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**“THE PEERLESS WIND CLOUD”:
THOMAS JEFFERSON GREEN AND THE TALLAHASSEE-TEXAS
LAND COMPANY**

by James M. Denham

On October 14, 1830, a contract was concluded between Thomas Jefferson Green and the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company at the Leon County courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida.¹ The agreement inaugurated a grandiose land speculation scheme in Texan lands. Under the plan, Green, a recent immigrant into Florida from North Carolina, would travel to Texas as the company's agent with \$80,000 raised from among eleven shareholders and purchase rich lands suitable for cotton cultivation. The field of speculation was the vicinity of the Brazos, Nueces, and Red rivers. The members of the enterprise hoped to get in on the ground floor of a great rush in Texas lands. The company's investors represented some of the wealthiest planting and mercantile interests in Middle Florida. Among the Leon countians were planter-innkeeper Thomas Brown, cotton planters Willis and Augustus Alston, Tallahassee dry-goods store operator Richard Hayward, Arthur Macon, Arthur Holmes, and William Mooring. Those representing Jefferson County were United States Marshal Samuel A. Duval, Scottish immigrant Farquhar Macrea, and Edmund Vass. The company's president was a well-known French emigre, Achille Murat, also of Jefferson County. Murat owned several plantations in Middle Florida but made his home at "Lipona" in north Jefferson County. As a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and as Vice Consul of the United Mexican States for the Territory of Florida, Murat was especially suited to forward the company's interests.²

The Tallahassee-Texas Land Company's land speculation scheme was typical of many others in the antebellum South. In the North investment capital flowed into emerging industrial and manufacturing enterprises, while in the South capital went primarily into land and slaves, fueling an ever-expanding cotton economy. Most Southerners realized that future wealth rested in cotton lands. Destructive farming techniques depleted these lands at a rapid rate and drove cotton farmers farther and farther west. Texas was the final stopping point for many Southerners who followed the long trek westward that eventually consumed the Old Southwest. The acquisition of fertile cotton lands remained a predominant occupation in the antebellum South. Thus it was natural for shrewd Leon County residents to appreciate this demand and attempt to capitalize on it.

The first influx of American settlers arrived in Texas in the early 1820s. From that time onward, land speculators circulated widely in the region. But actual settlers took a dim view of speculation by outsiders. On June 30, 1831, the *Tallahassee Floridian and Advocate* contained a statement

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from Texas militia General James Fannin warning all speculators from Middle Florida or elsewhere to "clear out immediately." Fannin stated that he would "permit them to stay as individuals but not as agents." Despite these warnings, Floridians, like other Southerners, eyed the prospects of huge cotton crops in Texas. Later in the decade editor Peter Gautier of the *St. Joseph Times* hinted that the "generous ... feelings of the South have contributed to raise up a rival in the cultivation of her great staple." "Texas," claimed Gautier, "is capable of yielding more cotton than all the Southern States together," and since its cotton passes through "some ports of the United States, we should not be surprised in less than ten years to hear the South crying out for a TARIFF!"³ Accounts of the richness, plus availability of Texas lands, encouraged Floridians and other Southerners to either emigrate or invest.

The first American settlers arrived in Texas during the 1820s under the Republic of Mexico's "empresario system," which offered huge tracts of land to persons promising to colonize its large vacant northern provinces. Large numbers of Americans took advantage of the welcome. By 1835 approximately 35,000 Americans, mostly Southerners, lived in eastern Texas. Plantation-type agriculture was established and it is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 slaves were imported. Mexico soon lost control of its empresario system as many settlers came illegally, or violated the terms of their grants. In a belated effort to reestablish control in its northern provinces, Mexico enacted repressive laws which restricted the autonomy of the Americans. By 1835 a movement was afoot to sever relations with Mexico. After a number of skirmishes between American settlers and Mexican forces on Texan soil, the Texans declared their independence on March 2, 1836.⁴

During the fighting that followed the declaration, Texas was plagued by land speculators. The Texas Constitution of 1836 provided that only those persons in Texas at the time of the declaration were entitled to acquire land. But efforts to exclude speculators were unsuccessful and did little to curb the activities of the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company and its chief shareholder, Thomas Jefferson Green.

