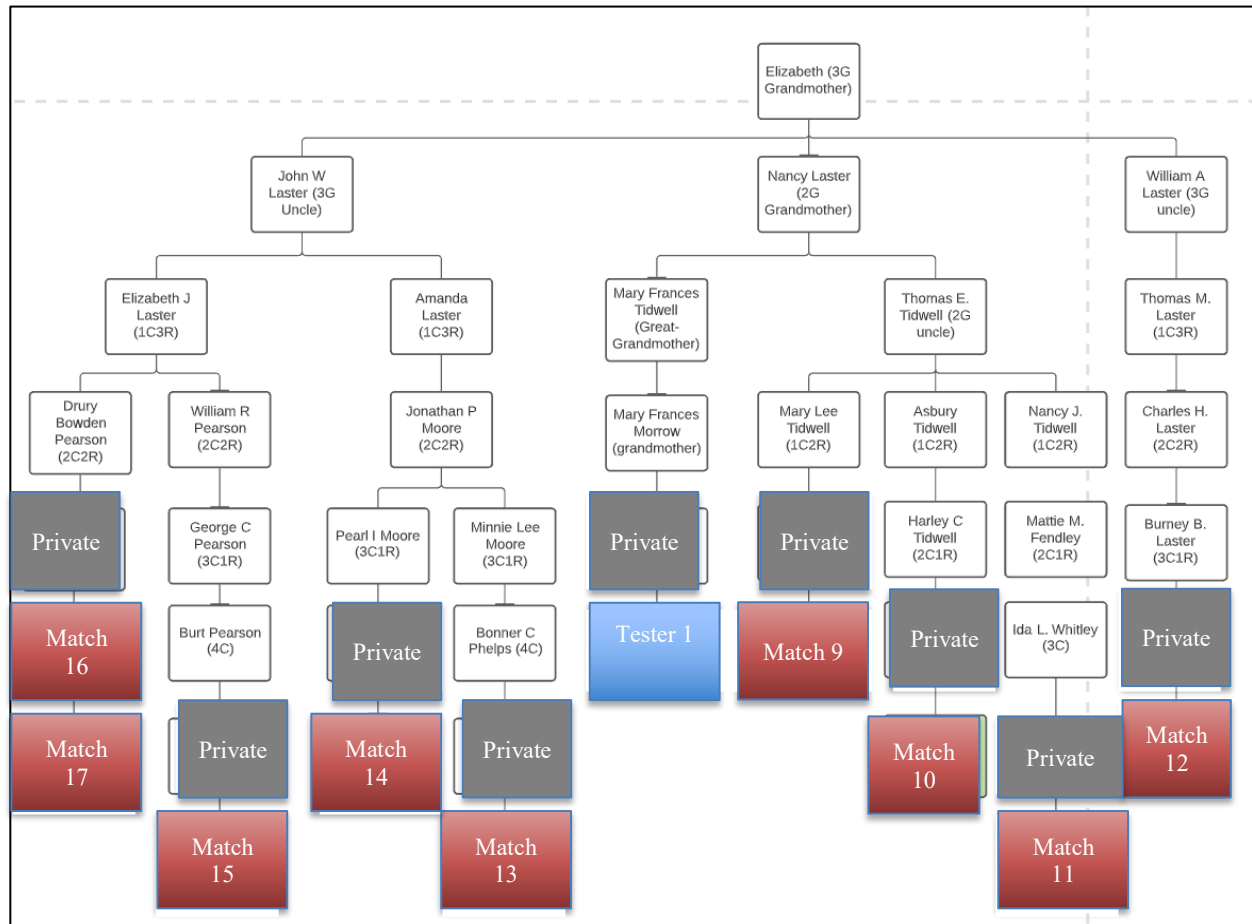


Figure 8. Descendants of Archibald and Elizabeth found in Cluster 30

The hypothesis is that the other members of the cluster will lead us back to Elizabeth's parents. Starting with the unknown DNA matches that share the most DNA, a common ancestor was found between 2 of the 3 highest DNA matches in this group. This common ancestor was John T. Paschall (1797-1862) and Mary Cook (1802). Seven DNA matches in cluster 30 were found to descend from John T. Paschall and Mary Cook; these DNA matches ranged from 18 - 44cM.

