

Humphries April 2024 Research Project

12 December 2024

OBJECTIVE

Continue with DNA analysis and documentary research to prove direct lineage between the client, Laura 1, and her estimated 4th great-grandfather, Joseph Humphries, for the purpose of eventually applying to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). This phase is comprised of the following specific objectives:

- Create a DNA project website to encourage key multiracial and white Humphries matches to share their DNA results, thus anchoring Laura's connection to her predicted white ancestors.
- Coordinate onsite documentary research in Georgia repositories for Laura Stephens and Alexander Humphries, her predicted father.
- In light of discoveries made, consult with DAR representatives about the best path forward.

LIMITATIONS

- This project was limited to 20 hours for planning, documentary research, and DNA analysis. Seven of the hours were dedicated to onsite research in Georgia repositories.
- African American genealogical research is significantly challenged by the dehumanizing effects of slavery: lack of records for the enslaved; common transfer of the enslaved between plantations, often separating families; name changes before and after emancipation; reliance on survival and accessibility of enslavers' records for evidence, and so on.
- At the generational distances involved in this study, DNA can provide direct evidence of shared ancestry but only indirect evidence of the specific relationships between matches.

RESULTS SUMMARY

- Published a DNA project website for Laura Stephens Moon to share research and invite key multiracial and white Humphries descendants to participate. Compiled public contact information for the client to reach out to these cousins. None have responded to date.

- Analyzed Georgia tax digest listings for Laura’s husband, Crawford Moon. Discovered he worked in the same Jackson County militia district, Newtown (253), as Cicero Holt Chandler for the tax years 1874-1875, coinciding with the approximate date of his marriage to Laura. Crawford’s employer was listed right next to Cicero in 1874, and many freemen with Stephens, Strickland, and Kinney surnames also worked in Newtown. Correlated this information with Laura’s predicted 1870 census enumeration, Solomon Chandler estate records, and Chandler family slave schedules to show her plausible connection with the Chandlers.
- Coordinated onsite research in the Georgia Archives and the University of Georgia’s Hargrett Library and outreach to three churches affiliated with the Moon-Stephens family. Onsite repositories yielded zero evidence of Alexander Humphries in Georgia or Laura’s name in connection to the Chandler family. Considered double relationship scenarios to account for (1) lack of Humphries men in Georgia at time of Laura’s conception and (2) amounts of shared DNA too high for Laura’s descent from one of Nancy Humphries Chandler’s sons alone.
- Created a customized Banyan DNA pedigree tree for 427 individuals and 230 pairwise DNA data points in Laura 1’s Humphries genetic network to explore probability for double Humphries-Chandler relationships. Ran a hypothesis calculation for 14 hypothesized relationship paths over 3,000 simulations which ranked a double relationship as the most statistically likely scenario: Laura as the daughter of Cicero Chandler and an enslaved woman who herself was the daughter of George Washington Humphries.
- Consulted with DAR representatives to share evidence and discuss the client’s path to application. Learned the DAR has expanded acceptance of DNA evidence from African-American applicants up to the 5th generation. Mapped out a process for the client’s application including one more phase of research to discover independent Chandler genetic evidence, participation of at least two white Humphries-Chandler DNA matches on the application, and application steering by Michelle, member of the National Society DAR African American Specialty Research Team.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Documentary Record

An 1880 U.S. census enumeration in Jackson County, Georgia, is the earliest known record pertaining to Laura Stephens Moon, the client’s great-grandmother.¹ Laura was a mixed-race former slave born in Georgia about 1850. Per the 1900 U.S. census, Laura married Crawford Moon about 1873.² Her maiden surname was most often recorded as

¹ 1880 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, population schedule, Randolphs District 248, enumeration district (ED) 56, sheet 562C (stamped), p. 23 (penned), dwelling 208, family 211, Crawford Moon; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240146-00329> : accessed 12 August 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 153.

² 1900 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, population schedule, Chandler, enumeration district (ED) 85, sheet 13A (penned), p. 79 (stamped), dwelling 240, family 243, Crofferd W Moon; digital image, *Ancestry*

Stephens/Stevens, though the variant surnames Stevenson and Strickland were documented as well.³ There is no known oral history about Laura's paternity.

Substantial DNA evidence connects Laura's line to the family of enslaver George Washington Humphries (1772-1865), most likely through his son, Alexander. Complicating the case, George and all of his sons lived in Lafayette County, Mississippi, around the time Laura was born. The following hypotheticals are among the various scenarios which could account for this:

- Transport of an infant Laura or her pregnant mother from Mississippi back to Georgia for placement on an estate connected to Nancy Humphries Chandler, George's oldest child who married and remained in Georgia.
- Travel by Alexander from Mississippi to Georgia around 1850 to visit his sister, Nancy, at her estate where Laura's mother may have been enslaved.

Reflecting common experiences with African American genealogical research, no documentary evidence has yet been discovered which connects Laura to her predicted white ancestors despite extensive review of relevant pre- and post-emancipation record collections in the last three research sessions.⁴ These primarily-online searches covered Laura's life in Georgia and the lives of George Washington Humphries' extended family in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

(https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4120069_00492?pid=9110258 : accessed 20 July 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 206.

³ U.S. Social Security Administration, "Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, entry for Carrie Moon Armstrong, SSN 257019736, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/13327632:60901> : accessed 15 December 2022). See also Wood County, Ohio, "Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993," 1943-1945, entry for Minnie Smith and Willie J Howard, no. 180, 23 February 1943; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61378/images/TH-1-18863-73254-52?pid=1503422339> : accessed 1 August 2023); citing records from various Ohio County Courthouses. See also Wayne County, Michigan, "Michigan, U.S., Marriage Records, 1867-1952," Part 18, Certificates 1926-1946, entry for Amos R Moon and Elnora Gant, no. 314377, 8 July 1926; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/9093/images/41326_341667-01146?pid=1202683672 : accessed 1 August 2023); citing Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, 82 Wayne 007420-010729, Film 233. See also Hamilton County, Ohio, "Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993," 1917, entry for Golden Moon and Gussie Marrett, no. 58, 12 November 1917; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61378/images/TH-266-13192-4353-60?pid=287027> : accessed 1 August 2023); citing records from various Ohio County Courthouses. Note: In a compiled Moon genealogy, a descendant noted Crawford Moon was married to Laura Hosch. The Hosch surname may be a mistaken reference which actually pertains to Florence Ramsey Hosch Moon, whom Crawford possibly married between the January 1920 census date and his death in June 1920. See Gloria E Moon, "Descendants of Griggs M Moon," compiled genealogy, 28 June 2006, digital copy from client. See also Florence's death certificate in "Public Member Trees," database, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/164534945/person/132526576317/facts> : accessed 20 January 2024), "Myers Family Tree," profile for Florence Ramsey, built out and sourced by researcher Melanie Whitt on behalf of client.

⁴ Family Locket Genealogists, "Moon/Lyle/Humphries Feb 2023 Research Project," report, 29 May 2023, privately held by client and researchers. See also Family Locket Genealogists, "Humphries July 2023 Research Project," report, 2 November 2023, privately held by client and researchers. See also Family Locket Genealogists, "Humphries December 2023 Research Project," report, 14 March 2024, privately held by client and researchers.

DNA

DNA analysis from three prior research sessions compiled irrefutable evidence for the client's biological descent from the Humphries family.

