Narrative—Confederate Veterans

Bryan City Cemetery—Brazos County, Texas

by John Blair, Bryan, Texas, 2009

I. CONTEXT

In the predawn darkness of April 12, 1861, a signal mortar shell arched across the sky above Charleston Harbor, immediately followed by the firing of coastal batteries commencing their bombardment upon Fort Sumter. The American Civil War, or the "War Between the States" had begun. Four years later in a small village in Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his troops to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Although this surrender did not end hostilities, it marked the beginning of the final hour of the Confederacy and its dream of independence. Many of the South's soldiers who had left their homes and farms to answer the call to arms now returned to find a ravaged land. Some of the men from these war torn areas moved west to start a new life in Texas.

Brazos County, although spared the destruction of war upon its land, had experienced its horrors through the eyes and experiences of its citizens who had fought on the battlefields in the East. The war had halted the northward expansion of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad with its associated growth at the town of Millican. But now, it was time to build and grow. The path of the railroad brought it to a new town, Bryan City, in 1867.

II. OVERVIEW

New opportunities quickly appeared in this new city of Bryan and the surrounding county. As the railroad brought new settlers and cotton production resumed, it didn't take long for Bryan to become recognized as a commercial center. With the population growth in both the

city and county, so did the need grow for qualified businessmen, physicians, educators, bankers, merchants and others who contribute to the rise of prosperity. Bryan also needed leadership to manage its financial affairs and to guide its development with a progressive vision towards the future. The former citizen soldiers of the Confederacy soon began to fill many of these vacancies. They made significant contributions to the growth of the city of Bryan, the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas and to Brazos County. As time marched on, this aging population began to pass away and many of these men were laid to rest in the Bryan City Cemetery. While the cemetery is not the oldest in the county, as one walks amongst the graves one realizes just how important so many of these individuals were in the development of the city of Bryan and Brazos County. These Confederate veterans occupy an especially significant role in that development.

One of these veterans, James Hugh Astin (1833–1897), the patriarch of the Astin family, enlisted on July 17, 1861, at Corsicana with the "Navarro Rifles"—a company that later became part of the 4th Texas Infantry of the famed Hood's Texas Brigade. Wounded in the thigh at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia on June 27, 1862, Astin recovered, rejoined his company and participated in the engagements at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. In September 1863, Astin's service ended following a disabling wound at the battle of Chickamauga. Four years later he came to Brazos County with only his family, ten dollars and a wagon and team of horses. Before his death thirty years later he had accumulated properties comprising 7,000 acres in Brazos and Robertson counties, city property in Bryan and Dallas as well as railroad and bank stock and insurance. His funeral procession took place from the residence of another prominent and influential planter, businessman and Confederate veteran, Milton Parker (1840–1906).[1]

Parker had come to Texas as a boy in 1852 and was living in Burleson County when the call for volunteers came. He and his brothers, Andrew and Benjamin, enlisted with Captain John W. Hood's "Burleson Guards," which consolidated with other units at Houston and became the 2nd Texas Infantry Regiment. Milton survived the carnage at "bloody" Shiloh, and several engagements in Mississippi only to become one of the many men who had to endure the hardships of the siege at Vicksburg. The Second Texas occupied a forward fortification, along the Baldwin Ferry Road, built to guard the southeastern approach to the city. The fighting in front of this earthwork was so heavy on May 22, 1863, that Colonel Ashbel Smith, commanding the regiment, stated that the bodies were "so thick along the road that for more than 200 yards one might walk that distance without ever touching the ground." By June the Union artillerymen had learned to use small powder charges to ricochet 6-pounder shells off the wall of the fort to fall into the trenches. The Confederate soldiers began the practice of pouncing on the live, smoking shells and hurling them back over the trenches. Later, when a defender was killed while engaging in this practice, water buckets were provided in the trenches so the individual who retrieved the live shell could extinguish it more quickly. It was during this fighting around the Second Texas "Lunette" that Parker, now a Sergeant, was severely wounded. He was discharged on account of his disability on December 1, 1863. Following the end of the war, Parker worked in Galveston for three years with Johnson, Parker & Co. before relocating to Bryan where he was involved in the mercantile and banking business and later, real estate. He, too, acquired vast land holdings in the Brazos river bottom. Upon his death, and in a scene reflecting "days gone by", Parker was carried from the hearse to the grave by former slaves from his plantation. One of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral was Milton Walker Sims, Sr. (1831–1912).[2]

