

THE LYNCHBURG VOLUNTEERS

by Trevia Wooster Beverly,¹ Bernice Mistrot,² and Mike Vance³

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“The people of Texas do now constitute
a free, sovereign and independent republic.”⁵

PREFACE⁶

From the colonial era until today, America has depended upon citizen soldiers in times of crisis requiring a military response. These men—and now women—set aside their personal and professional affairs to join or form military organizations. And, once the crisis was resolved, resumed their civilian occupations until they were again needed as soldiers. This was especially a characteristic of frontiersmen, one which they carried with them. In the 1820's and 1830's as their line of settlement moved beyond the western border of the United States of America into the Spanish and then Mexican territory of Texas.

I. CONTEXT

The area now known as Baytown⁷ was home to many who, arriving as early as 1822, would become active in the struggle for Texas independence that culminated in 1836.⁸ Nathaniel Lynch,⁹ for whom the town of Lynchburg is named, arrived in Texas in the summer of 1822 with his wife and three children. On his one-league Mexican land grant, he established a trading post and a sawmill. Together with Arthur McCormick,¹⁰ he operated the Lynchburg Ferry, which has been in continuous operation since 1822.¹¹ David Gouverneur Burnet¹² brought a steam sawmill to the area in 1831. Midway Landing was not a town speculation, but the dock area on Black Duck Bay at the plantation of William Scott,¹³ who had purchased the land from John D. Taylor.¹⁴ Scott also operated a cotton gin and grist mill here. Other pre-Republic names in the area include Lorenzo de Zavala¹⁵ and Wm. B. Bloodgood.¹⁶

With little danger from hostile Indians but frequent delays in receiving goods from New Orleans, the families on the upper Galveston Bay lived much as they had in the frontier areas of the United States. Their life was soon impacted, however, by political changes taking place at the Mexican capital. In short, it was a conflict in which liberal Federalists who supported the Constitution of 1824 and wanted regional control of affairs were pitted against conservative Centralists, supported by the Church and much of the military, who advocated a strong central government. The trouble coincided with the expiration of tax exemptions for Texas settlers, as soldiers and customs collectors arrived in an area previously isolated from the demands of a central government.¹⁷

Mexico had placed a fort and custom house at Anahuac in 1830 to curtail smuggling and to enforce customs tariffs from the coastal settlements.¹⁸ It was placed astride the trade route between Mexico and Louisiana, and from there to the rest of the United States. Colonel Juan (John) Davis Bradburn,¹⁹ a native of Virginia who had found a career in the Mexican Army, was the commandant of the garrison from 1830-1832. He reported to General Manuel Mier y Terán, who had been dispatched to Texas to assess the situation for Mexico City.²⁰ Bradburn first came to Texas as a member of filibustering expeditions, but had remained to find a significant role as part of the Mexican struggle for independence over Spain. After Mexico achieved victory, Bradburn remained in the Mexican army as a lieutenant colonel and an aide to Agustín Cosme Damian de Iturbide y Arámburu, also known as Augustine of Mexico, was a Mexican army general and politician.²¹

By the early 1830s, a small but increasingly vocal portion of the newly arrived American settlers refused to accept what they viewed as the “un-American” laws and customs of Mexican

Texas, and they fomented a series of minor conflicts with Mexican military officers. The most high profile of these was the first disturbance at Anahuac in June of 1832 during which William Barret Travis, Patrick Jack and a group of Anglo rebels favoring separation from Mexico provoked armed conflict with the garrison there amid shouts of “Viva Santa Anna” invoking the champion of the Mexican federalists. Ultimately, Col. Jose de las Piedras, the commander at Nacogdoches, relented to the Texian rebel demands, one of which was the removal of Bradburn as commander at Anahuac. Although Bradburn was branded by some as an arrogant, unprincipled tyrant, others thought Bradburn was simply doing his sworn duty as a Mexican officer.²²

As early as 1832, when unrest began to heat up, Baytown area seafarers were busy on the bay, playing both offense and defense. Local men included David Kokernot,²³ James Spillman²⁴ and son, and William Scott²⁵ and his two older sons. Composed of three schooners²⁶ with a total of 18 men aboard, the flotilla sailed over Galveston and Trinity Bays, blockading vessels destined for the Mexican garrison.²⁷

Also in 1832 and again the following year, representatives of the majority of Texians, favoring expanded rights and recognition of Texas as a separate state within the Mexican Republic, met with those who were adherents of total separation from Mexico, loosely known as the War Party, in the town of San Felipe de Austin. The man for whom that town was named, leading empresario Stephen F. Austin, was dispatched to Mexico City with the requests of these consultations. Though at first meeting with modest concessions, Austin was ultimately tossed into jail under the orders of Antonio López de Santa Anna, the Mexican President, who had by this time switched allegiances from the Federalists to the Centralists and dissolved the beloved Mexican Constitution of 1824.²⁸

The fort at Anahuac was regarrisoned under the command of Captain Antonio Tenorio²⁹ in January 1835, but by June 30th the fort was once again in Texian hands, led again by William B. Travis with a few of the San Jacinto and Harrisburg neighbors participating. Orders were issued for the arrest of Travis, de Zavala, and others. More public meetings and consultations were held to determine the course that citizens would take to deal with their problems. Ninety- two citizens that included two sons of William Scott, William H. and David H. Scott, signed a resolution at Brazoria on August 9, 1835, calling for a general convention.³⁰

The area at the junction of Buffalo Bayou and the San Jacinto River played an important part in the Texian War of Independence from Mexico, with many early residents taking a decisive role in securing Texas’ independence and in governing the fledgling Republic. A number of key players of fame had settled on the east bank, some participating, some not.

Many of the area settlers were “Tories,” refusing to aid the Texas insurgents, staying loyal to Mexico, feeling bound by their oaths of supporting the government from which they had generously received land. They preferred to be left alone to attend their farming and cattle businesses. William Scott had no patience with this group.

The Lynchburg Volunteers, made up of men east of the San Jacinto River from Lynchburg to Cedar Bayou, organized their Company at the home of William Scott.³¹

II. OVERVIEW

Inhabitants throughout the Austin Colonies and elsewhere in Southeast and Eastern Texas were overwhelmingly Federalist. Most simply wanted a stronger place for Texas within the Mexican Republic, but when Stephen F. Austin returned from his 18 months’ confinement in the Mexican capital with the belief that armed rebellion was the only course left for the Texian settlers, the tide of public opinion turned decidedly toward war.³²

After the conflicts at Anahuac in 1832 and again in 1835, many groups of Texians began the formation of military companies for what they viewed as the defense of their rights. As Texians began to mobilize, William Scott offered to arm and equip anyone who would fight for the cause of Texas Independence. On September 15, 1835, the Lynchburg Volunteers were organized, with William Scott elected as Captain, Peter J. Duncan³³ as First Lieutenant, and James S. McGahey³⁴ as Second Lieutenant. About thirty men joined the company at Scott's home, which served as headquarters until they reported for service at San Felipe a few weeks later. A second volunteer company was formed at Harrisburg.³⁵

James S. McGahey (1805-1885)³⁶ provided the above details in articles published in the *Houston Daily Telegraph* in 1876 and in the *Galveston Daily News* in 1887, the latter of which is reproduced here as Appendix A.³⁷ At the end of the 1876 letter he states, "I am ready to make affidavit to this statement, and I believe John Iims [John Iiams, Jr.], citizen of Houston, will verify it, as he doubtless remembers the circumstances."³⁸

Due to the lack of an established government at the time to receive and retain official muster rolls, none has been found to verify the names of the thirty men; however, proof of the service of some of them, including Peter Duncan and John Iiams, Jr. (1807-1894), has been gleaned by Louis W. Kemp and others from documents in the Republic Claims files, including applications for pensions and veteran land certificates. (See Appendix B and associated endnotes.)³⁹

