GUADALUPE
LUNA
FEB. 4 1924
EDAD 93 AÑOS

PATSY E. LUNA
COUNCILMEMBER
DISTRICT 2

216 SOUTH 26TH ST.
TEMPLE, TEXAS 76501

254-773-5870 HOME
254-913-3747 MOBILE

pluna@ci.temple.tx.us

Vol NO: I
Page No: 1
Cem No: 6

Confederate Veteran Personal File

Name: Luna Guadalupe

Cemetery	Cem. No	City	County	State
Pleasant Hill	5.	Nolanville	Bell	Tx

Born: 1831 Died: 2/1/24 Age 1861: 30

Antebellum:

Service Record:

Pvt. Co D. Benevides Tx Cav Rgt.

Post-bellum:

OUR TEXAS

Senate hopefuls attend services

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Former Dallas mayor Ron Kirk spent Easter Sunday at his hometown church, while Democratic Senate opponent Victor Morales attended services at a black church in Beaumont to gather support in their increasingly bitter race.

It was one of the few days in recent months that offered the runoff candidates a respite from grueling campaign schedules.

Kirk and Morales emerged as front-runners from a tight Democratic primary. An April 9 runoff will determine which one will battle GOP nominee Texas Attorney General John Cornyn for the seat being vacated by Republican Phil Gramm.

Kirk, a skilled fund-raiser and favorite of Democratic Party officials, took the opportunity to share the day with many of his hometown's power brokers.

KIRK

MORALES

But Morales, who splits time between teaching world geography at a North Texas high school and campaigning across the state in his white pickup truck, seized the chance to round up more potential voters.

Morales attended services at Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, which has a predominantly black congregation. At the church, he shook hands with people as they entered and touted his independence from the political system.

"That's the problem, we have professional career politicians," Morales said. "We know what they do is spin."

He also took a few jabs at his opponent.

"He doesn't have (the support) he thinks he has," Morales said. "Put us both in front of people. I have no problem meeting him anywhere."

Meanwhile, Kirk, his wife, Matrice, and their two daughters crammed into one of the rear pews at St. Luke Community United Methodist Church for an 8 a.m. service.

The former mayor was quickly recognized by the Rev. Zan Holmes, senior pastor of the church, a former state representative from Dallas and a former member of the University of Texas System Board of Regents.

"You do know the brother is in a runoff? You do know that, right?" Holmes said to church members. "I'll trust you'll act on that knowledge."

At the end of the service, Kirk traded hugs and small talk with members of a church he's attended for about 17 years.

"Show up," Kirk told them, jokingly quoting Holmes' fiery sermon but applying the reference to the April 9 runoff.

Balloting for runoff gets under way

The Associated Press

AUSTIN — It's voting time again.

Early voting for party primary runoffs begins Monday across Texas, with the Democratic race for the U.S. Senate nomination drawing the most widespread interest.

Teacher Victor Morales and former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk were the top two vote-getters in the March 12 Democratic primary and are battling to become the party's pick to replace outgoing Republican Sen. Phil Gramm.

Attorney General John Cornyn is the GOP nominee.

Competitive local and regional races, among them a contentious South Texas contest for a state Senate seat, also are on the April 9 runoff ballot. There are 18 party runoffs in state legislative races and three in congressional races.

ON THE NET

■ THE TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE:
http://www.sos.state.tx.us

"Those counties that have very heated local races, we're going to see increased turnout," said Ann McGeehan, elections director for the Texas Secretary of State's Office.

Hidalgo and El Paso are among those counties, McGeehan said.

An estimated 25,000 of the 250,000 registered voters in Hidalgo County are expected to cast runoff ballots, with nearly half of those coming during early voting, said County Clerk J.D. Salinas.

"South Texas, we take our politics serious. It's a full contact sport," Salinas said. He noted that Democrats have spent $500,000 in a county judge race that has reached a runoff.

Some 63,000 Hidalgo County voters cast ballots in the March 12 primary in one of the biggest Democratic turnouts statewide, Salinas said.

Typically, runoff turnout is low.

Statewide turnout for the March primary was about 13 percent of the state's 12.2 million registered voters, higher than the 11.4 percent predicted by Texas Secretary of State Gwyn Shea.

State officials do not have a turnout projection for the runoff.

Please see **Runoff,** *Page* **B2**

EASTER HARMONY

The Associated Press

Gretchen Newcomer, 9, sings hymns during Easter sunrise services at the Quadrangle at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio on Sunday. The sermon was delivered by Chaplain (Col.) Phillip Hill. The day's offering was given to a summer camp for students at Cole High School, the post's high school.

Five college students killed in truck crash

■ Nigerians may have been returning to Abilene to attend church services

The Associated Press

ABILENE — Five college students from Nigeria were killed Sunday morning when their sport utility vehicle careened off a highway bridge and slammed onto a concrete embankment.

"These were some of the best and brightest, and they always had a desire to study in America," Abilene Christian University Provost Dwayne D. VanRheenen said. "This is a great loss for our school."

Nearly 200 people attended an impromptu service Sunday night in a campus chapel. Some students sobbed and hugged each other as university officials talked about the victims and prayers were offered up for their families and friends.

Trooper Gary M. Rozzell with the Department of Public Safety said the vehicle was traveling west on Interstate 20 near Weatherford, about 110 miles east of Abilene, when it veered off the bridge and landed on its roof about 30 feet below at 6:35 a.m. CST.

"The vehicle was traveling at such a speed that it continued down the outside of the bridge railing, approximately 59, 60 feet, then fell from that position down to the creek bed below," Rozzell said.

Both male passengers in the front seats were wearing their seat belts, but the three women in the back seat were not, Rozzell said.

"It would not have made any difference in this accident," he said.

The vehicle was little more than a red mangled mass of metal and wheels, flattened to only a portion of its original height. It bore little resemblance to a vehicle.

"Like any vehicle out here on the highway, vehicles are not designed to take an impact from the roof," Rozzell said. "They're designed to take impact from the front, rear or side. And, of course, this one fell on its top, and impacted from the roof, which caved in on the people."

Ted Presley, executive director of the school's Center for International and Intercultural Education, said the

Please see **Students,** *Page* **B2**

Prison officials implement new rules to curb escapes

■ Measure won't allow some inmates to work low-security jobs

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — A new inmate classification system should prevent escapes like the one at the Connally Unit in South Texas that led to the death of an Arlington police officer, prison officials said.

The changes affect inmates serving lengthy prison terms, as well as those with a history of past escape attempts, preventing them from working low security jobs.

"If you asked me, is this going to stop escapes, I'll say no. But it's going to make it harder for them to leave our system," Ed Owens, operations division director for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, said in Sunday's editions of the Houston Chronicle.

The previous system labeled inmates who showed they had adjusted to prison life by serving without incident or incurring disciplinary action as "minimum in."

It made them eligible for low-risk job assignments and dormitory housing.

Under the new policy, which takes effect Monday after a year of review, inmates must serve a minimum of 10 years before they can receive a low-risk classification.

The rules come after a study commissioned by the TDCJ found that an inmate's current offense, prior criminal history and time remaining on sentence were considered during the initial classification but ignored in subsequent reviews.

Under the new policy, six of the seven inmates who fled from the Connally Unit near Kenedy on Dec. 13, 2000, after tricking and overpowering guards and civilian workers, would not have had their low-security

Please see **Prison,** *Page* **B2**

Luna family proud of ancestor's Civil War service

BY KIMBERLY VETTER
Herald Staff Writer

Every two years, members of the Luna family make a pilgrimage to Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Nolanville to pay homage to the man they consider the hero of the Luna clan, Guadalupe Luna Sr.

Surrounding his small, stone grave, they listen to a mariachi band play "Taps" and watch the Fighting Sixth re-enact portions of the Civil War in which Luna served as a Confederate soldier.

They end their biennial ceremony by sprinkling dirt from Palmito Ranch around Luna's grave. Palmito Ranch is the place 18 miles east of Brownsville where the last engagement of the Civil War was fought.

"Through these reunions, I've learned that my ancestors were women and men of honor, courage and integrity," said Catherine Luna, 44, of Temple. "They make me very proud to be a Luna."

Family pride is what Catherine's mother, Patsy Luna, wanted when she started researching her married name in the late 1970s.

CENTRAL Texas CHRONICLES

"I couldn't stand to see my children growing up and not knowing their relatives," she said. "I wanted them to know and be proud of their Spanish heritage."

During the years, Luna, 66, of Temple has contacted more than 400 Lunas across the United States. Through conversations and research, she has learned about many more, one of which, she said, seems to be the most popular.

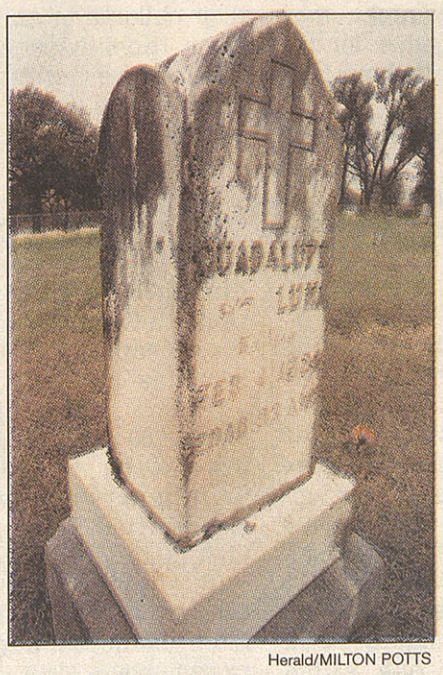
This man, of course, is Guadalupe Luna Sr.

Born in 1831, Guadalupe Luna Sr. served under Col. Santos Benavides in the Confederate Army in Company D of the Texas Cavalry, according to records Patsy Luna has obtained from sources.

Luna was one of 2,500 Texans of Mexican heritage who served in the Confederate forces, said Jerry D. Thompson of Texas A&M International University and author of Vaqueros in Blue and Gray. Thompson estimated that only 950 served in the Union army.

As a Confederate soldier, Luna served in

Please see **Luna,** *Page* **B2**


Herald/MILTON POTTS

Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Nolanville is the final resting place of Guadalupe Luna Sr., one of 2,500 Confederate soldiers of Mexican heritage who fought in the Civil War in Texas.

Luna: Spent time as a prisoner of war

Continued from Page **B1**

the last land battle of the Civil War on May 13, 1865, at Palmito Ranch. This was 34 days after Gen. Robert E. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox.

Under Col. John S. Ford, Luna and his fellow soldiers defeated a Union force four times the size of their army, Patsy Luna said. While the Confederates reported no fatalities, the Union forces reported four officers and 111 men killed, wounded or missing, she said.

From their prisoners, the Confederates learned of Lee's surrender and then had to surrender to the men they had so soundly defeated.

According to another version of this story reported in Jeffrey William Hunt's book "The New Handbook of Texas," the Confederates knew of Lee's surrender thanks to a newspaper tossed May 1 by a steamer passenger to rebels at Palmito Ranch.

The issue may never be settled. In any case, Hill College Civil War records show Guadalupe Luna's name as a prisoner of war after Benavides' surrender May 26, according to the Bell County Historical Commission.

"Guadalupe Luna had 10 brothers and sisters," said Paul Luna, Guadalupe's great-grandson. "But only Guadalupe is remembered for his patriotic heroism."

After the war, Luna married Manuela Lara of Floresville on Dec. 18, 1868. The couple moved to Bell County in 1900 and raised a family of seven children — Domingo, Jesus, Estefana, Jose, Maria, Ernesta and Greorgia.

Bell County Judge's Office secretary Gloria Luna Ramos, Guadalupe's great-great-granddaughter, has baptismal information on all seven children from San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio.

Gloria Luna recently started researching her family history and attending Luna family reunions.

"It's really been exciting," she said. "I want to learn more and more."

Courtesy photo

This is an undated portrait of Guadalupe Luna Sr., the hero of the Luna clan.

Most of Guadalupe Luna's time in Bell County was spent working as a field hand, some of the only work Mexican Americans could get at that time.

A friend and co-worker, Ray Ybarra said the group was hard working and humble.

"They walked to church every Sunday," he said. "And they played really good ball (baseball)."

Ybarra, 85, lives in and attended Guadalupe's funeral in 1924. Although he was only 5 years old, Ybarra said he remembers people standing around the 93-year-old body singing hymns.

"There weren't a lot of funeral homes during those days," he said. "A lot of us had to conduct our own funerals."

Ybarra, who attends most Luna family reunions, said his parents were "very good" friends with the family and stayed up all night with them during their time of grief.

"It was a sad day," he said. "Guadalupe Luna was admired by many."

The end of Guadalupe's life marked the end of a family legacy, Patsy Luna said. The family lost its hero and oldest living relative.

Guadalupe Luna is the oldest Luna the family knows anything about, Patsy Luna said. Records on family members before him were burned.

"It's frustrating," she said. "I just want to learn the whole story."

The next Luna family reunion will be in 2003. The family hopes to have a Civil War marker placed on Guadalupe Luna's grave.

Contact Kimberly Vetter at kvetter@kdhnews.com.

Runoff: Early voting ends Friday

Continued from Page **B1**

Early voting takes place in all Texas counties beginning Monday and runs through Friday. Counties had the option of starting Saturday or Sunday.

To participate in the runoff, voters are not required to have voted in the March 12 primary.

If a voter did cast a ballot in the original primary, however, he or she may vote only in that same party's runoff.

"If they were to vote in the other party's primary, that would be considered an illegal vote," McGeehan said.

In the November general election, no such restrictions apply.

"It's wide open. You vote for whatever candidate from whatever party that the voter wishes," McGeehan said.

New this runoff election is the use by Texas voters, who are currently outside the United States, of federal write-in absentee ballots for federal races.

The Democratic and Republican parties agreed to a proposal by the U.S. Justice Department that the ballots be used. U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks of Austin approved the recommendation March 25.

The blank ballots are available at U.S. military installations or embassies around the world and may be used only for races for federal posts.

On the Democratic side, that means the U.S. Senate race between Kirk and Morales and the District 25 congressional runoff between Chris Bell and Carroll G. Robinson. The Republican races are runoffs for the congressional seats in District 26, between Scott Armey and Dr. Michael C. Burgess, and District 31, between John R. Carter and Peter Wareing.

Students: Described as religious

Continued from Page **B1**

two men had been visiting a former ACU student in Houston and the women had also been away visiting friends for the weekend.

Kevin Kehl, associate director of the center, said the students may have been returning to Abilene to attend a morning Easter service. The school had been closed since Friday for Easter break.

As students returned to campus Sunday night, they were drawn together for the emotional, nearly hour-long service.

The five were among 230 international students from 60 countries who attend Abilene Christian, founded in 1906 and affiliated with the Church of Christ. The school has 4,700 students.

"This was really a great group of kids," Kehl said. "We are shocked ... and we covet the prayers of the community at large for the students' families and friends."

Kehl said his heart went out to the parents, many of whom he met when they brought their children to Abilene and when Kehl visited Lagos, Nigeria, on a recruiting trip a few years ago.

Kehl described the students as being academically bright and religious.

The names of the students were not released pending notification of relatives, school spokeswoman Wendy Kilmer said.

A time of prayer and mourning for the victims was planned for the university's daily chapel assembly Monday.

All bodies were taken to the Tarrant County medical examiner's office in Fort Worth, about 50 miles east of the crash site. Rozzell said authorities still were trying to determine what caused the accident.

Prison: 16 convicts escaped in 2000

Continued from Page **B1**

jobs in the prison maintenance department in the first place.

All were serving time for violent crimes and were the subjects of a nationwide manhunt and accused of killing Irving police officer Aubrey Hawkins.

After six weeks on the run, six were captured in Colorado and one killed himself. George Rivas and Donald Newbury received the death penalty for Hawkins' murder.

Under the changes, about 700 of 4,000 inmates previously classified as "minimum in" will be reclassified to a higher-risk rating.

In February, John William Roland III escaped from the maximum-security Robertson Unit in Jones County, marking the first Texas prison escape in 2002.

Harold Laird, serving a 99-year sentence for capital murder, escaped from the Styles Unit in Beaumont on Sept. 12. He was captured two days later in Mississippi.

In 2000, 16 convicts escaped from Texas prisons while six escapees were reported in 1999.

OBITUARIES

James L. Chadwick

Services for James Lee Chadwick, 62, of Killeen are pending with Harper-Talasek Funeral Home in Killeen.

Chadwick died March 29, 2002, at his residence.

Carol D. Dawson

Services for Carol Dee Dawson, 59, of Killeen are pending with Killeen Memorial Funeral Home.

Dawson died March 31, 2002, at an Austin hospital.

Jasper T. Dugger

Services for Jasper Thomas Dugger, 80, of Killeen will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Crawford-Bowers Funeral Home Chapel in Killeen with the Rev. Jimmy Towers officiating. Burial will follow at Killeen Memorial Park.

Dugger died March 30, 2002, at a local nursing home.

He was born Oct. 18, 1921, in Maxdale.

Dugger worked in Civil Service for 25 years and the Killeen Independent School District for 10 years. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He was a member of DAV Chapter 147 and the American Federation of Government Employee. He was reared and educated in Nolanville.

Survivors include his wife, Pearl Dugger of Killeen; two sons, Randal Dugger of Boseman, Mont., and Donnie Patton of Pasadena; three daughters, Janet Marie Bryson of Chatsworth, Ga., Diane LeNae Dugger of Spokane, Wash., and Karion Rogers of Killeen; one brother, Joe Dugger of Killeen; three sisters, Grace Dugger of Lampasas, Geneva Tipton of Beaumont and LaVerne Everett Neal of Kempner; eight grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Dugger was preceded in death by his first wife, Marie Carol Dugger.

The family will receive visitors from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday at the funeral home.

Maria Garza

Services for Maria Garza, 79, of Killeen, are pending with Harper-Talasek Funeral Home in Killeen.

Mrs. Towle died March 31, 2002, at a local hospital.

Annie J. Johnson

Services for Annie Jo Agnew Johnson, 75, of Killeen will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday at Crawford-Bowers Funeral Home in Killeen with Larry Hausenfluke and Dr. Joe Rich officiating. Burial will follow at Killeen City Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson died March 29, 2002, at her residence.

She was born June, 21, 1926, in Blount County, Ala.

Mrs. Johnson worked for Weight Watchers for 10 years and H-E-B for five years. She was reared and educated in Blount County. She moved to the community in 1948 and was a member of the First Baptist Church.

Survivors include her husband, William Clayton Johnson of Killeen; one son, Bill Johnson of Mount Juliet, Tenn.; two daughters, Linda Wells and Cathey Liles, both of Harker Heights; two brothers, Ted Agnew of Copperas Cove and Tom Agnew of Hokes Bluff, Ala.; two sisters, Agnes Mathias of Tulsa, Okla., and Georgia King of Oneonta, Ala.; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

The family will receive visitors from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. today at the funeral home.

Memorials may be made to the First Baptist Church in Killeen.

Ruth M. Pierson

Services for Ruth Marie Pierson, 71, of Killeen will be at 11 a.m. Wednesday at the First Presbyterian Church in Killeen with the Rev. Randy Nolan officiating. Burial will take place Thursday at Fort Sam Houston Cemetery in San Antonio.

Mrs. Pierson died March 30, 2002, in Temple.

She was born Jan. 20, 1931, in Clifton Forge, Va.

Mrs. Pierson was a retired teacher. She was a member of the Retired Officers' Wives Club and the First Presbyterian Church in Killeen, where she was an ordained elder. She was the director of Operation Friendship and was a past president of the Heart of Texas Chapter of the ABWA.

Mrs. Pierson graduated from Saint Catherine's Academy in Richmond, Va., and West Hampton College at the University of Richmond.