Green was born in Warren County, North Carolina, on February 14, 1802. Green attended the University of North Carolina (1819-1822), and also received an appointment to West Point, but was discharged after only four months. Upon his return he was elected to the North Carolina legislature where he befriended fellow representatives Robert Potter and Samuel Carson, who became influential in the future Republic of Texas. In 1827 interest in land speculation took Green to Tennessee where he met and married Sarah A. Wharton of Nashville. The couple migrated to Florida with Green's brother Nathaniel and settled on a plantation near St. Marks. Green quickly became an influential leader in this community. Green's political affiliation is uncertain but his support of Governor William Pope Duval and his social and business contacts suggest Whiggish

leanings. In 1829 and 1832 Duval appointed him justice of the peace for Leon County. Finally, on 1834 Green served in Florida's Legislative Council.⁵

In addition to politics, Green was involved in a number of business enterprises. In 1832 the *Tallahassee Floridian* described his cotton crop as perhaps the best in the territory. In 1835 the same journal noted that his cotton crop sold for an astonishing 22¼ cents per pound. Green also grew sugar cane and ran a commercial fishing operation at Shell Point.⁶ Combining sport with profit, Green also owned a stable of fine race horses.

Many of Green's fellow stockholders in the land company were also members of the Tallahassee Jockey Club. Likely it was here that Green, Thomas Brown (who owned the Marion Race Track), the Alston brothers, Farquhar Macrea, Achille Murat, and other members of Middle Florida's social and economic elite socialized, satisfied an appetite for sport, and arranged business deals.⁷ These annual races were gala affairs and the highlight of Tallahassee's social season. Grand balls were given during race week and all of Tallahassee's socially conscious attended.⁸ With these and other contacts, Green formed the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company and undertook a daring enterprise which might make them all fabulously wealthy. Green had a special advantage in forming the enterprise. As an appraiser of the Union Bank of Florida, he knew who in the area had the capital available for speculative purposes.⁹

By 1835, following the death of his wife, Green made plans to relocate in Texas. Renting his land to Willis and Augustus Alston, Green began pursuing a number of contacts for the purchase of lands in Texas, both in his and the company's interests.¹⁰ Before leaving, Green made arrangements to conduct some business in New Orleans for fellow company member Farquhar Macrea, who also was thinking of relocating. Macrea executed a draft for \$1,080 to Green on the New Orleans firm of N & J Dicks & Company, which covered his one share in the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company. Green made a tentative agreement to sell Macrea a tract of land on the Red River if it was still available by December. On October 14, 1835, Macrea wrote Green from his plantation, "La Calma," located near Wacissa, that he planned to travel to New Orleans and then proceed to the Red River to inspect the lands. He asked Green to "hand some friend in Town Letters of Introduction from Messrs. Dicks [and any] others you may think advisable for my Guidance & progress up the Rivers. I am a total stranger in those parts. You may assure the Messrs. Dicks that whether I go to Texas, or remain here, I shall be very glad to consign my cotton to them, having wished for some time for a Fiesta [in] New Orleans." Finally Macrea's instructions directed Green to authorize Achille Murat, already in New Orleans, to do the "needfull for me, & to him you will hand your receipt for the check. I hope you will come here before you sail, or I may meet you at St. Marks next week," Macrea wrote.¹¹

Meanwhile, Juan Seguin, an influential Texan from San Antonio,

also contacted Green. "Your brother," Seguin wrote Green, "spoke to me in New Orleans and told me that you are anxious to see me; that you had some very interesting business with me in respect to some lands.... He told me that you are anxious that we made a joint purchase of the salt lagoons that are on the other side of the Nueces River." Whether Green ever met Seguin is unknown, but in May 1835, he met another Texan, the notorious slave smuggler and forger Monroe Edwards. While in the Crescent City, the two transferred a 48,000-acre tract of land "with privileges of colonization" for \$16,000.¹²

To help smooth the way for his agent, company president Achille Murat wrote a letter of introduction to the Mexican Consul in New Orleans, Francisco Martínez. "I take the liberty to introduce to your acquaintance my particular friend Mr. Thomas Jefferson Green, an inhabitant of Florida who is called by some business to visit Texas. He will call and see you on his way. You will find Mr. Green an accomplished gentleman and pleasant companion, besides a man of business. You will oblige me much if you can be of service to him," Murat wrote.¹³