William Scott (1784-1837), a native of Virginia and later resident of Kentucky and then Louisiana, arrived in Texas before August 19, 1824, when he received title to two leagues and a labor of land in what was then Harrisburg County.⁴⁰ His headright was located on the east bank of the San Jacinto River where he built a home known as Point Pleasant and established a gristmill, a cotton gin, and a boat landing. Grants for most of the land were in what became the old Baytown area. He was appointed second lieutenant in the colonial militia in August 1824 and in December of that year petitioned for appointment of a surveyor for the San Jacinto district.⁴¹ His home was a stopping place for many revolutionary-era pioneers, including Lorenzo de Zavala, first vice-president of the Republic of Texas.⁴² Apparently a man with a temper, Scott had no use for those who did not serve to fight for Texas, and called them out. He had several assault charges brought against him, as well as being sued over land deals. William Scott died at his home on October 9, 1837.⁴³

Charles Zanco, a painter from Denmark, designed and painted the flag for the Lynchburg Volunteers military unit that was formed in 1835. William Scott donated the four yards of blue silk, and Mrs. Nathaniel Lynch sewed a piece of domestic material to the silk to protect it from fraying. Fellow soldier James McGahey made the staff. The original Lone Star of Texas was painted on a battle flag with a white star and the word "Independence" painted on it. Zanco was much more than a flag maker, however.⁴⁴

The unit recruits were organized on the shores of Scott's Bay at the home of Captain William Scott. The Lynchburg Volunteers fought in the Grass Fight and the battle of Concepción and in the siege of Béxar in October through December 1835 during which the Mexicans ultimately surrendered, and General Martín Perfecto de Cós signed an agreement on December 11 to retire his troops beyond the Rio Grande and promised that he would not oppose the restoration of the Constitution of 1824. Except for Charles Zanco, the Lynchburg Volunteers and other Texians went home convinced that Santa Anna would not return before summer to seek revenge.⁴⁵

With the other Lynchburg Volunteers departed along with many of the other men of the Army of the people, Zanco earned a promotion to lieutenant and was made assistant to the ordnance chief, Robert Evans. He was still there on February 23 when General Santa Anna returned with the vanguard of his Mexican troops to lay siege to the defenders who were then trapped inside the Alamo mission complex. Zanco was among those killed there in the pre-dawn hours of March 6, 1836.⁴⁶

Two days after the fall of the Alamo, the Lynchburg Volunteers were reorganized as Captain Peter Duncan's Company. Thirty-six names appear on the muster roll titled, "Volunteers & Drafted Men from Lynchburg, March 8, 1836," which is presented here as Appendix B. The company appears to have disbanded shortly afterwards, and some of the men joined other units, notably Capt. Thomas McIntire's Company of Col. Sidney Sherman's Second Regiment. Less than a quarter of the men on the March 8 list appear on the official rosters of San Jacinto participants.

At first, the volunteer companies were loosely organized as the "Army of the People," and tended to disband when each crisis was over and go back to their families and farms. After the Battle of San Jacinto, the Army of the Republic became more formally organized, and both discipline and record-keeping improved. Thus, over time, the significance of the Lynchburg Volunteers being some of the first volunteers took a back seat to the greater importance of a large military body acting under the constituted authority of the Texian rebels.⁴⁷

III. SIGNIFICANCE

Most area residents were loyal citizens of Mexico until Mexican President Antonio López de Santa Anna usurped the Constitution of 1824. As hostilities between Mexico City and newly arrived Texian settlers escalated, many in East and Southeast Texas began to support the idea of a Texas that was separate from the Mexican Republic.

Local enthusiasm for military action was high in some quarters. Volunteers from the early residents between Lynchburg and Cedar Bayou readied themselves, taking advantage of William Scott's offer to arm and equip each man with a good horse, bridle and saddle, guns and accoutrements, a suit of clothing and provisions. In the tradition of frontier democracy William Scott was chosen as captain, Peter J. Duncan was elected 1st Lieutenant, and James S. McGahey 2nd Lieutenant. Training was held at Scott's Point Pleasant plantation. Scott's revolutionaries called themselves the Lynchburg Volunteers, and after training the company reported to San Felipe and was sent to join Colonel James Fannin's men at Béxar.

As part of the newly formed Texian Army of the People, they took part in the Grass Fight and the battle of Concepción, and were present throughout the siege and battles around Béxar in October through December 1835.⁴⁸

Some of these men continued Texas' fight for independence at the Battle of San Jacinto and afterwards remained in the area as patriot citizens who continued their endeavors of farmers and stockraisers, carpenters and shipbuilders and other trades, lawyers and physicians, etc. Some engaged in local and county politics, taking their place in the history of the area east of the San Jacinto River from Lynchburg to Cedar Bayou.

William Scott, who organized the Lynchburg Volunteers, died at his home on October 9, 1837, and is believed to have been buried in the family cemetery on Point Pleasant but no tombstones remain and the cemetery's exact location has been lost to history.⁴⁹

The significance of the Lynchburg Volunteers as being among the *first volunteers* has been lost in sight of the greater importance of the large military bodies acting to achieve Texian independence.⁵⁰

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“Please note that typographical and factual errors have not been corrected from the original sketches. Also, they have been scanned from the original manuscripts, a process that sometimes allows for mistakes in the new text. Researchers should verify the veracity of the texts’ contents through other sources before quoting in publications.”

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APPENDIX A

Organization of Lynchburg Volunteers in September 1835

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THE GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1887.

THE LONE STAR OF TEXAS.

History of the Flag of the Republic—How and Where It was First Made and Used.

To The News.

HEMPSTEAD, Tex., May 30.—On or about September 15, 1835, Texas was invaded by a Mexican force under the Mexican General Cos, who took possession of San Antonio and ordered the people to surrender their arms, allowing one gun to every fifth family, and demanding at the same time the surrender of five of the best and most influential citizens of Texas, who were to be taken to the City of Mexico and there held as hostages, or to be tried for treason by a drumhead court-martial.

At this time—viz, September 15, 1835—the writer hereof (a Virginian by birth) was at Captain Wm. Scott's, San Jacinto, assisting in the organization of a company, upon the captain's proposition. At that date there were many young men in Texas who could find no employment and who had not means sufficient to take them away. Wm. Scott (a Kentuckian) was a wealthy man and patriotic to the core. He proposed to equip in full any one who would volunteer to fight for the cause of Texas, giving him a good horse, saddle, bridle, gun, accoutrements, provisions and a suit of clothes, and making his house headquarters until they were ready to march. About thirty men (one of whom was the writer) took Mr. Scott at his word, and completed the organization by electing the said Wm. Scott captain, Peter J. Duncan of Alabama first lieutenant and myself second lieutenant. While making our preparations Captain Scott one morning said to me: "Mack, I have a piece of beautiful silk, solid blue. If you'll make a staff we'll have a flag." He gave me the silk—about four yards—and as I went up to the mill to make a staff I called in to see Mrs. Lynch of Missouri (wife of the man who had a ferry across the San Jacinto) in order to get her to sew a piece of domestic to the silk in such way that the flag staff would not injure the silk. Mrs. Lynch did the work nicely, and when finished I took it and went on to the mill, where I happened to meet Charles Lanco, an Italian, who said he was a painter by trade, and that he had some nice paints on hand. I told him I wanted some painting done on the flag, and he asked me what he should paint on it. I answered, "paint in the center of it a large five-pointed white star." When the work was completed and examined carefully, the Italian observed, "Well, now, that looks naked; let me paint something under it." What shall it be? "My reply was: 'Put the word independence,' and it was done accordingly. The same day, while I was at work at the staff, the flag lying stretched out on the work-bench close by me, men from eastern Texas came by on their way to San Felipe for the sole purpose of hearing the news, and hoping to learn something about the situation of affairs. In those days we had no mails, no

