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**REDD1114BMP**  
**11 DECEMBER 2014**

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The logo for 'RESEARCH SUMMARY' features a stylized green leaf icon to the left of the words 'RESEARCH SUMMARY' in a bold, uppercase, sans-serif font.

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**OBJECTIVES**

- Trace ancestry on the client's paternal line.
- Discover historical and biographical information about the client's ancestors in addition to what has been provided.

**RESULTS**

- Found information about Charles Eugene Redd's life. Mapped his ancestry back several generations. Gathered stories, photos, and other historical information about the family. • Entered names of his ancestors in a digital pedigree chart.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Since many records from early colonial America are not available, take a DNA test to verify claims that your Redd ancestors changed their surname to Redd from "Roth"—the German word for "Red."
- Use DNA results to push back further on the Redd line in Germany. • Research and map out additional paternal and maternal lines. Access to available records is excellent, and additional research will be fruitful.
- Gather more family stories and photos and prioritize discovering countries of origin for ancestors on each line who first arrived in America.

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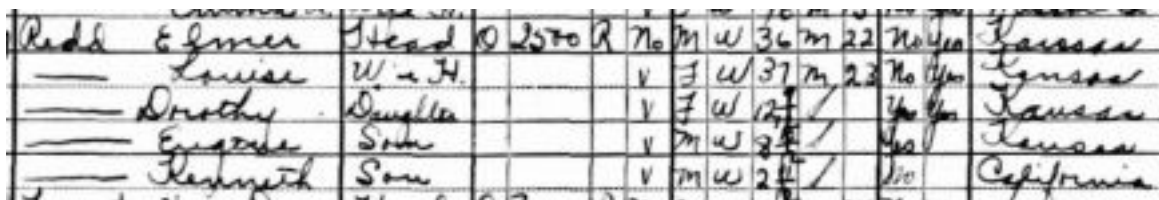


**RESEARCH REPORT**

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**CHARLES EUGENE REDD AND ALDINE CAROL OWNBEY**

Charles Eugene Redd was born 28 June 1921 to Elmer Andrew Redd and Lucinda Louise Whittle. He went by “Eugene” in legal records. In the 1930 Federal Census, he was living in El Monte, Los Angeles, California:<sup>1</sup>



Redd Elmer	Head	0 2570 R	No	M	W	36	m	22	No	Yes	Lawson
— Louise	W. in H.		V	F	W	37	m	23	No	Yes	Lawson
— Dorothy	Daughter		V	F	W	12	1/2		Yes	Yes	Lawson
— Eugene	Son		V	M	W	8	1/2		Yes	Yes	Lawson
— Kathryn	Son		V	M	W	2	1/2		No	Yes	California

*Excerpt of 1930 Census showing Eugene Redd.*

Eugene attended El Monte High School, where he excelled in sports. The document file shows several excerpts from his 1937 and 1939 high school yearbooks. <sup>2</sup>The 1939 El Monte yearbook mentions that he was one of two football players in the school who made it to the region’s “All-League Eleven.” <sup>3</sup>It also mentions that he was the top scorer for the varsity basketball team that year, and that he was listed among his high

<sup>1</sup> 1930 United States Census (Population Schedule), El Monte, Los Angeles, California, ED 293, sheet 14, family 124, Elmer Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 1.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012, 1937 El Monte High School Yearbook, page 90, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 2.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012, 1939 El Monte High School Yearbook, page 126, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 3.

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school's outstanding baseball players. He played first base.<sup>4 5</sup>



*Photo of Eugene Red in 1939 El Monte High School Yearbook.<sup>6</sup>*

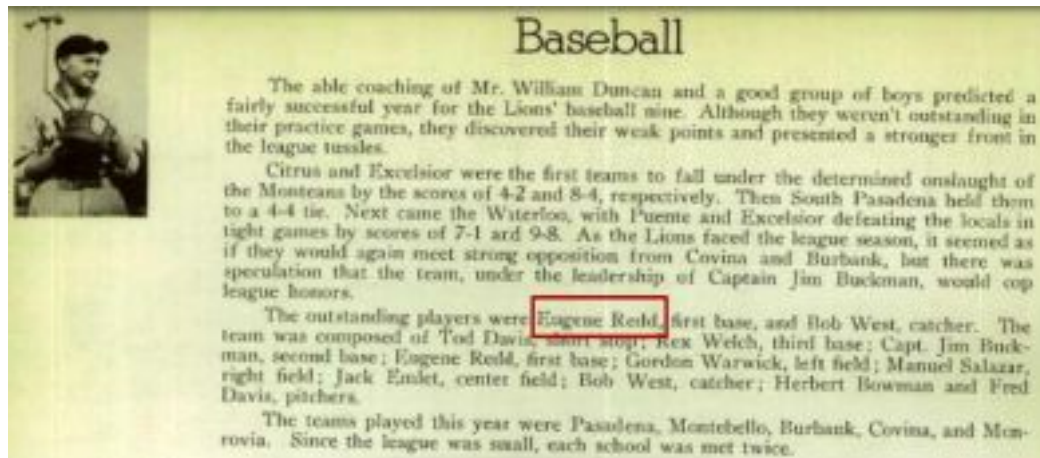
<sup>4</sup> Ibid, page 128. DOCUMENT 4.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, page 134. DOCUMENT 5.

<sup>6</sup> *U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012*, 1939 El Monte High School Yearbook, page 38,

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*Excerpt from 1939 El Monte High School Yearbook.*

After graduating from high school in 1939, Eugene spent a year at Chaffee College in California and then studied drafting in Michigan. He entered the Army OCS in 1943. He was at Fort Macarthur in San Pedro, California; Fort Wolters in Mineral Wells, Texas; and at Camp White in Oregon before shipping out to Okinawa, Japan.<sup>7 8</sup>

After Eugene's death, when his son Rick was going through his things, he discovered that his father had been awarded a purple heart that he had never shown the family. He says his father never discussed his war experiences with his children, explaining that after coming home from Okinawa, he was "just glad it was over," and did not want to talk about it.<sup>9</sup>

Eugene met Aldine Carol Ownbey at a USO show in 1947, and they were married in 1949.<sup>10</sup>

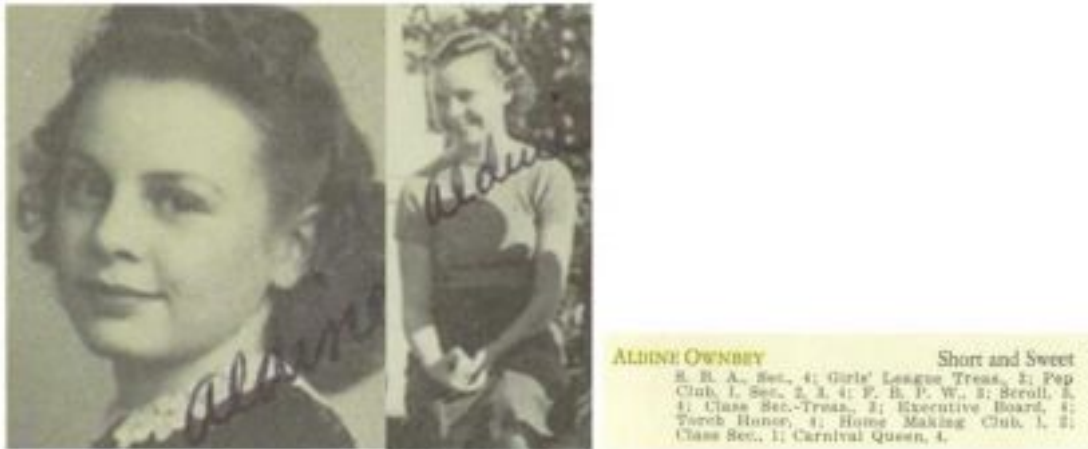
<sup>7</sup> *Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946*, service record of Charles Eugene Reidl, <http://aad.archives.gov>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 7.