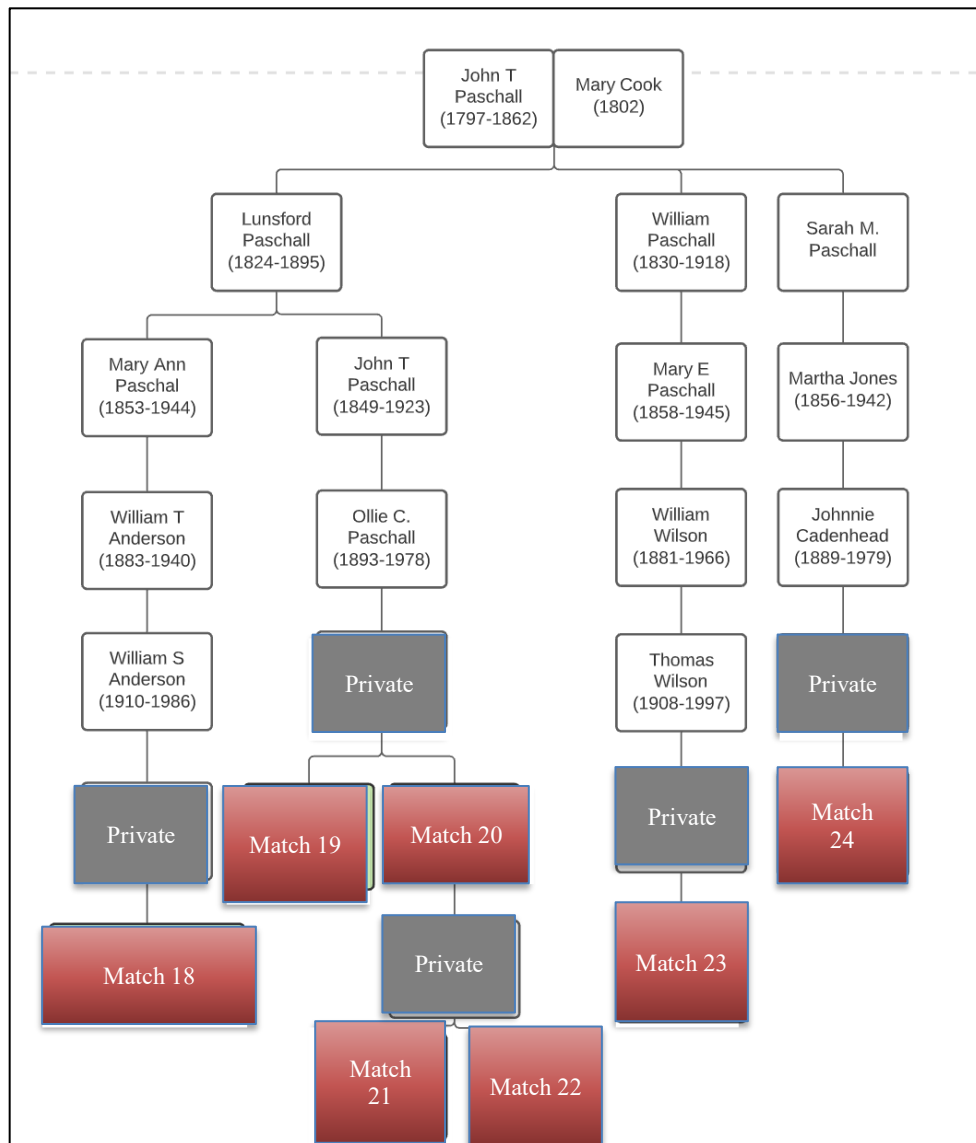


Figure 9. Descendants of John T. Paschall and Mary Cook found in Cluster 30

However, as Elizabeth's hypothesized birthdate is around 1782, John T. Paschall and Mary Cook could not be her parents as they were born after her. It is possible, however, that either John T. Paschall or Mary Cook could be a sibling of Elizabeth. Both John T. Paschall and Mary Cook are from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. After their marriage, they migrated through Tennessee over to Texas.⁵⁵ These locations don't quite add up with Archibald and Elizabeth's migration but there does seem to be a DNA connection between the descendants of this couple and the descendants of Archibald and Elizabeth

⁵⁵ Citation held for Privacy purposes.

