



A.H. BELO CAMP 49 Sons of Confederate Veterans

presents

CONFEDERATE

DALLAS !!!

TWENTY GREAT SITES TO SEE IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS



CONFEDERATE DALLAS!

Dallas has some Great CONFEDERATE Sites and Landmarks to see in the city. Find this booklet in **full colour** under the CONFEDERATE DALLAS section at

www.belocamp.com/library

As well as an extensive library of Confederate Culture and Heritage



*Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee;
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;
For this flag of my country in triumph shall wave
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.*



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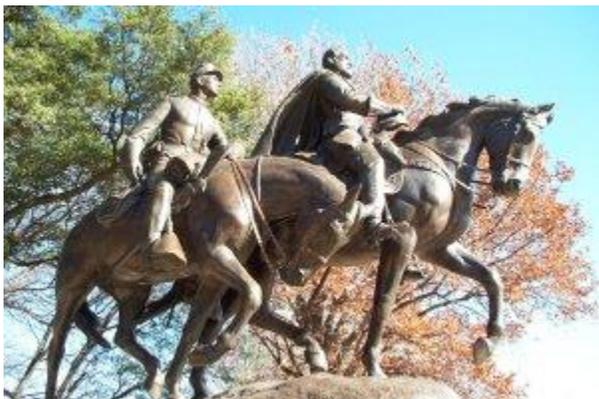


ARLINGTON HOUSE AT LEE PARK
3333 Turtle Creek Blvd, Dallas, Texas 75219

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Robert E. Lee Memorial

This heroic-sized equestrian statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee sitting astride his horse Traveller stands in Lee Park, at the corner of Hall Street and Turtle Creek Boulevard in the Oak Lawn section of Dallas, just a short drive north of downtown. Accompanying the general is a young aide, also on horseback, representing all the soldiers who fought under Lee's command. A smaller-than-actual-size replica of Lee's Virginia home, Arlington House, is also located in the park.

Originally, the Dallas Park Board wanted to erect this memorial to the South's most famous soldier in Dealey Plaza, downtown, but

other opinions prevailed and it was placed instead in what was then known as Oak Lawn Park. On June 12, 1936, the statue was unveiled by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, following a nationally broadcast radio address before a large crowd in the Cotton Bowl, at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Fair Park.

Seated in the back of an open touring car parked at the monument's base, Roosevelt yanked a long cord that removed a veil, revealing the statue to the public. Built at a cost of \$50,000 raised over a period of eight years by the Dallas Southern Memorial Association, the statue was the work of noted sculptor A. Phemister Proctor. The base was designed by Dallas architect Mark Lemmon.

Another memorial commissioned by the Southern Memorial Association is the fountain designed and built by Joe E. Lambert, Jr., located in the lake on Turtle Creek. Not as obvious as Lee's statue immediately across the street, it is meant to be a tribute to all Confederate heroes.



Lee Park - Arlington House Replica

Just a few yards north of a heroic-sized equestrian statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee stands a smaller-than-actual-size replica of Lee's Arlington, Virginia mansion. Made of brick, with a portico supported by tall white columns, the replica was built in 1939 at a cost of about \$30,000.

Trivia buffs may be interested to know that when motion picture director Oliver Stone was filming portions of the movie "JFK" in Dallas in the early 1990s, one of the scenes was shot in Lee

Park. When actor Kevin Costner, playing the part of New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison, was shown visiting President Kennedy's grave in what is supposed to be Arlington National Cemetery, he was actually kneeling on the lawn of the Arlington House replica in Dallas' Lee Park, beside a *faux* eternal flame.

Lee Park is located at Turtle Creek Boulevard and Lemmon Avenue in the Uptown area of Dallas. The main entrance to Arlington Hall is at the intersection of Lee Parkway and Rawlins Street. Parking is primarily located in the Arlington Hall Parking Court, as well as public parking on Lee Parkway, Rawlins Street and surrounding streets, depending upon availability.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Exit at Lemmon Avenue and turn right. Continue to Turtle Creek Boulevard and turn left. Turn right on Hall Street at the Lee Statue. Continue to Lee Parkway and turn right, then make another right into the parking court.

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!!!



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General William Lewis Cabell Gravesite

Greenwood Cemetery

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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General William Lewis Cabell Gravesite

William L. Cabell was born in Danville, Virginia. Six of Cabell's brothers also held prominent positions in the Confederate Army. One other brother died just prior to the Civil War from an arrow wound received in Florida. Cabell graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1850 and joined the United States Army as a second lieutenant with the 7th U.S. Infantry. In June 1855, he was promoted to first lieutenant and appointed as regimental quartermaster on the staff of General Persifer F. Smith.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Cabell returned to Little Rock, Arkansas, and offered his services to Governor Henry Massey Rector. In April 1861, he received a telegram from the Confederate States government and went to Richmond, Virginia, to assist in the establishment of the commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance departments for the Confederate military.

He was sent to Manassas, Virginia, to take the position of Quartermaster for the Confederate Army of the Potomac under General P.G.T. Beauregard. He served on Beauregard's staff and then on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston until reassigned in January 1862. He helped in the design of the Confederate Battle Flag.

After leaving Virginia, Cabell was assigned by General Albert Sidney Johnston to serve under General Earl Van Dorn, who was commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Cabell was promoted to brigadier general and placed in command of all Confederate troops on the White River, with his headquarters at Jacksonport, Arkansas. Soon after the Battle of Pea Ridge, Confederate forces were withdrawn from Arkansas and moved across the Mississippi River. Upon his arrival at Corinth, Mississippi, Cabell was given command of a Texas brigade with an Arkansas regiment attached. Cabell led this brigade in several engagements around Corinth.

Cabell was transferred to an Arkansas brigade, which he led in the Battle of Iuka and the Battle of Corinth. He was wounded leading a charge against the Union entrenchments at Corinth and again at the Battle of Hatchie's Bridge, which left him temporarily disabled and unfit for field command.

In February 1863, he was placed in command of northwestern Arkansas and successfully recruited and outfitted one of the largest cavalry brigades west of the Mississippi. Cabell led this brigade in over 20 engagements in the Trans-Mississippi Department including prominent roles at the Battle of Poison Spring and the Battle of Marks' Mills where he commanded two brigades under General James Fleming Fagan. Cabell was captured in Missouri (by Sergeant Cavalry M. Young of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry) during Price's Raid on October 25, 1864, and was held as a prisoner of war at the Johnson's Island prison camp on Lake Erie and then at Fort Warren in Boston, Massachusetts.

After the war, Cabell returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he worked as a civil engineer and studied law at night. He was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1868 and practiced law for a few years. In 1872, Cabell and his family moved to Dallas, Texas. In 1874, he was **elected mayor** of that city and served three terms at various times in 1874-1876, between a mayor again in 1877-1879 and finally in 1883-1885. During his tenure, he expanded rail access to the city, established sewer and electrical services, started a program of paving streets, and presided over a period of massive growth.

After leaving office, Cabell became Vice President of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company. In 1885, he was appointed U.S. Marshal and served in that capacity until 1889. During the Spanish-American War, at age 71, he offered his military services to the U.S. Government.

Cabell also remained active in Confederate veterans' affairs. He oversaw several large veterans' reunions, assisted in establishing pensions, veterans' homes, and Confederate cemeteries in Texas. He served as commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans.

William Lewis Cabell died in Dallas and was buried there five days later after a heavily attended military parade. Before his death, Cabell had converted to Catholicism.^[1]

Cabell's wife was the daughter of Major Elias Rector of Arkansas and served as a nurse during the Civil War. Daughter Katie Doswell Cabell Currie Muse was President of the Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy (25 May 1896 – 17 Dec 1897 & 17 Oct 1921 – 19 Oct 1922) and President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy (Nov 1897 – Nov 1899). Grandson Charles P. Cabell became a four-star general in the United States Air Force as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during the 1950s.^[2] Another grandson, Earle Cabell, was also mayor of Dallas, serving at the time of the Assassination of John F. Kennedy . https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lewis_Cabell



Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Follow US-75 S to N Central Expy in Dallas. Take exit 1B from US-75 S

Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave

Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E Turn left onto Oak Grove Ave



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!!!



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CAPT. S. P. EMERSON Decided Upon Monument for His Own Grave.

Capt. S. P. Emerson, who was laid to rest in the Confederate lot at Greenwood cemetery yesterday, was a man who never reconciled himself to the success of the Union forces and endeavored to keep green the memory of the lost cause. Over three years ago, he described the ceremony he wished at his funeral and told of the monument he desired to be placed over his final resting place. The person whom he confided these matters to was Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, president of the Daughters of the Confederacy in this city. When requested to relate Capt. Emerson's wishes in regard to his own funeral, she said:

"Capt. Emerson was a life-long friend of our family and used to spend days with us and occasionally would grow confidential with Gen. Cabell and myself, but refused to relate his experiences while others were around.

"The day the Confederate monument was unveiled at the City Park, he accompanied us home and that evening, told me that when he died, he desired that I take charge of his funeral, which was to be conducted in a manner befitting an ex-Confederate who loved the cause for which he struggled. He stated that he wanted his coffin covered with a Confederate flag while lying in state, and it was not to be removed until the grave was reached and the body lowered therein. He wanted a monument, around the shaft of which, should appear a likeness of a Confederate flag, and standing guard on top, the figure of a Confederate soldier, perfect of form and dressed as the youths of the Southland were when they first left home to endure four years of privation and hardships, while battling for what they considered a just and holy cause. On the monument he wanted inscribed the following:

" 'Here lies one who was true to the teachings and traditions of the Old South.'

"In explaining his desire for such a monument, he said that it was his desire that the youths of future and far distant days should behold a true Confederate grave and understand that the youth of Dixie was the noblest type of humanity.

"Capt. Emerson's wishes will be carried out to the most minute detail. The Confederate ritual, which is most impressive, was observed at the grave. It consists of ex-Confederates forming a circle around the grave as the body is lowered and quoting, each in turn, the Lord's Prayer, followed by one of their own as bunches of white roses are passed around. When the body has been lowered, these flowers are thrown in, one by one, until the top of the coffin is hid from view; then, the circle is broken and all ex-Confederates present, drop dust upon the bed of roses.

"Capt. Emerson fought through the war and endured many hardships, both on the field, and in prison. He never married, giving his reason for not doing so, that his heart perished when the stars and bars were lowered at Appomattox." - **October 21, 1900, Dallas Daily Times Herald, p. 5, col. 1-2.**



Capt. Samuel P Emerson Monument & Gravesite

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Capt. Samuel P Emerson Monument & Gravesite

Greenwood Cemetery Confederate Monument & Graves



Perhaps the least known of the city's monuments stands in a quiet corner of Greenwood Cemetery in near North Dallas. Here, beside Hall Street, stands a granite column topped by a statue of a Confederate soldier. It appears at first glance to be a memorial to all Confederate soldiers. In fact, it is a memorial to a particular individual.

The monument honors Capt. S. P. Emerson, a native of Allen County, Kentucky who came to live in Dallas after the Civil War. In 1861, when he was twenty-nine years old, Emerson enlisted in the Confederate Army. Under the command of General Simon Buckner, he saw action at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River in Northern Tennessee. When the fort fell to federal forces under Ulysses S. Grant in February 1862, General Buckner surrendered some 15,000 troops. Emerson, however, escaped by swimming and wading the river. He subsequently had a number of adventures; as captain of a company of Confederate scouts, "his name became a synonym throughout middle Kentucky for deeds of incomparable daring. So desperate and successful were his forays that the federals set a price upon his head."

Following the war, Emerson settled in Dallas, "where he became a quiet and useful citizen and by his energy accumulated a very considerable estate." The captain, who never married, was particularly close to the Cabell family and on the day the Confederate monument in City Park was unveiled, he revealed to Katie Cabell Currie his wish that she take charge of his funeral arrangements when the time came. He asked that the services "be conducted in a manner befitting an ex-Confederate who loved the cause for which he struggled," and he described a

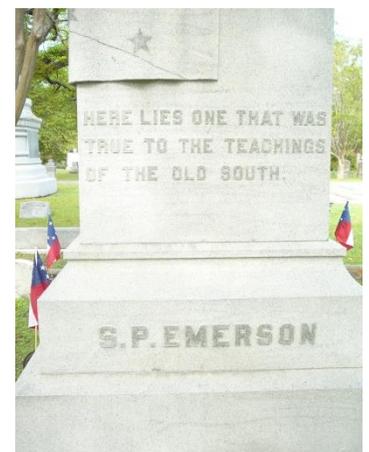
monument he wanted placed over his grave.

When Emerson died in October 1900, Mrs. Currie carried out his wishes. His coffin lay in state, covered with a Confederate flag that was not removed until the coffin was lowered into the grave in a plot owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. "The Confederate ritual, which is most impressive, was observed at the grave," reported Mrs. Currie in a newspaper story published the day after the funeral. "It consists of ex-Confederates forming a circle around the grave as the body is lowered and quoting, each in turn, the Lord's Prayer, followed by one of their own as bunches of white roses are thrown in, one by one, until the coffin is hid from view; then the circle is broken and all ex-Confederates present drop dust upon the bed of roses."

