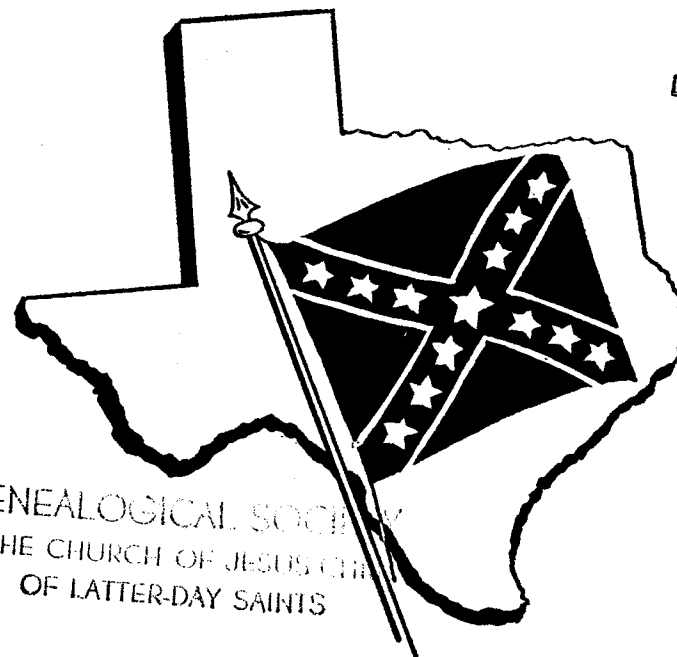




BRIG. GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT (1831-1922)
 Commander of "Wright's Brigade,"
 Army of Tennessee, CSA

TEXAS IN THE WAR 1861-1865

DEC 13 1965



GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
 OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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forces of Emperor Maximilian as "Chief de Battalion." After a short while, he returned to Texas and established a law practice in Houston. Disgusted with reconstruction politics, Terrell retired to a plantation in Robertson County until 1871, when he moved to Austin. He served both in the lower and upper houses of the state legislature between 1875 and 1893. In the latter year Terrell was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey by President Cleveland and served in this capacity until 1897.

Alexander Watkins Terrell was active in the Texas State Historical Association and was president of that august body when he died on September 8, 1912, at Mineral Springs.

Terrell County, Texas, is named for him.

⁷²Richard Waterhouse was born on January 12, 1832, in Rhea County, Tennessee. As a young boy he ran away from home to fight in the Mexican War (1846-47).

Waterhouse moved with his parents to San Augustine, Texas, in 1849, and worked in the mercantile business with his father.

During the winter of 1861-62, Waterhouse was instrumental in organizing the 19th Texas Infantry Regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the 19th Texas Infantry May 13, 1862, and in 1862 and early 1863 served under the command of Generals Thomas Hindman and Theophilus Holmes in Arkansas and General Richard Taylor in Louisiana. During the Vicksburg campaign (spring and summer, 1863), Waterhouse served under General Henry McCulloch (see note number 60) and fought in the Battle of Milliken's Bend (June 7, 1863). In 1864 he served in Scurry's Brigade and was present at both Mansfield (April 8, 1864) and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864). E. Kirby Smith promoted Waterhouse to brigadier general on April 30, 1864. This commission was approved by President Davis on March 17, 1865, and confirmed by the Confederate Senate the following day—the last day that it was in session.

After the war, Waterhouse resided in San Augustine and Jefferson and engaged in land speculation. During a trip to Waco in March, 1876, he fell down a flight of stairs in a local hotel and injured his shoulder and back. A siege of pneumonia, coupled with his injuries, caused his death on March 20, 1876. Richard Waterhouse was buried at Jefferson, Texas.

⁷³Thomas Neville Waul was born near Statesburg, Sumter District, South Carolina, on January 5, 1813. (Some sources give England as his birth place.) He attended the University of South Carolina, but before being graduated moved to Florence, Alabama, where he taught school for a short while. Moving west to Mississippi, Waul studied law at Vicksburg and passed the Mississippi bar.

He moved to Texas in 1850 and bought a plantation on the Guadalupe River in Gonzales County, where he farmed and practiced law. Waul was a candidate for Congress from the Western District of Texas in 1859 but was defeated by A. J. Hamilton. He was appointed by the Secession Convention as a delegate to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States meeting in Montgomery and remained a delegate until the permanent Confederate government was established in February, 1862.

