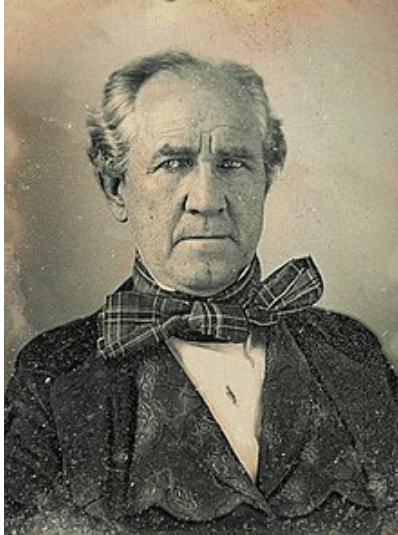


CIVIL WAR TEXAS GOVERNORS



Samuel Houston (1793-1863)

Governor of Texas from December 21, 1859 to March 16, 1861

Sam Houston was an American soldier and politician. His victory at the Battle of San Jacinto secured the independence of Texas from Mexico in one of the shortest decisive battles in modern history. He was the first President of Texas (1836-1838) and the third President of Texas (1841-1844). As Governor, he opposed Texas secession and refused an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy when Texas seceded from the Union in 1861 with the outbreak of the Civil War, a decision that led to his removal from office by the Texas secession convention. He retired to Huntsville, Texas, where he died before the end of the war.



Edward Clark (1815-1880)

Governor of Texas from March 16, 1861 to November 7, 1861

As a lawyer, Edward Clark served two terms as a state representative in the Texas Legislature before fighting in the Mexican-American War. When the war ended, he served as secretary of state, then lieutenant governor under Governor Sam Houston. When Sam Houston refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, Clark became governor. He lost the governor's race by 124 votes to Francis Lubbock and joined the 14th Texas Infantry. At the end of the Civil War, he fled briefly to Mexico, he returned home to Marshall, Texas.



Francis R. Lubbock (1815-1905)

Governor of Texas from Nov 7, 1861 to Nov 5, 1863

Francis Lubbock was elected lieutenant governor in 1857, but failed in his reelection bid in 1859.

Following the Confederate secession in 1861, he won the governorship of Texas. He supported Confederate conscription – working to draft all able-bodied men, including aliens, into the Confederate State Army. At the end of his term, he became aide-de-camp for Jefferson Davis. After fleeing from

Richmond, Virginia, he was caught and imprisoned at Fort Delaware for eight months before being paroled. After returning to Texas, he served as Texas State Treasurer.



Andrew Jackson Hamilton (1815-1875)

Military Governor of Texas

As a lawyer, Hamilton was a member of the Texas House of representatives (1850-1853), U.S. House of Representatives (1859-1861) and Attorney General of Texas (1850)

During the American Civil War, Hamilton sided with the Union. After fleeing to Mexico, he went on a tour of the Northeast, giving speeches in New York, Boston, and other northern cities. He spoke out in

favor of the Union and criticized the “slave power” of the South. He was regarded as a hero by the North, and a traitor at home.

President Abraham Lincoln named Hamilton the Military Governor of Texas with the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. He spent the rest of the war holding this empty position in New Orleans, after a Union attempt to capture South Texas failed in 1863.



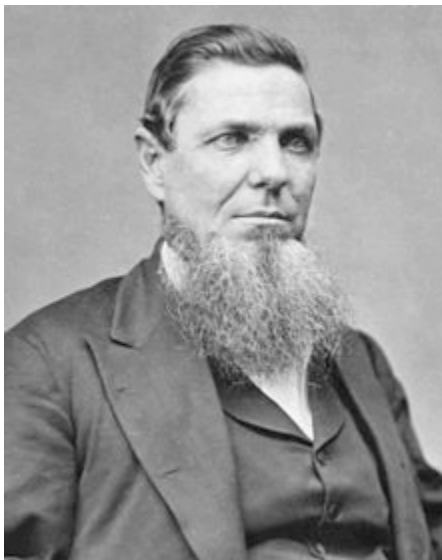
Pendleton Murrah (1824-1865)

Governor of Texas from Nov
5, 1863 to June 17, 1865

After being raised and educated in a Baptist orphanage, he became a lawyer and mover to Texas. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1857, but declined to run for Congress because of ill health – probably tuberculosis. After his health recovered sufficiently, he joined the 14th Texas Infantry. After winning the gubernatorial election, he supported the Confederate cause. After Robert

E. Lee surrendered in 1865, he encouraged Texans to continue the revolution.

When he learned that Union Army forces were in route to Texas, Murrah fled to Mexico before his term ended. He died in Monterrey on August 4, 1865.



