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**THE NEGLECTED REGIMENT:
EAST TEXAS HORSEMEN WITH ZACHARY TAYLOR**

by Thomas H. Kreneck

During the Mexican War Texas volunteers served in the ranks of the American army, and earned an enviable martial reputation. When General Zachary Taylor launched his initial invasion of the enemy's country from Matamoros to Monterrey in the summer and early fall of 1846, his force included two regiments of mounted Texans. The more famous of these Lone Star partisans was a regiment whose members came from the area that was then considered West Texas, and was commanded by the intrepid Colonel John Coffee Hays. The preoccupation of writers and historians with the activities of the westerners has clearly overshadowed the important services rendered by the East Texas regiment commanded by George Thomas Wood. The purpose of this paper is not only to redress that imbalance by revealing the East Texans in truer focus, but also to explain why they have received less attention than Hays and his men.

The story of the little noted East Texas force began on April 26, 1846, the fateful day Taylor notified Washington that "Hostilities may now be considered as commenced. . . ."

On the same day Taylor sent H. G. Catlett, a Texas citizen, scurrying to Austin with a request for troops. In his letter, Taylor asked Texas Governor James Pinckney Henderson for two regiments of infantry and two regiments of horsemen. The war had begun and Taylor intended to carry the conflict "into the enemy's country."¹ Within a week William G. Cooke, Texas Adjutant General, had issued General Order No. 1 calling for twenty companies of horsemen and requiring the state's counties to supply troops proportional to their population. According to the May 2 order, the mounted men were to serve six months terms, they were to furnish their own horses and weapons, and Point Isabel was selected as their rendezvous site.²

Texans responded enthusiastically to the call to war. Amid cheers from the floor and gallery, the state legislature unanimously resolved to recruit the desired regiments. Governor Henderson himself felt confident that more than the desired amount of horsemen could be raised.³

General Taylor was victorious at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and had splashed his army across the Rio Grande to occupy Matamoros before the Texas horse units responded to the Adjutant General's directive. Companies originating in the western portion of the state, however, drifted into the rendezvous area earlier than the bulk of the East Texans simply because they had fewer miles to travel. From the beginning, therefore, the West Texans stepped into the limelight.

Even prior to the war the men who became leaders in this newly forming western regiment had been on duty on the Indian frontier as Texas Rangers, and were immediately enrolled in the federal army to maintain the outer limits of the Lone Star state from incursions by hostile red men. Moreover, some of these same Texas Rangers such as Samuel H. Walker, who became Hays' second in command, had been with Zachary Taylor in the opening two battles, in the occupation of Matamoros, and on reconnaissance missions in Mexico. From the outset the men of this force had gained the favor and confidence of General Taylor. Thus, they would receive the favored assignments throughout the northern campaign.

Being first on the scene, these Rangers were also the first Texans encountered by the war correspondents from the eastern United States. So when the writers began to speak of Texans in the war, they spoke of them as picturesque, rough-and-tumble Texas Rangers; men like Jack Hays, Walker, Ben McCulloch, Big Foot Wallace, Chris Acklin, Mike Chevallie, John McMullen, and many others, and these fellows were all in the western regiment. The East Texans could only emulate them, and the eager piney woods regiment was eclipsed from the start.

By the latter half of June, Jack Hays assumed the colonelcy and had his newly completed First Regiment, Texas Mounted Rifles in shape for operations against the enemy.⁴ His western force was not entirely filled, however, when the East Texas companies began to join Taylor's ranks. Yet, these new arrivals were organized into a separate command, mainly distinguishable by their eastern origins.⁵

The Houston County men under their elected Captain John L. Hall arrived at the rendezvous on June 19, to become Company H, Second Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers. They had been the first eastern county to hear the call. George Thomas Wood brought his seventy-four Liberty County men into the camp on June 22, to become Company B. Nacogdoches County's recruits under William F. Sparks rendezvoused with the American forces the same day to enter as Company E. Two days later Captain Otis M. Wheeler's men from San Augustine County crossed the ferry from Padre Island to become A Company.⁶