Lassiter. Conducting more research on the couple would help understand their exact relationship to Tester 1 better.

The next highest DNA match in cluster 30 that doesn't directly descend from Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth belongs to a group of matches that descend from John Bolling Jr. (1700-1757). John Bolling Jr. is too old to be a parent of Elizabeth, but he may be her grandfather. Nine matches in this cluster were found to descend from John Bolling Jr., these DNA matches ranged from 11cM - 39 cM (see Figure 12 on the next page).

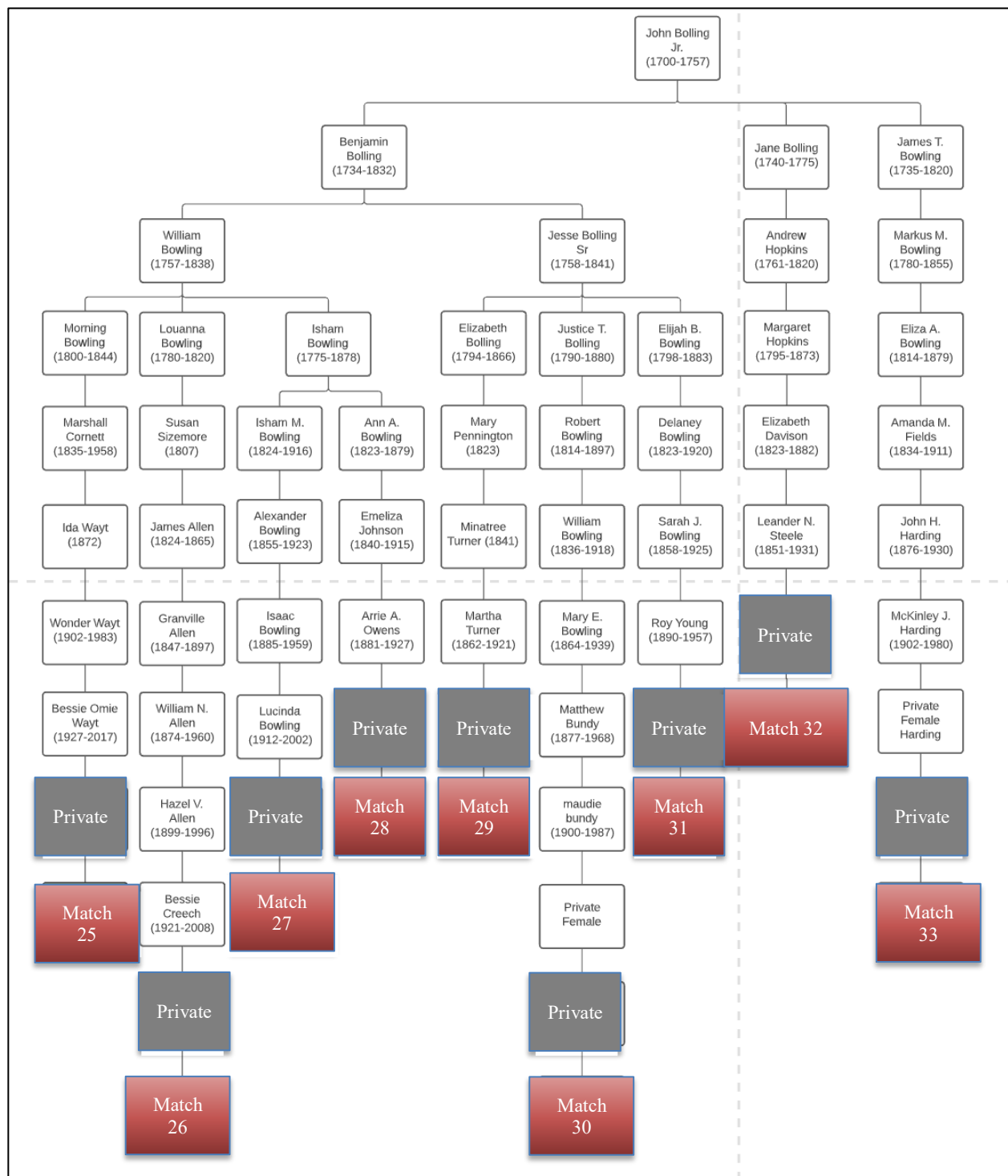


Figure 10. Descendants of John Bolling Jr. found in Cluster 30

A third group that showed up in this analysis of cluster 30 were descendants from Francis Roundtree (1676-1746) and Susan Ames (1683-1749). Once again, this couple is too old to be parents of Elizabeth but may be further ancestors. Six matches were found in this group ranging from 10cM - 20 cM.

