Civil War Soldiers of Kendall County, Texas —A Biographical Dictionary

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Frank Wilson Kiel

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Preface

Small towns in the Hill Country of Texas, such as Comfort and Boerne, have a reputation as strongholds of Union support in the Civil War. Comfort's *Treue der Union* monument commemorates this heritage. Although this conventional belief reflects the winning side and its ability to characterize history, this may not have been the prevalent attitude of the German-Texans at the time. Loyalty to Texas and adherence to states-rights issues may have influenced some. For others, the dominant motive may have been a youthful urge for adventure and excitement. Or maybe just an opportunity to claim an enlistment bounty.

"Rebel propensity" is a term attributable to Captain Charles E. Moore, U.S. Army, Secretary for Civil Affairs, Headquarters, 5th Military District, Austin. He certified and filed the 1867–1869 Texas Voter Registration from 130 then-existent Texas counties, verifying them on various dates in 1870. Most counties used the Remarks section mainly for race—colored or white, or to explain why certain individuals were excluded ("held political office for Confederacy," "disloyal sentiment," "less than 12 months in Texas," "expressed contempt for Board," "voted for secession." John W. Evans of Blanco County had his name lined through for "having volunteered his services to shoot prisoners captured at the Nueces August 1862." If the registered voter had moved out of the county or had died, this was noted under Remarks (Ramsdell 1910, 161–165, 190; Richter 1987, 104–108; Campbell 1997, 13–14).

But the three registrars for Kendall County used the registration roster's Remarks column differently and uniquely for the 234 men on the list. As usual, the Remarks column has the racial breakdown: 205 White and 29 Colored. Reasons for the excluded lined-through names were: 5 transferred to another county, 2 dead, and 1 registered by error; none were excluded because of previous office-holder status. The compilation mentions Confederate or Union military service, including whether Confederate service was "conscripted" (Seewald, Strachbein, Schwarz, Klappenbach, Haufler, Pfeiffer, Wittbold, Bergmann, Labhardt, Bechstadt, Pfeiffer) or "voluntary" (Wolf, Philip, Nowlin, Hodges, Giles, J. White, J. Rose, J. Nichols, Brown, G. Nichols, B. Rose, Wilson, T. Manning, J. Manning, Toler, Crews, Toepperwein, Spencer, S. White, Wilson), or "forced" (Adam, E. Pfeiffer, Spangenberg, Callahan).

It further characterizes certain veterans as "Good Union man" (e. g., Ingenhuett, Meckel) or as having "Rebel propensities" (Giles, J. White, J. Manning, T. Manning, J. Nichols, J. H. Rose). [Compare this to the term "Unionist proclivities" quoted by Ramsdell that applied to certain post-war office holders in Palestine.] Why certain Confederate veterans were singled out for this tendency or inclination is now unknown. Of the 51 men who have military service listed, 35 were Confederate (11 conscripted, 20 voluntary, and 4 forced) and 16 Union.

Fifteen of the Union men were local, only Atherton having served in an Ohio regiment. Five (Zoeller, Claus, two Beverdorfs, and Nickel) joined before the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of Vicksburg in July 1863, the others joining in November 1863 (Sansom) or in early 1864 (Bonnet, Sultenfuss, Beseler, Haufler, Short, Labhardt, Haag, Simon, and Nickel), after the aforementioned losses foretold the loss of the war by the Confederacy.

That many men were conscripted does not necessarily connote a bad attitude toward the Confederacy. Certainly a few deserted from Confederate units, as did others from Union units. Most, however, stayed with their unit and performed their duty. Recall that the American victories in World War I and World War II were won by conscript forces, i.e., largely drafted men.

Colonel Duff, much reviled in later years for his role in the Battle of the Nueces and his stern enforcement measures against Union sympathizers in the Hill Country, led the Confederate 33rd Cavalry Regiment. Of the various Confederate units which Hill Country men joined, Duff's regiment was one that attracted many voluntary recruits to it.

Historiography

Historiography refers to a previous body of literature on a subject. Much is available. For example, in a long-lasting article in the Handbook of Texas Online, Rudolph L. Biesele (1886–1960) wrote, "The prevailing sentiment among the German settlers, however, was for the Confederacy" (Biesele 2012). Walter L. Buenger wrote, "The argument that the Union had decayed, backed up by the specific examples of northern attitudes toward slavery, Republican neglect of the frontier, Republican disregard for the law, and Republican fomenting of social discord, weakened attachments to the nation" (Buenger 1983, 173). T. R. Fehrenbach, after discussing the support of the majority of the Germans for their new state, summarized "The dissent of the foreignborn, out of loyalty to the Union and opposition to slavery, has always been exaggerated" (Fehrenbach 1968, 351). Minetta Altgelt Goyne wrote, "The 'silent majority' [of German-Texans] were loyal to Texas, whatever misgivings they may have had about its seceding from the Union" (Goyne 1982, ii). Walter D. Kamphoefner wrote, "In Kerr County, the German community around Comfort (soon to become Kendall County) voted nearly two-thirds against secession, actually a surprisingly small margin considering its subsequent resistance to the Confederate cause" (Kamphoefner 1999, 445). Ella Lonn wrote, "[Germans] had found a friendly reception and felt a moral obligation to rise to the defense of their new home. Business interests held many of them in the Confederacy until they were caught by the conscription net. Their entire material possessions, won by many years of labor, were in jeopardy" (Lonn 1940, 58). Jefferson Morgenthaler wrote, "The community around

Comfort and Cypress Creek has long been considered a haven for freethinking, opposition to slavery and advocacy of Unionism. But in 1860 Kerr County there were 49 slaves owned by 11 people. . . . Forty percent of the voters in Comfort's precinct voted for secession, and that is probably a reasonable representation of the sentiment in the supposedly adamantly abolitionist community" (Morgenthaler 2007, 141). Guido E. Ransleben wrote, "A number of the early residents were actually in favor of seceding. This, however, was mainly prompted by a desire to adhere to states rights as guaranteed under the Constitution" (Ransleben 1974, 125). August Siemering in 1876 wrote, "One can, without fear of dispute, say that the Germans were Union men throughout all of the war. They remained so, and neither conscription nor persecution not the threat of death could swerve them from their loyalty to the Union." But his editor Paul Burrier observed, "The view presented by Siemering that the German citizens were all Union men and refused to fight for the Confederacy is one of the myths portrayed by many historians and writers. There is no argument that as a group the Germans would have preferred for the South not to have seceded. However, once that occurred many Germans, just as did many Anglos, threw their support behind the Confederacy" (Siemering 2013, 21, 85).

