Robert Morrow was born December 27, 1820 in Macon County, North Carolina, a son of William and Rutha Morrow. The Morrows later moved to Missouri; census information suggests the move was made in 1837 or later. Morrow married Elizabeth J. Smith in Polk County, Missouri on January 29, 1845.

Robert served in the Mexican War in Co. K, 3rd Missouri Mounted Volunteers. His pension statement recounts fighting Comanches, Mexicans, Pueblos, and Apaches during his term of service. Morrow has an extensive, interesting Mexican War pension file in the National Archives. In 1850, Robert and Elizabeth were living in Polk County, Missouri with two of their children. By 1860, the family was living in Osceola Township, St. Clair County, Missouri.

Robert served for a time in the Confederate Army, first in Capt. Crenshaw’s Co., Col. Coneary’s? Regiment, Rains? Division for about five months, then his unit was reorganized and was in Captain Nolan’s Co., Col. Gail? Thompson’s Regiment of Missouri Troops, under General Joe Shelby. Morrow served two years or more before he was disabled by exposure.

Robert and Elizabeth Morrow left Missouri and came with their children to the Bedford area about 1866. He patented the Robert Morrow survey of one hundred sixty acres in Bedford on August 25, 1875. It was an irregularly-shaped tract which stretched basically along today’s Precinct Line Road, generally from Central Drive to about Wade Drive. Its odd, elongated shape was probably dictated by the fact that most of the land in the area had already been patented by that time.

By 1880, Robert Morrow’s aged mother, Rutha Morrow, had joined the family here in Tarrant County and was living with one of her grandsons. In 1895, Morrow was living on that Morrow survey, and his home was probably located in present-day Bedford inside the rectangle described by Central Drive on the east, Pipeline Road on the south, Forest Ridge Drive on the west, and Shumac Drive on the north.
Robert applied to the State of Texas for a pension based upon his Confederate service, but it was disallowed because he was already drawing a pension of $12 per month for his Mexican War service. Robert’s and Elizabeth’s children included Barbary A. (Mrs. Green B.) Trimble, William R. Morrow, John N. Morrow, Andrew Jackson Morrow, Rutha E. (Mrs. Rufus Perry) Allen, and M. M. Morrow, who married a Mr. Wozencraft. There may have been other children.

Morrow died in 1906, and was buried beside his second wife in Smithfield Cemetery. After lying in an unmarked grave for nearly a century, he received a marble headstone from the veterans administration about 2001.

New information which has come to light in 2007 indicates that the Elizabeth J. Morrow buried beside Robert at Smithfield was in fact his second wife, a Civil War widow named Mrs. Elizabeth J. Branham, who married Morrow in Tarrant County on April 25, 1880. She was born October 15, 1820 in Virginia and died August 8, 1893 in Tarrant County, Texas. That census shows that Mrs. Branham’s son by her first marriage, James H. Branham, was living in the Morrow household in present-day Bedford.

It is apparently only a coincidence that both wives were named Elizabeth J., and that both were born about the same time.