fairs. In those days we had no mails, no railroads, no telegraphs; so that when one wanted to hear the news, the only alternative was to get on a horse and ride to some central point, often distant many miles. Some of these men, as they passed by where I was at work, stopped for a few minutes' conversation, and looking at the flag, greatly admired it. They said: "It is just the course for Texas to take," having reference to the motto. On their way to San Felipe they stopped at Harrisburg, where there was at that time a company of volunteer soldiers. These were told of the flag—the Lone Star—and the motto. They became angry and said they would shoot any man who attempted to raise a flag with the word independence on it before independence was declared by the proper authorities. This message was brought to me that evening by a courier. In reply to the message I said: "Tell them to come down to-morrow about noon and they would see it hoisted," for it was then the determination of every man in our company to follow the fortunes of Stephen F. Austin, let the consequences be what they might. But this reply sent back to the people at Harrisburg was sent entirely upon my own responsibility. I had consulted no man, not even Captain Scott, indeed I am not sure that he yet knew what I had put on the flag; but later the same evening, in apprising the captain of the situation, I told him of the message received from Harrisburg, and also of my reply to it. "By blood," said he, "Mack that was a little rash, but I'll sustain you in it." Sure enough, the next day about noon two large yawl-boats, containing eight armed men each, came sailing down to see the flag hoisted, or rather to see that it was not hoisted. They pulled up to the bank within twenty steps of Mrs. Lynch's house, but not a man got out of either boat, nor was there a word spoken by any one. Captain Scott ordered Lieutenant Duncan to form his men into line between the boats and the house. Every man had his gun, and it was loaded. As I passed by the house I set my gun against it and took my position without weapon of any kind. After a few moments I stepped back into the house, took the flag down from the rack, and returning to the center of the company, unfurled the banner, planted the staff with a firm stroke in the ground on the banks of the San Jacinto, and the Lone Star, with the magic word Independence, floated proudly on the breeze. For some minutes not a word was said. Presently the captain of one of the boats ordered his men to push away from the bank, and when out a short distance in the stream the captain stood up, and taking off his hat, flourished it around his head, shouting, "Hurra for the Lone Star!" Every man of his crew did likewise; but the other boat pulled away and departed up stream without any demonstrations of any kind whatever. When the boats had passed out of sight we broke ranks, eat dinner, bade goodby to friends, mounted and marched westward. I do not know the exact date of this occurrence, but it was some time in the latter part of September, 1835. I bore my flag as far as to San Felipe, where, finding it cumbersome, I took it off the staff, folded it carefully and packed it

in my sack. On the evening before the battle of Concepcion, two miles below San Antonio—being then on General Austin's staff, I told him of the circumstances connected with the flag, and that I still carried it in my pack. Among other things, he said: "Take care of it—it may be useful."

The next morning just before day the battle began. After daylight—although it was so foggy that we could hardly tell when daylight came—when we could manage to see a short distance, in selecting our positions it so happened that I and Thomas Bell, a member of Fannin's company, found ourselves side by side loading and shooting as rapidly as it was possible for us to do. I soon discovered that Bell was a brave man, and upon further acquaintance I found him to be a perfect gentleman. When the battle was over and the victory won, I was distressed to know that I was pretty badly wounded. General Austin gave me a furlough, remarking as he did so: "Go home, get well, recruit up, for your services may be needed again." Before leaving for home, however, I placed my flag in care of Thomas Bell at his own urgent entreaty. He begged for it; he vowed most solemnly that it should never be disgraced—and I have no reason to believe that it ever was—although I have not seen either the flag or Tom Bell from that day to this. In all probability the flag was lost or captured by the Mexicans in some of the defeats and bloody massacres which followed soon after the battle of Concepcion.

In the meantime the convention of delegates from all parts of Texas met at San Felipe on the Brazos, and in a few weeks thereafter removed in a body to old Washington, also on the Brazos, where on the 2d day of March, 1836, Texas declared herself independent of Mexico. David G. Barnett was chosen president and old General Zavalla vice-president. A full cabinet was appointed and proclamation issued, in which the state was denominated "The Republic of Texas." General Sam Houston was made commander-in-chief of the Texian army and navy. General Austin being sent to the United States. As soon as I was able for duty, that is to say on March 3, 1836, I reported to General Houston at Washington. By him I was detailed at once to ride as courier over the country, notifying the volunteers and men generally to meet General Houston at Gonzales, where an army of defense would be organized and equipped as well as the resources of the state would allow. Houston himself left Washington with only thirteen men. There were four of us serving in the double capacity of courier and scout. Having given notice to the settlements generally, we started for Gonzales to rejoin our commands about the last of March or the 1st of April, 1836. We did not get to Gonzales, but met General Houston with his troops, in retreat—Travis and Fannin having been slain and their forces massacred early in March. Falling into line I marched with the troops to San Felipe, where General Houston expected to make a stand; but, finding the position not advantageous, he hid his men in the Brazos bottoms and sent out trusty spies and scouts to watch Santa Anna's movements. The Mexicans, in strong force, came to San Felipe and burned it, but Captain Mosely Baker of Alabama kept them from crossing at that point. Subsequently, however, Santa Anna got his own division across at Fort Bend and with it marched eastward. On his way he burned Harrisburg, on Buffalo bayou, and thence went to New Washington, at the mouth of the San Jacinto, where he expected to capture the president and cabinet and he came very near accom-

plishing his purpose. Failing in that he burnt and destroyed much private property for the citizens, of whom, perhaps, Colonel James Morgan suffered more than any other. Meanwhile Houston's scouts were on the alert and when Santa Anna left New Washington, taking the road for San Jacinto—Houston having moved up his forces also—the two hostile armies now found themselves in close proximity to each other. On the 20th of April, 1836, a boat loaded by Santa Anna from the store houses of Colonel Morgan was seen to go up the San Jacinto. It was learned by the scouts that this boat was to land at Lynch's ferry, from whence the supplies were to be transported to the Sabine, the boundary line between Texas and the United States, where Santa Anna proposed to establish a garrison, scornfully proclaiming that he had driven the rebels out of Texas, and if the United States did not behave herself he would give her a dose of the same medicine, and then return to the City of Mexico the Napoleon of the new world! General Houston did not take any stock in the "Napoleon" part of the programme, but sent ten men with orders to capture the boat, inasmuch as his army was sorely in need of something to eat. I was sent on that mission, with nine others. Taking our position on the bank of the river, I perceived as the boat approached that the helm was managed by Turner Morgan, a slave belonging to Colonel Morgan, whose property the Mexicans had so unmercifully raided a few days previous. As the boat came in speaking distance, I hailed Turner and ordered him to bring the boat to me. He was glad to do so at once, and as he rounded, to ten of the twelve Mexican oarsmen jumped overboard and swam away; the other two we kept as waiting boys. We captured a quantity of provisions, amply sufficient to supply our army well, over which there was great rejoicing.

On the same day, April 20, 1836, Santa Anna was reinforced by 500 men, and he made preparations at once to give the crushing blow to Houston's army. These reinforcements had crossed a bridge over a bayou, and, to prevent their retreat, Houston on that night sent "Deaf Smith" to burn the bridge, which before the next morning's dawn was totally destroyed. On the morning of the 21st of April, 1836, it was seen that a battle could no longer be deferred. Houston made a speech to his men in which he told them that victory was their only hope. The troops comprehended the situation and resolved to conquer or die. The line of battle was formed and we waited the advance of the Mexicans—with orders not to fire until we could see the whites of their eyes. After remaining in this position a short time our general thought he could get for us a situation still more advantageous, and while attempting to make the move the two armies came suddenly in contact with each other, and the famous battle of San Jacinto came off in an open prairie near the residence of Mrs. Lynch, and in full view of the spot where my flag with the lone star was raised first under such trying circumstances on or about the 15th day of September, 1835. It seems as if an overruling providence had said to the haughty Mexicans: "Thus far, and no farther shalt thou come." And to-day the people of this fair land are in the full enjoyment of the innumerable blessings resulting from the independence won on the banks of the beautiful San Jacinto, where the lone star with that "magic word" first blazed in the sunlight of heaven, and danced on the balmy southern breeze.

