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THE PINE SPRINGS TRAINING CAMPS: CONFEDERATE ACTIVITIES AT THE CAMP FORD SITE BEFORE THE UNION PRISONER OF WAR CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED, 1861-1863

By David S. Stieghan

Camp Ford, located a few miles northeast of Tyler, Texas, in the Pine Springs area, intrigues Civil War historians, but little is known about Confederate operations at the site before it became a prisoner-of-war camp in 1863. References to Camp Ford in books or journal articles sometimes mention that training of Confederate troops took place there before Union prisoners arrived. This essay will address non-prisoner-of-war military activities in Pine Springs, in Camp Hubbard, the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment training camp, and in the Eastern Camp of Instruction for Conscripts in Tyler, better known as Camp Ford.

Hundreds of men from Smith County, Texas, gathered at temporary camps to form volunteer military companies for Confederate service. Few had military experience, training, weapons, or uniforms, and received their first taste of army life in such short-lived camps, often within walking distance of their homes. Once these new companies neared full strength, they were consolidated into larger units. Smith County troops served in every theatre of the war and fought on battlefields from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

The Confederate army stationed troops in the Pine Springs area near Camp Ford because of its location along the important Tyler-Marshall Road and near a source of fresh water. The area appears in earlier period sources as "The Box or Gum Springs Camp Ground," the "sulphur spring," or a camp at a spring northeast of Tyler on the Marshall Road. A group of year-round springs that fed Ray's Creek provided water for a number of Confederate activities northeast of Tyler. Early settlers of the still-extant Pine Springs community considered these iron- and sulfur-impregnated springs a "perpetual tonic." The Camp Ford Spring, located 200 yards southwest of today's historical marker on U.S. Highway 271, provided water for Burns' Natatorium (swimming pond) in the twentieth century but now produces only a slow trickle due to numerous groundwater wells.

The first documented evidence of a Confederate camp in the Pine Springs area appears in the letters of Captain Edward Thomas Broughton, Jr., to his wife, Mary Elizabeth Douglas Broughton, in Terrell, written shortly after the war began. On September 17, 1861, Captain Broughton wrote, "We have now got fifty men in Camp, and my friends say I will have no difficulty in filling my Company in Smith County ... write to me at Tyler."

Upon arrival at Pine Springs, Captain Broughton's Kaufman County unit stood at about half strength. Civil War infantry companies were commanded by captains and included approximately 100 men at full strength. Company commanders, elected by their men at this stage of the war, owed their posi---

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tions as much to good standing in their communities as to perceived military expertise. Broughton had moved from Old Omen, Smith County, Texas, and reestablished his law partnership with his brother in Athens, Texas, in 1858, then moved on to Kaufman, Texas, two years before the war. He enjoyed a good reputation and family connections in Smith County and successfully recruited his company to full strength there. 4

Broughton's men mustered into Confederate service as Company C, 7th Texas Infantry Regiment. They pitched tents near the site of the future prisoner-of-war camp and began the first known use of the area as a Confederate military site. Broughton's letter to his wife postmarked "Star[ville]," September 26th, 1861," stated:

I have been getting along very well since I left home. My health seems to improve in camp. The company is getting along very well. It is very near full, & I have now no doubt I will be able to fill it by the time I get to Marshall in three days. We have been in camp at the spring four miles this side of Tyler since last Thursday. I have been able to see all the relatives.

P.S. excuse the bad writing, as I write on my knee.