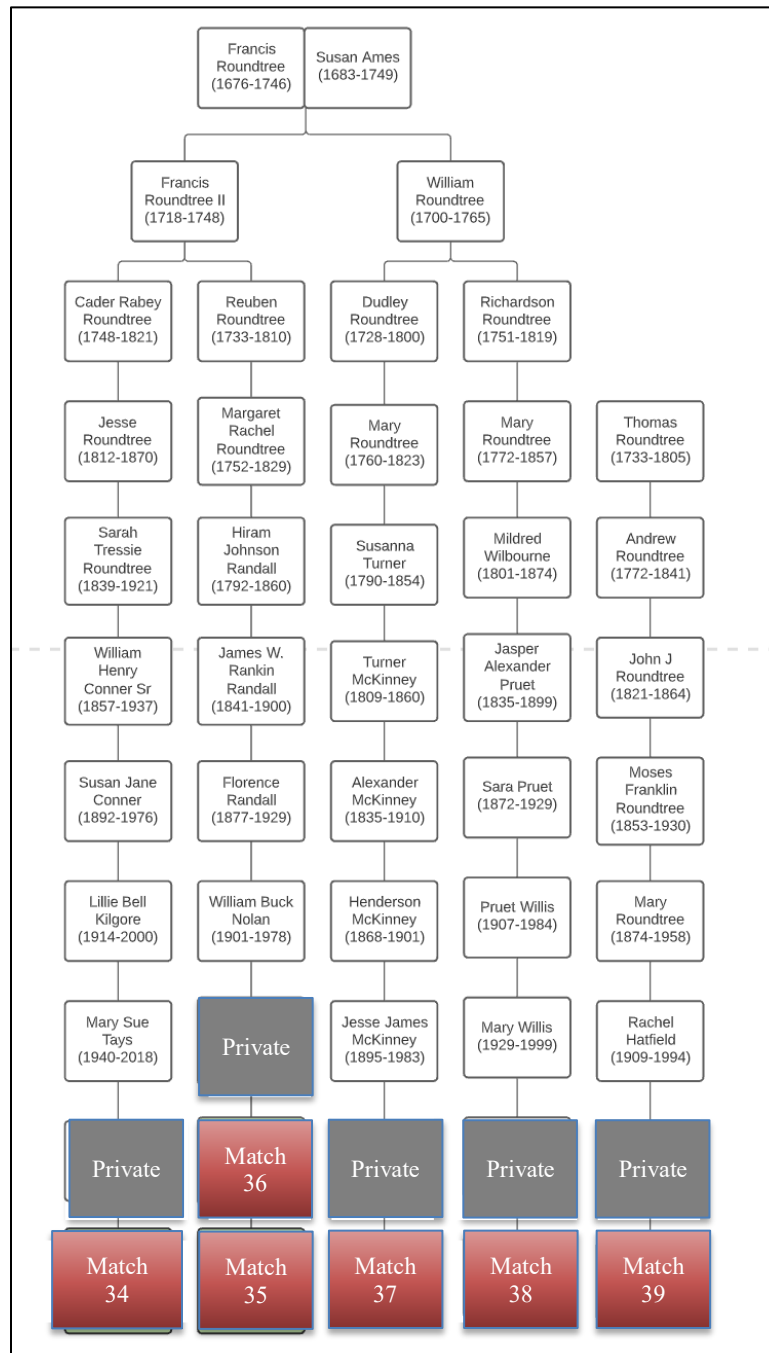


Figure 11. Descendants of Francis Roundtree and Susan Ames found in Cluster 30

The question is how and where do these three groups intersect? They are all found in one cluster making it seem that there is a couple that ties them together. So far in the research of this cluster, one intersection among these groups has been found, the couple of William Clack (1736-1802) and Elizabeth Twitty (1736-1802). The problem is that only one direct descendant of this couple has been found in cluster 30. However, descendants of William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty found in other clusters of the test-taker's DNA showed thirteen matches found from seven different clusters. These matches ranged from 11cM - 37cM.

