

7. Representation on Existing Surveys

Alexander Survey (citywide) local state national National Register
H.P.L. Survey (CBD) A B C D Recorded TX Historic Ldmk
Oak Cliff TX Archaeological Ldmk
Victorian Survey
Dallas Historic Resources Survey, Phase ___ high ___ medium ___ low

For Office Use Only

Date Rec'd: _____ Survey Verified: Y N by: _____ Field Check by: _____ Petitions Needed: Y N
Nomination: Archaeological Site Structure(s) Structure & Site District

8. Historic Ownership

original owner: J.B. McDermett
significant later owner(s): William Turbeville

9. Construction Dates

original: circa 1850
alterations/additions:

10. Architect

original construction:
alterations/additions:

11. Site Features

natural: gentle slope of hill as viewed from Marilla and Young Streets, on well maintained lawn grounds, mature trees evenly distributed to provide shade
urban design: pastoral setting, with many old, erect grave markers in various physical conditions

12. Physical Description

Condition, check one:

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

unaltered

altered

Check one:

original site

moved(date _____)

Early maps and descriptions characterize Pioneer Cemetery as being located on a high piece of ground and isolated from the original town of Dallas. This site was high enough that it was protected from flooding, making the site a perfect place for a cemetery. Historically it was four separate cemeteries: the Masonic Cemetery, the Odd Fellow's Cemetery, the Jewish cemetery, and the City cemetery.

The first land transfers were between James N. Smith, W. L. Murphy, W. P. Martin, and Alexander Cockrell when they deeded three acres to the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 and Lodge No. 44 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for use as cemeteries. These two lodges operated the cemeteries separately under the same deed.

In 1871 the mayor of Dallas was authorized to purchase an additional three acre tract of land from Nancy Turbeville, the widow of William Turbeville. Nancy reserved a one-eighth acre parcel for a family cemetery where William was already buried.

In 1872 the Hebrew Benevolent Association acquired two small sections of land for a cemetery to be used for the small Jewish Community.

There has not been a burial at this site since 1921 and of the original six acres of land only a small portion has been preserved next to the Convention Center in downtown Dallas.

13. Historical Significance

The original one half mile town of Dallas, as laid out by J.P Dumas, surveyor, in 1844 was on small portion of the 580 acres of land that John Neely Bryan received from the State of Texas by patent dated January 25, 1847.¹ The land claimed by Bryan was on the east side of the Trinity River, that diagonally crossed Dallas County, meandering more or less west to east in this area. The Grigsby League of 4605 acres had been granted to John Grigsby by Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas January 29, 1842.² These two land grants bisecting the cemetery area, Bryan's 580 acre grant and the Grigsby League, runs diagonally through the cemetery and cover the entire downtown section of Dallas. The original town of Dallas that received its charter in 1856 is two blocks from the northwest corner of the cemetery.³

Problems were caused by these conflicting boundaries, delaying warranted deeds, deaths, early sales with special warranted deeds, killings, second marriages, various relationships, children, and many other lawsuits added to the legal quandary. It was in the late 1870s, before the last cases involving the Grigsby League were finally settled.

The earliest maps of Dallas County show Town Branch running near the cemetery.⁴ A "Bird's Eye View" produced in 1875 shows many trees. Town Branch drains into the Trinity River which was nearer town before the levees rerouting the channel to the west were finally completed in the late 1930s. As far back as 1830 there is a record of a group of Texas Indian fighters (who

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had been badly whipped in a battle about where Decatur in Wise County is now) wading down the Trinity and climbing up to camp for several days at a spring, nineteen feet below the present ground level. They camped long enough to recover before moving on. This camp was said to be where the Santa Fe Buildings were later built across Young Street northwest of the cemetery.⁵