<sup>8</sup> *World War II Army Enlistment Records*, Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park. College Park, Maryland, U.S.A., <http://aad.archives.gov>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 8.

<sup>9</sup> Memory of Rick Reidl. DOCUMENT 9.

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*Excerpts from 1940 Grants Pass High School yearbook.*

According to her senior high school yearbook, Aldine was an honor student, participated in student government and was queen of the school carnival. <sup>11</sup>

Eugene and Aldine are buried at the Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery in Grants Pass, Josephine, Oregon. <sup>12 13</sup>

### **ELMER ANDREW REDD AND LUCINDA LOUISE WHITTLE**

Elmer Andrew Redd, Charles Eugene Redd's father, was born 19 October 1893 in Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas.

Elmer was well known in Kansas for his work ethic and strength. The document section contains several impressive newspaper articles featuring him.

In the 1910 census, Elmer was 17 and living with a Danford family. Mr. Danford

<sup>11</sup> *U.S. School Yearbooks, 1880-2012*, 1940 Grants Pass High School Yearbook, pages 43-46, <https://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 11.

<sup>12</sup> Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery, Grants Pass, Josephine, Oregon, burial record of Charles Eugene

<sup>13</sup> Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery, Grants Pass, Josephine, Oregon, burial record of Aldine O. Redd, 30 September 1922-30 December 1982, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 13.

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was a farmer, and Elmer is listed as their "hired man."<sup>14</sup>

Elmer became highly respected in the farming community, and well-known as a corn-husking champion. He also won top awards in Iowa and South Dakota. Following is a newspaper article written about Elmer in November 1914, when he won the Corn Husking Championship of Iowa and South Dakota:<sup>15</sup> Elmer husked 24 bushels more than his closest competitor. (Not ears—bushels.)

**CORN HUSK CHAMPION**

Elmer A. Redd, of Hutchinson,  
Showed the Natives

HOW TO HUSK CORN

In a Contest in South Dakota—  
Hutchinson Boy Made  
164 Bushel Record.

Elmer A. Redd, a Hutchinson boy, has captured the corn husking championship of Iowa and South Dakota. In a contest near Colton, S. D., in which were entered several of the star corn huskers of those states the Kansas boy defeated all comers by husking 164 bushels of corn in the day's contest.

Here are the records as forwarded to The News by O. C. Rivera, of Colton, S. D., on whose farm the contest was held:

Elmer A. Redd, Hutchinson, Kan.	164
Mr. Pierce, Humboldt, Ia.	139
Mr. Crofts, Clay Center, Neb.	139
Mr. Wilson, Des Moines, Ia.	135
Mr. Rucker, Colton, S. D.	126

Young Redd is a son of Mr. James A. Redd, of 905 Seventh avenue east, this city. He has spent most of his time here on the L. P. Danford place at the edge of Hutchinson. He left last July to make a trip through the northern states.

The News has received a letter from his employer, O. C. Rivera, of Colton, S. D. in which he says:

"Mr. Redd is the best corn husker I ever met. I have heard of several who could make a large run a day or two but never one to do as he has. He started husking for me, making 78 bushels the first day. After that the first three days he averaged for the rest of the time 127 bushels per day.

"He told me and the other man working with us, the fourth morning out that he was going to walk away from us, husking. He sure did. In making that average, 127 bushels, he husked and cribbed all himself, having no driver.

"There were four other men who heard what Redd was doing so they challenged him to husk with them one day. On Wednesday, November 11 they started, Redd taking the lead. The other boys stayed close to him until about 9:30, when Redd forged ahead and was away ahead of them, finishing the day with a record of 164 bushels.

"I thought I would write you about this corn-husking kid of Kansas. You should be proud of him."

1914 article featuring Elmer Redd as the corn husking champion of South Dakota.

<sup>14</sup> 1910 United States Census (Population Schedule), Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 144, sheet 10A,

family 194, Louis P. Danford household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 14.

<sup>15</sup>“Corn Husk Champion,” *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Kansas, Wednesday 25 November 1914, page 4, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 15.

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Newspaper articles describe Elmer Redd as a large, strong, broad-shouldered man.<sup>16</sup> His employer said, “Mr. Redd is the best corn husker I have ever met,” and stated that his daily work results were consistently excellent.

Today we have the NBA and NFL playoffs. In Midwest farming communities in the early 1900s, these corn husking championships were also highly anticipated competitive events, drawing large crowds and cheering fans. Husking is the oldest method of harvesting corn. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, national contests drew over 100,000 spectators—and sometimes up to 160,000. Contestants held a celebrity status much like the professional athletes of today.<sup>25</sup> Elmer won championships in several states, and for a few years in a row. Here's an article about Elmer from December 15<sup>th</sup>, 1915:<sup>17</sup>

Redd, on Wednesday, December 8, husked 144 bushels of corn in one days' run, on the farm of R. N. Healthier, near McPherson. In a letter to The News, Mr. Healthier enters Mr. Redd's name in the Central Kansas corn husking tournament, and adds:

“Mr. Redd said his record for last year was 163 bushels in a contest held in South Dakota, and said you had his account in the paper for the latter part of November, 1914. Mr. Redd is a large, strongly built, broad-shouldered young man, and will surely carry a reputation to be responsible for.”

## HERE'S THE CORN HUSKER; 144 BUSHELS IN ONE DAY

And Elmer Redd Beat That Last  
Year With a Record of  
163 Bushels.

Please get out the corn husking championship belt for Elmer A. Redd, a young farmer living south of Hutchinson.

*1915 Newspaper article about Elmer winning the state-wide corn husking championship in Kansas.*

At the time Elmer was competing, there were state and regional corn husking competitions, but no national competitions. That came a little later. It appears that Elmer would have been a serious national contender. The last corn

<sup>16</sup>“Here's the Corn Husker; 144 Bushels in One Day,” *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Kansas, 15 December 1915, page 9, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 16.

<sup>17</sup> "Here's the Corn Husker; 144 Bushels in One Day," *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Kansas, 15 December 1915, page 9, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 17.

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husking championship was held in 1941 and was discontinued for the duration of WWII and was never held again.<sup>18</sup>

Elmer Redd married Lucinda Louise Whittle, who was born 23 July 1892 in La Crosse, Rush, Kansas.<sup>19</sup> Lucinda Louise usually went by "Louise" or "Lula," according to legal documents.