- The client's large and extensive DNA matches to hundreds of white Humphries descendants along Laura's lineage indicate her European ancestry came through the family of George Washington Humphries. George was the son of Joseph Humphries, a proven Revolutionary War patriot.⁵
- Further DNA matches were identified who descend from the siblings of George's wife, Abigail McDonald, indicating that Laura descended from both George and Abigail.
- A What Are the Odds (WATO) analysis of the client's highest Humphries matches predicted Laura's most statistically probable father was George Washington Humphries or his son Alexander.⁶ Since WATO analyses are limited to one genetic lineage, adding in consideration of the McDonald DNA matches points to Alexander as the likeliest candidate. Given the high amounts of DNA that Laura 1 shares with matches down independently descended lines from George and Abigail Humphries, WATO revealed it is statistically impossible for Laura 1 to descend from George through one of his daughter Nancy's sons. The WATO tree also eliminated descent from any Humphries men other than those in George's branch of the family as statistically impossible.
- Segment analysis between the client and 15 Humphries matches within the MyHeritage database identified at least 71 instances of segment triangulation spanning four unique chromosomes. With the longest segment at 39.9 cM, the discovered triangulations occurred between Laura 1 and up to six Humphries matches on the exact same segment across as many as six lines of descent.
- The prior research session identified DNA match Laura 4 and other multiracial cousins who independently descend from Laura and share key white Humphries matches. Including the DNA results of these multiracial matches in the analysis could help anchor Laura's kinship with the Humphries.

DAR

Currently, there are considerable hurdles to Laura 1's application to the DAR.

- The DAR currently accepts DNA evidence only as far back as the generation connecting a grandparent to a great-grandparent.⁷ Though the client's Humphries DNA evidence is

⁵ "Laura 1's DNA Matches: ThruLines," database report, *AncestryDNA* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 20 July 2023). See also National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Joseph Humphrey, ancestor A059898; database, "Ancestor Search," *Daughters of the American Revolution* (https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A059898 : accessed 20 April 2023).

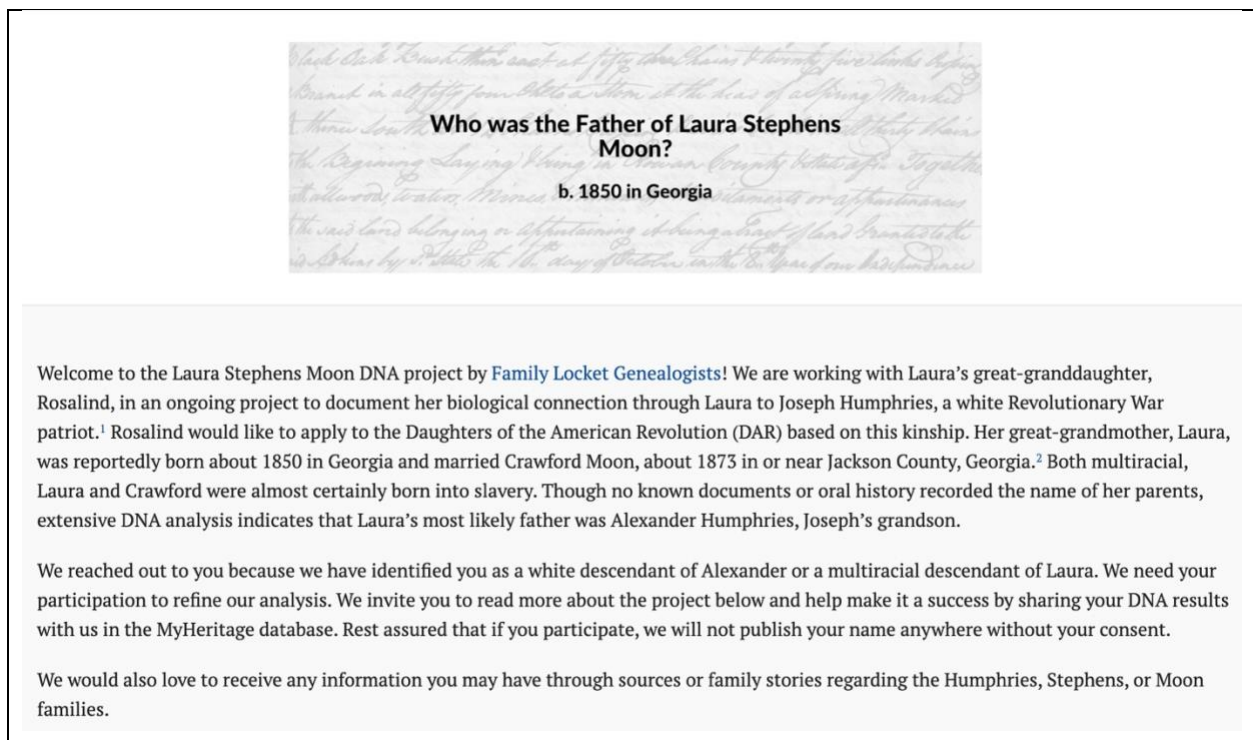
⁶ "WATO Report for Laura 1," *DNA Painter* (<https://dnainter.com/tools/probability/view/68b2359c72bf65ce> : accessed 19 September 2024), What Are the Odds? Tool.

⁷ *National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, "DNA and DAR Applications" (<https://www.dar.org/national-society/genealogy/dna-and-dar-applications> : accessed 30 November 2022). See also *National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, "Genealogical Guidelines Part Two: Completing the Application" (<https://www.dar.org/sites/default/files/members/dar-net/forms/RGG-4001.pdf> : accessed 16 August 2023).

undeniable, documentary evidence is the DAR standard at the generation connecting her enslaved ancestor Laura to the Humphries family—a great-grandparent to a predicted second great-grandparent.

- Documentary evidence from the historical record will be essential to complement the DNA evidence to present the most compelling DAR application possible. There is currently no documentary evidence—direct or indirect—between Laura and the Humphries.
- DAR representatives emphasized that all DNA matches cited as proof must be included in the official application since their lineages must be verified back to the patriot ancestor. This will require extensive cooperation with white Humphries DNA matches, especially Humphries 1 and Humphries 2, neither of whom have corresponded with the client in the past several projects.
- The DAR will accept a proof argument with indirect evidence for only one generational link back to the patriot ancestor. The proof argument will be needed for the generation between Laura and the Humphries. However, conflicts in the documentary record for the kinship between Laura and her daughter, Florence, can only be resolved with indirect evidence and may require a brief proof argument as well.

DNA PROJECT WEBSITE



Who was the Father of Laura Stephens Moon?
b. 1850 in Georgia

Welcome to the Laura Stephens Moon DNA project by [Family Locket Genealogists](#)! We are working with Laura's great-granddaughter, Rosalind, in an ongoing project to document her biological connection through Laura to Joseph Humphries, a white Revolutionary War patriot.¹ Rosalind would like to apply to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) based on this kinship. Her great-grandmother, Laura, was reportedly born about 1850 in Georgia and married Crawford Moon, about 1873 in or near Jackson County, Georgia.² Both multiracial, Laura and Crawford were almost certainly born into slavery. Though no known documents or oral history recorded the name of her parents, extensive DNA analysis indicates that Laura's most likely father was Alexander Humphries, Joseph's grandson.

We reached out to you because we have identified you as a white descendant of Alexander or a multiracial descendant of Laura. We need your participation to refine our analysis. We invite you to read more about the project below and help make it a success by sharing your DNA results with us in the MyHeritage database. Rest assured that if you participate, we will not publish your name anywhere without your consent.

We would also love to receive any information you may have through sources or family stories regarding the Humphries, Stephens, or Moon families.

Figure 1. Detail from Laura Stephens Moon DNA project website

After identifying DNA match Laura 4 and related multiracial cousins who independently descended from Laura, several hours of this project were dedicated to creating a DNA project

website to encourage their participation in this project.⁸ The website also served to provide background information that could entice key white Humphries matches to share their DNA results (see detail in figure 1). Engagement from both of these groups is necessary to anchor Laura’s connection to her predicted white ancestors. The DNA project website summarizes research findings, displays pedigree charts of known and predicted relationships between Laura’s descendants and the Humphries-McDonald family, presents anonymized versions of research reports, identifies targeted lines for descendant participation, and provides instructions for sharing access to DNA test results at MyHeritage and/or relevant genealogical information.