Sims had come to Texas from Mississippi in 1857. He was practicing law in Austin prior to the outbreak of the war. Serving as an aide-de-camp on General Paul O. Hebert's staff, Major Sims was captured July 13, 1863, at Natchez, Mississippi while carrying dispatches from General Edmund Kirby-Smith to General Joseph E. Johnston. Within days of his capture he arrived at Gratiot Street Military Prison in St. Louis, Missouri and from there he transferred to Johnson's Island on Lake Eire in Ohio, arriving August 17, 1863. After a month of imprisonment he was transported south to Vicksburg where he believed he was to be exchanged; however, he soon learned that he was one of several officers sentenced to be executed in the alleged retaliation of the illegal hanging of Federal soldiers in Louisiana. While aboard a steamboat, en route to New Orleans, he bribed a guard and slipped overboard. Over the course of the next few days he eventually arrived at Shreveport where he joined General Edmund Kirby-Smith at his headquarters. After a short furlough, Sims received a Colonel's commission and given the command of his own cavalry regiment. When the war ended, Sims and other former Confederate officers fled to Mexico where there were welcomed by Emperor Maximilian. Later, following a pardon from President Andrew Johnson, Sims returned to Galveston, moved to Bryan where he practiced law and engaged in farming. His interests in the Brazos river bottom became so successful that he soon abandoned his law practice to concentrate entirely on his plantation. Following his death in 1912 Sims was laid to rest in the Bryan City Cemetery and carries the distinction of being the highest ranking Confederate officer in the cemetery.[3]

His brother, John Randolph Sims (1828–1909), enlisted in Company C, 43rd Mississippi Infantry on April 30, 1862, at Aberdeen, Mississippi. Later, he was appointed as an Assistant Surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States on July 11, 1863. Sims had attended medical college in New Orleans and Philadelphia and served as a physician prior to the war. He

served in hospitals mostly in Mississippi and Louisiana during the war and was paroled at Meridian, Mississippi on May 12, 1865. Arriving in Burleson County, Texas in 1867, Sims set up a medical practice that he later carried to Bryan when he moved to the city in 1893.[4]

Another prominent Confederate veteran, local businessman and banker, Frank Clarke (1837–1885), partnered with his brother-in-law, Guy Morrison Bryan, Jr. (1843–1921), in 1874 to begin financial operations of Clarke, Bryan & Howell bankers (later would become the First National Bank of Bryan). Clarke, a native of Medina County, New York, served as an officer in the Army of Northern Virginia and was severely wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. Later promoted to Major, Clarke transferred to eastern Louisiana where he finished the war in the Bureau of Conscription.[5]

Bryan, the son of the city of Bryan's namesake, William Joel Bryan, also served in the Confederate army. While living in Brazoria County, Bryan enlisted at Columbia, Texas on October 7, 1861. He mustered into Captain Stephen W. Perkins' Company, which served as part of Joseph Bates' Regiment of Texas Volunteers—later designated as the 13th Texas Infantry. In the fall of 1863, Bryan followed his older brother into the 35th Texas Cavalry and saw action in Louisiana during General John G. Walker's Red River campaign. Receiving his parole at Columbia, Texas in August 1865, Bryan moved to the city that carried the name of his father in 1866. He took interest in the cotton commission business and banking until in 1874 he partnered with Clarke to organize a bank. Later, with Dr. John W. Howell and John S. Fowlkes, he opened the First National Bank of Bryan in 1886 and served as its vice-president—a position he held until 1898. As a prominent banker, Bryan significantly contributed to the successful growth of Bryan's early business interests. One example involves the Brazos River Bridge Company. Created in 1896, this company erected the first steel bridge to span the ever-changing Brazos

