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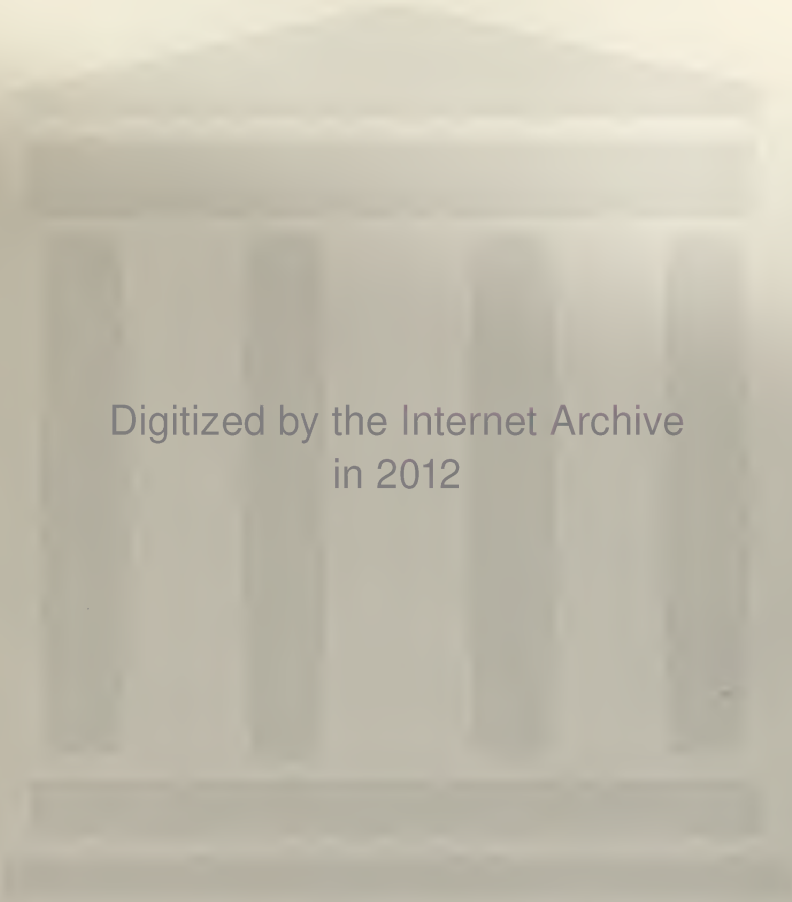
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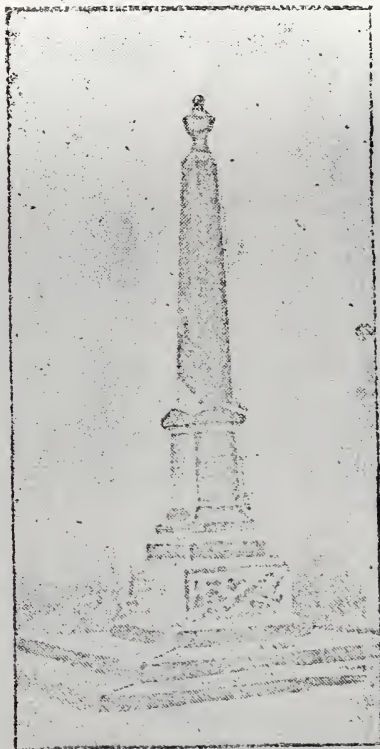
Glenn Case

HISTORICAL

POLK COUNTY, TEXAS

Companies and Soldiers Organized in and Enrolled From Said
County in Confederate States Army and
Navy—1861-1865.

United to the U. C. V. in the City of Dallas, Texas



ORGANIZATION IKE TURNER CAMP, U. C. V.
UNVEILING, ETC.

*May 24, 1905
Dallas, Texas*

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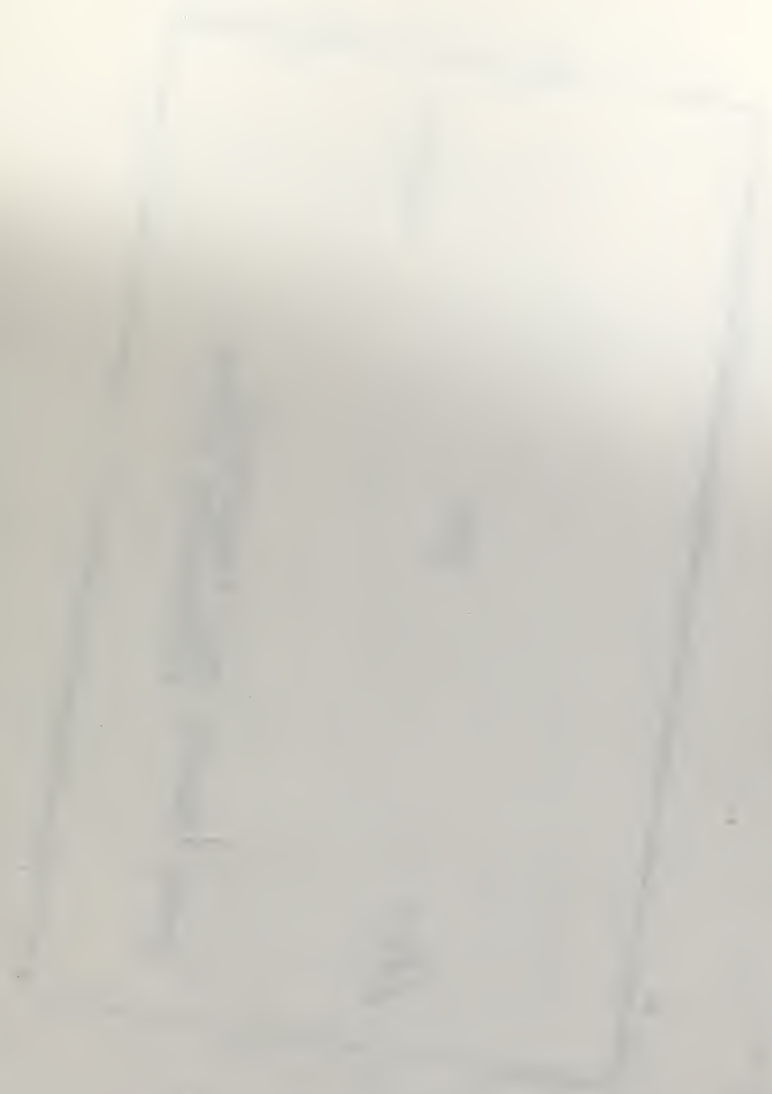
Dallas

United Confederate
Historical Polk County, Texas

1901

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DEDICATION

To the
VETERANS

of the Civil War, whether
from Texas, or the Sister States,
the few who now survive, as well as to the
memory of our loving Wives, Mothers,
Sisters and Sweethearts,
who remained true to home and family,
and who watched, prayed and cared for our welfare,
and with loving and cheerful letters and messages
encouraged us, and strengthened our arms in camp,
on the march and in battle, during our absence
from them, and gladly welcomed
us back on our return home,
and to the

Sons and Daughters of
CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
our children and grandchildren,
is this little volume cordially
DEDICATED.

POLK COUNTY

**Named for His Excellency James Knox Polk of Tennessee,
President of the United States, Was by Act of the
First Legislature of the State of Texas, Approved
March 30, 1846, Created Out of Liberty County
and Embraced that Portion Thereof Known
and Designated as the "Northern Division"
of Said Liberty County.**

It was bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on east side of Trinity River, at the mouth of Menard Creek; Thence east eighteen miles; Thence in a northerly direction to the south line of Houston County, crossing the road leading from Swartwout to Bell's Ferry, two miles west of Peter Cauble's residence, later Peach Tree Village, near the present town of Chester, Tyler County; Thence westwardly with said south line of Houston County, to Trinity River, and in same direction to eastern line of Montgomery County; Thence in a southerly direction with said Montgomery County line to a point opposite (west of) place of beginning; Thence east to the place of beginning, containing and embracing, as aforesaid, the "Northern Division" of Liberty County.

Polk County, being constituted and composed of part of Liberty, one of the original twenty counties or provinces of

CHAPTER IV

The first part of the chapter is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the rate of reaction. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the various factors which influence the rate of reaction. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of reaction rates. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the various applications of reaction rates.

The rate of reaction is defined as the change in concentration of a reactant or product per unit time. It can be determined by measuring the change in concentration of a reactant or product over a given period of time. The rate of reaction is influenced by several factors, including temperature, concentration, and the presence of a catalyst. Theories of reaction rates, such as the collision theory and the transition state theory, provide a more detailed understanding of the factors that influence the rate of reaction. The applications of reaction rates are numerous, ranging from the study of chemical kinetics to the design of industrial processes.

Texas, when one of the States or municipalities of the Republic of Mexico, is a Grand Daughter, as it were, of said Republic of Mexico.

It was one of the first of a series of twenty-three counties, formulated, constituted and established by the first Legislature convened by the State of Texas, after annexation with the United States, and prior to the war with Mexico, resulting from such annexation.

It was one of the five sister counties wholly or principally created out of said Liberty County, as originally formulated, designated and located, viz: Chambers, Hardin, Polk, San Jacinto and Tyler, with Galveston covering a smaller portion of it.

ORGANIZATION.

Polk County was temporarily organized by the commissioners named in the Act creating it, July 13, 1846, but was duly and formally organized by the County Commissioners' Court, and the newly elected officers, on August 9, A. D. 1846, with G. L. Martin, Chief Justice; Jas. W. Abbey, John F. Carr, David G. Green and James Winn, county commissioners; John J. Stubblefield, sheriff; Jno. A. Wooten, county clerk; William Whitehead Van Dam, district clerk, and Geo. M. Reese, tax assessor and collector.

The first term of the County Commissioners' Court convened on Tuesday, August 9, A. D. 1846, there not being a quorum present on Monday, and the court adjourned over until Tuesday morning.

The oaths of office and bonds of the several county and precinct officers were filed and duly approved. The court was then adjourned.

The first justices of the peace for the county, shown to have qualified at said term of said court, were William Ross-well, Malcom T. Nettles, Dr. Edward Baker, Robert Hooker,

Jesse Hardy and John P. Collins, and the first constables, William Thompson, John C. Dunlap and William T. Lewis.

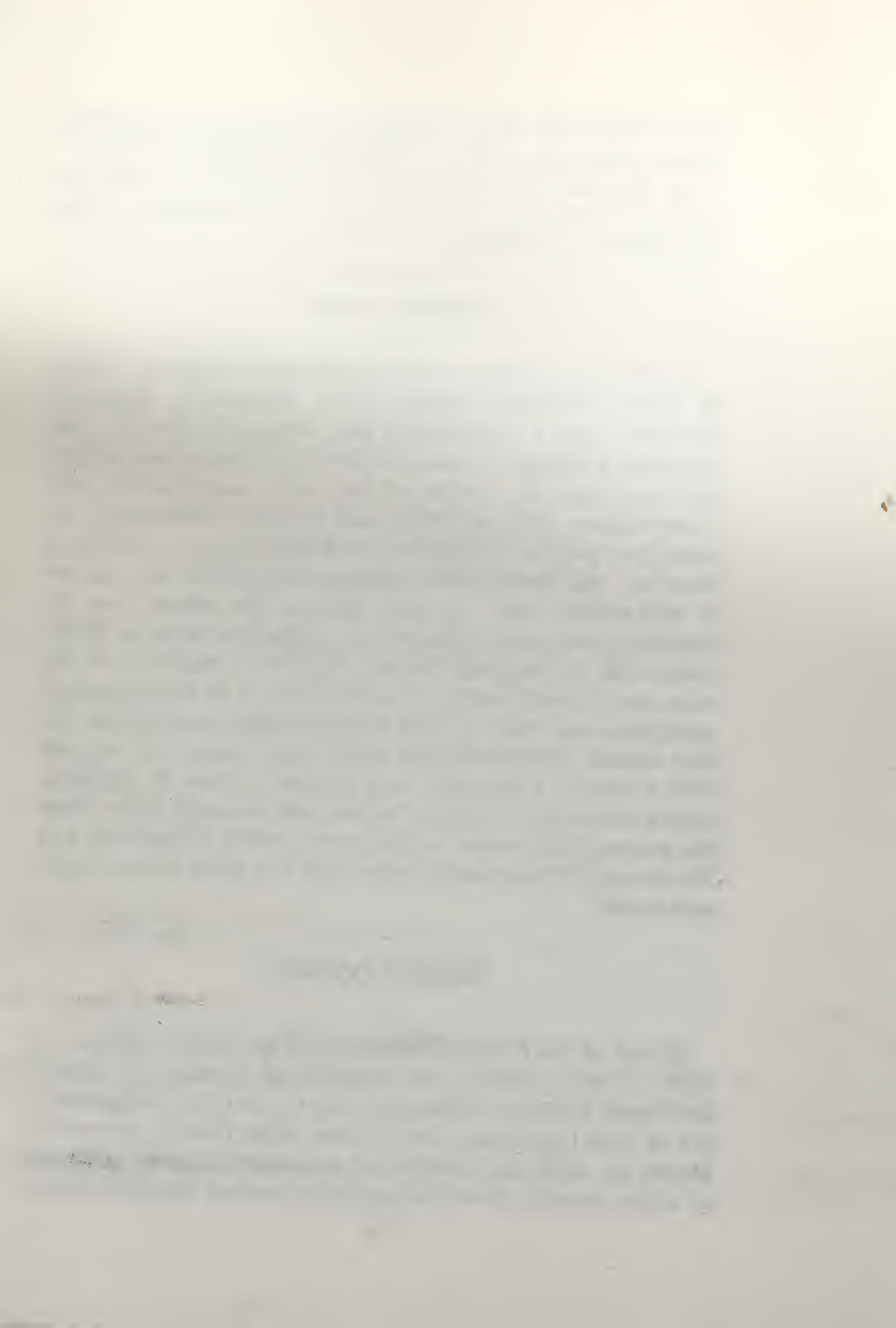
The minutes of said court fail to disclose the several precincts of said justices of the peace and constables, or the commissioners' precincts.

COUNTY SEAT.

By said Act, creating and establishing Polk County, James W. Abbey, Frederick Rankin, A. S. Ainsworth, Benjamin Harrison, Jno. J. Stubblefield and Arthur P. Garner were appointed a Board of Commissioners to organize said county, and to procure the location of the county seat thereof, and, in accordance with authority and direction thereunder, selected two points, Livingston and Swartwout, as candidates therefor. An election was ordered to determine the location of said county seat. In said election the contest was enlarged by the voters of the county adding the name of Westbrook Hill. Livingston, having received a majority of the votes cast in said contest, was declared to be the successful candidate, and was by said commissioners proclaimed the duly elected, designated and established county seat of said Polk County. Livingston was by plat of Jno. R. Johnson, county surveyor, shown to be one and one-half miles from the geographical center of the county, while Swartwout and Westbrook Hill each were more than five miles distant from said center.

TRINITY COUNTY.

By act of the Fourth Legislature of the State of Texas, in 1850, Trinity County was created and formed out of the southwest portion of Houston County, and by a subsequent act of said Legislature, and a later term thereof, approved March 11, 1875, that portion of said county, south and east of a line running from the southwest corner thereof, where



the north line of Polk County struck the Trinity River, on a direct line to the mouth of Bull Creek on Big Piney Creek, and thence on a direct line to the mouth of Alabama Creek on the Neches River, and down and with said river to the north boundary of Tyler County, was detached from said Trinity County, and attached to and now forms part of said Polk County.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY.