JAMES S. MCGAREY,
An old Texian and an old Texas Veteran.

APPENDIX B

Reorganization of Lynchburg Volunteers in March 1836

Index to Military Rolls of the Republic of Texas 1835-1845

Duncan, Peter Volunteers & Drafted Men from Lynchburg Mar 8, 1836 [A3; T1 p66-67]⁵¹
https://tshaonline.org/supsites/military/l/duncp_9l.htm

COMPANY NAMES

Atkins, James	Nicholson, Stephen
*Bancroft, Jethro (1 Lt) ⁵²	Norton, Edmond
Britton, Whitney ⁵³	Piercall, Richard
Burch, William	Reynolds, Sobuscus
Burnet, David J.	Ross, George
*Cheevers, John ⁵⁴	*Scott, David [H.] (2 Lt) ⁶²
*Clopper, A. [Andrew] M. ⁵⁵	Scott, George W. [Wallis] ⁶³
De Zavala, Lorenzo [Jr.]	Sherman, F.A.
Duncan, Merideth ⁵⁶	Singleton, James [Walker]
Duncan, Peter (Capt)	Skates, Joseph
Dunman, Robert	Smith, Adam
Folk, Richard	Smith, Christian (C) Jr. ⁶⁴
Gill, Presley ⁵⁷	*Spellman [Spillman], James H. ⁶⁵
*Imes (Jones), John [John Iiams, Jr.] ⁵⁸	Stephens [Stephanes?], Charles ⁶⁶
*Jacques, Isaac ⁵⁹	Strange, James ⁶⁷
† Lynch, William Ort ⁶⁰	White, Jesse
McMullin, John ⁶¹	Wilson, Edward
Middleton, David	*Wright, Rufus ⁶⁸

36 names on transcribed roll. For dates of enrollment, service, death, or other remarks, see transcribed roll in *MUSTER ROLLS OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION*, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Austin, 1986 [T1].

“In parentheses will be noted any difference of initials or spelling of surnames that appeared on the Muster Roll Indexes” (of the Texas General Land Office). [T1]

Alternate spelling for
index

Jones, John
Smith, Christian C Jr.
Zavala, Lorenzo De

***** Index to Military Rolls of the Republic of Texas 1835-1845 *****

//www page H. David Maxey 12/28/98

* Believed present at the Battle of San Jacinto⁶⁹

† Believed killed at Goliad



Lynchburg Volunteers hoisting their flag during the Texas Revolution. Photograph shows a watercolor, ca. 1975. The Flag is also known as Scott's Flag of Independence and has a star in its center with "Independence" below it. Artist: Bruce Marshall.⁷⁰ A replica of this flag is at the Baytown Historical Museum.

APPENDIX C

Related Official Texas Historical Markers

Homesite of WILLIAM SCOTT (Point Pleasant) (#10774)

5096 Bayway Drive, Baytown 77521

(Point Pleasant) A native of Virginia, William Scott (1784-1837) was a planter, merchant, and stockraiser in his native state and in Kentucky, where he relocated about 1806. He and his family moved briefly to Louisiana in the early 1820s before coming to Texas with Stephen F. Austin's "Old Three Hundred" colonists in 1824. He received a headright grant of land at this site on the east bank of the San Jacinto River and named the home he built here Point Pleasant. A great supporter of Texas independence from Mexico, Scott served in 1835 as captain of the Lynchburg Volunteers, a local militia company. Point Pleasant was a stopping place for many revolutionary-era pioneers, including Lorenzo de Zavala, first vice-president of the Republic of Texas; and Emily Austin Bryan Perry, sister of Stephen F. Austin. Married in Virginia to the former Mary Hanna, Scott was the father of five children. Following his death in 1837 and Mary's death in 1840, Point Pleasant was inherited by their daughter, Sarah Scott Williams. After her death in 1860 the property was sold out of the family. Point Pleasant is believed to have been destroyed by a hurricane sometime after the Civil War. (1990)

CEDAR POINT (#9115)

Mont Belvieu, Chambers County

Near this site is an area of land known as Cedar Point that was known to some of the earliest settlers of the state. Located in Trinity Bay, Cedar Point was part of an 1824 Mexican land grant awarded to Ohio native John Ijams, who had come to Texas in 1822. In December 1837, the Cedar Point tract of land was purchased from Ijams' widow, Tabitha Ijams Harris, by General Sam Houston (1793-1863), who then was serving as first President of the Republic of Texas. The hero of the Battle of San Jacinto, Houston served two terms as leader of the Republic and later was elected United States Senator from Texas and seventh Governor of the state. Houston's home at Cedar Point has been described as a two-room log house of Dog Trot construction. The homesite now is underwater, as is the site of a cemetery, which probably was established during the Ijams' ownership. Significant for its association with the early settlement of Texas and with one of the state's most noteworthy figures, Cedar Point remains an important site in Chambers County history. (1986)

Site of the Home of GENERAL SAM HOUSTON (#15095)

Beach City, Chambers County

Constructed in about 1860, occupied by him as a residence during a part of 1861 and a part of 1862. (1936)

LORENZO De ZAVALA (#10637)

De Zavala Elementary School, 7521 Avenue H, Houston 77012

Lorenzo de Zavala, (1789-1836) Three miles east is homesite and grave of a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and first vice-president of the republic of Texas -- an illustrious statesman of two nations. He was born in Mexico. De Zavala, an ardent liberal and earnest advocate of democratic reforms served his native country as representative in the Spanish Cortes, Madrid; minister of the treasury; president of Chamber of Deputies; governor of State of Mexico and ambassador to France. De Zavala tired of Santa Anna's tyranny, resigned his ambassadorship and moved here in 1835. When Mexican officials learned of his taking refuge in Texas and ordered his arrest, he became a strong leader in cause of Texas independence. Voters in Harrisburg sent him in 1835 to the Consultation at San Felipe de Austin and later to the Independence Convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos. The de Zavala home, a plank-covered log house across from San Jacinto battleground, served as a hospital for both sides after the battle. An observer on the scene described de Zavala as "the most interesting man in Texas" – he was a leading author, learned publicist, philosopher, historian, economist and constant lover of liberty. (1968)

Supplemental Plaque: Marker moved from Channelview Community. Grave marker moved to San Jacinto Battleground. 1936 granite Centennial marker at homesite, 16 miles east. Marker is property of State of Texas.

Site of the Home of LORENZO De ZAVALA (#10638)

Zavala Point, 16530 DeZavala Road Channelview 77530

Signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Vice President of the Republic of Texas. His plank-covered log house, the first in the municipality of Harrisburg, built in 1829, served as a hospital for the wounded after the Battle of San Jacinto. Here Zavala died, November 15, 1836. Erected by the State of Texas 1936.

IV. DOCUMENTATION

¹ Trevia Wooster Beverly, 2507 Tannehill Drive, Houston, Texas 77008-3052.

treviawooster@comcast.net 713.864.6862. Member, Harris County Historical Commission (1995-); Chairman, Advisory Council, Baytown Historical Preservation Association.

² Bernice Mistrot, member, Harris County Historical Commission (2007-).