Soon thereafter, an anxious Murat also wrote Anthony Butler, American ambassador to Mexico, who had been trying to purchase Texas from Mexico since 1830. Murat was concerned about how these purchases would be interpreted should the United States acquire this territory. "A company," wrote the Frenchman, "has been formed in Tallahassee ... which has purchased lands in Mexico on the Red River and has sent an Agent in order to invest more capital in a similar speculation. We know that our title is good under the Mexican Laws, but we feel anxiety to know how Mexican claims will be treated by our government if they should be comprised within the ceded Territory." Murat's experiences in Florida had taught him to be wary. "If a course similar to the one practiced in Florida is adopted there," he wrote, "We have bought nothing but lawsuits and interminable expenses."¹⁴ Finally, Murat urged Butler to take care that any future treaty of acquisition should be written in such a way as to protect good faith purchasers of Mexican lands.

By August 1835 Green had purchased over 100,000 acres of Texas lands. In an advertisement in the *Tallahassee Floridian* on August 15, 1835, entitled "Texas Lands For Sale," Green informed the public that he had purchased 106,656 acres of land along the west bank of the Red River. Green claimed to have obtained "duly authenticated [sic] titles" of land from the Mexican government. Green also announced that he would return to Tallahassee in September to dispose of the lands on "liberal and reasonable terms." The land was located in the "best cotton region of the Whole Globe ... and were as rich as any lands upon the face of the earth." The land was "well-watered, healthy, and generally Prairie country of exceeding fertility ... not subject to overflow as those low down in Louisiana." Land in the neighborhood, asserted Green, commonly yielded 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of seed cotton an acre. Land on the other side of

the river in the United States was “selling for \$30 to \$40 per acre. When these facts are known, together with the *confidentially anticipated cession of that country to the United States*, it will be blindness in our citizens in not securing at once, for a paltry sum [land] which will be worth countless thousands.” Future purchasers need not worry about land titles because, as Green explained, he had “strong and influential connections in that country which afford[ed] him means of procuring and furnishing good land titles which few if any possess.”

In early 1836, Green was in Washington rounding up perspective purchasers for lands, and assessing the political climate *vis-a-vis* the annexation of Texas. “It is true,” Green wrote a business associate from the capital, “the Mexican Minister has come to sell Texas to the United States and I have no doubt the sale will be made. Santa Anna is willing to take even less than we are willing to give.” Cession was an “absolute certainty,” and with the transfer, “all lands would probably rise tenfold.”¹⁵

Meanwhile, events in Texas moved not toward annexation by the United States but toward independence and war with Mexico. In late 1835 a nationalist party had taken control of the Mexican government and the new regime passed a new set of restrictions for their northern provinces. By early January 1836, the American colonists were in revolt and shooting had started. Finally, on March 2, 1836, independence was proclaimed and within days a provisional government was formed under David G. Burnet.

Several of those selected to fill key posts in the Texas Government were well known to Green from his early years in North Carolina. Samuel Carson, Robert Potter, and David Thomas — all members of President David G. Burnet’s cabinet — introduced the newly arrived Green to Burnet in San Augustine. At that moment Texas was in desperate need of men and supplies in its war with Mexico, so Burnet acceded to Green’s proposal that he be commissioned a brigadier general in the Texas army. Green’s commission was contingent on his raising a brigade of volunteers in the United States. On March 19, 1836, Burnet empowered Green to “receive contributions, negotiate loans, and do such things as may be necessary for the completion of your laudable undertaking.” Burnet promised to reimburse Green in his recruiting ventures up to the sum of \$50,000.¹⁶

Green also arranged to obtain commissions for Augustus and Willis Alston and Achille Murat, three members of the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company. “Upon your and their appointments,” Secretary of State Samuel Carson wrote Green, “allow me to congratulate Texas, believing as I do that we shall receive at your hands prompt and efficient aid.” Five days previous to the receipt of his commission, Green had filed his intention to become a citizen of Texas. The application noted that Green was “originally a citizen of the United States ... man of family, thirty years of age and by profession a farmer.”¹⁷