River. This bridge enabled cotton growers from the Brazos River bottom in Burleson County to easily transport their cotton shipments into the city of Bryan. The board of directors for the Brazos River Bridge Company included Confederate veterans Bryan, Milton Parker, and as president, Bryan city businessman, William Edward Saunders (1846–1936).[6]

Saunders, a native of Warrenton, Virginia, enlisted at the age of sixteen into Company D of the 43rd Battalion Cavalry under the command of Colonel John S. Mosby. Paroled at Winchester, Virginia in 1865, Saunders eventually made his way to Texas following glowing reports of the state from a wholesale tobacco salesman while working in Baltimore. Reaching Bryan in 1872, Saunders first worked in the grocery store operated by T. J. McQueen—a store he eventually owned. Saunders, for over fifty years, took an active interest in the business, educational and civic activities of early Bryan, including founding the Commercial Club (predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce) and the development of the Bryan Carnegie Library. Upon his death and burial in 1936, Saunders carried the distinction as the being the last Confederate veteran laid to rest in the Bryan City Cemetery.[7]

In addition to several successful merchants, Bryan possessed an early manufacturing facility, which commenced operations under former Confederate veteran Roland Kinchen Chatham (1834–1899). In 1850, at the age of sixteen Chatham moved with his family from Perry County, Alabama to Leon County, Texas. When war came he traveled to Houston in order to enlist in the 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment, the famed Terry's Texas Rangers. Serving as a private, Chatham suffered a severe wound at Bardstown, Kentucky, but miraculously survived his wound from a lead ball that entered through his forehead and remained lodged in his skull—a reminder of the war he would carry for the rest of his life. Chatham moved to Bryan in 1869 and began the manufacture of cotton gin equipment. His cotton gin production company served the

entire United States and was recognized as one of the most successful enterprises in the state at that time.[8]

The cemetery can also boast of an officer from General Robert E. Lee's staff—Lieutenant Colonel Briscoe Gerard Baldwin, Jr. (1828–1898), who served as the Chief of Ordnance for the Army of Northern Virginia. Baldwin's birthplace, the home of his maternal grandfather at Spring Farm in Staunton, Virginia, reportedly had been constructed during the American Revolution using Hessian prisoners taken at Trenton. His paternal great-grandfather, Cornelius Baldwin, was a friend of George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. Baldwin's own father served as an officer during the War of 1812, a justice of the Virginia State Court of Appeals and as a Major General of the Virginia State Militia.[9]

Following Briscoe's graduation from the Virginia Military Institute (V.M.I.) in 1848 he taught school, studied law, and even served briefly as the personal secretary to his brother-in-law, the Honorable Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart who had been appointed the Secretary of the Interior by President Millard Fillmore. In 1852, Baldwin received a presidential appointment in the U.S. Army and, after experiencing some service on the Pacific Coast, received the command of the Augusta Arsenal in Maine. The Baldwin family did not support secession from the Union. Briscoe's brother, John, and his brother-in-law (Stuart mentioned above), "were chosen, as Union men, to represent Augusta County" during the Secession Convention. Yet, when Virginia seceded from the Union, Briscoe followed the practice of many of his fellow Southerners by resigning his commission in the service of the United States. Baldwin obtained an appointment as a first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate States Army. While assigned to duty in Richmond, he requested and received a leave of absence to join the staff of his fellow V.M.I. classmate, Colonel Robert E. Rodes. During the campaign on the Virginia peninsula in 1862,

Baldwin, then already a Major, temporarily took command of the 6th Alabama Infantry and while leading a charge at Malvern Tavern was shot through a lung and left for dead on the battlefield. He never fully recovered from this wound, but would live, obtain a promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in November 1862, and serve on Lee's staff for the remainder of the war. Granted a pardon at Appomattox Court House, Baldwin worked in Richmond for a time and then came to Texas to operate a stage line from San Antonio to El Paso. Reportedly, his acceptance as the Superintendent of Schools brought him to Brazos County, but his wounds continued to hamper him in life and he could "no longer participate in any business that he was qualified for through his education or experience." He died penniless; yet, his service was well remembered by the people of Bryan. Upon his death in 1898, the schools, businesses and offices of the county closed for the day and he received a military honor guard and salute in memorial to his service. Two years later a "stately marble shaft" was erected to his memory by the local organizations of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the United Confederate Veterans.[10]