The reference to Starrville is confounding since the original site of that community is much farther east of Tyler than Broughton stated. Perhaps he used the Starrville Post Office to send his letter home. Any camp located four miles east of the 1861 Tyler city limits on the old Marshall Road would be in the Pine Springs area. 5

The next significant encampments at Pine Springs took place in the spring of 1862 when large numbers of Texas Confederate troops from Arkansas and Louisiana arrived in Tyler to oppose a suspected invasion by Federal troops. Texans feared an incursion from Union troops stationed in Indian Territory (now the state of Oklahoma), New Mexico Territory, or Arkansas. Prominent Texans such as former Governor Ed Clark, Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court Oran M. Roberts, Texas State Senator Richard B. Hubbard (like Roberts, a future governor of Texas), Attorney General George M. Flournoy, and others hastily raised fifteen new regiments from communities across the state and gathered the new soldiers into temporary training camps to prepare them for active service. 6

In April 1862, Brigadier General Henry Eustace McCulloch moved his headquarters to Tyler and established training camps for new units coming into service. Companies, battalions, and regiments from across Texas rendezvoused near Tyler and established camps that lasted from a few days to several months. McCulloch placed these units, later to become parts of four infantry brigades, which he planned to command within his proposed division, and a cavalry brigade, into camps along the major roads on the outskirts of Tyler near good sources of water. 7

At least two Confederate infantry regiments, the 12th and the 22d Texas, were stationed in the Pine Springs-Owentown area along the Marshall Road northeast of Tyler during the spring and summer of 1862. The Smith County Commissioners Court established four temporary voting precincts on July 24,
1862, "to give the soldiers an opportunity to vote." The court assigned Colonel Overton Young's 12th Texas Infantry Regiment to temporary Precinct Number 13 at the "James Jacobs Survey," west of the original site of the Confederate States Transportation Depot in Tyler, known as "Kirbyville," and approximately one half mile east of the site of Camp Ford. Colonel Richard B. Hubbard's 22d Texas Infantry Regiment voted at temporary Precinct Number 12. The court specified that this precinct "be established at ColHubbard's Camps known as the Gum or Box Springs Camp Ground which precinct is to include Survey 373 the Head right of Thomas J. Pugh ... and Ed Sharp be and he is hereby appoint[ed] returning officer for said Precinct." The Thomas J. Pugh Survey, Number 373, Abstract 771, includes the site of Camp Ford and the spring known as the Gum or Box Spring before the establishment of the prisoner of war camp. This is the first documented Confederate activity with an accurate location description at the site later known as Camp Ford.

Richard B. Hubbard, a native of Smith County, Texas, became the commander of one of the Pine Springs camps. A respected Tyler lawyer and politician, a member of the legislature and the Texas secession convention, Hubbard ardently supported both secession and the Confederacy. In December 1861, Brigadier General Paul O. Hebert asked Hubbard and Texas Supreme Court Judge Oran M. Roberts to raise a regiment in East Texas. By March 17, 1862, the new unit had been formed at Camp Lubbock near Houston, with Hubbard officially appointed its major.

By April 1, 1862, Hebert granted Hubbard the authority to raise a separate battalion of six infantry companies and march to Tyler to continue recruiting. Shortly afterward, Hubbard marched his command to Tyler, and Company Journals of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment record the name of the new post at Tyler as "Camp Hubbard." At the same time Roberts, the commander of Camp Lubbock and a native of Tyler, moved the camp occupants to the healthier climate of Smith County. Hubbard completed the organization of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment at Camp Hubbard on June 17, 1862, and the men elected him colonel "without opposition." According to the Tyler Reporter of June 26, 1862, "The Regiment will be a full one, and is a fine body of soldiery. They are at Camp Hubbard, four miles North-east of Tyler, at the sulphur springs." By July 5, 1862, Hubbard signed his official correspondence as a full colonel commanding the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment stationed at Camp Hubbard.

The regiment began to settle into a camp routine. On June 13, 1862, Captain Ed Sharp, commander of Company I of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment from Smith County, signed a receipt for supplies, endorsed by Lieutenant Colonel Hubbard and Brigadier General McCulloch, for troops stationed at Camp Hubbard. The " Provision Return" drew rations for 125 men and three women for twenty days, from the tenth until the twentieth of June 1862, and included bacon, flour, corn meal, peas, "Rye Coffee," sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, and a scant 100 rations of vegetables, enough for ten
soldiers for the ten-day period. The women probably were laundresses, as authorized at the rate of four per company by the Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1861, and sometimes allowed in Confederate Army units in garrison early in the Civil War. A contingent of 125 soldiers constituted three or more companies at this stage of the war.11