This study overlaps the ongoing project of Col. (Ret.) Paul Burrier, U.S. Army, which concentrates on individuals involved in the Battle of the Nueces and in the Unionist-Confederate unrest in the Texas Hill Country. His work, assembled in six volumes, one set of which is at the Comfort Heritage Foundation, provides greater genealogical information (family details, immigration and origin, censuses, and personal characteristics) and includes notable men who did not have active military service (Burrier 2000). This current study, in contrast, emphasizes original documents that support a man's claim of Civil War service, whether the man was in Texas at the time or arrived later, and whether he had a short or a long contact with the Kendall County area. **Table 1** specifies the sources.

Other productions about regional Civil War soldiers on a similar biographical theme are: John Moursund's extended section in *Blanco County History* (Moursund 1979), Wilfred Schlather's *War Between the States: Participants from Comal County* (Schlather 2009), and Shirley Smith's *Confederate Veterans of Kerr County* (Smith 1991). Kiel's *War Dead of Kendall County 1862–2010* identified seven Civil War soldiers who died (Kiel 2011).

Geography

Kendall County in the Hill Country, as defined for the purpose of this study, is independent of current county boundaries, which evolved over a twenty-six-year period (Bexar 1836, Comal 1846, Gillespie 1848, Kerr 1856, Blanco 1858, and Kendall 1862). Instead, the defined area uses contiguous geographic areas. Thus it

includes (1) the Cypress Creek Community and that part of Kerr County served by the Comfort post office, (2) the northern part of Kendall County beyond Boerne, including the fringe settlements of Welfare, Waring, Block Creek, Sisterdale, and Grapetown, and (3) the Guadalupe River communities of Brownsboro, Windsor, Schiller, and Curry's Creek. Salients extend to Luckenbach in Gillespie County, Twin Sisters in Blanco County, and Spring Branch and Bulverde in Comal County. Not included are the towns of Kerrville and Center Point in Kerr County, Fredericksburg in Gillespie County, Blanco and Johnson City in Blanco County, and New Braunfels in Comal County. Urban dilution by native-born Anglo arrivals from other parts of the South occurred; many towns in this study lacked the German ethnic solidarity expected.

The term "Hill Country" is credited to Jesse Edward Grinstead (1866–1948), the longtime publisher of the [Kerrville] Mountain Sun ("Iconic Kerrville publisher Grinstead helped town flourish," West Kerr Current, Apr. 25, 2013).

The postal service areas correspond to the above. The first postmaster in the area, Edward Degener of Sisterdale, then in Comal County, in 1856 nominated Comfort, then in Kerr County, to be a new post office, estimating that 280 persons lived within two miles of the town. It was on the San Antonio to Fredericksburg mail route with mail delivery once per week. Later stagecoaches used the Boerne—Comfort—Doebbler's Inn—Fredericksburg route. Other post offices followed: Hodges Mill (later Curry's Creek) 1857, Guadalupe (later Schiller) 1875, Bonton (later Josoway and Welfare) 1875, South Grapetown 1875, Windsor (later Waring) 1880, Kendalia 1882, and Block Creek 1884 (Post Office Dept. 1973, 1980; Germann and Janzen 1986; Thonhoff 1971).

Early Comal County settler Hermann Seele differentiates the original German colony of New Braunfels in the rich Comal Valley from the various settlements to the northwest in the narrow valleys and on the rocky plateaus of the Hill Country, starting new communities along the Cibolo and Guadalupe Rivers as pioneers pushed west toward Curry's Creek and Sisterdale (Seele 1979, 39–42). This shows the unimportance of county designations to these settlements that the 1860 census characterized with the term "outside New Braunfels."

Further bolstering the definition is the local newspaper, *Comfort News* (June 5, 1969), which on its masthead proclaims "Serving the Comfort community since 1904, including the Cypress Creek community, Sisterdale, Kendalia, Waring, Welfare, Grapetown, Center Point, the Holiday area, Luckenbach, Lindendale, Block Creek, Lane Valley, and the Comfort Independent School District, and towns and communities in the counties of the central Texas Hill Country including Kendall, Gillespie, Kerr, Bandera, Blanco and Bexar."

Demography

This area of the Hill Country was a favored goal for Germans immigrating to Texas. The 1861 movement to secede from the Union created discord among the settlers. Dale Baum wrote, "The overwhelming majority of Saxon and Hessian peasants (or Dutchmen, as they were commonly called) who made up the bulk of the German-Texan population would have unquestionably preferred that issues of secession and possible civil war had never arisen. Their lack of enthusiasm for extreme pro-slavery arguments was widely known. . . . Among the German Texans who participated in the referendum balloting, most voted against secession" (Baum 1998, 53).

The earliest census available is the 1858 Census of the State of Texas, which enumerated men and women and children and slaves. The state constitution had authorized a general census every eight years. Recently formed Hill Country counties had small populations—Bandera 353 with 51 qualified electors, Gillespie 2697 with 450 qualified electors, and Kerr 632 with 109 qualified electors. The acreage in cultivation had corn, wheat, cotton, sugar, and miscellaneous categories (Haynes 1865, 1858 state census).

Who lived in these predominantly German enclaves? Voting required a man to be white, twenty-one years old, and a citizen—native-born or naturalized. The 1860 U.S. Census of Kerr County lists 634 persons, divided among four postal regions—Comfort, Kerrville, Camp Verde, and Zanzenberg. Analysis of those with a Comfort Post Office address finds 328 persons, of whom 120 were adult white men. Of those potential voters, 97 were foreign-born—93 German and one each from Canada, Mexico, France, and Java; the last was a man named Vernede, probably born in the Dutch East Indies.

In addition to the above inhabitants, U.S. Assistant Marshall Theodore Weidenfeld enumerated the slaves in the Comfort subdivision of Kerr County. He found eleven slave-owners who had forty-nine slaves, with Charles Ganahl owning twenty-five (1860 Slave Schedule, Kerr County, Texas).