Until 1871 the entire site of the burying ground, now known as Pioneer Cemetery, was rather remote from town, somewhat higher than surrounding land and was not included in the City Limits. The land had first been used for a burying ground for Mr. J. B. McDermott (1790-1854), Mrs. Stone (18-- - 1855). Other rare records show Anderson Armstrong was buried at this site in 1849. The James Armstrong family came to Dallas in 1846 and history records mention that Anderson died in 1849.⁶ There is another record of the burial of Logan Cockrell, son of Sarah Horton and Alexander Cockrell who had been born in 1848 died in February 1850. This baby was born while the Cockrells still lived on their land by Mountain Creek, before the purchase of John Neely Bryan's unsold lots in the town of Dallas in 1853. Alexander Cockrell, who was killed in 1858 while trying to collect a debt from the newly elected town Marshall, was also buried in this Cemetery.⁷ Before she died in 1892, Sarah Horton had purchased a large plot at the new perpetual care cemetery, first called Trinity and now known as Greenwood, and

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re-interred both Logan and her husband, Alexander. Baby Logan's stone was left at Pioneer.⁸

Masonic Lodge records from the Tannehill Lodge No. 52, A.F.&A.M. instituted in 1849 and Dallas Lodge No. 44, I.O.O. F. instituted in 1854 both mention the cemetery and early burials before the deed to acquire the land was recorded in 1857.⁹ At this time it was formally declared a cemetery and it is now presumed the lots were platted. In the 1870s the lodges advertised in the paper that only lodge members and their families could be buried as they were running out of space.¹⁰

The site next to these two cemeteries where the City Cemetery was later located had originally been owned by William and Nancy Turbeville (Teuberville) who were in Dallas by 1858. The deed records show they paid twelve hundred and sixty seven dollars for a twenty-four acre tract from John W. Smith at this time. This deed was not filed until 1868. The Grantors J.W. Smith, W.L. Murphy, James W. Martin, Elizabeth Martin. Murphy was a land agent for the State of Texas and the first treasurer for the City of Dallas when it was chartered in 1856. J.W. Smith came to Dallas in 1846 and along with James Patterson opened the first mercantile business in the area. The census for 1860 reveals that Virginia native Turbeville was listed as a grocer.

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William Turbeville sold 22.5 acres to W.C.C. Akard (1826-1870) in 1865.¹¹ Akard was a merchant and on this acreage is where the Akard's built their house. Since the railroads did not reach Dallas until 1872, Mr. Akard had gone to Calvert, Texas where the Houston and Pacific Railroad had stopped before the Civil War for a load of merchandise and died while enroute back to Dallas in 1870.¹² An item in the minutes of the Masonic Lodge notes that Mrs. Akard had been approached about a sale of her land, but that she had refused to sell.¹³ The Federal Reserve Bank (opened in 1914) which has recently been purchased after standing vacant for several years is standing on this site of the Akard's home place. Sarah Bowen Akard later married for a second time to A. C. Daniel.

Mrs. Nancy Turberville (1828-18??) widow of William Turbeville(1813-1869), deeded three acres of land to the then Mayor Henry Ervay for \$500.00 in 1871 to be used as the City Cemetery.¹⁴ She reserved one-eighth acre as a family burying ground to include the grave of her deceased husband. It appears the city later used the land for other purposes. By 1871 the boundaries of the city limits of Dallas had changed and at this time included the cemetery.

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In 1872 the Hebrew Benevolent Association acquired a plot of land on Akard Street from the city (Mayor Henry Ervay) for its cemetery. This was hastily acquired when a young Jewish man named Adolph Deutchner suddenly died. This site was adjacent to the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and City cemeteries already in use.¹⁵ A few days after Adolph died, the Association notified Adolph's parents that a fence had been fixed to protect the gravesite. A second parcel, seventy-five by ninety feet, augmenting this plot was deeded in 1874 to Emanuel Tillman as a trustee for the Association by Captain George M. Swink. Swink had been elected alderman for the city in 1872 and also started the mule drawn line that took passengers from the train depot to the courthouse.

These two small parcels once owned by the Hebrew Benevolent Association were sold to the city in 1956 when they were acquiring property for the Convention Center. Temple Emanu El accepted the city's offer to move each grave in its entirety, with existing headstones or markers and replace each one in a special section at Temple Emanuel Cemetery on Howell Street. A marker was placed at this site which reads:

*On November 15, 1956, the graves of early Jewish settlers of the
Dallas Community were transferred with care and reverence to
this designated area. These graves were located originally on
South
Akard Street in Dallas' first Jewish cemetery (1873-1886).*

By 1888 the Sanborn Maps show the elevated rail line south of Lamar. This line was advertised as going to Oak Cliff. In 1899 the cemetery was included on the Sanborn Maps. The railroad lines on Marilla Street were noted as the H&TC Freight Siding. They connected the H&TC (Central) to other rail lines to the west.