Green traveled immediately to New Orleans, Natchez, and Natchi-

toches to purchase supplies and recruit men for the war. As an inducement to join his ranks, Green offered potential recruits both promises of land and an opportunity to participate in an exciting adventure. Soon after his arrival in the United States, Green wrote Burnet of the enthusiasm he encountered in favor of the independence movement. "Our glorious Declaration," Green informed the President, "together with the inhuman butchery of San Antonio [the Alamo] is working up the Old Spirit of '76 in this land and ere long will roll down upon the invader with a terrible vengeance. We will have considerable Military Stores here soon."¹⁸

It was in New Orleans, the center of the Texan independence movement in the United States, where Green spent most of his time. Here he recruited volunteers, raised funds, and purchased supplies. On April 5 Green circulated a broadside entitled "To the Friends of Liberty Throughout the World," which explained his mission in the United States and enunciated the Texan cause: "It has Pleased the government of my adopted country to transfer me to my present responsible station, and order me to my native Country, to ask for, and procure for any lawful, rightful, and honorable measure, means of prosecuting our war of National and Religious Emancipation, against a cruel and unrelenting Tyranny." Green recounted the barbarous Mexican atrocities and urged patriotic Americans to join him in the noble cause of Texan independence. Green was prepared to offer "every man ... rank and commission in [his] Brigade in proportion to the number of men he may bring into the field." By now Green had become totally absorbed in the Texan independence movement. Writing loyal subordinate Robert Chester, Green proudly proclaimed, "our cause is upon my tongue and our standard will soon float from the Halls of Matamoros."¹⁹

Green's honor-filled language was typical of a Southern educated elite that prided itself on being heir to the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome. Flowering his speeches with historical and classical allusions, Green's oratory skills became well-known not only in Florida and Texas, but in other parts of the Union. Indeed, the *New York Spectator*, perhaps sarcastically, labeled him the "peerless wind cloud."²⁰

On April 13, 1836, Green wrote Burnet of his recruiting activity. Mentioning that circumstances prevented Achille Murat from accepting his commission, Green added that he had not yet received an answer from the Alstons. Green predicted that 100 volunteers returning by way of New Orleans from Florida's Seminole War would soon join his ranks. They are expected to be "mustered [out] here for payment and disbanding and I have been advised to await their return and have every means prepared ... to take them over to the seat of war. Influential gentlemen of this place are of opinions the largest portion will go over," he wrote. In another letter to Burnet, Green spoke of money problems. "There is nothing like money to be had here for the sale of property, everything now in the money market is in a perfect state of Stagnation. I am willing & have today offered

part of my property for \$10,000 less than it is worth, all of which I am ready to advance for the public good." Green's money situation was so desperate that he was forced to appeal to those who had loaned him money in Tallahassee.²¹

Green worked tirelessly that summer. Indeed, William Christy, an associate in New Orleans, wrote President Burnet that it was with "great zeal, ability, and efficiency [that] General Green has accomplished the objects for which he was ordered to this country. No one can possibly form a correct idea of the difficulties he has had to encounter, and which he had nobly surmounted, except those who labored with him. The People of Texas owe him much, and will, I have no doubt, suitably reward him."²²

By early May, after mounting one last recruiting expedition up the Mississippi River to Natchez, Green was ready to embark for Texas. But before Green left New Orleans with his recruits, he had unfinished business to settle. On May 13, 1836, he met Archille Murat and terminated his involvement in the land speculation scheme which originally sent him to Texas. The agreement between Green and Murat stipulated that the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company "is hereby dissolved by mutual consent." Green, having been "bound to the stockholders acknowledged that their certificates of stock and the books of said company will be delivered by the stockholders ... to the cashier of the Union Bank of Florida in Tallahassee." Upon receipt of the original drafts upon the New Orleans firm of Dicks & Company, the cashier was to return them to their original owners. As a fee for his services, Green received \$10 for every share he handled, the money to be credited to his bank account "as full compensation for all his services against" the company. Finally a "mutual discharge and release ... between the parties" was granted.²³ The unsettled state of affairs in Texas, Green's new position in the government, and the Republic's dim view of speculators, forced Green to sever his relations with the company.