To satisfy the citizenship requirement, county courts could naturalize. Of those 93 Germans in the Comfort Post Office region mentioned in a previous paragraph, 53 who became citizens are identifiable as shown by either declaration of intention or formal naturalization. Whether they actually voted is a different question; actual polling place sign-in lists are not identifiable. The Kerr County Commissioners Court Minutes from 1858 through 1861 have 53 naturalizations, of whom 42 were Germans from the Comfort region; 37 were prior to secession and 5 after, those last five becoming citizens of the Confederate States of America. The Bexar County District Court records have ten naturalizations of men who became Comfort residents. The Comal County District Court records have seven such naturalizations. Gillespie

County archived naturalization records do not start until 1869. Blanco County records are not available because of an 1878 courthouse fire. Six names with two separate court entries apiece are deducted from the 59 records (42 + 10 + 7) found to reach the number of 53 eligible Comfort voters. **Table 2** provides the court of jurisdiction, the date of the process, and the applicant's name and residence.

Precinct 2 of Kerr County is the same as the Comfort postal area, except for fifteen potential voters with a Comfort post office—twelve Germans, one Frenchman, and two native-born—who were assigned to Precinct 1. The 1860 U.S. Census for Precinct 2, taken in June and July 1860, has 105 individuals considered old enough to vote, if two twenty-year-old Germans soon to be of voting age are included. Of this group 80 were eligible to vote—23 native-born citizens and 57 naturalized foreign-born citizens. On February 18, 1861, five days before the secession referendum, the Precinct 2 boundary shifted west to a north-south line based on Silver Creek, thus including Zanzenberg and increasing Precinct 2 eligible voters by gathering in the slave-owner Charles Ganahl constituency.

Three significant elections occurred in the Fall and Winter of 1860-1861: (1) the presidential election of November 6, 1860, offering Brackenridge, the candidate of the Southern wing of the Democratic Party, against Douglas, the candidate of the Northern wing of the Democratic Party, as the opposition, since Republican Party candidate Lincoln was not even on the Texas ballot; (2) the election of January 8, 1861, for a delegate to the state convention to consider secession; and (3) the referendum on secession of February 23, 1861. Kerr County had two precincts—the western Precinct 1 centered on Kerrville and the eastern Precinct 2 centered on Comfort. The November election results in Precinct 2 showed Graham and Waul and Rainey and Stockman nominated as electors pledged to Brackenridge with 58 votes to 19 votes for Douglas candidates as electors. The January election results in Precinct 2 found Charles Ganahl and Hardy Stockman tied for Delegate to the State Convention 32 to 32, but the 35 to 0 vote for Ganahl in Precinct 1 led to his selection. The February referendum in Precinct 2 was 34 for secession and 53 against secession, but a 42 to 4 vote for secession in Precinct 1 led to Kerr County being a secession county (Kerr County Clerk, 1861–1862, 18–20; Bennett 1956, 136).

The Affair at the Nueces

Dissent simmered. In 1862, about sixty-eight Hill Country men gathered to go to Mexico with the intention of joining the Union Army, or at least of avoiding service in the Confederate Army. R. P. Brooks reports that in April 1862 the Confederate Congress enacted legislation that imposed a three-year military service obligation on all white males between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. After the Battle of

Antietam in September 1862 the upper age for conscription became forty-five years (Brooks 1917, 420).

The *Treue der Union* monument in Comfort commemorates the Affair on the Nueces River (August 10, 1862) that terminated the expedition. John W. Sansom wrote that the purpose of this group was "to take such actions as might peaceably secure its members and their families from being disturbed and compelled to bear arms against the Union and to protect their families against the hostile Indians" (Sansom 1927, June 30).

Of the thirty-six men commemorated on the monument, Ransleben considered fifteen to be from Comfort (Ransleben 1974, 94–95). The 1860 census for Comfort identifies thirteen of them, but Theodore Bruckisch and Joseph Elstner are not in the 1860 Comfort census enumeration. Theodore Bruckisch was a carpenter in New Braunfels in the 1860 census.

Joseph Elstner may be one of the two men named Joseph Elstner in the 1860 census in Lavaca County. The father Joseph Elstner was born in Austria in 1825 and his oldest son Joseph was born in Austria in 1840. The family emigrated to America sometime before 1858, when another son Charles was born in Texas. They settled in Lavaca County. Paul Boethel's history of Lavaca County does not mention either Joseph Elstner, but it does note anti-Confederate individuals who hid out in Somer's Thicket (Boethel 1936). According to Col. Paul Burrier, the younger Joseph Elstner was a casualty in the Rio Grande crossing affair when a Confederate unit contended with escaping Unionists (Burrier 2009). The older Elstner, however, who had a wife and five children at the time of the 1860 census, disappears from subsequent censuses. Perhaps it was the father who perished at the Rio Grande in October 1862. The younger Joseph Elstner did not die at the Rio Grande. He continues to be enumerated in the Lavaca County censuses, showing an appropriate decennial progression in age, until his death in 1919.

Other men did succeed in leaving Texas and joining the Union Army. Frank H. Smyrl writes, "For some Texans secession was a call to arms on the side of the United States" (Smyrl 1961, 234).

The American Consul General in Matamoros, Leonard Pierce, learned about the episode, and reported it to Washington, September 22, 1862, writing: "A desperate fight ensued which resulted in the massacre of nearly all the Union men, but seven of them having reached here, to this date" (State Dept. 1862).

Two months later, the San *Antonio Herald* Oct. 11, 1862 (Newcomb Collection, Box 16, San Antonio Pubic Library), and *The [Austin] State Gazette* Oct. 15, 1862 (*State Gazette* Box 1855–1864, Center for American History, Austin), had brief accounts of a separate action at the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass about Oct. 3, 1862, involving

twenty-two Unionist men traveling to Mexico who encountered Captain Rabb's detachment of Confederate troops.

In the letter from Pierce to Secretary of State W. H. Seward, Sept. 22, 1862, after relaying information about the battle on the Nueces River (above), the consul reports that he "sent by the USS *Montgomery* one hundred and thirty men . . . to New Orleans." In a letter from Monterrey U.S. Consul M. M. Kinney to Seward, June 4, 1863, the consul reports, "He sent over 270 destitute Union men of which the majority are in the Regiment of Texas Cavalry at New Orleans." Monterrey was the destination often chosen by Texas refugees who took the far west route through Eagle Pass/Piedras Negras. Not all the traffic was from Texas to Mexico, however, since nine Southerners escaped from prison in San Francisco and traveled through Monterrey en route to crossing the Rio Grande at Roma and rejoining the Confederate service (State Dept. 1862–1864, Kinney to Seward, Apr. 17, 1863).