The 1920 census stated that in that year Elmer was still working as a farmer in Reno county, Kansas.<sup>20</sup>

By 1930, Elmer and Louise were living in El Monte, Los Angeles, California. Elmer had left farm life in Kansas and was working as a dealer for a company selling fertilizer.<sup>21</sup>

The Great Depression had begun in 1929. Drought conditions and the dust bowl in the 1930's made life especially difficult for farmers in the Midwest.<sup>22</sup> They suffered from both crop shortages and low prices.<sup>23</sup> It was probably a great blessing to Elmer's family that they moved to California when they did. Selling fertilizer to farmers struggling to make things grow was probably a more stable occupation at the time than farming itself.

When the 1940 census was taken, Elmer was working for a roofing company in El

<sup>18</sup> Dwight Howard, Old Style Cornpicking," *Nebraska Farmer Magazine*, January 17, 1959, <http://newspapers.com>, subscription database, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 18.

<sup>19</sup> *Kansas, County Marriage Records, 1811-1911*, marriage record of Elmer Andrew Redd and Lucinda Louise Whittle, 31 July 1916, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 19.

<sup>20</sup> *1920 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Clay, Reno, Kansas, ED 177, sheet 15B, family 67, Elmer Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 20.

<sup>21</sup> *1930 Federal Census* (Population Schedule), El Monte, Los Angeles, California, ED 928, sheet 17A, family 72, Elmer Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 21.



<sup>22</sup>“Dust Bowl History,” Dust Bowl Oral History Project, <http://kansashistory.us/dustbowl>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 22.

<sup>23</sup> Clifford R. Hope, Sr., “Kansas in the 1930s,” *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Spring 1970, pages 1-12, <http://www.kshs.org>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 22.

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Monte, California. <sup>24</sup>

Below are Elmer and Louise in 1962:<sup>25</sup>



*Elmer and Louise Redd with three Grandchildren.*

<sup>24</sup> 1940 United States Census, El Monte, Los Angeles, California, ED 19-162, sheet 4A, family 27, Elmer Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 23.

<sup>25</sup> Memory and photo contributed by Scott Redd (grandson of Elmer and Louise Redd), photo taken in November 1962 at cousin David's 11<sup>th</sup> birthday in November 1962. DOCUMENT 24.

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Below is a photo of Elmer and Louise on their 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.<sup>26</sup>



*Photo of Elmer and Louise's 60<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary contributed by relative Scott Redd.*

Elmer and Louise loved to dance, and even in their later years frequently went square dancing together. They were considered exceptional square dancers.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Photo and information contributed by Scott Redd of Grants Pass, Oregon, grandson of Elmer Andrew Redd. DOCUMENT 25.

<sup>27</sup> Memory of Rick Redd, grandson. DOCUMENT 26.

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Elmer died in May 1986 in Bellingham, Whatcom, Washington, United States. He was 92. <sup>28</sup> Louise Whittle Redd died in 1892 in Grants Pass, Oregon. She was 90 years old. <sup>29</sup>

### **James Andrew Redd and Mary Rambo**

Elmer Andrew Redd was the son of James Andrew Redd (born 18 November 1849 in Amwell Township, Washington, Pennsylvania) and Mary Rambo (born 11 September 1857 in OakHill, Jackson, Ohio). The 1895 Kansas Territory census shows Elmer living with his parents James and Mary, his older brother Ottis, and his older sisters Sadie, Icy and Della.<sup>30</sup> James was listed as a farmer. Another daughter, Alice, would be born around 1896.

The 1910 census lists James as a retired farmer and indicates that he is divorced. He is living alone.<sup>31</sup> In the 1910 Federal Census, Mary Rambo Redd is listed as divorced, and is living with daughters Sadie and Alice. At that time, Mary was running a boarding house.<sup>32</sup> The census lists 13 boarders.

<sup>28</sup> Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery (image and transcription), Elmer Redd, 19 October 1893-9 May 1986, <https://findagrave.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 27.

<sup>29</sup> Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery (image and transcription), Louise Whittle Redd, 23 July 1892-8 December 1982, <https://findagrave.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 28.

<sup>30</sup> *Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925*, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 210, sheet 4A, family 924, James Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 29.

<sup>31</sup> *1910 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 164, sheet 14B, family 129, James Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 30.

<sup>32</sup> *1910 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 168, sheet 1A, family 41, Mary Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 31.

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The Hutchinson News printed details of this divorce.<sup>33</sup>

## REDD DIVORCE CASE.

### Court Grants Divorce to Defendant and Divides the Property.

The divorce case of James Redd vs. Mary Redd was tried in district court yesterday. The court stated before giving the decree that both parties were plainly at fault; that they had started out wrong and had been wrong all the way through. In granting the divorce it was given to the defendant instead of the plaintiff. Mrs. Redd was given the custody of the children and the home in Hutchinson. Redd called attention to some of his books which he wanted. Judge Simpson decided upon this point that if there were two family Bibles about the place the defendant could take one of them. All other books must go to the children. Mr. Redd was given an eighty-acre farm in Rice county and is required to pay \$10 per month toward support of the children. He is also to pay the costs of the suit.

<sup>33</sup>"Redd Divorce Case," *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, 8 February 1902, page 1, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed November 2014. DOCUMENT 32.



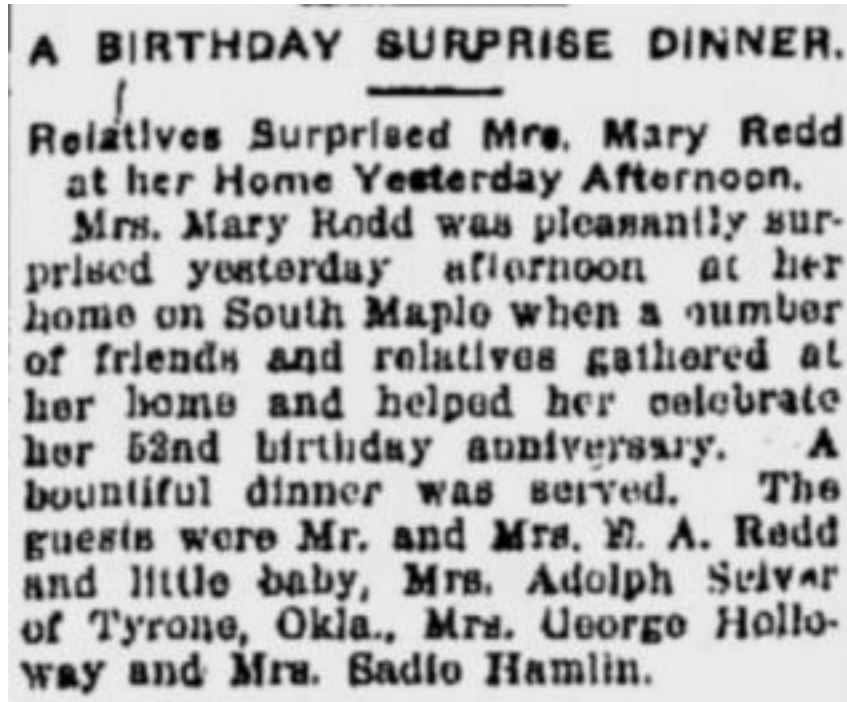
*Della, Mary Ottis, Icy and Sadie Redd, circa 1903.*<sup>34</sup>

In the 1920 census, Mary Redd was living alone in Hutchinson, and working from home as a laundress.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Photo and information contributed by Scott Redd. DOCUMENT 33.