If these matches were indicating that William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty were direct ancestors of the test-taker, they should show up in one cluster. However, many of these matches seem to relate to the test-taker through multiple lines and may share a more recent common ancestor than William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty. Also, looking at the network graph for just the clusters represented by the Clack descendants, a large overlap between these clusters is found.

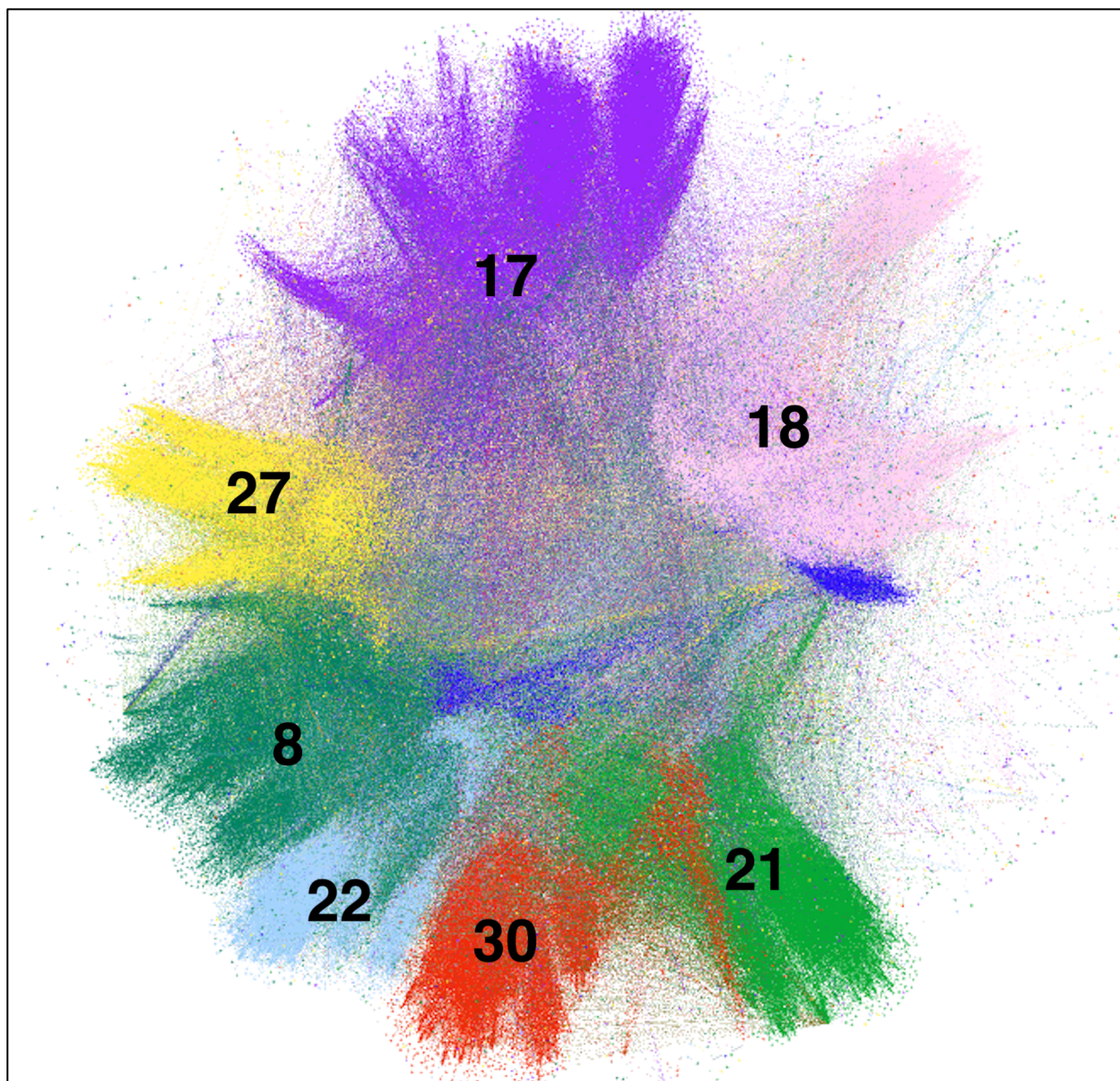


Figure 15. Overlap between clusters showing descendants of William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty

Repeating a network graph multiple times with the same data set, found that some matches changed clusters showing that many DNA matches belong to more than one cluster. This could be due to endogamy or pedigree collapse in the test-taker's maternal line. Explained by an expert in genetic genealogy Paul Woodbury describes:

“Endogamy is the custom of marrying only within the limits of a local community, clan, or tribe over the course of many generations...Members of endogamous populations may descend from a

limited pool of ‘founder’ ancestors who represented the initial genetic makeup of their population. Pedigree collapse occurs when two related individuals produce offspring. As a result, the number of unique individuals occupying locations in a pedigree decreases or collapses”.⁵⁶

Endogamy and pedigree collapse can cause significant issues when analyzing DNA results for a test taker. Many matches will share multiple common ancestors with a test-taker causing the shared DNA with these matches to appear larger than the actual relationship.

In this research, it appears that the pool of ‘founder’ ancestors contributing to this endogamy are the couples Robert Lassiter (1635-1745) & Prudence (1648), Francis Roundtree (1676-1746) & Susan Ames (1683-1749), Robert Wynne (1622-1675) & Mary Sloman (1616-1675), Robert Bolling (1646-1709) & Jane Rolfe (1650-1676), and John Kennon (1620-1654) & Elizabeth Blair Bolling (1626-1705). These couples all originate from Charles City, Virginia, and the surrounding areas. There are probably more couples in this community that contribute to the endogamy seen in the test-taker’s DNA matches, but these are the only identified couples up to this point in the process.

With multiple intermarriages between the children of these couples, it is incredibly possible that the parents of Elizabeth come from a couple that have just not yet been identified. Currently, William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty seem the most likely due to:

1. They are the only couple found who have connections to everyone else in cluster 30.
2. They were born in Virginia and then moved to Georgia - just like Elizabeth. They are one of the only identified lines in the cluster that migrated to Georgia.⁵⁷ Unfortunately, mostly unverified online trees report this migration and original sources should be found for the couple to confirm the authored sources.
3. They are around the correct age to be the parents of Elizabeth.

However, there are also questions that arise around the couple William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty:

1. Authored sources have their youngest child being born in 1771.⁵⁸ The 1860 census has Elizabeth’s birth enumerated as 1782. It is very possible these years are wrong for both Elizabeth and the Clack

⁵⁶ Paul Woodbury, “Dealing with Endogamy, Part 1: Exploring Amounts of Shared DNA”, *Legacy Tree* (<http://www.legacytree.com> : accessed 10 June 2021), paragraph 3.

⁵⁷ Citation held for privacy purposes

⁵⁸ *FamilySearch.org* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 17 November 2021), database, profile for Elizabeth Twitty, L72H-BST.

family as exact birth years are hard to verify this far back in time due to record availability. Are these years wrong or does Elizabeth not belong to this family?

2. The descendants of William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty should appear in one cluster if they were direct ancestors of Tester 1 but instead their descendants are found throughout multiple clusters, indicating that their common ancestor with Tester 1 may be further back.

Collecting DNA and segment data from more descendants of Archibald and Elizabeth could test this hypothesis further. More traditional research on Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth could also help better understand who they were interacting with during their lives that could be possible family members. Documentary research of the hypothesized parents of Archibald, John Lasseter and Martha Edwards could also provide insight into who Elizabeth's parents might have been. Documentary research on the couple William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty could also be beneficial in determining whether they possibly could have been parents to Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald Lassiter.