Contemporary newspapers, such as the [San Antonio] Freie Press für Texas, [Brownsville] Daily Ranchero, [Galveston] Weekly News, and [LaGrange] States Rights Democrat carry no stories about the Nueces Affair, although pertinent issues are missing. Only the [San Antonio] Semi-Weekly News, Aug. 25, 1862, has a short article about Confederate casualties: Killed—W. E. Poe and L. Stringfield, Wounded—W. Williams, Welch, J. Singleton, W. H. Barker, John Morris, S. Irvin, Charles Bergman, Wm. H. Barker, R. Elder, Albert Elder, Henry Rossey, John Hill, Dow Yarborough, Edmonson, and Lt. McRae. The editor added, "The engagement has, we trust, broken up the foul nest in the Mountains, which has been hatching so many vile and cowardly enemies to our cause. More than half of them were left dead on the field."

Joining the Confederate forces.

Charles David Grear in *Why Texans Fought in the Civil War* wrote, "Young men caught up in the excitement of secession [were] volunteering to fight in a war . . . to seek adventure and something different from their life as adolescents. . . . Human beings love spectacles and fear that if they do not participate they will miss seeing something unique. . . . Young Texans were anxious to fight and felt dishonored if they did not receive the opportunity to prove themselves" (Grear 2010, 74).

Local historian Ed Mergele wrote, "The Texas Hill Country . . . did furnish as many as 750 volunteers for the Confederacy who fought throughout the Civil War in many areas. They were mostly very young men who sought adventure more than fighting for some cause" (Mergele 2005, 187).

James Marten in *Texas Divided: Loyalty and Dissent in the Lone Star State 1856–1874* wrote, "After the Nueces massacre, however, Germans would never again be

perceived as a serious threat to the Confederate war effort. Some of the dissenting Germans had been killed, while many had escaped to Mexico, others had found some sort of safe hiding place, a good number had found refuge from Confederate service in the companies formed by the state to defend the frontier, and still others had settled into an uneasy accommodation with the Confederate authorities" (Marten 1990, 121).

Wilhelm Kaufmann wrote, "Most of the pro-Union people succumbed to compulsion and had themselves enrolled in the Confederate army with the hope of deserting at the first opportunity or being taken prisoner by the enemy, then serving in the Union Army" (Kaufmann 1999, 89).

Judge August Siemering writes, "The advantage that the horrible incidents gained the authorities was that the young Germans no longer struggled against joining the Confederate Army, thus avoiding persecution" (Siemering 1923, 31).

Enthusiasm for the war may be gauged by the degree of participation of military-age residents in the armed services. Randolph B. Campbell analyzed Harrison County and found "that exactly half (50.1%) of its men entered military service at some time between 1861 and 1865" (Campbell 2000).

Following up on Campbell's idea, the 1860 U.S. Census of Kerr County for the Comfort Post Office region has 114 men between thirteen and forty-six years of age, representing all who could have been required to serve by 1864–1865 when Confederate conscription law took in all men aged seventeen to fifty. Analysis indicates sixty-seven men entered the Confederate forces only, five the Union Army only (although Charles Vetterlein's claimed Union service is unconfirmed), and ten served in the Confederate forces before deserting to the Union Army.

Of the 77 (67 + 10) men who entered the Confederate forces, the breakdown shows: Texas State Troops 35 (generally older individuals with shorter service tours that were in local counties), 1862 Comfort muster only without subsequent active service 7, and regular Confederate units 32. Three more: Otto Brinkmann and Ferdinand Schulze did civilian contract work, and Eduard Schmidt claimed unspecified Confederate service in the 1910 census.

Entering military service of some kind, thus, were 72% (82 of 114) of those eligible. **Table 3** provides details about the allegiance of the those who served.

Seven of the eligible men died at the Battle of the Nueces or the Rio Grande Crossing.

One other analysis studies the twenty-six hired hands—the single men, usually called farm laborers, who were enumerated in the 1860 census as household members. Two were killed at the Battle of the Nueces and twelve entered military service. One (Ferdinand Berger) applied for a passport in July 1860 to return to Germany. Others

are lost to follow-up. Thus, half of the hired hands were gone, a handicap likely to have had an adverse effect on farm operation in the community.

Letters and Pension Applications

Few men left contemporary handwritten indication of political leaning or local attitude that influenced their particular military service. The letter from John Haufler to his wife from Brazos Santiago, August 27, 1864, has a favorable opinion about the recent Union victories at Atlanta and Mobile, and about his service with the Union force on the Lower Rio Grande (Kiel 2002). As for others, their communications and declarations and affidavits and stories may have been influenced by the outcome of the war.

David Lowenthal wrote that what men believed when the war was happening, and the thoughts and feelings of veterans, are no longer determinable (Lowenthal 1996, 113). Comfort resident Margaret Franklin commented, "No one should be judged by their overt participation or lack of it for we can never know the immense pressure these people were under" (Stewart and Stewart 1997, 61).

Walter D. Kamphoefner's collection of Civil War letters illustrates an attitude toward the war somewhere between indifference and contempt (Kamphoefner 1991a, 13). Letters range from reports of personal hardship —sickness, hunger, business loss, and soldier deaths—to patriotic support for the conflict in the case of Union soldier Peter Klein, "For us Germans this war is very good, for since the Germans have shown themselves to be the keenest defenders of the constitution, and provide entire regiments of the best and bravest soldiers and officers, they're starting to fill the native Americans with respect" (Kamphoefner 1991b, 402).

The federal pension application statements and accompanying affidavits of men with service in both the Confederate Army and Union Army (e.g., Henry Heinen and Robert Schlador) claim coercion forced them to join the Confederate Army. Recall that prior voluntary Confederate service was a disqualification for a federal pension, and thus the application would require strongly worded statements and affidavits to prove that coercion was behind the Confederate service. Reliance on self-exonerating statements in pension papers needs cautious evaluation. They may be self-serving, either in what they claim or in what they conceal.

Methodology

Identification of individuals for this study relied on contemporary registers (e.g., muster rolls or decisions by county commissioners) and later self-declarations (e.g., answers to census questions and pension application details). **Table 1** shows the documents found and used in the construction of each biography.