To promote the DNA project website, the researcher scoured public information databases and social media sites to discover contact information for the client to use in reaching out to the targeted descendants. Contact information and sample messages were furnished to the client so she could reach out to these known and predicted multiracial DNA cousins: Laura 4 (now deceased), Laura 5, Laura 6, Laura 7, Laura 8, and Laura 9. Laura 1 also received message templates highlighting the DNA project website to send to key white Humphries DNA matches in the AncestryDNA messaging system: Humphries 2, Raymond Humphreys (now deceased), Humphries 16, Humphries 17 (son of Humphries 2), Humphries 18, and Dorothy Franklin (now deceased). Contact information has been consolidated, updated and reproduced in table 1 below. To date, there are no known respondents nor any known matches from above who have shared DNA results at MyHeritage for segment analysis. Furthermore, key matches Humphries 2 and Humphries 16 set their status to “not accepting messages” in the AncestryDNA system.

Table 1. Contact Information for Key Humphries Cousins

Table redacted for privacy

DOCUMENTARY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Onsite Research in Georgia Repositories

The current project sought to expand exhaustive research for Laura and the Humphries within collections held locally in Georgia. Georgia genealogist Jennifer Dunn was hired to plan and execute seven hours of research in onsite repositories in and around Jackson County, Georgia. Her initial goals were to discover any evidence (1) for Laura in Humphries/Chandler records and (2) for Alexander Humphries’ presence in Jackson County and surrounding areas

⁸ *Family Locket Genealogists*, “Who Was the Father of Laura Stephens Moon?” (<https://familylocket.com/father-laura-stephens-moon/> : accessed 20 November 2024).

around the time of Laura's conception (estimated 1845-1856). Based on the reports from prior projects provided to her, Jennifer proceeded to examine the following collections in area repositories:

Georgia Archives

- Jackson County Tax Lists, 1850-1851
- Jackson County Justice of the Peace Court, 1855-1868. If Alexander were back in Jackson to contract business, he may have used a Justice of the Peace. Only 2 years fall within Laura's birth range.

Hargrett Library, University of Georgia

- Jackson County, Georgia, Inferior and Superior Court records, 1787-1924, loose papers.

Church Archives (time permitting)

- New Hope AME Church, 2512 Hwy 53, Hoschton, GA 30548
- Smith Chapel Baptist Church, 1049 Smith Chapel Rd, Monroe, GA 30656
- Gum Springs Baptist Church, 1637-1501 Gum Springs Church Rd, Jefferson, GA 30549

Georgia Tax Digests: Indirect Evidence connects Laura to the Humphries

While Jennifer began her onsite investigation, the primary researcher analyzed extant entries for Laura's husband, Crawford Moon, in online Georgia tax digests to better verify his residences and associates. The extracted data from Crawford's tax entries, all of which were found in Jackson County, is presented in table 2. It includes the tax year, his employment district, his employer, his coworkers, other notable employers, and surnames of other freemen in the district. Figure 2 displays a Jackson County map showing militia districts by number and the years Crawford was documented as residing in the respective districts.⁹

⁹ *The USGenWeb Archives Project, "Georgia USGenWeb Archives Project, Militia District Maps"* (<http://www.usgwarchives.net/ga/maps/index.htm> : accessed 12 August 2023), annotated with evidence for Crawford Moon's residences.

Table 2. Extant Georgia Tax Digest Listings for Crawford Moon in Jackson County

Year	Militia District	Employer	Freemen Coworkers	Notable Employers in District	Notable Surnames of Other Freemen in District
1873	248 Randolphs	R[obert] B Moon	None listed	No Chandler or Humphries listings	No surnames associated with Laura
1874	253 Newtown	Mrs. E[lizabeth] Johnson	Ben Kinney, Berry McLeskey, Reece Lyle	C[icero] H[olt] Chandler	Stephens (2), Strickland (1)
1875	253 Newtown	E[lizabeth] Johnson	Benj Kinney, Andrew Kinney, Reece Lyle, Thomas McLeskey, Berry McLeskey	C[icero] H[olt] Chandler	Stephens (2), Strickland (5)
1876	248 Randolphs	John R Hush	Simon Hash, Dick Moon, Edy Osborn,	No Chandler or Humphries listings	No surnames associated with Laura
1877	248 Randolphs	Anderson H Titshaw	Cleyton Moon	No Chandler or Humphries listings	No surnames associated with Laura
1878	248 Randolphs	Anderson H Titshaw	—	No Chandler or Humphries listings	No surnames associated with Laura

Sources:

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1873, entry for Crof Moon, Randolphs District 248; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00141 : accessed 1 May 2022), image 142 of 1002.

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1874, entry for Crof Moon, Newtown District 253; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00285?pId=6508797 : accessed 1 May 2022), image 286 of 1002.

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1875, entry for Crawford Moon, Newtown District 253; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00446?pId=6511439 : accessed 1 May 2022), image 447 of 1002.

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1876, entry for Crawford Moon, Randolphs District 248; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00617?pId=6514460 : accessed 1 May 2022), image 618 of 1002.

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1877, entry for Croff Moon, Randolphs District 248; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," *Ancestry*

(https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00795?pid=6517459 : accessed 1 May 2022), image 796 of 1002.

Freedmen Property Tax Digest, Jackson County, Georgia, 1878, entry for Croff Moon, Randolphs District 248; database with images, "Georgia, U.S., Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892," Ancestry

(https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1729/images/40881_1220705227_0780-00985?pid=6520672 : accessed 1 May 2024), image 986 of 1002.