Other significant Civil War activity in Tyler besides the Pine Springs camps commands the attention of researchers. Tyler, a large city and the administrative center of northeast Texas during the Civil War, was also an important logistical hub for the Confederacy. A significant proportion of the saddles, wagons, and harnesses used by the Confederate army west of the Mississippi River were produced at the C.S. Quartermaster Depot at Kirbyville (one mile east of Camp Ford). In addition, the headquarters of the generals in command of the Northern Sub District of Texas were located in Tyler. From 1863 to 1865 more than 2.6 million rounds of small-arms ammunition were fabricated at the Tyler Ordnance Works, the largest producer of small arms ammunition for the Confederacy west of the Mississippi River after 1863. After a slow start, 2,223 rifles were produced at the Tyler Arsenal. Herbal drugs and government whiskey were made and packaged at the Confederate States (C.S.) Medical Laboratory at Headache Springs (located three miles east of Tyler), one of nine such facilities in the Confederacy and one of two west of the Mississippi River. With all this activity centered around Tyler, it is little wonder that the training activities at Pine Springs before the prison camp was established have been virtually ignored.12

As Tyler evolved into a logistics and training center in the summer of 1862, many of the troops of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment stationed at Camp Hubbard received orders to report for duty at other posts around town, disrupting the regiment's training program. Four soldiers from Hubbard's Regiment were detailed to Post Tyler activities as shoemakers in Captain J. C. Kirby's quartermaster shops just down the road. The private arsenal of Short, Biscoe & Company requested that gunsmiths and other skilled workers among the soldiers in the regiments around Tyler be detailed to assist in the manufacture of 5,000 "Texas Rifles" and bayonets on contract for the State of Texas. At first, local commanders refused.13

On September 6, 1862, officers of Short, Biscoe & Company wrote to Governor Francis Lubbock and informed him of their inability to secure skilled labor from Camp Hubbard and other local training camps:

The only difficulty presenting itself to us so far, is in the way of hands (gunsmiths). Col. Hubbard and Roberts and Lt. Col. Lott [second-in-command, 22d Texas Infantry Regiment] (commanding C. S. regiments) have refused to let us have any [men] out of their respective commands...We have made application to Gen'l Holmes [department commander] for the men Col. Roberts and Hubbard refused us.

Military authorities later realized the necessity of detailing skilled soldiers as workers to the arms factory and its suppliers in the area. On September 30, 1862, five of ten soldiers detailed for service at the arsenal as
gunsmiths belonged to the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment. At least nineteen soldiers of the regiment were detailed to manufacturing or repair jobs at government shops, as clerks in various offices, or placed on extra duty as teamsters. As late as March 12, 1864, Private W. N. Davenport of Company H, 22d Texas Infantry Regiment received a medical discharge from the Post Hospital in Tyler with a recommendation that he continue “making Looms & Spining [sic] Wheels” for the Quartermaster Department. 

In August 1862, McCulloch organized the troops in the Tyler area into three brigades and marched them toward Little Rock, Arkansas. Those troops unable to move with their units remained in camp under junior regimental officers to convalesce from illness or guard unit supplies. A succession of Confederate officers published general or special orders in the Post Tyler Letter and Orders Book or in the Tyler Reporter as being in command of “Post Tyler” as senior officers moved their units closer to the front. At times Camp Hubbard and its successor, Camp Ford, may have been considered “Post Tyler,” since officers who signed as commander of one were often also the commander of the other.

On August 27, 1862, Hubbard issued ammunition to his men and arranged for transportation of camp equipage for those troops of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment who were able to march from Camp Hubbard to Camp Nelson near Little Rock. Lieutenant Colonel Elisha E. Lott and Major John J. Cannon, second and third in command of the regiment, remained behind in charge of the sick and convalescent soldiers and forwarded detachments of men as they became fit for active service. The last detachment under regimental control was supposed to leave Camp Hubbard bound for Arkansas under the command of First Lieutenant Jesse Rasbury on October 15, 1862. On October 8, Captain Kirby of the Quartermaster Depot at Kirbyville was ordered to provide wagon transportation to Captain Franklin N. Gary, Quartermaster of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment, to move the last of Hubbard’s able-bodied men not on detailed service around Tyler.