In 1893 Columbian School on Royal Street was opened and served this depressed are until 1923 when it became the School Administration Building. In 1954 this stone and Romanesque Revival school building that had been designed for the city (this was before there was a Dallas Independent School District) by James Flanders was razed when land was being acquired for the Convention Center. This site is near the corner where the Gold Star Mothers memorial is presently located.¹⁶

A review of the surrounding land area block by block reveals the flimsy structures that were built were occupied by various workmen. This type of housing tended toward rapid deterioration and without running water, and no infrastructure available, most had outhouses. The Dallas Cotton Mill was built a few blocks south of the Cemetery on Corinth Street. This plant had a large work force. Due to the concern of George B. Dealey, Vice President and General Manager of the Dallas Morning News, who had recognized the need for a park in this depressed area of Dallas, the Park Board road the South Belt Streetcar (Myrtle Line) out to the neighborhood to see for themselves. The site picked for the park was four and one-half acres across the street from the Cotton Mill. By 1908 a temporary building was erected housing much needed shower facilities and an assembly room which doubled as a kindergarten.¹⁷ This was the first community center in the city. Along with the kindergarten there was a day nursery, milk station, wading pool, picnic facilities, baseball diamond, tennis court, swings, and other play equipment and the field house had free baths. The condition of the neighborhood was known to have contributed to crime and violence, and the children were suffering. It took the efforts of various women's organizations, along with donations and the support of the Mayor and other citizens to make the park a success.

After the severe flood in 1908 on the Trinity River, when Dallas was separated from Oak Cliff and so much of downtown Dallas was endangered by the high water, the city undertook to remedy this hazard by hiring George Kessler, a city planner. One of his “must” recommendations was the control of the river. This vision of levees and straightening the river from the mouth of Turtle Creek southward approximately three and one-half to four miles would secure flood protection for the entire city. The recommendations went on to advise that filling of the lowland outside and adjacent to the levees would provide additional room for railroad terminals and switching properties. It was years before these recommendations became reality, but when they did, this set the plan for the area of town on the west side of the Convention Center.¹⁸

The railroad switching yards were placed side by side in the area next to the levees. Warehouses were erected, docks for receiving goods for shipping and storage were built adjacent to the tracks. A cotton warehouse, a cotton mill, several rendering plants began emitting strong odors and cheap, flimsy, housing was produced to rent to the workers so that they could walk to work. The City built the sewage disposal plant close to this area adding more odors. This all happened before there was official planning and zoning in Dallas, so housing next to factories with or without obnoxious odors was allowed to be built. This set the stage for the entire area for many years.¹⁹

In the 1930s the city started talking about building a downtown auditorium. The location under discussion was next to the Masonic and Odd Fellows Pioneer Cemetery and would include a park. In 1936 the study area for this project was described as being composed of warehouses, shacks, and dilapidated rooming houses a few blocks south of the downtown district. Some of these rooming house are noted as “female boarding” houses. The neglected run down condition of this area probably caused the City to consider this site.

By the 1940s the City had started assembling parcels of this land for the Convention Center. Well known names of former landowners were Dr. W.W. Samuells, Lawrence Kahn, B. Schoellkopf and S. Topletz, whose family still owns many sites in Dallas – some on the Urban Rehabilitation Standard Boards list to be demolished.²⁰

In 1925 a list and a numbered plat of persons buried in the Odd Fellows section was compiled by John M . Young, Assistant City Engineer. Mr. Young was the son of Rev. Wm. C. Young the last person known to have been buried in the cemetery in 1921.²¹ John Young noted he was following up on a listing that had been made in 1921.

Railroad tracks were on Marilla very close to the cemetery, and at one time an attempt was made to build warehouses on adjacent property.²² But when it was found burials were on the land this idea was abandoned. Numerous lawsuits were filed in protest at this time.