In his will, Emerson left \$5,000 for Mrs. Currie to use for his monument, which was unveiled a year after his death. It was as he had described it to Mrs. Currie four years earlier. "He wanted a monument," she said, "around the shaft of which should appear a likeness of a Confederate flag and standing guard on top, the figure of a Confederate soldier, perfect of form and dressed as the youths of the Southland were when they first left home to endure four years of privation and hardships, while battling for what they considered a just and holy cause...He said it was his desire that the youths of future and far distant days should behold a true Confederate grave and understand that the youth of Dixie was the noblest type of humanity." Near the bottom of the south side of the monument are large raised letters that read CONFEDERATE, and on the east side are the words Emerson wanted above his name, "Here Lies One That Was True to the Teachings of the Old South."

Sharing the plot with Emerson are thirty-six other ex-Confederates whose graves all face south, marked by two neat rows of identical short white stones

<http://www.watermelon-kid.com/history/dallas/landmarks/landmarks-greenwood.htm>



Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

Plot: Block 7 Lot 71 Space 10

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

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Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave

Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E

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Nat M Buford

Born: June 24, 1824
Birthplace: Smith County Tennessee
Father: John Hawkins Buford
Mother: Nancy McAllister Buford
Wife: Mary J. Knight Buford
Education:
Attended Irvine College
Studied law at Lebanon College
Occupation after War:
Attorney in Jefferson Texas
Attorney in Dallas Texas
District Attorney in Dallas Texas
Judge in Dallas Texas
Civil War Career:
1861 – 1862: Private Good's Texas Artillery
1862 – 1864: Colonel of 19th Texas Cavalry Regiment
1864: Resigned as Colonel on June 7, 1864
Occupation after War:
Attorney in Dallas Texas
1866 – 1869: Texas State Representative
1866 – 1869: Speaker of Texas State House of Representatives
1874: Presiding Judge of Dallas County Texas
1876 – 1877: Judge of 11th Judicial District of Texas
1879 – 1881: United States Commissioner

Col. Nathaniel Macon Buford Gravesite

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

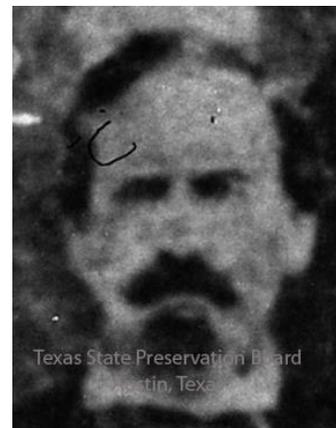
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Col. Nathaniel Macon Buford

Nathaniel Macon Buford, attorney, judge, and Civil War soldier, was born on June 24, 1824, in Smith County, Tennessee, to John Hawkins and Nancy (McAlister) Buford. He graduated from Irving College and the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He volunteered for service in the Mexican War, but by the time he got to Knoxville the state's quota had been filled. He then worked his way to Shreveport, Louisiana, and walked from there to Jefferson, Texas, in January 1847. There he became deputy clerk of the district court. He found, however, that the bar was too full for his career ambitions, so he pushed on to Dallas in October 1848, carrying five dollars and several letters of recommendation.



In Dallas he soon formed a law partnership with John H. Reagan and in 1850 and 1852 was elected district attorney. He drafted the charter for Dallas, which the legislature accepted in 1856, and in the same year became judge of the new Sixteenth Judicial District, a post he held until 1861, when he resigned to join, as a private, the First Texas Artillery under Capt. John Jay Good. In 1862 he received a commission as colonel and raised a regiment from Dallas, Kaufman, Ellis, Hill, Navarro, McLennan, and Parker counties. This regiment, designated the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, was ordered to Arkansas, where it joined a brigade forming under Col. William Henry Parsons. The Nineteenth Texas served the entire war in the Trans-Mississippi Department, generally under the command of Lt. Col. Benjamin W. Watson or Maj. John B. Williams rather than Colonel Buford. After the Red River campaign in 1864 Buford offered his resignation, admitting that he did not possess the ability to lead troops in combat. His commanding officers agreed, commended his patriotism, and accepted the resignation.

After resuming his legal practice, he became president of the Soldiers' Home Association (1864) and was elected to the House of the Eleventh Legislature (1866), where he was chosen speaker. He was removed from his office along with others by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan as an "impediment to Reconstruction." In 1868 he endorsed the organization of a Conservative party of Dallas County that condemned "Negro supremacy" and supported President Andrew Johnson's pro-South policy. He was elected presiding justice of Dallas County in April 1875 and judge of the Eleventh District in February 1876, only to resign in April 1877 because of bad health. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1879 and served until 1881.

Buford was a charter member of Tannehill Masonic lodge No. 52 and its first master. On January 18, 1854, he married Mary Knight, daughter of a Dallas pioneer family; they had eight children. Buford was a Democrat and a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He died in Dallas on May 10, 1898, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fbu27>

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Colonel William Stewart Simkins

"Fired First Shot of the War"

It is believed the 16 year-old Pvt. Simkins fired the first shot of the Civil War. While serving under General J.E. Jackson, he heard the Federal gunboat "Star of the West" creep into the harbor at Fort Sumpter, SC in April 1861. He awakened his comrades and fired the first shot. Professor of Law at the University of Texas, 1899-1929. Author of many textbooks.

Greenwood Cemetery

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Colonel William Stewart Simkins

William Stewart Simkins, lawyer and teacher, was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, on August 25, 1842, the son of Eldred James and Pattie Simkins. He entered the Citadel, the South Carolina military academy, in 1856 and is said to have participated in the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate Army and served throughout the [Civil War](#). Simkins surrendered as a colonel in the army of [Joseph E. Johnston](#) in North Carolina in 1865. Soon after the war he went to Monticello, Florida, where he and his brother [Eldred J. Simkins](#) organized the Florida Ku Klux Klan. Simkins was admitted to the bar in 1870, moved to Texas in 1873, and practiced law at Corsicana until 1885, when he and his brother began a practice in Dallas. In the summer of 1899 Simkins joined the law faculty of the University of Texas and began a thirty-year career as the most colorful character ever connected with the law school. Peregrinus, the symbol of the law school, came from a Simkins lecture, and he was often referred to as "Old Peregrinos." First-year law students were known as "Simkins's Jackasses," and the term J.A. thereafter designated them. Simkins's long white hair, his love of applause, his encounter with [Carry Nation](#) in 1903, and his tobacco-all became a part of university tradition. He remained in many ways an unrepentant Confederate, delivering an annual lecture at Thanksgiving in which he criticized the Carpetbaggers, defended the South, and told stories about racist exploits during Reconstruction in Florida. Simkin's publications became standard textbooks, not only in Texas but in other law schools; they included *Equity as Applied in the State and Federal Courts of Texas* (1903), *Contracts and Sales* (1905), *Administration of Estates in Texas* (1908), *A Federal Suit in Equity* (1909), *A Federal Suit at Law* (1912), and *Title by Limitations in Texas* (1924). The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, conferred an honorary doctorate of civil law upon Simkins in 1913. Simkins married Lizzie Ware on February 10, 1870; they had five children. Simkins was a member of the [State Bar of Texas](#) and the American Bar Association; he was also a Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church. He became professor emeritus in 1923, but continued to lecture once a week until his death in Austin on February 27, 1929. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas. During the last years of his life and in his will Simkins gave portions of his private law library to the university.

In 2010, Simkins's historical reputation as a founder of the Klan in Florida led to a demand that his name be removed from a dormitory called Simkins Hall since the early 1950s. The University of Texas responded in July, changing "Simkins Hall" to "Creekside Residence Hall." The university also removed the name of Simkins's brother, Eldred J. Simkins, a member of the UT Board of Trustees from 1882–1893, from a nearby green space.

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsi12>

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Plot: Block 17 Lot 34 Space 10
GPS (lat/lon): 32.80156. -96.79759



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Gen. George Frederick Alford Gravesite

Rains County Leader

Nov. 1907

GEN. GEORGE F. ALFORD DEAD.

One of Texas' Rarest Characters Passes Away Suddenly.

Dallas, Nov. 15.--General George F. Alford was found dead in his room at the Imperial Hotel about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was about the hotel office at night and retired about his usual hour. His lifeless remains were discovered by one of the hotel attendants at the hour named. Life had been extinct for several hours. It is supposed that he died from heart disease, a malady from which he had suffered for some time.

General Alford was a man of the world, a student, bon vivant, traveler and writer, and was widely known throughout the country. He had literary ability of a high order, and the contributions from his pen have enriched the historic literature of Texas. He is survived by a widow, three sons and

APRIL 15 1888

DALLAS, ARCHER AND PACIFIC.

THE CONTRACT FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN CLOSED—WORK TO COMMENCE AT ONCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—General George F. Alford, president of the Dallas, Archer and Pacific Railroad, has just closed a contract with Chicago capitalists to build 140 miles of the road from Dallas, Tex., to the new town of Archer. Work is to commence June 1, and will be pushed vigorously. This new road will open up the coal fields of Decatur, as also rich agricultural lands, and iron, coal and copper mines recently purchased by a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists, who are organized as the St. Louis and Texas Investment Company.

MAY 29, 1887.

NORTH TEXAS DEVELOPMENT.

General Geo. F. Alford Talks About His Booming Country
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A reporter of the Post-Dispatch met General George F. Alford of Dallas, Tex., at the Lindell hotel yesterday and found him ready to talk about Texas and its wonderful development.

The General is a native of New Madrid, Mo., but has lived in Texas just fifty years. He has been a legislator, judge, senator, soldier and banker; but has retired from active business and is now living upon the results of judicious investments in North Texas real estate.

APRIL 15 1888

DALLAS, ARCHER AND PACIFIC.

THE CONTRACT FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN CLOSED—WORK TO COMMENCE AT ONCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—General George F. Alford, president of the Dallas, Archer and Pacific Railroad, has just closed a contract with Chicago capitalists to build 140 miles of the road from Dallas, Tex., to the new town of Archer. Work is to commence June 1, and will be pushed vigorously. This new road will open up the coal fields of Decatur, as also rich agricultural lands, and iron, coal and copper mines recently purchased by a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists, who are organized as the St. Louis and Texas Investment Company.



3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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Gen. George Frederick Alford Gravesite



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

GENERAL ALFORD DIES

Pioneer Texan Passes Away Suddenly
in Dallas

Special to The Telegram.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15.—General George F. Alford was found dead in his room at the Imperial hotel yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that he died from heart disease, a malady from which he had suffered for years.

General Alford was born in Missouri, seventy-three years ago, and came to Texas with his parents when an infant. His father was a member of the staff of General Sam Houston. George F. Alford was a member of the legislature from Anderson county before the war between the states, tho he was reared in Nacogdoches county. During the war he served on the staff of General Dick Taylor and was a brigadier general of state militia. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Palestine and at Galveston. At the latter place he was a partner of Colonel R. H. Lawther, now of Dallas. In this business he amassed quite a fortune.

General Alford leaves a widow, several sons and two daughters. The latter are: Mrs. William LeRoy Evans of Dallas and Mrs. M. M. Edmonson of San Antonio. One of his sons has been speaker of the Idaho house of representatives and is now editor of the Lewiston, Idaho, Journal.

Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Follow US-75 S to N Central Expy in Dallas. Take exit 1B from US-75 S

Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave

Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E

Turn left onto Oak Grove Ave

Plot: Block 18 - Lot 3 - Space 12

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!!!

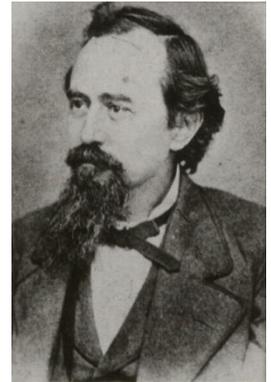


CONFEDERATE DALLAS !!!

Welcome to Dallas Texas!

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

Levin Major Lewis (January 6, 1832 – May 28, 1886) was a Confederate States Army colonel during the American Civil War. On May 16, 1865, he was assigned to duty as a brigadier general by General E. Kirby Smith when the war even in the Trans-Mississippi Department was almost over, but he was not officially appointed by Confederate President Jefferson Davis and confirmed by the Confederate Senate to that grade.



At about age 22, Lewis moved to Missouri and briefly practiced law before becoming a Methodist minister. He was principal of Plattsburg College from 1856 to 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he organized a company of the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard and was elected captain. In April 1861, he was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard, a one-year regiment. After the end of the regiment's term, he was briefly an aide-de-camp for Major General Earl Van Dorn and then was elected a captain of the Confederate 7th Missouri Infantry. He was wounded four times at the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri on August 16, 1862. The regiment soon was broken up and Lewis became a major of another 7th Missouri Infantry, later designated the 16th Missouri Infantry. He became colonel of that regiment on March 24, 1863.

Lewis was wounded and captured in an attack on the Union force at Helena, Arkansas on July 4, 1863. He was released from the prisoner of war camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio and exchanged in September 1864. Lewis declined an appointment from Confederate Missouri Governor Thomas Caute Reynolds to the Confederate Senate and returned to the army. Lewis was assigned to duty on May 16, 1865 by General E. Kirby Smith so that he could command an infantry brigade with the appropriate rank, although the war was effectively ended and the promotion could not be made through a legal appointment by Jefferson Davis or confirmation by the Confederate Senate.