³ Mike Vance, also a member of the Harris County Historical Commission since 2011, is a film producer and founder of Houston Arts & Media, <https://www.houstonartsandmedia.org/mikebio.htm>

⁴ © Baytown Historical Preservation Association, P.O. Box 1244, Baytown, TX 77522-1244; Ph: 281.421.2099 Email: info@baytownhistory.org Operates the Living History Museum at the Republic of Texas Plaza, 5117 North Main. <http://www.baytownhistory.org/>

⁵ So began the formal Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836, at Washington-on-the-Brazos for the founding of the Republic of Texas.

⁶ Preface contributed by Paul R. Scott, C.R.M., C.A.

⁷ This includes the former towns of Pelly, Goose Creek, Baytown, Wooster and Lynchburg; most of the area between Lynchburg and the Cedar Bayou community.

⁸ James L. Glass (1932-2010), *Emporium* (working title of an unpublished manuscript)

⁹ Nathaniel Lynch came to Texas with his wife Frances “Fanny” and their three children: Benjamin Franklin, William, and Elizabeth. Another son, John L. Lynch, was born in 1823. On August 10, 1824, Lynch received a grant from the Mexican government for a league of land (4428 acres). Lynch proceeded to clear a 150-acre homestead on the east side of Crystal Bay and build a home and a store out of logs. He established a trading post and a sawmill, and, noting that the waters in this area were safe and only affected by the tides, he started the Lynchburg Ferry. His first ferry was reportedly a raft that “only carried one wagon or buggy at a time because of the danger of spooked horses.” The 1826 census listed Nathaniel Lynch as a farmer and stock raiser.” He died February 14, 1837. Sources for the above data on Nathaniel Lynch:

Janet K. Wagner, “Lynchburg Town Site,” Harris County Historical Commission (go to “History” tab and click on Ghost Towns) <http://www.historicalcommission.hctx.net/Default.aspx>.

Paul N. Spellman, *Old 300: Gone to Texas* (2014).

Dr. Ernest Beerstecher, Jr., *Historical Probate Extracts, Harris(burg) County, The Republic of Texas* (Houston TX, 1967).

Handbook of Texas Online, “Lynch, Nathaniel” (uploaded on June 15, 2010), accessed August 28, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fly05>.

¹⁰ Arthur McCormick, early Harris County settler and member of Stephen F. Austin's Old 300 colonists, was born in Ireland and on August 10, 1824, received title to a *sitio* [league] of land on Buffalo Bayou, now in Harris County. McCormick drowned that year. His widow, Peggy McCormick, aged between twenty-five and forty, and her two sons were listed in the colony census for March 1826. A labor of land was posthumously issued to McCormick in 1838. The battle of San Jacinto was fought on the McCormick land. Handbook of Texas Online, Diana J. Kleiner, “McCormick, Arthur,” accessed May 12, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmc23>.

¹¹ Handbook of Texas Online, Diana J. Kleiner, “Lynch's Ferry” (uploaded on June 15, 2010, modified on August 11, 2015), accessed August 28, 2016. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/rtl01>

Jean L. Epperson, “William Scott and Point Pleasant,” *Historical Vignettes of Galveston Bay* (Woodville TX, Dogwood Press, 1995).

¹² David G. Burnet, ad interim president of Texas and his wife, Hannah Este Burnet, came to live on the north shore of St. Mary's Bay (later called Burnet Bay) in 1831. He called his 219-acre plantation Oakland.

¹³ Texas Historical Marker No. 10774 (1990), “Homesite of William Scott (Point Pleasant),” 5096 Bayway Drive, Baytown, Texas 77521.

¹⁴ John Taylor, perhaps a filibusterer or privateer, was the lone resident in the area in 1822. (Margaret Swett

Henson, *History of Baytown*, p. 8).

¹⁵ Texas Historical Marker No. 10637 (1968), “Lorenzo De Zavala,” De Zavala Elementary School, 7521 Avenue H, Houston 77012.

Texas Historical Marker No. 10638 (1936), “Site of the Home of Lorenzo De Zavala,” Zavala Point, 16530 DeZavala Road Channelview 77530.

¹⁶ William Bloodgood, one of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists, was born around 1800 and traveled to Texas in 1824. He received title to a *sitio* of land now in Chambers and Harris counties on August 10, 1824. The census of March 1826 listed him as a carpenter aged between twenty-five and forty, with a wife and a son. There was a boundary disagreement over his land on Cedar Bayou in 1827. He was still living in Harris County in 1850, when he was fifty years old. *Handbook of Texas Online*, “Bloodgood, William,” accessed May 12, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbl28>

¹⁷ William C. Davis, *Lone Star Rising: The Revolutionary Birth of the Republic of Texas* (Texas A&M Press, 2004). Margaret Swett Henson, *The History of Baytown*, p. 11 (Baytown TX: Bay Area Heritage Society, 1965).

The Papers of the Texas Revolution, 1835-1836, John H. Jenkins, ed., 1:323-325 (Austin TX: Presidial Press, 1973).

¹⁸ Epperson, *Historical Vignettes*, p. 36..

¹⁹ Born in Virginia, he married the Mexican heiress, Maria Josefa Hurtado de Mendoza y Caballero de los Olivos. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Davis_Bradburn, accessed April 24, 2016. Promoted to Brigadier General in September 1835.

Handbook of Texas Online, Margaret Swett Henson, “Bradburn, John [Juan] Davis,” accessed April 27, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbr09>

²⁰ Terán instructed Bradburn to enforce title fees and remove an unauthorized *ayuntamiento* installed at Liberty. These administrative changes led directly the Anahuac Disturbances. Chapter XI, *A Visit to Texas in 1831*, 3rd ed. Edited by Robert S. Gray, 1975; “Manuel de Mier y Terán,” Accessed June 1, 2016: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_de_Mier_y_Ter%C3%A1n

²¹ <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbr09>, accessed 8 August 2016
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agust%C3%ADn_de_Iturbe

²² Margaret Swett Henson. *Juan Davis Bradburn: A Reappraisal of the Mexican Commander of Anahuac* (College Station TX: Texas A & M Press, paperback, 2011). p. 18. Also Davis, *Lone Star Rising*. p. 81-86, 89

²³ Today his domicile would be pinpointed on part of the old Rundell-Wooster land in the former Brownwood, now the Baytown Nature Center. “Local seafarers had active role in Texas navy” by Wanda Orton. *The Baytown Sun*, April 12, 2009.

“Rogue Soldier,” Wanda Orton, *The Baytown Sun*, August 5, 2012. An interview with Alan Barber on his book, *David Kokernot, Rogue Soldier of the Texas Revolution*. Barber is a direct descendant of Kokernot.

²⁴ James Spillman had been in the Cuba-Florida-New Orleans trade before moving to Texas in 1831. He retained American registry for his vessels, which were used in the blockade of the Fort Anahuac. (Henson)

²⁵ William Scott commanded the schooner *Stephen F. Austin* at Anahuac in 1832 and in April 1836 offered the Texas government the use of his sloop, the *Fourth of July*, provided that his son assumes command. *Handbook of Texas Online*, Diana J. Kleiner, “Scott, William,” <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsc28> (accessed May 11, 2016).

²⁶ Margaret Swett Henson. *History of Baytown*, p. 13. William Scott and his sons sailed his five-ton schooner, the *Stephen F. Austin*, armed with five guns. David L. Kokernot and James Spillman commanded their vessels of the same size, the *Red Rover* and the *Waterwitch*.

²⁷ Historical Article by Wanda Orton, Texas Navy Association, accessed April 25, 2016
https://texasnavy.org/Resources/Documents/Historical/Articles/Local_Seafarers_had_active_role_in_Texas_Navy_LowRes%20-%20Copy.pdf

²⁸ Davis, *Lone Star Rising*. p. 111-114

²⁹ *Handbook of Texas Online*, Margaret Swett Henson, “Tenorio, Antonio,” accessed June 3, 2016,

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fte12>.