Henry Bates Stoddard (1840–1925), another long forgotten Confederate veteran, arrived in Texas during the decade following statehood and was learning how to make shoes in McKinney when the war broke out. A native of New York State, Stoddard enlisted as a private, but rose to the rank of Captain and given the command of Company E, 22nd Texas Cavalry. Upon the consolidation of that regiment, he obtained a position on the staff of General Camille de Polignac. Serving in Louisiana, Stoddard was captured twice—first being sent to prison in New Orleans where he remained for six months until his escape; and again, imprisoned at Vidalia for four months before being exchanged. After the war Stoddard settled in south Brazos County at Millican where he survived the dreaded yellow fever epidemic that occurred there in 1867. Later, he moved to Bryan, where he worked as a cotton broker and promoted the Texas

cattle industry—serving as the president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association beginning in 1887 where he worked closely with Charles Goodnight. Stoddard continued his military service as a member of the Texas Volunteer Guard, rising to the rank of Brigadier General, and in 1888 presided over the ceremonies surrounding the dedication of the new Capitol building in Austin. In 1892 Stoddard chartered the J. B. Robertson Camp, United Confederate Veterans in Bryan in the ballroom of the LaSalle Hotel. His activities as a Mason and Knights Templar, which included personal leadership during relief efforts in the aftermath of the 1900 Storm at Galveston, led to his knighthood by Prince Edward of England. Upon his death in 1925, he was the highest-ranking Mason in the United States and his funeral was well attended by numerous state and national Masonic dignitaries.[11]

Several Confederate veterans who served as early business leaders also held a variety of city and county government positions. John Washington Tabor (1822–1901), a native of Bibb County, Alabama, served as an alderman before being elected mayor of Bryan. Arriving in Lockhart, Texas in 1859, Tabor raised a company of local residents when the Governor called for 15,000 volunteers in 1862. These men, mustered in at Camp Terry, near Austin, spent their early service on the coast and frontier of Texas. In June 1862, Tabor was elected a Major in his regiment, the 17th Texas Infantry. That fall and winter, the regiment suffered severely from epidemics while in camp in Arkansas. Tabor, who had now reached the advanced age of 40 years, could no longer sustain the physical demands of the campaign and submitted his resignation in December 1862. He returned to Lockhart, Texas and then in 1866 moved to Bryan where he began a general merchandise business on Main Street. Tabor took an active role in the early business and civic organizations of the city. When he died in January 1901, the local

newspaper characterized him as a "citizen soldier, business man and public official" who "was true to every trust and responsibility.[12]

In addition to Bryan city mayor, Confederate veteran Thomas Pickney Boyett (1845–1920) served as Bryan city marshal for nearly twenty years—first elected in 1897. A native Texan, Boyett enlisted in the 15th Texas Infantry at the age of seventeen. He was captured following the engagement at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana and spent nine months in prison in New Orleans before obtaining his parole. Boyett returned to Texas following General Lee's surrender and worked briefly with Stoddard as a cowboy driving cattle over the old Denver and Santa Fe trails into Kansas City before serving as city marshal. Furthermore, Boyett was one of the seven men who purchased, and then donated, land for the first public high school in Bryan in 1877. When he died in 1920, his funeral was attended by a large group of citizens, including his old friends and fellow veterans, Saunders and Stoddard.[13]