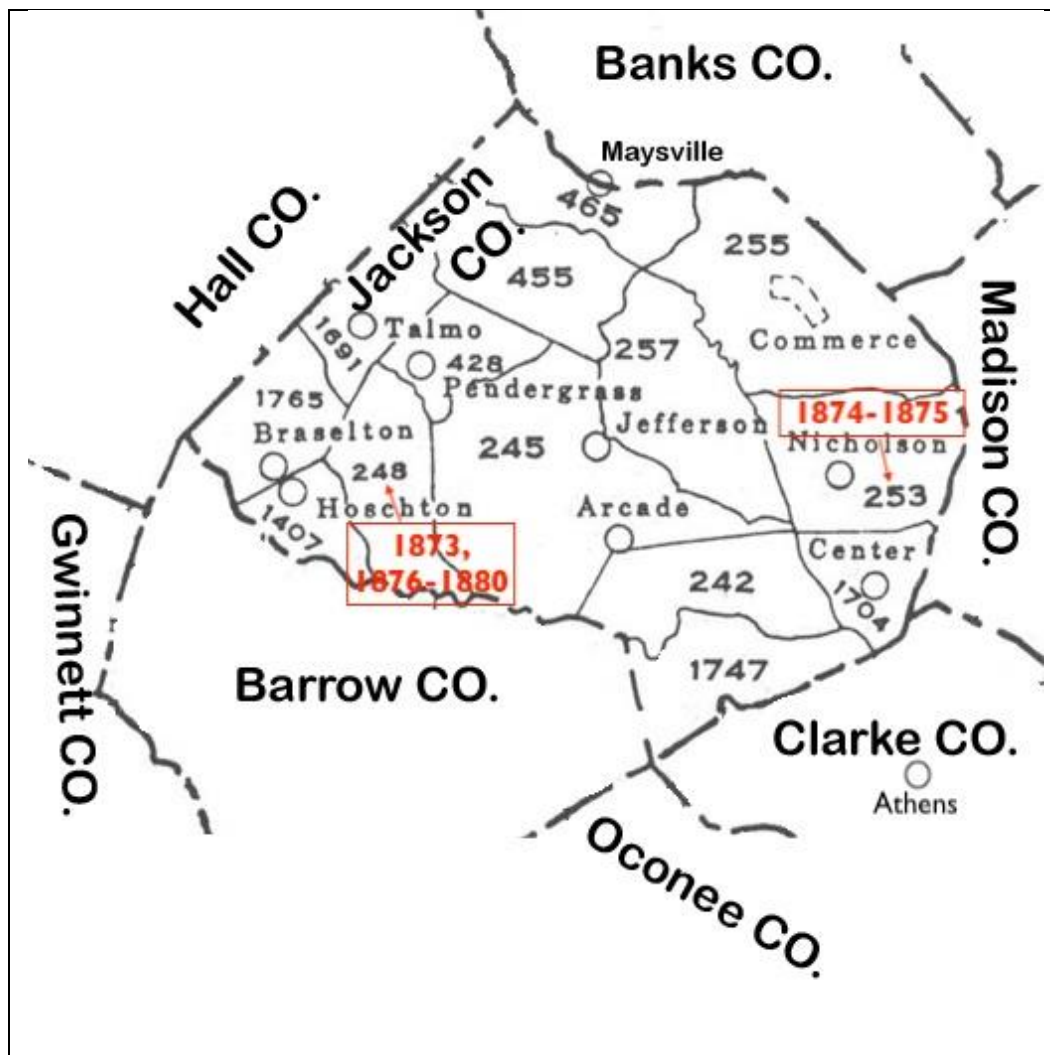


Figure 2. Crawford Moon's residences per tax digests and the 1880 census on map of militia districts (labeled by number) in Jackson County, Georgia. Key cities are labeled by circles and names, with Athens, Clarke Co., added.

These tax records generated the strongest indirect documentary evidence to date which ties Laura to the Humphries family:

- Over a two-year period (1874-1875) that coincided with his marriage to Laura circa 1873, Crawford was taxed while employed as a freeman in eastern Jackson County's Newtown District (253).

Crawford & Laura Timeline

This indirect evidence suggests Crawford may have met and married Laura when he was employed from about 1874-1875 in Newtown District near other Strickland, Stephens and Kinney freemen. What's more, this evidence makes Cicero Holt Chandler the top candidate for Laura's former enslaver. The correlated evidence produced the following predicted timeline for Crawford and Laura:

1870 Crawford Residence: Subdivision 71, Jackson County

Crawford resided with first wife "Sousan" in Subdivision 71 in Jackson County, as did white landowner Robert B Moon, Crawford's 1873 employer.¹⁴

1870 Laura Residence: Athens, Clarke County

Laura was possibly recorded as Laura Strickland in the household of Alfred "Kenny" (Kinney in later censuses) in Athens, Clarke County, along with a Charlotte Strickland, age 8.¹⁵ One hypothesis is that Laura's first surname was Stephens and that she had a relationship with a Strickland man before marrying Crawford. Charlotte Strickland may have been born of this prior relationship. The new likelihood this enumeration pertains to the subject Laura extends her approximate birth year range to between 1846-1856.

1873 Crawford Residence: Randolphs District, Jackson County

Crawford was employed by R[obert] B. Moon in Randolphs District (Militia District 248) toward the western edge of Jackson County, presumably where Subdivision 71 was also located.

¹⁴ 1870 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, population schedule, Subdivision 71, p. 9 (penned), p. 297A (stamped), dwelling 63, family 63, Crawfford Moon; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263488_00039?pId=3485847 : accessed 26 July 2024); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 159.

¹⁵ 1870 U.S. Census, Clarke County, Georgia, population schedule, Athens, p. 79 (penned), p. 376A (stamped), dwelling 470, family 483, Alfred Kenny; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263439_00425?ssrc=&backlabel=Return&pId=2898834 : accessed 25 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 143. See also Family Locket Genealogists, "Humphries July 2023 Research Project," report, 2 November 2023, privately held by client and researchers. **Note:** Cicero himself was enumerated in Athens in 1850. See 1850 U.S. Census, Clarke County, Georgia, population schedule, Athens, p. 6b (stamped), p. 12 (penned), dwelling 70, family 70, Samuel Field household; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8054/images/4193234-00298?pId=18559108> : accessed 5 December 2024); citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 65.

About 1873 Crawford and Laura Marriage

Enumerated as married for 27 years in 1900, Crawford Moon married Laura Stephens/Strickland, a genetic Humphries descendant, about 1873.¹⁶

1874 Residence: Newtown District, Jackson County

Crawford was employed by widow Elizabeth Johnson in Newtown District (Militia District 253), in eastern Jackson County, toward Athens. Another Humphries descendant, “C[icero] H[olt] Chandler,” was listed as next employer on the non-alphabetized list. One of Crawford’s freemen coworkers was Ben Kinney. Three other freemen in the district were surnamed Strickland and Stephens.

1875 Residence: Newtown District, Jackson County

Crawford was still employed by Johnson in Newtown and was joined by yet another Kinney coworker, Andrew. Seven other freemen in the district bore Strickland and Stephens surnames.

1876 Residence: Randolphs District, Jackson County

Crawford had returned to western Jackson County’s Randolphs District, presumably with his wife Laura, and was employed by John R. Hush.

1877-1878 Residence: Randolphs District, Jackson County

Crawford was taxed as an employee of Anderson H. Titshaw in Randolphs District.

1880 Residence: Randolphs District, Jackson County

Crawford, Laura, and children were enumerated in Randolphs District.¹⁷

Onsite Research Results

Based on this newly correlated evidence linking Crawford with Cicero Chandler, Jennifer Dunn was directed to focus more on the Chandler family in her onsite Georgia research. She returned two reports for 2 research sessions she conducted at the Georgia Archives and the

¹⁶ 1900 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, population schedule, Chandler, enumeration district (ED) 85, sheet 13A (penned), p. 79 (stamped), dwelling 240, family 243, Crofford W Moon; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4120069_00492?pid=9110258 : accessed 20 July 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 206.

¹⁷ 1880 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, population schedule, Randolphs District 248, enumeration district (ED) 56, sheet 562C (stamped), p. 23 (penned), dwelling 208, family 211, Crawford Moon; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6742/images/4240146-00329> : accessed 12 August 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 153.

University of Georgia's Hargrett Library.¹⁸ Jennifer also wrote and dropped off letters at each of the churches named above but has not received any responses regarding their archive availability and access. Both her onsite reports and the following discovered documents will accompany this report:

- "Jackson County, Georgia, "1850 Jackson County Georgia Tax List," p. 4, Holliday Dist., entry for Solomon Chandler; "Jackson County, Georgia, Tax Digests, 1849-1851," Microfilm collection, drawer 5, box 171, Georgia Archives, Morrow.
- Jackson County, Georgia, "1851 Jackson County Georgia Tax List," folio 4, Hollidays Dist., entry for Solomon Chandler; "Jackson County, Georgia, Tax Digests, 1849-1851," Microfilm collection, drawer 5, box 171, Georgia Archives, Morrow.
- Jackson County Georgia Inferior Court, "Mary Chandler vs John S Hunter," Feb 1848; Folder 1, 1848 Jan-Jun; Box 18; "Jackson County Court Records," Collection MS68; University of Georgia, Hargrett Library, Athens.
- Jackson County Georgia Inferior Court, "Hunter vs. Chandler & Chandler," Jan 1850; Folder 5, 1850 Jan-Jun; Box 18; "Jackson County Court Records," Collection MS68; University of Georgia, Hargrett Library, Athens.
- Jackson County Georgia Inferior Court, "Chandler, Chandler & Boggs Bond," Aug 1852; Folder 5, 1852 Feb-Jun; Box 19; "Jackson County Court Records," Collection MS68; University of Georgia, Hargrett Library, Athens.