After the war, Lewis returned to the ministry and at various times was president of Arcadia Female College, Arkansas Female College and Marvin College (Waxahachie, Texas). He also was a professor of English for a time at Texas A&M University. In 1884, he was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas.

Levin Major Lewis was an early organizer and captain of a company in the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard. In April 1861, Lewis was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment, 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard under Major General Sterling Price, a one-year regiment. In March 1862, he became a volunteer aide-de-camp for Major General Earl Van Dorn.

On June 18, 1862, Lewis was elected a captain of the Confederate 7th Missouri Infantry. He was wounded four times at the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri on August 16, 1862. One of these wounds was from a spent musket ball which hit Lewis's forehead sufficiently hard to stick and which Lewis picked out and showed to his colonel.

After the Battle of Lone Jack, Lewis's regiment was broken up and Lewis became a major of another 7th Missouri Infantry, later designated the 16th Missouri Infantry. On December 4, 1862, Lewis was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On December 7, 1862, the regiment fought at the Battle of Prairie Grove. Lewis was promoted to colonel of the regiment on March 4, 1863, or March 24, 1863.

On July 4, 1863, Lewis led his regiment in the unsuccessful Confederate attack on the Union Army garrison at the Battle of Helena, Arkansas, where he was wounded and captured. He was released from the prisoner of war camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio and exchanged in September 1864. Lewis first went to the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia where he declined an appointment to the Confederate Senate from Confederate Missouri Governor Thomas Caute Reynolds and then returned to his regiment.

Lewis was assigned to duty as a brigadier general on May 16, 1865 by General E. Kirby Smith so that he could command an infantry brigade with the appropriate rank, although the war was effectively ended by the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia a month earlier and the capture of Jefferson Davis by Union troops in Georgia six days earlier. Smith also had no legal authority to promote officers to general officer rank. While Lewis vigorously opposed surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, by mid-May 1865 Smith realized the Confederacy was defeated, further fighting was senseless and he surrendered his forces and **(Continued on back)**

Brig. Gen. Levin Major Lewis Gravesite

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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Brig. Gen Levin Major Lewis Gravesite

department on May 26, 1865. After the war, Lewis returned to the Methodist ministry. He served congregations in Shreveport, Louisiana, Galveston, Texas and St. Louis, Missouri.

Lewis was president of Arcadia Female College in Missouri from 1870 through 1873, Arkansas Female College from 1874 to 1878 and Marvin College at Waxahachie, Texas in 1880.^{[2][3]} He also was a professor of English and first Head of the English Department at Texas A&M University in the year 1878–1879. In 1884, he left Waxahachie and was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas.

Levin Major Lewis died on May 28, 1886 at Los Angeles, California where he had gone for health reasons. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas, Texas.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levin_Major_Lewis

Levin Major Lewis was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 6, 1832, the son of John Kendall and Mary (Jones) Lewis. His father, of Welsh descent, belonged to a wealthy family of Dorchester County planters. His father died when Lewis was young; he was raised by an uncle at Vienna in Dorchester County, Maryland. Lewis attended school in Washington, D.C., and later was a cadet of the Maryland Military Academy. Lewis then attended Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, leaving in his sophomore year to study law. Lewis moved to Liberty in Clay County, Missouri, around 1854 and briefly practiced law there, but he soon abandoned that calling for the ministry. He served as a Methodist minister in Liberty and in Missouri City. From 1856 to 1859 Lewis was the principal of Plattsburg College in Plattsburg.

At the outbreak of the war Reverend Lewis organized the "Washington Guards" and was elected its captain. In April, 1861, he was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard. He served twelve months in the guard, until his term of enlistment was up, seeing little action. On June 18, 1862, he was elected captain of Company A of the 7th Missouri Infantry, a Confederate army unit being recruited behind Union lines in Missouri. In an August 16, 1862, attack on Lone Jack, Missouri, Lewis was wounded four times. The regiment broke up that fall. Lewis then became major of another 7th Missouri Infantry (later redesignated the 16th). The 7th fought at the December 7, 1862, Battle of Prairie Grove. During that winter the 7th lost its commanding officer, and Lewis (a lieutenant colonel from December 4, 1862) was promoted to colonel on March 24, 1863. In his first action as regimental commander Lewis led the 7th in an assault on Helena, Arkansas, on July 4, 1863. In the assault he was disabled by a shell fragment and captured. Imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for a year, Lewis finally was exchanged in September, 1864, and traveled to Richmond. Governor Thomas Reynolds of Missouri, who was impressed by Lewis' energy and common sense, and by his support for President Davis, offered to appoint Lewis to the Confederate Senate. After talking it over with Missouri Congressmen Clark and Conrow, Lewis decided his duty lay with the army and returned to his regiment. On May 16, 1865, General E. Kirby Smith assigned Lewis to duty as brigadier general so that Lewis could command a Missouri infantry brigade with proper rank. He had only ten days to enjoy his hard-won rank. Although Lewis vehemently opposed the move and desired to continue fighting, the Trans-Mississippi Department surrendered on May 26, 1865.

After the war General Lewis resumed his Methodist ministry, serving in Shreveport, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; and St. Louis. He was also active as an educator, serving as president of Arcadia Female College in Missouri; president of Arkansas Female College; professor of English at Texas A&M; and president of Marvin College in Waxahachie, Texas. In 1884 Lewis was selected to be pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas. He died in Los Angeles, California, where he had traveled for health reasons, on May 28, 1886, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas. It was said of Lewis that "he was popular and attractive, humorous and magnetic. He never became wealthy from his own financial skill; nor would he remain wealthy if it were thrust upon him.... He was a true orator ... [and] a ripe scholar."

Wright, Wood, and CV* call Lewis a general. Reference: More Generals in Gray. Bruce S. Allardice. A companion volume to Generals in Gray. Louisiana State University Press. Baton Rouge. LA. https://ranger95.com/civil_war/generals_confederacy/generals2/levin_major_lewis.htm

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Plot: Block 18 Lot 3 Space 2 GPS (lat/lon): [32.80124, -96.79774](https://www.google.com/maps/place/32.80124,-96.79774)

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WILLIAM HENRY GASTON (1840–1927),^a founder of Dallas, was born on October 25, 1840, near Prairie Bluff, Alabama, the son of Robert Kilpatrick and Letitia (Suddeth) Gaston. He and his family moved to Mississippi and then to Plentitude, Texas, in 1849. His father farmed extensive landholdings in that region and served two terms in the Texas legislature. William, along with his brothers Robert and George, attended the nearby Mound Prairie Institute. All three later served in the Confederate Army. The family was en route to Dallas in 1861 when an outbreak of typhoid fever caused them to stay temporarily near Mount Sylvan in Smith County.

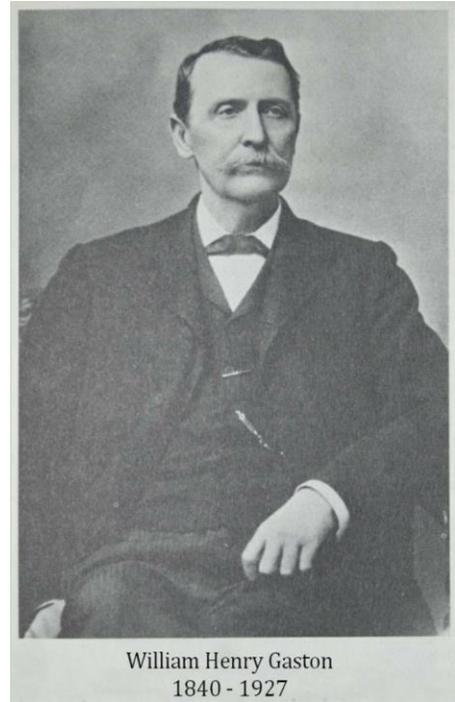
From there Gaston left to join a volunteer company being recruited in Anderson County for Confederate service. By October 1861 he had been elected captain, and his company became part of the First Texas Infantry regiment of **Hood's Texas Brigade**, Army of Northern Virginia.

Gaston commanded his company with distinction through the terrible battles in Virginia in 1862. After recovering from typhoid fever, he was detailed to Texas on recruiting duty for the regiment. While on leave he married a former schoolmate, Laura Furlow. He was subsequently reassigned to serve as Confederate purchasing agent in the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he spent the remainder of the war.

After Gaston was discharged in June 1865 he returned to Anderson County and farmed. His wife died in 1867, and a year later he married her sister Ione. After a successful cotton crop, they moved to Dallas with \$20,000 in gold. Sources disagree about the source of the gold. Some of it came from cotton; some may have come from Gaston's days as a purchasing agent. Gaston entered into partnership with Aaron C. Camp, and they opened the Gaston and Camp Bank of Dallas, the first permanent bank in Dallas. Within a short time Gaston had expanded into real estate, merchandising, and general speculation; the bank became the Exchange Bank and later the First National Bank of Dallas. Only five years after his arrival the *Dallas Herald* declared that William Gaston was most responsible for the transformation of Dallas into a city. He was reported to be one of the city's first millionaires, and another of his banks, Gaston and Gaston Bank, was the predecessor of the Republic National Bank. A Dallas Thoroughfare bears his name.

In 1886 Gaston donated eighty acres for the **State Fair of Texas** grounds. He and his wife raised three sons and two daughters. He died on January 24, 1927, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Dallas Morning News*, January 25, 1927. *Dallas Times Herald*, January 25, 1927. Robert W. Glover, ed., *Tyler to Sharpsburg: The War Letters of Robert H. and William H. Gaston* (Waco: Texian Press, 1960). Ralph W. Widener, Jr., *William Henry Gaston, A Builder of Dallas* (Dallas: Historical Publishing, 1977).



William Henry Gaston
1840 - 1927

Capt. William Henry Gaston Gravesite **(Gaston Avenue and W.H. Gaston Middle School's namesake)**

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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Capt. Gaston Funeral Held

Hundreds Gather to Pay
Tribute to City
Builder.

Several hundred friends gathered Thursday afternoon at the home of Robert K. Gaston, 4228 Arcady avenue, Highland Park West, for the funeral services of Capt. William Henry Gaston, 86, pioneer Dallas banker and one of the outstanding citizens of this city for more than half a century, who died at the home of his son, Robert K. Gaston, Monday night. Many of Capt. Gaston's friends of the days when Dallas was a small town, who worked with him in developing this city and commonwealth, were present.

Dr. William M. Anderson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. In the spoken of the fact that Capt. Gaston was one of the men who laid the foundation for the Dallas of today and of his high value as a citizen.

"His fine spirit, generous nature and unselfish attitude made him a great host of our city," said Dr. Anderson said. "Our great comfort in his loss is due to our Christian faith. We are satisfied about his safety. We have the right to expect from God the comfort and strength which belong to his children in every hour of sorrow."

Many Floral Tributes.
"Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide With Me" were sung by Tom Fletcher, accompanied by Mrs. O. H. Kirkland. Dr. Anderson read the twenty-third and 41st Psalm and part of the twenty-first chapter of Revelation. A profusion of floral offerings were banked about the casket. They covered the large lot in Greenwood Cemetery, where he was buried. Active pallbearers were E. L. Hippen, W. H. Hippen, E. L. Frasier, E. L. Frasier, E. L. Frasier, John C. Robertson, W. M. Holland and Pat Henry.

Surviving are three sons, Erwin Gaston, Robert K. Gaston and W. H. Gaston, Jr., all of Dallas, and two daughters, Mrs. Laura Gaston Finley of Detroit and Mrs. Annie Gaston Reeves of Princeton, N. J.

Capt. Gaston's Grandchildren.
Grandchildren surviving Capt. Gaston are E. T. Gaston, prominent in Dallas banking circles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gaston of Dallas; Gertrude and Sallie Gaston, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Gaston of Dallas; John Gaston Finley, Nan Finley, Elizabeth Finley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Finley of Detroit; Elizabeth and Jane Gaston, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gaston Jr. of Dallas; and Barbara and Edwin Joseph Reeves, children of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Reeves of Princeton, N. J.

Born in Wilcox County, Alabama, Oct. 25, 1840, Capt. Gaston came to Texas with his parents, Col. and Mrs. R. K. Gaston, and his brothers and sisters at the age of 9. He was a Captain in the First Regiment of Hood's Brigade, Confederate Army, during the Civil War, enlisting in 1861, when he was 21 years old. In 1858 he came to Dallas on horseback, when the town had 1,200 inhabitants. He was known as the father of the State Fair of Texas, and during all of his long residence here was prominently identified with building Dallas.