Before the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment vacated Camp Hubbard, events in Richmond, Virginia, brought additional Confederate troops to the Pine Springs camps for the remainder of the war. On April 16, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the Conscription Act, making all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five liable for government service. The act kept soldiers in the army who had enlisted for only twelve months’ service, caused units to reorganize and vote out of office inefficient officers, and forced more of the eligible male population of the Confederacy into the army. Large numbers of men enlisted voluntarily to avoid the stigma of being drafted, particularly into the fifteen new regiments raised for service in Arkansas in the spring of 1862. Other eligible citizens looked for creative means of exempting themselves from active service by providing substitutes to serve in their place. Some presented petitions to enrolling officers that they were “indispensable” to their communities, while others developed sudden infirmities that made them unfit for military service. As the first conscripted
soldiers began reporting for service, the state established camps in suitable
locations to teach the new recruits the basics of drill and soldiering before
assigning them to units in the field as reinforcements.17

On June 2, 1862, the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department
appointed Colonel John Salmon “Rip” Ford of Texas, a respected veteran of
the Mexican War and the Texas Rangers, as superintendent of conscripts for
Texas. Ford ordered Captain William G. Thomas and Lieutenant John Q. St.
Clair to open an enrolling office at Tyler. The induction and training facility
they established at Pine Springs was originally referred to as the Eastern
Camp of Instruction for Conscripts, but was later renamed Camp Ford.18

In August, 1862, conscript training began at Pine Springs. Special orders
detailing conscripts as shoemakers appear in the Post Order and Letter Book
of Tyler as early as August 26, 1862. On September 18, the conscript camp
was officially referred to as “Camp Ford,” when the commander of Post Tyler
issued Special Order Number 379:

Complaints having been made of depredations upon the property of citi-
zens in the vicinity of Camp Ford, the Colonel Commanding calls the
attention of the officers in command of the Camp to the necessity of enforc-
ing most strictly Gen. Orders on the subject emanating [sic] from the War
Department at Richmond and from Department Head Quarters. The prop-
erty of citizens must be scrupulously protected and respected.

Captain Drake, early commander of the Eastern Camp of Instruction for
Conscripts at Tyler, commonly received orders to provide troops from the
camp for details around the town and took command of Post Tyler from
October 17, 1862, to January 18, 1863.19

As commander of all military activities in the Tyler area, Drake pub-
lished orders creating boards of survey to examine damaged government
property, assigning Adjutant Lieutenant J. W. (or W. F.) Clark as Acting
Assistant Adjutant General of Post Tyler, and authorizing government funds
to pay for the funeral of Sergeant T. W. Mowery “of the said Camp recently
deceased.” On one occasion Drake called up a company of Smith County
militia “to suppress a sedition in the Eastern Camp of Instruction for
Conscripts known as ‘Camp Ford.’” Given the fact that the men at Pine
Springs were conscripts, not volunteers, it was not unusual for them to be
somewhat unruly and dissatisfied with their lot. Desertions from Camp Ford
were common. In an effort to prevent the loss of necessary recruits, the
Confederate Army paid bounties for the arrest and return of deserters from the
conscript camp. For example, Lieutenant W. E. Mays, Confederate States
Army received a $30.00 bounty in October 1862, for returning deserter Elbert
Bainberry, Jr., to Camp Ford.20

Though no official records of the conscript training activity at Camp Ford
are known, various headquarters correspondence, individual soldiers’ military
records, and occasional letters contain information on the conscript camp
before Federal prisoners arrived. Elbert Williams, a soldier stationed at Post
Tyler, wrote to his fiancé, Manda Wallace, regarding conscript exemptions:
Lieutenant Cocke has got a permanent detail for his men from Lt. Gen. Curby [sic, Kirby] Smith. There is none of them to be turned over. They will remain here. I'm very well satisfied with my [illegible]. I think I had as well stay here as anybody else. There has to be men [illegible]. Parson Smith was here right from the army. He is after the men at Camp Ford. The men have all been turned over to him. He has furloughed them home for several days to get ready to go to Walker's [Texas] Division.