The day after Wheeler arrived, June 25, the organization assumed regimental strength when six companies rode into camp. Federal officials soon mustered them into the ranks of the American army with appropriate labeling. Company K consisted of the men from Milam under Robert K. Goodloe. Company C was Erwin M. Wilder's Harrison County volunteers from Marshall. Shelbyville sent two units rather than the prescribed one. These two groups loosely styled themselves the Moderators and the Regulators, becoming units D and I respectively. The remaining brace of companies originated in Rusk County under Captain Ashton Ferguson, and in Harrison County, the second from that county, under Bird Holland. These men received the designations of G and F to fulfill the regiment's strength.⁷

The rank and file of the East Texas volunteers had rallied to appeals from the prominent men of their communities who had been contacted by Governor Henderson. They had assembled to form their companies at the spots in their immediate area where the local newspaper, handbills, or word-of-mouth had directed them. They had been in high spirits as they left their woodland homes for the scene of action. Generally, the East Texas partisans had received farewell banquets from the people of their respective communities where the local citizens presented them with the company colors and as gala a send-off as their frontier economies could muster.

The ten units followed a similar route to Point Isabel. Most of them had crossed the ferry at Washington City on the Brazos, passed on to La Grange, through Goliad to Corpus Christi, and thence down Padre Island to General Taylor. They avoided traveling on the mainland from Corpus to the Point on the suggestion of Taylor. The crusty General felt marching down the coastal mainland would invite ambush by the Mexican irregulars who lurked in the desolate country.⁸

Though their spirits had sagged after passing into the inhospitable country south of Goliad, Taylor welcomed them for he needed their services desperately. From the beginning of his Texas adventure the General had been short of horse units. These new arrivals boosted his numbers already increased by the West Texas regiment.

As prescribed by law the East Texans needed to elect their field officers since they had assumed regimental size. This election transpired on July 4 amid the ballyhoo of the

Independence Day celebration. Cannons roared, men shouted, and dogs barked as the members cast ballots above the confusion. George Thomas Wood of Liberty County emerged as the Colonel. An ex-Georgian and resident of Texas since 1839, Wood had taken a leave of absence from his senate seat in the state's congress to come to the front. John Myrick, the Sergeant of the Moderators' Company D, became Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Scurry of Wheeler's unit was elected Major. The staff officers took their positions the next day with the important post of Adjutant being filled by Thomas M. Likens of Hall's company, while John T. Wilson of Holland's unit became the Quartermaster.⁹

The approximately six hundred man force under Colonel Wood, along with Jack Hays' West Texans, then constituted a formidable arm of the invasion army. The average East Texas trooper received the grand sum of twenty dollars per month, the same pay as a regular United States army dragoon. When mounted on their large American horses which towered over the smaller Mexican caballitos, the Texans were described by a federal officer on the border as having "loose discipline" with "no counterpart in any age or country. Neither Cavalier nor Cossack, Mameluke nor Mosstrooper are like him and yet, in some respects, he resembles them all." They eagerly anticipated action now that they sat on the edge of enemy country.¹⁰

The East Texans soon found out that by federal law their terms were only to run for three month periods. Because he needed the Texas horsemen so badly to strengthen his forces, Taylor decided not to discharge them immediately, but instead proposed to reenlist these units upon expiration of their service every three months. Although such an arrangement proved to be extremely shaky, it was all the General could do if he wanted to keep his volunteers.¹¹

While Taylor speculated on how to retain them, Wood's regiment fell victim to the same disillusionment that all the volunteers underwent. They began to agitate to return home. They had come to fight Mexcians, and after arriving and finding no enemy, the routine camp existence wore on their nerves. Uncertainty of what lay ahead upset them. Rumors of all descriptions ran rampant through their camp. Sometimes they heard that General Pedro Ampudia stood with an army in San Luis Potosí, while at other times they received reports that fifty thousand Mexicans under Mariano Paredes bivouacked at Monterrey.