Capt. William Henry Gaston Gravesite

William Henry Gaston was born on October 25, 1840, near Prairie Bluff in Wilcox County, Alabama. William was the second of five sons of Robert Kilpatrick Gaston and the former Letitia Elizabeth Suddath. In the mid 1840's, Robert K. Gaston emigrated west and moved his family to Winston County, Mississippi. From there they moved to the area around Anderson County, Texas, in 1849; where Robert farmed extensive land holdings and served two terms in the Texas legislature. William, along with his brothers Robert and George, attended the nearby Mound Prairie Institute. In 1860, the family moved to Tyler, Texas; leaving William to manage the old homestead.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the three brothers joined the Confederate cause and served in the CSA army. William Gaston joined a volunteer company being recruited in Anderson County for Confederate service. By October 1861 he had been elected captain, and his company became part of the First Texas Infantry regiment of Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. Captain Gaston, known as the "Boy Captain" commanded his company with distinction through the terrible battles in Virginia in 1862. After recovering from typhoid fever, he was detailed to Texas on recruiting duty for the regiment. He was subsequently reassigned to serve as Confederate purchasing agent in the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he spent the remainder of the war.

During this time, William Gaston married Miss Jane Laura Furlow, daughter of George Washington Furlow and the former Jane Pope. William & Jane had three children:

Willie Gaston (1864 - 1864), Edwin Gaston (1865 - 1929), Florence Laura Gaston (1866 - 1938)

After Captain Gaston was discharged in June 1865, he returned to Anderson County and farmed. His first wife died in 1867, and a year later he married Laura's sister Ione; with whom he had four children:

Robert Kirkpatrick Gaston (1869 - 1951), Frank Coleman Gaston (1872 - 1884), William Henry Gaston Jr. (1875 - 1960), Annie Ione Gaston (1877 - 1965)

After living a few years, William & Iona moved their growing family to Dallas; where William entered into partnership with Aaron C. Camp and opened the Gaston & Camp Bank of Dallas, the first permanent bank in Dallas. Within a short time Gaston had expanded into real estate, merchandising, and general speculation; the bank became the Exchange Bank and later the First National Bank of Dallas. Only five years after his arrival the Dallas Herald declared that William Gaston was most responsible for the transformation of Dallas into a city. He was reported to be one of the city's first millionaires, and another of his banks, Gaston & Gaston Bank, was the predecessor of the Republic National Bank.

William Gaston helped to bring the railroad to Dallas and developed a streetcar system throughout the city. In 1886, William Gaston donated eighty acres for the State Fair of Texas grounds.

William Gaston died on January 24, 1927, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. The City of Dallas honored his civic work by naming the W. H. Gaston Junior High School in his memory.

<https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=5318038>



Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

Plot: Block 6 Lot 11 Space 2

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM HUGHES LEMMON, of the real estate firm of Bowser & Lemmon, Dallas, Texas, was born February 25, 1840, in Polk County, Missouri, near the present town of Morrisville. His parents, William H. Sr., and Nancy Amanda (Hughes) Lemmon, natives respectively of Green county, Kentucky, and Williamson County, TN, were married near Paris, in the latter State, August 17, 1837. In the autumn of 1839 they emigrated to Missouri, the eldest child, A. C. Lemmon, being then about 18 months of age, and settled on Sac River in Polk County, where he improved a valuable farm, which was occupied as the family homestead until 1872. The father was a practical farmer and stock grower, and somewhat prominent in local politics, and served as County Judge of his county from 1856-1860, elected by the Democracy, of which party he was always a strong adherent. He died at Springfield, Missouri, August 31, 1862, the result of exposure while confined as a citizen prisoner for sympathy with the South. The mother still survives and resides with her son, Captain Lemmon; she is now in her 75th year. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and educated in the schools of Polk county and Carleton's College of Springfield, Missouri, of which the Rev. Charles Carleton, now president of Carleton's College at Bonham, Texas, was president.



Captain Lemmon commenced life as a teacher in the public schools of southwest Missouri in 1858. In the spring of 1861 he assisted in organizing the first company organized in his county for the Southern army, and was elected its First Lieutenant, Captain Frank Mitchell being in command. The late Colonel Charles H. Nichols, of Dallas, was subsequently Captain of said company. It was known as Company C, of Colonel J. J. Clarkson's Fifth Regiment Missouri State Guards, of which the Captain's brother, A. C. Lemmon, was Major; Colonel M. W. Buster, of Weatherford, Texas, was Adjutant; the late Colonel John M. Stemmons, of Dallas Commissary of Subsistence; and their fellow townsman, Colonel W. L. Williams, was a Lieutenant. In the winter of 1861-62 he was elected First Lieutenant of Captain A. C. Lemmon's company, D, Fifth Missouri Confederates Infantry. He was with General Price at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Elkhorn and Farmington, and the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi; and later on he organized and was elected Captain of Company A, Jackman's cavalry regiment, and was with it in all of its many engagements till the close of the war, when he located in Dallas county, Texas, and again engaged in teaching, chiefly in Dallas and Tarrant counties.

He traveled for the agricultural implement house of D. M. Osborne & Co., for several years, until in 1876, when he formed a co-partnership with O. P. Bowser in the hardware and agricultural implement business in the city of Dallas, which business they continued until 1887. In that year, they invested largely in Dallas city and farm property, giving special attention to Bowser & Lemmon's North Dallas and Oak Lawn addition to the city of Dallas, which at present constitutes a large portion of the present limits of the Eighth Ward of the city. Captain Lemmon's beautiful suburban home, "Elmwood," located on the line of the North Dallas Electric Railway, at the corner of Cole and Lemmon avenues, on which he has devoted much labor and expense to add to its comfort and attraction, is one of the finest in the city. He is largely interested in the North Dallas Improvement Company and the Dallas Guarantee and Investment Company property, of 1,500 acres, adjoining the city. Captain Lemmon has for years been one of the leading, **(continued on back >)**

Capt. William Hughes Lemmon Gravesite

(Lemmon Avenue's namesake)

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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Capt. William Hughes Lemmon Gravesite

enterprising men of Dallas, and has always been promptly at the front to assist every laudable improvement or enterprise for the advancement of Dallas. He has an abiding faith in her future, and believes that she will yet be a great commercial center, and eventually the chief city of the great Southwest; hence, he has always contributed liberally of his time and money to advance her interests.

Captain Lemmon was married on the 27th day of February, 1867, in Dallas County, to Miss Mattie A. Knight, second daughter of O. W. and Serena (Hughes) Knight, both natives of Tennessee, where the parents were married, removing to Texas in 1844, and settled on what has ever since been known as the Knight farm, near Cedar Springs, and but a few miles from Dallas. The father resided there until his death, which occurred in 1868. He was an honorable Christian gentleman, and highly respected and beloved for his many noble and generous traits of character.

Hon. G. M. Epps G., Robert E. L. and A. J. Knight of Dallas, William H. Knight of Hillsboro, Texas, are brothers of Mrs. Lemmon; while Judge Burford, Dr. A. M. Cochran, John Field, of Dallas, Ben Cannon, of Arlington, Texas, and Captain J. J. Mallard, of Rusk, each married sisters of hers. Her mother, Mrs. Knight, lives with the family of Captain Lemmon. In 1882, the subject of this notice was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife after a short illness. Six children, the fruit of this union, are living:

1. Nannie Laura (Mrs. Williamson) 2. Rena Amanda 3. Mary Kate 4. William C., Jr. 5. Mittie Lee 6. Eppie Knight and grandchild, Mattie Lemmon, with his mother and mother-in-law, Williamson, constitute his family. His only sister, Nancy Jane Lemmon, died in Missouri of typhoid fever, July, 1860. Captain Lemmon is an Elder and an active worker of the First Christian Church of Dallas, with which congregation he has for years been connected. Politically, he has always been actively identified with the Democratic party, having frequently attended as a delegate its State, district, county and city conventions, and has served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the city of Dallas through some exciting campaigns. He is a member of James A. Smith Lodge A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Knights of Honor. Captain Lemmon is one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of Dallas, and is keenly alive to her best interests. He is a worthy and intelligent citizen, such as gives character to a community.

- Memorial & Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas, 1892, pp. 768-770.

One of Dallas' Land Marks Laid Away. His Educational Work.

The death of Capt. W. H. Lemmon, at his residence on Cole avenue, which took place last night at 8:30 o'clock, closes the career of one of Dallas' most successful and honorable business men. He had suffered from a lingering illness of long duration, and was 53 years and 6 months old.

He was a native of Polk county, Mo., and after serving through the war as captain in Price's division, located in Dallas, where he commenced the North Dallas college, which was for a long time under his management, and was a flourishing educational institution, from which Judge Nash, Judge West, and a number of other gentlemen graduated, who have since distinguished themselves in other departments of life. Capt. Lemmon closed his educational efforts in 1870 and accepted a position as traveling agent for D. M. Osborne & Col., his health demanding a change of avocation, and in 1875, he formed a connection with Senator Bowser in the machinery business, changing this in 1885 for the real estate business. He was a faithful, conscientious member of the Christian church, and was ever active in those works which sprung out of a heart filled with love for him who gave his life as a ransom for mercy.

The funeral will take place from the Central Christian church at 10 a. m. tomorrow and proceed to Trinity cemetery.

- September 5, 1893, Dallas Daily Times Herald, p. 2, col. 1.

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Plot: Block 14, Lot 18, Space 5

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Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E

Turn left onto Oak Grove Ave



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!!!



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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (Lum) SLAUGHTER, (1837–1919). ranching pioneer, banker, and philanthropist, was born on February 9, 1837, in Sabine County, Texas, one of five children of George Webb and Sarah (Mason) Slaughter; he claimed to be the first male child born of a marriage contracted under the **Republic of Texas**. He was educated at home and at Larissa College in Cherokee County. As a boy he worked cattle with his father and at age twelve helped drive the family's ninety-two-head herd to a ranch on the Trinity River in Freestone County, where the family moved in 1852. There, because of his expertise in herding cattle across the often swollen river, he was regularly employed by drovers bound for Shreveport with Brazos-country livestock. At age seventeen he made a trading expedition hauling timber from Anderson County to Dallas County for sale and processing Collin County wheat into flour for sale in Magnolia, Anderson County, a trip that yielded him a \$520 profit. With this money he bought his uncle's interest in the Slaughter herd. Having observed the better quality of the Brazos stock, he persuaded his father to move farther west. They selected a site in Palo Pinto County, well positioned to provide beef to Fort Belknap and the nearby Indian reservations, and in 1856 the younger Slaughter drove 1,500 cattle to the new ranch. In 1859, with the outbreak of open war with Indians, he volunteered his service and was in the expedition that unexpectedly liberated **Cynthia Ann Parker** from a Comanche camp. With the withdrawal of federal protection during the **Civil War**, Slaughter continued to fight Indians as a lieutenant in the Texas Rangers^{qv}; he also served under Capt. William Peveler in Young County in the **Frontier Regiment**, part of the effort to maintain frontier protection during the war.



With the loss of the war and continued Indian harassment, Slaughter and other ranchers started for Mexico in search of new rangeland. During the expedition Slaughter suffered an accidental gunshot wound that incapacitated him for a year, causing a nearly ruinous decline in his cattle business. After his recovery he started a cattle drive to New Orleans in late 1867, but en route contracted with a buyer for a Jefferson packery to sell his 300 steers there for thirty-five dollars a head in gold, a large sum. With his new stake he began regular drives to Kansas City in 1868, selling his herds for as much as forty-two dollars a head. He sold his Texas ranching interests in 1871 and in 1873 organized C. C. Slaughter and Company, a cattle-breeding venture, which later pioneered the replacement of the poor-bred longhorn with Kentucky-bred blooded shorthorn stock. By 1882 a herd shipped to St. Louis received seven dollars per hundred pounds.