The personnel at Camp Ford received their pay from Captain J.C. Kirby (or Kerby), the commander of the Confederate States Quartermaster Depot, located about one mile east of Camp Ford, according to a series of individual "Descriptive List and Account of Pay and Clothing" records. The last complete set of these rolls is dated July 11, 1863, for March 18 through April 30, 1863, and may document the last Camp Ford payday for many conscripts on their way to the front.21

Daily life in the Pine Springs conscript camp is detailed in three letters from one of the draftees, Norwegian immigrant Private Simon A. Aanonson. A native of Prairieville in Kaufman County, Texas, Aanonson was conscripted on September 20, 1862, and arrived at Camp Ford for training on September 28. His three surviving letters, written in Old Danish to his wife, Anne, tell of frequent desertions, medical discharges, denied furloughs, and the prices of some common items. At one time, a Confederate officer arrived at the camp from the Gulf Coast fortifications at Virginia Point, Texas, with a requisition for recruits for his command. The call for fifty volunteers elicited more than 300 applicants for "soft" coastal duty, including a disappointed Private Aanonson. In January 1863, Aanonson received his pay at Camp Ford and was transferred to Company E, 2d Texas Infantry Regiment. Included in the Vicksburg, Mississippi, garrison during the prolonged siege there, Aanonson was wounded and was among those who surrendered on July 4, 1863. Three days later, the Union Army issued Aanonson a parole of honor not to take up arms against the United States until duly exchanged for a captured Union soldier. Given a furlough and allowed to return home, Aanonson failed to return to his unit and was listed as a deserter by March 1864.22

One Tyler soldier, Stanley M. Warner, was stationed at Pine Springs camps for three tours and witnessed the Confederate activities there. The prewar editor and former owner of the Tyler Telegraph, Warner enlisted in Captain E. T. Broughton's Company C, 7th Texas Infantry Regiment, at Pine Springs on October 1, 1861. The soldiers of the company, half of whom were from Smith County, elected Warner the senior enlisted man in the company, orderly, or first sergeant. Becoming a prisoner of war along with most of his regiment after the Battle of Fort Donelson, Warner escaped from a Union prison, Camp Douglas near Chicago, Illinois, and made his way back to Confederate lines.23

Back in Tyler on furlough in May 1862, Warner visited another Tyler native, Colonel Richard B. Hubbard, at Camp Hubbard at Pine Springs to enlist his aid in collecting seven months back pay. Hubbard sent Warner a mile down the road to see Captain Kirby at the Quartermaster Depot to draw
his pay. In addition, Hubbard wrote to Governor Lubbock recommending that Warner be commissioned an infantry officer and assigned as a drillmaster for the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment. Warner was assigned to Camp Hubbard as "Instructor of Tactics" to train recruits. 24

As Confederate conscripts began arriving at the Pine Springs camp and as portions of the 22d Texas Infantry Regiment left for the front, Warner remained to train troops at the newly-renamed Camp Ford. Following temporary assignments in Houston and Austin, Warner returned to command both the camp of instruction at Camp Ford and Post Tyler. Warner was later promoted to captain and commanded Camp Ford until his resignation from that post on November 20, 1863. Since Federal prisoners of war began arriving in Tyler during the last week of July 1863, Warner was both the commander of the camp of instruction and the first commander of the prison camp at Camp Ford. Indeed, until June 7, 1864, the senior Confederate officers at Camp Ford are listed as commanders of the Eastern Camp of Instruction for Conscripts at Tyler known as Camp Ford and not of the prison camp which formed an integral part of the same camp. 25