For the next six years Green turned his full attention to the military, political, and economic affairs of his adopted nation. Green and his recruits arrived in Texas just after the Battle of San Jacinto. Tense negotiations were under way with Santa Anna, the captured Mexican commander. Once Green learned that Santa Anna might be released, he nearly succeeded in having the dictator lynched for his crimes at the Alamo and Goliad. But fortunately President Burnet arrived on the scene and ordered Green away. Green then proceeded with his men to Victoria, where he became immediately embroiled in a political controversy over the leadership of the Texan army. Sam Houston was in New Orleans recovering from wounds sustained in the Battle of San Jacinto, and his absence left a vacuum in the military leadership. Finally, Thomas Rusk assumed tentative command but the presence of Green and his recruits threatened the stability of his command. David Macomb, an anxious observer and old acquaintance of Green in Florida, commented on the scene just after Green

arrived: "Our army in Victoria contains 2,500. General Green has reached Gen. Rusk's Army but refuses to be commanded by him and therefore keeps aloof; he asserts that his commission is older than General Rusk's. God help the work when the army of Texas is commanded by such a man. You are, I presume, aware that I knew him thoroughly for the last eight or nine years in Florida."²⁴ Fortunately the leadership crisis evaporated once Houston returned. Over the next several years Green pushed for a series of offensive campaigns against Mexico. His lack of restraint alienated him from Burnet, Houston, and practically all others who favored a cautious course during the remaining years of the Republic.

In the next six years, Green became associated with some of the largest economic enterprises — all failures — in the history of the Republic of Texas. Serving in the first Texan Congress in 1836, he sponsored in the name of himself and other stockholders, the corporate charter of the Texas Railroad, Navigation, and Banking Company, which its creators envisioned as the future Bank of Texas. The scheme failed when the incorporators could not raise the amount for the charter. In 1838 Green and other investors created the Velasco Association which envisioned a thriving seaside commercial and recreation center on the Gulf of Mexico. Before impoverishing its stockholders, the association built a hotel, graded a race track, improved port facilities on the Brazos River, and sold lots to other hapless investors.²⁵ With the company's bankruptcy went all of Green's savings and by 1841 he had reached a pathetic state. He became so desperate that an acquaintance, after seeing him in Velasco, remarked to a mutual friend in New York: "Poor General Green has his Coat out at the elbows and pockets empty he offered for Congress at the last election, but it was no go."²⁶

With economic prospects bleak, Green again turned toward military pursuits. Even though a tentative peace had been established with Mexico, Green's restive spirit still yearned for military greatness. The excuse was renewed border skirmishes between Mexican and American settlers on both sides of the Rio Grande. Mexico had not yet surrendered the territory between the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers. Green convinced himself that until Matamoros was taken, Texas would never be safe from the threat of invasion. In 1842 Green found himself in command of a retaliatory expedition against Mexico. The campaign accomplished its stated purpose of destroying a number of Mexican border towns, but fearing the presence of a larger Mexican force in the area, the commander of the expedition ordered a withdrawal back to Texas. Disregarding these commands, Green and another officer organized a mutiny, and convinced 300 others to follow them deeper into Mexico. The ill-fated "Mier Expedition" resulted in the capture of Green and the others and a three-month-long imprisonment in Mexico's Perote Castle.²⁷

After returning to Texas, Green served briefly in the Texas Congress but in 1845 moved to New York to supervise the editing of his book: *The*

Journal of the Texas Expedition Against Mier, eventually adopted for publication by Harper Brothers. The account vindicated his exploits in Texas and branded Sam Houston and others who disagreed with his policies traitors to the Texan cause. In 1846 he moved to Washington and styled himself a consultant to congressional leaders who sought his advice regarding the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. As sectional difficulties mounted, secessionist members of Congress found Green an eager foil against Southern unionist Sam Houston, who represented Texas as senator.

Green seldom if ever returned to Florida. As a result of litigation initiated by fellow shareholder Richard Hayward, his remaining holdings in Florida were seized.²⁸ After he left Texas in 1845, Green became somewhat of an entrepreneurial nomad. Before dying in 1863 on his plantation near Warrenton, North Carolina, his later life escapades included marriage to a widowed Boston millionairess, election to the California legislature, appointment as a brigadier general in the California militia, the formation of a gold mining company, and his greatest scheme of all — a proposal to build a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Unfortunately bad luck, bad timing, or a combination of both, prevented him from ever achieving the wealth that always seemed just within his grasp. Whether depicted as an opportunist, nationalist, or Southern expansionist — Thomas Jefferson Green's career was representative of economic enterprise in the antebellum South.