In 1873 Slaughter moved his family to Dallas and a few years later dissolved his partnership with his father. About 1877 he established one of the largest ranches in West Texas, the Long S, on the headwaters of the Colorado River and there grazed his cattle on the public domain. Desirous of becoming a "gentleman breeder," he purchased in 1897 the Goodnight Hereford herd and the 1893 Chicago World's Fair grand champion bull, Ancient Briton. In 1899 he acquired the famous Hereford bull Sir Bredwell for a record \$5,000. Through these purchases Slaughter's purebred Hereford herd became one of the finest in the business. Around 1898 Slaughter undertook a major land purchase in Cochran and Hockley counties. He bought 246,699 acres, leased more, and established the Lazy S Ranch, which he stocked with his Hereford herd and mixed breed cattle from the Long S and consigned to the management of his eldest son. (Continued on back)

Col. Christopher Columbus Slaughter, Sr. Gravesite

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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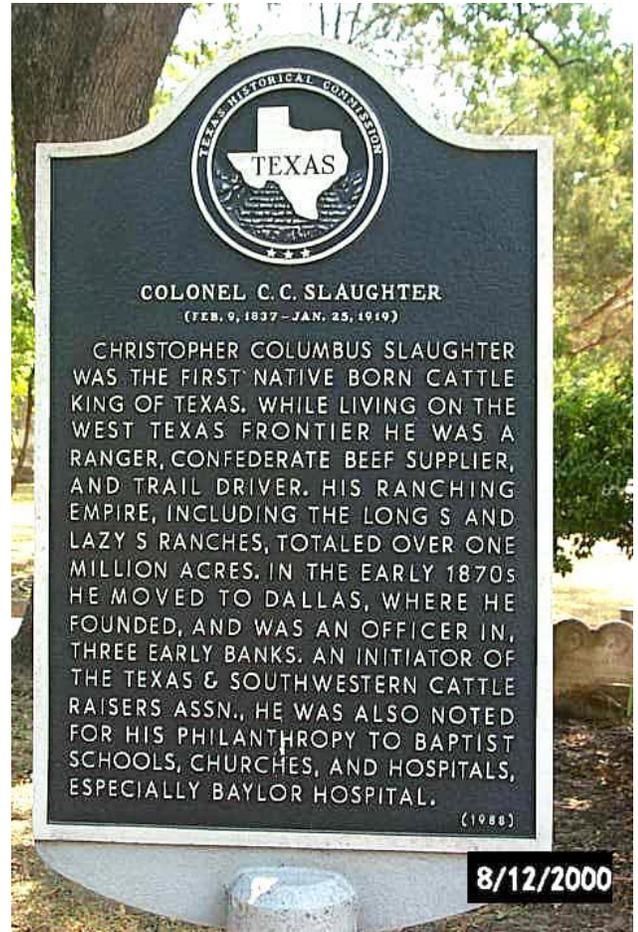
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Col. Christopher Columbus Slaughter, Sr. Gravesite

In 1877 Slaughter helped organize the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association (later the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association^{qv}), for which he also served a term as president (1885). He was the first president of the National Beef Producers and Butchers Association (1888), an organization formed to combat market domination by the meat-packing industry. Frequently titled the "Cattle King of Texas," Slaughter became one of the country's largest individual owners of cattle and land (over a million acres and 40,000 cattle by 1906) and was the largest individual taxpayer in Texas for years. For a time "Slaughter Country" extended from a few miles north of Big Spring 200 miles to the New Mexico border west of Lubbock. By 1908–09, however, he opened his Running Water and Long S Ranches to colonization and sale. Yet by 1911, much of the land reverted to his ownership upon the failure of the land company promoting colonization there, and under the management of Jack Alley, it was restored to profitability by 1915. Slaughter maintained strict control over his operations until 1910, when he suffered a broken hip that crippled him for the remainder of his life, compounding problems caused by his failing eyesight. He consequently turned the business over to his eldest son, George.

In addition to ranching, Slaughter participated in banking in Dallas where he helped organize City Bank in 1873 and invested in the bank's reorganization as City National Bank in 1881; at that time he became its vice president. In 1884 he helped establish the American National Bank, which evolved by 1905 into the American Exchange National Bank (later First National Bank). He was vice president from its organization until his death. On December 5, 1861 (possibly 1860), Slaughter married Cynthia Jowell of Palo Pinto, Texas; they had five children. After being widowed in 1876, he married Carrie A. Averill (Aberill) in Emporia, Kansas, on January 17, 1877; they had four children. Slaughter was a Democrat and Baptist; he contributed two-thirds of the cost for the construction of the First **Baptist Church** in Dallas and served as vice president of the Southern Baptist Convention, as president of the state Mission Board (1897–1903), and as an executive board member of the Baptist General Convention of Texas (1898–1911). His support of a plan to retire the consolidated debt of seven Texas Baptist schools and coordinate their activities into a system capped by Baylor University assured its acceptance by the general convention in 1897. Slaughter also contributed generously to the establishment of the Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium (later Baylor Hospital) in Dallas. He died at his home in Dallas on January 25, 1919.



BIBLIOGRAPHY: Mary Whatley Clarke, *The Slaughter Ranches and Their Makers* (Austin: Jenkins, 1979). James Cox, *Historical and Biographical Record of the Cattle Industry* (2 vols., St. Louis: Woodward and Tieman Printing, 1894, 1895; rpt., with an introduction by J. Frank Dobie, New York: Antiquarian, 1959). David J. Murrah, *C. C. Slaughter: Rancher, Banker, Baptist* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1981). *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. National Live Stock Association, *Prose and Poetry of the Livestock Industry of the United States* (Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson-Kimberly, 1904). *Who Was Who in America*, Vol. 1.

Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204
Plot: Block 22 Lot 6 GPS (lat/lon): [32.48042, -96.47859](https://www.google.com/maps/place/32.48042,-96.47859)

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)
Follow US-75 S to N Central Expy in Dallas. Take exit 1B from US-75 S
Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave
Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E
Turn left onto Oak Grove Ave



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JOHN HENRY BROWN (1820–1895), pioneer historian, newspaper editor, soldier, and legislator, was born on October 29, 1820, in Pike County, Missouri, to Margaret (Jones) and **Henry S. Brown**. Although Henry S. Brown was involved in Texas affairs from 1824 till his death in 1834, his family remained in Missouri, where John Henry began working in a printing office at age twelve. The younger Brown spent most of his adolescence working on newspapers in Pike County and St. Louis and received little formal schooling. In November 1837 he moved to Texas to live with his uncle, **James Kerr**, on the Lavaca River. Two years later Brown moved to Austin and began working on the *Austin Texas Sentinel*. He was soon drawn into skirmishes with Indians on the Texas frontier and participated as a private in the **battle of Plum Creek** in August 1840. By 1841 he had been elected first sergeant of a company of minutemen. He moved to Victoria the same year, but he remained active in frontier warfare. In the spring of 1842, in the wake of the **Mexican Invasions**, he joined **John C. Hays's** company following the **Battle of Salado Creek**. He then took part in the **Somervell expedition** and afterward returned to San Antonio, on January 7, 1843.



In April of the same year Brown returned to Missouri, where he married Marion (Mary) F. Mitchel on July 9. He remained in his home state working as a journalist for almost two years, then returned to Texas with his wife in April 1845 and settled in a small community near Rock Spring. In late 1846 he moved again to Victoria, where he gained employment on the *Victoria Advocate* and became a major of the newly formed state militia. In 1848 he and his family, now including two sons, moved to Indianola. There Brown founded and edited the *Indianola Bulletin*, contributed a series of articles on "Early Life in the Southwest" to *De Bow's Review*, and published a pamphlet on Texas history.

In 1854 Brown became associate editor of the *Civilian and Galveston Gazette* (see **GALVESTON CIVILIAN**) and gained such popularity in Galveston that he was elected to the state legislature. After his legislative service he was elected mayor of Galveston, in 1856. He began a second term as mayor in 1857, but it was cut short by his reelection to the legislature.

Tired and suffering from ill health, Brown moved in 1858 to Belton. He was appointed to a committee to study problems with placing Indians on reservations and became captain of two military companies formed in 1859 to enforce the committee's recommendations. In this capacity he again saw action as an Indian fighter. He also again took on editorial duties, this time for the Belton *Democrat*. He edited the *Democrat* until 1861, when he became a delegate to the **Secession Convention**, where he served as chairman of the committee that prepared the articles of secession. With the outbreak of the **Civil War** he became a member of Brig. Gen. **Benjamin McCulloch's** staff; he advanced from private to major and published the *War Bulletin* from McCulloch's camp in Arkansas. When the general was killed in 1862 Brown was transferred to the staff of Gen. **Henry E. McCulloch**, where he served as assistant adjutant general. But poor health forced him in 1863 to rejoin his family, then in Austin. During the remainder of the war Brown served with the Texas militia and commanded the Third Frontier District. He participated with Col. **John S. Ford** in the last engagement of the war, the **battle of Palmito Ranch**, on May 13, 1865. (Continued on back)

JOHN HENRY BROWN

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

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JOHN HENRY BROWN

In June 1865 Brown and his family emigrated to Mexico, along with a number of other disaffected Southerners. The Browns settled in the Tuxpan River valley, and Brown surveyed areas for settlement as assistant commissioner of immigration for the Mexican government of Maximilian. In 1869 he visited Texas and the East on behalf of the Mexican government, and the next year he made a lecture tour of the northern states for the Evangelical Church in Mexico. After a brief period in New Orleans the family returned to Texas to live in 1871; they finally settled in Dallas. In 1872 Brown was again elected to the state legislature, and three years later he became a member of the state **Constitutional Convention of 1875**.

During the last fifteen years of his life he divided his time primarily between political duties and historical writing and editing. In 1880–81 he served as the revising editor of the *Encyclopedia of the New West*. In 1881 he was also appointed state commissioner for the surveying, marking, and locating of school lands. He served as a Dallas alderman in 1884 and from 1885 to 1889 as the city's mayor. From 1888 to 1890 he also held a post as justice of the peace. Meanwhile, he found time to write and publish two historical books, *The History of Dallas County, 1837–1887* (1887) and *The Life and Times of Henry Smith* (1887). These were followed by his two most ambitious works, *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas* (ca. 1896) and *The History of Texas from 1685 to 1892* (1892), both considered standards.

Brown and his wife had five children, including a daughter, Marion Taylor Brown. She studied under San Antonio artist **Julian Onderdonk's** father **Robert J. Onderdonk**, and illustrated her father's *History of Texas from 1685 to 1892* and her mother's *A Condensed History of Texas for Schools* (1895). Brown died of a bronchial ailment on May 31, 1895, in Dallas. His voluminous papers are preserved in the **Dolph Briscoe Center for American History**, University of Texas at Austin.



BIBLIOGRAPHY:

John Henry Brown Papers, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin. Lawrence E. Honig, *John Henry Brown, Texian Journalist, 1820–1895* (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1973). *Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County* (Chicago: Lewis, 1892; rpt., Dallas: Walsworth, 1976). Stephen L. Moore, *Savage Frontier: Rangers, Riflemen, and Indian Wars in Texas, Volume IV, 1842–1845* (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 2010), 64.

Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204
Plot: Block 19 Lot 6 Grave 4 GPS (lat/lon): [32.80058, -96.79775](https://www.google.com/maps?q=32.80058,-96.79775)

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)
Follow US-75 S to N Central Expy in Dallas. Take exit 1B from US-75 S
Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave
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Col. A. H. Belo Mansion - Dallas Law Center

2101 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75201

This imposing residence on Ross Avenue was originally the home of Colonel Alfred H. Belo, publisher of *The Dallas Morning News* and the man for whom the present-day Belo Corporation is named. During the 1930s the building was used as a funeral home and it was here, in May 1934, that outlaw Clyde Barrow's bullet-riddled body was viewed by thousands of curious Dallasites in an almost carnival-like atmosphere. Today the building, surrounded by tall shady trees, is in use as the Dallas Law Center. A.H. Belo Camp 49, an unreconstructed SCV camp in Dallas, is named for Col. Belo.

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Col. A. H. Belo

BELO, ALFRED HORATIO BELO, newspaper publisher and Confederate army officer, was born at Salem, North Carolina, on May 27, 1839, the son of Edwin Belo. He grew up in a devout Moravian community and attended Bingham School. Later he graduated from the University of North Carolina. With North Carolina's secession, Belo raised and was commissioned captain of a company from Forsythe County assigned to the Fifty-sixth North Carolina Infantry. During the Civil War he served in every major engagement of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia from Manassas to Appomattox. For his conduct at the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run) he was promoted to major. In 1862 he further endeared himself to his regiment by fighting a duel against an officer of another regiment. Belo resented an aspersion against the North Carolinians' courage and challenged the calumniator to an exchange of fire with Mississippi rifles. Neither principal was injured in the exchange. Largely as a result of this affair of honor, Belo was elected lieutenant colonel and later colonel of his regiment. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, and his left arm was shattered at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, on June 3, 1864.

In 1865 Belo rode horseback to Texas and joined the staff of the Galveston News just before it was returned from Houston to Galveston, and presently he acquired a partnership with Willard Richardson, its publisher. With this partnership the paper began a great expansion of its facilities. In that year the Galveston Daily News was launched as an outgrowth of the daily war extras that the historic Weekly News had issued during the closing days of the war. The Texas Almanac, which had been suspended during the war, was revived in 1867. On June 30, 1868, Belo married Nettie Ennis, daughter of Cornelius Ennis. They had two children, one of whom, Alfred Horatio Belo, Jr., succeeded his father to the presidency of the News. After Richardson's death in 1875, Belo became principal owner of the newspaper and continued in that capacity until his death.

On October 1, 1885, Belo established the Dallas Morning News. He was with the News for thirty-six years and directed the policy of its publication for more than a quarter of a century. He became widely known as a liberal in the development of Texas and instituted many of the policies that continued to control the Dallas News well into the mid-twentieth century. His two newspapers became a standard pattern for other newspapers, notably the New York Times. Both the Galveston and Dallas papers passed into other hands, but the Dallas News perpetuated his name under its corporate designation of A. H. Belo Corporation. Alfred H. Belo died at Asheville, North Carolina, on April 19, 1901, and was buried near his boyhood home at Salem. Upon hearing of Belo's death, President Grover Cleveland said, "I feel it to be a personal loss, as he was a friend to whom I was warmly attached, as a chivalrous, high-minded man, and an exceptionally able, fearless and conscientious journalist. His death is a loss to the entire country."

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Sidney S. Johnson, *Texans Who Wore the Gray* (Tyler, Texas, 1907).

The Belo Mansion is located at 2101 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75201

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Take exit 285 toward Ross Ave

Use the right 2 lanes to turn right onto Ross Ave.

Destination will be on the right at the intersection of Pearl Street

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!!!