<sup>35</sup> *1920 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 177, sheet 20A, family 424, Mary Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 34.

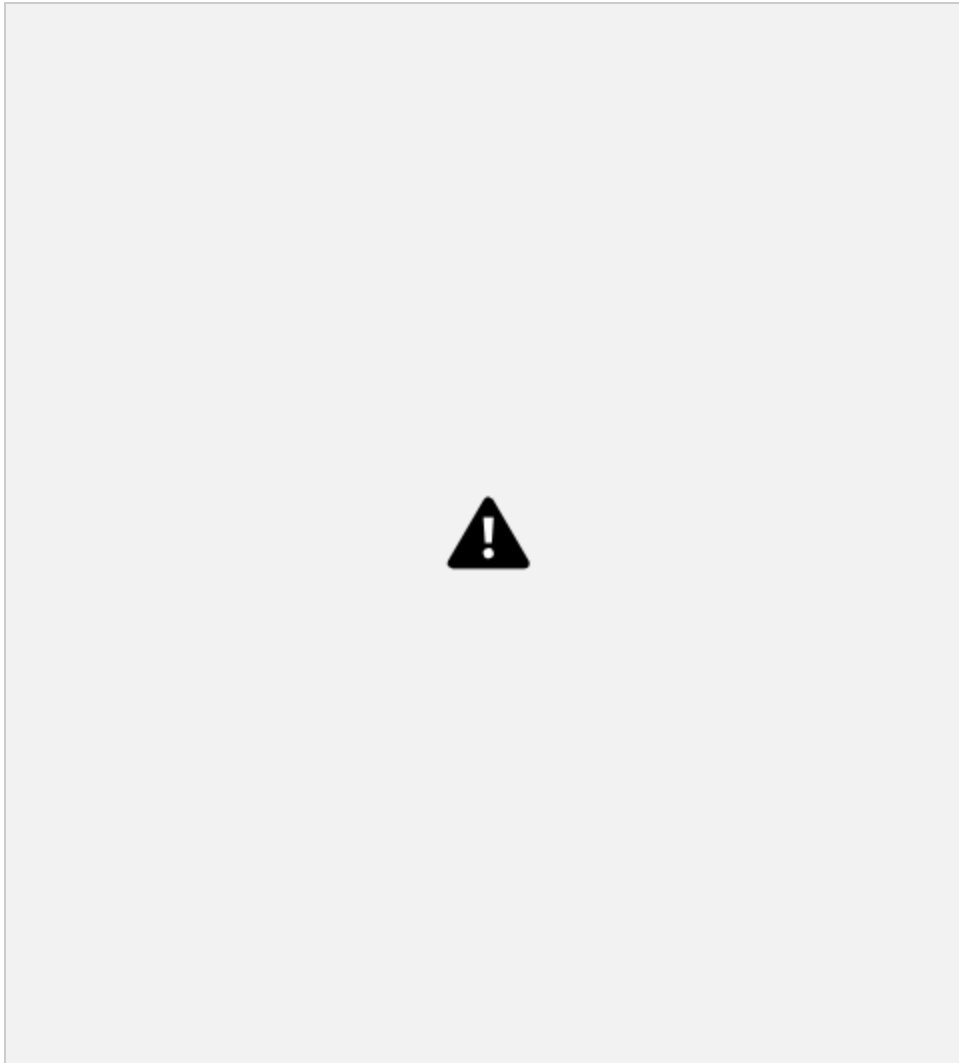
Mary Rambo Redd's family apparently loved to make her birthdays a special occasion. Below is a 1919 account of her birthday celebration carried in *The Hutchinson News*.<sup>36</sup>



(The "E. A. Redd" above is Elmer Andrew Redd.)

<sup>36</sup>"A Birthday Surprise Dinner," *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, 12 September 1919, page 8, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 35.

In the article below, printed in *The Hutchinson News* in 1937, when Mary Rambo Redd turned 80, she is described as having lived in Reno County longer than any other living resident.<sup>37</sup>



(There appears to be a typo above. Mary had a brother named James, but her father was named *Joseph Rambo*.)

<sup>37</sup> “75 of Her 80 Years in State,” *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, 11 September 1937, page 1, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 36.



The documents section features another article about a large party held on Mary's 85th birthday.<sup>38</sup>

Dorothy Redd Rand reported that her strongest memory of her grandmother Mary Rambo Redd was seeing her sitting on her front porch in a chair smoking a corn cob pipe.<sup>39</sup> Mary Rambo Redd died in 1946 at age 88.<sup>40</sup>

James A. Redd passed away in 1931. James and Mary are both buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery in Hutchinson, Kansas.<sup>41</sup>

### **The Rambo Family's Sylvester Stallone Connection**

There is an apple variety named "Rambo." One of Mary Rambo Redd's direct ancestors is said to have cultivated this variety of apple. Peter Gunnarson Rambo immigrated to America from Sweden in the 1600s and lived in the American colony of New Sweden.

Author Pehr Kalm, who wrote *Travels in North America, 1747—51*, interviewed Peter Gunnarsson Rambo's grandson (also named Peter Rambo). His notes record that the "original Peter Rambo (born in 1611 in Hisingen, Kvislungeby, Vastra Gotaland County, Sweden) had brought apple seeds and several other tree and garden seeds with him to America in a box."<sup>42</sup> By 1817, William Coxe's book *A View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and the Management of Orchards and Cider*, mentioned an apple variety known as "the Rambo apple."<sup>43</sup>

<sup>38</sup> "Hutchinson Resident Turns 85," *The Hutchinson News*, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, 13 September 1942, page 7, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 37.

<sup>39</sup> Information contributed by Mary's great-grandson Scott Redd. DOCUMENT 38.

<sup>40</sup> Memorial Park Cemetery, Hutchinson, Reno County Kansas, burial record of Mary Redd, 11 September 1857-24 July 1946, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 39.

<sup>41</sup> Memorial Park Cemetery, Hutchinson, Reno County Kansas, burial record of James A. Redd, 18 November 1849-19 July 1931, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 40.

<sup>42</sup> "Rambo Apple," Wikipedia, <http://wikipedia.org>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 41.