By an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of Texas adopted January 5, 1869, and by an act of the Twelfth Legislature of the State of Texas, approved August 13th, A. D. 1870, that portion of the territory of said Polk County, west of the Trinity River, was severed therefrom and formed into and composed the major portion of San Jacinto County, with Cold Springs the county seat thereof.

SECESSION.

There is no record of an original vote on the question of secession, and to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention held at Austin on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1861, to determine whether or not the State of Texas should secede from the United States, but on February 23d, 1861, pursuant to an ordinance of said convention and a proclamation of the governor of Texas, an election was held for the ratification or rejection of the action of said convention declaring in favor of secession, the ballot prescribed being "For Secession," or "Against Secession," in which the vote for was 604 and against 23, total vote 627. The vote of Precinct No. 1, Cold Springs, was "for" 132, with none against; No. 3, Moscow, for 140 and 20 against; No. 4, Livingston,

123 for and 2 against. All other voting places in the county were solid for, except Big Springs, 14 for and 1 against.

The first vote cast after said election for the ratification of said ordinance of secession was that for county clerk to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Levi S. McMicken, and resulted as follows, viz:

For Robert H. Cubley, 137; James N. Oliphant, 116; James E. Hill, 115, and Samuel H. McGee, 106; total, 474, being 130 less than the former total vote.

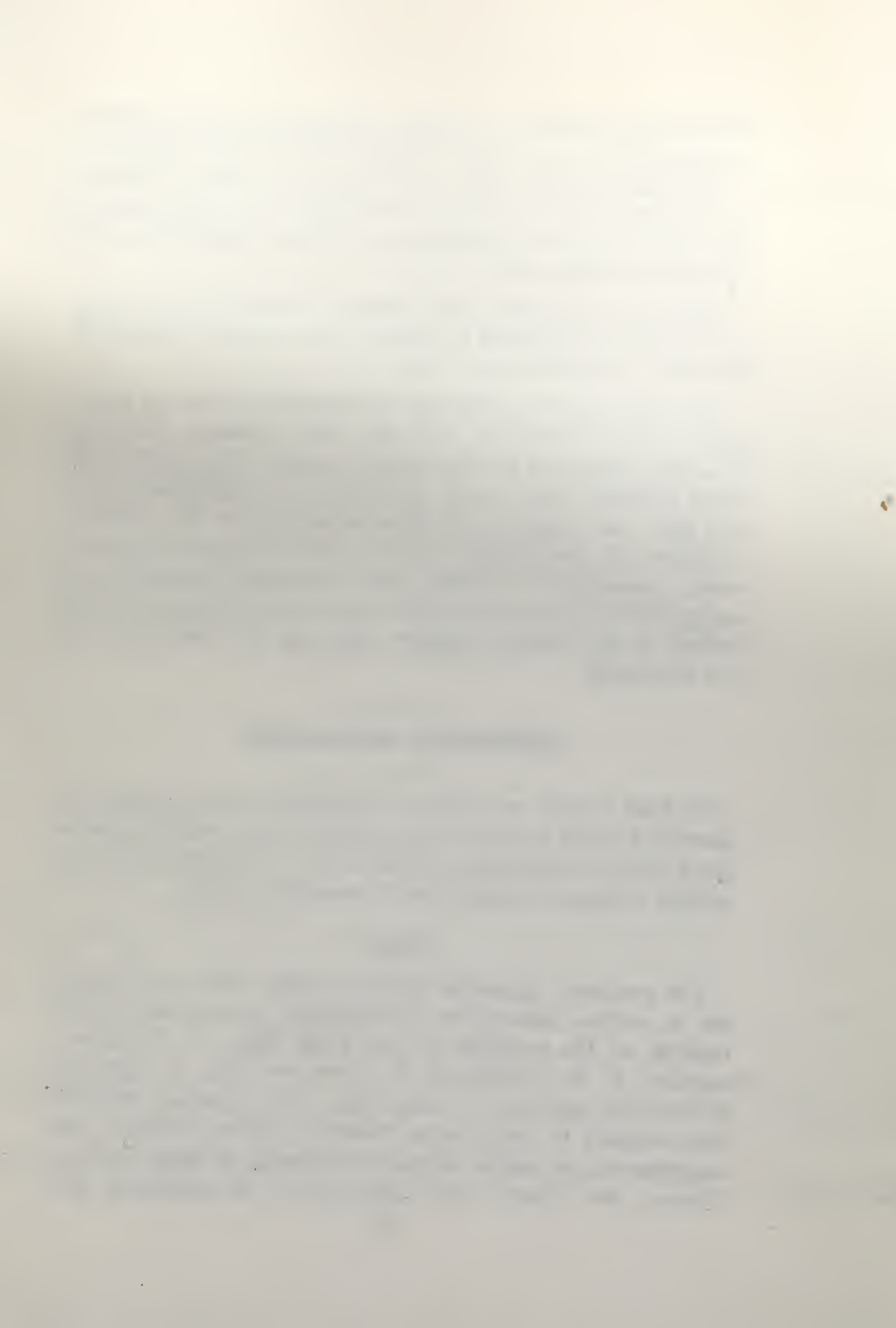
The first vote for governor, subsequent to that on secession, was for Frank R. Lubbock, 112; Thomas Jefferson Chambers, 323, and Edward Clark, 19, total, 454, making 150 votes less than that cast on said question of secession, showing that the country was more interested in the military situation, the preparation for war, than in the civil government, companies of soldiers being organized, officered and equipped for service and officers and men training and being drilled in the various military arts and the maneuvers of the battlefield.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

Of Polk County, as originally organized and hereinbefore described, there were enlisted, organized and regularly mustered into the Confederate States army six infantry and one cavalry company in the order hereinafter named.

FIRST.

The company organized early in April, 1861, and pursuant to orders theretofore promulgated, assembled at Livingston on the morning of April 28, 1861, D. D. Moore, captain; K. B. DeWalt, H. B. Lowe and Jno. I. Shotwell, lieutenants, and left on same day, after a joyous, and yet sad, farewell to their many relatives, wives, mothers and sweethearts, as well as numerous friends, en route to New Orleans, via Liberty and Galveston, to be mustered into



active and actual service as Texas volunteer infantry. It was detained at New Orleans several weeks before an officer was designated and authorized by the War Department to muster it into such service. This was the first company organized, and the first to leave the State for the field of battle, and should have been mustered in and enrolled as Company "A," First Texas Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, but Captain Hugh McLeod, who left Marshall several weeks later, was first to meet the enrolling officer on his arrival at New Orleans, and had his company mustered into service and designated as Company "A." Notwithstanding this error no objection was offered and no effort made to procure proper correction, and this company was designated and known as Company "B" of said regiment, and did its service as the second company therein when it was in fact the first, and should have been so enrolled and designated when mustered into service by said enrolling officer. It was mustered into service May 16, 1861, for one year, but at the expiration of that term was re-organized and enrolled for three years, or during the war, with R. J. Harding, captain; Jno. I. Shotwell, William F. Walker and Champ L. Bradford, lieutenants, as named.

SECOND.

The company organized at Cold Springs, John S. Cleveland, captain; William H. Robinson and D. W. McDonald, lieutenants, in the order named. It left Cold Springs about the first of September and marched directly to West Liberty, now Dayton, where it was mustered into service as Company "H," Fifth Texas Regiment, on or about the 6th day of September, A. D. 1861, and went thence by rail to Beaumont and by steamer to Niblett's Bluff, a few miles above Orange, and on foot through the lowlands of Calcasieu Parish and the Mermentau country of New Iberia, and thence by boat to Morgan City and by rail to New Orleans, where it was furnished with supplies and transportation to Richmond, Virginia, at which point it bivouacked and awaited other

companies composing or to compose the Fifth Texas Regiment of volunteer infantry.

The company did valiant service through all the Virginia campaigns, and surrendered with the regiment and brigade at Appomatox Courthouse.

Captain Cleveland organized a company at Cold Springs and went with it to New Orleans, about the time Captain Moore carried his company there, but having to wait quite a while for an enrolling officer, the men became dissatisfied and disbanded, some returning home to await active demand for their services, while others joined Company "B," or other commands and went on to the seat of war.

THIRD.

The company organized by I. N. M. Turner, captain, at Livingston, as Flying Artillery, in May or early in June, 1861, procured two 6-pounder cannon, furnished, according to the most reliable information obtainable, by Col. J. A. S. Turner, father of the captain, had same properly mounted and drilled several weeks in line with that service. Not being able to get into active service as artillery, the proposition to abandon artillery service and accept a call to Virginia in one of two regiments of volunteer infantry, submitted to the company by Captain Turner, was by unanimous vote adopted. It was then determined to tender the services of the company as infantry and repair at once to Richmond, Va., in response to said call for additional volunteer infantry from Texas.

The company assembled at Livingston on the morning of the third day of September, A. D. 1861, when it was presented with a handsome flag in an appropriate address delivered by John L. Henry, Esq., which was briefly responded to by Captain Turner in behalf of the company, who promised to bring back *heroes* as husbands and sweethearts for the noble women being left to cheer, and yet to grieve over their departure for the battlefield. The first soldier dinner was eaten a little more than four miles from Livingston,

near the residence of two members of the company, John and Ephraim Julian, and a royal entertainment the first night out was extended by Captain John F. Carr to the entire company, and the several friends who accompanied it that far, his son, A. B. Carr, being also a member of the company. At Camp Woods, three miles from Liberty, a halt of several days was made, and on the morning of the ninth day of September moved into the city of Liberty, where the company was duly and formally mustered into service as Company "K," Fifth Texas Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and left by the Texas & New Orleans Railroad for Beaumont and thence by steamboat for Neblett's Bluff, about four miles above Orange, where it disembarked and marched thence on direct line to New Iberia, on Bayou Teche, by way of Lake Charles, much of this route being very disagreeable because of heavy continuous rains only a short time prior to said trip, and the water being at times about waist deep. From New Iberia the trip was made to Morgan City by steamboat, and thence by rail to final destination via New Orleans, Jackson and Bristol, Tennessee, and Lynchburg Virginia, making its first encampment near Richmond, Va., known as Camp Bragg. The trip from Neblett's Bluff was made with Company "I" of said Fifth Texas Regiment, it being in camp at that point when this company arrived there. Said company was commanded by Captain John B. Robinson, later colonel of the Fifth Texas Regiment, and brigadier general of Hood's Texas Brigade. Said company being from Brenham and Independence in Washington County.

FOURTH.

The company organized by Captain, later Major, James M. Crosson, some time in June, 1861, with David R. McCormick, Byron L. Taylor and William T. Carrington, lieutenants, this being the first and only company to this date organized as cavalry. It held itself in readiness for active service, drilling a number of times during its wait. Having received a call as such, the company assembled at Winn

bridge, midway between Livingston and Moscow, on September 9, 1861, had a barbecue dinner, and after a final farewell to kindred and friends, left for San Antonio, en route to active field duty, and were mustered into service at Salado Bayou, near San Antonio, Texas, as Company "F," Fourth Texas Cavalry, James Riley, colonel, part of Sibley, later Green's Brigade, and were sent thence to New Mexico, taking active part in the notable Val Verde battle, in which five members of the company were killed.

It was later returned to Texas and participated in the capture of the Harriet Lane, in the battle of Galveston, in which the Federal fleet was seriously damaged, Galveston recovered and the Texas coast saved from capture from that direction. The command was sent thence to Louisiana, where it participated in the Mansfield and Pleasant Hill battles with distinction, as well as numerous other engagements of that campaign.

FIFTH.

The company organized by Rev. J. A. Scruggs assembled at Livingston, Texas, March 10, 1862, and elected officers: J. A. Scruggs, captain; Alex Jones, first lieutenant, and Jim Garner, second lieutenant. After dinner at Andress Hotel, they marched for Houston and there joined Major R. B. Hubbard's Battalion, and camped with other companies four miles west of Houston for about two months, when this company and others of the battalion marched to camp four miles north of Tyler, Texas, where the company was reorganized, electing John Guynes, captain, George S. Shotwell, first lieutenant; John R. Oates, second lieutenant, and Henry W. Vinson, third lieutenant. The battalion and other troops formed the Twenty-second Texas Infantry Regiment with R. B. Hubbard, colonel; J. J. Cannon, major, and J. A. Scruggs, chaplain. The said company was known as Company "F," Twenty-second Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, Waul's Brigade. The command marched in October, 1862, for Little Rock, Ark., and participated in the

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, from the early years of settlement to the present day.

In the second part of the paper, the author considers the role of the individual in the history of the United States. It is shown that the actions of individuals have often been decisive in the course of the nation's development. The author then discusses the importance of the study of the lives of the great men of the past, and the lessons which can be learned from their example.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a consideration of the future of the United States. The author discusses the various problems which are likely to arise in the years ahead, and offers his own views on the best way to meet them. He concludes by expressing his confidence that the United States will continue to play a leading role in the world, and that the principles of liberty and justice for all will continue to be the guiding light of its development.

campaigns of Arkansas and Louisiana, doing valiant service in all the battles, skirmishes and marches in which the noted "Walker's Foot Cavalry" took conspicuous part in these States. In October, 1864, George S. Shotwell was promoted to captain, John R. Oates to first lieutenant, Henry W. Vinson to second lieutenant, and W. B. Shotwell was elected to third lieutenant. The command, including this company, in 1865, marched to camp near Hempstead, Texas, where it was disbanded at the close of the war, Colonel Hubbard in command. This company participated in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins Ferry, three of the most hotly contested engagements of the Civil war, with distinguished honor, sustaining heavy loss in killed and wounded.

SIXTH.

The company organized by Dr. Jas. H. McCardell at Livingston, Texas, March, 1862, John L. Henry, Newel T. White and Dillard R. Burroughs, lieutenants, mustered into service as Company "E," Twentieth Texas Infantry, Elmore's Regiment, Harrison's Brigade, stationed at Galveston, Texas, during the years 1862 and 1863, and on patrol duty in Louisiana later. This company was in the noted battle of Galveston January 1st, A. D. 1863, in which the Harriet Lane was captured, the city retaken, the Federal fleet of several gunboats and large arms driven to sea, and the Texas coast preserved and protected from capture by the enemy. Lieutenant White resigned while the company was in Camp Groce near Hempstead, when Lieutenant Burroughs was promoted, and John H. Adams elected third lieutenant. It continued in active service until the final surrender in 1865.

SEVENTH.

The company organized by L. B. Wood, captain, William M. Harrison, John F. Sharpe and Frank Jones, lieutenants, being mustered into service as Company "M," Twenty-eighth Texas Cavalry, at Marshall, Texas, in June, 1862, and

was later dismounted and transferred to the Fourteenth Texas Infantry, as Company "K," with Sam J. Lyle captain. It was also in the noted Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas campaigns, doing valiant service when and where called for, and was honorably discharged at the final surrender of the Confederate armies in 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Quite a number of men, citizens of Polk County, were enlisted in companies not originating or organized in the county, and some companies of State reserves or State militia, were so poorly accounted for, or their records lost, that it has been very difficult to procure satisfactory data as to whom, with what commands and what services were rendered, or where rendered, but all the names procurable, with commands and services rendered, have been listed and are appended as follows:

DANIEL D. MOORE

Immigrated to Texas about 1852, settling in Williams-Tullos neighborhood, Polk County, where he taught school some months. Elected district clerk, moved to Livingston; engaged in mercantile business with the firm of J. & J. Wrigley; October 22, 1853, was married to Miss Harriett Elizabeth Hill, sister of Comrade J. E. Hill; served several years as clerk and justice of the peace.