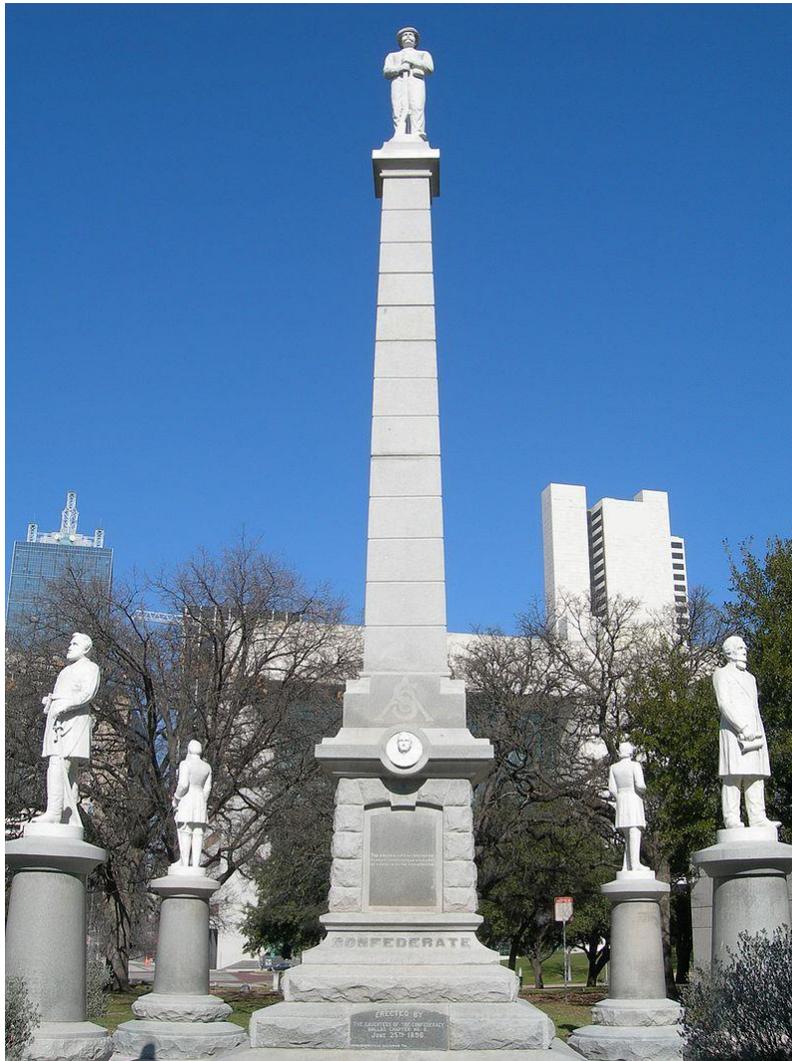


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Confederate War Memorial (Dallas)

Intersection of Marilla Street and Young Street

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Confederate War Memorial

This imposing monument, originally erected in City Park, stands today in Pioneer Cemetery, beside the Dallas Convention Center. It was commissioned by the Dallas chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which began raising funds for it in 1894. Sculptor Frank Teich of San Antonio, who began work on the \$17,000 monument in 1896, designed it. It was completed in 1897.

Unlike most such monuments found in Texas, generally a lone soldier atop a short pedestal, the Dallas monument is quite elaborate. Located atop the 25 feet tall shaft stands an 8½ feet tall statue of a Confederate soldier, facing south. It is said to be a likeness of Lt. Robert Hickman Gaston, brother of Dallas banker and civic leader Capt. William Henry Gaston. The lieutenant was killed in action at the Battle of Sharpsburg, carrying a Lone Star flag supposedly made in part of silk from the wedding gown of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

At the monument's base are four more statues, one at each corner. They are life-sized representations of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee,

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Albert Sidney Johnston. Inscriptions on the four sides of the plinth pay tribute to the Confederate infantry, cavalry, and navy, as well as the Daughters who commissioned the monument. The monument is made almost entirely of native Texas granite from Teich's quarries near Llano, except for the statues, which were sculpted out of Carrara marble imported from Italy. Affixed to the south side of the plinth is a head and shoulders likeness of General William L. Cabell. Known affectionately as "Old Tige," General Cabell was not only a Civil War hero but also four times mayor of Dallas and a founder of the Sterling Price camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

On the day of the monument's dedication, April 27, 1897, between 40,000 and 50,000 people were in attendance at City Park. Old soldiers and their families made up a large part of the crowd and there were many dignitaries present. Perhaps the most notable was former Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan of Anderson County, who had also served his state as a U.S. Congressman and Senator. Guests of honor included the widow of Stonewall Jackson and the daughter of Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Margaret Hayes, who attended with her two children, Lucy Hayes and Jefferson Davis Hayes. On the eve of the unveiling, a grand ball was held, as well as a "Love Feast" at City Hall and a downtown parade.

Following much oratory, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, president of the Dallas chapter of the UDC, and a "bevy of beautiful girls representing the thirteen states and territories of the Confederacy" were called upon to unveil the statue of the soldier on top. A reporter on the scene recalled that the ladies joined hands and pulled a cord that removed a large veil. "As it slowly dropped, a band played "Dixie" and the voice of nearly every individual in that vast multitude of people joined in round after round of applause."

The monument stood in the northwestern portion of City Park until 1961, when construction of the R. L. Thornton Freeway required the removal of several acres of land. At that time the monument was moved to its present location.

The Dallas Confederate War Memorial is located at the intersection of Marilla Street and Young Street. It is located in Pioneer Park Cemetery, next to the Dallas Convention Center and Pioneer Plaza.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Take exit 284C onto Live Oak Street.

Turn slightly left onto N St Paul Street.

Turn right onto Young Street and continue to the intersection with Marilla Street.

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!!!

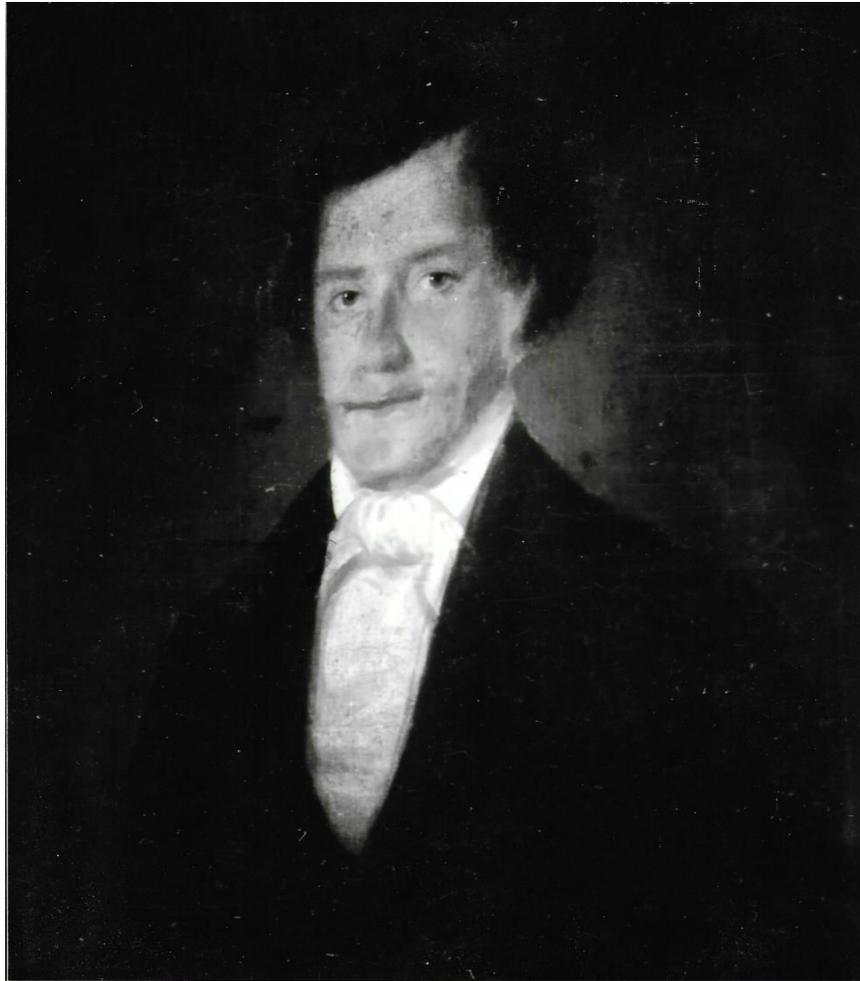


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Col. Barton Warren Stone, Jr Gravesite

Pioneer Park Cemetery

Intersection of Marilla Street and Young Street

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Col. Barton Warren Stone, Jr Gravesite

B. Warren Stone, Jr., lawyer and Confederate officer, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, on November 5, 1817, to Barton W. and Celia (Bowen) Stone. He attended Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he demonstrated ability for classical languages, and accompanied his father in 1836 to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he worked his father's farm and continued to study. He married Margaret M. Howard in 1844. About 1845, Stone moved his family to Memphis, Tennessee, in hopes of improving his wife's consumption. In the spring of 1851 he traveled with Houston from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Grand Écore on the Red River, and their friendship deepened with Houston's discovery that Margaret was the daughter of Gen. [Tilghman A. Howard](#), chargé d'affaires from the United States to the [Republic of Texas](#) and Houston's friend. Concern for his wife's deteriorating health induced Stone to move his family to North Texas, where the climate was considered better, and in November 1851 they arrived in Dallas. Stone began a law practice, promoted bringing the railroad to Dallas, and in 1859 accepted an appointment as a special judge. His wife died in 1855; he married Sue E. Smith of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in February 1857. Stone had two children by his first wife and five by his second.

As a member of the [Constitutional Union party](#) of Dallas County, Stone saw no immediate threat in the election of Abraham Lincoln. But when the [Civil War](#) began he obtained authority to raise a cavalry regiment for service under [Benjamin McCulloch](#). His regiment was sworn in at Camp Bartow in Dallas County in September 1861 as the [Sixth Texas Cavalry](#). Stone commanded it at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in March 1862, after which it was dismounted and transferred to Corinth, Mississippi. After he was replaced by [Lawrence Sullivan \(Sul\) Ross](#), who was elected colonel on May 14, 1862, he returned to Texas, where, during the fall and winter of 1862–63, he set about organizing two more regiments; he was ordered to Louisiana with one of them, the [Second Texas Partisan Rangers](#), before the other was complete. In a complaint to Maj. Gen. [John B. Magruder](#), Stone requested that the regiments be combined into a brigade under his command as senior colonel. He had applied in April 1862 for promotion to brigadier general and over the next year obtained several recommendations for this rank, including the unanimous endorsement of the Texas legislature in February 1863. On December 14, 1863, he cited "very heavy losses in my devotion to duty," physical incapacities, family obligations, and "long service and subjection to younger officers" as reasons for the destruction of his military ardor. Stone resigned as colonel of the Second Regiment of Texas Partisan Rangers as of January 29, 1864. He declined a commission as judge of the district court to reorganize the courts of North Texas and resumed his law practice in Dallas. He subsequently moved to Missouri and settled in Howard County, near Fayette, where he tended his farm more than his law office. He was a member of the Christian Church, which his father helped found. In November 1879 Stone returned to Dallas, where he died at home on February 26, 1881.

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fst63>



Col. Barton Warren Stone, Jr Gravesite is located in Pioneer Park Cemetery at the intersection of Marilla Street and Young Street, next to the Dallas Convention Center and the Dallas Confederate War Memorial.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Take exit 284C onto Live Oak Street.

Turn slightly left onto N St Paul Street.

Turn right onto Young Street and continue to the intersection with Marilla Street.

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General Richard M. Gano House

1717 Gano St. Dallas 75215

Latitude & Longitude: 32° 46' 24.4596", -96° 47' 23.8488"

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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General Richard M. Gano House



Weaving loom in the Gen. Richard M. Gano home.



Canopied bed in the vintage Gano Home, Dallas Heritage Park, Dallas, Tx. The curtains are mosquito netting.

J. T. Morehead built this dogtrot cabin near Grapevine in Tarrant County in 1854. Later two rooms and a loft were added and the logs covered with siding. In 1857 the property was sold to R. M. Gano (1830 - 1913), a doctor, minister, and Confederate general. It housed his family until after the Civil War (1861-65). They later settled in Dallas. The structure was again remodeled after Gano sold it. In 1974 it was restored and moved to this site at Dallas Heritage Villiage in Old City Park.

The General Richard M. Gano House is located at 1717 Gano St. Dallas Heritage Village

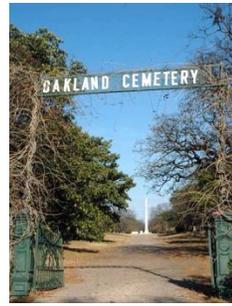
From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Take the I-30 W exit, EXIT 284A. Take EXIT 45 toward Ervay St. Keep left at the fork in the ramp. Turn left onto S Saint Paul St. (S St Paul St becomes S Ervay St.) Continue to intersection at 1717 Gano St.

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!!!



CONFEDERATE DALLAS !!!