Why Warner was relieved as commander of Camp Ford is shrouded in mystery. On November 7, 1863, Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, commander of the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, wrote to Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon: "I have the honor to enclose certain papers relating to the case of Lieut. S. M. Warner, together with my action upon it. The case being so flagrant, requiring immediate action, and it being impracticable to order a General Court Martial, I have directed his appointment of Drill Master to be revoked, and ordered him conscripted." This is strong language on the conduct of a commissioned officer and no other records have been found in the surviving records to explain the charges more completely. Warner's last military records include his resignation as a Drill Master, accepted November 20, 1863, and a pay voucher for the time spent in that capacity dated February 5, 1864. 26

Diaries and reminiscences of prisoners and guards mention the presence of conscripts at Camp Ford after the prisoner-of-war camp was established in August 1863. Lieutenant Colonel A.J.H. Duganne of the 176th New York Infantry Regiment included the following description of the camp arrangement in reminiscences written in 1865: "On the east are woods and cultivated lands. A rebel camp of cavalry and the huts of conscripts hide behind those eminences. One frame of logs is called the 'wolf-pen.' There offending Yankees are confined on corn and water. There, usually, some dozen rebel conscripts, apprehended for desertion, are immured." Colonel Charles C. Nott, of the same regiment, also published his Camp Ford memoirs in 1865 as Sketches in Prison Camps; A Continuation of Sketches of the War, and mentioned the use of conscripts as guards: "The Confederate troops (idle after their victories on the Red River) came back to scour the country for deserters; and our unhappy conscript friends whispered that escape was hopeless now, and sought to comfort us by lamenting that no dim prospect of exchange cheered them." 27
A well-known Smith County researcher, Dr. Albert Woldert, interviewed W. W. Funderburgh, a former Camp Ford guard, for a newspaper article published May 13, 1924. Funderburgh was born in 1847 and moved just south of Tyler in 1854, where he still lived at the time he was interviewed. According to Funderburgh, the prisoner stockade at Camp Ford occupied an area:

...about three and a half miles northeast of Tyler on the east side of what is now the Tyler-Gladewater (or Dixie) Highway, and on the east line (about the center of this line) of the Thomas F. Pugh survey Number 373; Abstract 771. At this point in 1863 a stockade prison was built and named 'Camp Ford' in honor of Captain Rip Ford.

This description matches the location of the voting precinct at Camp Hubbard in the Smith County Commissioners Court Minutes, the location of the markers placed in 1935 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the information contained in Smith County Appraisal District Maps 06145 and 06150, the northern and southern halves of the Thomas F. Pugh Survey Number 373, Abstract 771. It is fairly certain that Camp Hubbard, the Eastern Camp of Instruction, the Camp Ford Conscript Camp, and the Camp Ford Prisoner of War Camp are all in the same general area.28

Though the majority of the occupants of Camp Ford were Federal prisoners after the fall of 1863, the training of conscripts continued to the end of the war. When Colonel R.T.P. Allen, former commander of the 17th Texas Infantry Regiment, was ordered to Tyler on November 3, 1863, his assignment as commander of the Camp of Instruction at Tyler included responsibility for the conscripts and Federal prisoners at Camp Ford. Colonel Allen is still mentioned as commanding the "unattached conscripts" at Tyler as late as May 14, 1864, when Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith ordered the conscript camp moved to Rusk, Texas, and that arrangements be made for guarding the Federal prisoners remaining at Camp Ford. It is not certain when training activities ceased at Camp Ford, though no further record of the conscript camp has been found after May 1864.29

The prisoner of war camp at Camp Ford continued in operation until the guards slipped away on the night of May 14, 1865, after learning of the collapse of the Confederacy. Few Confederate records of Camp Hubbard or Camp Ford survived the war and the most complete documentation of camp activities comes from the published letters, diaries, and reminiscences of former Union prisoners and a few guards. The planned enlargement and improvement of the park at Camp Ford will, however, undoubtedly increase public awareness and interest in documents and artifacts relating to Civil War activities at the site.30

NOTES


Mary Lee Anderson Barnes, Letters to Mollie: The Letters of Colonel Edward T. Broughton to his Wife, Mary Elizabeth Douglas Broughton and Other Letters (Athens, Texas, 1989), pp. 3, 4, 7, 14, 64, 77; "Roll of the Johnson Guards," Texas Republican (Marshall), November 2, 1861, p. 1; Captain Edward T. Broughton to Mary E. Broughton, September 17, 1861, Broughton Collection, Smith County Historical Society Archives.