After secession, 1861, raised and organized a company of volunteer infantry, of which he was elected captain, with K. B. DeWalt, H. B. Lowe and John I. Shotwell, lieutenants. Left April 28, 1861, for New Orleans, La., having assembled the company in Livingston on that day that all who wished to enlist could do so. Arrived at New Orleans about May 1, and after delay of about two weeks for en-

rolling officer was mustered into service and designated as Company "B," First Texas Regiment, a company from Jefferson County having been previously mustered in as Company "A." Went to Richmond, Va., where the company awaited others for organization of First Regiment of Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Moore remained with the company but a few months when, on account of continued ill health, he resigned and returned to his home in Livingston, where he continuously resided until his death from consumption in 1868, leaving his wife and one son, Tom Moore, surviving him.

KERR B. DeWALT,

Born in Newberry District, South Carolina, September 22, 1819. Married Miss Mary M. Hair, August 25, 1840. Moved to Fort Bend County, Texas, in 1846, and to Polk County in 1847, settling on Menard Creek, six miles east of Livingston, where he engaged in farming and where he died April 25, 1891. Enlisted in April, 1861, in company organized by D. D. Moore, captain; was elected first lieutenant and on resignation of Captain Moore was promoted to captain of company. At expiration of term of service—one year—returned home, where he was given rank of major and placed in command of battalion of State troops on Gulf coast to close of the Civil war.

REV. S. B. B. DUNNAM,

Father of Sidney H., Montalvin A. and C. R. (Ickey) Dunnam, members of Company B, First Texas Regiment; being too old for regular service, united with said company as an Independent. Was loved by his comrades, highly respected by all who knew him and was comforting to his companions in camp, on the march and in afflictions. He

remained with the company until Sidney H. was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, when he returned home. Had two sons, Sidney and A. J., killed at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., in April, 1864. He died at the residence of Mrs. James E. Hill, with whom he had lived several years prior thereto. Was buried by Trinity Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., of which he had been an active member a number of years.

RICHARD JAMES HARDING,

Son of Wm. O. and Elizabeth James Harding, born in Amherst County, Va., April 24, 1841; immigrated with his parents to Polk County, Texas, in 1851, and settled near Moscow; attended the common schools of the county, the Gillette High School of Cold Springs, and later the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. Was member of company of one hundred men sent from said institute to Charleston, Va. (later W. Va.), and assisted in executing "John Brown" on charge of treason and inciting insurrection. Returned home and enlisted in company organized by D. D. Moore, captain, at Livingston, April 28, 1861, and went with it to Richmond, Va.; was elected orderly sergeant, and on resignation of Captain Moore was elected first lieutenant, vice K. B. DeWalt, promoted to captain.

In reorganization of company at expiration of one year, was elected captain. Was promoted to lieutenant colonel and commanded the First Texas Regiment at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19, 1863; took prominent part in battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, being one of several who caught the bridle, turned his horse, and insisted that General Lee go to the rear, while Hood's Brigade would go to the front under Brigadier General Gregg; was seriously wounded at Cold Harbor No. 2 June 3, 1864, and so disabled as to be retired from active service December 1, 1864; moved to Hines County, Miss., in 1870, where he married and en-

gaged in farming until 1890, when he was elected sheriff and tax collector. Served six years and retired to private life, but at end of four years was again elected to said office and served four years. Has been active in political issues of county and State, making a good, reliable and trustworthy citizen, as well as a brave soldier and gallant officer in the army. Has been successful in business, accumulating sufficient property to live comfortably, and has contributed liberally towards the expense of publishing the historical data of Ike Turner Camp, and assisted materially in getting up a correct roster of his company and associates.

JOHN I. SHOTWELL,

Son of Rev. Wm. H. and Nancy Thomason Shotwell, born in St. Clair County, Ala., in 1839; immigrated to Texas with his parents in 1853; attended the common schools of Polk County and the Gillette High School at Cold Springs; enrolled in company organized by D. D. Moore, was elected third lieutenant. In reorganization of company at expiration of one year was elected first lieutenant complimentary to his gallant conduct at Eltham's Landing; promoted to captain September, 1863, vice R. J. Harding, promoted to lieutenant colonel; served as aid de camp to General Gregg until he was killed at Fort Harrison near Richmond, and was later appointed major with authority to organize a battalion of regulars; was captured in North Carolina and shot by his guard while attempting to escape. His remains were disinterred, brought home and buried in Livingston cemetery. A prominent staff officer said Captain Shotwell was the bravest of the brave.

JOHN S. CLEVELAND,

Born in Dallas County, Ala., parents Carter and Mary Cleveland; educated in common schools of said county and

graduated in Law School, Nashville, Tenn. Served in the Seventh Legislature of Texas, 1857-9. Moved to Louisiana in 1851, and to Polk (now San Jacinto) in 1852, settling on East San Jacinto River; was successful farmer until the Civil war, when he organized a company and went to New Orleans soon after Captain Moore reached there, but delay in being mustered into service resulted in dissatisfaction and the company disbanded, most of the men returning home, while a few joined Captain Moore's company and others went to companies from their native States. Returning home Captain Cleveland organized another company and with it responded to the call for volunteers from Texas for the Virginia army, was mustered into service at West Liberty (now Dayton), about September 6, 1861, and went direct to Richmond, Va., where he formed part of the Fifth Texas Volunteer Infantry as Company H. He commanded said company until severely wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, in which battle he commanded the regiment, being the senior officer present. Was absent disabled, most of the time to the close of the war, but retained his position as captain. Was a brave soldier, chivalrous officer, kind and considerate of his men, and was highly esteemed by them. Returning home after the Surrender, engaged in the practice of law at Cold Springs, Texas, where he died March 4, 1874, at age of 49 years. In June, 1866, he was elected chief justice and served with distinction until removed by military authorities during "Reconstruction" in October, 1867.

THOMAS J. GOREE,

Born in Perry County, Ala., March 15, 1835. Moved to Walker County, Texas, with his parents December, 1850; educated at Baylor University, then at Independence, graduating in academic and law courses. After admission to bar became member of firm of Rogers, Willie & Goree, when he

kept the Montgomery office, while other members located at Houston. In 1861 enlisted with Captain John S. Cleveland, Company H, Fifth Texas, Hood's Brigade; was appointed captain on Longstreet's staff, which position he held until surrender of Lee at Appomatox; participated in all battles of division, save two. In 1873 re-entered law practice with Abercrombie at Huntsville. In 1877 was appointed superintendent of penitentiaries by Governor Hubbard and reappointed by Roberts, Ireland and Ross, serving fourteen years. Was married June 25, 1868, at Huntsville, to Miss Eliza T. Nolley. In 1893 was appointed assistant manager Texas Land & Loan Co. of Galveston, which position he held until his death. Was survived by wife, a son, R. E. Goree of Waco, and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Thomason of Huntsville, and seven grandchildren.

ED. K. GOREE,

Born in Perry County, Ala., April 11, 1843; moved with parents to Texas 1850, educated in country schools. Joined Company H, Fifth Texas Infantry, 1861, as private; was wounded at Wilderness, disabling him from further service. After war moved to Madison County, where he lived twenty years; was tax collector four years; has been in office of superintendent of penitentiaries nearly twenty years. Is the only private elected president of Hood's Brigade Association, being so elected at Sommerville in 1906. Had two brothers in Company H—Dr. L. J. Goree, who died at Nava-sota 1888, who was severely wounded second Manassas, and P. K. Goree, detailed as courier for General Fields, wounded near Richmond 1864, now living at Midway, Texas. Was brother also of T. J. Goree of General Longstreet's staff.

I. N. M. TURNER,

Eldest son of Captain J. A. S. Turner and Rebecca Hubert Turner, born in Putnam County, Ga., April 3, 1839;

when less than year old, parents moved to Sumpter County; attended the common schools of Americus, and the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, lacking one term of graduating. At 19 years of age he moved to Texas, took charge of his father's farming interests in Liberty and Polk counties and successfully managed same, his father following a year later. In the early part of 1861 he and his uncle, R. W. Hubert, enlisted and organized a company for light artillery service, the men to be mounted, procured two six-pounder cannon and drilled a number of times for that service. Failing to get service as artillerist, and an opportunity offering to go to Virginia as infantry, the proposition to accept was unanimous and the company assembled in Livingston September 3, 1861, when a handsome flag was presented in an appropriate address by Hon. Jno. L. Henry in behalf of the lady friends of the company, to which Captain Turner made brief response, assuring them that he would bring back heroes for husbands and sweethearts. The company left immediately en route to Liberty; arriving at Wood's Springs, three miles from Liberty, a halt of some days was made. On the morning of September 9th, the company was reorganized, making some changes in officers for second and third lieutenants, when the march was resumed to Liberty and on arriving there the company was formally mustered into service and designated as Company K, Fifth Texas Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. Captain Turner was the youngest officer of his rank in Hood's Brigade, being only 22 years of age when mustered into service. Was in every march and battle of the brigade until fatally wounded at Fort Nansemond, near Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1863, having been shot by a "sharpshooter," while in command of four companies and planning the defense of said point against the enemy with a fleet of gunboats. Was standing exposed above the breastworks when shot, was carried out that night and died the next afternoon; was carried to Americus, Ga., and buried in the family cemetery. Was but a little more than 24 years old when killed.

Captain Turner was a brave and daring officer, quick to observe any advantage in position, prompt to take action thereunder, frequently assuming command of part or all of the regiment during its engagements when his superiors in rank were disabled or captured; was in command of regiment at Sharpsburgh, one of the fiercest battles of the Civil war. Captain Turner was commissioned major with authority to organize a battalion of picked men to be used as "Advance Guard," and his last word to General Hood, when going into the fort, was that he would organize immediately on coming out. This would have been done earlier but for reason that he wanted his company as part of said battalion, and would not consent to leave it and the company objected to giving him up unless taken into his new command.

General Hood assured him when starting into the position in which he was killed that he should have the company and he wanted him to organize at once, which he promised to do on that condition and as soon as he returned to the command. General Hood was reported to have said he would sooner have lost any officer in his command of four brigades, a very high compliment indeed, and a deserved one. He had the utmost confidence of his superiors, the greatest respect of his brother officers, and was loved and highly honored by his company and others with whom he chanced to be associated.

At Fredericksburg, Va., he was specially complimented by a dress parade order by Brigadier General J. B. Robertson for gallantry in marching his company to the rear under fire, in perfect order and in line of march, as if on the field in ordinary drill exercises.

ROBERT W. HUBERT,

Sixth son of Wm. and Rebecca Hubert, born December 18, 1835, Putnam County, Ga.; 1840 parents removed to Sumpter County, Ga.; September 15, 1857, married Miss

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

Virginia A. Duncan, daughter of Rev. Jno. B. Duncan, Georgia M. E. Conference, and one month later moved by wagon to Polk County, Texas, settling two miles north of present town of Leggett. Two years later moved to Woods Creek, where his wife died in August, 1860. Entered Brown University, 1851; was first cadet enrolled in Georgia Military Institute, and in July, 1857, one of six first graduates of said Institute; 1861 assisted Captain Ike Turner, his nephew, in organizing company for Confederate army. Was elected first lieutenant and on death of Captain Turner promoted to captain. In battles of Seven Pines, Thorough-Fare Gap, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, siege of Suffolk, and Gettysburg, where captured and imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Parolled in 1865. Furloughed, went to Georgia and remained until surrender of Lee at Appomatox. Returned home, engaged in farming. Elected and served three terms as county surveyor.

SAM B. THORNTON,

Son of Wm. M. Thornton, born in Cumberland County, Va., in 1835, educated in schools of native State. Married Miss M. C. Lyle and came to Texas 1857, settling at Moscow, where he with S. J. Lyle, brother-in-law, engaged in mercantile business under firm name of Thornton & Lyle. In 1861 enlisted in Flying Artillery Company, Ike Turner, captain. When company reorganized, was elected second lieutenant. Sick soon after arriving at Richmond and died December 12, 1861, of congestion. Very popular with officers and men and his death much regretted.

J. FRANK JONES,

Son of Jack H. and Malinda Baker Jones, native of Polk County, Texas, educated in common schools of county, farm-

er; married Miss Nancy Oates, daughter of Caraway Oates, October 28, 1857.

Enlisted with Captain Ike Turner, 1861; was elected third lieutenant in reorganization. Died in February, 1862, of camp or typhoid fever, being one of about thirty members of company lost from disease during the first six months of service.

B. W. HENRY,

Son of B. W. Henry and Francis Fox Henry, born, reared and educated in Rutherford County, Tenn. Came to Texas in 1858, settling at Livingston; taught school at Jones Prairie, engaged in mercantile business with Demetrius Willis, one of the leading merchants of the town; enlisted with Captain Ike Turner, 1861; elected first sergeant, and on death of Lieutenant Thornton was elected his successor; killed in second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862; of exemplary habits, industrious, honest and popular, brave soldier, and efficient officer. His death was universally regretted by friends, comrades and associate officers; was well read in the classics; brother of Judge John L. Henry of Dallas, formerly of Livingston, and James F. Henry of Cleburne, Texas.

B. H. N. HURT,

Though known to but a few members of company when he enlisted therein from Trinity County, his then residence, was on the death of J. Frank Jones, junior second lieutenant, elected to succeed him, was promoted to second lieutenant at death of B. W. Henry and to first lieutenant when Captain Turner was killed, April, 1863, vice R. W. Hubert, who was promoted to captain of company; wounded at Second Manassas, captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863;

was on parole at close of war and has not been heard of since, so far as known by members of this committee.

JAMES MELVIN ALEXANDER,

Born in Greenbriar County, Virginia, now West Virginia, his parents being then on a visit from their home in Pennsylvania; they immigrated with him to Port Hudson, La., when about the age of 9 years; he came to Texas in 1859 settling first in Houston, and thence to Polk County, where he engaged in the occupation of tinner; enlisted in company organized by Captain Ike Turner, as private; elected third lieutenant September, 1862, vice B. H. N. Hurt, who was promoted to second lieutenant after death of B. W. Henry at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862, and promoted to second lieutenant on death of Captain Ike Turner, April 15, 1863; wounded several times, captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862, and exchanged from Fort Delaware after about one week, returning to company. Captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, made escape en route to prison, went into Philadelphia, visited relatives, and after spending some time with them, went to New York and took shipping to Havana and Nassau, and by blockade runner to Charleston, S. C., rejoining company in May, 1864; was in command of company until captured at Darby Town Road, October 9, 1864, and en route to prison again made escape, and working his way through the country crossed the Potomac River near its mouth into Virginia, returning to company at or near Petersburg, and was in command of it until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865; was a faithful and fearless soldier, an efficient and gallant officer, ever ready and active on the firing line.

JOE TURNER,

Son of J. A. S. Turner, and younger brother of Captain Ike Turner, enlisted as a private in his company, was later elected second sergeant, and after death of Captain Turner was appointed third lieutenant vice J. M. Alexander, promoted; he retreated with the regiment at Gettysburg, carrying about half of the company with him, while the other officers and members of company remained with Captain Hubert awaiting orders, and were soon surrounded and captured by the enemy, the officers being sent to Johnson's Island, and the non-commissioned officers and privates to Fort Delaware; he commanded company until wounded at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., in which he was permanently disabled and later retired from active service; he returned home and engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, having reasonable success therein until his death in 1871.