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Gen Richard Montgomery Gano Gravesite OAKLAND CEMETERY

3900 Oakland Cir, Dallas, TX 75215

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Gen Richard Montgomery Gano Gravesite

Plot: Section 3, Lot 64 GPS (lat/lon): [32.7625, -96.75781](#)

Confederate Brigadier General. A graduate of Bethany College and Louisville Medical University he moved to Baton Rouge Louisiana where he served as a physician at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. In 1859 he moved to Grapevine, Texas and became a millionaire through his investments in the livestock and real estate business. He became active in civic affairs, was honored as an "Indian fighter" and was elected to the state legislature in 1860. However, at the start of the Civil War he resigned his seat and became captain of the "Grapevine Volunteers". He spent much of the early part of the War serving with [John Hunt Morgan](#) in Kentucky. Later in the war his troops were sent to in Arkansas. While there he was wounded at the Battle of Poison Springs and gained fame for capturing a Union supply train with mules and supplies valued at over one million dollars during the Second Battle of Cabin Creek. After the war he returned to the place of his birth in Bourbon County, Kentucky. While there he became a minister for the churches of Christ. Four years later he returned to Texas where he regularly preached, establishing congregations throughout the area, became active in the Prohibition movement of the 1880's and continued as a successful business man. He died in Dallas, Texas.



<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9813>

Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3900 Oakland Circle, Dallas, TX 75215

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Get on Central Expressway which is US-75 going South past downtown Dallas

At exit 283B, take ramp right for US-175 East toward Kaufman

Exit and Turn left onto Metropolitan Ave

Turn right onto S Malcolm X Blvd and go 4 blocks to Oakland Circle.

The last intersection is Hickman St. If you reach Eugene St, you've gone too far!

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Confederate Cemetery

Northwest corner of Electra St. and Reed Ln in Dallas

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Confederate Cemetery



The Old Confederate Cemetery, located on Electra and Reed Streets, southeast of the larger Oakland Cemetery, contains the graves of Confederate War veterans and some of their family members. It is fully fenced, gated, but not locked. The City of Dallas Park Department maintains the cemetery. There is a Confederate monument in the center containing the names of many buried in the cemetery, as well as burial location information.

According to the 1955 handwritten history of the Dallas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the idea for a Confederate cemetery began when an old confederate who passed away didn't have a burial plot. The history says that General W. L. Cabell and his daughter, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie Muse, provided for the burial. The actual land is in the Lagow survey where, in 1901, J. A. Crawford and his wife Mattie sold six acres adjacent to Oakland Cemetery to Dallas County. In 1904, the county set aside .75 acres of the tract for the burial of Ex-Confederate soldiers "under the direction and the control of Sterling Price Camp [United Confederate Veterans] No. 31." In 1936 the county deeded the cemetery to the city of Dallas. The cemetery has been transcribed several times. The first known listing was in 1948 by Willie Flowers Carlisle. In 1961 William Conger and his students at Sunset High School recorded the visible markers and created a map. Shari L. Degan, Donald Whitsitt, Harold Williams, Columbus Strength family, and the Leslie S. Taliaferro family created a new listing in 2000 adding individuals and their known military and pension information (see [the Dallas Journal, Vol. 46, 2000, page 57](#)).

In 2014 Barbara Ware and Suzan Younger updated the cemetery transcription and prepared it for the [DGS cemetery database](#) using previous DGS sources, obituaries and death notices from the Dallas Morning News, death certificates and a survey of currently existing tombstones. The burial locations of those not noted on the center marker have been added based on the survey.

MAPSCO: 46Y **GPS:** 32.45.43.959 N, 96.45.09.984 W

<http://dallasgenealogy.com/dgs/local-records/cemeteries/confederate-cemetery/>

Sources:

- Mrs. J. P. Greenwood, "History of Dallas Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy and Confederate Cemetery." MA 87.8 Box 2 Folder 1, Confederate Veterans Collection, Texas/Dallas History Department, Dallas Public Library, c1955
- Willie Flowers Carlisle. "Confederate Cemetery." Old Cemeteries of Dallas County. Dallas, 1948, page 28
- W. R. Conger, et. al, Confederate Cemetery, Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas, 1961
- Dallas County, Texas Deed Book 265, Page 208 as cited in W. R. Conger, et. al, Confederate Cemetery, Dallas, Texas, Dallas, Texas, 1961
- Minutes, Commissioner's Court of Dallas County, Texas, Vol. 25, page 150 as cited in W. R. Conger, et. al
- Minutes, Commissioner's Court of Dallas County, Texas, Vol. 410, page 470 as cited in W. R. Conger, et. al
- Shari Degan, Donald Whitsitt, Harold Williams, Columbus Strength family, and the Leslie S. Taliaferro family. "The Old Confederate Cemetery." [The Dallas Journal, Vol. 46, 2000, page 57](#)

Confederate Cemetery is located at northwest corner of Electra St. and Reed Ln in Dallas.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Take US-175 E to S Cesar Chavez Blvd. Take the Pine St exit from US-175 E

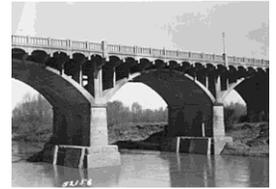
Turn Left onto Pine St.

Take Pine St to Reed Ln and continue to intersection of Electra St. (northwest corner)

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!!!



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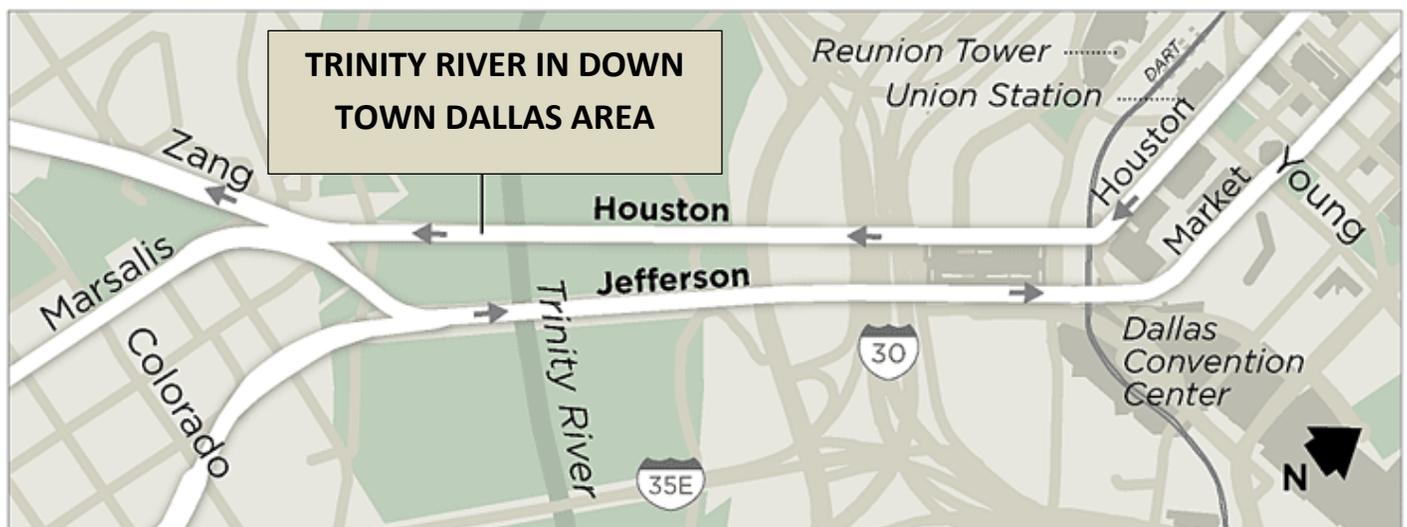
NAVAGATION OF THE UPPER TRINITY RIVER

Historical Marker: Houston St. viaduct, Dallas, TX, USA

Since the founding of Dallas, many of the city's leaders have dreamed of navigation on the upper Trinity River, but none of their attempts achieved lasting success. Fluctuating water levels and massive snags in the river below Dallas hindered early navigation. In 1866 the Trinity River Slack Water Navigation Co. proposed dams and locks for the waterway. **Capt. James H. McGarvey*** and **Confederate hero Dick Dowling piloted Job Boat No. 1 from Galveston to Dallas, but the trip took over a year.** In 1868 the Dallas-built Sallie Haynes began to carry cargo southward. Rising railroad freight charges spurred new interest in river shipping in the 1890s. The Trinity River Navigation Co., formed in 1892, operated Snag Puller Dallas and the H. A. Harvey, Jr., which carried 150 passengers. The Harvey made daily runs to McCommas Bluff, 13 miles downstream from Dallas, where a dam, dance pavilion, and picnic grounds created a popular recreation spot. In 1900 - 1915 the U. S. Government spent \$2 million on river improvements, including a series of dams and locks, before World War I halted work. A critical 1921 Corps of Engineers report ended further federal investment. Despite sporadic interest in later years, the dream of Dallas having an inland port remains unrealized.

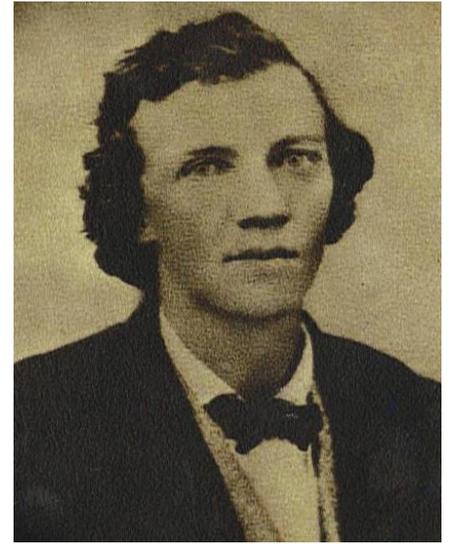
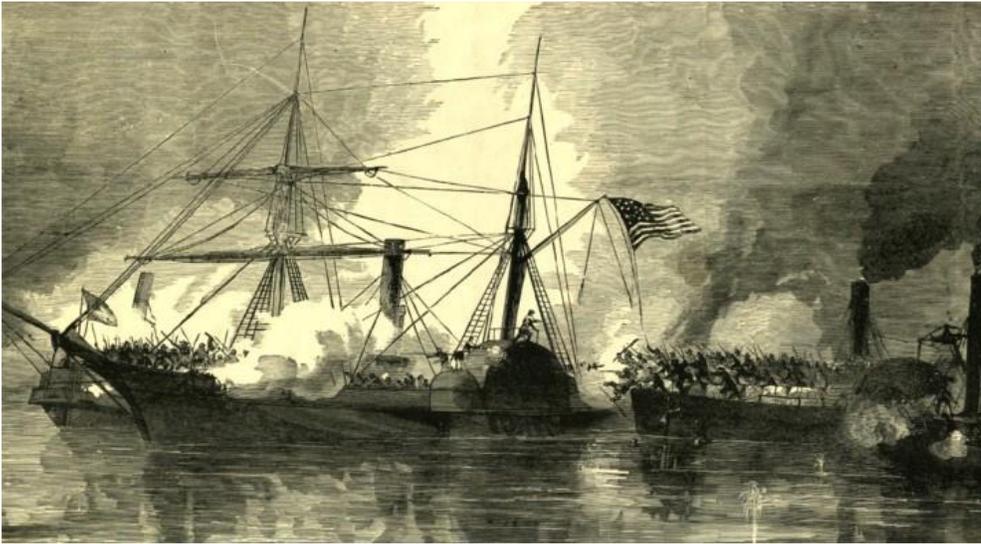
<http://www.stoppingpoints.com/texas/sights.cgi?marker=Navigation+of+the+Upper+Trinity+River&cnty=dallas>

*Captain McGarvey captained the Cotton Clad "Bayou City" and was instrumental in the capture of the yankee ship, Harriot Lane at the battle of Galveston.