³⁰ Jenkins, *Papers of the Texas Revolution*, pp. 323-325.

³¹ Scott's home faced Scott's Bay in the near vicinity of the present-day ExxonMobil docks. Texas Historical Marker No. 10774 (1990), located at 5096 Bayway Drive Baytown, just past Bay Villa, along fenced Exxon property.

³² Davis, *Lone Star Rising*. p 124-134

³³ Duncan was living on the San Jacinto River above Lynchburg.

³⁴ He lived near Lynchburg.

³⁵ Volunteers comprising Capt. Andrew Robinson's company. Having their own flag with a lone star, the Harrisburg Volunteers insisted that the Lynchburg Volunteers not fly theirs, going so far as to make a visit over to Lynchburg. The Lynchburg Volunteers prevailed. There were numerous flags of independence, each brought by individual factions. And the flag that said 1824 was a flag that the rebels/liberals/federalists used at the Siege of Bexar in late 1835.

³⁶ James S. McGahey was born June 23, 1805, and came to Texas in 1827. He was part of the group engaged with Travis at Anahuac in June of 1832, and served in several units prior to his discharge in the summer of 1836. He settled in Hempstead, where he appears in the 1880 census, and where he died on November 27, 1885.

Republic Donation Voucher #970: James S. McGahey states that he enlisted on October 15, 1835. He first served in Francis W. John's Company [at Anahuac in 1832], next served under Capt. Scott, next under Capt. Fannin in the Battle of Concepción; was furloughed in December 1835, and later joined Gen. Sam Houston's command. He was in the Battle of San Jacinto and was discharged about August 1, 1836.

http://www.glo.texas.gov/ncu/SCANDOCS/archives_webfiles/arcmaps/webfiles/landgrants/PDFs/3/5/1/351979.pdf

Galveston Daily News, Wednesday, August 22, 1877, pg. 4, col. 7, "Houston Local Items, Texas Veterans Photographed."

Galveston Daily News, Tuesday, December 1, 1885, pg. 6, col. 3, "A Good Man Gone. James. S. McGahey, a Veteran of '36, Passes Away in Waller County."

³⁷ "The Lone Star of Texas. History of the Flag of the Republic - Where It Was First Made and Used," by James S. McGahey, "An old Texian and an old Texas Veteran," *Galveston Daily News*, June 19, 1887, pg. 8 cols. 5-6 (see Appendix A). This is the "undated clipping" cited by Looscan on pp. 271-272. It is datelined, "Hempstead, Tex., May 30," however, it is unclear what year it was written, since James S. McGahey died on November 27, 1885, eighteen months before the publication of this letter.

³⁸ An earlier (but less detailed) version of the same story appears in a letter from McGahey to the *Houston Daily Telegraph*, which is datelined, "Near Fields' Store, Waller Co., March 27, 1876," and published on April 21, 1876, pg. 4. A copy of this article, headlined "San Jacinto," appears with a Colored Drawing of McGahey Flag, 1835 in The Battle of San Jacinto Notebook, The McArdle Notebooks, Archives and Information Services Division, Texas State Library and Archives Commission, <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/mcardle/sanjac/sanjac095.html>, accessed August 15, 2016. No list of the 30 men has been found.

³⁹ Louis W. Kemp, "Veteran Bios" on file at the Albert and Ethel Herzstein Library, San Jacinto Museum of History; http://www.sanjacinto-museum.org/Library/Veteran_Bios/

⁴⁰ March 17, 1836, from the Old Mexican Municipality. Congress created Harrisburg County on December 22, 1836 and it was not organized until January 1837. Area included: Perry's Point (Anahuac) 1821; Porter's Point (Smith Point) 1829) Powhatan (North Galveston, San Leon) 1837; Galveston Island 1838. Harrisburg became Harris County December 28, 1839.

⁴¹ Handbook of Texas Online, Diana J. Kleiner, "Scott, William" (uploaded on June 15, 2010), accessed August 27, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsc28>.

⁴² Texas Historical Marker No. 10774, "Homesite of William Scott (Point Pleasant)."

Jean L. Epperson, "William Scott and Point Pleasant," *Historical Vignettes of Galveston Bay*, pp. 184-203.

⁴³ Harris County, Texas Probate Records, P/321.

⁴⁴ “The Lone Star of Texas” by James S. McGahey, *Galveston Daily News*, June 19, 1887.

“The Lone Star and Charles Zanco” by Wanda Orton, *The Baytown Sun*, May 23, 2014.

Handbook of Texas Online, Bill Groneman, “Zanco, Charles,”

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fza14>, accessed August 11, 2016.

⁴⁵ Henson, *The History of Baytown*, Chapter 2, “Steps Toward Revolution.”

⁴⁶ Groneman, Bill. *Alamo Defenders: A Genealogy*. Eakin Press (Austin. 1990) p. 124, 125.

⁴⁷ “Harris County, 1822-1845,” *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. XVIII, p. 271-273 (January 1915) by Adele B. Looscan.

Handbook of Texas Online, Paul D. Lack, “Revolutionary Army” (uploaded on June 15, 2010), accessed August 27, 2016. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qjr03>.

⁴⁸ Stephen L. Hardin, *Texian Iliad: A Military History of the Texas Revolution* (Austin TX: University of Texas Press, 1994) p. 30-35, 63-67

⁴⁹ Jean LaDelle Epperson. “William Scott,” attached to the application for Texas Historical Marker 10774 “Homesite of William Scott (Point Pleasant),” p. 15.

⁵⁰ Adele B. Looscan, “Harris County, 1822-1845,” *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*. XVIII, p. 195 (accessed May 18, 2016), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas).

⁵¹ https://tshaonline.org/supsites/military/1/duncp_91.htm

⁵² Jethro Russell Bancroft. Stephen L. Moore, *Eighteen Minutes: The Battle of San Jacinto and the Texas Independence Campaign* pgs. 91,448.

Biography written by Louis W. Kemp on file at the Herzstein Library, San Jacinto Museum of History: “BANCROFT, JETHRO RUSSELL --In the Headright Certificate issued to him March 15, 1838, by the Harrisburg County Board of Land Commissioners for one third of a league of land it is stated that Mr. Bancroft came to Texas in 1830. He was issued Bounty Certificate No. 3952 for 320 acres of land for having served in the army for three months, enlistment period not given. He received Donation Certificate No. 378 dated June 27, 1836, for 640 acres of land for having participated in the Storming and Capture of Bexar, December 5 to 10, 1835. At San Jacinto he was a member of Captain Thomas M. McIntire’s Company. [2nd Regt. Texas Volunteers, Col. Sidney Sherman Command] The army rolls in the General Land Office he is shown as having volunteered his services for the army at Lynchburg March 8, 1836. The following information concerning Mr. Bancroft is found in an unnumbered Service Record: “Headquarters May 10, 1836. I here-by certify that J. R. Bancroft of Capt. McIntire’s Co. Is at present unable to travel with the company and would recommend that he be left with the sick until he becomes better.” This is to certify that J. B. Bancroft [Ben Bancroft is listed in McIntire’s Company] volunteered in my company on the 20th of March and has served up to this date. Thomas H. McIntire, May 9.” He was discharged from the army June 8, 1836. The Probate Records of Harris County show that Mr. Bancroft died in Harris County, January 7, 1848. His widow, Mrs. Mary Bancroft was appointed administratrix of his estate.”

⁵³ Gifford White, *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*: Whitney Britton filed in Nacogdoches on October 6, 1835, signed by G. Pollitt, Alcalde Interim. During the 1830s, a second wave of Baytown pioneers arrived, including Whitney Britton, who settled on a 300-acre tract.