Andrew Jackson Hamilton (1815-1875)

Governor of Texas from June 17, 1865 to August 9, 1866

President Andrew Johnson named Hamilton as the provisional civilian governor of the state. He held the office during the early stages of Reconstruction and granted economic freedom to the newly freed slaves, although Texas itself declined to ratify the amendment until 1870. Hamilton also faced problems such as Indian incursions, general lawlessness, and chaotic finances in the aftermath of the Civil War.

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Houston July 23/ 65

L A Peaby

Dear Brother

It has been a long time since I have heard from you or any of my folks

Now this cruel & bloody war is over I hope to hear from my folks soon, it will soon be five year since I have heard from my folks I hope they are all alive & well my business is such that I cannot well leave at present, But if my Father & Mother are alive I will come home soon as possible I would like very much to see them once more. Pleas write me on receipt of this (Direct your letter in care Provo Marshall Houston Texas)

I went to hear J. Hammilten our Miletary Governor make a Speach last evening he gave the rebels some plain talk, the Seces drove him out of the State about two years ago he told them all about it Mr Peaby I have stayed here through the war to protect my property & I expect now to loose it all, as to property I expect I am about where I was at 21 years of age

There is a good chance to make some money on cotton here I know the condition of cotton in this State of La on Keed river as well as any man in the State

The Govt will not let the cotton go out yet unless the Shiper can show a clear title & most that has gone out has been Stolen cotton, I can get permitt to take out all the cotton that I can get money to purchase & it is but a little money that I can raise

Have you got some man that you can send out here with \$10,000 or \$20,000 in Specie you can Deposit in Bosten & draw on it as you make your purchesses here I can get good cotton here now for ten cents (10¢) pr pound and I can get it shiped to New York or Bosten for three (3 cts) cents & two cents (2 cts) fer Govt tax would mak five (5) cts which would make the cotton cost fifteen (15) cts in New York or Bosten so you can tell wither there is any money in it or not

Now if you will send a man out here I will assist him in purchaseing all the cotten you think best to purchase

Or if you have no one to send if you think advisable to go into the cotton a little I will make you a proposition If you will send me a letter of credit to Draw on you at sight in Boston I will ~~make~~ invest it to the best of my ability any amount you may see fit to send I will ship the cotton consign it to you in New York or Boston as you may direct, for my trouble I shall ask one half the profit after you get your money back & all the expenses are paid we will divide the balance or if you think best I will go with the cotton to New York or Boston as you direct it, now you can see what cotton is worth & make up your mind if there is any money in it & if you should conclude to go into it you will have to do it at once for cotton will rise here soon as matters become settled I am satisfied that all the permits I ask for will be granted & no one can take out cotton yet without first getting a permit to do so, if you conclude to go into this you can send the Letter of credit to Some Bank or Some House that you are acquainted with in New Orleans & write me at Houston also write me (at Shreveport Louisiana) that you have sent the letter of credit as I am going to Shreveport soon I shall ship some cotton from Shreveport down the river to New Orleans If you should have to take in another party to raise the money I will make it thirds If you do any thing do it quick & write me at Houston and at Shreveport & if you should not do any thing please write me at both places this is a safe thing you or your friends need not be afraid of it

Respt yours C.C.Campbell

Houston July 23/65

R. A. Naby

Dear Brother

It has been a long time since I have heard from you or any of my folks

Now this cruel & bloody war is over I hope to hear from my folks soon, it will soon be five year since I have heard from my folks I hope they are all alive & well my business is such that I cannot well leave at present. But if my Father & Mother are alive I will come home soon as possible I would like very much to see them once more. Please write me on receipt of this (Direct your letter in care

Provo Marshall Houston Texas)

I went to hear J. Hamilton our Military Governor make a speech last evening he gave the rebels some plain talk the Seces drove him out of the State about two year ago he told them all about it

and the men who will make it third If you do any thing there report of you should not be afraid of it if they you or your friends need not be afraid of it
Yours Ed Campbell