Survivors include two sons, Brent Pierson of Killeen and Mark Pierson of Riverside, Calif.; one daughter, Brenda Pierson Kuykendall of Lubbock; and two grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Bert Pierson on July 28, 1994.

A women's scholarship has been established in her memory.

The family will receive visitors from 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday at Crawford-Bowers Funeral Home in Killeen.

Johnnie W. Sledge

Services for retired 1st Sgt. Johnnie Willie Sledge, 67, of Killeen will be at 1 p.m. Tuesday at Harper-Talasek Funeral Home Chapel in Killeen with Rev. Darvin Holden officiating. The body will be cremated.

Sledge died March 26, 2002, in Killeen.

He was born Jan. 4, 1935, in Huntsville, Ala.

Sledge was reared in Huntsville and served in the Army for 27 years. He also worked for Civil Service for 13 years and for the Killeen Intermediate School District in the athletic department. He was a member of VFW 9191 and the Masonic Lodge.

Survivors include his wife, Irene K. Sledge of Killeen; two sons, Johnnie W. Sledge and Benny L. Sledge, both of Fort Walton Beach, Fla.; one daughter, Vannessia A. Sledge of Killeen; two brothers, Elijah Holden and Robert Sledge, both of Huntsville, Ala.; and two sisters, Ethel Readus and Lorene Jones, both of Huntsville, Ala.

The family will receive visitors today from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the funeral home.

Memorials may be made to the American Cancer Society–Corbell Unit, P.O. Box 11475, Killeen, TX 76547.

Mary L. Springer

LAMPASAS — Graveside services for Mary Louise Springer, 60, will be at 10 a.m. today at Oak Hill Cemetery in Lampasas with Reid Schaub officiating.

Mrs. Springer died March 29, 2002, at her residence.

She had lived in the community for 25 years and was a member of the Baptist faith.

Survivors include her husband, Larry Springer of Lampasas.

Briggs-Gamel Funeral Home of Lampasas is handling arrangements.

Jack W. Shelton

LAMPASAS — Services for Jack W. Shelton, 82, will be at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday at Restland Cemetery's Wildwood Chapel in Dallas.

Shelton died March 31, 2002, at an Austin hospital.

He was born Nov. 28, 1919, in Greenville.

Shelton was a retired United States Air Force officer and a veteran of World War II. He worked for many years for Collins radio in aircraft quality control. He was a longtime resident of Farmers Branch and a member of the Royal Haven Baptist Church of Dallas.

Survivors include a son, Jack W. Shelton Jr. of Lampasas; two daughters, Florence Crawford and Wenona Ray, both of Shertz; two brothers, Billie Joe Shelton of Lewisville and Raymond Shelton of Albuquerque, N.M.; a sister, Mary Francis Stokes of Fort Worth; eight grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

The family will receive visitors from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. today at Restland.

Memorials may be made to the American Diabetes Association, P.O. Box 2680, North Canton, Ohio 44720.

Dodson Funeral Home in Lampasas is handling arrangements.

Mary L. Towle

Services for Mary Lee Towle, 83, of Killeen are pending with Crawford-Bowers Funeral Home in Killeen.

Mrs. Towle died March 28, 2002, at a local hospital.

FUNERALS

Today

DYER, Ophel, 88, of Gatesville, 2 p.m. at Gatesville Funeral Home. Burial will follow at Walker Cemetery on Fort Hood.

Women have top two UT student government leadership positions

The Associated Press

AUSTIN — The top two positions in the University of Texas student government soon will be in the hands of women for the first time in its 100-year history.

On April 8, Katie King of San Antonio will begin her reign as student body president, and Stacey Kounelias of Austin will assume her duties as vice president of the students' governing group.

Several female students have been president, one as recently as 1999, but it's the first time that women have held the top two positions simultaneously since the inception of the student governing body in 1902.

"It's a phenomenal step for our gender," said King, 21, a junior majoring in history and government. "The last couple of years, this university has been run entirely by men."

This year, only four of the university's top 16 executives are women.

Fueled by a high-profile student fee increase, more than 3,000 students voted March 5 in the presidential runoff, the highest turnout since 1991. Kounelias was elected vice president by a razor-thin margin of 10 votes.

In the general election the week before, students chose nearly 50 other elected campus positions and a new Daily Texan editor, senior Jason Hunter.

A number of UT student body presidents have risen to prominence after graduating, including U.S. Rep. Lloyd Doggett, former U.S. Rep. Jake Pickle, former Clinton White House aide Paul Begala and the late Texas Gov. John Connally.

DAN GORBIN & ASSOCIATES
ATTORNEYS
KILLEEN • BELTON • COPPERAS COVE
(254) 526-4523

Tribute:
Luna family proud of relative's service in the Civil War.
B1

Grieving:
People across Britain mourn their beloved Queen Mother.
A7

NCAA champs:
Connecticut beats Oklahoma, 82-70, for national title.
C1

KILLEEN DAILY HERALD

Vol. 50, No. 91 | Monday, April 1, 2002 | 50 Cents

Release of census records a 'huge' deal to genealogists

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The National Archives is lifting a 72-year-old veil of confidentiality on personal records from the 1930 census in what historians say is the largest release of genealogical data by the federal government.

Today's release goes beyond the dry statistics typically compiled by the Census Bureau after the once-a-decade head count. Americans will be able to research family histories and view the answers their parents or grandparents gave decades ago.

On The Net

- National Archives and Records Administration: http://www.nara.gov/
- Census Bureau: http://www.censu. gov/

Some questions will look familiar: What is your name? What is your sex? Are you single or married? Others are a sign of the times, such as the question that asked, "Does this household have a radio set?"

"This is huge," said Ken Macomber, a genealogist from Burke, Va. He hopes to find new details about his father and other relatives living in Pennsylvania and West Virginia at the time.

"The axiom for family history is to start with the known and look for the unknown," Macomber said.

Statistics from each census typically are released a year after the tally. Federal regulations put in place in 1952 required that personal details collected in each census be kept confidential for 72 years.

Before 1952, records were only released by request to the person who filled out the form or to a child's parent.

"The records will give people an important opportunity to trace their family histories back," said Bruce Craig, of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, which advocates access to government information.

"It's unfortunate that censuses are released so slowly," he said.

The count was taken April 1, 1930, just over

Please see **Census,** *Page* **A3**

Fort Hood renovation building hostility

- Moves accompanying McNair Village project garner some complaints

By Kevin J. Dwyer
Herald Staff Writer

Military families, long used to moving from post to post, have come forward recently with concerns about the moves required to accommodate renovations in Fort Hood's McNair Village.

"When all this started they (Fort Hood Family Housing) told us the moves would be painless, and it would be at our convenience," said McNair resident Michelle Lanard. "The whole purpose of Army housing is to take care of your people, and we're being ripped off."

The McNair Village renovation, which began in November 2001, is part of the Residential Communities Initiative, a $4 billion, 50-year program to improve post housing at Fort Hood. Currently, 40 of the 272 homes in McNair are undergoing renovations and eight have been finished.

One former McNair resident, who asked that her name not be used, was so fed up with the moving process she left post housing entirely.

"I will not live on Fort Hood again and, if I go to another base, I'll do some checking to see if it's anything like here," she said.

Many of the residents' complaints stem from the fees they were assessed when they moved. Charges for cleaning, damage and reseeding of lawns, which were damaged again in during the renovations, headed the list.

Please see **Hood,** *Page* **A3**

"We must fight against terrorism, fight with no compromise, pull up these wild plants by the roots, smash their infrastructure, because there is no compromise with terrorism."

Ariel Sharon – Israeli prime minister

Israel 'at war'

Sharon calls Arafat an enemy of the Jewish state; 15 Israelis die in back-to-back bombings

The Associated Press

A poster of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is seen in the background as an Israeli tank and an armored personnel carrier patrol in Ramallah on Sunday.

The Associated Press

RAMALLAH, West Bank — Prime Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel was at war for its survival and vowed to smash Palestinian militants in an uncompromising offensive as he addressed a nation rattled by five suicide bombings in five days — including back-to-back attacks Sunday that killed 15 Israelis.

Addressing the nation in a five-minute televised speech, Sharon said Israel is fighting a "war over our home" and branded Arafat an enemy of the Jewish state and the "entire free world," as well as a danger to the Middle East.

"We must fight against this terrorism, fight with no compromise, pull up these wild plants by the roots, smash their infrastructure, because there is no compromise with terrorism," Sharon said, adding that only then a cease-fire would be possible.

- Frail pope condemns violence/**A7**

Sharon said that his country "is at war" and would strike relentlessly at Palestinian militants.

Marking a widening of the operation in the West Bank, Israeli tanks entered Bethlehem early today, stopping 500 yards from the Church of the Nativity, which marks the traditional birthplace of Jesus, witnesses said. The incursion began at 5:30 a.m., just before sunrise. The Israeli military had no immediate comment.

Earlier, about 60 Israeli tanks,

Please see **War,** *Page* **A3**

The Associated Press

An Israeli soldier orders two Palestinian men to carry the body of a dead Palestinian inside a house in Ramallah on Sunday. Witnesses reported seeing two dead Palestinians as Israeli soldiers rounded up suspected gunmen for detention. Circumstances of the man's death are unknown.

WAR ON TERRORISM
Sunday's Developments

- **Maybe:** U.S. authorities believe they have the al-Qaida leader Abu Zubaydah in custody, a U.S. official said. He would be the highest-ranking leader in the terrorist organization to fall into America's hands since the Sept. 11 attacks./**A7**
- **Easter In Cuba:** On a hill overlooking the detention center holding 300 Taliban and al-Qaida fighters, U.S. troops gathered to celebrate Easter. Medical staff members announced they had forcefully fed two detainees on a revived hunger strike.

Federal government may not be shopping for bargains

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government bought more than half of its products and services last year without bidding or with practices that auditors say do not fully shop the marketplace, an Associated Press analysis of contracting records found.

While such shopping accelerated in President Bush's first year, it has been on the rise since the 1990s when the Clinton administration and the GOP-controlled Congress streamlined purchasing under its "reinventing government" initiatives.

Some of those well-intentioned efforts to cut red tape — epitomized by Al Gore's smashing of a government-issued ashtray on television — may have gone too far, inviting new risks of fraud, contracting experts and watchdogs say.

"Scandals are coming," predicted Charles Tiefer, a University of Baltimore law professor who spent a decade investigating contractor abuses as a House lawyer. "You can see them coming as clearly as you could in the early 1980s looking at the defense buildup then and the lack of safeguards."

On The Net

- Federal Procurement Data Center: http://www.fpdc.gov/
- List of fiscal 2001 contracts by federal agency available at http://wire.ap.org

In all, the government bought $123 billion of its $230 billion in goods and services in 2001 without bids or with methods that auditors say are frequently used to bypass competition, the computer analysis found.

Everything from computers and office supplies to background investigations of federal workers and education services were bought

Please see **Shopping,** *Page* **A3**

Warmer
High: 75
Low: 56
B6

Astrograph B4
Business A5
Classified C5
Comics B3
Crossword C6
Dear Abby B4
Dr. Gott B4
Obituaries B2
Opinion A4
Our Texas B1
Scoreboard C3
Sports C1

- **Fortune 500 List** Wal-Mart is nation's, world's largest company/**A5**

http://www.kdhnews.com

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ORDER FOR COPIES OF VETERANS RECORDS

DATE RECEIVED IN NARA

[redacted]

1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED (Check one box only)
- ☐ PENSION
- ☐ BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION (Service before 1856 only)
- ☑ MILITARY

[redacted]

3. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names): LUNA, JOSE GUADALUPE

4. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED: ☑ ARMY ☐ NAVY ☐ MARINE CORPS

5. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED: TEXAS

6. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED: CIVIL WAR

7. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR: ☐ UNION ☑ CONFEDERATE

[redacted]

8. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc, name of ship): COMPANY D (OR B) COL. SANTOS BENAVIDES REGIMENT TEXAS CAVALRY

9. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED: ☑ INFANTRY ☑ CAVALRY ☐ ARTILLERY — If other, specify:

Rank: ☐ OFFICER ☑ ENLISTED

10. KIND OF SERVICE: ☐ VOLUNTEERS ☑ REGULARS

11. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.: NONE I CAN FIND.

12. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State): ?

13. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE: SAN ANTONIO, TX; TEMPLE, TX

14. DATE OF BIRTH: 1831

15. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.): ?

16. DATE OF DEATH: 02/01/1924

17. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.): TEMPLE, BELL COUNTY, TX

18. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT: MARIA MANUELA LARA LUNA (b. 1850 - d. 1893) (m. 12/18/1868)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD NATF Form 80 (rev. 10-93)

RECEIVED MAY 18 '01 AM 10:43 CLAIMS

THESE ARE THE COPIES YOU ORDERED FROM THE FILE IDENTIFIED ABOVE.

DO NOT SEND ADDITIONAL PAYMENT.

DATE SEARCHED	SEARCHER
6/29/95	DAW

FILE DESIGNATION: LUNA, GUADALUPE CO'D BENAVIDES REG'M

To inquire about this order, please write to the address below or telephone 202-501-5170.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL REFERENCE BRANCH (NNRG-P)
7TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20408

95 JUN 29 PM 2:50

COMPLETE FILE COPIED

SEND TO:

NAME (Last, First, MI): LUNA, PATSY E.

STREET: 216 SO. 26TH ST.

CITY, STATE: TEMPLE, TX

ZIP CODE: 76501

A241781

7/13/95

MAILROOM COPY - DO NOT DETACH

483

Luna, Guadalupe

Co D. Benavides' Regt
TEXAS CAV

(CONFEDERATE)

Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1. 52799857	20.
2.	21.
3.	22.
4.	23.
5.	24.
6.	25.
7.	26.
8.	27.
9.	28.
10.	29.
11.	30.
12.	31.
13.	32.
14.	33.
15.	34.
16.	35.
17.	36.
18.	37.
19.	38.

Number of personal papers herein.....

Book Mark:.....

See also _____

(CONFEDERATE).

Benavides' Cav. | Texas.

Guadalupe Luna,

Pvt., Co. D. Benavides' Reg't. Texas Cav.

Residence San Antonio

Appears on a
ROLL OF PRISONERS OF WAR.
of Benavides' Regiment Texas Cav., Confederate States Army, commanded by Colonel Santos Benavides, surrendered at New Orleans, La., by General E. K. Smith, C.S.A., to Maj. Gen. E. R.S.Canby, U.S.A., May 26, 1865, and paroled at (date and place not stated
Roll not dated

Miscl Roll No 86

DAVENPORT
Copyist.

Palmito Hill Battlefield—Last land engagement of Civil War fought near Brownsville at Palmito Ranch. Confederates commanded by Col. John S. Ford, not having heard of Lee's surrender at Appomattox a month earlier, routed and captured Federal force in running encounter on May 12-13, 1865. After battle, Confederates learned from their prisoners of South's capitulation. Victors then became formal captives of their former prisoners. An historical marker is 12 miles east on Texas 4.

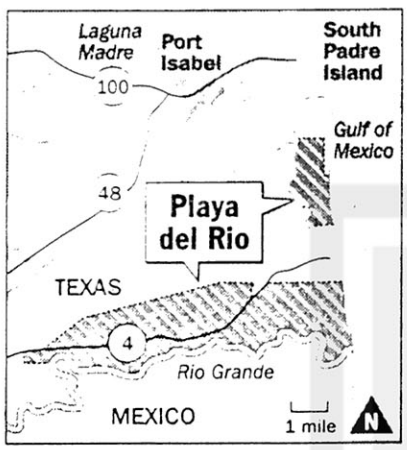
Jan '98

New preserve on Rio Grande offers habitat for wildlife

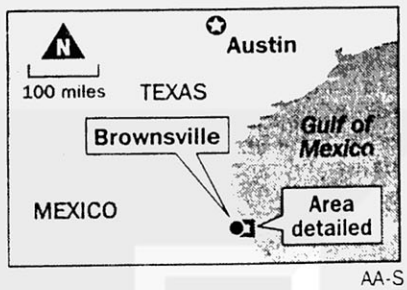
BY RALPH K.M. HAURWITZ
American-Statesman Staff

A vast mosaic of thorn brush, low hills, beaches and mud flats with habitat for more than 20 endangered or threatened species has been acquired by the federal government along the lower reaches of the Rio Grande. The $5.9 million tract also includes the site of the last land battle of the Civil War.

The acquisition of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge sets aside 11,950 acres, or nearly 19 square miles. The property contains the last remaining stand of mangroves in Texas, as well as an ecologically rich zone where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico.



"This land is a national treasure and an internationally significant resource," said Nancy Kaufman, director of the Southwest region of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. "Fish, wildlife and people will benefit from this acquisition, as will the growing ecotourism industry of South Texas."



AA-S

Besides its ecological importance, the tract includes significant portions of the Palmito Ranch Battlefield, site of the last land battle of the Civil War, on May 12-13, 1865. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt designated the site as a national historic landmark last year.

The property is the most important acquisition so far for the wildlife refuge, which is intended eventually to extend from the gulf more than 120 miles up the river valley, to Falcon Dam. The government's goal is to protect a corridor of land along the river because of its biological diversity. For example, 250 species of butterflies and 1,100 species of plants are found in refuge lands already acquired.

The new tract is habitat of many rare species, including birds such as the piping plover and peregrine falcon, and reptiles ranging from the horned lizard to the Texas indigo snake. It is also thought to be home to two endangered wild cats, the ocelot and jaguarundi. The property includes the only stand of mangroves remaining in the state.

Most of the native habitat in the Rio Grande Valley has been lost to urban and farmland development. The newly acquired property is remarkably unspoiled, despite its location 10 miles south of South Padre Island, a tourist mecca.

The parcel has had a tortured history. In the 1980s, developers announced plans to build a resort complex with thousands of homes, a dozen golf courses, several hotels, a theme park and a marina. They called the project Playa del Rio, Spanish for "river beach." But the venture collapsed under financial, regulatory and environmental obstacles before ground could be broken.

The federal government condemned the property in 1993. The courts sorted out competing claims for compensation last year, and the Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the title to the land in January.

We come today to honor **Guadalupe Luna** who was born in 1831, and is the founder of this family gathered here. He served in the Texas Cavalry, Company D, under Colonel Santos Benavidez. This unit participated in battles and skirmishes in south Texas.

As the Civil War neared its conclusion, Benavides' Regiment continued to fight on and display the gallantry that had been so common earlier in the war. On Brazos Island, nine of Benavides' men, under the command of Lieutenant Eugenio Garza, charged upon and completely routed a Union force of over 100.

Santos Benavides' unit was involved in the last engagement of the Civil War which was fought at Palmito Ranch 18 miles east of Brownsville on May 12-13, 1865. This was 34 days after General Robert E. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox.

Colonel Theodore H. Barrett commanded Federal Troops on Brazos Island, 12 miles to the east of the battle site. The Confederates occupied Fort Brown, 12 miles to the west, commanded by General James F. Slaughter and Colonel John S. "Rip" Ford, whose troops had captured Fort Brown from the Federals in 1864.

Ordered to recapture the fort, Lieutenant Colonel David Branson and 300 men advanced from Brazos Island and they won a skirmish with Confederate pickets on May 12. Barrett reinforced Branson's troops with 200 men on May 13 and renewed the march to Fort Brown. Confederate cavalry held the Federals in check until Ford arrived with reinforcements that afternoon. Ford's artillery and cavalry advanced and defeated a Union force four times the size of his Army. While the Confederates reported no fatalities in the battle of Palmito Ranch, the Union forces reported four officers and 111 men killed, wounded, or missing. From their prisoners, the Confederates learned of Lee's surrender, and then had to surrender to the men they had just so soundly defeated.