Camp conditions also hurt Texan morale. The federal government found it impossible to keep pace with the massive influx of volunteers so that equipment ran short. Tents came at a premium if obtainable at all. Daily rations consisted of "bread, beans, and beef."¹²

The intermittent rains and blazing border heat made life miserable. Mud clung to everything and made existence on a dirt floor extremely uncomfortable. Camp hygiene suffered, especially among these mounted troopers, who, unfortunately, proved to be more undisciplined than the infantry units. Bivouack areas were filthy and mosquito infested. Diarrhea became acute as the regiments organized and the tune of the "Dead March" became a familiar refrain.¹³

Finally, by the end of July, after stationary life had the East Texans at the end of their wits, Taylor directed them to move out. Wood's eastern horsemen left their Point Isabel encampment in the dust on July 24, snaked the thirty miles to Matamoros, thence up the river, starting the last day of the month. Their trek along the banks of the rising Rio Grande was marked by temperatures that seemed to be hotter and hotter as the days passed, so hot that meat broiled in the skillet without a fire.¹⁴

After a six and one half day march from Matamoros, the East Texans rode into Camargo on August 15. The scene that met their eyes was one of confusion and

desolation. A flood had recently struck the Mexican town and left only the stone buildings standing. A veneer of mud silt covered everything, and disease infestation resulted. With medical facilities virtually absent the illness spread. Amid this squalor, the United States federal army bustled about making its preparations for a drive into the enemy heartland.¹⁵

The East Texans began to display some reluctance to reenlist when their terms expired and time came for their reorganization at Camargo. As they pitched camp on the San Juan River the urge to return home intensified and only through the cajoling of Colonel Wood, whom they all admired, were they persuaded to stay. To be sure, the East Texas troopers withstood the longing to abort the mission much better than did the other Texas horse regiment; the West Texas force under Hays lost at least one quarter of its manpower during the reenrollment period.¹⁶

A growing discontent with their role in the campaign added to the hardships already endured by the Second Mounted Texans to foster a great deal of dissatisfaction with the service. Zachary Taylor and even General Henderson, who had taken a leave from the governorship to assume command of the entire Texas force, began to decline in popularity among the members of the eastern regiment. In the advance into Mexican territory Taylor had assigned the daring route from Matamoros to China to Hays' men, while Wood's force had only been ordered to follow the main columns up the Rio Grande River. Furthermore, Colonel Wood felt that the petty escort duties that his regiment received around Camargo were belittling.

Two days after the easterners arrived in the area Wood received instructions to hold ready two units to accompany General William Jenkins Worth's First Brigade to Cerralvo and escort the returning pack mule train. The Colonel dispatched Wheeler's and Goodloe's companies for this assignment. Captain Hall's men had a similar mission to Reynosa. Protesting these menial tasks, the Colonel issued a formal complaint to Henderson.¹⁷

The northern Mexican campaign caused hard feelings between George Thomas Wood and James Pinckney Henderson. Wood felt that the western horse regiment received preferential treatment concerning issuance of supplies as well as allocation of duties. After Colonel Wood complained, other conflicts ensued between the two men.

General Henderson did not help the already strained situation when he assumed a more direct role over Wood's regiment than he did over Hays' so that by the end of the campaign the East Texans had a double echelon of command. Also, when the Texans finally encountered enemy action, Henderson tactlessly failed to commend the Colonel for performance of his duties. The animosity reached such proportions that after the campaign General Henderson would refer to Colonel Wood as a "great dog," and it continued to grow in the post war years into a bitter political feud.¹⁸

Wood still kept his command intact. Its ranks, however, underwent a severe pruning during the last days of August. Even though only thirty-three of its members requested their discharges, the East Texas force suffered a great deal of sickness at the Camargo hell hole, and a goodly portion were mustered out on a surgeon's certificate of disability. The eastern mounted men still remained in one unit if for no other reason than the rumor in camp that a fight awaited them in Monterrey.¹⁹

When Old Rough and Ready laid his plans for plunging his army to Monterrey, he determined to split his forces. He decided to move the main body northwestward through Mier, thence southwest to Cerralvo. Wood's East Texans, along with Colonel Hays' regiment, were detached under Henderson to take up a parallel line of march along the San Juan through Cadereita to effect a rendezvous with the main army at Marín, twelve miles above Monterrey.²⁰

On September 12, Colonel Wood's eastern troops linked up with the western regiment at China. From that city the combined Texan force struck a course for Cadereita. The trip proved so uneventful that the Texans often failed to observe adequate precautions by riding in small bodies, and stooping to drink at the nearest water holes. Their trek along the San Juan took longer than Taylor had expected, and the Texans did not arrive at Marín to lead out the advance guard as the General had wanted.