James Jarvis Adams (1838–1903), a native of Calhoun County, Alabama, was the son of a Scottish immigrant. He mustered into Confederate service as a commissary sergeant in 1861, but soon rose to the rank of Lieutenant in the 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment and witnessed General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's miraculous Valley Campaign. In 1863, Adams obtained a surgeon's certificate of disability for physical afflictions that prevented further field service, but Adams had participated in virtually every campaign with the Army of Northern Virginia from First Manassas to Sharpsburg. Arriving at the port of Galveston, he made his way to Bryan in 1869, where he began employment as a bookkeeper. He served as one of the first trustees of the public schools in Bryan and also served as Adjutant to Lawrence Sullivan Ross when Ross became the State Commander for the United Confederate Veterans in Texas. In 1880, Adams was elected as Brazos County Tax Collector, a position he held until his death 23

years later. Also serving Brazos County for several years as its treasurer was Confederate veteran Isaac Fulkerson (c.1831–1889). As a member of a prominent Virginia family, Fulkerson had remained in Texas following his service in the war with Mexico. Upon secession, Fulkerson enlisted as private in Company B, 8th Texas Cavalry—Terry's Texas Rangers. Obtaining a commission in August 1862, Fulkerson completed his service as the commanding officer of his company, which served as the escort for General John A. Wharton. At the end of the war, he came to Bryan where, in addition to serving as county treasurer, he operated a successful dry goods store and lumber yard.[14]

In addition to city and county officials, two Confederate veterans represented Brazos County in the Texas State Legislature. James Polk Ayres (c.1838–1884), a native of Mississippi, enlisted as private in the spring of 1861 to serve with Texas State Troops for six months. Later, his unit, designated Company E, 2nd Texas Cavalry, joined Confederate Army—a regiment that spent most of its time guarding the Texas coast at Galveston. On June 21, 1863, the men of this company elected Ayres as their lieutenant and he actually commanded the company for about eighteen months before advancing to the position of Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence for the regiment. At war's end Ayres obtained his parole at Millican, Texas on July 5, 1865. Ayres represented Brazos County in both the 17th and 18th Legislature from 1881 to 1884. In fact, he died in April at the end of his second term in office. Additionally, North Carolina native Alexander Charles Brietz (1839–1906), who had previously served as the county and district judge, was elected to the 22nd Legislature in 1890. Brietz received his education at Trinity College (now Duke University) prior to his arrival at Millican in 1851. Working as a schoolteacher, he commenced the study of law in 1857 and was admitted to the bar in 1860. When war came, Brietz enlisted as a private in Captain J.W. Hutchinson's company at Anderson,

Texas. This company, too, would form a part of the famed Hood's Texas Brigade as Company G, 4th Texas Infantry. In 1862, after the battle at Gaines' Mill, Virginia he was promoted to ordnance sergeant—a position he held with the company for two years. During the fighting around Richmond, Virginia in 1864, Brietz received a disabling gunshot wound to his left leg. When the war ended, he was serving in the Invalid Corps at Anderson, Texas, but shortly thereafter moved to Bryan where he again practiced law. At the time of his death Brietz was the eldest member of the Brazos County Bar Association.[15]

Many Confederate veterans who served as the earliest members of the staff and faculty of the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas (A&M College)—now Texas A&M University—are also buried at Bryan City Cemetery. One of the college's first five professors, William Adam Banks (1823–1902), a native Virginian, received his education at Washington College (now Washington & Lee University) and reportedly had witnessed John Brown's unsuccessful raid at Harper's Ferry. Banks served on General William H.C. Whiting's staff in North Carolina as an engineer and later, as an adjutant for General Richard C. Gatlin's staff.[16]

Dr. David Porter Smythe (1824–1889), the first surgeon assigned at the college, was born in Sumter County, Alabama. Upon his arrival in Texas, Smythe first settled in Leon County, and then Caldwell County, where he practiced medicine. When the war began, he enlisted in John Washington Tabor's company at Lockhart and participated with that command until he received an appointment as a surgeon. Smythe would serve as the Regimental Surgeon for the 17th Texas Infantry until the end of the war. After thirty years of practicing medicine he finally received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1874 from the University of Pennsylvania—writing his observations of the outbreak of yellow fever in Galveston in 1867 and in Calvert and Bryan in 1873. Smythe is also known for his work in early Texas botany.[17]