T. F. MEECE,

Born to William C. and Hannah B. Meece, Maury County, Tennessee, June 11, 1840; immigrated to Texas, arriving at Livingston March 18, 1856; educated in common schools and Livingston Academy; employed on father's farm until 20 years old, merchant's clerk one year. Enlisted with Captain Ike Turner 1861, elected first corporal, promoted fifth sergeant 1862, and first sergeant July, 1864, which position he filled with satisfaction until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865; engaged in ten or more battles, severely wounded twice, and slightly three or more times; never absent from company until wounded at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862; captured at field hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863, and paroled at David's Island hospital, near New York, about September 13, 1863; having been exchanged, returned to company

at Petersburg, Va., July 4, 1864; member of committee of three, one from each regiment, to procure furlough for recruiting purposes or transfer to Trans-Mississippi Department, which was declined with regret by General Lee because could not dispense with valuable services of brigade; complimented by Major Littlefield, quartermaster, with making most equitable distribution of supplies to company, of any officer to whom he issued such supplies; after surrender returned home via New Orleans-Galveston in June, 1865; engaged in farming, in store and carpenter's trade until appointed sheriff 1870, elected district and county clerk November, 1873, holding to November, 1884, appointed county judge April, 1885, held to November, 1888; licensed as attorney at law June 1, 1897, elected representative Thirty-fifth District and served in Twenty-seventh Legislature, one regular and two special sessions. Charter member of Ike Turner Camp Confederate Veterans and presided over organization thereof, April 8, 1893, member of Monument Committee, Historical Committee, and with Comrades Hill, Alexander and Green has prepared for publication such historical data as has been available. Was on May 24, 1900, appointed aide de camp to Major General K. M. Van Zandt, commanding Texas Division United Confederate Veterans, with rank of major.

A. B. GREEN,

Born in Nacogdoches County, Republic of Texas, February 17, 1842; his parents, D. G. Green and Matilda Green, moved to the northern division of Liberty County, settling and erecting the first building in Moscow, then Greenville, at which place the subject of this sketch grew up. In 1861, joined artillery company organized by Captain Ike Turner; went with it to Virginia as infantry, when said company was made part of the Fifth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade, Army Northern Virginia, and designated as Company "K"; was

never absent from company until wounded at Manassas, August 30, 1862, after which he obtained furlough home, returning to company in Spring of 1863; was in all battles, skirmishes and marches prior to said battle and again up to and including the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, when he was again wounded, and returned to command about July 1, at Petersburg, Va.; slightly wounded at Darby Town Road, October 7, the day General Jno. Gregg was killed, and returning to company, remained with it until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865, when he returned home and engaged in mercantile business until November, 1884, when he was elected county clerk and held said office fourteen years. In 1902 was elected county judge, which he held four years. Was charter member of Ike Turner Camp, U. C. V., and was elected adjutant, which position he held until his death. He was member of Monument Committee and of the Historical Committee, and was largely instrumental in getting up so correct a roster of the several companies from Polk County, and the extensive list of soldiers who went in companies from other counties who were citizens of said Polk County; made strenuous efforts to procure accurate biographical sketches from and of the several officers and members of companies who enlisted in the Confederate army or navy from Polk County, but little success, as will be seen by observing the number who appear in the muster roll of said companies and the few that show up in such sketches.

JOHN W. STEVENS,

Born to Miles G. Stevens, and his wife, ——— Stevens, August 10, 1832, in Harris County, near the present site of the city of Houston, Texas. Grew to manhood in what is now San Jacinto County, formerly Polk, and originally Liberty County, on the headright league of his father, where he married his first wife; moved to Grand Cane, Liberty Coun-

ty, in 1860. Enlisted as recruit in Company K, Fifth Texas Regiment, Hood's Brigade, in early Spring of 1862, joining said command on its retreat from Yorktown, Va., was in battle of Seven Pines, Gainsfarm to Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, the Maryland campaign, and the Gettysburg battle, where captured July 2, 1863, and on November 17 following, was exchanged at Savannah, Ga.; was furloughed home and soon after reaching Texas was detailed by General E. Kirby Smith on staff duty at headquarters of General J. B. Robinson, with whom he served until the close of the war. Having lost his wife in 1872, he removed in 1873 to Hill County. Was elected county judge and served from February, 1876, until about December 1, 1878, after which he returned to East Texas and has devoted his time to the ministry as a member of the East Texas Conference. His home is now with a son at Houston Heights.

JAMES MURRAY CROSSON,

Was born in Newberry, South Carolina, May 12, 1824, of Scotch-Irish parentage; graduated from the South Carolina College, December, 1844; was valedictory orator for the Clansophic Society of said college for the class of 1844. Was admitted to the Common Pleas Court in May, 1846, and to the Court of Equity May, 1847. Was elected colonel of Tenth South Carolina Cavalry, 1852, and a member of the State Legislature in 1852 and 1854, receiving the largest vote cast to that date in his district. Was ordained elder of A. R. Presbyterian Church of which he was a member in 1854. Moved to Texas, settling in Fairfield, September 1, 1857, where he taught school one year, and in September, 1858, moved to Polk County, locating two miles east of Livingston, and later moved to and settled the place now occupied by Hon. J. C. Feagin. Was elected Chief Justice of Polk County 1859 and 1860, which position he resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate States Army. He with

others enrolled and organized a cavalry company for service, which was mustered into service at Salado Springs, near San Antonio, as Company F, Fourth Texas Cavalry, Sibley, later Green, and later Hardeman's Brigade. He was elected captain of company and commanded it until promoted to the office of major of regiment in 1864, which office he filled with distinction until the surrender of his command at Hempstead, Texas, in June, 1865. Was in every battle in which his command was engaged, except one, and yet was never seriously wounded.

Was in the noted battles of Glorietta and Val Verde in the campaign of Arizona and New Mexico, the battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863, participating in the capture of the Harriet Lane, and the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, besides numerous skirmishes in the Louisiana campaign, acquitting himself with honor and courageous deportment in all of them.

After surrender of his command, returned home and resumed law practice, and in 1866 was elected district attorney, served with ability until removed by military authorities because an impediment to reconstruction, when he again resumed the law and continued therein until 1901, when he retired to private life and moved with his family to Ballinger, Texas. Was an active and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, a zealous Sunday School worker, an ardent advocate of local option and State prohibition, and was ever favorable to such improvements as would advance the general condition of the town and county of his residence. Was orator of the day at unveiling of Ike Turner Camp Confederate monument on special invitation of said camp.

BYRON LUDWELL TAYLOR,

Born in Montgomery County, Ala., April 26, 1836, parents Green W. and Martha B. Taylor; left Alabama when a boy

for Texas, his father died en route, the mother continuing settled in Walker County, and after one year moved to Polk County and settled on Jones' Prairie, about three miles southeast from Leggett. Was married in 1860 to Mrs. Charlotte Jones Adams. Moved to Falls County 1870, returning to Polk in 1883. Was educated in common schools of county. Enlisted in Company F, Fourth Texas Cavalry, was elected second lieutenant and promoted to first lieutenant, vice D. R. McCormick, who was killed at Val Verde, New Mexico, and to captain on promotion of Captain Crosson to office of major of regiment. Was a brave and gallant soldier and an efficient officer. Was in battles of Val Verde, Glorietta and the campaign of New Mexico and Arizona, returning to Texas, was in the battle of Galveston, January 1, 1863, and in campaign of Louisiana during remainder of the war. Died at Moscow, Texas, June 29, 1889.

DR. JAS. H. McCARDELL,

**Captain Company "E," Twentieth Texas Volunteer
Infantry,**

Born in Lancaster District, S. C., March 24, 1825; lost his father when an infant, and his mother at 11 years of age. His mother was an invalid and he was her constant companion, receiving from her devout and faithful religious training and circumspect deportment. Acquiring a literary education in his native State, was graduated in medicine in 1845 in the medical schools of New York. Immigrated to Texas in 1846, engaged in extensive and intensive planting on Trinity River. Married Minerva, youngest daughter of General Jas. Davis, in 1853. In 1862 organized a company of volunteer infantry, and on March 10, 1862, left for Galveston, where said company was assigned to Twentieth Texas Regiment, Elmore, colonel, as Company "E." Remained with company until the close of the war, when he returned

to his farm and engaged in farming and in practice of medicine until about 1867, when he moved to Livingston, where he engaged in merchandise and his professional duties, and where he died February 14, 1891, and was buried with Masonic honors. At death of T. A. McCardell and wife, he took charge of their children and reared them with the tenderness of a father. Always a student, he kept well up with the advances of his profession, and was easily a leader in every sphere of life.

JOHN LANE HENRY,

Born Culpeper County, Virginia, 1831; moved with parents to Rutherford County, Tenn., in boyhood, reared and educated in said county, graduating in law at Lebanon in the early '50s. Moved to Huntsville, Texas, in 1852, and to Livingston in 1856, where he entered the law practice with success; served one term as district attorney. Enlisted and was elected first lieutenant of company organized by Captain James H. McCardell, Elmore's Regiment (E. 20th Reg.), March, 1862; was appointed Judge Advocate of the Military Court at Galveston, which position he filled with distinction and fidelity until surrender of command in 1865. At close of the Civil war he re-entered the practice of law with Geo. W. Davis, under firm name of Henry & Davis, at Livingston. In 1868, moved to Tyler, Texas, was a member of Constitutional Convention of 1876 from Tyler, served on Judiciary Committee, and was elected State Senator from district embracing Tyler; later moved to Dallas, where he formed co-partnership with Welborn & Leake, under firm name of Welborn, Leake & Henry. Was elected member of Supreme Court, served two terms, when he retired to law practice at Dallas, and continued it until his death in 1911.

DR. JOBE J. CANON,

Born in Merriwether County, Ga., October 13, 1834, was reared, educated and entered the practice of medicine there.

Moved to Florida and thence to Texas, settling in Polk County about 1857, where he engaged in practice of his profession and farming. In 1861 enlisted in company organized by Captain Ike Turner. Went with it to Virginia, served for a time as acting assistant surgeon of Fifth Texas Regiment, when he resigned and returned home. Again enlisted as private April, 1862, in company organized by Captain J. A. Scruggs. In May, 1862, was appointed adjutant of Hubbard's Battalion. In reorganization of said battalion into the Twenty-second Regiment, July, 1862, was elected major of regiment, went with said company to Little Rock, Ark. In December, 1862, was detailed by Major General Holmes to command of Howes' battalion of sharpshooters. Was captured at Napoleon, Ark., but made his escape at Helena, Ark., 1863.

In March, 1864, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, took command of regiment, Colonel Hubbard being absent, and covered retreat of the army from Yellow Bayou to Mansfield, La. Commanded regiment at battle of Mansfield, April 9, 1864, where he was wounded three times, was absent from command but a short while, and returning, assumed command of regiment, Colonel Hubbard being absent therefrom a large portion of the time until surrender in May, 1865, at Houston. Was wounded five times during the war. After surrender he returned home and resumed practice of medicine and farming. Was successful and prominent in medical fraternity, a devout communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and active worker in Sunday School. Member of H. Y. Chapter and Unity Lodge, No. 102, was a worthy member of each; held the highest offices therein and lived up to the exalted principles of Masonry.

JAMES EWING HILL,

Born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 4, 1837.
Father, James Johnson Hill; mother, Elizabeth Lamb Hill,

nee Rogers. Education: Gillett's High School (Academy), Cold Springs, Texas. Married Miss Frances Eugenia Dunnam in Polk County, December 20, 1859. Father moved to Liberty, now Polk County, in 1840. Served in Confederate Army, first lieutenant, Company G, Twenty-second (Hubbard's) Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, Walker's Division. Admitted to bar February, 1871. Member Seventeenth and Eighteenth Legislatures of Texas from Polk and San Jacinto counties. Chairman Judiciary Committee and Congressional Districts Committee; member Texas Bar Association; chairman Committee Jurisprudence and Law Reference; chairman Committee on Torrens Land System; author Report and Bill; delegate Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; contributor to law journals, reviews and daily press. Member of law firm of Hill & Hill. Democrat. Residence, Livingston, Texas.

CAPTAIN SAM J. LYLE,

**Company M, Randell's Regiment Cavalry; Company K,
Fourteenth Texas Infantry.**

Born at Farmville, Va., March 10, 1830; reared and educated in said State; came to and settled at Moscow, Polk County, Texas, 1857, where he engaged in mercantile business with S. J. Thornton, brother-in-law, under firm name of Thornton & Lyle, continuing until its suspension after Secession in 1861; married Miss Louisa Carrington of Virginia, November 10, 1859. In 1862 enlisted as private in company organized by L. B. Wood, captain, with Wm. M. Harrison, Jno. F. Sharpe and Frank Jones, first and second and third lieutenants. On death of Lieutenants Harrison and Sharpe, was elected first lieutenant and promoted to captain, vice L. B. Wood, resigned, in 1863, which position he filled with distinction, ability and satisfaction until surrender of said company at Hempstead, Texas, in May, 1865.

Commanded in battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., Jenkins Ferry, Ark., and through campaigns of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas without being wounded. At close of war returned home and engaged in farming until within a few years of his death, August 10, 1911.

Was a gentleman, true to the principles of the "Old South," honorable and patriotic, a brave and true soldier, as an officer, ever reliable and devoted to the cause of the Confederacy, commanded with ability, and was highly esteemed by his men and associate officers; as a citizen, stood for and among the best, and as a husband and father, all that the names imply.

ISAAC NEWTON SNELL

Was born in Houston County, Georgia, June 6, 1839; moved to Jackson County, Florida, in 1846, and thence to Polk County, Texas, in 1857, where he has resided to this time, being all the time engaged in farming. In 1862 enlisted in company organized by L. B. Wood, captain. Went with company to Marshall, Texas, where it was attached to and formed a part of the Twenty-eighth Texas Cavalry, Randell's Brigade, and was designated as Company M of said regiment. Was promoted to sergeant in 1863, company dismounted and transferred to Fourteenth Texas Infantry as Company K, under command of Colonel Ed. Clark. Participated in battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., and Jenkins' Ferry on Saline River, Ark., and all skirmishes of the regiment during the war. Was mustered out of service with company at Hempstead, Texas, in May, 1865. After the surrender, returned to his home and resumed the occupation of farmer, which he has continued to this time. Was a charter member of Ike Turner Camp of Confederate Veterans, has held sundry offices therein until elected Commander on April 2, 1910, which position he has held continuously up to this date.

ROLL OF COMPANIES

From Polk County, and of Soldiers From Said County Who Enlisted in Companies From Other Counties

CO. "B," 1ST TEXAS REGIMENT, HOOD'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.