Comfort 1862 Militia. In the early days of the Civil War, even before the secession referendum, when Federal troops were being withdrawn from outlying forts, on February 7, 1861, the Texas Legislature passed an "Act to provide for the protection of the Frontier of the State of Texas" whereby certain frontier counties were authorized to each organize a Minute Man company not to exceed forty in number. The Act designated the required horses and weapons, exemption from poll tax and jury duty and road duty, pay while on active service, and the officers to be elected (Gammel, 1898, vol. 5, 346–347). The Legislature reenacted this arrangement December 15, 1863, and furthermore divided the companies among three districts (Gammel, 1898, vol. 5, 677–678).

For Kendall County, Guido E. Ransleben published a list of forty-one men, "Muster Roll of the Militia, recorded in the Comfort Precinct No. 2, February 19, 1862," which appears to be such a compilation; it shows a list of men, their weapons, and the ten officers (Ransleben 1974, 102). It serves as a roster of residents, which can be compared to Confederate military service records. One name on the list appears to be a duplicate: W. Siekenius. Thus this leaves forty individuals on the muster roll, the number that the Legislature had authorized. Twenty-five of the forty have active military service records, either militia units or Confederate Army units. The Legislature had created Kendall County January 10, 1862, only five weeks before the above date, and the county court had not yet met.

The Ransleben list is not found in the early Kendall County Court Minutes or the early Kerr County Court Minutes or the files of the Texas State Library or in the Ransleben Papers archived at Texas State University in San Marcos.

On January 10, 1862, the Texas Legislature passed a joint resolution requiring the Adjutant General "to collect such information as may be necessary to make a Register of all State troops that have been or may hereafter be called into the service of the State, or Confederate States, during the war" (Gammel 1898, vol. 5, 505). James M. Starkey, on June 24, 1862, was appointed provost marshal of Kerr County. He prepared the required registry, listing 130 male citizens subject to conscription for service in the Confederate Army. The list includes residence, occupation, and age (Starkey 1862; Bennett 1956, 139–142; Watkins 1975, 111–114). Overlap with the Ransleben list exists. Eleven of forty Kendall County men on the Ransleben list are also on the Kerr County registry of 130 men.

Needy Families of Confederate Soldiers. Texas provided help to needy families of soldiers in Confederate service. One way was in the form of cash disbursement, at first from county resources and later from state appropriations ("An Act to provide necessary assistance for Families and other dependents of Officers and Soldiers" Mar. 6, 1863; "An Act to provide for the Support of the Families and Dependents of Texas

Soldiers" Dec. 15, 1863; and "An Act to amend the third and fourth sections of 'An Act to provide necessary assistance for families, and other dependents of officers and soldiers, approved Mar. 6, 1863' "Dec. 16, 1863). Another way was distribution of cotton and wool cards that could be used to obtain supplies—"Joint Resolution in Relation to Cotton and Wool Cards" Nov. 15, 1864; and "An Act to provide more effectually for the Support and Maintenance of the Indigent Families and Dependents of Texas Soldiers" Nov. 15, 1864 (Texas Laws 1863–1864).

The individual counties determined who qualified as needy, excluding single men and those not in poverty. The Indigent Families Lists went to the State Comptroller. Kendall County Commissioners Court Minutes provide details on the process. Michael Lindner was one of three commissioners and named "those deemed needy of support" in his Precincts 3, 4, and 5, representing Comfort and the Guadalupe River valley and the northern part of the county. Precincts 1 and 2 represented Boerne and the southern part of the county; one man from Precinct 1 (Carl Adam) and four from Precinct 2 (Frederick Hegg, Charles Patton, Pickens Patton, and Carl Seewald) qualified (Kendall County 1863–1864). A cumulative Kendall County list of indigent families, submitted February 22, 1864, had twenty-nine line-entries naming the soldiers, with one hundred two indigent wives and children and widowed mothers; seventeen of the soldiers were Lindner's nominees (Comptroller of Public Account Records, 1864). One of the entries was Anna Heinen, the mother of four sons in the service, who had all deserted to the Union. After submission of the 1864 Kendall County list, in January 1865 Commissioner Lindner added his last nominee, Marcellus Eddy's wife.

The Kerr County list of indigent families, on February 15, 1864, had thirty-one line-entries with eighty-nine indigent persons; two soldiers from near Comfort (Frank Moore and Adolph Rosenthal) have been counted in the current study (Comptroller of Public Account Records 1864). The Gillespie County list of indigent families, undated, had forty-eight line-entries with one hundred seventy-seven indigent persons; no Grapetown soldiers were recognizable. The Comal County list of indigent families, on February 22, 1864, had fifty-seven line-entries with one hundred seventy-seven indigent persons; no Twin Sisters soldiers were recognizable. Blanco County did not submit a list, remarking on the impossibility of getting the necessary information (Mearse 1995).

1867–1869 Texas Voter Registration. Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of March 23, 1867, which required the creation of a list of men qualified to vote on a new Texas state constitution. Former Confederate states needed to register all men, black and white, over age twenty-one years. Records show date of registration, potential voter's name, residence, number of years in state and county and precinct,

and place of birth (Texas State Library 1867; Brice and Barron 2000). If foreign-born, naturalization often occurred in the days just before registration.

An official of the Register's Office issued a numbered certificate of registration that included a sworn oath of allegiance. Captain Charles E. Moore, U.S. Army, supervised the registration of 234 men in Kendall County. He submitted a consolidated register with forty names per page in May 1870 to the Office of Civil Affairs in Austin.

1883 Pensioners on the Roll. Demand for pensions for veterans increased, so in 1882 Congress requested a list of those currently receiving pensions. In addition to the great number of Civil War veterans, it included veterans of the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars (U.S. Congress 1883).

Texas had 1112 names on the list—veterans or widows or minor children. Of the six listed for Kendall County, four are enrolled in this study (Grasso, Mergenthaler, Stoltz, and Strohacker). The other two had served in (1) War of 1812—Asahel Savery in Capt. Wilson's Company, New York Militia, and (2) Indian Wars—Patrick J. Norton in 8th U.S. Cavalry 1875–1880.

Three veterans of the War of 1812 ended up in Kendall County—Asahel Savery who was present at the retaliatory burning of Buffalo, Samuel Boyd Patton who was an officer in the Tennessee militia, and Benjamin Franklin Scott who served in the Kentucky militia (Kiel 2012).