We have brought some soil from the battle ground at Palmito Ranch, where Guadalupe Luna so gallantly served, to place on his grave.

LOPEZ, FRANCISCO*	BEXA	326	SALADO C
LOPEZ, GREGORA	SAN	344	SAN AUGU
LOPEZ, GUADALUPE	CAME	637	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, HAGUIN	BEXA	211	SAN ANTO
LOPEZ, IBARRO	CAME	623	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JOSE	CAME	529	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JOSE M.	CAME	547	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JOSE M.	CAME	669	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JOSE MARIA	CAME	521	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JUAN	CAME	531	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JUAN	CAME	707	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JUAN	BEXA	247	SAN ANTO
LOPEZ, JUAN	BEXA	320	ESPADA M
LOPEZ, JULIAN	NUEC	141	CORPUS C
LOPEZ, JULIANA	CAME	701	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, JUSTO	CAME	597	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LAZARO	CAME	687	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LEVENA	NUEC	140	CORPUS C
LOPEZ, LOUISA	CAME	529	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LOUISA	CAME	529	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LUCIANO	CAME	525	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LUCIANO	CAME	535	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, LUIS	CAME	695	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, MANUEL	CAME	687	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, MARIA	CAME	539	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, MARIA	BEXA	250	SAN ANTO
LOPEZ, MARTIN	CAME	651	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, NICOLASA	CAME	637	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, PEDRO	CAME	677	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, RAMIJIO	CAME	579	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, RAPAEL	CAME	515	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, ROSA	CAME	559	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, STEPHEN	CAME	563	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, TEODORO	CAME	627	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, TOREVIO	CAME	327	RIO GRAN
LOPEZ, UGENIO	BEXA	269	SAN ANTO
LORANCE, MARGARET	RED	215	NO TWP L
LORD, JOHN	CAME	569	RIO GRAN
LORD, STEPHEN D.	LAVA	313	NO TWP L
LORDOFF, MENKIN	MEDI	396	QUIKA
LORE, W.	UPSH	197	UPSHUR D
LORENSTEIN, JACOB	GALV	282	GALVESTO
LORGE, ABRAHAM	SABI	329	SABINE D
LORING, LYCIA	SABI	323	SABINE D
LORMILLIERE, B. F.	GALV	258	GALVESTO
LORNER, NANCY G.	COLL	024	NO TWP L
LORNIG, THOMAS	FANN	158	NO TWP L
LOROMA, LOUTTOA	VITO	243	NO TWP L
LORSBY, WILLIAM A.	WASH	295	NO TWP L
LORTOFF, JOHN	MEDI	396	QUIKA
LORUE, FREDERICK	GALV	269	GALVESTO
LOSA, CATALINO	CAME	577	RIO GRAN
LOSA, JUAN	CAME	589	RIO GRAN
LOSA, RICHARD	CAME	627	RIO GRAN
LOSANA, GERTRUDAS	BEXA	308	SAN ANTO
LOSANA, JUANA FLORES	CAME	635	RIO GRAN
LOSARENA, LANCE	NACO	073	NO TWP L
LOSITER, WILLIAM S.	GRAY	342	NO TWP L
LOSNORE, CLOMANTEA	NUEC	135	NO TWP L
LOSOYA, CAVERO	BEXA	234	SAN ANTO
LOSOYA, JESUS	BEXA	210	SAN ANTO
LOSOYA, MARGARITA	BEXA	202	SAN ANTO
LOTHAM, LEWIS	ANGE	080	NO TWP L
LOTHELEN, SANDY Y.	BURL	439	BURLESON
LOTHLIN, JOHN	LAVA	306	NO TWP L
LOTRIPH, SAMUEL	GALV	280	GALVESTO
LOTT, ABRAHAM	SMIT	081	NO TWP L
LOTT, ABSALUM	SMIT	044	NO TWP L
LOTT, ARTHUR	SMIT	057	NO TWP L
LOTT, ELISHA E.	SMIT	051	NO TWP L
LOTT, J.	POLK	187	NO TWP L
LOTT, J.	HARR	083	NO TWP L
LOTT, ROBERT	GOLI	320	NO TWP L
LOTT, ROBERT A.	WASH	304	NO TWP L
LOTT, SOLOMON	SMIT	054	NO TWP L
LOTT, SUSAN	WASH	304	NO TWP L
LOTT, T. P. C.	GOLI	321	NO TWP L
LOTT, WILLIAM	GALV	252	GALVESTO
LOUEING, WILLIAM	RED	206	NO TWP L
LOUGHERTY, R. W.	HARR	051	MARSHALL
LOUGLEY, MARY JANE	HARR	011	HOUSTON
LOUIE, FREDERICK	VITO	234	VICTORIA
LOUIS, GEORGE W.	GUAD	289	NO TWP L
LOUIS, JOHN	GUAD	300	NO TWP L
LOUIS, JOSEPH	BEXA	219	SAN ANTO
LOUIS, JOSEPHINE	BEXA	218	SAN ANTO
LOUIS, WILLIAM	GUAD	290	NO TWP L
LOUISA, CATHARINE	JACK	223	NO TWP L
LOUMER, JOHN	GOLI	323	NO TWP L
LOUP, ANNA R.	LIME	379	5TH PREC
LOUSEY, L.	DENT	105	NO TWP L
LOUT, DAILY	SHEL	016	NO TWP L
LOUT, ELIZABETH	SAN	349	SAN AUGU
LOUT, JOHN	SHEL	016	NO TWP L
LOUT, MARTIN V.	PANO	146	NO TWP L
LOUT, PINCKNEY	SAN	349	SAN AUGU
LOUX, JACOB	BEXA	323	SALADO C
LOVE, ALLEN	GONZ	327	PEACH CR
LOVE, ANDREW C.	HOUS	172	NO TWP L
LOVE, B.	HARR	071	NO TWP L
LOVE, D. H.	LIME	358	1ST PREC
LOVE, DAVID	WILL	334	MILAM &
LOVE, DRUCILLA	SABI	325	SABINE D
LOVE, EMILY	SABI	325	SABINE D
LOVE, FRANCIS	SMIT	074	NO TWP L
LOVE, GILBERT H.	BRAZ	413	BURLESON
LOVE, HARIET	SABI	313	SABINE D
LOVE, J. J.	NEWT	129	NO TWP L
LOVE, JAMES	SABI	320	SABINE D
LOVE, JAMES	VITO	232	VICTORIA
LOVE, JAMES	WASH	296	NO TWP L
LOVE, JAMES C.	CASS	789	7TH PREC
LOVE, JAMES M.	LIME	358	1ST PREC
LOVE, JLAMES	GALV	262	GALVESTO
LOVE, JOHN	RED	206	NO TWP L
LOVE, JOHN	BAST	174	NO TWP L
LOVE, JOHN	SMIT	072	NO TWP L
LOVE, JOHN G.	SAN	337	SAN AUGU
LOVE, JOSEPH A.	NEWT	123	NO TWP L
LOVE, JULIA A.	MATA	385	NO TWP L
LOVE, LOUISA	NUEC	133	CORPUS C
LOVE, MARTHA	ANDE	013	NO TWP L
LOVE, MARTIN	TRAV	136	NO TWP L
LOVE, ROBERT	WASH	311	NO TWP L
LOVE, ROBERT	BAST	180	NO TWP L
LOVE, ROBERT P.	SAN	356	NO TWP L
LOVE, WADE	RUSK	252	RUSK DIS
LOVE, WILLIAM	KAUF	259	NO TWP L
LOVE, WILLIAM H.	RUSK	306	RUSK DIS
LOVE, WILLIAM M.	NAVA	117	NAVARRO
LOVE, YOUNG E.	LAVA	332	NO TWP L
LOVEING, JAMES	COOK	080	NO TWP L
LOVEING, MANUEL N.	SABI	319	SABINE D
LOVEJOY, GEORGE	COLL	019	NO TWP L
LOVEJOY, JOHN S. SR.	COLL	007	NO TWP L
LOVEK, ANNA	HARR	045	NO TWP L
LOVEL, JANE	HUNT	192	NO TWP L
LOVEL, NANCY	HEND	134	NO TWP L
LOVEL, WILLIAM B.	RUSK	242	RUSK DIS
LOVELACE, ALLEN	FANN	183	NO TWP L
LOVELACE, DOUGLAS	FANN	183	NO TWP L
LOVELADY, HENRY S.	HOUS	183	NO TWP L
LOVELADY, JAMES	COLL	010	NO TWP L
LOVELADY, JAMES	VITO	243	NO TWP L
LOVELL, BENJAMIN	PANO	170	NO TWP L
LOVELL, CALVIN	FORT	230	TX JUDIC
LOVELL, FELIX G.	SAN	331	SAN AUGU
LOVELL, MARY	HEND	134	NO TWP L
LOVELL, R. B.	GRAY	361	PRESTON
LOVELL, REBECKA	VAN	223	NO TWP L
LOVELL, WASHINGTON	HEND	134	NO TWP L
LOVENA, ANTONIO	VITO	241	NO TWP L
LOVETT, ENOCH	ANDE	051	NO TWP L
LOVETT, JOHN	SMIT	082	NO TWP L
LOVETT, SAMUEL S.	SMIT	042	NO TWP L
LOVING, GEORGE S.	LIBE	342	NO TWP L
LOVING, JOHN C.	ANGE	067	NO TWP L
LOVING, MEGGINSON	TITU	129	NO TWP L
LOVING, O.	COLL	022	NO TWP L
LOVING, SAMUEL	DENT	106	NO TWP L
LOVING, SOLON	CASS	727	1ST PREC
LOVING, WILLIAM	DENT	105	NO TWP L
LOVING, WILLIAM D.	SABI	321	SABINE D
LOVING, WILLIAM R.	DENT	109	NO TWP L
LOVLIS, HUGH	SABI	319	SABINE D
LOW, ALEXANDER	VITO	232	VICTORIA
LOW, B. F.	DEWI	115	NO TWP L
LOW, C. F.	CHER	903	NO TWP L
LOW, FIELDING	TYLE	168	NO TWP L
LOW, FRANCES	DEWI	115	NO TWP L
LOW, ISAAC W.	TARR	088	NAVARRO
LOW, JOEL	POLK	188	NO TWP L
LOW, JOHN	NJEC	142	NO TWP L
LOW, RICHARD	AUST	105	NO TWP L
LOW, WILLIAM	GRIM	371	NO TWP L
LOW, WILLIAM C.	TARR	088	NAVARRO
LOWDEN, E.	FAYE	218	NO TWP L
LOWDEN, W. J.	RED	203	NO TWP L
LOWDER, THOMAS	RUSK	244	RUSK DIS
LOWDERS, A. L.	HARR	041	NO TWP L
LOWE, B. C.	JACK	224	NO TWP L
LOWE, BARNEY	JACK	226	NO TWP L
LOWE, DANIEL M.	JACK	228	NO TWP L
LOWE, ELISHA	POLK	189	NO TWP L
LOWE, GARRETT L.	ANDE	053	NO TWP L
LOWE, J.	HARR	076	NO TWP L
LOWE, MOSES	SABI	318	SABINE D
LOWELL, ANDREW J.	HAYS	119	ST. MARC
LOWELL, GERTRUDA	FANN	185	BONHAM
LOWER, CATHARINE E.	HARR	021	HOUSTON
LOWER, FREDERICK	BEXA	228	SAN ANTO
LOWER, WILLIAM	GRIM	377	NO TWP L
LOWER, WILLIAM	TRAV	152	NO TWP L
LOWERY, ALFRED P.	ANDE	037	NO TWP L
LOWERY, ALLEN	MONT	040	NO TWP L
LOWERY, ANN	SAN	340	SAN AUGU
LOWERY, AVARILLA	SAN	338	SAN AUGU
LOWERY, FRANCIS	COLO	042	COLORADO
LOWERY, ISAAC P.	KAUF	253	NO TWP L
LOWERY, MILLIS	SABI	315	SABINE D
LOWERY, THOMAS	SAN	341	SAN AUGU
LOWERY, WILLIAM	SABI	313	SABINE D
LOWERY, WILLIAM	LAMA	290	6TH PREC
LOWIE, CHARLES R.	CAME	625	RIO GRAN
LOWNE, A. H.	RUSK	249	RUSK DIS
LOWRANCE, JAMES	ROBE	235	3RD PREC
LOWREY, SARAH L.	JEFF	249	NO TWP L
LOWRIE, JEHU B.	ANDE	025	NO TWP L
LOWRIE, ROBERT G.	RUSK	261	RUSK DIS
LOWRIE, S. H.	RUSK	249	RUSK DIS
LOWRY, AARON	PANO	162	NO TWP L
LOWRY, CRIAN E.	MILA	012	MILAM &
LOWSON, RUPPECN	LIME	371	1ST PREC
LOY, A. M.	CASS	791	7TH PREC
LOYD, A. J.	POLK	183	NO TWP L
LOYD, AARON	GONZ	327	PEACH CR
LOYD, DANIEL	GOLI	319	GOLIAD
LOYD, DELILAH	ANDE	004	PALESTIN
LOYD, JACKSON	UPSH	188	UPSHUR D
LOYD, JAMES	RUSK	246	RUSK DIS
LOYD, LIDIA	CALH	467	INDIONOL
LOYD, MARY	RUSK	261	RUSK DIS
LOYD, RACHEL	CHER	847	NO TWP L
LOYD, SIMPSON	UPSH	188	UPSHUR D
LOYD, T. C.	RUSK	259	RUSK DIS
LOYD, WILLIAM	UPSH	188	UPSHUR D
LOYD, WILLIAM	SHEL	038	NO TWP L
LOYE, GEORGE W.	CASS	733	NO TWP L
LOYER, J. B.	NACO	081	NO TWP L
LOYNE, F. B.	FANN	171	NO TWP L
LOYSOYA, JUAN	BEXA	202	SAN ANTO
LOZA, JOSE M.	CAME	657	RIO GRAN
LUBBUCK, JOHN B.	HARR	014	HOUSTON
LUCARS, E. M.	WASH	290	NO TWP L
LUCAS, ALLEN	SMIT	063	NO TWP L
LUCAS, DAVID	SAN	351	SAN AUGU
LUCAS, GEORGE F.	COLL	010	NO TWP L
LUCAS, JOHN	SAN	345	SAN AUGU
LUCAS, JOHN	NACO	081	NO TWP L
LUCAS, JOHN H.	SAN	337	SAN AUGU
LUCAS, NEWTON	NACO	081	NO TWP L
LUCAS, PETER F.	COLL	017	NO TWP L
LUCAS, SAMUEL	WASH	290	NO TWP L
LUCE, DAVID	CHER	923	NO TWP L
LUCE, JOHN	CHER	929	NO TWP L
LUCE, JOSEPH	CHER	923	NO TWP L
LUCE, JOSEPH	ANDE	048	NO TWP L
LUCE, JOSEPH	ANDE	049	NO TWP L
LUCE, MARY A.	ANDE	048	NO TWP L
LUCEN, VICTOR	BEXA	257	SAN ANTO
LUCH, JOSEPH	LAMA	290	6TH PREC
LUCHTLE, E.	LIBE	342	NO TWP L
LUCINED, DUANOH	SABI	315	SABINE D
LUCIO, JOSE	BEXA	205	SAN ANTO
LUCKENBACK, JACOB	GILL	303	ZODIAC M
LUCKETT, NOLEN	TRAV	160	NO TWP L
LUCKEY, N. B.	SMIT	047	NO TWP L
LUCKIE, SAMUEL H.	BEXA	291	MEDINA R
LUCKIE, WILLIAM F.	BEXA	291	MEDINA R
LUCKY, D.	HARR	080	NO TWP L
LUCKY, J.	HARR	112	NO TWP L
LUCKY, LEVI B.	HOUS	184	NO TWP L
LUCKY, W. H.	HARR	087	NO TWP L
LUCONR, GILBERT	LIBE	342	NO TWP L
LUCUS, DAVID C.	SHEL	028	NO TWP L
LUCUS, MARTIN	TYLE	165	NO TWP L
LUCY, DONALD R.	RUSK	301	RUSK DIS
LUDHETTER, JAMES	COLL	013	NO TWP L
LUDEKE, HENRY	BRAZ	376	NO TWP L
LUDLOW, L. W.	POLK	179	NO TWP L
LUDWICK, CHRISTOPHER	CALH	487	INDIONOL
LUDWIG, ANTONE	MEDI	398	DHANIS
LUDWIG, HENRY	BEXA	212	SAN ANTO
LUDWIG, JOHN	COMA	057	NEW BRON
LUDWIGG, WILLIAM	COMA	053	NEW BRON
LUFKIN, A. P.	GALV	273	GALVESTO
LUGHAVELT, HUFF *	COMA	055	NEW BRON
LUGO, BLANCER	CALH	489	INDIONOL
LUHN, FEDERICK	AUST	103	NO TWP L
LUISNOR, DONATHEA	HARR	005	HOUSTON
LUKALTZ, WILLIAM	COMA	053	NEW BRON
LUKE, P.	FAYE	215	NO TWP L
LUKENBELL, MICHAEL	SMIT	054	NO TWP L
LUKINGLOE, WILLIAM *	COMA	063	NEW BRON
LUM, JOHN	TARR	089	NAVARRO
LUMBAR, MR.	MONT	044	NO TWP L
LUMBRANO, ANTONIO	BEXA	292	MEDINA R
LUMBRANO, ROMALDO	BEXA	292	MEDINA R
LUMICK, CHARLES	BEXA	271	SAN ANTO
LUMPKINS, PLEIADES	ANDE	035	NO TWP L
LUMPKINS, WILLIAM M.	SAN	341	SAN AUGU
LUMSDEM, ELIJAH	ANDE	042	NO TWP L
LUNA, JAMES	MONT	043	NO TWP L
LUNA, JOSE A.	BEXA	253	SAN ANTO
LUNA, MANUELA	BEXA	232	SAN ANTO
LUNA, MARTILLO	CAME	595	RIO GRAN
LUNA, SAPAPA	BEXA	235	SAN ANTO
LUNA, SILVESTA	NACO	072	NO TWP L
LUNCIFORD, A.	FAYE	192	NO TWP L
LUND, CHARLES C.	LIBE	341	NO TWP L
LUND, JUAN	CAME	525	RIO GRAN
LUNDS, USAVIO	CAME	527	RIO GRAN
LUNIGER, JOSEPH	BEXA	297	MEDINA R
LUNN, WILLIAM	BOWI	364	8TH DIST
LUNNELL, ENOCK	SMIT	070	NO TWP L
LUNO, ANDRES	CAME	541	RIO GRAN
LUPERVILLE, ANTONY	BEXA	241	SAN ANTO
LUPTON, J. W.	BOWI	348	8TH DIST
LURALL, RECHEY	HOPK	159	NO TWP L
LURAY, M.	CASS	747	2ND PREC
LURDEMAN, ANA	COMA	054	NEW BRON
LUSABER, PHILIP	CALH	493	INDIONOL
LUSH, HARMON L.	FORT	235	TX JUDIC
LUSK, A. C.	WALK	260	NO TWP L
LUSK, JANE	WALK	263	NO TWP L
LUSK, JOHN	LAMA	276	3RD PREC
LUSK, MARY E.	NACO	067	NO TWP L
LUSK, P. H.	WASH	285	NO TWP L
LUSK, P. H.	WASH	295	NO TWP L
LUSK, ROBERT C.	LAVA	335	NO TWP L
LUSK, SAMUEL	WASH	295	NO TWP L
LUSKE, JOHN	CASS	787	5TH PREC
LUTER, E.	GOLI	319	GOLIAD
LUTHEM, ASA	CASS	773	5TH PREC
LUTHER, PETER	BURL	441	BURLESON
LUTHERINE, ISADON	VITO	236	VICTORIA
LUTLER, CHARLES	COMA	046	COMAL
LUTON, J. M.	HEND	132	NO TWP L
LUTRELL, DANIEL	LIME	358	1ST PREC
LUTRELL, THOMAS	WALK	257	NO TWP L
LUTRILL, WILLIAM	DENT	111	NO TWP L
LUTSELL, JACOB	LIME	357	1ST PREC
LUTT, CLEMENT C.	RUSK	271	RUSK DIS
LUTTLE, M.	CHER	865	RUSK
LUTTON, ISAACK	POLK	177	NO TWP L
LUTWICH, JOSAPHENE	CALH	491	INDIONOL
LUTWICH, LUISA	VITO	236	VICTORIA
LUTWICK, SHUKART	VITO	235	VICTORIA
LUTZ, JACOB	COMA	055	NEW BRON
LUTZ, JOHN	HARR	014	HOUSTON
LUX, EPHRAIM C.	KAUF	255	NO TWP L
LUX, HUBERT	COMA	048	COMAL
LYDAY, ISAAC	FANN	159	NO TWP L
LYDAY, MARY	FANN	158	NO TWP L
LYDOOC, ANTHONY	RUFU	228	ST. JOSE
LYDON, ANTHONY	TARR	090	NAVARRO
LYEL, WILLIAM	WASH	293	NO TWP L
LYLES, B. B.	RUSK	306	RUSK DIS
LYLES, JAMES H.	RUSK	307	RUSK DIS
LYLES, WILLIAM	RUSK	307	RUSK DIS
LYMAN, DANIEL	BAST	189	NO TWP L
LYMAN, GELBERT	NUEC	142	NO TWP L
LYMAN, MAURICE	BAST	189	NO TWP L
LYNCH, A.	WHAR	323	WHARTON
LYNCH, E. O.	GALV	244	GALVESTO
LYNCH, EXPERIENCE	HOPK	150	NO TWP L
LYNCH, G. P.	WASH	317	NO TWP L
LYNCH, JAMES	HUNT	203	NO TWP L
LYNCH, JANE	LAMA	267	1ST PREC
LYNCH, JOHN	HOPK	160	NO TWP L
LYNCH, JOHN	NUEC	142	NO TWP L
LYNCH, JOHN R.	JACK	232	NO TWP L
LYNCH, K. J.	LIBE	339	NO TWP L
LYNCH, MUNROE	ANGE	079	NO TWP L
LYNCH, N.	HARR	101	NO TWP L
LYNCH, SAMUEL	HUNT	208	NO TWP L
LYNCH, SAMUEL	UPSH	183	UPSHUR D
LYNCH, T.	HARR	062	NO TWP L
LYNCH, THOMAS	RED	210	NO TWP L
LYNCH, WILLIAM C. C.	BRAZ	401	NO TWP L
LYNCH, WILLIAM F.	GALV	275	GALVESTO
LYNCHCOMB, JOSEPH J.	JEFF	245	NO TWP L
LYND, ADDISON	LAVA	311	NO TWP L
LYNER, SANDERS F.	SMIT	063	NO TWP L
LYNES, JOHN J.	HARR	027	NO TWP L
LYNN, A. T.	GALV	278	GALVESTO
LYON, B. T.	WASH	294	NO TWP L
LYON, S. C.	BRAZ	379	NO TWP L
LYON, WAYTT C.	ANDE	039	NO TWP L
LYONS, ALFORD	NEWT	129	NO TWP L
LYONS, DENNIT	FAYE	219	NO TWP L
LYONS, ELHANON	CAME	571	RIO GRAN
LYONS, FRANCIS	GOLI	320	NO TWP L
LYONS, JAMES H.	BEXA	233	SAN ANTO
LYONS, JOHN R.	GALV	263	GALVESTO
LYONS, JOSEPH	BRAZ	409	BURLESON
LYONS, L. P.	NACO	049	NACOGDOC
LYONS, LAVINA	BRAZ	411	BURLESON
LYONS, MARY	CAME	571	RIO GRAN
LYONS, PROE	CAME	553	RIO GRAN
LYONS, THOMAS	RUSK	265	RUSK DIS
LYONS, WARREN	FAYE	219	NO TWP L
LYTLE, G. W.	COOK	073	NO TWP L
LYTON, C. C.	GRIM	364	NO TWP L
M GOWEN, JAMES	CHER	849	NO TWP L
M KAY, ANDREW J.	WILL	338	MILAM &
M.	LAVA	323	NO TWP L
MAAS, SAMUEL	GALV	241	GALVESTO
MAASS, CHARLES	TYLE	170	NO TWP L
MAASS, CHARLES H.	TYLE	170	NO TWP L
MAASS, WILLIAM	JACK	232	NO TWP L
MABANE, J.W.	CASS	717	1ST PREC
MABAWES, MICHAEL	NUEC	138	CORPUS C
MABEN, WILY	CASS	795	7TH PREC
MABERRY, DANIEL	VAN	230	NO TWP L
MABERRY, JOEL	VAN	230	NO TWP L
MABERRY, JOHN	WALK	268	NO TWP L
MABERRY, SARAH	PANO	160	NO TWP L
MABERRY, WILLIAM L.	BOWI	357	8TH DIST
MABERS, MIKE	GALV	271	GALVESTO
MABERT, FERDINAND	CAME	519	RIO GRAN
MABERY, RUSELL	HUNT	197	NO TWP L
MABES, NEWTON	LIME	372	1ST PREC
MABEY, CORRITHEY	FORT	232	TX JUDIC