In summary, Jennifer did not find any evidence that (1) placed Alexander Humphries in Georgia around the time of Laura's conception or (2) connected Laura to the Chandler family in Jackson County. These negative searches contribute to reasonably exhaustive research. More Jackson County court records remain to be examined in the Hargrett Library collection. This can be done onsite, but Jennifer also reported the entire collection will be scanned and accessible online within two years through the Digital Library of Georgia.

DNA FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Because the tax digests indirectly indicate Laura's association with Cicero Chandler and because there is no evidence placing Alexander back in Georgia, it was necessary to consider other ways Laura's descendants were connected with the Humphries family. As discussed in previous reports, the high amounts of DNA the client shares with matches in independent lines from George and Abigail Humphries makes it statistically impossible for Laura 1 to descend

¹⁸ Jennifer Dunn, Copper Mine Genealogy, "Genealogical Research Report: On-site Research at Georgia Archives" report, 1 August 2024, privately held by client and researchers. See also Jennifer Dunn, Copper Mine Genealogy, "Genealogical Research Report: Jackson County Georgia court records collection at the Hargrett Library, University of Georgia" report, 4 October 2024, privately held by client and researchers.

from George through one of the sons of his daughter Nancy Humphries Chandler alone. However, it is possible that Laura 1 could descend from multiple relationships with the Humphries to produce the high amounts of DNA she shares with their descendants. At least one of Laura's ancestors was a descendant of both George and Abigail since the client also shares DNA with descendants of Abigail's siblings, but Laura may also descend directly from George himself. Double Humphries relationship scenarios simplify the demands on documentary evidence—and better fit the records already discovered. Fortunately, a new DNA evaluation tool can help explore such double relationships.

Banyan DNA Analysis

Past research projects relied on DNA Painter's What Are the Odds (WATO) tool to statistically evaluate the probability for Laura's hypothesized position in the Humphries family tree based on her highest Humphries DNA matches. WATO evaluations, however, are limited to single lineages. This current project used Banyan DNA—a new, powerful computational software tool tailored to complex cases of genetic genealogy:¹⁹

- Like WATO, Banyan DNA evaluates customizable pedigrees and can synthesize genetic data for reported matches across all databases.
- Unlike WATO, Banyan can consider multiple lineages (i.e., both paternal and maternal matches for the research subject) and pedigree collapse (i.e., double relationships within families that elevate the amount of shared DNA), singling it out as the best tool for cases like Laura's paternity.
- Banyan's analyses are based on thousands of simulation trials and create customized average centimorgans (cM) and standard deviations for each of the complex relationships.
- This tool yields the most accurate assessment of how well genetic data aligns with predicted family tree scenarios through validation and hypothesis calculations.

Banyan DNA Hypothesis Calculation

Banyan's hypothesis calculations are simulated, statistical tests of the relative likelihood between various hypothesized positions of a person's place in a family tree based on the subject's shared DNA with others in the tree.²⁰ Hypothesis calculations return two sets of

¹⁹ *Banyan DNA*, "Docs: General Information" (<https://www.banyandna.com/docs/general-information> : accessed 28 October 2024).

²⁰ *Banyan DNA*, "Calculations" (<https://www.banyandna.com/docs/calculations> : accessed 28 October 2024).

information: a pairwise validation of the shared DNA data within each hypothesis, and relative probability percentages for all hypotheses totaling 100%. For this project, a customized Banyan tree with 427 individuals (DNA matches and direct line ancestors) was built with 14 proposed relationship paths between Laura 1 and the Humphries, including double relationship scenarios. 230 pairwise DNA data points were entered from MyHeritage's and AncestryDNA Pro Tools' reported amounts of DNA a test taker shares with each match and the amounts shared between the test taker's shared matches.

In a run of 3,000 simulated trials, Banyan's hypothesis calculation provided the most reflective DNA predictions to date for all the evidence connecting Laura 1 to the Humphries:²¹

- First, Banyan confirmed WATO's conclusion that it is impossible for Laura 1 to descend from George only through one of Nancy's sons alone.
- Second, Banyan's hypothesis calculation ranked a *double relationship* as the most statistically likely scenario: Laura as the daughter of Cicero Chandler (George Humphries's grandson) and an enslaved female who herself was the daughter of George and another enslaved woman.
- This double relationship scenario (Banyan hypothesis 13) was rated at 27% relative probability, while the top WATO hypothesis that Laura descended from Alexander (Banyan hypothesis 10) was rated at 17% (see figures 4 and 5).

²¹ "[Client]: Laura and Humphries," hypothesis calculation, *Banyan DNA* (<https://www.banyandna.com>) : accessed 5 December 2024), 3000 simulation trials, hypothesis 13 (27%) ranked highest probability.

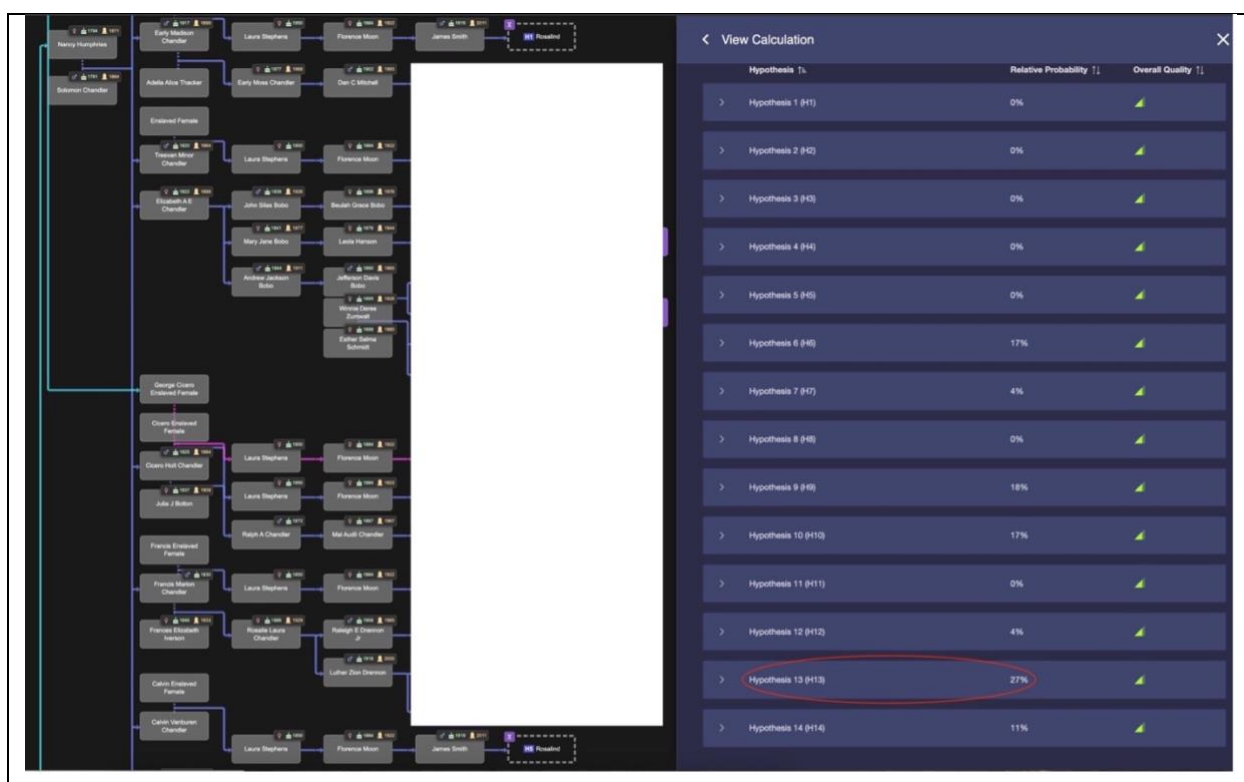


Figure 4. Detail from Banyan DNA illustrating the custom pedigree and the hypothesis calculation's ranking of the hypotheses considered