1890 Veterans Special Schedule. Although the general census of 1890 is missing, the Special Schedule of 1890 Showing Veterans and Widows of the Civil War is available (U.S. Census Bureau 1890). It identifies men who served in the Federal forces, giving rank, company and regiment, dates of enlistment and discharge, length of service, residence, and disability, if any. Since this Special Schedule aimed to identify persons entitled to pensions or disability benefits, it only has Union soldiers; it does not include men who served in the Confederate States Army.

1910 U.S. Census Civil War Question. The census of 1910 asked all males over fifty years of age, who were born in the United States or immigrated before 1865: "Are you a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy?" (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). This self-declaration provides valuable evidence of service. Many had died before they could answer the question. Others who were alive, even though they had military service, chose not to answer the question.

1930 U.S. Census Civil War Question. The census of 1930 asked a question similar to that in the 1910 census: "Whether the veteran of the U.S. military or naval forces mobilized for any war or expedition. Yes or no? What war or expedition?" (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Although targeted at the large World War I group, a few Civil

War veterans remained and responded. Most had died before they could answer the question. Some of the few still alive, even though they had military service, chose not to answer the question.

Individual Consolidated Military Records. The National Archives maintains both Union and Confederate records (National Archives, 1861–1865). Confirmation of military service utilized these individual consolidated service records.

Manipulation of these records permits analysis of various aspects of Civil War service, such as the ten men who died (**Table 4**), those wounded (**Table 5**), and those who became prisoners (**Table 6**). Unit affiliation designation, although biased by men who served in different organizations, shows the dominance of McCord's Frontier Regiment, Duff's 33rd Cavalry Regiment and Luckett's 3rd Infantry Regiment (**Table 7**).

Texas Militia Records. The Texas State Library, utilizing unit muster rolls and unit payrolls, created a register of men who served the Confederacy in Texas State units (Texas State Library Adjutant General 1836–1935). Documentation is often scant, but the records indicate valid Confederate service. Length of service may be numbered in days or weeks or months (Thomason 1965). Ostensible motivation for joining was home and frontier protection; whether to avoid conscription or to remain near home or for some other reason is unaddressed (Elliott 1947). Although the militia record is proof of service, the absence of a record does not necessarily eliminate an individual from having served, just that the records extant do not identify him.

Federal and State Pension Records. The National Archives maintains Federal soldier pension applications, with awards or denials (National Archives 1861–1934).

Confederate pension records are at the Archives Division of the Texas State Library (Texas State Library 1899–1975). Pension applications often had affidavits from companions in the units.

Texas in 1899 authorized pensions for indigent Confederate veterans or their widows. Awards required Texas residency since 1880 and the veteran had to be disabled or indigent. Texas natives who served in the Confederate Army, who later migrated to another state of the Confederacy that granted pensions, and who applied for such pensions, are not identifiable.

In an earlier 1881–1883 land grant program for indigent Civil War veterans and widows, the General Land Office issued 2,068 Confederate Scrip Land Certificates for 1,280 acres each, but it had no applicants from the group under study (Miller 1965, 1967, 1985).

Cemetery Burials. Tombstones often provide confirmation of dates of birth and death (**Table 8**). And in some instances, the man's unit affiliation is inscribed on the stone (**Table 9**).

Cemetery visits and death records permitted assembly of those soldiers who survived into the 1930s, and even one who lived until 1941. A companion list for Confederate and Union widows, though less precise in its assembly, found many who survived into the 1940s, and one who lived until 1956 (**Table 10**).

Obituaries. Newspaper death notices and obituaries provide information on vital dates and significant places, as well as burial location and funeral descriptions. Survivors are mentioned. Area newspapers examined were San Antonio Light for Bexar County, Blanco Courier and Blanco County News and Johnson City Record Courier for Blanco County, New Braunfels Herald for Comal County, Fredericksburger Wochenblatt and Fredericksburg Standard for Gillespie County, West Texas Independent Courier and Comfort News for Kendall County, and the Mountain Sun for Kerr County.

Personal Letters. The Texas Postal History Society seeks old letters from the Civil War, and the author is a member, whose collecting interests include letters and envelopes from Comfort and from Kendall County. Few items are available. But the 1862 Rufus Brown letter and the 1863 Altgelt letter and the 1864 Haufler letter are invaluable.

Old Court Records. Author's visit to Kendall County Courthouse, County Clerk Darlene Herrin, May 9, 2006, found Minutes of Kendall County Court, Book B1 (18 in. x 12 in. binder) in the back room behind the Chief Clerk's office. The first meeting on March 5, 1862, designated Chief Justice Jos. Graham, and Commissioners A. Vogt, Chr. Rhodius, Jas. C. Nowlin, and Chrls. Bonnet; a principal concern that day was the surveying of the new county boundaries. Regular meetings followed, including that of February 16, 1863, when "needy families" were first designated.

Author's visit to Kerr County Courthouse, County Clerk Jannett Pieper, September 16, 1999, found *Index to Commissioners Court Minutes*, vol. A (white, thick 30 in. x 12 in. ledger), and *Record of Declarations—Kerr County*, (red, thin 18 in. x 12 in. ledger). In the *Index to Commissioners Court Minutes*, on pages 426–427 of volume A are sixty-one men, all with German-sounding names, who became naturalized United States citizens, first of whom was Henry Christian Lange (along with seven other Germans) on July 26, 1858. The *Record of Declarations* ranges more widely, including such men as George Mohrhoff from Hannover, who arrived in Galveston in 1854, but did not apply for citizenship until 1894.

Author's visit to Kerr County Courthouse May 12, 2006, found *Kerr County, Minutes, County Court,* vol. A (18 in. x 10 in. x 0.5 in. tan book covering 1856–1860) and vol.

B (18 in. x 10 in. x 0.75 in. tan book, starting February 18, 1861). Naturalizations of men from the Comfort area were: 1858—William Telgmann, Robert Schaefer, and Peter Ingenhuett; 1859—Carl Telgmann, Thomas Ingenhuett, Gottlieb Sauer, and Gottfried Schellhase; 1860—Hubert Ingenhuett, Martin Ingenhuett, Franz Spenrath, Christian John, Henry Saur, Henry Oberwetter, Vitus Pfeifer, Justus Sickenius, Henry Webber, Gottlieb Bauer, Robert Steves, Oscar Roggenbuch, Louis Britenbuch, Henry Wittbolt, Herman Altgelt, Ernest Schilling, Edward Holland, Moritz Weiss, August Beversdorf, Albert Beversdorf, Otto Brinkmann, Leopold Bauer, Frederick Schladoer, Louis Berger, and Joseph Lamm. In Book B, on May 20, 1861, after Texas's secession, William Erdman Schultz, Ferdinand Schultz, William F. Geissler, and on August 12, 1861, August Faltin, and on August 19, 1861, Louis Boerner, and on January 6, 1862, John Karger, and on February 17, 1862, Otto Ludwig, Chr. Marquarth, Gottlieb Marquarth, and Louis Schierholz applied for and gained citizenship in the Confederate States of America.