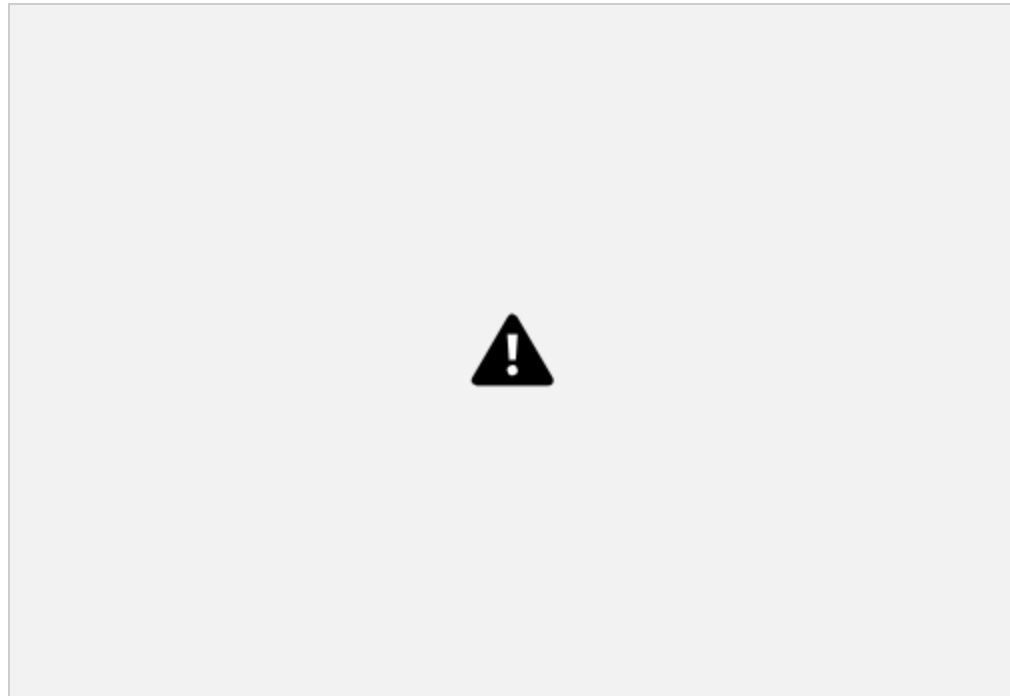
<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

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David Morrell, author of the *First Blood* novel connected to the Rambo film franchise, stated that this apple provided the name for the hero of his novel. When he was contemplating a suitable name for the rugged main character of his book, his wife reportedly brought home some Rambo apples and placed them on a table nearby. To him, the name "Rambo" fit.<sup>44</sup>

### **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REDD AND KAZIAH HUGHES**

James A. Redd was the son of Benjamin Franklin Redd and Kaziah Hughes. Benjamin (born September 1826 in Fallowfield Township, Washington, Pennsylvania) and Kaziah (born 17 October 1831 in Amity, Washington, Pennsylvania) had five sons and two daughters.



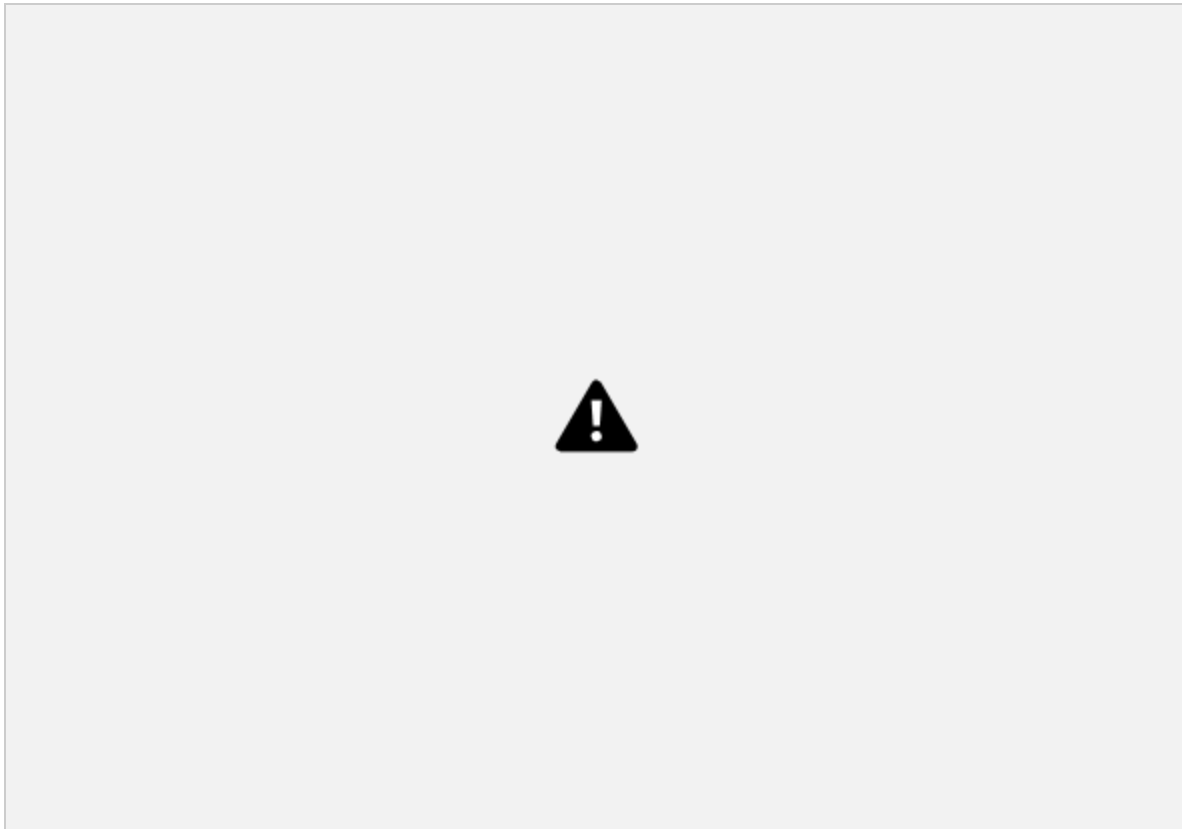
*Family of Benjamin Franklin Redd and Kaziah Hughes.*

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

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The photo above was contributed by Scott Redd, who related that James A. Redd is said to be sitting at the far left in front. Benjamin and Kaziah are standing in the back at the middle. The photo is labeled "W. S. Redd family." Winfield Scott Redd is James Redd's younger brother, and one of the men sitting in front.)

Below is another old photo Benjamin and Kaziah Redd.<sup>45</sup>



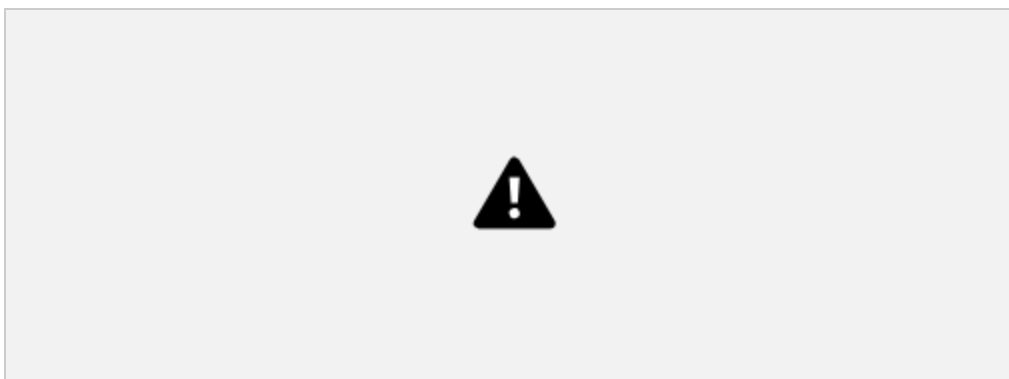
*Photo of Benjamin Franklin Redd and his wife Kaziah Hughes Redd.*

<sup>45</sup> Photo contributed by Scott Redd. DOCUMENT 42.