Waul returned to Texas in the spring of 1862 and organized Waul's Legion at Brenham. He was commissioned colonel of the Legion on May 13, 1862. Waul's Legion served in Mississippi in late 1862 and early 1863. The infantry companies of the Legion (with Waul in command) surrendered at Vicksburg (July 4, 1863). After being exchanged, Waul was promoted to brigadier general to rank from September 18, 1863. During the Red River campaign in the spring of 1864, he commanded a brigade in General J. G. Walker's Division and was present at Mansfield (April 8, 1864) and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864). Following the latter battle Waul was transferred to Arkansas and fought at Jenkins' Ferry (April 30, 1864) against Frederick Steele.

Following the war, Waul returned to his plantation in Gonzales County. He later moved to Galveston, where he practiced law until 1893. Waul retired to a farm in Hunt County near Greenville, where he died on July

28, 1903, at the age of ninety-one. Thomas Neville Waul was buried at Fort Worth.

⁷⁴A legion is composed of all three of the basic arms of the military service—infantry, artillery and cavalry. Texas provided two legions to the Confederacy—Waul's Legion and Whitfield's Legion. Waul's Legion, which included twelve infantry companies, six cavalry companies, and a six-gun battery of light artillery, consisted of approximately two thousand men when it was first organized. The infantry companies (eleven of the twelve) were captured at Vicksburg; the artillery battery was captured just prior to the Battle of Mansfield (April 8, 1864). After Vicksburg the infantry companies of the Legion returned to Texas, were reorganized under Colonel Barnard Timmons, and served along the Texas coast for the remainder of the war.

See notes number 292 and 293 for additional information on the legion organization and Waul's Legion in particular.

⁷⁵John Austin Wharton was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on July 3, 1828, but, as a child, was brought by his family to Galveston, Texas.

Wharton attended South Carolina College (later the University of South Carolina), married the daughter of the governor of South Carolina in 1848, and then returned to Texas, where he passed the bar and practiced law in Brazoria. In 1859 Wharton was elected district attorney for the First Judicial District. He represented Brazoria County at the Texas Secession Convention (February, 1861) and voted to take Texas out of the Union.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Wharton raised a company of cavalry and joined Colonel B. F. Terry's Texas Rangers, which later was designated the 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment. Wharton succeeded to the command of the 8th Texas Cavalry after the deaths of Colonels Terry and Lubbock early in the war and, as a colonel, led the regiment with distinction at Shiloh (April 6 and 7, 1862). He was promoted to brigadier general on November 18, 1862, and served with "Fighting Joe" Wheeler and Nathan B. Forrest at Stones River (December 31, 1862-January 3, 1863) and Chickamauga (September 19 and 20, 1863). For his outstanding conduct at the latter battle, Wharton was promoted to major general to rank from November 10, 1863. During the greater part of 1864, Wharton commanded the cavalry in General Richard Taylor's Department (Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana). He fought in the Red River campaign (March and April, 1864) and spent the remainder of the war in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Wharton's great wartime story had a tragic ending. On April 6, 1864, while visiting General J. B. Magruder's Headquarters in the Fannin Hotel at Houston, Wharton was murdered by a fellow officer, Colonel George Wythe Baylor (see note number 51). It is said that the feud was caused by "military matters" following the reorganization of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Command in late 1864. General Wharton was supposed to have slapped Baylor's face and called him a liar, whereupon Colonel Baylor drew his pistol and shot Wharton, who was unarmed at the time. General John Austin Wharton was buried at Austin, Texas.

During the war, a short while after the Battle of Shiloh, Wharton was requested to run for a seat in the Confederate Congress. His mother, who heard the news first, refused for him, saying that she knew her son would rather "fight than legislate."

⁷⁶Francis Richard Lubbock was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, on October 16, 1815.

Lubbock crossed the lower Sabine River in 1836 to search for his younger brother, Thomas S. Lubbock, who had gone to Texas to fight in the Revolution. He located his brother at Velasco and decided to stay in Texas. Francis Lubbock opened a mercantile business at Velasco and also one at Houston. In 1837, during the Second Congress, he served first as assistant clerk and then as chief clerk of the Texas House of Representatives. When Lubbock was twenty-two, Sam Houston appointed him comp-