The land acquired from Mrs. Nancy Turbeville by the city in 1871 was once thought to be the City's pauper's burial ground. Research reveals many of the persons buried in the city section had deeds to their lots and were citizens of Dallas who owned businesses and were not paupers.²³ The records for these burial plots was poorly kept. Through the entire 20th century the site of these cemeteries has been under constant assault. Various associations tried to get the responsible parties to care for these sacred spots

In 1948 Willie Flowers Carlisle, her husband, and her daughter, members of the Butler Bonham Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, spent over twelve years inventorying many of the pioneer cemeteries in Dallas County. Fifty years ago Mrs. Carlisle had an opportunity to write several columns in the Dallas Morning News on Dallas history and the conditions of its cemeteries were usually mentioned. At that time she noted the visitors to Dallas would see this neglected civic asset that was infested

with matted grass and undergrowth that was hiding the stones, and that many were broken and lying on the ground.²⁴

In 1948, the City Council approved a recommendation by the City Manager that the city not take over and maintain the Old Cemetery as requested by the Butler Bonham Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas as this was private property belonging to the estate of E.W. Morton and Rhodes S. Baker.²⁵

The Daughters of the Confederacy wrote a letter to the Mayor of Dallas in the 1940's deploring the desecration and neglect of the cemetery. They stated "its care should be considered a holy trust."

This same group asked the City to enforce the law and keep the automobiles from parking on the cemetery in 1948. Later they were plaintiffs in a suit filed in Judge Sarah T. Hughes Court asking her to order members of Lodge No. 44 to stop a parking lot operation and put things back where they found them. The Masonic Lodge claimed this was the part owned by the Odd Fellows.

In 1951 the Dallas County Pioneer Association at its seventy-sixth annual reunion joined

the Daughters in their efforts to maintain the Old Cemetery. In October 1951 the title for the Masonic and Odd Fellows cemeteries was transferred to the city by the Lodges. This title along with other adjacent individually owned small lots was to be included in a planned Memorial Park.²⁶

In 1961, due to plans to construct R.L. Thornton Freeway, the Confederate Monument was moved from the area of Old City Park where it had been for sixty-five years to its present location in Pioneer Park. This sculptor chosen for the monument was Frank Teich from San Antonio. The efforts to raise the sum of \$4500.00 were expanded by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The Dallas UDC Chapter gave concerts, served dinners, and all sorts of events to raise the necessary funds. The monument was dedicated in 1896 with a daylong celebration and parade. The daughter of Jefferson Davis was present for the occasion.²⁷ Over a century later in 1997 the Dallas Chapter 6 of the UDC rededicated the monument that had been restored after so many years of erosion and neglect.²⁸

Winfield Morton, part owner of the City Cemetery land and Park Board President Ray Hubbard were reopening purchase talks in 1969. The city council authorized payment of \$748, 472 to be paid to the then so-called owners of the City Cemetery.²⁹ The City

Manager explained that “the Masonic and Odd Fellows section would remain, but that there were only a few scattered graves in the city site and is not maintained.” Mayor Earle Cabell said they would be moved to a central location. In Mrs. Carlisle’s list of the City Cemetery there were thirty-one graves. In 1970 when construction began on the initial plans for the Convention Center on this site, the city placed twenty-two identical markers along the sidewalk of persons once buried in the City Cemetery. No record of where the graves were moved to. The Dallas Park and Recreation Department now maintain both the Masonic and Odd Fellow sections of the Cemetery.

In 1994, the Downtown Improvement District contracted with a cemetery restoration company to repair the broken markers, level the ones in danger of toppling over, and other damaged items to completely improve the image of the Cemeteries. As visitors come to Dallas for the many conventions nearby, many stroll through the area and are able to read the Texas Historical Grave Markers as well as the headstones concerned with the early pioneers of our city. Just as Mrs. Carlisle and the other members of the DRT noted many years ago, this is a civic asset

In 1993 the installation of the first of eventually seventy bronze longhorn steers denoting Dallas ties to the cattle industry and Texas cowboys was contemplated. The land used

for the sculptures had at one time been reserved for a hotel. When this did not materialize Trammel Crow was able to secure the land and visualized it as the site for the steers. Now this display is one of the busiest corners of the downtown area as people both local and visitors come to view the bronze steers.