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In 1850, the Benjamin and Kaziah Redd family was living in Amwell, Washington, Pennsylvania. James, the oldest child, was just one year old, and the only child in the home at the time.<sup>46</sup> Benjamin was listed as a farmer.

By 1860, the family was living in Center, Greene, Pennsylvania.<sup>47</sup>



*Excerpt of 1860 census showing Benjamin Redd household living in Pennsylvania.*

In 1870, the family was living in Wabash, Tippecanoe, Indiana.<sup>48</sup> In 1880, the family was living in Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas.<sup>49</sup>

The Homestead Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and helped settlers acquire land in Kansas and other parts of the American west. Under the provisions of the Homestead Act, settlers could claim 160 acres of public

<sup>46</sup> *1850 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Amwell, Washington, Pennsylvania, page 389, family 309, Benjamin Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 43.

<sup>47</sup> *1860 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Center, Greene, Pennsylvania, page 78, family 112, Benjamin F. Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 44.

<sup>48</sup> *1870 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Wabash, Tippecanoe, Indiana, page 25, family 178, Benj. Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 45.

<sup>49</sup> *1880 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Reno, Reno, Kansas, ED 291, page 1, family 10, Benj. F. Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 46.

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land. They first paid a small filing fee and then had two options for getting title to the land. The first option was to live on the same 160 acres for five continuous years, built a residence and grew crops, they could then file for their deed for the property. The second option was to purchase land from the government for \$1.25 per acres after living on the land for six months, building a home, and starting to grow crops. Benjamin and Kaziah lived in Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas for over 30 years.

Homesteaders faced a lot of work clearing land and eking out their existence without conveniences found in established cities. Often, there was no doctor, justice of the peace, mercantile or sheriff nearby. Survival required courage, strength and self sufficiency. Evidently, the Benjamin and Kaziah Redd family survived these challenges and helped settle Kansas. The Kansas landscape was eventually filled with farmhouses, barns and silos, and later become known as "the breadbasket of the nation."

By 1900, Benjamin and Kaziah's children were grown and gone. Benjamin and Kaziah were still living in Hutchinson. Benjamin, 73, was still working and employed as a gardener.<sup>50</sup> Benjamin lived to be 84 and Kaziah lived to be 80. Kaziah and Benjamin are buried in the Hutchinson Eastside Cemetery.<sup>51 52</sup>

Benjamin Franklin Redd's 1911 obituary mentions his ten children and states that he was one of the earliest settlers in Kansas.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>50</sup> *1900 United States Census* (Population Schedule), Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, ED 203, sheet 5A, family 94, Benjamin F. Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 47.

<sup>51</sup> Hutchinson Eastside Cemetery, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, burial record of Benjamin Franklin Redd, September 1826-January 1911, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 48.

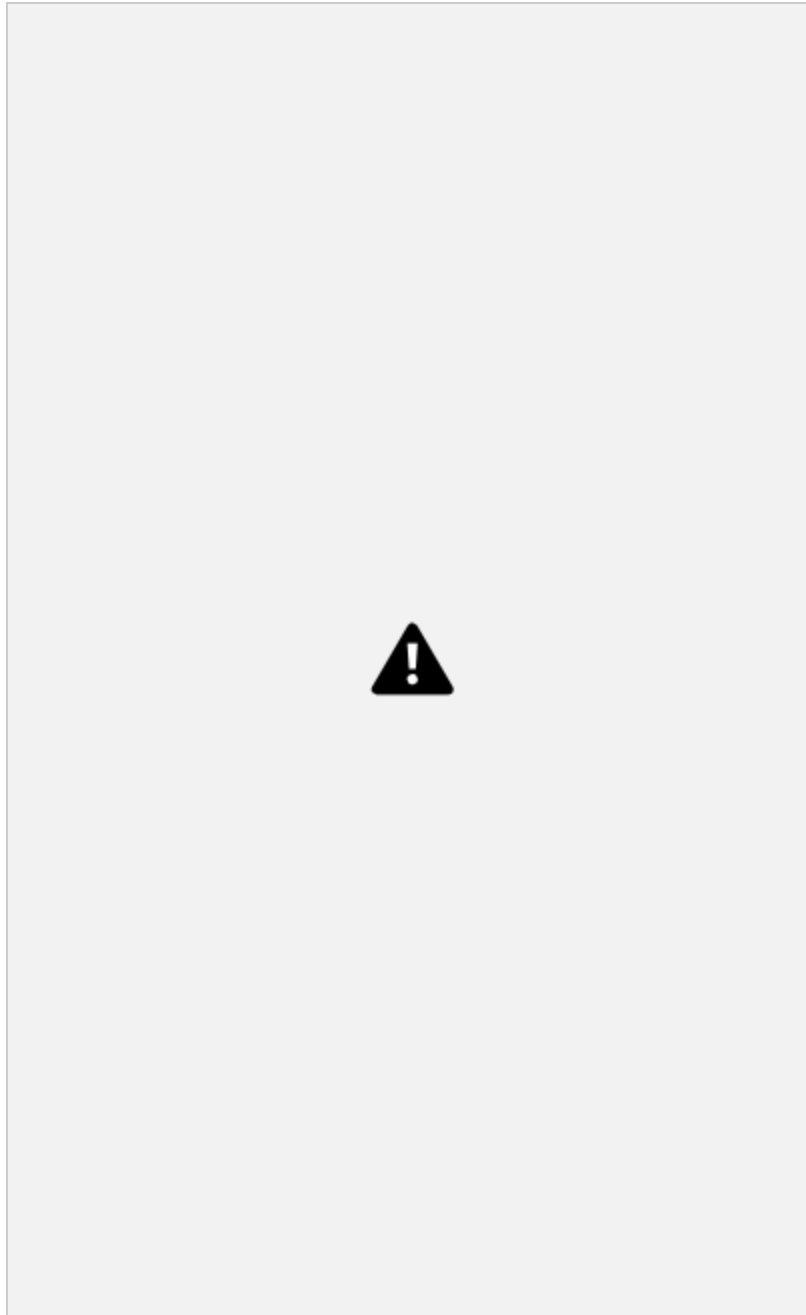
<sup>52</sup> Hutchinson Eastside Cemetery, Hutchinson, Reno, Kansas, burial record of Kaziah Redd, 1831-1910, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 49.

<sup>53</sup> "Services for B. F. Redd at the First Avenue Baptist Church," *The Hutchinson News*, 20 January 1911, page 7, <http://newspapers.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 50.