Hypothesis 13 (H13)	S	• 3C1R • ½ 4C	45	28	4 - 70	0.5	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	J	• 4C • ½ 4C1R	21	11	0 - 41	0.4	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	v	• 4C1R • ½ 4C2R	12	4	0 - 23	0.6	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	A C	• 4C1R • ½ 4C2R	40	4	0 - 23	1.6	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	A C	• ½ 2C1R • ½ 4C	57	54	16 - 114	0.1	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	R D	• 3C1R • ½ 4C	46	28	4 - 71	0.5	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	K M	• 4C1R • ½ 4C2R	7	4	0 - 23	0.3	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	N	• 4C • ½ 4C1R	26	11	0 - 40	0.6	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	J R	• 4C • ½ 4C1R	40	11	0 - 40	1.0	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	H	• 2C2R • ½ 3C1R	166	61	21 - 123	1.6	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	m	• 4C1R • ½ 4C2R	28	4	0 - 23	1.2	▲
Hypothesis 13 (H13)	M W	• 4C • ½ 4C1R	57	11	0 - 41	1.4	▲

Figure 5. Detail from Banyan DNA illustrating the validation calculations run for each pairwise comparison in hypothesis 13. Columns from left to right represent the test taker [“Hypothesis 13 (H13)”=Laura 1], the DNA match, the double relationship predicted, the cM shared, the customized average expected shared cM for the double relationship, the customized range of expected cM for the double relationship, and the number of standard deviations from the calculated mean.

A double Humphries relationship scenario simplifies the demands on documentary evidence—and better fit the records already discovered. Consider Laura’s predicted 1870 census evidence further.²² The census enumerated Laura Strickland, age 24, in the same household as Charlotte Strickland, age 8. It is possible they are mother-daughter or sisters. The name Charlotte hints at another possible Chandler connection. In 1854, when Solomon Chandler

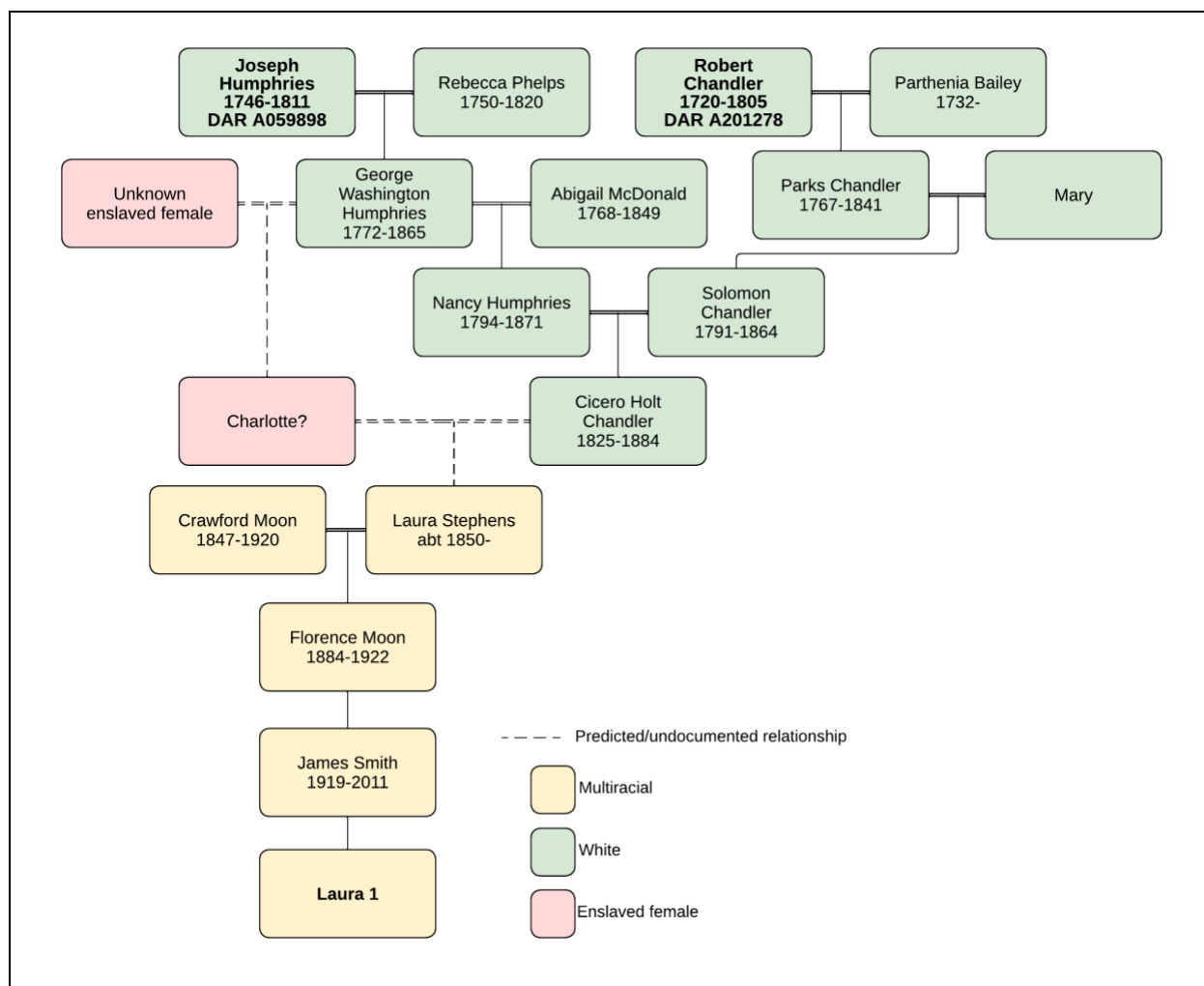
²² 1870 U.S. Census, Clarke County, Georgia, population schedule, Athens, p. 79 (penned), p. 376A (stamped), dwelling 470, family 483, Alfred Kenny; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4263439_00425?ssrc=&backlabel=Return&pId=2898834 : accessed 25 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 143.

made out his will, he named "Charlotte and her children" among his slaves.²³ Following his death about 11 years later, Solomon's January 1865 estate inventory listed "Charlotte and child" (singular).²⁴ Perhaps the following circumstances apply:

- Charlotte from the will was the daughter of George Humphries and thus a half-sister to his daughter Nancy, Solomon's wife.
- Laura was the daughter of multiracial Charlotte and Cicero Chandler (grandson of George and thus Charlotte's own 1/2 nephew).
- In the interim between Solomon's will and death, Laura was transferred from Solomon's estate to Cicero's estate.
- Laura named her own daughter (Charlotte Strickland from the 1870 census) after her mother Charlotte; if the census Stricklands were sisters, the Charlotte from Solomon's will may have named a daughter after herself.
- See figure 6 for a pedigree chart illustrating this possible double relationship.

²³ Jackson County, Georgia, Court of Ordinary, "Wills, Vol. A-C, 1796-1814, 1860-1919," entry for Solomon Chandler, will date 29 April 1854, probate date 9 January 1865, Book B, pp. 98-99; digital images, "Georgia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1742-1992," *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8635/images/005765010_00185?pid=490738 : accessed 19 September 2023); citing Jackson County Court of Ordinary records.