Moore, Daniel D., Capt., Res.	Shotwell, Thomas B., 2nd Sgt. (4)
DeWalt, Kerr B., 1st Lt., Capt. (4)	Dunnam, Sidney B. (Tr)
Shotwell, Jno. I., 3rd Lt., 1st Lt., Capt. (1)	Bradford, Champ L., 4th Lt. Nettles, Wm. T., 1st Corp. (4)
Lowe, Henry B., 2nd Lt. (4)	Shotwell, Wm. B., 2nd Corp. (4)
Harding, R. James, 1st Sgt., 1st Lt., Capt., Lt. Col., Wd. 6-3-64. Ret. 12-1-64.	Sanderson, Adolphus D., 3rd Corp. (1) Bartee, Fred, 4th Corp. (4)

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Milledge B. (4)	Dunnam, C. R. (Ickey)	Meekins, J. Rod (1)
Barfield, Gabriel W.	Ellis, Richard (1)	Meekins, Phil F.
Bass, Robert (2)	Fontain, Henry B. (4)	Morris, Ben (Tr)
Bass, Dick	Garner, James (1)	Sankey, W. C., Det.Ser.
Bollin, B. L. (3)	Garner, Wm. (4)	Sandell, W. S. (4)
Bradford, Jas. L. (4)	Gibson, Wm.	Smith, U. P. (Tr)
Burns, Larry (4)	Hazlett, Jno. S. (4)	Scott, Tom
Butler, John B.	Hamm, Geo. W. (1)	Scott, Wm. (4)
Butler, Charles W. (1)	Ike (Indian) (4)	Stevens, Jas. P. (1)
Castleberry, Jordan	Johnson, Geo. H. (3)	Victory, Jack (1)
Carr, Frank	Jones, Enoch (2)	Walker, Wm. F., 1st Lt.
Carraway, W. D. (2)	Kennedy, Jeff (1)	
Collins, Frank (4)	Kirksey, Newton	Walker, Geo. (1)
Choate, Rufus R. (1)	Lewis, Green (4)	Ward, Sam (4)
	Lowe, Dan B. (4)	West, Jacob, Dr., (4)

Cox, T. J. (4)	Love, Rob't H. (4)	Westbrook, Nat. (1)
Derick, John (4)	McGee, Sam H. (3)	Williams, Zack (1)
Derick, George (2)	McClannahan, Jas. (1)	Woodward, M. W. (4)
Dortch, Joseph S. (1)	McDonald, Wm. M. (4)	Woodward, Sam J.
Donnelly, Pat (1)	Meece, Calvin W. (Tr)	Zeluff, — (2)
Dunnam, Montalvin A.		

MEN FROM OTHER COUNTIES.

Burk, Thos. (4)	McNally, Thos. (1)	Probert, Jno. (1)
Evans, Jas. (1)	McNulty, Henry (4)	Quigley, — (4)
Hines, Si	O'Gorman, Jno. (4)	Trinkman, A.
Kendrick, Jno. (4)		

HONORARY.

Dunnam, Rev. S. B. B.

No member at Surrender.

1940102

CO. "H," 5TH TEXAS REGULAR INFANTRY, HOOD'S BRIGADE.

Jno. S. Cleveland, Captain.

Brinkley, A. D.*	Hemphill, Jacob, 1st	Pannel, D.
Brinkley, Chris	Sgt.*	Pinson, J. C.
Brinkley, Amos	Haynie, Tom*	Pinson, Wes.
Butler, A. H.*	Hall, C. D.	Pinson, Newt.
Bains, R.	House, W.	Reader, Jno.*
Bell, E. R.	Hampton, T. L.	Rose, Harvey*
Bass, James	Harris, Coon	Robinson, W. H., Lt.
Barber, Jonathan	Huffman, Ned	Robinson, Jas.
Ball, Wm.	Hogue, Wm.	Robinett, Jas.
Byrd, A. Burney	Hubert, Miles	Ross, Mass.
Cleveland, Jno. S.	Hough, Trav.	Ross, J. B.
Curry, James*	Hay, Thos. S.*	Rains, E.
Curry, J. C.	Johnson, Geo. H.*	Sims, G. M., 2d Sgt.*
Chesser, J. A.*	Jones, W. G.	Small, Sam W., 4th
Cooper, Wm., Mus.	Jennings, J. A.	Sgt.*
Coleman, —	Jennings, Ben.	Small, Jas. H.*
Cunningham, Pete	Jett, Lev.	Shields, Isaiah*
Carter, George	Jett, Valentine	Shaw, J. A.*
Darby, W. B.*	Kirby, Josiah	Shaw, E.
Dansby, Uriah	Kirgan, Ed. M.	Stanley, Shade
Dooley, Tom	Keys, James	Simpson, —
Foster, Milton P.*	Keys, John	Stone, Joe A.
Fitzgerald, F. M.	Kelley, Thompson*	Sprott, T. B.
Fitzgerald, T.	Lee, Rob't E. (4)	Stephenson, S. V.
Freeman, Ben	Lewis, George	Stephenson, John
Fridge, J. E.	Martin, Dan	Stevenson, Jarrett

12/10/03

Ferrill, Wm.	Maxey, Walter S. (2)	Simmons, T. J.
Foster, Bud	McGee, Wm.	Simmons, Wiley
Grayless, Wm., 3d Sgt.*	McGee, Jesse	Spires, Steve
Goree, Thos. J., Major	McDonald, D. W., 2d	Steele, Geo.
Longstreet's Staff	Lt.**	Steele, Andrew
Goree, Lang J.	McDonald, J. F.	Tarkington, Jno. L.
Goree, Ed. K. (4)	McCormick, Maxey	Templeton, W. M.
Goree, P. K.*	McCracken, Dave	Wilson, Rob't T.*
Grace, Jno. W. (4)	McCann, Wash.	Walters, S. E.*
Grace, Byrd M.	McNulty, Pete	Woods, Wm.*
Graves, J. C.	New, Jno.	Woodall, L. H.
Gibson, Ben	Obar, George	Weathers, J. R.
Gillam, H.	Osburn, E. M.	Wicks, L. B.

SERVANTS.

Cleveland, Roger	Grace, Cero
Stanley, Lovett	Robinson, Jerry

Those marked * were at Surrender, (2) Died—sickness. (4) Wound ed or sick, and discharged or retired.

ROSTER CO. "K," 5TH TEXAS INFANTRY, HOOD'S BRIGADE.

I. N. M. Turner, Captain (1).
 R. W. Hubert, 1st Lieutenant, Captain (3).
 S. B. Thornton, 2nd Lieutenant (2).
 J. F. Jones, 3rd Lieutenant (2).
 B. W. Henry, 1st Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant (1).
 N. B. McKinnon, 4th Sergeant (3).
 Joe Turner, 2nd Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant (4).
 J. F. Beard, 3rd Sergeant, 1st Sergeant (1).
 *T. F. Meece, 1st Corporal, 5th Sergeant, 1st Sergeant.
 Blount Tracy, 1st Corporal (2).
 L. Q. Craig, 2nd Corporal (2).
 J. W. Cochran, 3rd Corporal (4).
 Nathan Oates, 4th Corporal (1).

Albritton, L. (2)	Hendley, W. D. C.*	Myers, G. B. (2)
Alexander, J. M., 2nd	Hendley, J. A. (2)	Naulty, T. D. (4)
Lt.**	Henry, T. W. (1)	Nettles, W. D. S. (3)
Armour, Jno. H. C.*	Hervey, V. T.	Nettles, Jas. H. (2)
Ashley, Rob't H.*	Hester, J. N. (4)	Oates, Isaiah (2)
Bayless, W. U. (1)	Hiroms, H. C.*	Olliver, Joseph (4)
Best, Minor W.	Hiroms, Sam (4)	Peebles, Jas. W. (4)
Bowen, Jno. M.*	Hobbs, J. (2)	Pierrot, A. G. (1)
Braswell, W. N. (4)	Holton, David (2)	Ritchie, Austin (4)
Burch, Joe (2)	Hubert, Mark A.*	Ritter, Louis (4)

Burroughs, T. J. (4)	Hubbard, B. C.	Rone, Jerry (4)
Eutler, Jno. T. (1)	Hudson, Ed. (2)	Rowe, Dennis A., 4th
Butler, Aaron (2)	Hurt, B. H. N., 1st Lt.	Sgt.*
Butler, James	(3)	Reese, Jas. F. (2)
Butler, Fred. (4)	Hutton, G. A. (4)	Salles, B. A. (Tr)
Calvert, Tom (2)	Jewell, W. E.	Sandal, Wilber S., Mus.
Calvert, J. D.*	Johnson, J. H. (4)	Sawyer, J. A.
Cannon, J. J. (4)	Jones, J. M. (3)	Schooler, Sam (4)
Carr, A. B. (2)	Julian, Eph. H.	Simpson, L. (2)
Clark, B. C. (4)	Julian, Jno.	Slatter, L. J. (2)
Collins, R. B.	Kale, Jno. P., Sub.	Smith, J. Wes., Mus.
Crouch, Julius (2)	Keith, J. C. (2)	Smith, John P.
Crouch, Henry (4)	Killingsworth, J. M.	South, N. J. (2)
Davis, A. C. (4)	Kirkland, Elzy*	Speights, C. A. (2)
Davis, Frank (2)	Knox, Z. (2)	Stephson, U. P.*
Davis, B. F. (4)	Lewis, G. W. (4)	Sterling, John (2)
DeWalt, N. B. (2)	Lewis, Joe (2)	Sterling, Malcolm (4)
DeWalt, Walters (2)	Lockhart, J. W. (2)	Stevens, Ike (4)
Dorsey, C. C. (4)	Lockhart, Wes. (2)	Stevens, Jno. W. (3)
Dortch, L. B. (44)	Lockhart, C. H. (4)	Stewart, Wiley (2)
Dunn, J. W. (2)	Lott, J. T. (4)	Suttles, Ike (2)
Dunn, Simeon (1)	Matthews, T. C. (1*)	Towns, Jno. R. (3)
Dunn, Alfred W.*	Matthews, W. H. (3)	Treadway, Dick (2)
Easterling, Hy. A. (1)	Matthews, J. W. (3)	Turner, Wm. H. (4)
Fairchilds, A. J.*	McClenney, — (2)	Turner, Chas. H. (4)
Fields, V. B. (4)	McCoy, J. W. (3)	Waldrep, S. D.*
Fields, R. R.	McCoy, W. J. (4)	Walker, J. A. (2)
Fields, W. H. H. (1)	McCormack, John (4)	Walker, W. A. (1)
Fraser, W. (4)	McCrorey, T. W. (1)	Ward, Wm. J. (1)
Ford, Jas. F., 4th Corp.*	McDonald, Wm. M.*	Wiley, Nelson (1)
Greiger, John (Tr)	McKee, J. F. (1)	Wilson, H. W. (2)
Green, Henry R. (4)	Meece, Calvin W. (3)	Wilson, J. B. (1)
Green, A. B., 2nd Sgt.*	Meece, Jas. P. (1)	Ycung, Wesley B.*
Hamm, Geo. W. (Tr)	Meekins, B. F.*	

Note.—Those marked * with company at Surrender. (1) Killed in battle, or wounded and died later. (2) Died from sickness. (3) Taken prisoner and held to Surrender, or died, (1*) Killed in prison by guard, (4) Wounded or sick, and discharged or retired. (**) In command of company at Surrender. (Tr) Transferred to other commands. (44) Eyes shot out in battle of Chickamauga.

CO. "F," 4TH TEXAS CAVALRY, RILEY'S REGIMENT, GREEN'S BRIGADE.

Crosson, James M., Capt., Major. McCormack, D. R., 1st Lt. (1)
Taylor, B. L., 2nd Lt., 1st Lt., Capt. Carrington, W. T., 3rd Lt.
Winston, M. L., O. S., 3rd Lt., 2nd Lt.



Adams, E. B., Jr.	Harbison, John	Magee, Wm. (4)
Adams, S. H.	Harbison, Thos. (2)	Manning, James (4)
Allen, W. O., 2nd Lt.	Haynes, E. P. (2)	Meekins, D. D.
Allen, O. E.	Hilliard, Alex. (2)	Middleton, A. (3)
Andrew, W. H. H.	Hindman, Smith	McDaniel, Henry
Barron, Joe	Hooker, Leander (2)	Parsons, James (3)
Bentley, R. (1)	Hooker, Leroy	Parsons, Thos. (1)
Bonner, F.	Holcomb, Harvey	Patrick, Jas. N. (3)
Carrington, E. J.	Jones, Harmon (2)	Peters, Joseph F.
Clark, John	Jones, M. A. (4)	Pierrot, Eugene
Cook, John W.	Josey, E. T.	Poe, John F.
Cook, P. J.	Knight, K. K.	Ratcliff, Rob't.
Copeland, John S.	Larkin, James M. (4)	Scott, L. M.
David, Joshua A.	Lewis, Payne	Sikes, Wm.
Dial, N. B.	Manry, W. H.	Smith, Matt.
Efner, J. B. (1)	Marlow, J. J.	Sweet, Sam
Faircloth, Wm. H.	Marshall, King (2)	Tanner, G. W.
Garvey, G. A.	Marsh, D. D.	Thomas, Isaac (2)
Gill, James (2)	Martin, John (1)	Thomas, John (2)
Goodwin, John	Matthews, A.	Tyler, Brinkley H.
Graham, W. H.	Matthews, W. F. (1)	Tylor, M. B.
Green, Rob't N.	McCaghren, D. D.	Voss, F. M. (2)
Holston, Wm.	McCormack, Sam	Williams, H.
Hughes, Dan.	McCormick, Will (1)	Williams, John
Hughes, John		

RECRUITS.

Alexander, Joe	Handley, Wm. I.	Modisett, J. W.
Almarods, W. H.	Henry, E. C.	Murray, Joe
Barrington, E.	Holcomb, Alfred	Murray, Sam
Bonds, Calvin	Hutto, Henry	Mills, John
Bernard, Joseph	Jett, Barney	Mills, Uz.
Brantley, John	Jones, Joseph	Oneil, Bud
Bickerstaff, Parson	Jones, Wesley	Poole, L. D.
Crowell, Wiley J.	Jones, Woody	Pool, E.
Crowell, Marion	Kellar, John	Pahl, Henry
Crowell, Perry	Kellar, John, Jr.	Patrick, I. T.
Cayton, M. S.	Kennedy, Wm. M.	Patrick, John
Cochran, T. S.	Lewis, Geo.	Roach, Thos.
Crouch, Henry (1)	Lucas, D.	Rowe, Thos.
Dunnam, Sid. H. (1)	Liverman, J. L.	Smith, Charles
Dunnam, A. J. C.	Magee, John	Smith, Steve
DeWalt, W. B.	Magee, Warren J.	Smith, Sam
Drake, Zeke	Manry, Jno. L.	Smith, Uriah P.
Edwards, F. M.	Marlow, John	Sikes, John
Feagin, W. G.	Martin, E. D.	Sellars, A. R.



Fields, V. B.	Matthews, W. H.	Snell, Barney
Fitzgerald, John	McAlpin, Rob't	Snell, B. F.
Freeman, Uriah P.	McCormick, Henry	Stone, Dan C.
Garvey, A. C.	McCormick, Jas. (2)	Stovall, Jack
Handley, J. A., 2nd Lt.,	McNulty, John	Varner, Joseph
1st Lt.	Meekins, Henry C.	Worsham, Dolph

No report showing who was at Surrender.

Note.—Those marked (1) killed in battle or died from wounds, (2) Died in camp or hospital. (3) Transferred to other commands, (4) Discharged or retired.

CO. "E," 20TH TEXAS INFANTRY, HARRISON'S BRIGADE.