The Texas force did, however, catch up to the invading American army a few miles down the road at the little hamlet of San Francisco on the afternoon of the 18th. While in San Francisco that night Taylor chose the Texans as the advance unit for the following morning. Yet, the western regiment once again received the post of honor by being placed in the forefront of the column while Wood's men comprised the rear section of the advance, just ahead of the main army.²¹

The East Texans caught their first glimpse of the invested enemy at Monterrey by eight o'clock as the sun's rays burned off the morning mists on September 18. Upon this sight, the whole regiment let out a cheer. The fighting they had come so far to see would begin.²²

The real action began the following day, a Sunday, the second day of the five days around Monterrey. Taylor proposed to attain victory through a bold pincer movement on both ends of the city. The western regiment under Colonel Hays once again received the more daring mission of leading Worth's Second Division in an attack on the west side of the Mexican defenses, while the easterners had the less spectacular duties of staying with Taylor on the east side.

As the Texans under Hays were off winning national fame by storming Federation Hill, Independence Hill, and the western end of Monterrey,²³ the East Texans under Colonel Wood were involved in some important but less sensational events. The East Texas regiment remained in relative inactivity throughout Sunday, the 20th, but on the next day got a chance to move. Taylor received a message from General Worth on Monday to create a diversion on the east side of the city. In response, General Taylor not only moved his troops in to hit his sector of Monterrey, but detached Wood's regiment and sent them to support Worth. Their opportunity seemed to be at hand.

Under the two echelons of command, Henderson's as well as Wood's, the East Texans marched westward, but received orders to countermarch before they had proceeded very far. Taylor had his force strongly engaged on the east end and considered the aid of the Texas mounted partisans necessary for success in his quarter. Before they regained Taylor's position that day, the heavy firing ceased. So it was that the Second Texas regiment actually missed out on the most bitterly contested action, fighting that cost General Taylor more than a ten per cent casualty rate.²⁴

On Tuesday, September 22, all was quiet on the eastern front. Early that morning Taylor sent Henderson, Wood, and the East Texans in pursuit of a body of Mexican lancers reported to be making their way to the village of Guadalupe on the Cadereita road. The volunteers returned after riding five or six miles and seeing nothing. The regiment did court a bit of trouble with some mounted rancheros and lancers who stood near the walls of the citadel, the strongest enemy fortification in the valley, but the Mexicans refused to sally out and fight.²⁵

Zachary Taylor assured the East Texans some action when he sent General John A. Quitman and his men into the city on Wednesday morning. Quitman reconnoitered the outer-most Mexican defenses and on his own discretion and under heated enemy fire began to penetrate toward the central plaza area. The East Texans were to follow.

General Taylor ordered the Texans under Wood to aid General Quitman's troops who were by then fighting in the streets. He ordered them to get face to face with the

enemy. The East Texans would be working in conjunction with other volunteers and regulars sent into the heart of Monterrey. After detaching Captain Wheeler's company to the east of their main camp to guard against lancers who might be skirting the city, the regiment proceeded to the city's edge to await orders. At eleven that morning they received instructions to dismount and advance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myrick and Major Scurry, under the command of Henderson and Wood, each led a battalion-sized force. Under intense fire from the rooftops where the Mexican sharpshooters lay hidden, the Texans effected the union with the regulars and began a house to house, street by street struggle of the same dimensions that Hays' men faced across town. Two Texas companies split off to pass up Matamoros Street in a westerly direction so as to help the advancing flying artillery.

As the two units of East Texans reached a position just north of the cathedral, Scurry, with the units of Johnson, Lyons, and Hall at his back, fought his way to within one block of the enormous church. Although the street fighting lasted four or five hours, the Lone Star boys could not turn the heavy barricades that represented General Ampudia's final effort near the grand plaza.