⁵⁴ Louis W. Kemp: “CHEEVERS, JOHN -- Came to Texas in 1829, as is stated in the Headright Certificate issued to him August 2, 1838, for one-third of a league of land by the Harrisburg County Board. On a muster roll in the General Land Office Mr. Cheevers is shown as having volunteered for the army at Lynchburg March 8, 1836. In Service Record No. 6338 it is certified that he served from March 1 to June 2, 1836, and when discharged at La Bahia was a member of Captain Peter B. Dexter's Company. He was issued Bounty Certificate No. 9200 for 320 acres of land for having served for the term shown above. He was a Member of Captain Thomas H. McIntire's Company at San Jacinto and on May 7, 1839, was issued Donation Certificate No. 868

for 640 acres of land for having participated in the battle. Mr. Cheevers died in Houston in 1846. In his will dated November 25, 1844, he bequeathed his San Jacinto and headright Certificates to Jennie Scott, wife of James Scott. The will may be found in Book L, page 210, Deed Records of Harris County.”

⁵⁵ Henson, *The History of Baytown*, p. 30: Clopper captured by Almonte’s troops at Morgan’s Point.

Louis W. Kemp: CLOPPER, ANDREW M. -- Born in Pennsylvania in 1791. In the Headright Certificate issued to him February 1, 1838, for one-third of a league of land by the Harrisburg County Board of Land Commissioners it is stated that he came to Texas in January, 1828. He was a son of Nicholas Clopper who came to Texas in 1822 and settled in the present county of Matagorda. Nicholas Clopper received title to land December 18, 1835, in Austin's third colony, situated in Matagorda County. On December 4, 1834, he purchased from Stephen F. Austin the tract of land known afterwards as Clopper's Point. Mr. Clopper at that time was living in the municipality of Austin but moved soon thereafter to Harrisburg Municipality. Nicholas Clopper, Jr., died in 1838 and Nicholas Clopper, Sr. died before July 26, 1841. Andrew M. Clopper was issued Bounty Certificate No. 2964 for 640 acres of land April 20, 1838, for having served in the army from April 6 to October 3, 1836. He was a member of Captain William H. Smith's cavalry company at San Jacinto. The Deed Records of Harris County show that on January 18, 1838, Mr.

Clopper sold to Colonel Sidney Sherman “all that tract or parcel of land called Greenfield, situated and fronting on Galveston Bay, being a part of a league of land granted by the government to Johnston Hunter and sold by said Hunter to Nicholas Clopper. Mr. Clopper's will is recorded in Harris County, dated April 15, 1852. In it he left the sum of one thousand dollars “to be distributed and expended among the deserving poor and needy of the faith and House of God.” He directed that his brother, Joseph C. Clopper of Cincinnati, Ohio, administrator of his estate, to sell the 240 acres of land which was Andrew's portion of his father's Harrisburg tract of land, in order to secure the money to be given to charity. Mr. Clopper died September 16, 1853, and was buried in the Morris Cemetery in Seabrook, Harris County. His remains were exhumed and on May 17, 1936, reinterred in Founders Memorial Park, Houston.”

⁵⁶ *Atascosita Census, 1826*, p.9. Meredith Duncan, age 21, single, born in SC, blacksmith.

Gifford White, *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*. July 8, 1835 Municipality of Liberty.

⁵⁷ Jean L. Epperson. *Historical Vignettes of Galveston Bay*, 185: Presley Gill came to Texas with the William Scott family.

Atascosita Census. 1826, p. 10: Presley Gill, age 28, single, born in KY, farmer & stockraiser.

Arthur Wyllie, *The Battles and Men of the Republic of Texas* (Lulu.com, paperback, June 10, 2016)

<https://books.google.com/books?id=NDMgCwAAQBAJ&q=duncan%27s#v=snippet&q=duncan's&f=false>:

p. 248, Gill, Presley. Duncan’s Company of Volunteers & Drafted Men from Lynchburg, Mar 8, 1836.

⁵⁸ John Iiams, Jr. born in Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, on October 11, 1807, arrived in this area in June 1822 with his parents and younger brother, and settled at Cedar Point, at the mouth of Cedar Bayou, in what is now Chambers County (see Texas Historical Marker No. 9115, “Cedar Point” and Texas Historical Marker No. 15095 (1936), “Site of the Home of General Sam Houston,” Beach City, Chambers County). John Iiams, Jr. served in the Army from September 7, 1835 until May 15, 1836, and participated in the battles of Concepción and San Jacinto. He died on February 6, 1894, and is buried in Glenwood Cemetery in Houston.

The Houston Daily Post, February 7, 1894, pg. 6 col. 2, “Death of John D. Iiams, a Survivor of the Battle of San Jacinto”; *The Houston Daily Post*, February 8, 1894, pg. 10 col. 4, “Burial of one of the Heroes of the Battle of San Jacinto”; *The Galveston Daily News*, February 8, 1894, pg. 3 col. 2, “Sketch of John Iiams.”

Republic Donation Voucher #891: John Iiams states that he enlisted on September 7, 1835 in Capt. Fannin’s Company and participated in the Battle of Zancocion; was furloughed in December 1835 on account of sickness; enlisted early in March 1836 and joined Capt. McIntyre’s Company, Col. Sidney Sherman’s Regiment, where he fought in the Battle of San Jacinto; he served until May 15, 1836; was also in Capt. Duncan’s Company. His witnesses include James Montgomery, George H. Bringhurst, Ellis Benson, and R. P. Boyce.

http://www.glo.texas.gov/ncu/SCANDOCS/archives_webfiles/arcmaps/webfiles/landgrants/PDFs/3/5/1/351864.pdf

Louis W. Kemp: IIAMS, JOHN (included in bio of INGRAM, JOHN) “The following letter, written by A. A. McBryde at Austin June 10, 1893, is among the Miscellaneous Papers, Archives, Texas State Library:

As a representative of the historical department I visited at his home in Houston June 4, 1893, John Iiams, an

old settler now in his 86th year. According to his own account he came to Texas, then a part of Mexico, in 1822 and landed at Lynchburg, below Houston (which was not then in existence) and thence went up Cedar Bayou where his father got possession of a league of land. Knew the Couthattas. ... Mr. Iiams saw Lafitte the pirate in Louisiana before he came to Texas, and once on Galveston Island. ... He saw Lafitte's vessels at Galveston Island. ... At one time, says Mr. Iiams, I saw five of his pirate vessels loitering along the coast. ... I heard Lafitte say he had privateer papers from some South American republic. Was in the battle of San Jacinto in Capt. McIntyre's Company. Saw the "Twin Sisters" in the battle. They were of iron. His account of the battle agrees with that given in history."

⁵⁹ Louis W. Kemp: "JAQUES, ISAAC L. -- In applying for land in Austin's colonies Mr. Jaques stated that he arrived in Texas in October, 1835, from New York. He had a wife and two daughters. In Public Dept. Papers No. 2383 it is stated that Mr. Jaques served in Captain Duncan's company from February 22 to March 6, 1836. On a muster roll at the General Land Office he is shown as having again volunteered his services to the army of Texas at Lynchburg, March 8, 1836. He was a member of Captain Thomas A. McIntire's Company at San Jacinto and on December 3, 1853, his heirs were issued Donation Certificate No. 537 for 640 acres of land due him for having participated in the battle. The *Telegraph and Texas Register*, Columbia, Texas, carried the following notice August 23, 1836: "Died, Isaac Jaques, on the 6th ultimo at Lynchburg, whose family is expected to arrive from the United States."

⁶⁰ Wyllie: p. 359: Lynch, William Ort. Duncan's Company of Volunteers & Drafted Men: Cpl, Capt. Duval's Co., Kentucky Mustangs, 1st Regt. Volunteers from Bardstown Cpl, Duval's Company of Volunteers [sic], 1st Reg. Texas Army; Enlisted Dec 25, 1835; Killed at the massacre at Goliad.