McCardell, Dr. Jas. H., Capt.	Burroughs, Dillard R., 3rd Lt.
Henry, Jno. L., 1st Lt.	Tackaberry, Sam B., Orderly Ser- geant.
White Newel, 2nd Lt. (4)	

Adams, Jno. H.	Hood, Jeff	Payne, E. B.
Adams, Frank M.	Henderson, Jake	Pierrott, Anthony
Adams, Julius C.	Hilton, J. A. (2)	Peters, Simon
Alexander, J. T. D. (2)	Hilton, W. O.	Peebles, Henry
Aiken, Ben	Hughes, Rufe	Peebles, W. A.
Augustine, A. A. (4)	Hitchcock, Jones I.	Peebles, Isham
Alexander, Joe	Harral, G. R.	Perry, Alfred
Archard, John W. (4)	Hooker, Rob't	Patrick, Jas. N.
Ashley, Wm.	Henry, Willie (2)	Poe, J. Foster (Tr)
Barrett, Wm.	Hill, Wm. H.	Poindexter, Rob't L.
Burks, Wm.	Henry, E. C.	Rowe, Rob't J.
Burks, Hardy (Tr)	Johnson, Ad	Rowe, Pleas. R.
Burroughs, Davis	Johnson, J. H.	Riley, Hamp (4)
Brown, Jno. M. (4)	Johnson, Jas. A.	Rogers, Wm. P.
Bartee, Jno.	Johnson, Jim	Rook, Sam
Bledsoe, T. L.	Jones, Alex M.	Reid, C. C.
Burch, Thos.	Kirkpatrick, Geo.	Scurlock, Wm. L.
Brown, Rob't	Kirksey, Ed H.	Stone, Moody B. (Tr)
Byrd, Green B. (4)	Keys, Wm.	Stokes, Seaborn
Burroughs, Wm. S.	Kirkland, Jason (Tr)	Smith, Henry
Bigham, Sam E. (2)	Kennedy, Wm. M. (4)	Smith, Batt
Burks, Decatur	Kinney, J. T.	Sevier, L.
Brown, Wils.	Lowe, Jno.	Shields, F. R.
Chandler, David S.	Law, Nep. F. (Tr)	Stamps, Wiley (2)
Cashaw, Peter	Law, Dolph	Smith, Q. B. W.
Cornwell, John	Langford, L. U.	Simmons, Jeff.
Carnes, Sim. (Tr)	Leper, Wm. C.	Sansom, F. M. (Tr)
Calliham, Jas. M.	Lewis, Wm.	Sansom, R. S.
Cubley, Robert H. (4)	Leggett, Jno. W.	Sansom, Rob't



Carter, Burton	Manning, Jas.	Simkon, Charley (2)
Canon, Rob't T. (2)	Manning, Jno. M.	Stanley, John
Carlisle, Joel P.	Manning, F. M.	Tackaberry, S. B.
Clements, Jas.	Meadows, Ed (2)	Tracey, Ben.
Cochran, Travis S. (4)	Marsh, D. D.	Towns, H. A.
Cubley, Geo.	McCrorey, Thos. R.	Tipton, Eli
Davison, Geo. W.	McClanahan, R. H. (Tr)	Turner, Dave
Deaton, M. L.	McClanahan, Thad. (Tr)	Towns, W. J.
Dias, Geo. K.	McCombs, Jas.	Vitery, D. C. (Tr)
Dunnam, Wm. (4)	McComb, Louis	Vickery, Aaron (4)
Dabney, Jas.	McCormick, Dave	Vickery, Hardin
Dezier, Tom (Tr)	Marsh, J. C.	Vickery, Vance (Tr)
Doughty, Jas. R. (Tr)	Matthews, Jeff	Verdin, Ben.
Dupree, James (Tr)	Marlowe, J. M.	Vaughn, J. B.
Derrick, John	Morris, Jas.	Warner, Henry (2)
Ellis, John	Morris, Chas. (2)	Williamson, Wm. (4)
Elliott, Seaborn	Morris, Henry	White, F. S.
Freeman, Wm. H. (2)	Morris, John	Waldrep, John
Galloway, Wm. J.	McCants, Sam	Williams, J. W.
Galloway, J. H.	McCants, Tom	Williams, W. W.
Green, Obediah B.	McGowen, Rob't	Williams, Jas. M.
Gibson, Erastus	McQuaig, Neil (2)	Williams, Rob't L (2)
Gibbs, Wm.	McCormick, A. B.	Wadford, J. T. (Tr)
Gorman, Frank	McConnell, C. (4)	Wilkinson, Jesse
Gassiott, J. H.	Meadows, Elias	Wilkinson, David
Gassiott, N. A.	Meadows, B. R.	Wilkinson, Mark
Gassiott, Williford	McMinn, F. G.	Willis, D.
Green, Henry R.	Nettles, S. J.	Williams, Rob't (2)
Gibbs, Henry	Newton, King	Williams, Z.
Gindratt, Henry T.	O'Quinn, Brit	Wright, Jim
Hooper, Wm.	O'Quinn, Quilla	Young, Gus
Hooker, Wm. N.	Osteen, J. P.	

No report showing who surrendered.

Note.—Those marked (2) died from sickness, camp or hospital, (4) Discharged or retired, (Tr) Transferred.

**CO. "F," 22ND REGIMENT TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
WAUL'S BRIGADE, WALKER'S DIVISION.**

Rev. J. A. Scruggs, Capt., Chaplain of Regiment.	Oates, John R., 2nd Lt., 1st Lt. Vinson, Henry W., 3rd Lt., 2nd Lt.
John Guynes, Capt.	Shotwell, W. B., 3rd Lt.
Shotwell, Geo. S., 1st Lt., Capt.	
Austin, S. A.	Haynes, I. F.
	Roe, Joel A.

Avants, Jacob	Hamilton, Wm. M.,	Roe, Elias
Allison, John	Asst. Surg. Reg.	Ray, T. J.
Butler, Rob't (2)	Hamilton, Arthur (4)	Ritter, Levi (2)
Butler, Jno. K., Sgt.	Hamilton, S. A.	Roden, M. P.
Bartlett, Brit	Hanna, Wm. A.	Roden, Basil
Bowlin, Wm.	Hanna, James	Rowe, Hilliary
Beverly, Rich.	Hicks, Ben	Standley, Daniel (2)
Bingham, M. V. (2)	Harvey, Z. T. (4)	Scarborough, A. B. 2nd
Berry, T. A., Corp.	Hickman, Asa	Lt., Co. G.
Burns, Wm. H.	Hickman, M. T.	Scarborough, Jas. (2)
Burns, Zach	Hill, James E., 1st Lt.,	Scarborough, Theo. (2)
Baird, J. C.	Co. G.	Summers, Caley
Brock, Wm. (2)	Harper, James	Shotwell, J. H., Corp.
Brock, Henry (4)	Holder, Wm. A.	Sikes, Wm. A. -
Brock, Green M.	Hickman, James	Smith, Wm. W. (Buck)
Brock, Jas. L.	Johnson, B. F., Corp.,	Smith, J. W.
Brock, Beverett	(2)	Simmons, T. F.
Brock, Ben	Jones, Joe	Simmons, Tom (2)
Brown, J. S., Blk. S.	Kinard, D., Corp.	Simmons, Charles
Brown, J. M.	Ketchum, Joe	Simmons, Tom
Brown, Wm.	Ketim, —	Templeton, A. J.
Cannon, Jobe J., Ma.,	Lowe, Alex	Thornton, Joe
Lt. Col.	Lot, Calvin (4)	Thornton, Frank
Courville, J. B.	Lott, Absalom	Thompson, Geo. (2)
Collins, Newt.	Manry, D. T.	Taylor, John B.
Collins, W. H.	Moulds, Lem (2)	Turner, James, Corp.
Cummings, Henry (4)	Mann, A.	Usher, Robert
Cain, Elijah	McCormick, Sam	Varner, Wm. F.
Cain, —	McCormick, John	Vinson, Geo., Sgt. (2)
Cain, —	Moore, Geo. A.	Waldrep, Jno.
Calvert, Geo., Sgt.	McLemore, John (2)	Warr, G. W. (2)
Calvert, Joshua (2)	Morris, Joe	Wallace, Byron (2)
Chamliiss, Wm. (2)	Nelson, Henry (2)	Walker, H. H.
DeWalt, Lucian	Oates, A. J.	Walker, J. E. (1)
Dunnam, A. J. (1)	Overstreet, C.	Walker, John
Davis, W. J.	Poe, W. L.	Wills, W. W.
Davis, C. C.	Perry, J. E. (2)	Walters, Wm., Sgt.
Elkins, James	Pelt, Durant	Walters, John W.
Flowers, E. B.	Pounds, E. E.	Walters, Elisha
Gaylord, Rob't	Parker, Ashley (2)	Walters, James (2)
Griffin, Byrd	Parker, P. (2)	Wolfe, Henry (2)
Garner, F. T., Corp.	Parker, Logan, Corp.	Wolfe, James
Garner, Jas.	Parker, M. S.	Williams, I. A.
Green, John, Corp.	Pitts, M. C.	Williams, Allen
Gassiot, S. E., 1st Sgt.	Poe, John	Williams, Tom (4)



Hinson, W. M., Sgt.	Roe, John	Williams, H. W. (2)
Hinson, J. R.	Roe, Sam	Williams, Rob't (2)
Hendrix, Geo. W.		

No report showing who was at Surrender.

Note.—Those marked (1) killed in battle or died from wounds, (4) Died in camp or hospital, (3) Transferred to other commands, (4) Discharged or retired.

CO. "M," 28TH TEXAS CAVALRY, DISMOUNTED AND MADE CO.
"K," 14TH TEXAS INFANTRY, RANDELL'S BRIGADE.

Wood, L. B., Capt., Res.	Sharpe, John F., 2nd Lt.
Lyle, S. J., 1st Lt., Capt.	Jones, Frank, 3rd Lt. (4)
Harrison, W. M., 1st Lt. (2)	

Brown, James	Jones, J. R.	Smith, Lemuel
Brown, Thomas	Jones, C. W.	Snell, I. N., 5th Sgt.
Berge, Nat	Johnson, John	Snell, Geo., Corp.
Bishop, Hines	Kimble, —	Stevens, S. O.
Bradford, James L.	Lockheart, R. H., 2nd	Sprott, A. D., 1st Lt.
Campbell, Dock	Lt.	Sprott, A. C.
Coursey, Sam	Lunsford, John	Stanley, Sam
Delaney, Sam	Lancaster, A. D. (Tr)	Twitchell, Seth (2)
Fleming, John	Meekins, T. J., O. S.	Townsend, Wm.
Ferguson, James	Olds, Robert	Watts, Thomas
Gindratt, Henry (4)	Parsons, E. C. B. (4)	Watts, Joseph
Gindratt, David	Pelt, Alfred (2)	Watts, B. F.
Hammond, Joe (2)	Pruitt, John C.	Watts, Cicero (2)
Harrison, Sam	Peebles, Jesse	Watts, Wm.
Harrison, F. (2)	Purvis, W. J. F.	Watts, James
Harrison, Vincent	Perdue, Daniel	Williams, Wm.
Harrison, John	Presslar, Wm.	Williams, Tom
Hanner, J. W.	Rich, Samuel	Williams, Henry
Hooker, James (2)	Reynolds, W. P.	Woodward, M. B.
Jordan, —	Rasberry, Wm.	Wilkinson, —
Jones, M. C.	Smith, W. G., Lt. (Det)	Wood, I. T. (4)

No report showing who surrendered.

Note.—Those marked (2) died from sickness, camp or hospital, (4) Discharged or retired, (Det) Detailed, (Tr) Transferred.

CO. "I," MYERS' CAVALRY REGIMENT, DeBRAY'S BRIGADE.

Burgess, Joe., Lt.	Jones, James	Owens, Joe
Brunson, Joe	Jones, Frank	Putnam, Frank
Butler, Boney	Jennings, Polk	Sprott, James D.
Carr, Frank	Jennings, Geo. W.	Trezevant, L. E., Capt.

Daniel, Green	Lagroue, Dave	Thompson, Wash.
Daniel, Perry	Lagroue, John	Thompson, James
Durden, Ben	McGowen, James	Thompson, Andrew
Hibbett, Dee, Lt.	McGowen, John	Yeager, William
Hibbett, John	McGowen, R. L.	

Original Captain not known; thought to be from Grimes County.

ALABAMA INDIANS, POLK COUNTY, TEXAS.

Under Charley Bullock, Captain. Tyler County, Texas.

Scott, John	Alexander, —	Dickson, —
Poncho, —	Henderson, Jim	Galloway, John
Poncho, Tom	Sillestine, Alex	Walker, Ben
Poncho, Johnson	Abbie, John	Kibbe, Sam
George, Jesse	Battise, Ike	Jackson, —
Williams, Sampson	Thompson, Bob	Johnson, John
Jashet, John	Johnson, —	Thompson, —

Names furnished by John Scott, Chief.

CO. "D," 16TH REGIMENT.

—, Chalmers, Captain.

Davis, Columbus (2)	Lilley, I. R. (2)	McCormick, Calvin (2)
Hitchcock, Sam (2)	Lilley, Frank (2)	Nichols, Dave (2)
Jones, C. R.		

CO. "C," 1ST TEXAS, HOOD'S BRIGADE.

Ashley, Ed (1)	Gerald, William A. (1)	Trotter, John W. (4)
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STATE RESERVES, OR MILITIA.

J. Wm. Dunnam, Captain.

Buller, N. M.	DeLaFosse, Ben	Mallett, —
Butchee, John	Mainer, Nick J.	Smith, William B.
DeLaFosse, Piere	Meece, Monroe D.	Smith, Tom

CO. "K," 13TH TEXAS.

Jack Bean, Captain.

Harrison, Elbert A.

WAUL'S LEGION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Andress, Jas. W.	Walker, —	White, David P.
Dunnam, Thos. B.		

CO. "E," VAN VLECK'S REGIMENT, STATE RESERVES.

A. A. Aden, Captain.

Walker, G. W.	Templeton, —
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THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

CONTENTS		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
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THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		

THE
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OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

CIVIL ENGINEERS—TRANSPORTATION.

Dr. William H. Beazley, Captain.

Augustine, Kirk	Doughty, J. R.	Sansom, Francis M.
Cain, William	Moye, John G.	Wiggins, Richard
Chambliss, William	Roark, ———	Wiggins, William

TERRY REGIMENT, STATE TROOPS.

K. B. DeWalt, Major.

Brown, Dr. U. M.	Johnson, William G.	Peebles, Abram
Capps, Elkana	Marsh, Manton E.	Williams, Jack F.

PEGRAM'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, A. N. Va.

Gee, William P.

CAPT. HUGHES' TEXAS ARTILLERY.

Drew, James M.	Adams, Isham
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THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Slade, Thomas B.

COMPANY AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

J. H. DePriest, Captain.

Watts, John

COMPANY AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

W. W. Whitehead, Captain.

Nowlin, D. Sherod	Slatter, James	Smith, E. A.
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COMPANY AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

Enoch Pitts, Captain, Tyler County.

Felder, James	Mercer, John	Twitchell, Asa
Felder, Daniel	Powell, Cato	Twitchell, Francis
George, John		

CO. —, 23RD TEXAS CAVALRY. GANO'S BRIGADE.

Canon, Ed F.

CO. —, JOE TULLOS, CAPT., TRINITY COUNTY.

Conley, W. C. (2)	Hulett, Wm. R.	Parsons, Lemuel
Clay, Royal (2)	Kincaid, J. D. (2)	Tullos, Anslem
Hooker, James (2)	Merchant, John	Tullos, Marion

CO. "D," 25TH TEXAS CAVALRY, KIRBY SMITH GUARD

Dozier, ———	Hammond, John W.	Wright, R. R.
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COMPANY AND REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

Fulton, Rufus

No report showing who surrendered.

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- (1) Killed or died from wound.
 - (2) Died from sickness.
 - (4) Discharged or retired.

OPENING ADDRESS
OF
HONORABLE JAMES E. HILL
INTRODUCING

Judge James M. Crosson, at the Confederate Monument Unveiling,
Livingston, Texas, October 10, 1901.