Mr Peabody I have stayed here
through the war to protect my
property & I expect now to loose
it all, as to property I expect
I am about where I was at 21 years
of age

There is a good chance
to make some money on cotton here
I know the condition of cotton in this
State & Lu on Neck river as well as
any man in the State

The Govt will not let the
cotton go out yet unless the
shipper can show a clear title of most
that has gone out has been stolen
cotton, I can get permitt to take out
all the cotton that I can get money
to purchase & it is but a little
money that I can raise

Have you not got some man
that you can send out here with
\$10,000 or \$20,000 in specie you can
deposit in Boston & draw on it as
you make your purchases here
I can get good cotton here now
for ten cents (10¢) pr pound and

I can get it shipped to New York
or Boston for three (3c) cents &
two cents (2c) for Govt Tax would
make five (5c) cts which would
make the cotton cost fifteen (15)
cts in New York or Boston so
you can tell wether there is any
money in it or not

Now if you will send a
man out here I will assist him
in purchasing all the cotton you
think best to purchase

Or if you have no
one to send if you think
advisable to go into the cotton
a little I will make you a
proposition If you will send
me a letter of credit to draw
on you at sight in Boston
I will ~~make~~ invest it to the best
of my ability any amount you
may see fit to send I will
ship the cotton consign it to
you in New York or Boston
as you may direct, for my
trouble I shall ask one half
the profit after you get your
money back & all the expenses

are paid we will divide the
ballance or if you think
best I will go with the cotton
to New York or Boston as you
direct it, now you can see
what cotton is worth & make
up your mind if there is any
money in it & if you should
conclude to go into it you will
have to do it at once for cotton
will rise here soon as matters
become settled I am satisfied
that all the permits I ask for
will be granted & no one can
take out cotton yet without
first getting a permit to do
so, if you conclude to go into
this you can send the letter
of credit to some bank or some
house that you are acquainted
with in New Orleans & write me at
Houston also write me (at Shreveport
Louisiana) ^{that you have sent the letter of credit} as I am going to Shreveport
soon I shall ship some cotton from
Shreveport down red river to New Orleans
if you should have to take in another party to
do it ^{write me at} please ^{write me at} ^{both} ^{places} and
please write me at both places this is a

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Bosqueville Texas Dec 1st ,60

Dear Brother

I received your letter yesterday and was very glad to hear from you, and that all were in good health, We are in fine health, No sickness in the country Scarcely, Well Kess perhaps when this comes to hand Christmas will be neare, a few more weeke and another year has gone. One lot which has oocupied a memorable, and perhaps fatal space, in the history of the Union. We have every reason to believe that the Union of the States, will soon be divided and two or more Governments, built up on the ruins of our nation.

News has came to Waco, that the Abolitionist have invaded Missouri, and war has commensed, but I cannot say for certain that it is true

There is nothing of interest in sirculation here I believe, more than the Excitement about the Election, of Lincoln, and the Dessolution of the Union.

I suppose [Joe ?] has bought a canyard, you said you had quit School and gone to work, going to make a big crot next year, I hope you will be well paid for your labor,

We have to Speak this morning and I have not much time to write and not much to write if I had time So you will not be Supprised at the Shortness of this Epistle.

Charley M^cgeehee Staid with us a few nights ago, he was horse hunting I believe, it was quite a treat to learn all were getting along in and about San Marcos, he says there will be a good School in Sen Marcos next year, I suppose you intend going there as you have quit work ,

Well Kess I must close as it time to go to Meeting,

So write Soon and tell Jack and the rest to do the Same

As ever Your Brother

J. H. Combs,

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[Letter is written on confiscated Union stationery. The image shows General George McClellan on horseback reviewing his troops. At the top of the image are the words: "The War for the Union" and at the bottom of the image are the words: "'Stand by me, and I'll stand by you.' Gen. McClellan."]