Texas 1880 Census Index

LUKES, ELIZABETH	CORYELL CO.	TX 452	E. D. 25	LUNA, ANTONIO DE	STARR CO.	TX 410	RIO GRANDE CITY
LUKES, JINNEY	CASS CO.	TX 244	E. D. 17	LUNA, ATILANO	NUECES CO.	TX 019	CORPUS CHRISTI
LUKES, JULIA A.	HENDERSON CO.	TX 122	E. D. 31	LUNA, B.	WALKER CO.	TX 260	HUNTSVILLE
LUKES, THOMAS	DALLAS CO.	TX 025	1 W. DALLAS	LUNA, BENEN	PECOS CO.	TX 513	E. D. 120
LUKES, THOMAS	HENDERSON CO.	TX 122	E. D. 31	LUNA, BERNARDS	DIMMITT CO.	TX 218	E. D. 44
LUKESN, HENRY B.	DUVAL CO.	TX 240	SAN DIEGO 8TH CALVARY	LUNA, CARMEN	DUVAL CO.	TX 242	E. D. 50
LUKKS, JAMES	BEXAR CO.	TX 180	SAN ANTONIO	LUNA, CERILLDO	UPSHUR CO.	TX 528	E. D. 135
LULES, M.	PARKER CO.	TX 327	WEATHERFORD	LUNA, CLEMENTE	GONZALES CO.	TX 459	E. D. 70
LULIE, D.	JOHNSON CO.	TX 273	E. D. 82	LUNA, COFA	CAMERON CO.	TX 460	E. D. 34
LULKA, JOHN	GALVESTON CO.	TX 089	5 W. GALVESTON	LUNA, CORIANO	CAMERON CO.	TX 429	E. D. 32
LULLABEENTY, C. L.	MORRIS CO.	TX 145	E. D. 95	LUNA, COSME	ENCINAL CO.	TX 639	E. D. 58
LULLER, MARY J.	LIBERTY CO.	TX 238	DAYTON	LUNA, CRESPIN	NUECES CO.	TX 068	E. D. 118
LULLIS, M. C.	ROBERTSON CO.	TX 542	E. D. 146	LUNA, DESIDERIO	CAMERON CO.	TX 474	E. D. 34
LULLORD, T. A.	MCLENNEN CO.	TX 248	E. D. 119	LUNA, DESIDORO	NUECES CO.	TX 080	E. D. 118
LULLYLOVE, JOHN*	RUSK CO.	TX 118	E. D. 75	LUNA, EBARISTO	HIDALGO CO.	TX 234	E. D. 81
LULOI, ABRAM	WALLER CO.	TX 392	HEMPSTEAD TWP	LUNA, ELDIFONSO	CAMERON CO.	TX 444	E. D. 33
LULY, LIZZIE	HOPKINS CO.	TX 083	SULPHER SPRINGS	LUNA, EMELINE	STARR CO.	TX 408	RIO GRANDE CITY
LUM, A. P.	LIBERTY CO.	TX 250	CLEVELAND	LUNA, ESFANA	STARR CO.	TX 448	E. D. 133
LUM, EMMET	LIBERTY CO.	TX 250	CLEVELAND	LUNA, ESN EL	LIPSCOMB CO.	TX 452	E. D. 199
LUM, ERASTUS H.	ELLIS CO.	TX 539	E. D. 52	LUNA, F.	BEXAR CO.	TX 026	SAN ANTONIO
LUM, J. D.	LIBERTY CO.	TX 252	CLEVELAND	LUNA, F. DE LA	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 331	E. D. 6
LUM, JOHN J.	COLLIN CO.	TX 231	E. D. 26	LUNA, FELIPE	BEXAR CO.	TX 078	SAN ANTONIO
LUM, LEWIS	LIBERTY CO.	TX 240	DAYTON	LUNA, FELIPE	BEXAR CO.	TX 302	E. D. 22
LUM, LEWIS G.	GONZALES CO.	TX 403	E. D. 68	LUNA, FELIPI	KINNEY CO.	TX 327	E. D. 94
LUM, ORLEY	GONZALES CO.	TX 378	GONZALES	LUNA, FELIX	DUVAL CO.	TX 236	SAN DIEGO
LUM, SARAH	LIBERTY CO.	TX 240	DAYTON	LUNA, FERMINA	WEBB CO.	TX 329	LAREDO
LUM, WINNIE*	GALVESTON CO.	TX 169	9 W. GALVESTON	LUNA, FERNANDO	STARR CO.	TX 444	E. D. 133
LUMA, MARD*	WEBB CO.	TX 301	LAREDO	LUNA, FRANCIS	BEXAR CO.	TX 021	SAN ANTONIO
LUMACKS, ALFRED	TRAVIS CO.	TX 208	4 W. AUSTIN	LUNA, FRANCISCO	BEXAR CO.	TX 072	SAN ANTONIO
LUMACKS, SILVA	TRAVIS CO.	TX 208	4 W. AUSTIN	LUNA, FRANCISCO	BEXAR CO.	TX 307	E. D. 22
LUMAN, C. C.	GRAYSON CO.	TX 286	E. D. 12	LUNA, GAUDALUP	WILSON CO.	TX 076	E. D. 150
LUMAN, C. S.	LEE CO.	TX 051	E. D. 93	LUNA, GERTRUDE	TRAVIS CO.	TX 181	1 W. AUSTIN
LUMAN, J. H.	CLAY CO.	TX 481	E. D. 163	LUNA, GREGORY*	NACOGDOCHES CO.	TX 176	E. D. 47
LUMAN, J. W.	GRAYSON CO.	TX 313	E. D. 12	LUNA, HIPOLITA	NUECES CO.	TX 034	CORPUS CHRISTI
LUMAN, JOHN	GRAYSON CO.	TX 242	E. D. 10	LUNA, ILLARIO	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 323	E. D. 5
LUMAN, S. E.	DELTA CO.	TX 488	E. D. 19	LUNA, ISIDRO DE	CAMERON CO.	TX 497	E. D. 35
LUMAS, A.	LEON CO.	TX 173	E. D. 88	LUNA, J. E.	HUNT CO.	TX 433	E. D. 64
LUMAS, IRA	LEON CO.	TX 172	E. D. 88	LUNA, JERALDO	CAMERON CO.	TX 434	E. D. 32
LUMAS, JAMES	GREGG CO.	TX 436	E. D. 35	LUNA, JESUS	CAMERON CO.	TX 428	E. D. 32
LUMAS, V.	ERATH CO.	TX 095	E. D. 153	LUNA, JINES DE	CAMERON CO.	TX 497	E. D. 35
LUMAS, W. J.	LEON CO.	TX 172	E. D. 88	LUNA, JOSE	CAMERON CO.	TX 430	E. D. 32
LUMBARD, C.	GRAYSON CO.	TX 288	E. D. 12	LUNA, JOSE	EL PASO CO.	TX 580	YSLETA
LUMBARD, R. R.	MAVERICK CO.	TX 046	E. D. 105	LUNA, JOSE M.	WEBB CO.	TX 332	LAREDO
LUMBARD, RUSSLE H.	MAVERICK CO.	TX 051	E. D. 105	LUNA, JOSE MANUEL	EL PASO CO.	TX 580	YSLETA
LUMBENTSON, WILLIAM P.	BURNET CO.	TX 110	BURNET	LUNA, JUAN	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 332	E. D. 6
LUMBOLD, JOSEPH	BEXAR CO.	TX 099	SAN ANTONIO	LUNA, JUAN	BEXAR CO.	TX 302	E. D. 22
LUMBRETH, JESSE	TRAVIS CO.	TX 113	E. D. 126	LUNA, JUAN	LAPATA CO.	TX 457	RANCHO RENDADO
LUMBUS, BETTIE	GREGG CO.	TX 451	E. D. 36	LUNA, JUAN	CAMERON CO.	TX 497	E. D. 35
LUMFORD, J. S.*	ANDERSON CO.	TX 002	PALESTINE	LUNA, JUAN DE	KINNEY CO.	TX 298	E. D. 92
LUMFORD, ROBERT	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 194	E. D. 20	LUNA, LOARO	TRAVIS CO.	TX 181	1 W. AUSTIN
LUMGREEN, CARL*	TRAVIS CO.	TX 212	5 W. AUSTIN	LUNA, LOJEO*	CAMERON CO.	TX 502	E. D. 35
LUMGRUBER, FRANK	HOUSTON CO.	TX 233	E. D. 22	LUNA, LORENZO	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 332	E. D. 6
LUMIS, WEL*	MONTGOMERY CO.	TX 089	E. D. 123	LUNA, M.	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 334	E. D. 6
LUMKE, CHARLES	MCLENNON CO.	TX 030	WACO	LUNA, M. J.	HUNT CO.	TX 443	E. D. 65
LUMKEY, JOSEPS	BEXAR CO.	TX 314	E. D. 22	LUNA, M. J.	FANNIN CO.	TX 555	E. D. 129
LUMKIN, CHARLEY P.	LIMESTONE CO.	TX 411	E. D. 96	LUNA, M. L.	WEBB CO.	TX 332	LAREDO
LUMKIN, CUNNINGHAM*	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 178	E. D. 19	LUNA, MANEL*	DUVAL CO.	TX 230	SAN DIEGO
LUMKIN, LOUIS*	BELL CO.	TX 335	E. D. 3	LUNA, MANUEL	WEBB CO.	TX 354	E. D. 145
LUMKINS, DAVID	MARION CO.	TX 399	E. D. 86	LUNA, MARTIN DE	NACOGDOCHES CO.	TX 176	E. D. 47
LUMLAY, RACHEL	DALLAS CO.	TX 241	E. D. 64	LUNA, MARY SUSAN*	BASTROP CO.	TX 056	E. D. 9
LUMLEY, AUGUSTUS	DALLAS CO.	TX 241	E. D. 64	LUNA, MATT	PECOS CO.	TX 514	E. D. 120
LUMLEY, HENRY	MONTAGUE CO.	TX 474	E. D. 124	LUNA, MAXIMO	HIDALGO CO.	TX 209	E. D. 80
LUMLEY, JAMES	DALLAS CO.	TX 241	E. D. 64	LUNA, MELGINADES*	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 310	E. D. 4
LUMLEY, S. T.	BEXAR CO.	TX 021	SAN ANTONIO	LUNA, MIGUEL	STARR CO.	TX 420	E. D. 132
LUMLEY, WILLIAM	MASON CO.	TX 477	E. D. 103	LUNA, NARCISO	DUVAL CO.	TX 249	E. D. 50
LUMLY, EMILINE	LLANO CO.	TX 527	E. D. 99	LUNA, PABLO	NUECES CO.	TX 033	CORPUS CHRISTI
LUMM, A. F.	HARRIS CO.	TX 108	E. D. 75	LUNA, PABLO	KINNEY CO.	TX 327	E. D. 94
LUMMERS, I. T.	CASS CO.	TX 231	E. D. 16	LUNA, PANCHO	BEXAR CO.	TX 302	E. D. 22
LUMMERTH, GEORGE	HARRIS CO.	TX 092	E. D. 75	LUNA, PEDRO	CAMERON CO.	TX 460	E. D. 34
LUMMIS, ALLEN***	HOPKINS CO.	TX 138	E. D. 57	LUNA, PEDRO	NUECES CO.	TX 077	E. D. 118
LUMMIS, BY H.	HARRIS CO.	TX 127	E. D. 75	LUNA, POLECARPIO	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 310	E. D. 4
LUMMIS, JOHN G.	TARRANT CO.	TX 213	E. D. 98	LUNA, POLETA	ENCINAL CO.	TX 636	E. D. 58
LUMMOCKSE, WALLACE*	HARRIS CO.	TX 251	E. D. 81	LUNA, PRAJEDES	STARR CO.	TX 438	E. D. 133
LUMMUS, J. T.	ROBERTSON CO.	TX 538	E. D. 146	LUNA, REFUGIA	ENCINAL CO.	TX 636	E. D. 58
LUMMUS, JAMES T.	FREESTONE CO.	TX 477	E. D. 51	LUNA, REFUGIO	ENCINAL CO.	TX 637	E. D. 58
LUMMUS, NANCY D.***	TARRANT CO.	TX 125	E. D. 94	LUNA, REFUGIO	WEBB CO.	TX 349	E. D. 144
LUMMUS, T. L.	ROBERTSON CO.	TX 538	E. D. 146	LUNA, ROMANE	HIDALGO CO.	TX 238	E. D. 81
LUMON, JEREMIAH A.	HOPKINS CO.	TX 115	E. D. 56	LUNA, SALOME	MILAM CO.	TX 305	E. D. 105
LUMONE, FLOYD*	CASS CO.	TX 089	E. D. 10	LUNA, SAMUEL W.	CAMERON CO.	TX 495	E. D. 35
LUMONE, JEFF	CASS CO.	TX 090	E. D. 10	LUNA, SANTIAGO	BEXAR CO.	TX 060	SAN ANTONIO
LUMOTHE, FERRIOL	LAVACA CO.	TX 463	E. D. 81	LUNA, SAVERIANO	HIDALGO CO.	TX 232	E. D. 81
LUMPKIN, CALBERT	MILAM CO.	TX 161	E. D. 101	LUNA, SEVERA	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 310	E. D. 4
LUMPKIN, CALVIN P.	BURLESON CO.	TX 056	E. D. 30	LUNA, SOLARO	WEBB CO.	TX 346	E. D. 143
LUMPKIN, ELIZA	CALDWELL CO.	TX 225	E. D. 28	LUNA, SONTIAGO	FRIO CO.	TX 627	E. D. 60
LUMPKIN, J. J.	BOSQUE CO.	TX 452	MERIDIAN	LUNA, SWARTER	EL PASO CO.	TX 580	YSLETA
LUMPKIN, JESIE	COMANCHE CO.	TX 112	E. D. 31	LUNA, TEODOSIO	BEXAR CO.	TX 006	SAN ANTONIO
LUMPKIN, LEVI T.	MILAM CO.	TX 244	E. D. 103	LUNA, TOMASA	PECOS CO.	TX 498	E. D. 119
LUMPKIN, MARGARET	ANDERSON CO.	TX 199	E. D. 7	LUNA, TORIBIO	BEXAR CO.	TX 021	SAN ANTONIO
LUMPKIN, PHINDER*	ANDERSON CO.	TX 201	E. D. 7	LUNA, URBANO	ATASCOSA CO.	TX 318	E. D. 4
LUMPKIN, R. F.	LAMAR CO.	TX 128	E. D. 77	LUNA, UTAMEO	NACOGDOCHES CO.	TX 187	E. D. 47
LUMPKIN, RICHARD	BOWIE CO.	TX 114	E. D. 5	LUNA, ZACKO	CLAY CO.	TX 484	E. D. 163
LUMPKIN, ROBERT	BOWIE CO.	TX 104	E. D. 5	LUNBASCER, R. P.	WISE CO.	TX 237	E. D. 131
LUMPKIN, ROBERT W.	FANNIN CO.	TX 318	BANHAM	LUNBECK, F. W.	BOSQUE CO.	TX 475	E. D. 14
LUMPKIN, WILLIAM	BOWIE CO.	TX 104	E. D. 5	LUNBERGER, L. A.	WILLIAMSON CO.	TX 574	E. D. 162
LUMPKIN, WILLIAM	BOWIE CO.	TX 114	E. D. 5	LUNBURG, CHARLES H.	VANZANDT CO.	TX 024	E. D. 119
LUMPKIN, WILLIAM	NAVARRO CO.	TX 289	E. D. 126	LUNCEFORD, GIDEON N.	SABIN CO.	TX 239	E. D. 86
LUMPKINS, ALEX	WASHINGTON CO.	TX 073	E. D. 142	LUNCFORD, R. H.	HARRISON CO.	TX 524	E. D. 50
LUMPKINS, DANIEL	ANDERSON CO.	TX 203	E. D. 7	LUNCH, J. P.	STARR CO.	TX 398	RIO GRANDE CITY
LUMPKINS, G. S.	FANNIN CO.	TX 439	E. D. 26	LUNCH, JOHN	MILAM CO.	TX 140	E. D. 100
LUMPKINS, GEORGE	GRIMES CO.	TX 184	E. D. 84	LUNCH, MICHAEL C.	MILAM CO.	TX 256	E. D. 103
LUMPKINS, GEORGE	MILAM CO.	TX 297	E. D. 104	LUNCHL, AGUSTUS G.	GALVESTON CO.	TX 034	2 W. GALVESTON
LUMPKINS, JACKSON	WASHINGTON CO.	TX 073	E. D. 142	LUND, AUGUST	GALVESTON CO.	TX 123	7 W. GALVESTON
LUMPKINS, JAMES	ELLIS CO.	TX 390	E. D. 45	LUND, BETTIE	BOSQUE CO.	TX 384	E. D. 10
LUMPKINS, JEFFIE	GRIMES CO.	TX 185	E. D. 84	LUND, CHRISTOPHER	BOSQUE CO.	TX 385	E. D. 10
LUMPKINS, JOHN R.	LIMESTONE CO.	TX 366	E. D. 94	LUND, CHRISTOPHER	BOSQUE CO.	TX 393	E. D. 10
LUMPKINS, LENEL	TRAVIS CO.	TX 064	E. D. 123	LUND, CHRISTOPHER	BRAZOS CO.	TX 332	E. D. 21
LUMPKINS, MARTHA	MILAM CO.	TX 294	E. D. 104	LUND, D. C.	MCLENNON CO.	TX 027	WACO
LUMPKINS, NATHANIEL	MILAM CO.	TX 240	E. D. 103	LUND, DORRY	STARR CO.	TX 421	E. D. 132
LUMPKINS, RICHARD S.	NAVARRO CO.	TX 501	CORCICANA	LUND, H. W.	KAUFMAN CO.	TX 060	E. D. 34
LUMPKINS, S. A.	FANNIN CO.	TX 438	E. D. 26	LUND, JOHNH	BOSQUE CO.	TX 395	E. D. 10
LUMPKINS, S. J.	EASTLAND CO.	TX 295	E. D. 173	LUND, LARS	GALVESTON CO.	TX 220	12 W. GALVESTON
LUMPKINS, S. J.	EASTLAND CO.	TX 295	E. D. 173	LUND, MARY	BELL CO.	TX 322	E. D. 2
LUMPKINS, WILLIAM	TRAVIS CO.	TX 064	E. D. 123	LUND, P.	TOM GREEN CO.	TX 409	E. D. 120
LUMPKINS, WILSON	ANDERSON CO.	TX 199	E. D. 7	LUND, SOPHER	WALLER CO.	TX 422	E. D. 159
LUMPLIN, S. H.	BOSQUE CO.	TX 441	E. D. 13	LUND, WILLIAM	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 142	E. D. 1
LUMPTON, T. M.	BELL CO.	TX 366	E. D. 4	LUNDA, JOHNSON	LAVACA CO.	TX 400	E. D. 78
LUMS, CYRUS	BRAZOS CO.	TX 264	E. D. 18	LUNDA, PRINZ	BURLESON CO.	TX 067	E. D. 31
LUMUS, JAMES	NAVARRO CO.	TX 427	E. D. 134	LUNDALE, KELLIE	HAYS CO.	TX 018	E. D. 76
LUMUS, R. T.	GREGG CO.	TX 436	E. D. 35	LUNDAY, ARTHUR	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 182	E. D. 19
LUMUS, ROSIE	FANNIN CO.	TX 463	E. D. 27	LUNDAY, JOHN	KINNEY CO.	TX 305	FORT CLARK P.O.
LUMWALT, LOUIS L.	DENTON CO.	TX 029	E. D. 102	LUNDAY, THOMAS	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 177	E. D. 19
LUN, ENCARNACION DE	WEBB CO.	TX 365	E. D. 146	LUNDAY, WILLIAM	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 179	E. D. 19
LUN, GEORGE	MCLENNAN CO.	TX 186	E. D. 112	LUNDAY, WILLIAM	BRAZORIA CO.	TX 182	E. D. 19
LUN, MARY	MCLENNAN CO.	TX 187	E. D. 112	LUNDAY, WILLIAM	TRAVIS CO.	TX 194	3 W. AUSTIN
LUN, ROBERT	BRAZOS CO.	TX 315	E. D. 20	LUNDBERG, CHARLES	MCLENNEN CO.	TX 097	E. D. 106
LUNA, ALDEFONSO	BEXAR CO.	TX 302	E. D. 22	LUNDBERG, FRANK	WILLIAMSON CO.	TX 456	E. D. 156
LUNA, ALVINADE	WEBB CO.	TX 357	E. D. 145	LUNDBLAD, I.	WILLIAMSON CO.	TX 456	E. D. 156
LUNA, ANASTACIA	BEXAR CO.	TX 051	SAN ANTONIO	LUNDBLAD, I.	TRAVIS CO.	TX 236	7 W. AUSTIN
LUNA, ANISA.	WEBB CO.	TX 311	LAREDO	LUNDELL, S A.*	DE WITT CO.	TX 436	E. D. 48
LUNA, ANTONIA	HIDALGO CO.	TX 232	E. D. 81	LUNDEN, GEORGE	MAVERICK CO.	TX 099	E. D. 112
LUNA, ANTONIO	CAMERON CO.	TX 493	E. D. 35	LUNDENBURG JOHN	FAYETTE CO.	TX 173	E. D. 61
LUNA, ANTONIO	HAYS CO.	TX 044	E. D. 76	LUNDERMANN GEORGE**	LEON CO.		
				LUNDERS, BERT			