To their disgust, around four o'clock in the afternoon the East Texans received word to pull out. They had fought hard for the ground they had conquered. It seemed that Taylor had called retreat just when they stood on the brink of victory. As the Texas volunteers retraced their steps carrying their five wounded and one dead, they heard the bark of guns from Hays' men on the west side.²⁶

The cease fire and negotiations offered by General Ampudia which commenced Thursday morning, September 24, were most unpopular among the East Texans. They especially detested the Mexican commander whom they considered an inept coward and a ruthless killer. Yet, in drawing up the terms, James Pinckney Henderson served as one of the three commissioners representing Zachary Taylor. Although he objected to allowing the Mexicans to retain their side arms, Henderson defended the terms of capitulation as most expedient. As the Mexicans evacuated the city, Ampudia rode out under a heavy escort of United States regular officers that he had requested so as not to fall into the hands of the *Tejanos sangrientes*.²⁷

When occupation of the city began, General Taylor had to do something with the Texans. He would not allow them to dally long because they soon began to cause trouble. Taylor felt their discharge would bring a restoration of quiet and order in Monterrey. As soon as they expressed a desire to leave, he let them go home.

At Walnut Springs, Taylor's main camp during the operations, on October 2, federal authorities mustered out all but one of the units of the Second Texas regiment. Goodloe's company had gone to Cerralvo and was discharged twelve days later. The emancipated Texas warriors began to filter back overland to Camargo via Cerralvo in the warm fall weather.

The East Texans left Monterrey in small groups amid a general state of frolick after sampling an ample amount of Mexican liquor. From Camargo they proceeded by water to Point Isabel, thence by steamers to the various ports nearest their homes. Their fellow citizens received the returning soldiers with barbeques and banquets for the East Texas Regiment, as well as the West Texans, had served their state and nation well.²⁸

Although the East Texans had served admirably, their part in the northern campaign remained in relative obscurity because they were eclipsed in the contemporary accounts by the deed of Jack Hays and his westerners. Wood's regiment always seemed to stand in the background. Narratives of Texas participation in the Mexican War by later historians have strengthened this eclipse. Indeed, what might be termed a Texas Ranger mystique began with such contemporary accounts as Samuel S. Reid, *Scouting*

Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers (Philadelphia, 1848), S. Compton Smith, *Chile Con Carne or The Camp and The Field* (Milwaukee, 1857), and George Wilkins Kendall's reports in the New Orleans *Picayune*. Walter Prescott Webb in his excellent work *The Texas Rangers; A Century of Frontier Defense* (Boston and New York, 1935), almost formalized this trend to emphasize the activities of the western regiment in northern Mexico. But there were other Texas horsemen in the capture of Monterrey. They were not old-time Rangers, just hardy, willing East Texans, and their story should be preserved.

NOTES

¹Taylor to Adjutant General, April 26, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 196 (serial 485), 29 Cong., 1 Sess., 120; *Houston Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, May 6, 1846.

²General Order No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, Austin, May 2, 1846.

³Clarksville *Northern Standard*, May 13, 1846; Elizabeth Yates Morris, "James Pinckney Henderson" (unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Texas, 1931), 93-94.

⁴Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the Mexican War in Organizations from the State of Texas. National Archives Microcopy No. 278, a compilation made by the War Department during the 1890's from original muster rolls, monthly returns, payrolls, and other pertinent documents; subsequently cited as *Compiled Service Records*. In this case *Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 1 and 2, company and individual jacket files; Justin H. Smith, *The War With Mexico* (Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1963), I, 163-165, 173-175.

⁵*Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 1 and 2, 7 and 8, company and individual jacket files.

⁶*Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 7 and 8, regiment, company and individual jacket files.

⁷*Compiled Service Records, La Grange Intelligencer*, June 6, 1846. The names Moderators and Regulators came from a Shelby County feud of the early 1840's in which over fifty men lost their lives, and finally involved most of East Texas. Although Sam Houston had quelled the near civil war just a few years before, the two companies coming from the county seem to have taken the names in a rather jovial spirit since they travelled together with no disturbance.

⁸James K. Holland, "Diary of A Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXX (July, 1926), 1-2, 6-9, 11-13; *Houston Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, May 6, June 3, 1846.

⁹Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 1-2, 8-9, 11-13; Taylor to Adjutant General, July 31, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 1 Sess., 47; *Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 7 and 8, regimental and individual jacket files; S.H. German, "Governor George Thomas Wood," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XX (January, 1917), 262.

¹⁰Matamoros *American Flag*, August 9, August 12, 1846; Emory Upton, *The Military Policy of the United States* (New York, 1968), 203; George W. Smith and Charles Judah (ed.), *Chronicles of the Gringos* (Albuquerque, 1968), 40.