²⁴ Jackson County, Georgia, Court of Ordinary, inventory and appraisement of Solomon Chandler estate, 17 January 1865, pp.795-796; digital images received 12 September 2023 via email from Jackson County Historic Archives, Georgia, items from Box 101, folder "Solomon Chandler."



Review of the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules for the Humphries-Chandler men, as discussed in the Humphries July 2023 Research Project report, confirmed many candidates for Laura among the people they enslaved. Table 3 reproduces the slave schedule analysis from that report. Candidates for Laura are highlighted in bold.

Table 3. Slave ownership by Humphries-Chandler men, slave candidates for Laura in bold

Name of Chandler male	1850 Census		1860 Census		Comments
	Residence, real estate value & total slaves	Enslaved females, age & race	Residence, real estate value, personal estate value & total slaves	Enslaved females, age & race	
Solomon (husband of Nancy Humphries, their sons' enumerations follow in the rows below)	Jackson Co., Georgia \$4,000 24 total slaves	44 B, 38 B, 27 B, 23 B, 20 B, 16 B, 13 B, 11 B, 10 B, 6 B, 3 B, 7/12 B (7 mos.), 16 B, 4 B , 9 B, 3 B	Jackson Co., Georgia \$4,000 \$13,750 24 total slaves	45 B, 36 B, 30 B, 30 B, 15 B, 15 B, 10 B, 9 B, 8 B, 7 B , 2 B, 4 B	1850: 5 candidates for Laura 1860: 6 candidates for Laura In 1860, Solomon also employed 3 slaves owned by daughter Caroline; none are candidates for Laura
Early M	w/ Solomon \$65 None	None known	Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia \$1,200 \$4,800 5 total slaves	23 B, 6 B	1850: no candidates for Laura 1860: 1 candidate for Laura
<u>Tresvan M</u>	Jackson Co., Georgia \$900 1 slave	17 B	Jackson Co., Georgia \$2,000 \$3,040 1 slave	4 B	1850: no candidates for Laura 1860: 1 candidate for Laura
Cicero H	Athens, Clarke Co., Georgia \$ — None	None known	Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia \$ — \$ — 10 total slaves	30 B, 21 M <u>ulatto</u> , 19 B, 17 B	1850: no candidates for Laura 1860: no candidates for Laura
Francis M	Jackson Co., Georgia \$ — None	None known	w/ Solomon in Jackson Co. \$ — \$ — None	None known	1850: no candidates for Laura 1860: no candidates for Laura
Calvin V	w/ Solomon \$ — None	None known	Not known	None known	1850: no candidates for Laura 1860: no candidates for Laura

Sources

1850 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, slave schedule, Subdivision 45, p. 971 (penned), Solomon Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8055/images/GAM432_91-0473?ssrc=&backlabel=Return&pId=92464459) : accessed 14 October 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 91.

1860 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, slave schedule, Clarksborough district, page 1 (penned), page 356 (stamped), Solomon Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7668/images/gam653_147-0215?pId=90201440) : accessed 19 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M653.

1860 U.S. Census, Clarke County, Georgia, slave schedule, Athens, page 72 (penned), E M Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/92556903:7668>) : accessed 19 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 144.

1850 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, slave schedule, Subdivision 45, p. 979 (penned), Tresvant Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8055/images/GAM432_91-0477?pId=92464743) : accessed 14 October 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 91.

1860 U.S. Census, Jackson County, Georgia, slave schedule, House district, page 24 (penned), Tresvant Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7668/images/gam653_147-0236?pId=90202804) : accessed 19 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 147.

1860 U.S. Census, Fulton County, Georgia, slave schedule, Atlanta Ward 5, page 16 (penned), C H Chandler owner; digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/92633303:7668>) : accessed 19 September 2023); citing NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 145.

"1850 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/8055/>) : accessed 19 October 2023), negative search for Calvin Chandler, C Chandler, C V Chandler, Cicero Chandler, C H Chandler, Early M Chandler, Early Chandler, E Chandler, E M Chandler, in Jackson County and surrounding counties, Georgia.

"1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/7668/>) : accessed 19 October 2023), negative search for Francis Chandler, F Chandler, F M Chandler, Calvin Chandler, C V Chandler, C Chandler, in Jackson County and surrounding counties, Georgia.

Note: Also see the 1850 and 1860 Census population schedule enumerations for each of these men attached to their profiles in the client's *Ancestry* tree. See "Public Member Trees," database, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>) : accessed 14 October 2023), "Myers Family Tree," family of George Washington Humphries (1772-1865) built out and sourced by researcher Melanie Whitt on behalf of client.

Future Chandler DNA Analysis

Future DNA analysis can help determine if Cicero Chandler was both Laura's father and her half cousin. Since Cicero was presumably a Chandler as well as a Humphries, his descendants should match independent Chandler descendants from the lines of Solomon's siblings. Identifying such matches for Laura 1 is paramount. Laura's paternity in the client's linked *Ancestry* tree has been switched to Cicero, so *AncestryDNA*'s ThruLines algorithms can help generate potential Chandler matches. Preliminary documentary and descendency research were conducted on Solomon's family in the client's tree. A future research project can build these lines out more fully and analyze Laura 1's earlier network graphs to discover lateral Chandler matches.

DAR CONSULTATION

Periodic consultation with DAR representatives kept them informed of these developments for the client's project. They offered positive input and helped refine analysis of the evidence sent to them:

- The triangulated segment findings from the last research session.

- The indirect evidence from the tax digests indicating geographic proximity between Laura and Cicero Chandler.
- The Banyan DNA double relationship probability analysis.

The DAR representatives agreed the DNA evidence proves the client descends from George Washington Humphries, but the exact lineage must be established with at least some documentary evidence. Michelle, of the National Society DAR African American Specialty Research Team, presented questions about the documentary record. The questions and the researcher's responses are reproduced here for reference:

Question (1) from Michelle: "Beyond Golden's marriage record, what proof do you have that Laura 1's ancestor Laura had the last name Strickland since it is listed as Stephens elsewhere?"

Response (1) from researcher: Golden's marriage record is the only known document to state Laura's surname was Strickland. Other children's records stated it was Stephens, Stevens, and Stevenson. Following emancipation, it is possible that Laura's childhood family adopted the Stephens surname, while she herself went by Strickland, the potential adopted surname of her first partner (and potential father of Charlotte, who was born prior to emancipation). Surname adoption among formerly enslaved people is complicated and did not follow any prescribed method. Thus this conflict doesn't rule out Laura's use at some point of both the Stephens and Strickland surnames.

Questions (2) from Michelle: "How can you prove that the Laura in the 1870 census is Florence's mother and not someone else with the same name? The 1870 census says Laura Strickland is 24 years old. The 1880 census says that Laura, Florence's mother, is only 24 years old. She hasn't aged in 10 years."

Response (2) from researcher: It cannot be proven the Laura in the referenced 1870 census is Florence's mother. It is predicted to be her based on all the circumstantial evidence. Even if it isn't, the 1870 enumeration isn't essential to the indirect evidence of Laura's Humphries connection (more below). In any case, the age discrepancies are reasonably resolved when considering all census enumerations believed to belong to Laura:

- **1870:** 24 years old, born **1846**, living in Athens, Clarke County, in the household of Alfred Kinney, along with Charlotte Strickland, age 8

- **1880: 24** years old, born **1856**, living in Randolphs District, Jackson County, with husband Crawford, two children from his first marriage (Marler and Griggs), along with Laura's presumed children with Crawford (Mary, Pearl, Carrie, and a male infant)
- **1900: born Sep 1950, 49**, living in Chandler, Jackson County, with husband Crawford and their children born since 1880 (Oliver, Florence, Minnie, Mattie, Amos, William, and Golden)

Notably, the 1900 census puts Laura's birthdate in the middle of the 10-year range indicated by the 1870 and 1880 censuses. This lies within a valid margin of error range for determining the birth year of enslaved individuals (about 10 years, see <https://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov/genealogy-and-family-history/family-records/records-enslaved-people>). The conflicts between these census ages can be explained by lack of record keeping during slavery, general illiteracy among the enslaved, and mistaken census informants, none of whom may have ever been Laura herself.