William Gilliam, Manual of Instruction for the Volunteers and Militia of the United States (Philadelphia, 1861), pp. 32-33; Dallas Herald, September 18, 1861, p. 1; Barnes, Letters to Mollie, p. 3.

Barnes, Letters to Mollie, pp. 14, 15, 68; James M. McCaffrey, This Band of Heroes (Austin, 1985), p. 184.


Captain Edward Sharp's Service Records, 22d Texas Infantry Regiment Rolls, Service Records; Revised Regulations of the Army of the United States (Washington, D.C., 1861), pp. 24, 35, 112, 132, 284, 343; Roberts, Service Records, letter of May 14, 1862; Turner, Richard Bennett Hubbard, p. 27.

Turner, Richard Betts Hubbard, pp. 28-29; Tyler (Texas) Reporter, August 28, 1862, p. 1; Albaugh, Tyler, pp. 16-18.

Tyler (Texas) Reporter. June 19, 1862, pp. 1-4; June 26, 1862, pp. 1-4; National Archives, Service Records, Medical Statement from Surgeon J. F. McGregcar, Post Hospital, Tyler, Texas, March 12, 1864, Service Records of Private W. N. Davenport, Company H, 22d Texas Infantry Regiment; Military Orders and Letters, numerous soldiers are listed as detailed to various government activities around Tyler beginning August 26, 1862.


Military Orders, Special Orders No. 379, September 18, 1862. Special Orders No. 417, October 18, 1862, Special Orders No. 436, October 29, 1862.

National Archives, Service Records, Conscript Reels, Volume I; Military Orders and Letters, Captain Drake, Special Orders No. 433, October 28, 1862. Special Orders No. 437, October 31, 1862, Captain Drake to Captain W. G. Thomas, Special Orders No. 461, November 25, 1862; James Marten, Texas Divided; Loyalty and Dissent in the Lone Star State, 1856-1874 (Lexington, Kentucky, 1990), pp. 88-105.


Warner, Service Records


National Archives, Record Group 109, Chapter II, Volume 70 1/2, Letters Sent, Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, March 1863 through January 1864, Panel 28, p. 530, November 7, 1863; Warner, Service Records.


National Archives, Record Group 109, Chapter II, Volume 72 1/2; *Letters Sent, Trans-Mississippi Department, February-August, 1864*, Panel No. 26, p. 512, Special Orders No. 181, Paragraph IX, 3 November 1863; National Archives, *Letters Sent, Headquarters District of Texas, Special Orders No. 135*, p. 136, Paragraph 23, p. 179; National Archives, *Letters Sent, Trans-Mississippi Department, February-August, 1864*, Panel No. 102, p. 221, May 14, 1864; however, Conscript Enrolling Officers may have remained on duty in Tyler after this date: Letter No. 8, Colonel Bradfute to Captain W. A. Smith, November 11, 1864, "I respectfully ask to be informed whether the Enrolling Officers stationed at this post[,] under your Conscript Bureau, are entitled to the same privileges and allowances of Confederate officers stationed here..."; also see Colonel Bradfute to Captain Williams, Special Order No. 25, Headquarters Post Tyler, December 8, 1864: "...you will not furnish hereafter Pay, Commutations or other allowances of Officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates in the Conscript Service of the Conscript Bureau, from the Confederate Army."

Robert W. Glover and Randal B. Gilbert, *Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas; The Largest Confederate Prison Camp West of the Mississippi River.*