The college and Bryan City Cemetery can also boast of a connection to the first family of Texas. While serving as a professor at the Texas Military Institute located at Austin, Texas, Confederate veteran William Stuart Lorraine Bringhurst (1844–1913), married Sam Houston's daughter, Antoinette "Nettie" Powers Houston in the Governor's Mansion in 1877. Immediately preceding the war, Bringhurst was a cadet at the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy (now Louisiana State University) in Alexandria, Louisiana—an institution under the tutelage of superintendent William T. Sherman. Speaking of the Union General later in life, Bringhurst opined that "judging him as a soldier, I would pronounce him to have been brilliant in strategy, swift and dangerous in action, yet destructive upon an enfeebled enemy beyond what the necessity of conquering required." In September 1862, Bringhurst enlisted as a private in the Crescent Regiment at Alexandria and served two years before obtaining a promotion to the rank of lieutenant. While serving as the ordnance officer at Ft. DeRussy, Louisiana, Bringhurst was captured when the fort fell to Union forces in 1864 and did not receive his parole from prison at New Orleans until January 1865.[18]

Bringhurst studied philosophy in Germany after the war—receiving his degree from the University of Tubingen. He was working as a professor at the Texas Military Institute under superintendent John Garland James when James was offered the presidency of the A&M [1]College. Bringhurst began teaching at the college in 1879 as part of the newly organized college administration under James. Bringhurst remained at the college after James's departure and through the presidency of James Reid Cole and upon his resignation served briefly as acting president before the appointment of Lawrence Sullivan Ross and worked with Ross as his vice-president. After leaving the college, he taught school in Bryan and San Antonio before receiving an appointment as Superintendent of the State Orphans Home at Corsicana. He died of

pneumonia there in Corsicana in 1913. His body was shipped to Bryan where the members of the Brazos Union Masonic Lodge under the command of Henry Bates Stoddard escorted his remains to the cemetery where he was laid to rest next to the burials of his infant son and daughter.[19]

Lastly, even the beloved Bernard Sbisa (1842–1928), who established a standard of culinary excellence on the campus, was a clerk in New Orleans when he was ordered into the service of the State of Louisiana as a private in the Spanish Regiment of the State Militia.[20]

III. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

There are probably more than the 161 known Confederate veterans (see appendix A) buried in Bryan City Cemetery. These men participated in one of the most epic struggles in our nation's history. Each of them shared the experience of witnessing the death and horrors of the battlefield during war, and many received disabling wounds they carried as painful reminders of their service for the rest of their lives. Following the war, they returned to their homes in Texas, or for those not from the state, participated in our nation's great western movement and migrated to Texas. It was now time to rebuild their lives that had been shattered by war. Arriving almost immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, these Confederate veterans greatly contributed to the early history, progress and growth of the city of Bryan. They served as city officials, educators, lawyers, merchants, bankers and physicians. Others served Brazos County as elected county officials or represented the interests of the county in the State Legislature. They are undoubtedly some of the first, and arguably the largest collective group, who contributed to the early history, progress and growth of the city of Bryan, Brazos County, the State of Texas, and lastly, Texas A&M University; yet, there are no monuments to their service or sacrifice. Today,

many of their descendants still live, work, and contribute to the growth of this area. And, during this, the recognition of the 150th Anniversary of the American Civil War, let others argue the causes of the war, but allow us all to remember their sacrifices and more importantly, their contributions to the growth of the Great State of Texas.

IV. DOCUMENTATION

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[2] Brown, 579; Joseph E. Chance, *The Second Texas Infantry From Shiloh to Vicksburg* (Austin: Eakin Press, 1984), 6, 173; Oran M. Roberts, *Confederate Military History* 12 vols., Clement A. Evans, ed. (Atlanta: Confederate Publishing Company, 1899), vol. IX, 634 (hereafter cited as *Confederate Military History);* A "lunette" is a temporary fortification consisting of two faces forming a salient angle and two parallel flanks. It is derived from the French word meaning small moon-shaped object; "Parker, Milton," *Service Records*; "Death of Mr. M. Parker," *Bryan Daily Eagle,* December 28, 1906.