Camp on the Winchester & Alexandria McAdamson Road 5 miles from Fairfax C.H. Sept. 2, 1862

My dear Bettie

On the 30 of last month the great battle was fought on the plains of Manassas & by the goodness of God brother Andrew & myself have both escaped unhurt. My heart is truly grateful for his manifold mercies to us. The other battle of Manassas sinks into insignificance before this when the number of killed & wounded are considered although there was not so great a panic as there. I will give you a brief account of the battle. After waiting in our position (spoken of on the other sheet) for the enemy to attack us we were ordered to charge the enemy. We started at a rapid rate & double quicked it all the time towards the batteries. On the way we met the famous N.Y. Zouaves Regt. (the Dureye Regt.) & killed 268 on the field, wounded a great many & captured 50. The rest were scattered like sheep. Oh we rushed to the batteries, three of them raining shot & shell on us over the open plains while we were charging three quarters of a mile. The 4th regiment & the Hampton legion came in contact with one battery & the 5th Texas with another. Just before getting into the battery we were protected by a deep ravine until our support came up, but from misunderstanding or enthusiasm, the subordinate officers ordered us up after a very brief rest. We rushed up the hill under a most destructive fire of guns from six pieces of balls from the supporters of the battery, probably three brigades. The cannoneers stood to the cores until we were in 50 yards of them. We killed nearly all the men & horses at the battery & scattered the Pennsylvanians & New Yorkers who supported it like sheep. But many a gallant one fell here, & bravest among the brave our lamented Lieutenant Ignatius Johnson. Pistol in hand rushing in advance of his company he received a fat ball in the left thigh which severed the femoral artery. How long he lived I cannot say for we had to rush past him & after taking the battery we were forced to fall back into the ravine as larger bodies of fresh troops poured in upon us & our help failed to come. After the battery Col. Carter reformed our lines under a galley fire from a battery still beyond us & from marquetry in a piece of cedar woods above us. We formed to receive them but discovered that there were several brigades, & that they would annihilate us. We therefore fell back exhausted into the ravine & found a place of safety. But retreat was as

dangerous as advance. For two batteries played upon us & balls rained down. Although we did not hold the ground long we so disabled the batteries that the enemy could not use it & could not remove it. After we fell back six other brigades were placed in the battle by Gen. Hood, & many other troops amounting to 60,000 or more hurried in & fighting became general, over the old Manassas battle ground, now twice memorable by brilliant victories. The enemy were completely defeated with a loss of perhaps 15,000 to 20,000 in killed, wounded, & prisoners. The killed is estimated at 3,500 & there were several thousand prisoners. The reports of our own loss have not been made out yet & will not attempt to guess at it. Our own regiment lost in the two days 132 men in killed & wounded, 120 on the list, & our company lost one killed, one mortally wounded, & seven others wounded. Igg was killed. Jas Whitehead mortally wounded (since died) also Dick Bergess, J. Jefferson, Dick Jones, Tom Cox, Dudley Jeffreys, Bud Rhodes, several others very slightly wounded. Brother Andrew was struck by a spent ball on the shoulder which made a bruise. The day after the battle the sky was clothed in mourning & wept tears of pity for the great slaughter. In this rain I was detailed on the sad duty of burying the dead of our regt. I assisted to dig Igg's grave & lower his body to its final resting place—sad—sad employment. We placed him in a separate grave & cut his name & comp & regt. on a head stone. All of the others but 14 we put in a larger grave rapt in blankets. Our regt. then moved on pursuing the enemy. They made a stand here yesterday & were again repulsed. 1500 were captured at Centreville. Maj. Gen. Kearney was killed here yesterday & some sixty taken prisoners. The enemy will hardly make another stand this side of Washington. I do not suppose we will attack Washington but may invade Maryland. I trust we will. I shall remember with pride that I belonged to the great army that fought before Richmond so gloriously, that made twice memorable Manassas bloody plains & entered Maryland for its liberation—yesterday we had to trudge in the mud & rain all every step in damp clothes & before day a most violent north wind blew up chilling us through. To day is very pleasantly cool. We have halted to cook up some provision. We have been fed very scantily & marched & fought hard but we are all satisfied since God has granted us in victory. We will soon move towards Alexandria 19 miles distance.