Also in the County Clerk's Office in Kerrville was Book D *Elections and Brands*. This is a 151-page document, 16 in. x 8 in., without a cover, in a brown envelope. Elections are in the front of the book, starting with the 1856 election of the first county judge and county commissioners. Registered brands are in the back of the book.

Author's visit to Bexar County Courthouse, District Clerk Richard Gold, January 24, 2001, found tin Box A *Naturalization Papers 1850–1853*, and Tin Box B *Naturalization Papers 1854–1861 and 1867–1890*, and Bexar County Records microfilm that confirmed information in *Index to Naturalization Records of Bexar County through 1906* (San Antonio Genealogical & Historical Society 1998).

Author's visit to Comal County Courthouse, September 1, 2000, found original records that confirm information in *Index of Naturalization Records, Comal County, Texas, March 1847 thru January 18, 1927* (Comal County Genealogical Society 1989).

Local Histories. As secondary sources, county-oriented books often provide clues to soldiers and their families. Hill Country sources include John Stribling Moursund's Blanco County Families and Blanco County History, Oscar Haas's History of New Braunfels and County, Brenda Anderson-Lindemann's Spring Branch and Western Comal County, Gillespie County Historical Society's two-volume Pioneers in God's Hills, Guido Ransleben's A Hundred Years of Comfort in Texas, Kendall County Historical Commission's A History of Kendall County, Donna Jonas's Kendalia Families, Bob Bennett's Kerr County Texas 1856–1956 (revised and updated by Clara Watkins in 1976), Gerald Witt's The History of Eastern Kerr County, and Kerr County Historical Commission's Kerr County Album.

Reconciliation

That the majority of Comfort soldiers were in Confederate units is not surprising in view of the context of the War's early years. Although the immigrant parents may have had high aspirations in their new world and strong allegiance to their new country, their influence on the sons was not as strong as the peer pressure advocating allegiance to the State of Texas.

Recruitment into Confederate line units or Texas State Troops militia was an indication of sympathy with the cause, whether to fight for secession or to prepare to counter a feared Federal invasion or to repel Indian raids against now-unprotected frontier settlements. The excitement of the times and the camaraderie of soldiering were factors. The departure of dissenters to Mexico removed those who argued the other side.

That the Unionist cause later came to prevail was because of a different context. The Federal victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, along with the invasion of Texas in the Rio Grande Valley, tipped the balance. The wide-ranging recruitment visits of John Sansom traded on his pre-war Ranger knowledge of west Texas and his many acquaintances made at his general store and post office in the Curry's Creek settlement. He convinced many formerly pacific farmers about the advantages of entering the Union ranks. They now had a knowledgeable and reliable guide in Sansom and a safe and convenient destination at Brownsville (Townsend 2006, 41, 82, 86, 99; Gladwell 2000, 38, 46, 54, 60, 70, 74).

Emma Altgelt, the wife of a founder of Comfort, discusses the situation during the Civil War:

The Civil War began. I shall never forget that time. We had as our guests the presiding judge and many lawyers when we heard that South Carolina had seceded from the Union. The news stirred up great enthusiasm. No one anticipated the awful misery that such a step might bring in its wake, not to mention the defeat which was in store for the South after years of heroic fighting. Every now and then scenes of those exciting times come back to my mind and stir up my rebellious blood. What made the war doubly horrible was the fact that the enemy had sympathizers in the South, causing old friends, neighbors, and relatives to oppose and spy on one another. Many who were fit to bear arms left Texas to wait for the end of the war in Mexico or Europe. The greater part of the remaining population was called into Southern service or volunteered. What misery, hunger, rain, and cold our poor soldiers had to bear. If they had been provisioned like the Northern armies were, fate might have decided in their favor as the valor of that small band so well deserved. How

much did those families who were bereft of support have to suffer, especially in outlying places where they were in constant fear of being robbed and mistreated by lawless bands, sometimes consisting of deserters who roamed about unchecked. (Dielmann 1960, 382)

Ernst Altgelt sought help during the Civil War for wives left at home after the family head went into service. He wrote a letter on May 21, 1863, to John Thurmond, Secretary, S.A.M.A.A., a San Antonio aid association, seeking aid:

I had the pleasure to address you a few weeks ago, giving you a statement about team affairs, etc., and asking at the same time for certificates to trade in your Aid Store for Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Mrs. C. Beseler, Mrs. W. Schultze—all three of them wifes of private soldiers in Duff's Battalion. They are in a suffering condition up here and can get nothing for paper money and there is a report that the goods of the Association will arrive the latter end of this month. Dr. Kingsbury left word with me that in a case or cases as the above stated I could make application for such women and the Directors would consider the same favorably. Please let me know what to answer the said women.

Most respectfully yours/ Ernest Altgelt

This Ernest Altgelt folded letter "Paid 10" [cents], without stamp, has a circular date stamp "Comfort May 21, 1863." It is in the author's postal history collection. Rosenthal is Adolph Rosenthal of Kerr County. Beseler is Charles Beseler who deserted his Confederate unit and joined the Union Army in February 1864. Schultze is millwright William Schultze. The San Antonio Mutual Aid Association had opened its Aid Store in January 1863 for the families of soldiers to provide low-cost foodstuffs and cotton fabric (Betts 2009, 252).

After the Affair on the Nueces River, German anti-secession resistance diminished. Some dissenting Germans had died. Some escaped out of the country—a few joining the Union forces, others waiting abroad until the conflict was over. Those that remained in the Hill Country became reconciled to the new Confederate government and its rules. Young men joined Confederate forces, some enlisting, some being conscripted (Marten 1990, 113–121; Pruitt 1998, 11).