¹¹Taylor to Adjutant General, June 24, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 34; Taylor to Adjutant General, July 16, 1846, *Ibid.*, 43; Taylor to Adjutant General, July 31, 1846, *Ibid.*, 46-47.

¹²Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 12-23; *Houston Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, July 8, 1846; William Pitt Ballinger to Laura H. Jack, August 21, 1846, Betty Ballinger Collection, Manuscripts Division, Rosenberg Library; *Compiled Service Records*, Roll 7, company jacket files; Taylor to Adjutant General, May 20, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 27.

¹³Thomas D. Tennery, *The Mexican War Diary of Thomas D. Tennery*, edited by D.E. Livingston-Little (Norman, 1970), 23, 25-35; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 12-24, 31, 33; Samuel S. Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers* (Philadelphia, 1848), 26, 125; William Preston Johnston, *The Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston* (New York, 1878), 135; Houston *Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, July 8, 1846; Austin *The Texas Democrat*, August 26, 1846.

¹⁴Smith, *The War With Mexico*, I, 480; *Compiled Service Records*, Roll 7, company jacket files; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 15-16.

¹⁵Smith, *The War With Mexico*, I, 212; Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 32-33, 36; Houston *Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, August 19, 1846; Taylor to Adjutant General, September 2, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 131-132.

¹⁶Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 18-19, 21; *Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 1, 2, 7, and 8, individual jacket files; Henry W. Barton, *Texas Volunteers In the Mexican War* (Waco, 1970), 52-53.

¹⁷George T. Wood to General James P. Henderson, August 28, 1846, reproduced in Figure II, Talmadge Levell Buller, "The Life and Times of George Thomas Wood," (unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Houston, 1952); Barton, *Texas Volunteers In the Mexican War*, 52; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 20; Matamoros *American Flag*, August 23, 1846.

¹⁸Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 14, 20; George Thomas Wood to General James P. Henderson, August 28, 1846, reproduced in Figure II, Buller, "The Life and Times of George Thomas Wood"; Llerena Friend, *Sam Houston, The Great Designer* (Austin, 1954), 180, 187, 196; Marilyn McAdams Sibley, "Albert Sidney Johnston In Texas" (unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Houston, 1961), 77-80; Morris, "James Pinckney Henderson," 122; Ralph A. Wooster, "Early Texas Politics: The Henderson Administration," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, LXXIII (October, 1969), 187-192.

¹⁹*Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 7 and 8, individual jacket files; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 22.

²⁰Taylor to Adjutant General, September 12, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 199 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 119; Zachary Taylor to R.C. Wood, September 10, 1846, William H. Sampson (ed.) *Letters of Zachary Taylor, from the Battle-fields of the Mexican War* (Rochester, 1908), 54.

²¹Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 141; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 22-23; Smith, *The War With Mexico*, I, 235-236; Orders No. 120, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 215.

²²Henderson to Taylor, October 1, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 97; Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 142-143; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 23-25; Smith, *The War With Mexico*, I, 237.

²³Worth to Bliss, September 28, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 103; Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 151.

²⁴Twiggs to Bliss, September 29, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 101-102; Henderson to Taylor, October 1, 1846, *Ibid.*, 97; Taylor to Adjutant General, October 9, 1846, *Ibid.*, 84.

²⁵Henderson to Taylor, October 1, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 97; Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 189; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 25.

²⁶Taylor to Adjutant General, October 9, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 87; Henderson to Taylor, October 1, 1846, *Ibid.*, 97-98; Quitman to Hamer, September 28, 1846, *Ibid.*, 95-96; *Houston Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, November 16, 1846.

²⁷Otis Singletary, *The Mexican War* (Chicago and London, 1960), 42; Morris, "James Pinckney Henderson," 102, 108-109; *Houston Democratic Telegraph and Texas Register*, July 1, November 2, November 16, 1846; *Matamoros American Flag*, October 7, 1846.

²⁸Taylor to Adjutant General, September 28, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 4 (serial 497), 29 Cong., 2 Sess., 82; Taylor to Adjutant General, October 6, 1846, House Exec. Doc. No. 119 (serial 500), *Ibid.*, 146; *Compiled Service Records*, Rolls 7 and 8, company jacket files; Holland, "Diary of a Texas Volunteer In The Mexican War," 27-31; Reid, *Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers*, 225, 229-232.