



CONFEDERATE DALLAS !!!

Welcome to Dallas Texas!

While you are in town you might enjoy seeing some of our wonderful Confederate Heritage in the area!

Site of Confederate Arms Factory

220 W. Main St., Lancaster, (Dallas Co.) TX

Latitude & Longitude: 32° 35' 31.478064", -96° 45' 27.590544"

(in front of Veterans Memorial Library)



John McClannahan Crockett

Superintendent of the Confederate arms factory in Lancaster, Texas

He became the second mayor of Dallas, and the eighth Lieutenant Governor of Texas from 1861–1863.

Granite Marker * State of Texas * 1936

Site of Confederate Arms Factory Established by Joseph H. Sherrard, William L. Killem, Pleasant Taylor and John M. Crockett in 1862 to manufacture pistols for the State of Texas.



Tucker & Sherrard Dragoon- "Texas Dragoon"

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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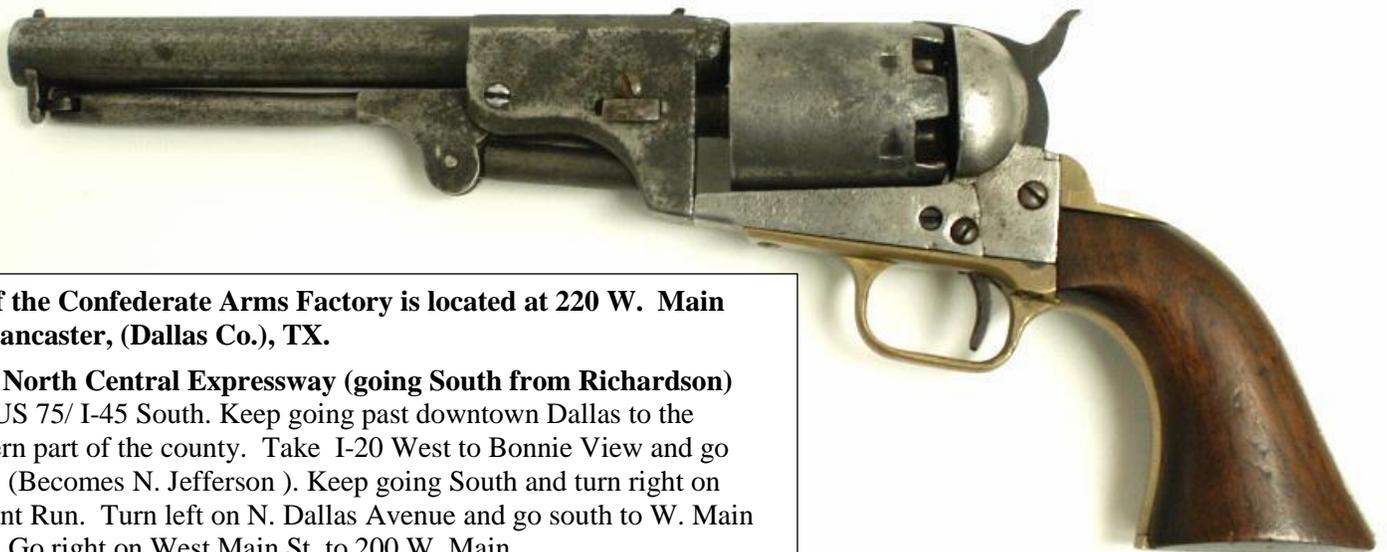
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Site of Confederate Arms Factory

MANUFACTURING DURING THE CIVIL WAR. At the beginning of the Civil War there was a increasing scarcity of guns. Governor Edward Clark adopted a policy of keeping the remaining state-owned weapons within the confines of Texas. Clark also sent agents into Mexico, Cuba, and Europe in a near fruitless effort to make contracts to purchase foreign guns. With only a trickle of guns coming in from the outside, weapons and ammunition were in critically short supply. The state encouraged the establishment of local arms and powder plants. According to a report read in the Confederate Congress on August 18, 1863, Texas had four gun factories making 800 arms a month, two powder mills, and a percussion cap factory. The gun factories were those of Billup and Hassell at Plentitude, Whitescarver and Campbell at Rusk, N. B. Tanner at Bastrop, and Short and Biscoe at Tyler. Powder mills were established at Marshall and Waxahachie. Cap factories were established at Austin, Houston, and Fredericksburg. A cartridge factory was set up in the old land office building in Austin. Arms were repaired at Houston, San Antonio, and Bonham. Cannon were cast at the state foundry at Austin and by Ebenezer B. Nichols at Galveston. When Little Rock, Arkansas, was evacuated in September 1863, the arsenal was removed to Arkadelphia, and in October 1863 the Little Rock and Arkadelphia machinery was removed to Tyler, Texas, as headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The Tyler gun plant was bought by the Confederate government for \$100,000, and a Colonel Hill was placed in charge to make rifles of both the Enfield and Austrian models. Some 200 persons were employed. Near the close of the war Gen. Joseph O. Shelby^{qv} carried 2,500 Tyler rifles with him on his retreat into Mexico. Texas had been the proving ground for the Colt revolver, and the state undertook to manufacture that popular weapon. Tucker, Sherrod, and Company of Lancaster was given a contract to make revolvers on the Colt dragoon model, and 1,464 were delivered up to September 30, 1863. The superintendent of this factory was John M. Crockett, mayor of Dallas and lieutenant-governor. One other pistol factory in Texas was that of Dance Brothers and Park. George and William Dance had started at Old Columbia what is said to have been the first machine shop in Texas, and during the war the plant made both army and navy revolvers on the Colt model. When the federals captured Old Columbia and burned the pistol factory, the firm had time to remove the pistol-making machinery to Anderson, where it was set up again.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Allan C. Ashcraft, *Texas in the Civil War: A Resume History* (Austin: Texas Civil War Centennial Commission, 1962). John N. Edwards, *Shelby and His Men, or the War in the West* (Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly, 1897). David Y. Thomas, *Arkansas in War and Reconstruction* (Little Rock: United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1926).



Site of the Confederate Arms Factory is located at 220 W. Main St., Lancaster, (Dallas Co.), TX.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)
Take US 75/ I-45 South. Keep going past downtown Dallas to the southern part of the county. Take I-20 West to Bonnie View and go South. (Becomes N. Jefferson). Keep going South and turn right on Pleasant Run. Turn left on N. Dallas Avenue and go south to W. Main Street. Go right on West Main St. to 200 W. Main.

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated. Col. A.H. Belo Camp 49 is an unreconstructed camp and our website and facebook page are our unapologetic tributes to the Colonel as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!