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*1911 obituary of Benjamin Franklin Redd.*

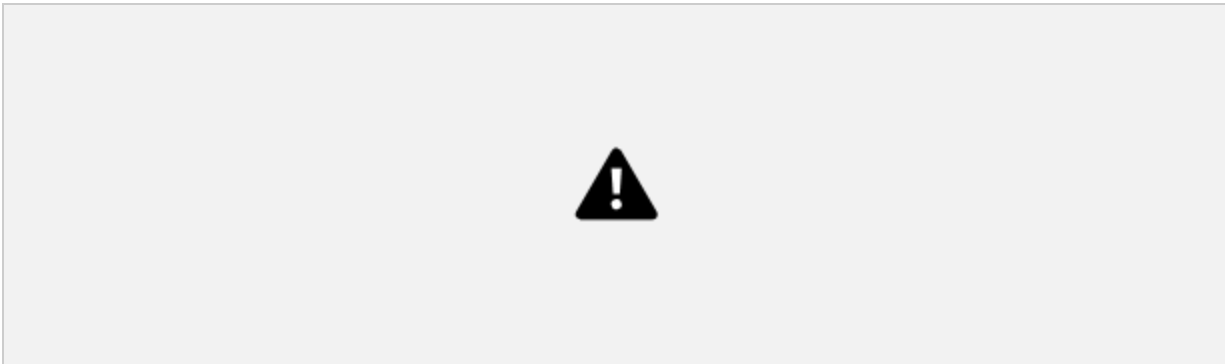
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## **ANDREW REDD AND ELIZABETH HORN**

Benjamin Franklin Redd was the son of an Andrew Redd (born about 1776 in Pennsylvania) and Elizabeth Horn (born about 1780 in Pennsylvania).

Below is the 1850 census showing Andrew Redd and his wife Elizabeth living in Amwell, Pennsylvania—the same town their son Benjamin F. Redd is living in during the 1850 census. Benjamin, Keziah and their one-year-old son James A. Redd are living right next door. At age 74, Andrew is still working as a farmer.<sup>54</sup>



Excerpt of 1850 census showing Andrew and Elizabeth Redd household in Amwell, Washington, Pennsylvania.

In previous censuses, only the head of the house was listed (i.e. the father).

<sup>54</sup> 1850 *United States Census* (Population Schedule), Amwell Township, Washington, Pennsylvania, page 390, family 300, Andrew Redd household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 51.

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## **NATHANIEL REDD AND BARBARA SOOK/ZOOK**

Andrew Redd was the son of Nathaniel Redd (born 15 January 1749 in Virginia) and Barbara Sook or "Zook" (born about 1748 in Virginia). Andrew and Barbara had six sons and nine daughters who lived to maturity. The children are listed by name in a probate record following Nathaniel's death and a paper drawn up in celebration of a birthday or wedding anniversary that was passed down among Nathaniel Redd's personal effects.<sup>55 56</sup> (See document section.)

Nathaniel purchased land in Frederick County, Virginia in 1771, which he and Barbara sold in 1773.<sup>57</sup> They then moved about 200 miles northwest to Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Nathaniel served in the Washington County, Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War, and has been recognized as a DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) Patriot Ancestor for military service. (See documents section.) In 1785, Nathaniel Redd purchased 400 acres on the banks of Pigeon Creek in Washington County. He named his homestead "Redd's Chance," and paid the state of Pennsylvania 40 pounds for it.<sup>57</sup> The land is about 25 miles south of modern-day Pittsburgh.



<sup>55</sup> *Orphan's Court Docket, January term, 1825*, Washington, Pennsylvania Courthouse, Estate of Nathaniel Redd, Book C, Volume 1, page 199. DOCUMENT 52.

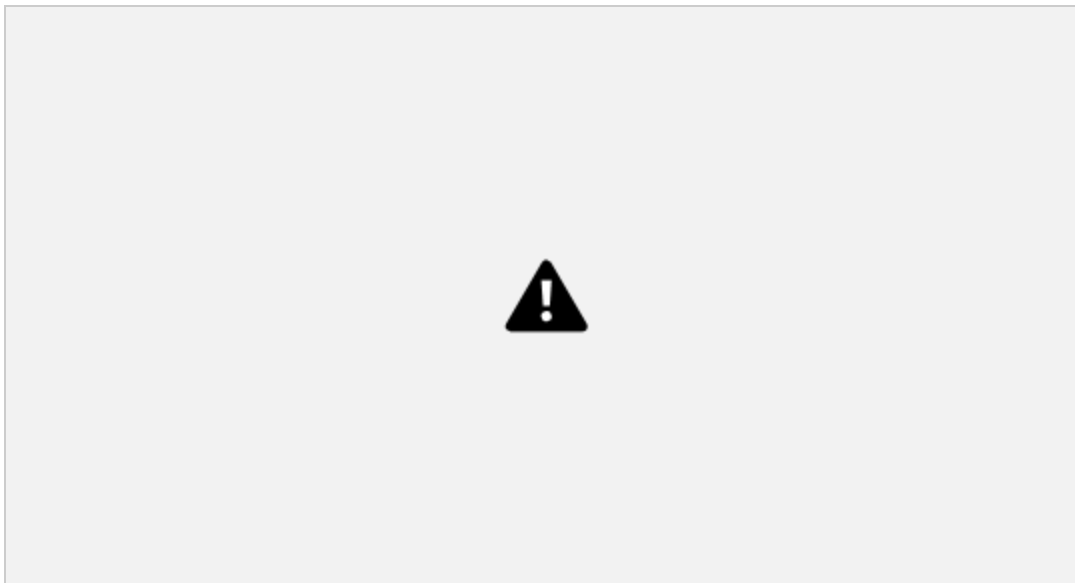
<sup>56</sup> Anniversary record found among family possessions passed on from Nathaniel Redd, posted by M Dodd36 on Ancestry, <http://ancestry.com> accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 53.

<sup>57</sup> *Redd Family History*, excerpt of typed document uploaded to Ancestry by kdysert1 on 27 January 2013, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 54.

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*Excerpt of document showing Nathaniel Redd purchasing 400 acres from the state of Pennsylvania.*

In 1785, the same year that Nathaniel purchased his land in Washington County, Nathaniel Redd was taxed 226 dollars on his 400 acres, three horses and four cows. The land was taxed at 50 cents per acre.<sup>58</sup>



*Excerpt from 1785 tax document showing taxes owed by Nathaniel Redd on his 400 acres.*

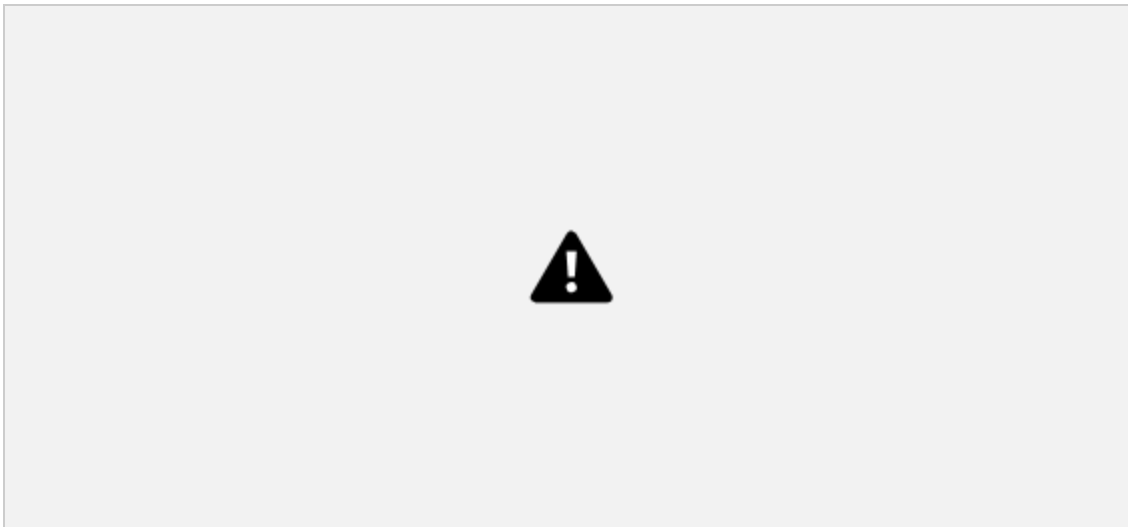
<sup>58</sup> *Pennsylvania, U.S., Tax and Exoneration, 1768-1801*, 1785 tax levy on 400 acres belonging to Nathaniel Redd of Washington, Somerset, Pennsylvania, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 55.