LUNI		1880	
LUNI		1880	
LUNI		1880	

Likens' 35th Texas Cavalry Regiment served in Texas until 1864, when it was transferred to a command in Louisiana. Likens' Regiment served in the Red River Campaign, seeing action at both Mansfield (April 8, 1864) and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864).

[221]The 36th (Woods') Texas Cavalry Regiment was organized late in 1863 and participated in the battles of Mansfield (April 8, 1864) and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864) during Banks' Red River campaign. The 36th Texas Cavalry Regiment was often referred to as the 32nd Texas Cavalry Regiment; and to confuse an already confused picture further, the 32nd Texas Cavalry was often referred to as the 15th Texas Cavalry (see note number 187).

[222]Anderson's Texas Cavalry Regiment was organized in 1864. John P. Border took command of the regiment during March, 1865, when Anderson was appointed the inspector general of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, Trans-Mississippi Department. The last few months of the war this regiment was known as "Border's Regiment."

[223]Thomas Scott Anderson was born in Tennessee about 1827.

Anderson came to Texas in 1852 and settled at Austin, where he practiced law. From December, 1857, to December, 1858, he served as secretary of state under Governor Hardin Runnels. In 1861 Anderson served as a delegate from Travis County to the Secession Convention.

During the latter part of the Civil War, he commanded a cavalry regiment that was organized from the consolidation of Border's and Fulcrod's cavalry battalions. In the spring of 1865, Anderson was appointed the inspector general of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, Trans-Mississippi Department.

Thomas Scott Anderson died at Eagle Lake, Texas, on September 26, 1868.

[224]John Pelham Border was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1821. He came with his parents to New York, where he lived for a time and then migrated to Texas in 1835.

Border fought in the Texas War for Independence, and after the war settled at San Augustine, where he worked as a merchant. He held various public offices during the 1840's—county clerk of San Augustine County in 1841, postmaster of San Augustine in 1842, and lieutenant colonel in the state militia in 1847.

During the Civil War, Borders raised a battalion of seven companies from San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Sabine, and Shelby Counties. During the waning months of the war, he commanded a regiment (Anderson's) that had been organized by consolidating his battalion with that of Philip Fulcrod's.

Colonel Border settled at New Iberia, Louisiana, after the war and died there on June 12, 1873.

[225]Fitzhugh lists Benavides' Texas Cavalry Regiment as a Confederate Texas regiment and states that it was formed in early 1864. Neither Henderson nor Wright shows this regiment in his compilations.

[226]Reference note number 216.

[227]Reference note number 224.

[228]Bourland's Texas Cavalry Regiment served primarily on the northern border of Texas, hence its designation as "Bourland's Border Regiment" or the "Border Regiment."

[229]James Bourland was born in South Carolina in 1801. He moved to Kentucky as a young man and then to Tennessee, where he engaged in horse and slave trading.

Bourland migrated to Texas in 1840 and settled on a plantation in the eastern part of Cooke County. In 1842 he was appointed collector of customs for the Red River District and held this position for five or six

Santos Benavides

enemies." An impressed Governor Clark presented the Laredo Captain an engraved pistol.

One week after Benavides' defeat of Cortina at Carrizo, Ford wrote the Laredo Captain that he had enlisted the assistance of General Guadalupe Garciá, Mexican commander at Matamoros. Garciá agreed not only to undertake offensive operations against Cortina and Ochoa but to allow Benavides to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of the bandits. "Should you deem it necessary to adopt that course you will be very particular to avoid molesting peaceable citizens, . . . it would be useless to cross unless you should be in possession of reliable information that partisans of Cortina or Ochoa are at certain points and probably within

Benavides had "told them that they were at liberty to go whenever they want." In relation to the desertions Refugio wrote: "It is too late to stop them; . . . it is a great evil to the government in this manner and in a short time I will not have a soldier left." So many soldiers deserted from Benavides' Regiment that companies were consolidated and in some instances reconsolidated.

With the Federals still in possession of Brownsville, the Confederate unity of command, which had been so strong early in the war, began to break. Rip Ford, obviously frustrated, complained that Santos was issuing orders to the Confederate commander at Ringgold Barracks without proper authority. Ford also complained that the Laredo Colonel was not forwarding messages to headquarters as Ford had directed.

Lieutenant W. L. Newsom, Assistant Inspector General, levied the most serious charges against Benavides. According to Newsom, Benavides had left Laredo for Houston and remained for two months without notifying the proper authorities, had failed to send troops to Ford when ordered to do so, had allowed his soldiers to sleep in their own houses without attending roll call or dress parade, had seized cotton belonging to the Confederate Government and sold it to pay his officers and men, had on one occasion taken money by force from the Custom House Officers, and was refusing to obey orders. Newsom wanted Benavides placed under arrest. Most of Newsom's charges were true. Benavides had indeed seized control of the Confederate Customs House at Laredo. Such efforts were an attempt at providing some funds, however meager they might be, for his men who had not been paid in more than two years. The move brought an angry threat of arrest from General James E. Slaughter, Commander of the District of the Rio Grande. Contrary to Newsom's desires, however, no action was ever taken against Benavides.

As the Civil War neared its conclusion, many of Benavides' Regiment continued to fight on and display the gallantry that had been so common earlier in the war. On Brazos Island, nine of Refugio Benavides' men, under the command of Lieutenant Eugenio Garza, charged upon and completely routed a Union force of over 100.

By April, 1865, however, Confederate forces on the Rio Grande, which at one time numbered 2,000, now numbered less than 800. On May 11, 1865, more than a month after Robert E. Lee had surrendered the Northern Army of Virginia, to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, the last battle of the Civil War was fought in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Eighteen miles east of Brownsville at Palmito Hill, Rip Ford defeated a Union force four times the size of his army. From their prisoners the Confederates learned of Lee's surrender.

Six weeks later parole papers arrived in Laredo for Santos Benavides and the men of Benavides' Regiment to sign. The Civil War was over.

On October 23, 1865, 365 men and officers of the Sixty-Second U. S. Colored Infantry under command of Captain Henry R. Parsons marched into Laredo and occupied

FORT McINTOSH & THE TOWN. RECONSTRUCTION HAD COME TO TX & TO LAREDO, & TO SANTOS BENAVIDES

SAM FORE, JR.
Wilson County Public Library
Floresville, Texas 78114
28511

By 1864 as the followers of Juárez began to gain control of northern Mexico, Benavides had become more and more concerned about Juárez's cooperation with the Lincoln government. In particular Benavides was afraid that Juarez might complete an agreement with the Union forces that would allow the Federals to advance on Laredo from Mexican soil. Benavides asked permission from Ford to intervene in Mexico if such a move against Laredo was undertaken. Ford, believing a Union advance on Laredo from south of the border to be virtually a "declaration of war" on the Confederacy by the Juárez government, granted Benavides such permission.

Not long after the Battle of Laredo, 1,600 followers of Juárez had defeated Governor Vidaurri at Villa Aldama halfway between Laredo and Monterrey. Vidaurri fled to Laredo and took refuge with his friend Santos Benavides. The Governor had left Monterrey for Laredo with "eighteen pieces of light artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, a large number of Sharp's carbines, and 15,000,000 percussion caps." Such badly needed supplies would have been a blessing to the almost non-existent Confederate arsenal in Laredo. Vidaurri however, mainly due to the difficult terrain on his route, had been overtaken and lost all of the heavy artillery to the Juaristas. Some of the small arms had been hidden in the homes of sympathizers along the way, but these too were discovered and quickly confiscated by the Juaristas.

As the Confederate Rio Grande Expedition advanced downriver through spring rains, Colonel Benavides, still quite ill, remained behind in Laredo. Most of his men went with Rip Ford, however. The Federals evacuated Rio Grande City without a fight and, with the exception of the area around Brownsville, gave up most of the lower valley.

Benavides, hoping to command his regiment in person, left Laredo on July 11 but, after traveling several miles downriver, became so ill that he was forced to return to Laredo. All that remained in Laredo was Julián Garciá's Company and a small portion of Cristobal Benavides' Company. Garciá's Company was without arms, and two lieutenants from Cristóbal's Company were too ill with fever to be of any service. Although Ford had requested reinforcements from Benavides, the Colonel pleaded with Ford to send part of his regiment back to Laredo. "I am still confined to my bed and unable to attend to business. I would be glad if you would order Captain Cristóbal Benavides to report here at once, leaving the detachment of his company that is with you under command of Sergeant Eugenio Garciá and would also request that Lieut. Rodriguez be ordered back here," Benavides wrote Ford.

As the war in the lower valley dragged on into the winter of 1864-1865, soldiers from Benavides' Regiment began to desert in droves, many returning home to Laredo. Even Refugio Benavides asked that he might be allowed to return home because of the ill health of his wife and because she had received false information that he had been killed. Wives of many of the other Laredoans wrote letters telling their husbands to return home, that Santos

References:

Official Records, Ser. I, Vol XXXIV, Pt. I, PP 647-649.

Rip Ford's Texas by John Salmon Ford, Ed. by Stephen B. Oates pp 355-358.

Vaqueros in Blue & Gray by Jerry Don Thompson, pp107-110.

The Texas Mexican Border, 1861-11866, (an unpublished Thesis) by Guy Airey, Jr., pp 68-70.

Texas in The War 1861-1865 compiled by Marcus J. Wright, Brig. Gen., CSA, Ed. by Harold B.Simpson, Col., U.S.A.F., (Ret)., p 121.

Laredo and the Rio Grande Frontier by J. B. Wilkinson, pp 295-297.

Laredo, a Pictorial History by Jerry Thompson, ppp 158-161.

SOUTH TEXAS Traveler

From the past. . .

"Set My New House on Fire"

by H.Chilton Cook, Jr.

It was November 2, 1863. Texas and the Confederacy were confronted with the most serious emergency that South Texas had seen in the War Between The States. The Confederate commander was Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822, he became a Texas citizen when his father, Colonel Barnard E. Bee, moved to Galveston, Texas, in 1835. Gen. Bee, a veteran of the Mexican War, was finally on the front line of the war.

With the three year Yankee blockade of the Confederacy, Brownsville was the only port available for the export of cotton and importation of arms and supplies. Now, some 7,000 Yankee troops were on Brazos Island and in Brownsville, having invaded Texas and closed this last opening to the outside world. The lifeline of the Confederacy was cut.

General Bee had Col. Rip Ford (born in South Carolina) as the Confederate commander at Brownsville, known as "the back door of the Confederacy". Col. Santos Benavides, a native of Laredo, was in charge in the Laredo area. After the Yankees took Brownsville and closed that outlet to the world, Confederate cotton and supplies were routed through Laredo, on the Rio Grande River. By treaty between the United States and Mexico, the Rio Grande was considered international waters. Therefore, the Yankees could not effectively control that waterway. Confederate supplies could be routed across the river at Laredo, and through Mexico to the port of Bagdad, below Matamoros and Brownsville.

On March18, 1864, after Brownsville had been under occupation for three months, the Yankees were approaching Laredo, Major Alfred E. Hill, of the Yankee army, deputy of Gen. Edmund Jackson Davis, a Texas turncoat (a judge from Corpus Christi and Brownsville), was in command of the Yankee invasion force. With 200 men (rumored to be 1,500), the Yankees outnumbered Col. Benavides' forces. From his sickbed, Benavides directed the defense of Laredo, knowing that the fate of Texas and the Confederacy could very well be decided here at Laredo. Along Zacate Creek, 42 men watched as the Yankees approached. How could they stem the tide?

These Confederate vaqueros, with their shabby clothes and scarce supplies, were more than a match for the well supplied invaders. Besides, these brave men were defending home and

hearth, which is a great asset when a military force is faced with apparently insurmountable odds. Experience has shown that soldiers fight twice as hard under these conditions. Benavides had the 42 men from his brothers' (Refugio and Cristobal) forces. A company of Texas militia numbering thirty men just happened to be in the area. About a hundred men were stationed on the La Pata, twenty-five miles north of town, grazing the horses. It was a dry year, a condition common to the area. He did not expect Col. Rip Ford to be able to get reinforcements to Laredo in time, even if he were on the way. A courier was sent to Eagle Pass to summon help from there, but it was unlikely that they could arrive in time. A few citizens volunteered to act as sharp shooters from buildings around San Augustin Square, where Confederate cotton was stacked. More cotton was coming every day.