[3] "The Last Roll—Col. Milton Walker Sims," *Confederate Veteran,* Dec. 1912, vol. XX, no. 12, 577; "Simms, M.W.", *Service Records*; "Bryan Woman Has Glove of Empress Charlotta And Invitation From The Emperor, Maximilian, Once Famous," *Bryan Weekly Eagle,* February 3, 1927; "Brazos County History—As Related in Part by Colonel M.W. Sims," *Houston Daily Post,* December 12, 1901; "Death of Col. Milton Walker Sims," *Bryan Weekly Eagle,* October 10, 1912; "Head'Qrs, Dist. of Texas New Mexico & Arizona," *Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph,* May 24, 1865.

[4] "Sims, John Randolph" (also as Simms, John R.), *Service Records*; "Death of Dr. J.R. Sims," *Bryan Daily Eagle,* August 6, 1909.

[5] *Brazos Union Masonic Lodge Necrology Committee Report,* July 27, 1885 (copy obtained from Mrs. Neville Clarke of Bryan, Texas).

[6] William Joel Bryan was a nephew of Stephen Fuller Austin—see *Handbook of Texas;* "Bryan, Guy M. Jr.," *Service Records*; Robert Borden, "The First National Bank of Bryan" *Historic Brazos County* (Bryan: Brazos Heritage Society, 2005), 84–6; "The Brazos River Bridge Company of Brazos County, *Document 54704240002,* Office of the Secretary of State, The State of Texas.

[7] "Saunders, W.E.," *Service Records*; "Last Brazos Confederate Buried Today," *Bryan Daily Eagle*, March 2, 1936; "Captain W.E. Saunders," *ibid.*, March 3, 1936.

[8] "Chatham, R. K.," *Service Records*; "Col Chatham No More," *Bryan Morning Eagle*, February 3, 1899.

[9] Joseph A. Waddell, *Annals of Augusta County, Virginia from 1726-1871*, 2nd ed. (Staunton, Virginia: C.R. Caldwell, 1902), 238-9.

[10] Briscoe Baldwin to Mrs. A.H.H. Stuart, October 12, 1885 (copy obtained from James Boone, Jr., Past Chairman of the Brazos Historical Commission); *Biographical Record—Briscoe Gerard Baldwin*, Virginia Military Institute Archives; "Briscoe G. Baldwin," *Bryan Morning Eagle*, September 29, 1898; Margaret Briscoe Stuart Robertson, *My Childhood Recollections of the War* (n.p.: n.d.); Mrs. John Russell Sampson, *Kith and Kin* (Richmond: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1922), 74; Waddell, *Annals*, 439.

[11] Roberts, *Confederate Military History*, 634–5; Ray L. Inzer, *Henry Bates Stoddard: Texas Soldier, Cattleman, and Knight Templar*. master's thesis (Trinity University, San Antonio, 1969); "Brief Life-Sketch Of Our General Henry Bates Stoddard of Bryan," *Bryan Daily Eagle*, June 25, 1924; "Funeral Services For Gen. H.B. Stoddard on Sunday," *Bryan Weekly Eagle*, June 4, 1925.

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[14] Roberts, *Confederate Military History*, 269; "Capt. J.J. Adams Dead," *Bryan Weekly Eagle*, November 5, 1903; Bundidge, *Brazos County History*, 338, 438; "Fulkerson, Isaac," *Service Records;* "Adams, James J.," *ibid.*

[15] "Judge A.C. Brietz," *Pilot Eagle*, September 12, 1895; "Judge Alexander C. Brietz," *ibid.*, March 22, 1906; "Brietz, A.C.," *Service Records*; "Ayers, James P.," *ibid.*; Bundidge, *Brazos County History*, 334; "Late Hon. J.P. Ayers," *Galveston Daily News*, April 8, 1884.

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[19] "W.L. Bringhurst," *File*.

[20] Booth, 463.