Question (3) from Michelle: "Florence's death certificate says her mother's name is Sallie. How do we correlate that it is actually Laura? Can we prove when Crawford married Laura? That would answer that question. The 1880 and 1900 censuses may work for this too or proving the parents of older and young siblings."

Response (3) from researcher: Laura and Crawford are enumerated together as a married couple in both 1880 and 1900. The 1900 census says they been married for 27 years, indicating a marriage about 1873. It is reasonable to conclude that the enumerated children born between 1873 and 1900—and listed as "son" or "daughter"—are the children of both Crawford and Laura. There is no known marriage record, but records for older and younger siblings name Crawford and Laura as their parents:

- Florence's older sister Carrie's Social Security Numerical Identification File (application date 1937) stated her parents as "Crawford Moon" and "Laura Stephens"
- Florence's younger brother Amos' 1939 death certificate named them as "Crawford Moon" and "Laura Stevens"
- Florence's younger sister Minnie's 1943 marriage record documented them as "Craford Moon" and "Laura Stevens"

That Florence's death certificate named her mother as Sallie was probably just an error by the informant, who appears to have been the undertaker. Florence's sister Minnie's death certificate documented Laura as "Minnie," even though the records for two of

Minnie's marriages stated her mother's name was Laura. The informant for Minnie's death certificate was her third husband, and he almost certainly never knew Laura. Death certificate informants provide secondary information that is routinely incorrect. Adding in the disrupted nature of family relationships due to slavery, secondary kinship information can be even less reliable.

Even without the 1870 census enumeration, Crawford Moon lived and worked in the western side of Jackson County in the 1870s except for a couple of years, 1874-1875, during which time he was taxed while employed in New Town district on the eastern edge of Jackson County, near Athens. This two-year period coincides with his estimated 1873 marriage to Laura Stephens. His 1874 employer in New Town was listed right next door to Cicero Holt Chandler, who employed about 16 freemen. Other male freemen in New Town district were surnamed Stephens and Strickland, the same surnames ascribed to Laura by her children. By 1876, Crawford returned (presumably with his family) to Randolphs district on the western side of Jackson County, where he was taxed from 1876-1878. Crawford and Laura were enumerated in Randolphs District in western Jackson County in the 1880 census.

A final phone conference with Michelle revealed some encouraging news for the client's DAR application prospects.²⁵

- Since the beginning of this project, the Chair of the National Society DAR African American Specialty Research Team successfully advocated for expanding the DAR's acceptance of DNA evidence up to 5th generation for African-American or under-represented minorities. Laura 1's application relies on DNA evidence for generation 4 to 5, so this is excellent news!
- To support the DNA evidence with the proof argument, at least two DNA matches need to participate in Laura 1's application process. They do not have to be the highest DNA matches; they can be willing alternates with key positions in the patriot's family.
- Once independently-descended Chandler DNA matches can be established and the results sent to her, Michelle believes there will be enough genetic and documentary evidence to support the client's lineage from patriot Joseph Humphries. She is willing to help direct and submit Laura 1's DAR application.
- Though Florence's death certificate presents a conflicting mother's name as "Sallie," no second proof argument will be needed for the link between Florence and Laura. This link

²⁵ Michelle, National Society DAR African American Specialty Research Team, to Melanie Whitt, phone call, 5 December 2024, notes held privately.

can be established by the 1880 and 1900 census records and by the records of older and younger siblings which name both parents. These additional records can be submitted along with the application. Michelle will advise on this when it comes to that point.

- Michelle offered to reach out to Georgia DAR researchers to see if they can locate and examine the archives of the three churches affiliated with Laura and Crawford's family.

GOING FORWARD

In light of these encouraging developments, the proposed path for Laura 1's application could proceed as follows:

- Conduct one more phase of research to identify independently-descended Chandler DNA matches. This will involve both documentary and DNA analysis. Update the DNA project website to reflect the latest research.
- Follow up with any Georgia DAR researchers for discoveries in onsite repositories (i.e., church archives).
- Solicit the participation of at least two key DNA matches on the application. Gather the vital documents or other records for them and their generations back to the patriot. These can be piggybacked to the successful applications through the Joseph Humphries lineage of any current DAR members.
- Present all information to Michelle. She will handle the pre-submission review by the African American Specialty Research Team and National Registrars to see what else may be needed.
- Revisit the documents or research, as necessary. Submit to Michelle.
- Michelle will direct the application submission process.

CONCLUSION

This research session successfully met its objective. The completed DNA project website provides a centralized resource for prospective participants to learn about Laura's paternity and should be updated with the latest research results. Continued exhaustive documentary research discovered tax digests with the first evidence, though indirect, to place Laura Stephens and Cicero Holt Chandler in close geographical and chronological proximity. Though scant, evidence from the proposed 1870 census for Laura, the Solomon Chandler estate documents, and the Chandler slave schedules, correlates across place, time, and naming patterns to support the plausible double relationship for Laura as both granddaughter of George and daughter of his grandson Cicero. It also aligns with the lack of evidence for other Humphries men in Georgia around the time of Laura's conception.

Furthermore, this possible double relationship for Laura within the Humphries-Chandler family accounts for the higher-than-expected amounts of DNA Laura 1 shares with many of her Humphries cousins if they were related through only a single relationship path. Per Banyan DNA's hypothesis calculation of the genetic data, the double relationship hypothesis currently holds higher statistical odds than Laura being the daughter of Alexander. This scenario can be more fully supported by identifying independently-descended Chandler DNA matches with Laura 1.

DAR consultations yielded positive direction for the client's future application. Expanded DNA parameters will now permit her submission of DNA evidence up to the 5th generation. The most compelling case for her will come from DNA evidence and will require significant cooperation from white Humphries DNA cousins. There is more hope than ever that perseverance and patience may be enough to overcome the remaining obstacles to Laura 1's DAR membership application.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

DNA

- Conduct one more phase of research to identify independently-descended Chandler DNA matches. This will involve both documentary and DNA analysis. Update the DNA project website to reflect the latest research.
- Perform segment analysis for multiracial cousins who upload their raw DNA data to MyHeritage.
- Renew invitations to Humphries 1 and Humphries 2 to join the DAR application by consenting to the use of their DNA and documentary evidence. Compile associated documents for each. Identify and contact alternate matches if these matches remain non-responsive. Audley Chandler Harris (Humphries 3, now deceased) may be a possible submission choice for genetic evidence.
- Reach out again to AncestryDNA match Laura 4 (deceased as of 2025) to invite her to transfer her raw DNA data to MyHeritage. Also solicit Laura 4's aunts and uncle to participate as test takers.

Documentary

- Enlist the help of DAR researchers or hire researchers to examine archives onsite in Georgia.
 - Particular effort should be made to investigate the archives of the local churches listed in this report.

- Review remaining Jackson County Superior Court Records at UGA's Hargrett Library Special Collections. Jennifer Dunn examined July 1843-December 1855. There is no guarantee that Laura was mentioned in these records but combing through them is part of reasonably exhaustive research for formerly enslaved research subjects in Jackson County.
- Reach out to direct descendants of Solomon and Nancy Chandler to discover any family held bibles or records which name slaves associated with their family.

DAR

- Share this report with Michelle (National Society DAR African American Specialty Research Team) and offer research support for any further needed information.

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

MW / DE

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