The bedridden Benavides had been sure no invasion force could get through his scouts, but they did. The Yankees had heard about Col. Benavides' illness, so they thought it was a good time to act. By leaving the river road and approaching Laredo through the brush, they managed to get close to the city without being detected by the scouts. Word came from a Confederate sympathizer at Brownsville that the Yankees were coming. The "Paul Revere of Laredo", Cayetano de la Garza, a relative of the Colonel, came, riding hard, to report the proximity of the Yankees. Benavides, weak from three years of privation and exposure, rose from his bed to lead the defense. He was not about to let Laredo fall to the enemy without exhausting every resource at his command.

Benavides, who had embraced the Confederate cause from the start, was a true patriot. A civil leader in Laredo, he raised troops for the cause, with a commission as Captain. His support was certainly not based on slavery, as there were no more than 14 slaves along the river, but rather on the principles of States' Rights. He rapidly rose to Major, and then to Colonel. Influential friends in Austin recommended him more than once for promotion to Brigadier General. On this day in March, Benavides faced the greatest crisis of his life, and he was too ill to be in the field with his troops. He knew what to do. In addition to orders concerning the defense of the town, he gave specific orders to his brother Cristobal: "There are five thousand bales of cotton in San Augustin Plaza. It belongs to the Confederacy. If the day goes against us, fire it. Be sure to do the work properly so that not a bale of it shall fall into the hands of the Yankees. Then you will set my new house on fire, so that nothing of mine shall pass to the enemy. Let their victory be a barren one."

Santos Benavides
Man of Laredo

As the soldiers from La Pata arrived, they were welcomed with a loud celebration, church bells, music, drums, and loud cheers. This excess of noise was deliberately arranged by Benavides to deceive the Yankees into thinking that substantial reinforcements were at hand. Even with these additional men, the Confederates were still outnumbered.

The Yankee troops dismounted (surely a mistake). They attacked the defensive line along Zacate Creek in groups of forty of so, which were easily repulsed by the defenders. Meanwhile, a bugler rode up and down the Confederate lines, giving the impression that there was a large body of troops in the defensive line.

Encouraged by these successes, Benavides sent Captain Refugio Benavides with 60 men to ride to the rear of the Yankees and counter- attack. The Captain found that the Yankees were gone, having abandoned their camp hurriedly, leaving supplies behind. Several U.S. Army horses were caught by the Confederates. It was now March 20, and time to celebrate the victory.

Colonel Benavides' house survived, as did the fortune in Confederate cotton in San Augustin Square. The days of Santos Benavides' Confederacy were numbered, but the Yankees gave little trouble for the rest of the war.

CIVIL WAR SCHOLAR MEETS HOLLYWOOD ON THE FIELD OF GLOR

CIVIL WAR

Col Santos Benavides

The Magazine of The Civil War Society

Volume VIII No. 3 May-June 1990 Issue XXIII $4.

FORGOTTEN HEROES:
HISPANICS AND BLACKS WHO SUSTAINED THE CONFEDERACY

cover inside illustration and article on Benavides by Bruce Nunnally

THE MAN WHO FOUN THE LOST DISPATC
THE FORGOTTEN MOSB

Santos Benavides: "The Confederacy on the Rio Grande"

Story and Paintings by Bruce Marshall

From behind barricades that blocked the approach of the streets of Laredo to the Texas border city's plaza, citizens and soldiers watched apprehensively as a well-armed, hostile force crossed the Rio Grande from the Mexican side of the river. The Confederate defenders of Laredo were mostly Mexicans with a few Anglos. The Federal attackers crossing from Mexico were mostly Anglos with a few Mexicans. Such was the topsy-turvy situation along the border on March 19, 1864, as the battle of Laredo began.

This was much more than a skirmish for a dusty Texas town. Stacked in the central plaza were 5,000 bales of precious Confederate cotton, on its way around the Federal blockade, through Mexico, to the European buyers who were eager to get it - and in return to supply the Confederacy with much needed currency, weapons and supplies. This was the prize the Federals were after; this was the lifeline the Confederates were determined to keep open.

The Confederate defenders were members of a Texas cavalry regiment commanded by - and named for - Colonel Santos Benavides. Benavides had risen to the rank of major in the 33rd Texas Cavalry Regiment before being promoted to colonel of his own unit. A local boy, he had become known in the area as "The Confederacy Along The Rio Grande." The Federal aggressors, the 1st Texas (Union) Cavalry, were led by Colonel Edmund J. Davis, later to bear the dubious distinction of being Texas' most hated Governor.

The commanders had known each other before the the War. Benavides, born in Laredo in 1827, was a descendant of its founder, Tomas Sanchez. A superb horseman, and a former Texas Ranger with a reputation for fearlessness, Benavides had served as Laredo's city attorney, its mayor, and as Webb County judge. Davis, born the same year, had come to Texas at the end of the Mexican War in 1848 and had served as a deputy United States Customs Collector at Laredo and District Judge at Brownsville.

Now Colonel Davis, clad in Federal blue, advanced at the head of his more than 200 men - mostly Texans of unionist sympathies who had concentrated on the Mexican side of the border - and two guns. For his part, Benavides advanced a small detachment of fewer than 100 men to meet the invaders at the city outskirts. An even smaller unit, under his half-brother Cristobal, remained behind at the plaza to defend the interior of the city. Meanwhile, the civilians of Laredo - old men, boys and women - armed themselves with what weapons they could find and took to the rooftops to help defend the city.

As they parted, Santos Benavides gave his brother instructions concerning the cotton. "It belongs to the Confederacy," he said. "If the day goes against us,

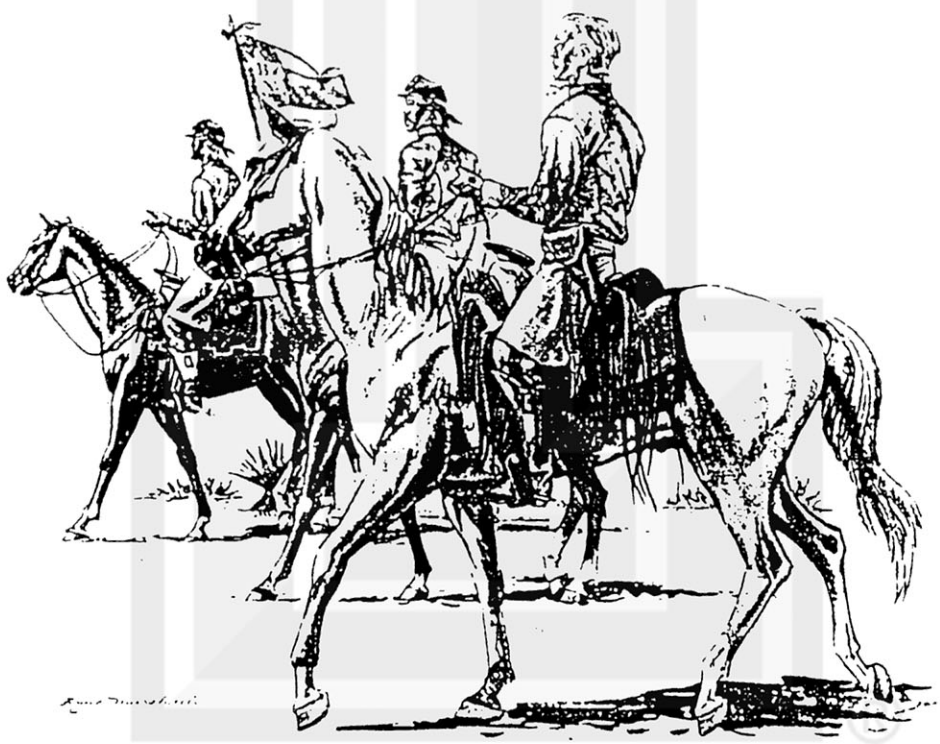
fire it. Be sure to do the job properly, so that not a single bale of it shall pass into the hands of the Yankees." That was not all; Santos had recently built a large and costly home on the west side of the plaza, and to him the cause of the Confederacy was a personal thing as well. "You will also set my new house on fire so that nothing of mine shall pass to the enemy," he told his brother. "Let their victory be a barren one."

Then, howling the so-called "Texas yell", Benavides' Texan Mexicans charged the larger force of Federals and drove them back to the river. That night Refugio Benavides, another brother who had been some distance from the city foraging for horses, arrived with reinforcements and Davis's Federals decided there was no point to remaining in the area.

"The Yankees thought best to skedaddle in their own peculiar style," Santos Benavides observed drily in his official report to Confederate authorities. Davis continued to lurk around the Rio Grande, raiding ineffectually from the Mexican side with his motley command. Joining him were John L. Haynes, commanding another renegade regiment, the 2nd Texas Cavalry, and Andrew Jackson Hamilton, appointed provisional governor of Texas by President Lincoln. The United States attempted to back up the Federal Texans by sending a force to occupy Brownsville, but cotton shipments continued to cross at Laredo, where the Benavides brothers maintained firm control. The Federals found their efforts beyond Brownsville ineffective, as nearly all Mexicans living on the Texas side of the river were cooperating with the Confederates, guiding the wagon trains of cotton and spying on the Federals.

The Confederate defenders of Laredo were mostly Mexicans with a few Anglos. The Federal attackers crossing from Mexico were mostly Anglos with a few Mexicans.

In an effort to counteract this, Haynes' 2nd Texas Cavalry had been recruited mostly from Mexicans, but the sweepings that served him were no match for the man of Laredo. While Benavides' regiment was earning a reputation as the "peers of any soldiers or officers in the Confederate armies," Haynes's hirelings had to be guarded at night by Federal regulars to keep them from running off and taking the horses and equipment with them.



In Bruce Marshall's vignette titled "The Brothers Benavides," Santos rides at right. A former Texas Ranger, lawyer, judge and politician, Santos gained fame as "The Confederacy on the Rio Grande."

Courtesy of the Artist

Looking as formidable as their reputation, four principals of the Benavides Texas Cavalry gather for a portrait. Shown left to right are Santos Benavides's brother Refugio, cousin Atanacio Vidauni, brother Cristobal and brother-in-law John Leyendecken. Courtesy Bruce Marshall

Switching tactics, the Federals encouraged various outlaws including Octavio Zapata, Celario Balerio, Ochoa - and even the "King of the Border" himself, wily Juan Cortina - to raid Texas under the American flag. They fared no better than had the minions of Davis and Haynes.

Unable to beat Benavides by force, the Federals tried a a bribe. Although Benavides was then only a colonel in the Confederate service, he was offered a generalship in the United States Army. His answer was no.

The Federals may not have appreciated the deep loyalty of Santos Benavides to his region, but the state of Texas did. Governor Edward Clark sent Benavides a handsome pistol with the words, "I am happy to believe that in your hands it will always be used in the defense of your country and prove an instrument of terror and destruction to her enemies." Meeting in joint session in 1864, the Texas Legislature commended Benavides and his men for "the vigilance, energy and gallantry displayed in pursuing and chastising the banditti infesting the Rio Grande".

They appointed him a brigadier general of Texas state troops. But before he could assume his new command, the War was over. His former opponents, A.J. Hamilton and E.J. Davis, moved into the capital, serving successively as carpetbag governors.

Benavides temporarily retired from public life, like many ex-Confederates persecuted by his former adversaries, and devoted himself to a prosperous mercantile business in partnership with his brother Cristobal. After the era of the carpetbaggers ended, however, Santos Benavides served two terms as an alderman of Laredo and three in the state legislature at Austin, representing Webb County.

His last important duty in public life was in 1884, seven years before his death in his home city of Laredo, when he was appointed as Texas' commissioner to the World's Cotton Conference in New Orleans. It was, perhaps, as fitting a final honor as any for the man in gray who had kept open the Confederacy's cotton lifeline across the Rio Grande.

[Bruce Marshall is an award-winning writer and artist specializing in Civil War and Texas history. Descended from Texas Confederates, some of whom fled to Mexico after the War, he writes that the Marshall family lives still "with one foot on each side of the Rio Grande." The Sons of Confederate Veterans have bestowed on Marshall the unique titles of National Artist, Confederate States of America, and Official Artist of Confederate Veteran Magazine.

The only in-depth sources on Hispanics in the Civil War, Marshall says, are two books by Dr. Jerry Don Thompson of Laredo Junior College. They are titled Sabres on the Rio *(Presidial Press, 1973) and* Vacqueros in Blue and Gray *(Presidial Press 1976).]*

Three Outstanding Books About Blacks In The Civil War

A Black Woman's Civil War Memoirs; Reminiscences Of My Life In Camp. By Susie K. Taylor. Memoirs telling the remarkable true story of a freed slave who became a nurse for black Union soldiers in South Carolina. 160 pages. — **$7.95**

The Negro In The Civil War. By Benjamin Quarles. A classic study of this aspect of the war. Features a new introduction by Wm. S. McFeely. 402 pages. — **$12.95**

The Sable Arm, Black Troops In The Union Army. By Dudley Cornish. *The Civil War Times Illustrated* called it, "One of the hundred best books ever written about the Civil War." Highly recommended by the *Library Journal*.

Paper - $9.95 **Cloth - $25.00**

Please include $2.50 per title for shipping and handling. Order from -

L & L PUBLICATIONS, Dept. J, Box 315, Mercersburg, PA 17236 Phone: 717-328-5777

Butternut And Blue

3411 Northwind Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21234
(301)256-9220

Announces a New Reprint

Historical Record
of the
First Regiment Maryland Infantry

by
Chas. Camper and J. W. Kirkley
312 pp. - maps - roster - new index
new introduction by Dan Toomey
5 photos added

The 1st MD (Union) served throughout the war in the Eastern Theater. They fought in the 1862 Valley Campaign. At Front Royal, it was sacrificed so that Bank's army could escape. Its heaviest action was in the 1864-1865 campaigns in such battles as Harris Farm, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon RR, etc. A 5th Corps outfit.

ONE OF FOX'S FIGHTING 300!!

Prepublication Price
before May 31, 1990: $ 22.50 ppd.
after May 31, 1990: $ 30.00 ppd.
MD RESIDENTS MUST ADD SALES TAX
CHECKS HELD UNTIL BOOK READY FOR SHIPMENT

Regular catalogs issued Buying collections

CWTI - Aug '8

A STAN

Santos Benavides And The Battle For Laredo

By Jerry Don Thompson

East of Laredo forty-two men waited behind a large corral and watched the face of Federal vengeance materialize in the distance. Three years in the saddle had brought them and their colonel Santos Benavides to this place along Zacate Creek. And the last four months of war, and the Yankees in front of them, were about to dictate the fate of Rebel Texas.

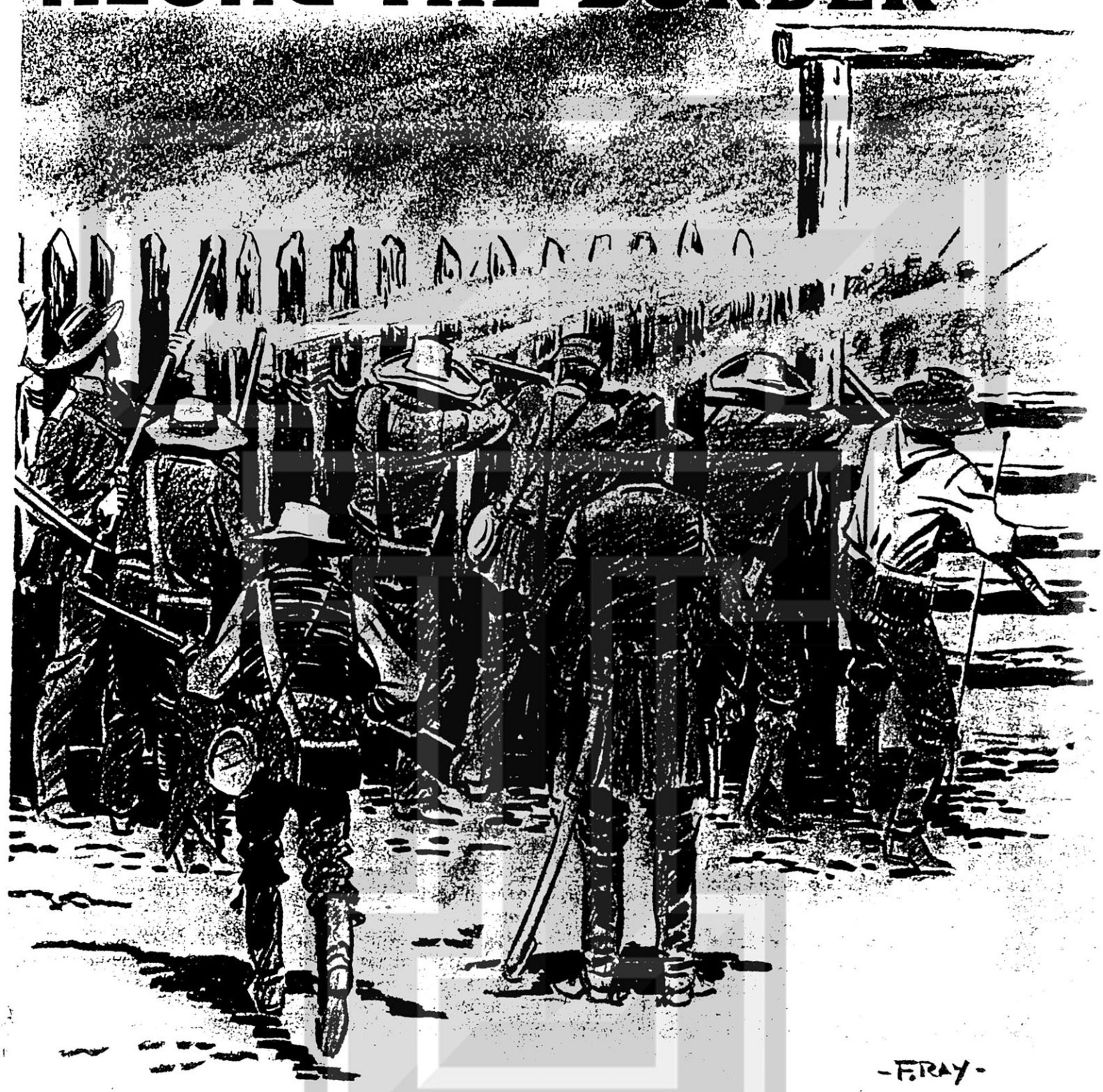
The crisis began on November 2, 1863, when Confederate Brigadier General Hamilton P. Bee confronted the greatest dilemma of his military career. "The enemy are in force. Brazos Island is covered with tents; six regimental flags were counted; twenty-six vessels, some of them very large," Bee wrote from his post at Brownsville, Texas. From this count made on the Texas coast, Bee knew he was about to be overrun; he had fewer than 100 men to defend the town. They would have to contend with 6,998 black, white, and Mexican-Texan troops from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Texas itself, and distant Maine; all elements of the Union's XIII Corps. They had come down the coast from New Orleans through a vicious storm to participate in Major General Nathaniel P. Banks's broad plan to cut the Texas cotton trade and strangle the Confederacy.

Three days after raising the Federal banner over Brazos Island, the invasion force hit the Confederate coastline at the mouth of the Rio Grande River and began a 30-mile march on Brownsville and its panicked commander. Reporting their arrival on Rebel soil, expedition leader Banks wired President Abraham Lincoln, "the flag of the Union floats over Texas today."