Camp 1 mile from Drainesville, near the Potomac, Sept. 3rd 1862

We have just been in camp long enough for me to wash my face, feet, & toes. Sun is now setting & we have been marching since 9 o'clock with scarcely an hours rest altogether. What this now means I will not pretend to surmise. We marched in the direction of Leesburg until about 4 miles back, when we suddenly turned off in the direction of Drainesville. We are all very weary & sore footed & as dirty & ragged a set as you ever saw but as we are marching to victory we are content. I hope we are going over into Maryland I keep very well & need nothing but a pair of shoes. I have the money to buy them when found. I have some clothes, shirt, drawers, & shoes on a wagon behind, & a vest for a change as much but we are too busy to change clothes or to wash them. I forgot to mention that Middleton Dies in missing supposed to be a prisoner. Tom Merryweather was not found in the fights. Vingred Gerth, Dr. Brown, Lieut. Bowman, Jno.

Thorton were in the fight & were not hurt. Will has just found us honey bees at sick camp. I have heard nothing from Erskine lately. I send you a cedar shrub & some flowers gathered off the place near where the fatal battery stood. I send them to you as trophies or rather as mementos of the sanguinary field Pope, McClellan, McDowell & Banks were all in the late fight on the part of the enemy. McClellan chief in command. Lee, Jackson, Longstreet & A.P. Hill & Ewell were the Conf. Gens. Ewell was killed. Hood managed seven brigades in the fight & this will secure him a Maj. Gen. ship. He complimented the 4th Texas very highly, saying he could never tell how highly he appreciated our gallant conduct. He said this immediately after the charge & also in a short speech to us that night. He said we did too much more than was ever asked of us. I will write again by the first opportunity. We have no communication between us & Richmond as yet. Give my love to your pa & ma, my kind regards to friends & remember me to the servants. Enclosed you will find \$20 dollars & I am sorry I have no more to send. Kiss little Agnes.

Your affectionate husband, A.M. Erskine

Meredian, Miss Oct 11th 1863

Dear Cousin Callie

I have been looking for a letter from you sometime but for fear you never received the one I wrote you when I was down in Georgia I will write you another to let you know where I am. We are now at the Meredian Miss Cousin Cattie after spending a very pleasant time with my relatives down in Georgia I got back to my command just in time for the battle of Chickamauga, I was some what troubled in finding my command as all the troops were on the march for the great battle. I met with the Arkansas Brigade (Mc Nairs) at Binggold and found Cousin John I went on with him that day we had heavy skirmishing all that day this was Friday the 18th of Sept. I and Cousin John lay down that night together but we didnt sleep much for it was very cold The next morning I heard that my command was just behind coming on but I was two eager to meet them to wait for them so I gather my Saddle bags and foot back to meet them the boys were all glad to see me just in time for the fight for already we could hear the picket begin to fire on our right. I threw my Saddle bags in the ordinance wagon drew a gun and ammunition and went into the fight in one hours after I reached my command Cousin Callie we had disperst fighting troops that were at the battle of Gettysburg fight say they never saw yankees fight so before but we were determined to whip them let it cost what it may After two days hard fighting we occupying the battle ground each night the yankees retreated back to Chattanooga our Brigade & McNairs (or our joshes as we call them) were then ordered back to Miss we are now two miles from Meredian Miss I do not know how long we may remain here or what our future operations may be but one things is very certain wherever theres any fighting to be done we'll be there. The yankees fought with desperation but we certainly gave them a very decent whipping our loss was very heavy but theres was certainly much greater, the loss in our Regiment was severe we went into the fight with one hundred and ninety six men when we came out of the fight Sunday evening we had only seventy six men left in our Regt but a good many have since returned to their command we had eighty six men killed wounded and missing in our Regt we went into the fight with twenty nine men in our company we had twelve men wounded & two killed Brother Charles was wounded and taken prisoner he had his two middle fingers on his left hand shot I think they will have to come off. I heard from him to day by a Captain in our Regt that was taken at the same time he succeeded in getting away from them and came in last night he said he left Charles at Stevensons he said that he was doing very well, I hope that he will get away from them.

Cousin Callie you must write to me I will be glad to hear from you all any time. tell Cousin Lafayette I would like to see him very much if I ever get another furlough and don't get to go home I'm coming to see you all again. I have not seen Cousin John since the fight but I learned that he came out all right. no more at present Cousin Callie give my best respects to Uncle Mc and all the family and receive a true fraction to yourself

Your Affectionate Cousin

Zachariah. W. Bailey

(Sgt Co D, 14th Tex