Most of the other members of the Tallahassee-Texas Land Company met with some tragic fate in the years following Texan independence. Arthur Macon was killed in a political riot at Shell Point in July 1837.²⁹ Three years later Edmund Vass lost his wife when a tornado struck his residence at St. Marks. In 1840 Vass himself succumbed, as did Samuel Duval, from an attack of bilious fever.³⁰ In 1838 the Jefferson County bachelor Farquhar Macrea was killed when the steamboat *Pulaski* exploded on its way to Wilmington, North Carolina.³¹ Achille Murat divided his time between his holdings in Florida and his legal practice in New Orleans. Before dying in 1847, Murat managed to squander several fortunes in failed business deals and speculation schemes, leaving his widow in tenuous economic circumstances.³² For Augustus and Willis Alston the years ahead were perhaps the most tragic of all. In 1835 Willis moved to Brazoria, Texas, but returned to Tallahassee in 1839 when Augustus was killed in a politically motivated duel. Alston assassinated his brother's killer, turned himself in, then jumped bail and escaped before he could be tried for murder. Soon after Alston returned to Brazoria he killed a man in an argument and was lynched.³³

As for the others, interest in Texas lands remained high. On May 24, 1844, an advertisement in the Tallahassee *Star of Florida* offered large tracts of land in the Republic of Texas. Among those acting as agents for the proprietors were Thomas Brown and Richard Hayward. But for those

members of the new defunct Tallahassee-Texas Land Company who survived until the 1840s, such as Brown who became governor of Florida, their future was rooted in the rich soils of Middle Florida's red hills.

NOTES

¹Leon County, Florida, Deed Book E, p. 224.

²Murat was appointed to this post by President Andrew Jackson in 1829. Resigning in 1831, he was replaced by George T. Ward. Tallahassee *Floridian and Advocate*, February 14, 1829, May 12, 1831.

³St. Joseph *Times*, August 27, 1839.

⁴On the empresario system, see Reuben McKittrick, *The Public Land and System of Texas 1832-1910*, (Madison, Wisconsin, 1919), pp. 30-5; Aldon Lang, "Financial History of Public Lands in Texas" *The Baylor Bulletin* 35 (July 1932), pp. 28-32. On the controversy between Mexico and the American settlers in Texas, see Richard A. Bartlett, *The New Country: A Social History of the American Frontier, 1776-1890*, (New York, 1974), pp. 93-101; T.R. Fehrenbach, *Fire and Blood: A Bold and Definitive Modern Chronicle of Mexico*, (New York, 1985), pp. 374-385; George L. Rives, *The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848*, (New York, 1913); Gerald Ashford, "Jacksonian Liberalism and Spanish Law in Early Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 57 (July 1953), pp. 1-37; Eugene C. Barker, *The Life of Stephen Austin*, (Austin, 1825); William C. Binkley, *The Texas Revolution*, (Baton Rouge, 1952); Samuel H. Lowrie, *Culture and Conflict in Texas, 1821-1835*, (New York, 1932).

⁵Green attended a dinner at Apalachicola given in the honor of William P. Duval on September 1, 1832, and offered the following toast which received three cheers from the audience: "The miser's doom to the citizens of Apalochicola, abundance." Tallahassee *Floridian*, October 30, 1832. On September 19, 1835, Green and Arthur Macon were the primary speakers at an anti-abolitionist meeting at Shell Point. Tallahassee *Floridian*, September 26, 1835. For Green's appointments see Tallahassee *Floridian and Advocate*, December 8, 1829; Appointments to Office by the Governor, February 12, 1832 in Clarence Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers of the United States: Territory of Florida*, 26 vols. (Washington, 1934-1962), XXIV, p. 660. For Green's activities in the Florida legislative council see Tallahassee *Floridian*, January 25, February 1, 8, 15, 1834. See also M.H.D. Kerr, "Green, Thomas Jefferson," in William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, (Chapel Hill, 1986), pp. 361-2.