While this news may have filled Washingtonians with a sense of well-being, in Brownsville it made chaos. As Union troops approached that small town along the Rio Grande a long train of forty-five wagons carrying valuable Confederate supplies raced north for the Nueces River area. Then, acting on orders, Confederates set fire to Fort Brown and "all cotton which was liable to fall into the hands of the enemy." Hastily laid, the blaze soon surged out of control, spreading from the fort to Brownsville itself, within hours destroying an entire block of buildings along the riverfront and ferry landing. Flames increased the Rebels' sense of urgency; several hundred bales of cotton that had not yet been consumed by the fire were thrown into the Rio Grande. "Peril was around me on all sides," Bee wrote as the destruction fever peaked. In burning Fort Brown 8,000 pounds of powder had just exploded, driving the frightened townspeople into terror.

At 10:00 the next morning Federals marched into the battered streets of Brownsville meeting little resistance. The 94th Illinois Volunteers, advance guard of their Union corps, led the way. Their force was augmented five hours later when the 1st Missouri Light Artillery

ALONG THE BORDER



and the 13th Maine Volunteers deployed in the town. From this base in Brownsville, the federals intended to seize the central and upper Rio Grande.

With their mainland base secured and their confidence still running high, the Federals decided to push inland later that month. With a force of 1,500 men, unionist Texas refugee Edmund Jackson Davis prepared the movement upriver. He had just been promoted brigadier general on the tenth of that month, so with his new commission in his pocket, his infantry loaded on the river steamer *Mustang*, and the 1st and 2d Texas Union Cavalry to follow along the shore, the force pressed on to its first objective, Ringgold Barracks. They took it with no resistance. From there a smaller detachment of Union cavalry pushed on upstream to the village of Roma, but again found no Confederates. This began a

regular pattern; the 1st Texas Union Cavalry, the only mounted unit brought from New Orleans, and the 2d Texas, a Brownsville cavalry unit newly formed of unionist Mexican-Texans, would continue to operate upriver along the Rio Grande. Using Brownsville as a base, they would drive on into the Nueces country searching for the enemy.

In many ways, by 1863 the Civil War in South Texas had become a civil war within a civil war. It was now Texan against Texan, Mexican-Texan against Mexican-Texan. A nasty, hard-scrabble guerrilla war, it ravaged the already-desolate land and left hundreds dead and thousands starving. And with the hasty retreat of confederate forces from the lower Rio Grande Valley, the only sizeable Rebel force remaining on the river was that commanded by Colonel Santos Benavides at Laredo. He would have to provide the Federals with the fight they were looking for.

Harper's Weekly, February 13, 1864

Confederates evacuated Brownsville, Texas, November 2, 1863, fearing arrival of Union troop transports.

Benavides was born on November 1, 1823, the son of Jose Jesus Benavides and Margarita Ramon, and great-great-grandson of Thomas Sanchez. Santos would live his life under five flags: those of the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of the Rio Grande, the Republic of Texas, the United States, and the Confederacy. And as a young man he would see political upheaval and first feel the sting of battle during the Federalist-Centralist Wars which rent the Rio Grande Valley from 1838 to 1840. These internecine quarrels made him familiar with civil war and taught him how to rise above it.

During the filibustering Somervell Expedition of 1842, a motley band of rowdy and drunk Texans sacked a small store Benavides operated in Laredo. Being Mexican, Santos was considered fair game by the rules of these Texans' expansionist philosophy. But he resisted taking up arms against them, the Republic of Texas, or later, the American Army when it occupied his hometown during the Mexican War. Instead, Benavides openly cooperated with the *Yanquis*, and by 1856 managed to become mayor of Laredo. In fact, by the time of the Civil War, Santos had become a leading political and financial figure along the central Rio Grande. But along with his brother Refugio—who had also served terms as Laredo's mayor in 1857 and 1859, and his younger half-brother Cristobal, he favored the secessionist cause, and their influence was critical. John "Rip" Ford, a famous Texas Ranger and a leading Texas Confederate, later wrote, "the Benavides family broke ground in favor of secession [and] did the Confederacy an immense favor by declaring for her."

In writing the assessment of the Benavides clan, Ford was just not making a light compliment. In the midst of the labyrinthine and often anarchic political situation that had existed in the Texas-Mexican border region for decades, Santos and his family stood among the few who had managed to keep abreast of the situation. Two others who had managed to do as well were Ford himself and Union adversary Edmund Davis. But along with Santos, they only formed a small part of a crew of fueding characters that had fought out their personal and political battles under a succession of governments and family alliances. The great American Civil War was only providing a new arena in which these local grudges could be settled, and as in all the previous brawls, securing the loyalty of the Mexican-Texan, or Tejano, population was the key to success.

Benavides and the Confederate Tejano population he represented *were* the Confederacy on the Rio Grande in 1863–64. And had he refused to serve the Confederacy, remaining neutral, or joined with the Federals, the war in that part of Texas might have taken a very different turn. Rebel department commander Major General John Bankhead Magruder knew this as well as anyone else. With the implied promise of a brigadier generalship—should he recruit enough Rebel Tejanos to the cause—dangled in front of him by Magruder, Ford, Bee and others, Santos performed valuable diplomatic as well as military service, utilizing his revolutionary ties

in *Juarista* Mexico to expedite the shipment of Confederate cotton through Laredo to the neutral port of Matamoros, Mexico.

An old Texas resident, Laredo attorney, and south Texas judge, Edmund Davis did not need to follow the lead of the Rebel general. He had known and liked Benavides before the war, they even fought Indians together; but Davis' political and financial interests sided him opposite his old friend in the national conflict. It had not always been so, but Judge Davis had been snubbed by not being selected as a member of the state's secession convention. Nearly killed by secessionists in Brownsville at the outbreak of the war after he abandoned their cause in a huff, he went to Matamoros, recruited Federal sympathizers for Union Army training in occupied Louisiana, and came back waving a Union brigadier general's commission under his old friend's nose. He traveled up the Mexican side of the Rio Grande to Nuevo Laredo, opposite Benavides' hometown, to make the offer. The Laredo colonel, rumored to have offered to discuss the situation with him, agreed to a meeting at nearby Rebel Fort McIntosh. But it seems Davis, perhaps remembering his close scrape in Brownsville earlier in the war, was wary of crossing to the east bank and refused. With this refusal went all hope of his securing a worthy ally.

Hector Farias photo, Laredo, Texas

Colonel Santos Benavides, defender of Laredo, and his wife.

Early in 1864 Benavides became worried about a possible Union attack on Laredo from farther down the Rio Grande Valley. After a twenty-five man reconnaissance commanded by Lieutenant Martin Gonzales rode 200 miles into the lower valley and easily monitored all Union troop movements there, he began to feel the enemy could not make a move without his knowledge. Despite a Yankee's boast that for his military communications to be interrupted "every mesquite in the state would have to be garrisoned with rebel bayonets," Benavides' men had still been able to trap occasional Federal couriers; once even intercepting a Union Tejano carrying information vital to an enemy pincers movement against valley Rebels.

But Benavides' confidence in his intelligence was not well-founded, and his need for it was very real, relating to more than just the defense of Laredo. Rip Ford had become more than an ex-Texas Ranger and Confederate politician; he was now Colonel John Ford with a plan for a "Rio Grande Expedition" to push the Federals back down the valley and out to sea. Benavides and his men were to be a part of it, joining the old Ranger as he moved from San Antonio through Laredo and on to victory. But on March 17, 1864, as Ford proudly marched out of Alamo Plaza in San Antonio with his ragged Confederate army of conquest, he heard news that would, in the end, mean peril to the Laredo colonel.

Ford's advance units, commanded by Captain Mat Nolan, had been attacked by Union guerrillas, all Tejanos, commanded by Cecilio Valerio. "An active officer; well acquainted with the country; brave and vigilant," Valerio knew the land of South Texas as few others did. At the head of his band of 125 men, loosely attached to the Tejano 2d Texas Union Cavalry, he gave Ford's Rebels a fight that "could only be repulsed after a desperate fight and at the cost of much blood and property." But in guerilla fashion, they fought and ran, and no one knew to where.

In Laredo, Rebels had been gathering supplies, perhaps looking forward to the Rio Grande expedition. But that winter proved to be one of the coldest and driest in memory, and the winter rains, common to South Texas, did not appear. "You cannot imagine how desolate, barren, and desert-like this country is; not a spear of grass, nor a green shrub . . . nothing but moving clouds of sand to be seen on these once green prairies," a Rebel wrote. Overseeing this bleak scene was Benavides, so ill from exhaustion that for days he had been unable to rise from his bed. "For three years he had been in the field

Cristobal Sanchez Collection

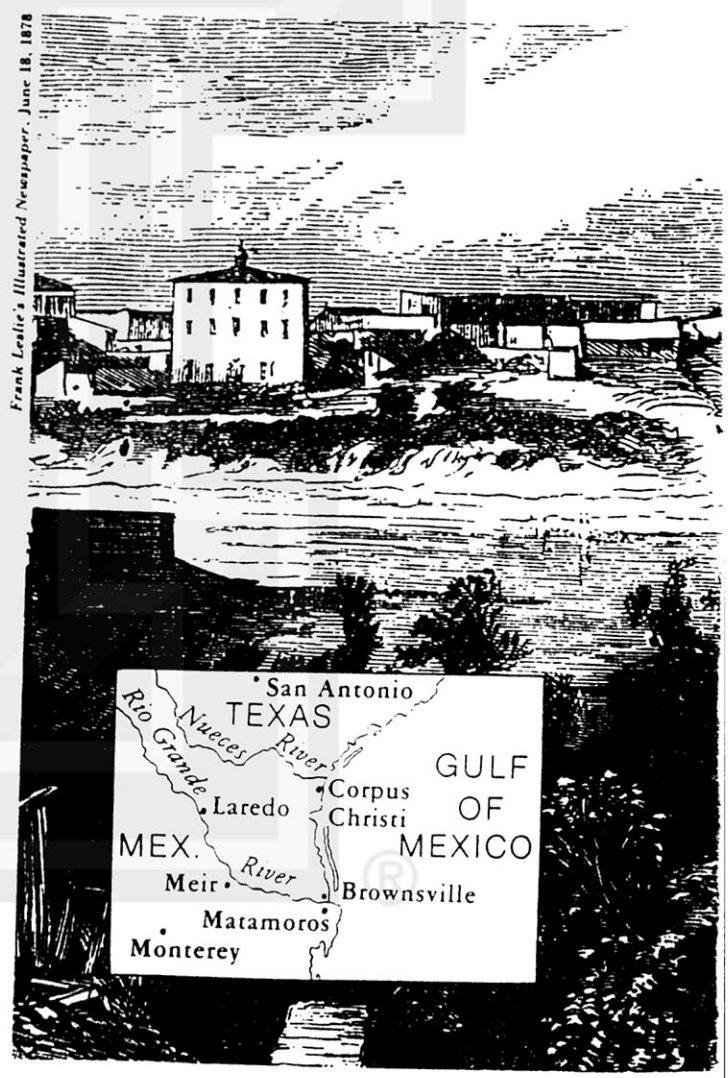
Captain Cristobal Benavides.

constantly without a tent or bed and often without blankets, without food . . . without water and almost all the time riding through the country." From his bed he accepted scouts' reports, remaining confident a surprise Union advance against Laredo or nearby Eagle Pass was not possible. Then came word from a Rebel sympathizer in Matamoros that a sizeable Federal cavalry force left the lower valley for Corpus Christi. Another force was also reported to be marching for the Neuces country to recruit men for a move westward against Eagle Pass. And still other rumors floated in of a Union body advancing up the Mexican side of the Rio Grande for an attack on Laredo or, again, possibly on Eagle Pass. Soon the question became just which rumor to believe. Benavides would later learn that a Federal force had indeed moved on Corpus Christi; but what about Eagle Pass? While Laredo remained the major port of entry for Confederate cotton into Mexico, Eagle Pass had also served this purpose more than once and its loss would put Confederate Texans in military and economic jeopardy. As the Laredo colonel pondered these possibilities, Confederate cotton continued to move through the town and be stockpiled in its San Agustin Plaza.

Galloping out of those "moving clouds of sand" on March 19, came an excited vaquero named Cayetano de la Garze. A relative of the colonel, he would one day be known as the Paul Revere of Laredo, but as he pulled his lathered horse up among the cotton bales in San Agustin Plaza he was not concerned about his posterity. He might not have one. He reported a large Union cavalry force approaching the town from downriver. Benavides at first questioned how a force, reported to number 1,000, could get by his scouts, but the vaquero insisted his story was true, and Benavides sounded the alarm.

As men raced through the sun-baked streets and across the plaza preparing for the impending attack, Benavides rose from his bed to meet the Union onslaught, deploying a small cavalry force along the river road southeast of the town to delay the Federals. Then he put in an urgent call to have more than 100 men, grazing their horses in a camp twenty-five miles north of town, sent in on the double. Next, he dispatched an express upriver to Eagle Pass to bring down available Confederates there. The presence of those scattered troops was vital; Benavides had to defend Laredo with forty-two men from the companies of his brothers Refugio and Cristobal, and thirty men from a company of Texas militia who, by sheer luck, arrived on the river just a few days before the Union threat. The only other

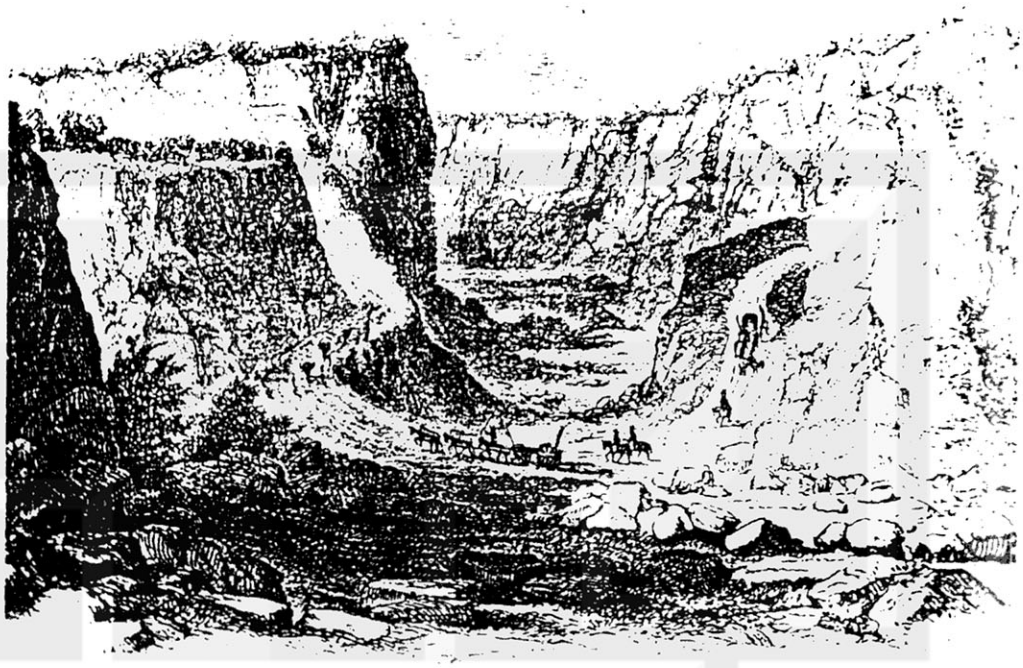
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 18, 1878



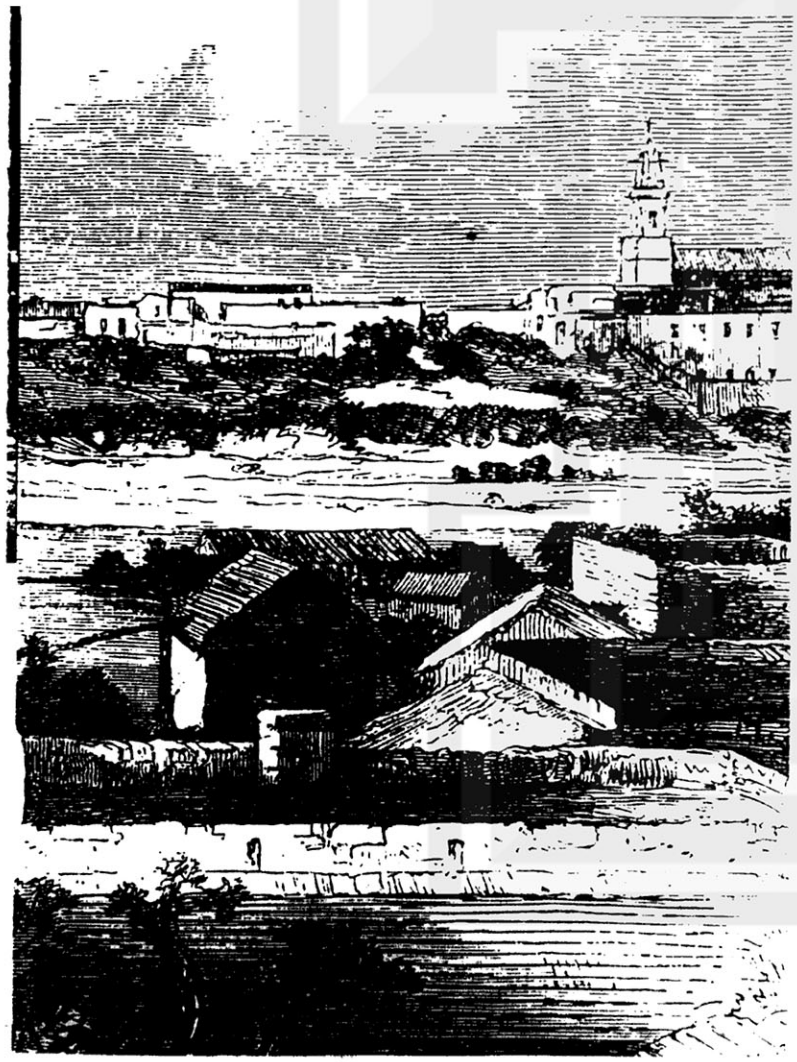
Laredo in 1878, fourteen years after the battle.

defenders were several citizens who volunteered to deploy as sharpshooters on top of adobe buildings around the plaza. If Rip Ford's force was ever coming, it would never get there in time to be of any use to Laredo's Rebels.

Although the Yankee column was reported to outnumber Benavides' command more than 10 to 1, the colonel told a fellow Rebel: "This would not have happened had I not been confined to bed for some days. I would have known all about their advance and would have gone below and attacked them. As it is I have to fight to the last; though hardly able to stand I shall



Arroyo Zacate, one mile below Laredo, typical of contrasting Mexican border terrain.



die fighting. I won't retreat, no matter what force the Yankees have—I know I can depend on my boys." Santos then gave specific orders to brother Cristobal: "There are five thousand bales of cotton in the plaza. It belongs to the Confederacy. If the day goes against us fire it. Be sure to do the work properly so that not a bale of it shall fall into the hands of the Yankees. Then you will set my new house on fire, so that nothing of mine shall pass to the enemy. Let their victory be a barren one."

With the streets leading into the menaced town crammed with cotton bale barricades, and the plaza rooftops covered with volunteer snipers, the ailing colonel hobbled out of Laredo to meet his foe. The men from the forage camp and Eagle Pass had not arrived.

Under the afternoon sun, in the "desolate, barren, and desert-like . . . country," old friend Edmund Davis' revenge approached. Armed with "Burnside carbines, revolvers, and sabers," the Federal force really numbered only about 200 men, half of them guerillas led by Cecilio Valerio, fresh from their skirmish with Ford's advance. Although he was not there to lead them, the other half represented Davis; they were elements of his Union 2d Texas Cavalry, made up of his loyal Federal Tejanos. And with this force was also a Union guerilla named Jim Fisk.