*Ladies and Gentlemen, Daughters of the Confederacy, and
Members of Ike Turner Camp:*

We are assembled on ground dear to the hearts of all citizens of Polk County. From this square seven companies, composed of the pride and the chivalry of this county, departed for the fields of battle. Here it was that mothers, in parting from their sons, called the blessings of God in their behalf, and bade them obey the call of their country to arms—to go and do their duty.

Gray-headed fathers, bowed with age, told their boys to go and strike the enemy for the protection of their homes, their liberty, their honor, their altars and their fires. Sisters wept at parting with their fathers and brothers, but never, no, never, said "stay at home," but "go." Lovers and

sweethearts parted as in the days of chivalry and knight-hood, lovers knowing that the hands of the fair depended on their bravery on the battlefield. The sweethearts they left behind were as true and brave as the English girl in Cromwell's day, clinging to the knocker in the bell tower, crying, "Curfew will not toll tonight."

Captain Ike Turner took the stars and bars from the hands of a lovely maiden in front of the Andress hotel, surrounded by the beauty of this county—the fairest flowers of any land. He waved his cap at the girls assembled, and said: "When I return I will bring each of you a hero." The gallant captain fell on the battlefield of Virginia fighting, with his face to the foe. Those of his command who returned were indeed heroes, covered with honor and the love of their native land.

Let history record the bravery of the tenth legion of Cæsar, of the chivalry of the invincible rear guard of Napoleon—of the immortal charge of Ney at Friedland, where the hero was promoted and knighted by Napoleon, "The Bravest of the Brave," but they pale when compared to Hood's Texas Brigade. Their charge at the Wilderness, in the presence of Lee and President Davis, when Richmond and the Confederacy were trembling in the balance, rendered that command immortal. There it was that Lee's horse was led to the rear, and the general told by the Texans: "We will attend to the enemy, you command." In that charge the Federals were routed, one of their gunners, leaning over his piece, with the life-blood running from his breast and the death-gurgle in his throat, cried out as Hood's soldiers passed, "They must be devils."

On every general battlefield, except Bull Run, the ground was moistened by the crimson life-blood of Polk County heroes. In no other conflict since civilization began can it be found that the victorious enemy, when the blessings of peace came after such a conflict, has the leading general on the opposing side been immortalized by his enemies as has

been done by the United States in placing in the Temple of Fame the name of the immortal Robert E. Lee.

At Pleasant Hill the charge equalled any the world ever witnessed. Sweeping over the plain at the setting sun like an avalanche, the Confederates, including three of Polk County's companies, met Banks' minions, and routed them. In the charge a gallant soldier of Polk County was shot through. He lay on the field during the night, no mother or sister to place water to his parched lips, but the kind dews of heaven moistened his brow—his only aid. He lives, and today is commander of Ike Turner camp.

At Mansfield a gallant soldier of Polk County commanded the Twenty-second regiment in that deadly charge. He fell pierced by three Federal bullets, but he cried out from the ground for his men to "charge." The victory was complete. That gallant officer is now a citizen of our county.

Time will not allow me to trace the chivalry and daring of our sons who followed our seven companies and various other commands. Would that I could do so. But wherever Polk County's soldiers stood they did their duty, though death was the result.

In 1858 one of South Carolina's sons settled in this town. He said, "Your people shall be my people, and your God shall be my God." When Sumter fell he marched from this place at the head of a gallant company of our sons and fathers. He went with his company at his country's call to the bare and parched plains of New Mexico. At Val Verde he led the charge—there where our brave McCormick fell by Federal shot; the gallant captain and his company were covered with glory, and he was promoted on the battlefield. It is my pleasant privilege today to introduce to you, to deliver the address on this occasion, that captain, by the title he won on that battlefield—Major James M. Crosson.

ADDRESS
OF
JUDGE J. M. CROSSON
AT THE

Confederate Monument Unveiling, October 10, 1901.

After a short but very appropriate introduction by Judge J. E. Hill, and as the monument was unveiled by Miss Rowena Green, the speaker said:

All hail, monument dedicated to the brave and true!

Your top should be reaching the sky,
Proclaiming what you represent;
How true men and patriots can die,
Oh, silent and lone monument!

You speak of the soldiers in gray,
Whose pluck, though their numbers were few,
In triumph so oft won the day,
And wrested the palm from the blue.

The fame of their deeds shall abide
In the hearts of our people, who dwell
In the land at whose mandate they died—
The storm-cradled nation that fell.

Oh, voiceless stone, you tell the story of their glory!

Now, Miss Rowena Green, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a comrade, a hero of Hood's Brigade—A. B.

THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
OF CANADA

(Department of the Secretary of the Privy Council)

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Privy Council, the following is published:

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Green—and the granddaughter of David G. Green, a hero of the Texas revolution, I salute you. As you unveiled this monument our hearts swelled with patriotic emotion. May your pathway through life be strewn with flowers sweet as your own amiable and lovely character.

Comrades, I am grateful for the invitation that brings me here to my old home and comrades, to address you. I love Polk; I love her rivers and her rills, her vales and her hills; her brave sons and lovely daughters. My comrades, I greet you! I am proud to see so many here, with heads erect as when the bullets of volleyed thunder went wildly screaming o'er the empurpled field in a tempestuous storm of fire.

Fair Daughters of the Confederacy, the uncrowned queens of our hearts, the inspiration of every noble and chivalrous deed—I salute you!

Dear, sweet ladies, our hearts are thine
'Till the springs of life shall fail,
'Till the cords of life shall sever.

Sons of the Confederacy, I greet you! This monument will remind you of your heroic ancestry, and the basic principles of human liberty.

On an occasion like this we should not forget the heroes of the Texas Revolution. Valentine Burch, James Burch, Claiborne, Holshausen, Barnett Hardin and David G. Green should be remembered when deeds of patriotic valor are mentioned—great, grand, good patriotic citizens. When clouds and darkness was over Texas, and our citizens were fleeing, Houston turned, and the two Burches performed valiant duty on the field of San Jacinto. The other three were hastening to join the army, but were delayed by high waters, and after swimming bayous, reached the army next day. When you decorate the graves of your heroes, put chaplets of flowers on their graves.

Standing by this monument we will discuss the heroism of the Confederate soldiers—"how defeat does not always establish the wrong"—how the organic principles of consti-

tutional liberty went down in a bloody night—how principle lost, and force won.

This monument will keep alive in our own hearts the ties that can only be expressed by the strong grasp of the hand, the quivering lip, the falling tear, and can only die when our hearts lie mouldering in the grave.

This is a day for memories sad, sweet and hallowed; this day you perpetuate the heroic deeds of your fallen comrades; this monument will remind your children's children as they pass this way of their heroic virtues.

Oh, heroes of life's valiant age,
With patriot visions bright,
There's none so brave as he who fails
Or dies for freedom's right.

The editor of *The Local* has well said: "The language on this monument is not only eloquent, but speaks volumes of history; recalls struggles, war, suffering, devotion to principles that was not born to die."

What exciting memories this monument arouses, carrying us back to the days of '61-'65. In it you pay loving tribute to the boys of Polk, who, with gay and gladsome tread, bid good-bye to home and loved ones, singing, "Cheer, boys, cheer, we'll march away to battle," and going straight to the front, went to their death in a vain but heroic struggle.

Though over a third of a century has passed, recollections of them as they marched away to battle come crowding upon us as we gaze on this monument, set here by loving hands and tender hearts as a testimonial to their virtues.

Aye, when this monument shall have crumbled into dust, Confederate principles will live a model for generations yet unborn. "Avalanches of defeat never kill a principle."

Your camp is well named. Among the iron men of Polk who, with dazzling grandeur, trod the crimson paths of war, there is no brighter star in this galaxy of glory than Captain Ike Turner, who sleeps, and glory is his sentinel.

Polk furnished more soldiers than she had voters, and as

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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large, if not a larger, number in proportion to her white population than any other county in the State.

In 1861 she sent four companies, three of which were in Hood's historic brigade, and in Green's splendid brigade. Company B, First Texas, was the first to respond to the call to arms—in June, '61—D. D. Moore, captain, and R. B. DeWalt, lieutenant, inspired with patriotic zeal, organized it.

Company H, Fifth Texas, left for the front the latter part of August, 1861. John S. Cleveland, captain, always bore himself with magnificent devotion and courage.

Company K, Fifth Texas, started to the front September 3, 1861, I. N. M. Turner, captain, a superb soldier, to whom I have heretofore alluded.

Company F, Fourth T. M. I., went to the front September 9, 1861, J. M. Crosson, captain.

Three companies were organized in 1862.

Company E, Twentieth Texas, went to the front March 2, 1862, J. H. McCardell, captain, a noble soldier, a learned, intellectual, polished gentleman, loved by all. It is good for us to have known so good and pure a man.

Company K, Fourteenth Texas, organized June, 1862, S. Lyles, captain.

Company F, Twenty-second Texas, I. A. Scruggs, captain. The last two belonged to Walker's division.

Of the living we say nothing; they must speak for themselves.

They were earnest, brave men, full of dash and steadiness. From Glorietta to Appomatox they fell on "the red sands of the battlefield with bloody corpses strewn."

Comrades, with us there is snow in the hair. The frosts are whitening the locks the bullets once kissed. We have passed the summit of the mountain, and are fast hurrying into the shadows of the valley. We are dropping from the ranks one by one, and soon will be floating out into the sea of eternity; and in our hearts the fires of passion have long since ceased to burn.

Whilst a universal charity has thrown the white blanket of forgiveness over the individual misguided men in blue, we cannot condone their cruel crime in waging a war against us, contrary to the teachings of the Declaration of Independence, and the organic principles of American freedom.

After the war, reconstruction. Of this Governor Ross said: "Those whose hatred remained implacable were those who held high carnival in the rear, and snored louder in their beds at home than they shouted on the battlefield, and after danger had passed emerged from their hiding places and gave us the horrid nightmare of reconstruction." They were politicians who never heard the wild rebel yell, and placed over us negroes, carpetbaggers (ghouls full of spleen and arrogance) and scalawags; hellish cormorants, who are named in the order of their respectability, and who have sunk so low in the depths of infamy that the eye of fancy scarce can reach them.

There are two individuals I hate—the devil and the politician. Two classes I love—the old Confederates and the women. God bless them!

But peace came when General Grant said, "Let us have peace," and standing by Governor Coke, tore the hands of the traitor, E. J. Davis, from the throat of Texas, and stood by Governor Coke. For this act, honor to General Grant. Then white-winged peace o'ershadowed our land, and we buried our passions in pathos as we had buried our heroes in love.

This dedication of this monument is not a revival of the war spirit; and whilst we respect the genuine individual soldiers in blue, who answered to the call of his home State (not the traitors from the South nor foreigners and hirelings, who sold their blood for money), we cannot, we dare not, we will not, esteem them as we do our gallant comrades "who, when the shot hailed in deadly drafts of fiery spray," stood beside us, amid the gleaming of sword blades, the roaring of cannon, and fought for a cause just and right.

"It is Christ-like to forgive wrong, but not Christ-like to honor wrong."

The Yanks invaded us, fought for a policy contrary to the Constitution; they were traitors to the Constitution. We fought for a principle—the right to govern ourselves.

They call us rebels, and the G. A. R. and a cloud of pensioners so nominate us now.

The men of '76 were rebels and their fame is as enduring as the stars. It is, has been and always will be a glorious title.

Aye, when beneath some grassy mound I lie sleeping, life's fitful fever o'er, I want no prouder epitaph than, "Here lies a ragged rebel."

The grand old patriots of Mecklenburg, N. C.,—"the hornet's nest of rebels"—in May, '75, followed by the Declaration of Independence, July 4, '76, announced the basic principle of our liberties, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," "Liberty is not the gift of government; it is the gift of God."

Immortal Jeff Davis, from your home in glory, look over the battlements of heaven, and tell these old warriors, who loved you while living, and revere you now dead, were they traitors?

Hark! Methinks I hear him reply: "Prior to the war, from Maine to the Gulf the contention of all profound constitutional lawyers was that the only inalienable allegiance was that due the State."

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The United States government was the creature of the States, with limited powers, delegated by the sovereign States.

1. New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Massachusetts inserted the right in their acceptance of the Constitution.
2. Massachusetts declared that, "to consolidate the States

into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system into a monarchy."

3. When the convention was discussing the Constitution, the term "nation" appeared in one of its clauses; a delegate from Connecticut moved to strike it out, and it was carried almost unanimously. On this Miss Adelia A. Dunovant, the talented historian of the U. D. C. of Texas, wrote truly; "The elimination of that word, 'nation,' from the Constitution proclaimed that this government is a federative system of free, sovereign and independent States. On this foundation our government rested."

4. In 1811 and 1844 New England claimed the right.

5. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, in 1811 in Congress, said: "If Louisiana is admitted the bonds of the Union are dissolved; the States are free from it; it is the right of each to dissolve it."

6. John Quincy Adams and other Northern congressmen, in 1845, in a joint letter to their constituents, wrote: "The annexation of Texas would justify a dissolution of the Union."

7. In the great debate between Webster and Calhoun, in February, 1833, Calhoun, with unanswerable logic, established the truth that the States were sovereign; Webster, neither then nor at any other time, answered him, but did modify his opinion. Afterwards, in 1839, in an argument before the Supreme Court; and in his famous Baring Bros. letter, and in a speech in June, 1851, at Capon Springs, Va., fully admitted that the States were sovereign; that the Constitution was a compact, and if broken by one party, the other would no longer be bound to observe the compact.

8. The elder President Harrison compared it to a partnership.

9. Roosevelt, father of the President, says the resolutions passed by the Hartford convention in 1814 were so framed as to justify secession.

10. General Sickles, late candidate for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., in 1860 in Congress, said: "In our

federal system the recognized right of secession is a conservative safeguard. It is the highest constitutional and moral safeguard against injustice."

11. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, speaking of Webster, said: "When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of the States, and accepted by their votes in popular convention, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on one side and Clinton and Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment, entered into by the States, and from which each and every State had the right to peaceably withdraw."

So stood every president from Jefferson to Lincoln.

But why continue further?

Lincoln, himself, in Congress, in 1848, said; "Any people, anywhere, had the right to shake off the existing government and form a new one." "This," said he, "is a most valuable and sacred right."

Passion, revenge, hatred, cupidity, ignorance and fanaticism have created a great misunderstanding of secession.

It was the cause of constitutional liberty vs. consolidation, imperialism.

It meant simply an orderly, peaceable withdrawal from the Union, and justified on the basis that the States were sovereign, and that the Northern States had violated the compact.

The continued violation of the federal compact was the cause of secession—not slavery. It was the pretext under which those who wished an empire, sought to destroy State rights, and was used to excite in the North the "unco guid and rigidly righteous."

Here let us pay a just tribute to the old ante-bellum negro (not the new issue) for their services to our families while we were at the front.

Lincoln, prior to his election, declared that the States could not remain in the Union as they had originally agreed and stipulated. Chase, of his cabinet, said: "The Northern

States would not comply with their constitutional obligations," and they did not.

We desired peace; Lincoln inaugurated war, abrogated the Declaration of Independence and inaugurated a consolidated government, which Massachusetts in her patriotic days said would be to transform the republican system into a monarchy. Our government is now a centralized despotism, ruled by a plutocracy of wealth.

Since the wild waves of adversity have swept over our land, the imperial, commercial greed, mercenary instinct has brushed aside the sentiment of liberty, and charges that liberty, equality and fraternity are but iridescent dreams.