CONCLUSION

This phase of the research project was successful in narrowing down the DNA matches of Tester 1 to better understand the ancestry of Elizabeth, the wife of Archibald Lassiter. Reviewing documentary research done on the family showed the Lassiter family's movements throughout the early 1800s from Georgia to Arkansas. Identifying Cluster 30 as the most likely cluster to have descendants of Elizabeth's parents led to a process of reviewing DNA matches and triangulating pedigrees of the matches in this cluster. Reviewing cluster 30 showed that many of the matches descended from a common group of founder ancestors from Charles City, Virginia. William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty, a couple that descended from these ancestors that could be Elizabeth's parents, were discussed. Overall, to conclude Elizabeth's parents' identity, more research and DNA testing needs to be conducted.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. Continue pedigree triangulation of the DNA matches in cluster 30 and its subclusters to find more connections between the common ancestors to try to pinpoint Elizabeth's place more clearly.
2. Create network graphs from matches of the other websites (FTDNA, MyHeritage, & GEDmatch) to see if the clusters are clearer with a different data set of matches.

3. Message matches who descend from Elizabeth and Archibald and ask them to share their DNA results at Ancestry. Network graphs could be repeated for these individuals to find additional matches who inherited different segments of DNA through independent lines of descent and who might have inherited that DNA from Elizabeth's side of the family.
4. Reach out to identified descendants of Archibald Lassiter & Elizabeth and identified descendants of John Lassiter and Martha Edwards and ask to transfer to GEDmatch or MyHeritage to view segment data.
5. Segment triangulation of Lassiter matches on GEDmatch to determine which segments are coming from which common ancestor to narrow down the searching pool.
6. Surname searches of the trees of the DNA matches for surnames found in the FAN club of Archibald Lassiter and Elizabeth.
 - a. Could use GWorks for this once DNAGedcom has fixed some of the bugs
7. Search for probate and land records of Archibald Lassiter in Benton County, Alabama for any additional mention of Elizabeth.
 - a. [Calhoun County, Alabama deeds and other land records, 1842-1933](#)
 - b. [Calhoun County, Alabama, Probate and Circuit Court records, 1846-1892](#)
 - c. [Calhoun County, Alabama, probate records, 1828-1947](#)
 - d. [Old records of estates and administrations, Benton \(Calhoun\) County, Alabama](#)
8. Explore different possibilities for the identity of Elizabeth Laster Jr. mentioned in an 1845 deed in St. Clair County, Alabama.
 - a. Check for possible Lassiter grandsons who married an Elizabeth.
 - b. Track the land forward in time to see what happens to it and if that provides more clarity into the identity of this Elizabeth vs. the research subject.
9. Search for more probate, and court records of the Lassiter family in St. Clair County, Alabama.
 - a. [Land records \(St. Clair County, Alabama\), 1823-1918; index, 1819-1903](#)
 - b. [Court records, 1819-1849](#)
 - c. [Early St. Clair County, Alabama records](#)
10. Research not only the actions of the Lassiter family in Pulaski County, Georgia, but also build their FAN club and research their FAN club.
 - a. [Marks and brands 1809-1887](#)
 - b. [Estate records, 1800-1938](#)
 - c. [Will records, 1795-1940](#)

11. Confirm through land and tax records whether the Archibald Lassiter in Screven County, Georgia in 1797 was the same Archibald Lassiter in Pulaski County, Georgia starting in 1805.
 - a. [Tax digests, abt 1809-1870 \(Pulaski County, Georgia\)](#)
 - b. [Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920; index, 1807-1939 \(Pulaski County, Georgia\)](#)
 - c. [General index to deeds and mortgages \(1794-1906\) \(Screven County, Georgia\)](#)
 - d. [Land plats, 1794-1912 \(Screven County, Georgia\)](#)
12. Study the lives of John Lassiter and Martha Edwards in Burke County, Georgia and build their FAN club. Specifically, try to find where they lived before Georgia.
 - a. [Land grants 1775 and 1778](#)
 - b. [Miscellaneous records in the office of the Ordinary, 1787-1918](#)
13. Study the lives of William Clack and Elizabeth Twitty to explore if they could possibly be Elizabeth's parents or have any relation with the Lassiter family in Burke County, Georgia.
 - a. [William Clack FamilySearch profile](#)
 - b. [Elizabeth Twitty FamilySearch profile](#)
14. Study the lives of John T. Paschall and Mary Cook to explore if they could possibly be siblings of Elizabeth.
 - a. [John T. Paschall FamilySearch profile](#)
 - b. [Mary Cook FamilySearch profile](#)

Thanks for allowing us to research your family! We look forward to continuing as desired.

A.K. / N.D.

©2021 Family Locket Genealogists

<https://familyloket.com>