It was this man Fisk, and a Union sympathizer named Paten Smith, operating from Nuevo Laredo across the river, that reported to Davis' men on Benavides' bad health, and the thousands of dollars in Confederate cotton piled neatly row on row in San Agustin Plaza. Armed with good intelligence, the Federals evaded Benavides' scouts by crossing into Mexico downstream

near the village of Carrizo and continuing up the west bank until within a few miles of Laredo, where they recrossed. This method of movement would probably later prove galling to Laredo's commander; he had often violated Mexico's neutrality in pulling back before the Federals when they first began advancing from Brownsville. But now, for the slights and slaps Davis received early in the war, his men were back to see Santos Benavides, and when they reined up within a half-mile of the town they had their chance to extract retribution.

Unsteady in his saddle, Santos brought his brothers' forty-two men out to a large corral on the eastern outskirts of Laredo; a spot where he assumed they could have the most cover and clearest field of fire on the advancing Yankees. The remaining force stayed in town for a final defense. Proudly known as the Benavides Regiment, the colonel's men deployed in and around the big enclosure, where they waited and watched the enemy force dismount, form into groups of forty each, and prepare to charge the half-mile to the corral. Then with the first wild Union rush forward a three hour battle was on.

"Benavides and his men fought with the coolest bravery," an eyewitness said. This was proven by Rebels Juan Ibarra and Major J.S. Swope, singled out for their heroism in the records of the Laredo fight. While the colonel's men lay down their fire on the onrush of Federals, Swope, mounted on a "magnificent sorrel," charged the Yankees and emptied his pistol into their ranks before retreating, his horse hit three times. Ibarra, not to be outdone, did the same, fighting bravely until his horse was killed. This was all done in the face of a command that had cost Ford's men "much blood and property." To the amazement of all Benavides' men, after three hours of fighting, they did not sustain one Rebel fatality.

For the Valerio guerillas and Davis' men of the 2d Texas, this battle was a disaster without a postscript; they left no written record of the fight to be found. Despite superior numbers and reputation, and after three heavy assaults, they were driven in retreat into the chapparal, carrying their casualties with them. Then as sniping slackened and the Texas sun set, they picked up the pace of the retreat, not stopping until they were three miles below Laredo. Back in the barren wastes that had spawned the attack, they went into camp for the night and tried to assess the damage.

The darkness did not bring any peace to Laredo's civilian and soldier defenders. They stayed on constant alert. Benavides expected another attack, if not during the night, then certainly the next day. The eerie stillness was cracked at two o'clock that morning when pickets north of town reported a sizeable cavalry force advancing rapidly. As blackness and the threat of death gathered about, the men quickly prepared themselves

Courtesy of author

Colonel Santos Benavides (ca. 1865).

for a last stand. But "a general rejoicing took place among our little force," the colonel wrote. The ominous horsemen were Confederates arriving from their camp north of town. Bugles sounded, and soldiers and citizens screamed with joy. The bell atop San Agustin Church pealed the sound of the town's happiness and relief into the crisp March night, and there is little doubt it was heard in the Yankee camp to the southeast.

But with the coming of daylight were some sobering thoughts. The Federals were still out there, somewhere to the east. Benavides' decided it was best to take the initiative; he sent brother Refugio with about sixty men to gallop out and find the enemy.

Captain Benavides crossed Zacate Creek, near the battle-scarred corral, and found a number of bloody trails in the sand along the dry stream-bed. A grisly track of blood-soaked rags ran on out into the tall grass and scrubby mesquite, leading three miles downriver to the Federal camp, now abandoned. It looked as if the Yanks had skedaddled, probably encouraged in their hasty departure by the noisy and timely arrival of Rebel reinforcements the night before. The only evidence of Union occupation was some clothing found strewn about the camp; the only booty was five horses, all branded "U.S."

Again, on the brighter morning of the 21st, Refugio Benavides was sent out as a scout. This time the blood

trail extended farther downriver, where the captain reported seeing Yankees broken up into small squads retreating at a dead run. This excellent news should have put the colonel and his town at ease, but Laredo's commander did not allow himself to relax, and the tensions of the past few days were about to show on him.

On the third day after the battle, a report reached the Laredo colonel that a large force of Federals was again riding up on the eastern outskirts of town. "Benavides . . . being very much exhausted . . . again got into his saddle and galloped out at the head of a body of his men to give them a fight," a Rebel said. But, although determined to fight again, he was so weak he fell from his horse and received an ugly head wound. His nervous energy had played out, and according to W.W. Camp, the regimental surgeon, he was "wholly exhausted and very unwell." The military danger had passed. In fact, Benavides risked his life pursuing one of his own scouting parties mistaken as a Union force.

Camp confined Benavides to his room for "fatigue and exposure," saying that he could only rise from his bed "at the hazard of his life," and recommending that he be relieved. Pulling his Rio Grande expedition behind him Rip Ford kept moving on toward Laredo, and hearing of the colonel's condition, wrote urging Benavides to allow some "officer in rank . . . to take charge of the troops." So, confined to his sickbed, his town secure, Santos Benavides ended his part in the defense of his beloved Laredo, and temporarily sat out the beginnings of Ford's rush against the Federals on the Rio Grande.

Lying ill, probably still not over his sense of apprehension for his post, Benavides would have had no idea of what the future held for him or his family. In the months to come he would participate in driving the Yankees from Brownsville. He would never be honored with a Confederate brigadier generalship; Rebel ally Rip Ford would turn against him in a dispute over the disposition of troops and the proceeds from the post-war sale of a Confederate cannon to Mexican National military forces. And strangest of all, Edmund J. Davis, pilloried and driven from his precious Texas, would return to become one of the worst Reconstruction governors the South had and once again, one of Benavides' personal and political friends. But from his room, after the troops departed with his brother Refugio in command, Santos could not begin to anticipate the hatchet being buried. He only consoled himself with Ford's appraisal of his fight: "You have added to the reputation you and your command have already acquired."

Since he received an A.B.D. degree from Carnegie-Mellon University Jerry Don Thompson has authored three books and numerous articles on the Civil War in the West, particularly in Texas. This article, based primarily on original research, and his book, *Vaqueros in Blue and Gray* (1976), is no exception. He makes his home in Laredo, Texas, and is currently working on another western Civil War book, a biography of Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley.

Some of the Laredo defenders. Left to right: Refugio Benavides, Atanacio Vidaurri, Cristobal Benavides and John Z. Leyendecker.

Courtesy Ursaline Academy Library

Colonel Santos Benavides, C.S.A.

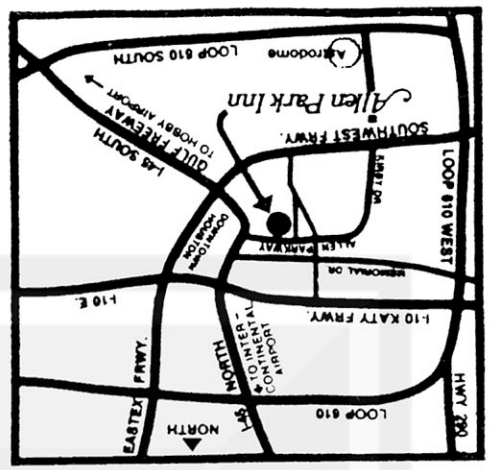
Santos Benavides (1823-1891) was the highest ranking Mexican American to serve the Confederacy during the Civil War. The son of Jose Maria and Marguerita Ramon Benavides and the great-great grandson of Tomas Sanchez, the founder of Laredo. Santos was born in Laredo on November 1, 1823. He married Augustina Villarreal in 1842, and the couple eventually adopted four children: Augustine, Frank Garza, Santos Jr., and Juan. His life paralleled a frontier period of violence and unprecedented political and economic change on the border.

Benavides' prominence in Laredo politics was partly due to the influence of his well-known uncle, Bacilio Benavides, a Comanche Indian fighter and three-time Laredo mayor. By the time of the Civil War, Santos Benavides was known as the "Merchant Prince of the Rio Grande," due to his operation of a successful mercantile business in Laredo. He was appointed procurador of Laredo in 1843, elected mayor from 1856 to 1858, and elected chief justice of Webb County in 1859.

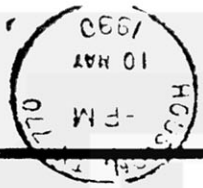
As a teenager, Benavides first tasted the sting of battle during the Federalists-Centralists wars that swept the Rio Grande Frontier from 1838 to 1840. Frustrated at the inability of the Mexican government to protect the frontier, Benavides openly cooperated with the forces of Mirabeau B. Lamar that occupied Laredo during the Mexican War. In the decade that followed, he gained a reputation in South Texas as an adept Indian fighter, leading numerous forays against the Lipan Apache and other hostile tribes.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Benavides raised a company of Confederate cavalry at Laredo. With his "Texas Rangers," Benavides helped to suppress a revolt against the Confederacy in Zapata County when he decisively defeated Juan N. Cortina in the Battle of Carrizo on May 22, 1861. Along with his two brothers, Cristobal and Refugio (both captains in the Confederate Army), Santos exerted considerable effort in combating raiding bands of pro-Union Mexican revolutionaries. Benavides, in retaliation for the murder of one of his men, occupied Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, in March, 1862. Spurning the promise of a generalship in the Union Army from one of his ante-bellum friends, Edmund J. Davis, Benavides rose to the rank of major in the Thirty-Third Texas Cavalry and later became Colonel of his own regiment. His most glorious moment came during his defense of Laredo on March 19, 1864, when, with only 42 men, he successfully drove off an attacking Union force of more than 200 men.

During Reconstruction, Benavides continued his mercantile and ranching activities with his brother Cristobal. He also devoted considerable efforts to Texas and Mexican politics. In support of his son-in-law, General Lorenzo Garza Ayala, and of Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Benavides was accused of using his Charcos Largo ranch as a supply depot for filibustering expeditions against the rule of Mexico's president, Porfirio Diaz. From 1879 to 1884, he served in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Texas legislatures. In 1884, he was appointed Texas commissioner to the World's Cotton Exposition. He served two terms as alderman and was involved in



Confederate Research Center
Hill College Box 619
Hillsboro, Texas 76645



HOUSTON CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
P.O. Box 4215
Houston, TX. 77210-4215

Grave of Col Santos Benavides C S A, Catholic Cemetery, Laredo, Texas

reform politics in Laredo. He was one of the founders of the Guarache Party, a local faction of the Democratic Party. He died at his home in Laredo on November 9, 1881, and is buried in Catholic Cemetery, located on present-day Highway 59 (Saunders Street) on that city's east side.

To locate the grave of Santos Benavides, go in the McPherson Street entrance of Catholic Cemetery and proceed to the large marker of his brother, Cristobal Benavides, situated on the left approximately 100 feet before a circle in which a large mausoleum is located. Colonel Benavides' burial site is close behind that of Cristobal. Their other brother, Captain Refugio Benavides, also rests in this cemetery, in the section just to the southeast of the aforementioned circle.

(References: *A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1889, Series I, Vol. XXXIV, Part 1; Jerry Thompson, *Sabers on the Rio Grande Frontier* (1975); John Denny Reily, "Santos Benavides: His Influence on the Lower Rio Grande, 1823-1891." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas Christian University (1976); Jerry Thompson, *Vaqueros in Blue and Gray* (1976); Jerry Thompson, "A Stand Along the Border: Santos Benavides and the Battle for Laredo, *Civil War Times Illustrated*, August (1980).)

RESERVATIONS

Dinner reservations are confirmed by phone to Earl Langham (713/729-5359) or Robert Moore (713/695-1532) 48 hours in advance of the meeting date you wish to attend. Cancellations are requested 24 hours in advance. If you wish to attend the meeting, and do not desire a meal, dinner reservations are not required. However, a nominal fee of $2.00 will be required for non-member's attendance during the speaker's presentation.

DON'T FORGET DEEP DELTA IV

A cavalryman from the Trans-Mississippi complete with six-shooter, carbine, huge wheel spurs, and black felt hat. *Drawing by David Price.*

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY WEST OF THE RIVER

by Stephen B. Oates

AUSTIN · UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS

Miss Donna Smith & Mary Holmes * Brownsville Texas
Newton County * Nov. 27th 1864

Dear Sisters: I arrived at this place on the six Inst. My Command was ordered on the 10 ins. to move out near the Colorow On the 16th Inst. all of the Cavalry and artilary moved down the river and took a position a bout 8 miles from the Federals On the 19th Gen. Slaughter & Col. Ford took five or six Companies of Cavalry, including mine and went down near the Federals for the purpose of reconortering their position and to try to draw them out from the island We found them strongly fortified & wide a wake. They would not come out on the main land to attack us. We lost one man Killed. On the 23rd we returned to camp near Brownsville. I never suffered more with cold in my life than I did while on that expedition A Norther commenced blowing on the 16th and continued untill the night of the 22nd Three nights I was encamped on a prairie without a tent or any thing to Brake of the wind or keep of the rain. My company is now encamped a bout 25 miles N. E. of Brownsville I came to town yesterday. I shall rejoin my company to morrow. Political according to the latest Northern papers Lincoln is reelected by a ver large Majority. Illinois gives 20,000 majority for Lincoln Indiana 30,000 Ohio 100,000 Iowa 32,000 Michigan 15,000 Newyork 20,000 Vermont 30,000 Connecticut 25,000 Maine, 28 towns - Lincoln 13,266 McClellan 7,884 The Yankee papers report the capture of the Confederate Cruiser Florida by the gunboat Wachusett Both vessels were lieing at anchor in the port of Bahia, in Brazill The Capt. of the Florida was a shore The Yankee gunboat ran into the Florida and demanded her surrender, the 1st Lt. replied that under the circumstances he would surrender her. I have but little news either from Lee's or Hood's armies. Callico at this place is worth from 35 to 50 cts Coffee 29 cts. Cotton 32 to 35 cts Let me hear from you at your earlest convenience _ T. J. Smith Capt. H C. Davis' Company Benavides' Regiment John S. Ford's Command. By the

Way of Golaid Place the above address on your letter and it will be sure to reach me
P. S. Tell me where William and Adam are
Give my compliments to Miss P. and T.
You must reconcile your selves to a long war. When I rejoined my company I found it in a bad condition The 1st Lt. and ten men had deserted: they went across the river The 2nd Lieu't. was severly wounded in attempting to ar rest one of his men and has not reported for duty. I have not written to little Mary yet, but will write to her before long This place is full of goods; business very brisk The cause of the decline in cotton was the election in the North. The opinion in Urope was that McClellan would be elected and that we would have peace but since Lincoln has been reelected I have no doubt but cotton will advance to forty cents within a few days. I think Benavides' regiment will be kept here for some time to come

Yours in haste
T. J. Smith

REMARK: See page 386 of the book RIP FORD'S TEXAS, by John Salmon Ford, Edited by Stephen B. Oates, Lamar Univ. Library F 391 F67 c. 2:

"The different commands were ordered to move to Palmito Ranch on about November 17. There is no record of the exact date when they concentrated at the ranch. They were on the ground and about 1,500 strong. A brisk norther commenced blowing the night of their arrival, and blew all the next day." Etc.

Miss Donna Smith & Mary Holmes } Brownsville Tex
Newton County } Nov. 27th 1864

Dear Sisters: I arrived at this place on the six Inst. My command was ordered on the 10th to move out near the Colorow. On the 16th inst. all of the cavalry and artillery moved down the river and to a position about 8 miles from the Federals. On the 19th Gen. Slaughter & Col. Ford took five or six companies of cavalry, including mine, and went down near the Federals for the purpose of reconnoitering their position and to try to draw them out from the island. We found them strongly fortified & wide awake. They would not come out on the main land to attack us. We lost one man killed. On the 23rd we returned to camp near Brownsville. I never suffered more with cold in my life than I did while on that expedition. A norther commenced blowing on the 18th and continued until the night of the 22nd. Three nights I was exposed on a prairie without a tent or anything to break of the wind or keep off the rain. My company is now encamped about 25 miles N.E. of Brownsville. I came to town yesterday. I shall rejoin my company to-morrow. Political according to the lat

Northern papers Lincoln is reelected by a very
Majority. Illinois gives 20,000 majority for Lin
Indiana 30,000 Ohio 100.000 Iowa 32,000
Michigan 15,000 Newyork 20,000 Vermont 30
Connecticut 25.000 Maine, 28 towns-Lincoln 13,0
McClellan 7.884 The Yankee papers report the
capture of the Confederate cruiser Florida a
the gunboat Tachusett. The vessels were
lying at anchor in the port of Bahia, in
Brazill The Capt. of the Florida was a s
The Yankee gunboat ran into the Florida
and demanded her surrender, the Capt.
replied that under the circumstances
he would surrender her. I have but li
news either from Lee's or Hood's armies.
Calicos at this place is worth from 3
50cts Coffee 29cts. Cotton 32 to 35cts
Let me hear from you at your earlest
convenience — J.F. Smith Capt. H.
Lavis' company Benavides' Regiment
John S. Ford's Commandant. By
way of Goliad Place the above address on yo
letter and it will be sure to reach me
P.S. Tell me where William and Adam are
Give my compliments to Miss P. and J.
You must reconcile yourselves to a Con
war. When I reported my company I found
it in a bad condition The 1st Lt. and 2nd

had deserted. They went across the river. The 2nd
Lieut. was severely wounded in attempting to ar-
rest one of his men and has not reported for
duty. I have not written to little Mary yet.
but will write to her before long. This place
is full of goods, business very brisk. The cause
of the decline in cotton was the election in
the North. My opinion in Urope was that McClel-
lan would be elected and that we would have peace be-
fore Lincoln has been selected. I have no do-
but cotton will advance to forty cents within
a few days. I think Benavides regiment will
be kept here for some time to come

Yours in haste
T. J. Smith

Temple Family

Luna — Pleasant Hill.

Conf. soldiers — Palmetto Ranch

Jan 2, 1865 ⟶ Galveston.

Joe Hulsey. ⟶ Mexico.

Not mentioned. Maximian Franks

Pvt: Co D. Benevides Regiment

Ref, Vaqueros In Blue & Gray:

Roster List, Confederate

Bell Co. Relatives

Ed / Patsey Luna T.

Temple, TX

Dolores (Luna) Gloria (Luna)

Belton, TX Belton, TX

Ed Guadalupe Luna Plummet Hill

Patsy Luna Temple City Council

216 S 26 Temple 76501, 773 5870

Gloria Ramos Judge Burrows

see.

Luna

Oct 11, 03

Guadalupe Luna

COD. Benevides Regiment

939-3521

Arthur Resa.

Ray Elvarra knew Guadalupe Luna

Belton, TX

Transplant Coordinator

S/W.

Mtlew Nolan -

Nov 26,

DAR
Daughters of the American Revolution®

Patsy Luna

216 South 26th Street
Temple, TX 76501
May 21, 2004

Dear Rocky:

We didn't know if you would see this article from the Waco paper, so are sending it on to you, along with the snapshots we took at the ceremony on April 25th.

Also enclosed are copies of photos of Guadalupe Luna which we thought you would enjoy seeing.

The Day of Remembrance was very moving and we certainly enjoyed being included. Thank you so much for all that you have done.

Sincerely,

Patsy and Ed

PATSY and EDWARD LUNA

T3419

The man with the team of white mules is Guadalupe Luna (1831- 1924). The date and location of this photo are unknown, but it is thought to be in Belton, Bell County, Texas.

José Luna

Eulalia Luna

Nacaria Montes

The José Luna Family in 1912.

(José is the son of Guadalupe Luna)

Front row (L-R): José holding Guadalupe; Nacaria Montes) mother of Eulalia); José's wife, Eulalia (who is pregnant with Paul born 03/02/1913) holding José, Jr.; and Matiana.

Back row (L-R): Catarina, Apolonio Davila (Eulalia's son); Romalda; Cecilia; and Tiburcio (father of Edward L. Luna).

GUADALUPE LUNA
with two of his sisters
(date and site unknown)