From that evil day the fundamental idea on which human liberty is based—"that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"—has never been tolerated by our own or any other government.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

The firing upon Fort Sumter was not the commencement of the war. Gregg, the English historian, says: "Lincoln covertly began the war by a signal of treachery. The aggressor in war is not the first that uses force, but the first who renders force necessary."

Governor Seward, the brains of Lincoln's party, in a written opinion to Lincoln, at his request, wrote:

"1. The dispatch of an expedition to reinforce Sumter would provoke an attack, and so involve war.

"2. The preparation for such an expedition would transpire and precipitate a war.

"3. I do not think it wise to provoke a civil war (not rebellion), beginning at Charleston. I advise against it."

But seven Northern governors caused Lincoln to break faith as to Sumter by sending a hostile fleet, the relief squadron, with eleven ships, carrying 285 guns and 2400 seamen with orders to reinforce Sumter peaceably if permitted, and forcibly if they must, thus by a single act violating

his word, and treacherously inaugurated war. They were just entering the outer harbor when Sumter was fired upon.

The imperialists are so rampant now that our government stands supinely by and sees struggling republics crushed, and sympathizes with and aids the oppressor.

How different from the times when on Webster's resolution of sympathy with Greece, Clay said, "Are we so humble, so low, so debased, that we dare not express our sympathy with suffering Greece; that we dare not articulate our detestation of the brutal excesses of which she has been the bleeding victim, lest we might offend one or more of their imperial and royal majesties?"

On the same line, ex-President Harrison said: "I am an American, but my sympathies are with the Boer Republic. I cannot help it. If we have lost the capacity to weep when a republic dies, it is a grievous loss."

By congressional legislation, our president now holds in his hands the destinies of ten million people whom he taxes without representation, and governs without their consent.

The Supreme Court, in its palmy days, said: "Congress cannot delegate legislative powers to the president, and that this is a principle vital to the integrity of the republic."

Our present Supreme Court, against the express declaration of the Constitution, by a majority of one, said: "Congress can do anything not expressly prohibited by the Constitution."

Jefferson well said: "The great object of my fear for the republic is the Federal judiciary."

This consolidation—centralizing all power in Congress and the president, disregarding the Constitution. Imperialism is the cause of our defeat.

"*Facile descensus Averni*," the downward road to consolidation and imperialism, has been easy since Lincoln inaugurated war. Our highest aim should be to redeem our country.

Comrades, to do this we must return to the principles upon which the Federal Union and the Confederacy were based.

Comrades, the G. A. R. and the cloud of pensioners demand that we teach our children that we were traitors. As Senator Bailey says: "I would rather be branded a traitor forever than dishonor a Confederate grave." General Gordon has well said, "I can no more do so than I can write dishonor on my mother's grave."

President Davis said: "I would have our children's children to know, not only that our cause was just, but to have them know that the men who sustained it were worthy of the cause for which they fought."

When the hell-hounds of hate were howling around Fortress Monroe, clamoring for the blood of Mr. Davis, and General Miles, without orders, was placing shackles on him and insulting his wife, the opinion of Chief Justice Chase and all great Constitutional lawyers was that Mr. Davis was no traitor. He was released, not as an act of mercy, but because he could not be convicted.

Comrades, the stars and bars that so proudly floated over scenes of courage, with no stain upon it but the stain of its heroes' blood, went down in the night, leaving the memory of its stainless purity.

Thirty-six years have passed since war's stern alarm startled the ear. Over one-third of a century have flowers bloomed and moss grown green over the graves of the world's bravest soldiers.

Who can portray the patriotism and valor of the Confederate soldiers, the bravest men that ever trod the fields of fame, the best soldiers that ever marshaled in any country or for any cause, the glory of whose achievements is above and beyond eulogium, and will halo all the cycles of time? They followed the stars and bars wherever they floated, from Sumter to Appomatox, unappalled by anybody, and gave their lives for their country on over 2200 battlefields.

They gazed into the red hell of battle like a boy on a laugh-

ing girl, with powder begrimed faces, flashing eyes, tattered uniforms, and wild rebel yells they rushed on the foe's dark line where death shouted in the onset, with the joy of a bridegroom to the bridal bower.

No higher eulogium can be passed on them than that it took 2,874,272 enlisted men, perfectly armed, 700 war vessels clouding our coasts and rivers more than four years to overwhelm one-fifth of their number, with no war vessels and armed with shotguns, squirrel rifles and arms captured on the battlefield.

Senator Blaine wrote: "No army has ever been organized on earth with fighting qualities superior to that of the Confederacy."

General Hooker, in Vol. 1, "Conduct of the War," writing of Lee's army, said: "That army has acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency, unsurpassed in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it." "Fighting Joe" knew, for he was there.

After General Scott's futile attempts to take Richmond, Lincoln summoned him and said: "General Scott, will you explain why it is that you were able to take the City of Mexico in three months with 5000 men and have been unable to take Richmond in six months with 100,000 men?" Scott replied: "Yes, I will. The men who took me into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping me out of Richmond."

U. S. Surgeon General Barnes computes 270,000 Federals in Southern prisons during the war, 220,000 Confederates in Northern prisons. The Confederates had 5000 more prisoners, yet 400 less deaths in prison. Less than 9 per cent of Federals died in Southern prisons, while over 12 per cent Confederates in Northern prisons. This gives the lie to the damnable slander for which Captain Wurz died.

The War Records show 110,000 Federals killed and 74,500 Confederates. In other words, we killed 35,570 more of them

than they did of us. Aye! For four blooming, blazing years we made it lively for them. The truth is, we outgeneraled and outfought them, for example:

In Johnson's retreat before the brute, Sherman, the greatest retreat either before or since that of Xenophon and his 10,000, Johnson riddled and wounded more of the brute's army than he, Johnson, had men.

Here we may remark, the British seek to justify their brutal atrocities in South Africa by citing the brute's march through Georgia as a precedent and well they may.

Aye, comrades! You well remember when two armies crouched like lions, ready to pounce upon each other, the skirmishers pressing well to the front, then a shot. another, what a graveyard sound! Then the rattle of rifles and hissing balls, the solid column close up, the earth quivers under the roar of battle, a pitiless storm of shot, shell and canister fills the air, the wild yells of charging soldiers, an engagement terrific; death rides on the sulphury breeze, red battle stamps his foot, the path passed over, strewn with dead and wounded, scores falling at every blinding flash of iron and leaden hail.

Aye, comrades! You were there. Now you shudder to think of that terrific rain of death. But then filled with enthusiasm and blood hot, you heeded not the battle's roar, but with a maddening joy pressed on the foe. The batteries are taken with a wild rebel yell, and you hurl back the dark masses of blue. Exultant with the joy of battle flashing from your eyes you turn to a sad scene. Where are my mess mates? Here and there lies one wounded, another dead. Blood bespatters you, 'tis the blood of your bed-fellow, there he lies dead. Two of mine, St. McCormick and W. H. Matthews, fell on the battlefield.

Saddened and tearful, great waves of sorrow welling up from your soul, you forget the excitement of battle, and with heavy heart you bury them on their field of glory.

Aye, comrades! You were there. Viewing this monument, our thoughts turn to those who sleep in distant fields,

on the slopes up which they charged, on the hills once crowned with death-dealing artillery and flashing guns; in the lovely valley, red with their blood, sleeping peacefully under the green grass, under the silent stars and the shadow of the clouds, the gentle dews—like pitying tears—falling on their lonely graves, and flowers blooming above them—

They fell devoted, but undying,
The very gales their names are sighing.

It is usual on occasions like this to magnify the great leaders, and I can join you in all the praises that you may give them. You may take them for your heroes, but the man of the rifle is mine. As Judge Reagan says, "They were uninfluenced by ambition or expectation of public honors, but by pure patriotism."

Mrs. Beers, an angel of charity in our hospital, said to them: "The private soldiers of the Confederacy, God bless them! Every man of them bore in his bosom a heart of oak; they bore the brunt of the battles, the heat and burden of the day. Their blood nourished the laurels—which otherwise had never bloomed—to grace the brows of our great leaders."

After the battle of the Wilderness, General Hill said to Colonel Stone: "You have won laurels today, and I hope to see you a major general." Stone replied: "The glory belongs to the men standing here and their comrades left on the field. They did the fighting; they deserve the laurels."

This monument, in the words of Governor Ross, "Sends our thoughts trooping back along the vanished years, recalling a long series of brilliant exploits, wild adventures by day and by night, a generous unwavering ardor, that never found any peril too hazardous, any suffering too unendurable in the toil and watch of that four years' fearful holocaust."

Well the records at Washington show that for four blooming, blazing years we made it lively for them.

Now, Daughters of the Confederacy, a word for you,
Oh, woman, dear woman, whose form and whose soul
Are the light and the life of each spell we pursue,
Whether sunned at the tropics or chilled at the poles;
If woman be there, there is happiness for two.
For 'tis woman's charms that lull our cases to rest,
Dear woman's smiles that give to life its zest.

In the days when the earth was young, there stood a man sad and dreary. He gazed upon the mountains capped with iridescent snow glittering in the sunlight. Its beauty touched not his soul. He viewed the sky, like an ocean hung on high, bespangled with isles of light; the stars, the poetry of heaven, yet is he sad. The rosy-fingered morn, in dazzling beauty, opens the gates of day, and up rises her glorious king rejoicing in the east, driving darkness away, still is he sad. All the beauties of nature spread out before him, but awaketh no joy in his soul. He looks around in startled amazement, gazes upon a lovely vision, gazes spellbound, his pulses throb, his heart beats wildly, a wilderness of beautiful curls—in lengthened coils—stray over the well-rounded shoulders, a brow of alabaster, teeth like pearls, cheeks like the petals of a fresh rose, eyes like dew drops in the morning sun, a rosebud mouth—made to kiss, little loves nestling in every dimple. The vision beckons him with a lovely smile. With a joyous heart he springs forward, with a warm embrace presses the lovely vision to his throbbing heart and rains kisses to mouth, hair and cheeks. Ah! He has found his mate. How sweetly the poet expresses the idea:

The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, 'till woman smiled.

Comrades, grand as the Confederate soldier was in all the attributes of heroism, his glory fades before the sublimer devotion, steadfastness and faith of the women of the South in the days of wrath that poured out their desolation on our Southland.

Mothers of the South, language is dumb, and thought impotent to pay just tribute to all they did, suffered and endured, the deep fountains of their souls, welled over with

tears. Their bosoms heaved with anguish and womanly tenderness, but they never let the loved ones fighting at the front know what their grief and sufferings were,

What they endured is traced in gold,
Across a cloudless sky;
The honor of our women true
In records now on high.

And when the roll on high is called,
And justice claims its worth;
In foremost ranks will peerless stand
The women of the South.

When the war closed the few of us that were left came home, weary-worn, bare-footed and in rags. They met us with open arms and pressed us to their loving hearts.

At the bugle's first call they gave up their dearest and best; sent their fathers, sons, husbands, brothers and lovers to join the army of patriots following the stars and bars.

We had heroes many, but heroines more;
'Twas the fair, lovely woman of Dixie who bore
Half the sorrows that came o'er
Our land in that terrible fray.
Gold help them, we love them, as when they were fair,
Before the frosts of winter had whitened their hair:
Not a record of history with theirs will compare.
When they cherished the boys in gray.

As for an example:

A noble wife standing on her porch, with her infant in her arms, to bid farewell to her husband, said: "Go, God bless you, and when this war is over let not this boy be ashamed to call you father." The door closed, overcome with emotion she fell insensible to the floor, and being restored to consciousness, her first inquiry was, "Did he see me faint?" Such was the Spartan heroism with which the women of the South were possessed, to walk the earth with bleeding feet yet smile.

THE WAR CEASED.

Gone like a meteor through the cloudless skies,
The hopes with which we fought the stubborn fray.

Think of the foot-sore comrade as he turned his face

homeward in '65, after four years of unparalleled hardships and heroism, ragged, half starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds! This hero in rags with a heart of gold, having fought to exhaustion, stacks his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades, and lifting his tear-stained and sorrowful face for the last time at the graves of his fallen comrades, begins his slow and painful journey home to his loved ones.

Honor those matchless heroes, whose bloody footsteps marked the path of patriotic valor—from Sumter to Appomattox—whose flaming swords and stainless characters wrote the deathless record of a nation doomed to die.

They returned when the stars and bars were shriveled at the cannon's mouth, all their hopes desolate, but with proud memories of valor and endurance, unparalleled in the history of war.

They were not conquered. To show their spirit, a lady standing by her ruined home, sad and disheartened, saw a ragged soldier approaching, singing Jed Stewart's army song, "Old Joe Hooker." She said to him, "How can you be so light-hearted, singing when all is lost and ruined?" "Cheer up, fair lady," quoth he, "we are overcome, but not dismayed; overpowered, but not conquered; I am going home, kiss my wife, Sally, raise a crop and if the Yanks fool with me I'll whip 'em again," and he went on singing.

Again, all honor to the glorious women of this Southland; who, when all was lost save honor and glorious women, rags and brave men, cheered and aided us as we took up the tangled threads that war had left and aided us to revivify this Southland.

Sons and daughters, you should be proud that you are the children of these glorious women, proud of their heroic virtues of the Confederate soldier.

Comrades, the goal is just ahead of us. How rapidly we are approaching it! 'Tis a slab of gray or white stone. We

are old men standing in the gateway of the great hereafter. We are nearing the sunset of life. Beyond the pulses' fever beatings we shall be soon. Let us remember all the paths of life lead but to the grave.

Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Death cannot destroy us. We shall live when the stars shall fade away, the sun grows dim with age and nature sinks in years.

Tell me, my secret soul, O, tell me faith and hope,
Is there no resting place from sorrow, sin and death;
Is there no happy spot where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm and weariness a rest?
Faith, hope and love—best boon to mortal given—
Waved their bright wings and whispered, Yes, in heaven.

Shall we rise to that beautiful city where the poet sings—

I have read of a beautiful city,
Far away in the Kingdom of God;
I have heard how its walls are of jasper,
How its streets are all golden and broad.
In the midst of the street is life's river,
Clear as a crystal and pure to behold,
But not half of that city's bright glory
To mortals has ever been told.

Comrades, enlist in immanuel's army and you shall reach that city, and receive a victor's crown in an eternal home.

In the words of Prentice: "There is a home where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will spread out before you like the islands that slumber in the ocean; where the beautiful things that pass before you like shadows will stay in your presence forever."

Think of it—come! No sorrows, no sighing, no tears, no death, but home! Sweet home! Beautiful home! Everlasting home! Glorious home! Home with each other! Home

with the Good! Home with the angels! Home with God!
Home! Home!! Home!!!

May each of us rise to that beautiful home, and rest under
the shade of the trees.

In conclusion: This monument is dedicated to the brave
and true; it stands for the organic principles of human free-
dom, for the historic past in which we were participants; it
commemorates memories that are glorious in spite of defeat.

The Confederates were never conquered. They fell glori-
ously overpowered by numbers, but not dishonored.

In the language of the Charles-Confederate monument:

Whom power could not corrupt,
Whom death could not terrify,
Whom defeat could not dishonor,
They were faithful to the teachings of their fathers—
Died in the performance of duty,
And have glorified a fallen cause.

Comrades, our birthright is the possession of the bright-
est land, the bravest men, loveliest women, the truest hearts,
the finest military record on earth.

Keeping these things in mind, God grant that we may be
true to the principles of your fallen heroes and may we never
forget them, nor the grandest land on earth—

Dear "Dixie" Land.

By J. E. Hill,
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Committee on Publication.

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