⁶¹ Gifford White, *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*. Field notes (2) for Nueces River land.

⁶² Atascosita Census 1826, p. 19: David H. Scott, age 14, born in KY, son of William Scott.

Louis W. Kemp: "SCOTT, DAVID -- Born in 1806, as is shown in a list of the names of all men available for military service in the municipality of Liberty July 20, 1836. In January 1935 the original draft was in possession of R. W. Abbott of Beaumont. Mr. Scott came to Texas in 1835, as is shown in the Headright Certificate issued to him February 3, 1838, for one-third of a league of land by the Board of Land Commissioners for Jefferson County. Mr. Scott's name is not on the San Jacinto rolls printed in 1836 or on page 37 of the San Jacinto rolls in the General Land Office. It does appear, however, on a revised roll of Captain William M. Logan's San Jacinto company on page 43. Comptroller's Military Service Record No. 1142 signed at Goliad, June 6, 1836, by Captain William M. Logan reads: "This certified that David Scott enrolled his name and entered into the services of Texas on the 6th of March for the term of three months discharged his duty faithfully as a Soldier, was in the Battle of San Jacinto, and his term of Service has expired is this day honourably discharged." In a Comptroller's Military Service Record Captain Benjamin J. Harper certified that Mr. Scott joined his company at Beaumont July 7, 1836, for a period of three months and was granted a furlough of 35 days on September 2 to expire October 4, 1836. Mr. Scott was issued Donation Certificate No. 672 for 640 acres of land December 12, 1838 for having participated in the Battle of San Jacinto. He did not receive a Bounty Certificate for his other services in the army. Mr. Scott lost his Headright Certificate and a duplicate was issued to him October 4, 1847. At New Orleans January 18, 1849, he sold the certificate to Daniel C. Osborn for \$50.00. In the Probate Record of Jefferson County it is shown that Mr. Scott died in that county in December 1862. David Scott, Jr., was appointed administrator of his estate January 9, 1863."

⁶³ *Atascosita Census 1826*, p. 19: George Wallis Scott, age 16, born in KY, son of William Scott.

⁶⁴ A member of Austin's Old 300 Colonists, he received title to a *sitio* of land in what became Harris and Chambers counties on July 19, 1824, and is recorded as having two Spanish land grants. He was living in the San Jacinto district in November 1824, when he signed a petition for appointment of a surveyor in the area. The census of 1826 classified Smith as a carpenter aged over fifty and at that time he was building a schooner. He was the *síndico procurador* (city attorney of a Spanish municipality). He died at Cedar Bayou on May 2, 1839. *Handbook of Texas Online*, "Smith, Christian," accessed May 18, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsm07>.

⁶⁵ With his father, James Spillman, settled on a large island opposite Black Duck Bay.

Louis W. Kemp: "SPILLMAN, JAMES H. -- Name not shown on the official San Jacinto rolls as printed in

1836. In Headright Certificate No. 85 issued to him in 1838 for one league and one labor of land by the Board of Land Commissioners for Harrisburg County it is stated that he came to Texas in 1830. His father, James Spillman, came in 1831 and settled on an island on the Gulf that was later named for him. He owned and commanded for a time a little schooner *Martha*. Dr. Nicholas L. Labadie arrived at Anahuac on this boat, March 2, 1831. On a muster roll at the General Land Office Mr. James H. Spillman is shown as having volunteered for the army at Lynchburg, March 8, 1836. He was assigned to Captain William H. Patton's Company. He was issued Bounty Certificate No. 2265 for 320 acres of land, February 6, 1838, for having served in the army from March 18 to August 1, 1836. He was issued Donation Certificate No. 585 for 640 acres of land, November 5, 1838, for having been detailed on special duty April 21, 1836, at San Jacinto. In Comptroller's Military Service Record No. 8245 it is certified that after the battle Mr. Spillman was assigned as one of the guards of the Mexican prisoners. On page 232 of the army rolls in the General Land Office there is an affidavit signed by Colonel Jesse Benton, Jr. in which he stated that Mr. Spillman was Fourth Corporal in Captain Patton's Company. Mr. Spillman was married to Eleanor Darset at Houston, August 28, 1837. He was married to Alvina Neitche at Houston, September 20, 1847. He was living at Houston October 10, 1851, when he sold Bounty Certificate No. 2265 to James W. Henderson."

⁶⁶ STEPHANES, CHARLES, Private in Capt. James Gillaspie's company, added to Herzstein Library, San Jacinto Museum of History list through research by Thomas L. Miller in 1964.

Gifford White, *Character Certificates in the General Land Office of Texas*. July 8, 1835 Municipality of Liberty.

⁶⁷ James Strange, artist and member of Stephen F. Austin's Old Three Hundred colonists, came to Texas in 1822 with Edward DeCrow and received title on August 24, 1824, to a labor of land in what later became Harris County between the properties of Nathaniel Lynch and William Scott. *Handbook of Texas Online*, "Strange, James," accessed May 18, 2016, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fst71>.

⁶⁸ Louis W. Kemp: "WRIGHT, RUFUS--In applying for land in Austin's Colonies Mr. Wright stated that he arrived in Texas from New York July 11, 1834. He was issued a Headright Certificate for one-third of a league of land by the Harrisburg County Board February 3, 1838, and in the certificate it is also stated that he arrived in Texas in 1834. At his home in Brazoria County on August 9, 1835, Mr. Wright was one of the signers of a petition requesting that the "Consultation" be held in San Felipe de Austin. On a muster roll in the General Land Office he is shown as having been drafted from the army at Lynchburg March 8, 1836. He was a member of Captain William S. Fisher's Company of VELASCO BLUES at San Jacinto and on June 8, 1838, was issued Donation Certificate No. 311 for 640 acres of land for having participated in the battle. On January 3, 1838, he was issued Bounty Certificate No. 1542 for 320 acres of land for having served in the Army from March 6 to June 17, 1836. On June 4, 1838, he received Bounty Certificate No. 3669 for 320 acres of land for his services from June 17 to September 17, 1836. In Service Record No. 5706 it is certified that he was elected First Sergeant of Captain Fisher's Company June 17, 1836. In the Court of Claims Files in the General Land Office it is shown that Mr. Wright died prior to February 7, 1857. He had lost his Headright Certificate and a duplicate was issued to his heirs on February 7, 1857. The heirs also owned Bounty Certificate No. 1542. These heirs were Cornelius and wife, Abigail, of Upshur County, Virginia; David Hawley and wife Rachel of Hamilton County, Ohio; and Richard Hawley and wife Mazy, also of Hamilton County, Ohio.

⁶⁹ Alphabetical List of San Jacinto Veterans. The lists are composites from Baker's *Texas Scrapbook*, Kemp and Kilman's *The Battle of San Jacinto*, Dixon and Kemp's *The Heroes of San Jacinto*, John Henry Brown's *History of Texas*, Stephen Moore's *Eighteen Minutes* and diverse sources including family histories and correspondents' suggestions. List is inclusive when there are doubts. Spellings are corrected where information is available, but otherwise spellings are from the source. Some individuals may be duplicated due to spelling and given name variation. The list is by no means complete since each source has omissions and new data continuously has come to light over the years. Individuals of similar name who were listed as deserters, discharged or still on active duty from rosters of the 3rd, 4th or 6th US Infantry prior to or during the battle and are also on archival land bounty lists and/or later verified to have served in Republic of Texas units are noted in red below the name (Source: Walraven's *The Magnificent Barbarians*).

<http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/sanjvetslist.htm>

Officers and Enlisted Men, Battle of San Jacinto 21st April 1836.

<http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/sjvetsunit.htm>

⁷⁰ <http://digital.utsa.edu/cdm/ref/collection/p9020coll008/id/9328>