⁶Tallahassee *Floridian*, August 28, 1832, September 19, 1835. An advertisement "Mullet for sale at my Fishery at Shell Point, any quantity of Mulletts, fresh or salted" ran from November 3, 1829 to March 2, 1830 in the Tallahassee *Floridian and Advocate*.

⁷Court and deed records reveal numerous dealings between Green and other members of the company. On September 19, 1828 Green witnessed a land transfer between Arthur Macon and Daniel McRaney. Leon County, Deed Book A, p. 489. On August 24, 1830 Thomas Jefferson Green, sitting as justice of the peace, presided over a transaction between Willis Alston and William A. Carr in which Carr sold Alston land on the St. Marks River for \$1,800. Leon County, Deed Book C, p. 439.

⁸The club was formed in 1832. Officers were Romeo Lewis, president; Lewis Willis, vice president; Willis Alston, vice president; Thomas Brown, secretary and collector; and Richard Hayward, treasurer. According to one report Thomas Brown's Marion track "would bear comparison with any course in the Union." Tallahassee *Floridian*, September 24, 1832. For more on horse racing in the area see, Dorothy Dodd, "Horse Racing in Middle Florida, 1830-1843," *Apalachee*, (1948-1950), pp. 20-29.

⁹Appointments to Office by the Governor, February 17, 1833, in Carter ed., *Territorial Papers*, XXIV, p. 815.

¹⁰Leon County, Deed Book E, p. 20-21.

¹¹Farquhar Macrea to Thomas J. Green, October 14, 1835, Thomas Jefferson Green Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina. Macrea took that fiesta in the summer of 1836. Tallahassee *Floridian*, May 28, 1836.

¹²Juan Seguin to Thomas J. Green, February 4, 1834, Green Papers; Agreement Between Thomas J. Green, May 23, 1835, Green Papers. Monroe Edwards was a slave smuggler and forger. His illegal activities took him to Havana, New Orleans, Mexico, Philadelphia, New York, London, and eventually Sing Sing Prison. Edwards even managed to secure bogus letters of introduction from Secretary of State John Forsyth to pave the way for him in London. See Joseph Eve to Samuel A. Roberts, November 6, 1841, in George Garrison, ed., *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*, (Washington, 1980), I, p. 520; James Hamilton to Mirabeau Lamar, December 3, 1840, *Diplomatic Correspondence*, III, pp. 914-16; William Kennedy to the Earl of Aberdeen, September 5, 1843, in Ephram Douglas Adams, ed., *British Correspondence Concerning the Republic of Texas, 1838-1846*, (Austin, 1918), I, pp. 256-57. Territorial Florida newspapers followed Edward's escapades with interest. Tallahassee *Star of Florida*, June 23, September 22, November 10, December 15, 1842; St. Augustine *News*, October 22, 1841.

¹³Achille Murat to Fr. Pisq. Martinez, October 23, 1835, Green Papers, UNC.

¹⁴Achille Murat to Anthony Butler, November 2, 1835, Green Papers.

¹⁵Thomas J. Green to Albert Burnley, March 11, 1836, and Thomas J. Green to Colman and Ward, March 11, 1836, in John Jenkins, ed., *The Papers of the Texas Revolution, 1835-1836*, (Austin, 1973), V, pp. 49-50.

¹⁶David G. Burnet to Thomas J. Green, March 19, 1836, in William C. Binkley, ed., *Official Correspondence of the Texas Revolution*, (New York, 1936), I, pp. 517-18; David G. Burnet to the Senate, October 1836, *Official Correspondence of the Texas Revolution*, II, p. 1085.

¹⁷Samuel P. Carson to Thomas J. Green, March 20, 1836, Green Papers, UNC: Kate Hamon Reinhardt, "The Public Career of Thomas Jefferson Green in Texas," (Masters Thesis, University of Texas, 1939), pp. 11-12.

¹⁸Quoted in Thomas Crowley, "Thomas Jefferson Green in Texas, 1836," (Masters Thesis, Southwest Texas State College, 1972), p. 47.