In 1999 it was necessary for the cemetery to be involved again due to the Expansion of the Convention Center. Plans to change the driveway and entrance to the Convention caused an archaeology study to be made in the Odd Fellows section and fifteen graves were discovered in the area that was to be impacted by the expansion. These bodies were re-interred in a site very near their original resting place and a marker has been placed in this regard.

Dallas Landmark Designation for the Pioneer Cemetery will honor the early pioneers who paved the way for the Dallas we know today.

Early Dallas Citizens Buried at Pioneer Cemetery

Mayors of Dallas

John Crockett (1816-1878) Mayor Dallas in 1857, again in 1859 and acting Mayor from 1861-1865)

John William Crowds (1828-1895) Mayor of Dallas in 1881.

John J. Good (1827-1882) Mayor of Dallas in 1880.

A.D. Rice (1818-1869) Mayor of Dallas in 1858.

Doctors in Dallas

Dr. John Stephens (1824-1881) Medical Director of Confederate States Army in Virginia. (body moved)

Dr. Samuel Field (1839-1912) City Health Department, Physician for Gould Railroad, State Health Inspector at Beaumont during yellow fever Epidemic.

Dr. Anderson D. Rice (1818-1869) Practicing in Dallas by 1848, County Treasurer 1852-1854 and second Mayor of Dallas.

Dr. Roy B. Scott (1822-1884)

Dr. Wm Hora Armstrong (1849-1884)

Dr. F.L. Willemette – (1820-1884) was a City Alderman and had a restaurant

Elected Officials

Hickerson Barksdale (1839-1884) City Alderman 1873 – District Judge 1873- 1876).

Julius Bogel – City Assessor and Collector of Taxes from 1878-1886

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Edward Browder (1825-1873) District Clerk from 1850-1854.

Jerry Brown (1828-1879) Sheriff from 1866-1870.

Thomas J.A. Brown (1855-1896) first City Judge, first City Recorder, and City Alderman in 1886.

Robert M. Cooke – Justice of the Peace in 1858 and County Surveyor from 1873-1878.

John M. Crockett (1816-1878) Lt. Governor 1861-1863, State Representative from 1853-1859.

John William Crowds – City Alderman from 1875-1878 – Mayor in 1881

Nicholas Darnell (1807-1885) – served in State legislature for several terms, Speaker of the House in 1842 member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845 and again in 1875 he represented Dallas, Ellis and Tarrant Counties.

Thomas Flynn (1833-18) City Marshall from 1872-1874,

Alexander Harwood (1820-1885) County Clerk from 1850-1882

John J. Good – Judge of the 16th District Court in 1866 - Mayor of Dallas in 1880

Trezevant Calhoun Hawpe (1820-1863) Sheriff of Dallas County in 1850 and 1852 – Colonel of 31st Texas Regiment – killed on the Courthouse steps by a friend.

John M. Laws (1831-1896) District and County Clerk from 1869-1873.

J.W. Latimer – published first newspaper in Dallas – Chief Justice of the County in 1850 – City Alderman in 1856

Marion Moon – City Marshall in 1858 – City Alderman in 1859 – Sheriff from 1878-1880

James M. Patterson – first general store in Dallas – Chief Justice of Dallas County from 1854 to

1866

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William Wallace Peak – County Clerk from 1854-1856 – City Alderman 1858- 1861 - Justice of the Peace in Precinct No. I in 1876

James J. Polk Record – City Alderman in 1858 – State Senator from Dallas County in 1866 – delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1866

A.D. Rice – County Treasurer from 1851-1854 – second Mayor of Dallas

William H. Scales – City Alderman in 1873 to fill out a term

James N. Smith – Justice of Peace from 1856-1860 – City Alderman from 1858- 1862

John W. Smith – County Clerk in 1848

F.L. Willemet – born in France – doctor for Reunion Colonist – City Alderman 1870-1876

Reverend Wm. C. Young – District Clerk from 1866-1868

14. Bibliography

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Dallas County Deed Records.

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Jepsen, Harry, Jr., PH.D., Newton, Robert M., M.A., Hogan, Patricia R., M.S., Centennial History of the Dallas, Texas Park System 1876-1976 published by Texas Tech University, Lubbock Texas in 1976.