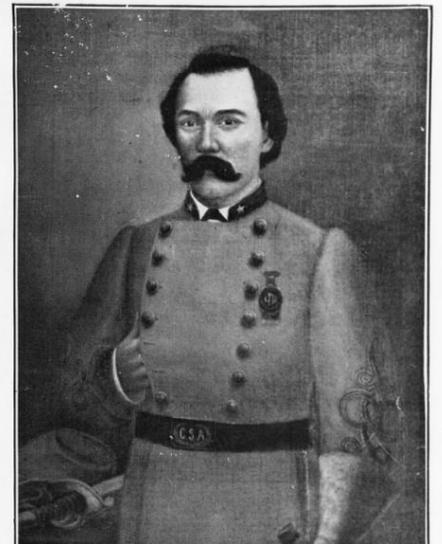
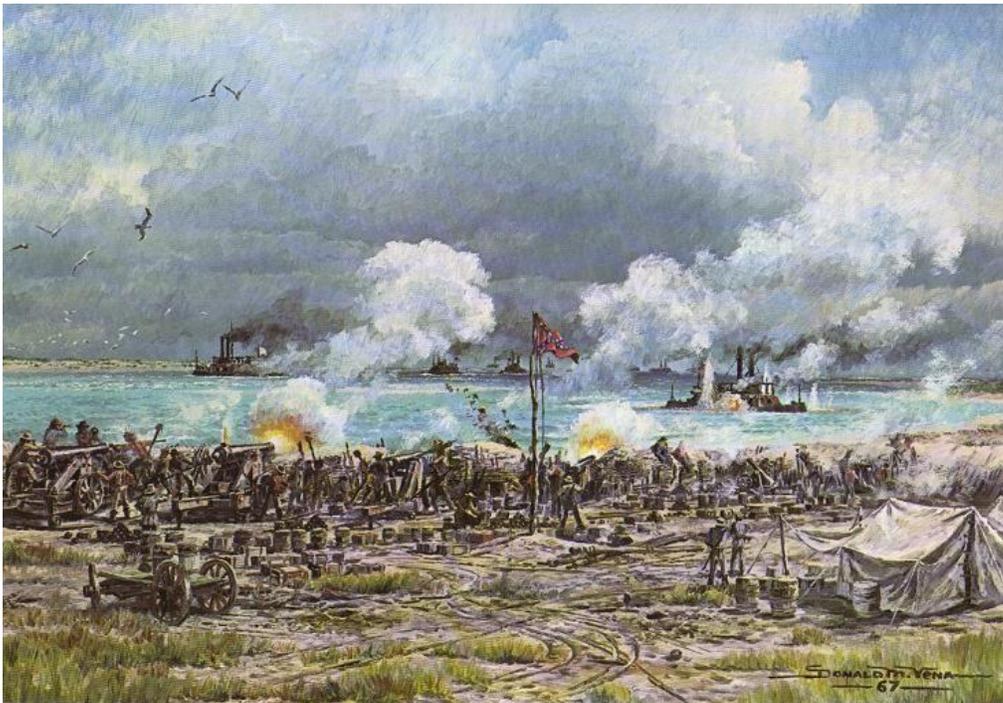


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Cotton Clad Bayou City captured by James H. McGarvey assaulting USS Harriet Lane January 1st , 1863 Galveston, TX.



Maj. Dick Dowling commanded Texas troops at Sabine Pass and stopped the yankee invasion of Texas.

The Houston Street Viaduct is located west of Downtown Dallas. (see map on front side of this page)

Built in 1910, one source claims that this was the longest concrete bridge in existence at that time. This open spandrel arch bridge spans the Trinity River. It is between I-30 and I-35E and runs next to the Jefferson Street bridge. The Houston Avenue bridge carries southbound traffic, while the Jefferson Street bridge, which is newer, carries northbound traffic.

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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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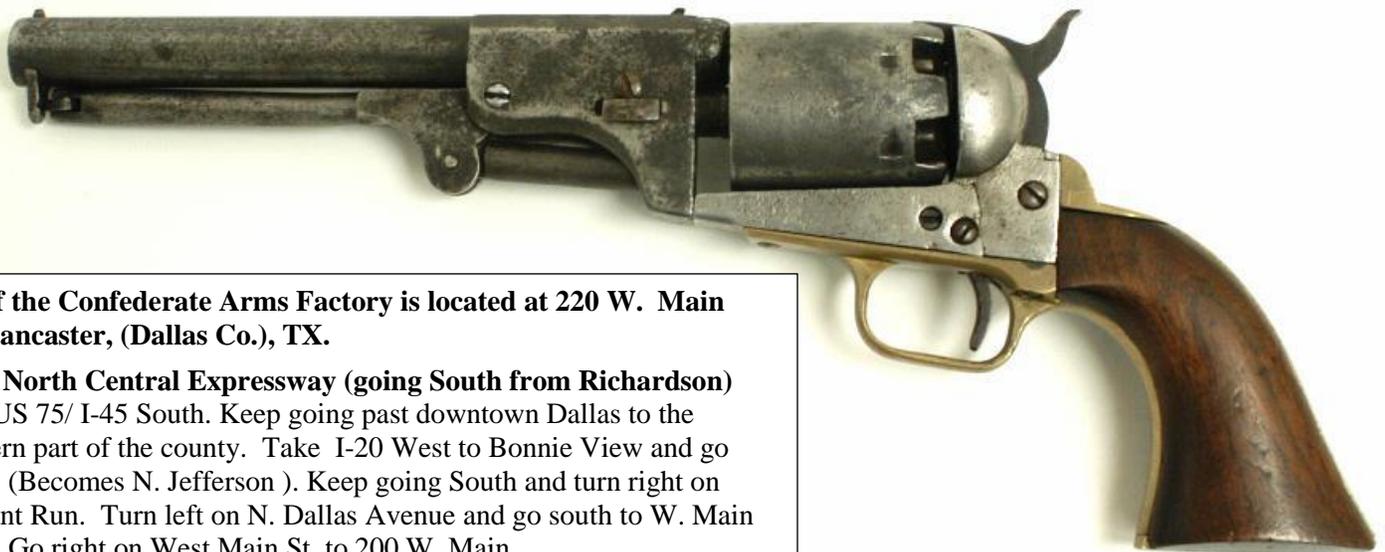
<https://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

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.

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Penn Springs

Danieldale Rd. and Penn Springs Rd., Duncanville, Texas

Latitude & Longitude: 32° 37' 57.20754", -96° 55' 17.617368"

This area was an important early campsite and watering spot for Indians and pioneer settlers. Two springs formed a natural pool which served as a landmark for wagon trains and cattle drives on the Shawnee Trail. In the 1850s the site was settled by the family of Maj. John Penn of Illinois, who had first visited here in 1848. **On July 4, 1882, Penn Springs was the scene of a Confederate reunion of Parson's Texas Cavalry.** Owned by Penn Family members until 1895, the springs have continued to play an important role in the development of Duncanville.

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Hours of Operation: 5am to 10:00pm - .3 Acres of Developed Park Land - Special Use Park - 1 Historical Feature - 1 Picnic Table

The first reunion of the Brigade was held on July 4, 1878 at Waxahachie, Texas. A letter from General Parsons was read to members of his command. In part....."To have been participants in common peril is a remembrance that naturally binds the survivors in common sympathy. To have participated in common triumphs intensifies the feeling of fellowship."

"But when the memories are added to the privations endured and hardships and suffering undergone in common, the loss by our side in conflict and in hospital ... when I have been in charge in the long days ordeal of death or the skirmish line, or when conflict over, we discharged the farewell shots over the graves when our heroes we buried - these are treasured memories which unite the survivors and sanctify your reunion, these scenes that call up recollections and stir emotions to evoke the profoundest sympathies and illustrate the kindredship of our humanity and the brotherhood of men of the Twelfth and Nineteenth and the still living but absent veterans who shared events with us and to whom, in common with you all, on this occasion, I send greeting."

The Brigade Association was organized at Waxahachie August 18, 1880. President: Major J. Farrar; Vice -presidents, Lts. W. H. Getzendaner, L. T. Wheeler, Capt. Alex Howard, Col. D. C. Giddings, Capt. W. G. Veal, Secretary, Major A. M. Dechman and Treasurer S. A. Clift.

Subsequent meetings:

August 2, 1881, Corsicana, Texas . President, W. G. Veal; vice-presidents, L. J. Farrar, Charles Morgan, A. M. Walton, D. C. Giddings, Alex Harward; treasurer, S. A. Clift and secretary A. M. Deckman.

August 2 and 3, 1882, Penn's Springs, Dallas County, Texas . President, W. G. Veal; vice presidents, Joe Abbott, H. Barnes, L. T. Wheeler, F. A. Ball, W. W. Peevy and Lee H. Hardy; treasurer, W. N. C. Hill, secretary, A. M. Dechman.

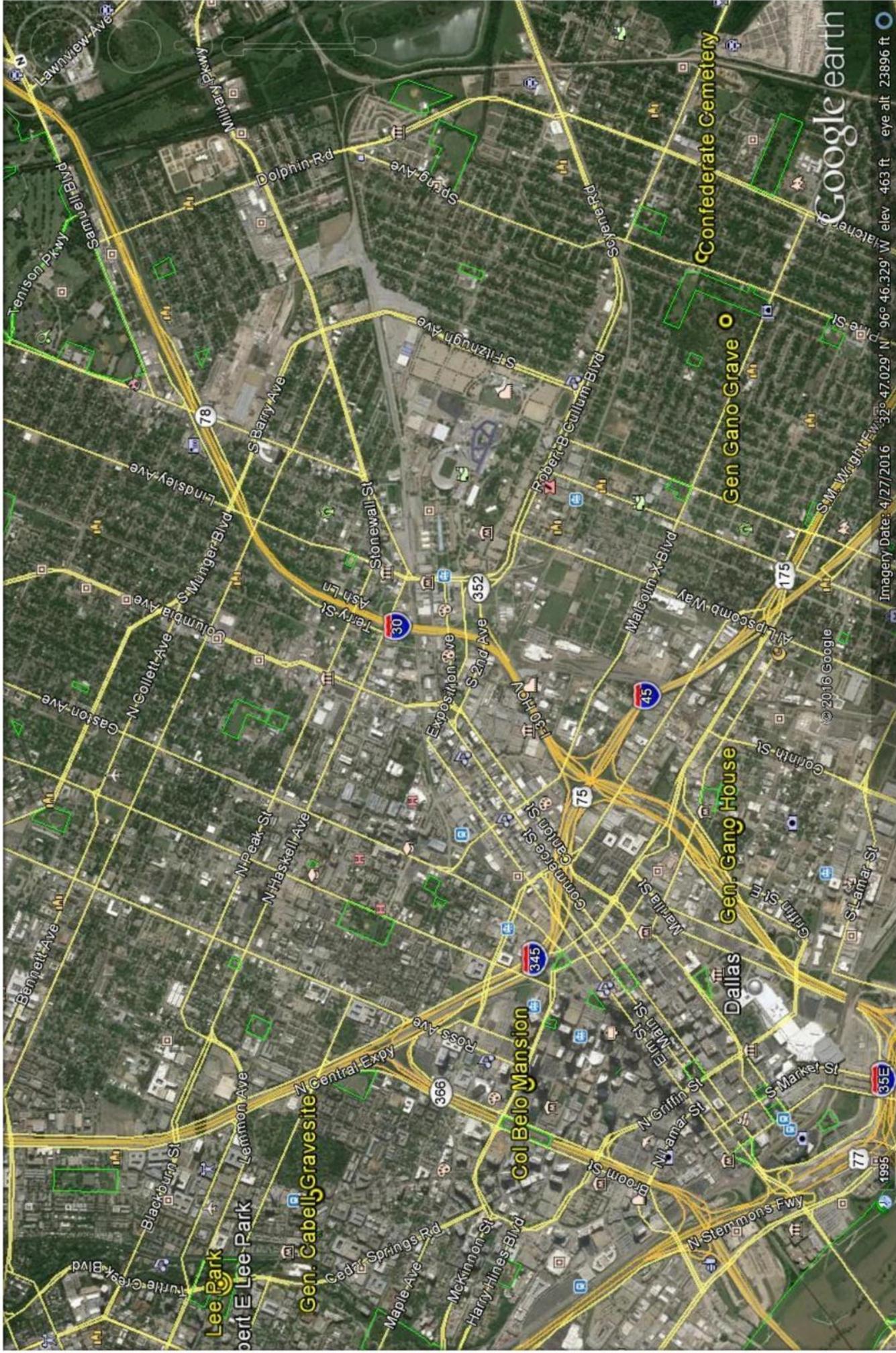
Remaining meetings listed at: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txellis/pannual.htm>

Penn Springs is located in southwest Dallas County.

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Follow US-75 S to E R L Thornton Fwy in Dallas. Take exit 284A from US-75 S (Use the right 2 lanes to take exit 284A for I-30 W) Keep right to continue on Exit 45, follow signs for Ervay St. Keep right and merge onto E R L Thornton Fwy. Take I-35E and US-67 S to E Hwy 67/U.S. 67 Frontage Rd in Duncanville. Take the exit toward Daniieldale Rd from US-67 S. Take E Daniieldale Rd to Penn Springs Dr

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Some Confederate Site Locations in Dallas

Complements of Jack Dyess



An adventure-filled, Christ-centered, week-long encampment for young folks in the beautiful Texas Hill Country...

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



Why We Need Sam Davis Youth Camps

I had to make a trip to South America, and just returned home today. I met a man at a hotel where I was staying for a few nights in San Juan, Argentina. He overheard my voice in conversation, and then introduced himself. Although a native of the San Juan area, he had recently spent two or three years in Alabama on a business assignment and learned to like the area and the people. **One observation that he volunteered to my surprise was that he found it to be incredible that the Southern people he worked with were so ignorant of their own culture and history. He said that in particular, the young people of the South seemed to identify more with Yankees than with Southerners and asked me why that was.**

Of course I blubbered and coughed a couple of times never expecting something like this to come out of the blue that far from home, but finally opined that it is most likely due to their exposure to the Yankee educational system, the Yankee entertainment and news media and the fact that their churches and parents have failed to instill in them a love for home and a respect for their heritage. He thought this was most unfortunate since he believed that the Southern culture he found in the older generation was superior to the Northern culture he had been exposed to and worked in. After a lengthy conversation he gave me his contact information and asked to stay in touch and send him more information. It seems that we may not be so obscure a culture to the rest of the world as the Yanks would have us to believe.

-Buzz Blanton, South Carolina

SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMPS

Clifton, Texas <http://samdavis.scv.org/> Thaxton, Virginia