¹⁹To the Friends of Liberty Throughout the World, April 5, 1836, in Charles Gulick and Katherine Elliot, eds., *The Papers of Mirabeau Lamar*, (Austin, 1968), I, p. 347; Thomas J. Green to Adolphus McCall, March 30, 1836, and Thomas J. Green to Robert Chester, April 16, 1836, in Jenkins, ed., *Papers of the Texas Revolution*, V, pp. 241-42, 488.

²⁰New York *Spectator* quoted in Tallahassee *Floridian*, July 8, 1837.

²¹Thomas Jefferson Green to David Burnet, April 13, 1836, in Crowley, "Thomas Jefferson Green in Texas," p. 68-73; Thomas J. Green to David Burnet, April 8, 1836, in Binkley, ed., *Correspondence of the Texas Revolution*, II, pp. 606-07. In a public notice to his business associates in Middle Florida, Green asked that "all persons who are indebted to me by note or otherwise are requested to make immediate payment [to my agents.] I shall be much of my Time in the Western Country." Tallahassee *Floridian*, January 9, 1836.

²²William Christy to David Burnet, May 14, 1836, Jenkins, ed., *Papers of the Texas Revolution*, VI, pp. 257-58. For more of Green's recruiting activities see Marilyn McAdams Sibley, "Thomas Jefferson Green: Recruiter for the Texas Army, 1836," *Texas Military History* 3 (Fall, 1963), pp. 129-145.

²³Agreement Between Thomas J. Green and Achille Murat, May 13, 1836, in Crowley, "Thomas Jefferson Green in Texas," pp. 97-8.

²⁴David Macomb to James Morgan, July 28, 1836, Binkley, ed., *Correspondence of the Texas Revolution*, II, pp. 898.

²⁵Herbert Gambrell, *Anson Jones: The Last President of Texas*, (Garden City, New Jersey, 1948); pp. 88-92, 105-6; Andrew Muier, "Railroad Enterprise in Texas, 1836-1841," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 47 (April 1944), pp. 340-44; William Gouge, *The Fiscal*

History of Texas (New York, 1852), pp. 60-61; William Binkley, *The Expansionist Movement in Texas, 1836-1850*, (Berkeley, 1925), pp. 23-24; William Hogan, *A Social History of the Texas Republic*, (Norman, Oklahoma, 1946), pp. 131-32; Joseph Schmitz, *Culture in the Days of the Texas Republic*, (San Antonio, 1960), pp. 128-29.

²⁶James Morgan to Samuel Swartwout, November 1, 1842, quoted in Crowley, "Thomas Jefferson Green in Texas, 1836," p. 20.

²⁷Joseph Nance, *Attack and Counter Attack: the Texas-Mexican Frontier, 1842*, (Austin, 1963), pp. 515-22; Joseph Nance, ed., *The Mier Expedition Diary: A Texan Prisoners Account By Joseph McCutcheon*, (Austin, 1978); Llerna Friend, *Sam Houston: The Great Designer*, (Austin, 1954) p. 83; Jonnie Wallis, *Sixty Years on the Brazos*, (Waco, 1967); James Haley, *Texas, An Album of History*, (New York, 1985), pp. 109-13; William Stapp, *The Prisoners of Perote*, (Austin, 1977); Binkley, *The Expansionist Movement in Texas*, pp. 104-05; John Joseph Linn, *Reminiscences of Fifty Years in Texas*, (New York, 1883), pp. 274-75, 312-27.

²⁸Tallahassee *Floridian*, February 3, May 19, August 4, 1838.

²⁹Tallahassee *Floridian*, July 28, 1837.

³⁰Tallahassee *Floridian*, June 14, 1834, June 6, 1840; Jerrell Shofner, *History of Jefferson County, Florida*, (Tallahassee, 1976), pp. 128, 134.

³¹Tallahassee *Floridian*, July 7, 28, December 15, 1838; St. Joseph *Times* quoted in Pensacola *Gazette*, July 21, 1838. Company member Edmund Vass served as administrator of Macrea's estate. Tallahassee *Floridian*, July 28, August 4, December 14, 1838.

³²Alfred J. Hanna, *A Prince in Their Midst: The Adventurous Life of Achille Murat on the American Frontier*, (Norman, 1946).

³³James M. Denham, "Dueling in Territorial Middle Florida," (Masters Thesis, Florida State University, 1983), pp. 67-107.