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By 1800, the land Nathaniel had purchased in this area of Pennsylvania was part of Fallowfield Township.<sup>59</sup>



*Excerpt of the 1800 United States Census showing Nathaniel Redd living in Fallowfield Township, Pennsylvania.*

Fallowfield was named for Lancelot Fallowfield, one of the first men to purchase land from William Penn.<sup>60</sup> Nathaniel constructed and operated a mill (called “Redd’s Mill”) and an inn in a log house in Fallowfield. <sup>61</sup> His son John later took over the mill and inn and replaced the original log structure with a large brick house.<sup>62</sup> A Redd relative shared some 1996 photos of the brick house and the

<sup>59</sup> *1800 United States Federal Census, Fallowfield Township, pages 784-785, Nathaniel Redd, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 56.*

<sup>60</sup> “Fallowfield Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania,” Wikipedia, <http://wikipedia.org>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 57.

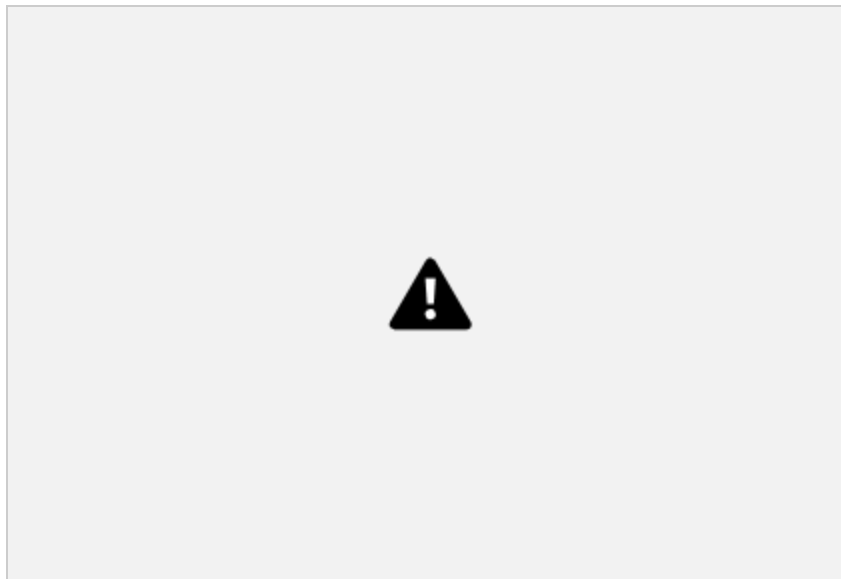
<sup>61</sup> *Pennsylvania, U.S., Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952*, record of Nathaniel Redd purchasing 400 acres in Washington County “on the waters of Pidgeon Creek” from the state of Pennsylvania in 1785, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 58.

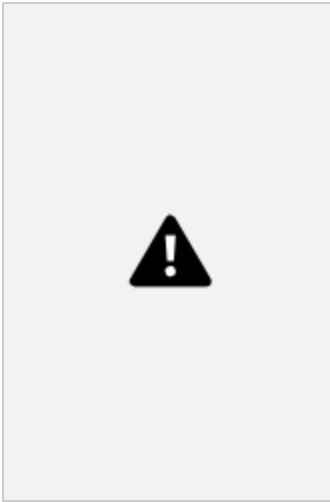
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chimney that was once part of Nathaniel’s mill. This property can now be found on Redd’s Mill Road in Fallowfield, Washington, Pennsylvania.





*1996 photos showing the location of the old Redd Inn and the chimney once attached to nearby Redd's Mill.*

<sup>62</sup> Crumrine, Boyd, *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, L.H. Leverts & Company, 1882, pages 789-796.  
DOCUMENT 59.

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According to some posted pedigrees on websites, Nathaniel's wife Barbara Zook Redd is said to have died in 1796 around the age of 47.<sup>63</sup> No substantiating records were located during this session; however, Barbara Redd was not found on any property sale documents after she signed her mark on a property sale to a James Dorsen on 15 January 1796. (See documents section.)

When Nathaniel Redd died in 1824 at age 77, he is said to have had 14 living children, 144 grandchildren and 66 great-grandchildren.<sup>64</sup> Nathaniel was buried at the Redd Family Cemetery in Fallowfield.<sup>65</sup> Written records about Nathaniel state that he was known to be of German descent.<sup>66</sup>

### **Reported DNA Connection to Andreas Roth**

No birth records, bible records or other leads surfaced showing a clear link to the parents of Nathaniel Redd.

Y-DNA tests focus on the Y-chromosome, which is passed from father to son, and can help establish paternity. Some direct male descendants of Nathaniel Redd who have taken Y-DNA tests report they found a clear connection to a man named Andreas Roth, who was born in Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany around 1730 and later immigrated to the United States.<sup>67</sup> After arriving in America, he is said to have changed his name to Andrew Redd. Roth means “Redd” in German.

<sup>63</sup> Death year for Barbara Zook Redd posted as 1796 in Fallowfield Township, Washington, Pennsylvania, <http://familysearch.org>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 60.

<sup>64</sup> Family information posted by William Arthur Chesrown, Chesrown family tree gallery, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 61.

<sup>65</sup> Redd Family Cemetery, Redd’s Mill, Washington, Pennsylvania, burial record of Nathaniel Redd, 15 January 1749-05 August 1824, <http://findagrave.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 62.

<sup>66</sup> *Redd Family History*, excerpt of typed document uploaded to Ancestry by kdysert1 on 27 January 2013, <http://ancestry.com>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 63.

<sup>67</sup> Redd DNA Project Webpage, Family Tree DNA, <http://familytreedna.com>, accessed December 2014; and Information posted by Redd descendant Alfred Paschen, Genealogy.com Forum, <http://genealogy.com/forum>, accessed December 2014. DOCUMENT 64.

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As seen above, in the client’s direct paternal line, direct ancestor Nathaniel Redd named a son Andrew, who named his son James Andrew, who named his son Elmer Andrew.

### **Recommendations for Additional Research**

DNA testing could help verify the client’s connection to Andreas Roth and other distant Roth cousins in Germany. It could help the client push back further on this Redd line.

Ample records also exist to help map out additional family lines—such as Ownbey and Rambo.

It has been a pleasure to research the Redd family roots in America. The Redd

family appears to hail from sturdy stock and be characterized by an outstanding work ethic from generation to generation. You have a family heritage to be proud of. We welcome the opportunity to do additional research for you in the future, and to help you learn more about additional family lines in this wonderful family.

BMP

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