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W. P. A. Dallas Guide and History, compiled in the 1940s and finally published by Dallas Public Library and the University of North Texas Press fifty years later in 1992.

Maps

City of Dallas Map dated 1891.

Sanborn Map No. 16 for 1899.

Bracey.s Plat Maps for 1939 – 1949.

Private papers of Frances James

15. Attachments

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>District or Site Map</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Additional descriptive material</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Site Plan</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Footnotes</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Photos (historic & current)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other:</i> _____

17. Designation Criteria

History, heritage and culture: Represents the historical development, ethnic heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or country.

Historic event: Location of or association with the site of a significant historic event.

Significant persons: Identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, state, or country.

Architecture: Embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, landscape design, method of construction, exceptional craftsmanship, architectural innovation, or contains details which represent folk or ethnic art.

Architect or master builder: Represents the work of an architect, designer or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city, state or country.

Historic context: Relationship to other distinctive buildings, sites, or areas which are eligible for preservation based on historic, cultural, or architectural characteristics.

Unique visual feature: Unique location of singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or the city that is a source of pride or cultural significance.

Archeological: Archeological or paleontological value in that it has produced or can be expected to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric interest.

National and state recognition: Eligible of or designated as a National Historic Landmark, Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, State Archeological Landmark, American Civil Engineering Landmark, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic education: Represents an era of architectural, social, or economic history that allows an understanding of how the place or area was used by past generations.

Recommendation

The Designation Task Force requests the Landmark Commission to deem this nominated landmark meritorious of designation as outlined in Chapter 51 and Chapter 51A, Dallas Development Code.

Further, the Designation Task Force endorses the Preservation Criteria, policy recommendations and landmark boundary as presented by the Department of Planning and Development.

Date:

***Chair
Designation Task Force***

***Chair
Designation Task Force***

Historic Preservation Planner

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- ¹ Dallas County Deed Records Volume B page 454
- ² Dallas County Deed Records Volume A page 65 and 66
- ³ Memorial and Biographical History page 273.
- ⁴ Map of Dallas - Dallas County Deed Record Volume D page 698
- ⁵ Our City Dallas page 3
- ⁶ Memorial and Biographical History Page 152
- ⁷ The Dallas Herald April 10, 1858.
- ⁸ Cemetery records at Greenwood Cemetery
- ⁹ Dallas County Deed Records Volume F page 26-27
- ¹⁰ Tannehill Lodge records – notice to run in the Times Herald for a period of three months
- ¹¹ Dallas County Deed Records Volume J page 1865
- ¹² Cemetery Records – date on headstone
- ¹³ Minutes of Tannehill Lodge
- ¹⁴ Dallas County Deed Records Volume P page 84
- ¹⁵ Hebrew Benevolent Association Minute Book
- ¹⁶ Education in Dallas – 1874-1966 page 38
- ¹⁷ Centennial History of the Dallas, Texas Park System pages 117, 220-221
- ¹⁸ Dallas Yesterday - George E. Kessler – creator of Dallas' first master plan in 1910 – page 55
- ¹⁹ Study of early maps of the area
- ²⁰ Bracey Plat Maps

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- ²¹ File in Dallas Public Library on the Pioneer Cemetery
- ²² Records of Tannehill Lodge – offer made to buy the land in 1920 and build a warehouse – at first Lodge agreed to sale, thn protests caused it to abandon the project
- ²³ Private research by Frances James
- ²⁴ Clipping File at the Dallas Public Library
- ²⁵ A very questionable sale and cloudy title
- ²⁶ Dallas County Deed Records Volume 3575 pages 432-33
- ²⁷ Clipping from the Dallas Morning News describing the event June 25, 1896. Clipping dated August 12, 1961 when the statue was moved to its new site in Pioneer Cemetery.
- ²⁸ Sculpture was re-dedicated on October 12, 1997. United Daughters of the Confederacy sponsored the event – brochure and program in private papers of Frances James. Clipping from Dallas Morning News dated October 13, 1997. in library
- ²⁹ City of Dallas Ordinance Volume - 69-1476 - Volume 69169 page 1543