The post-war ceremonies that honored the dead of the Affair on the Nueces River—the funeral on August 20, 1865, and the dedication of the monument on August 10, 1866—may have represented an early attempt at reconciliation. But its *chutzpah* could also have been a polarizing event. The three-acre Comfort cemetery, established in 1854, in which burials (including Faltin, Heinen, Herbst, and Karger family members) had occurred for more than a decade, was not the site chosen for the burial of the Nueces dead. Instead, an isolated hillside became the site. The presence of a detachment of Federal troops that accompanied the cortege to the gravesite, and which

fired a rifle volley salute over the mass grave, may have been strictly honorary, but it may have had the additional role of protection of the mourners in case a disturbance happened. The August 13, 1865, instructions from Maj. Gen. Canby to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, Commanding 1st Cavalry Division, are equivocal on the point:

The Major General Commanding directs that you detach from your command one hundred men properly officered to proceed to Comfort and there establish a camp. The detachment will march tomorrow, August 14th, supplied with fifteen days' rations, ten of which will be carried in wagons. Forage will be obtained from the country, proper receipts being given, which will be paid by Capt. Brown, Chief Quartermaster at this place. On arriving at Comfort, a force will be sent to Camp Ferdi [sic] with instructions to look after Government property and to see it is properly taken care of. Detachments will also be sent to wherever Government property may be heard of, within a reasonable distance, and see that it is properly secured. . . . The remains of some Union men who were killed by the Rebels in 1863 [sic] are to be buried at Comfort on the 17th inst. And the general desires that the Military at Comfort turn out on the occasion. The Command will not be absent to exceed twenty days. (National Archives Record Group 393)

San Antonio Tri-Weekly Herald, August 31, 1865. Special Order 1, Hq., Cavalry Force, Military District Southwest, San Antonio, August 1, 1865, assigned Col. James J. Byrne to Command of San Antonio Post, by order of Maj. Gen. Merritt, Gen. Order 1, Hq., Post of San Antonio, August 3, 1865. Federal occupation of the San Antonio area had just gotten underway when the recovery expedition to the Nueces occurred.

When the 1st Texas Cavalry Regiment (Union) was mustered-out in October 1865, Commanding Colonel John L. Haynes addressed the three remaining companies, offering his thanks and exhorting the soldiers "to cultivate peace and harmony." Many from the unit returned to homes in the Hill Country (John L. Haynes Papers, Newspaper Clippings scrapbook 70, Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin).

As years passed, enmity dissipated and reconciliation came about. In *Comfort News* of April 24, 1908, V. J. McAteer, under the title of "The Lost Cause," editorialized:

Long, long since, all bitterness has gone, there is no quarrel between American brothers, but that we will forever hold sacred the memory of our heroic men and women, who dared all, who sacrificed all, and whose heroic forms will soon all molder in the dust, follows as sure as the day follows the night.

Then, as we love the memory of our heroic dead, then, as we revere and hold in sacred tenderness, every name, every deed, every heroic word, let us say no

word that has the sting of discord or that will do aught else but sweeten and refresh memories that are for us alone.

Civil War soldiers receive scarce notice, although some family histories mention them (Agold, Beseler, Brinkmann, Haufler, Herbst, Holekamp, Pfeiffer, Schilling, and Weber) in *A History of Kendall County, Texas*, and others (Holekamp, Hubble, Pfeiffer, and Schwethelm) in the *Kerr County Album*. Few current residents know of Civil War soldiers buried in the area. Residents do not often talk about who was on which side. On Memorial Day, veterans of later wars get greater attention. Perhaps people want to forget the split allegiance and resulting bitter feeling. Let bygones be bygones.

The Treue der Union monument in Comfort is a prominent memorial to the Civil War, but it presents only one side of the story. The individual graves in Kendall County, containing veterans of the conflict—both Confederate and Union—present another side of the story, which tends to dispel the Unionist myth.

Soldiers in military units

Phillip Acker 1848–1939 Unspecified rank and unit (Unspecified allegiance). The 1930 Census had a question in Column 30 asking whether a man was a veteran of the United States forces mobilized for any war or expedition; when the answer was "Yes," the war or expedition was to be named. Acker answered "Yes" and "Civ" [Civil War]. No Civil War service record or pension application is identifiable. His biographies have no mention of Civil War service (Anderson-Lindemann 1998, 70; Jonas 2012, 51).

In the 1850 census, Phillip Acker is a two-year-old son of Henry and Maryann Acker of New Braunfels in Comal County, having been born in Texas. Subsequent censuses find him in Kendall County, specifically Curry's Creek and Kendalia.

He was ninety-one years old when he died in Kendalia on September 21, 1939. Burial was at Honey Creek Cemetery in Comal County.

Carl "Charles" Heinrich Christian Adam 1832–1879 Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). An 1854 arrival from Prussia, he is on the 1860 Blanco County Agriculture Schedule. He enrolled at San Antonio in Duff's regiment November 1, 1862, and served until paroled September 23, 1865. In 1863, Kendall County awarded needy-family support to his wife and three children. On the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator remarked, "Forced in Rebel Army."

Henry Agold 1833–1922 Sergeant, Troop D, 5th U.S. Cavalry (Union). He had service before the Civil War as a private in a Regular Army unit in Texas, the 2nd U.S. Cavalry, 1855–1860. In May 1861 at Baltimore, at the onset of the war, he reenlisted in the same unit, which became the 5th U.S. Cavalry in August 1861. He saw Civil War action at Manassas, Gettysburg, and Malvern Hill. He was in Texas with his unit after the war. The 5th U.S. Cavalry records show Sgt. Henry Agold among the twenty-eight men discharged in March 1867 in Tennessee because of expiration of service. [The different 1872 date of discharge in his obituary suggests a longer post-war service, but his presence in San Antonio, Bexar County, for the 1867 Voter Registration contradicts this.] On the 1890 Special Schedule of Veterans for Kendall County, he gave his service as May 1861 to April 1867. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census for Kendall County, he claimed Union Army service.

1st service Heinrich Christian "Christ" Ahrens (Arentz) 1841–1887 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enrolled in Capt. Kampmann's Company on September 1, 1862, at San Antonio. He was part of the group of resisters in Gillespie County that Capt. Duff coerced to join the Confederacy. John Adam Klein described the recruitment process:

After the big fight they had on the Nueces where they shot down so many that were trying to escape to Mexico we were afraid to take the risk of escaping to Mexico so we went into Fredericksburg and surrendered. Capt. Duff had issued orders that all available men present report by August 28 and go to San Antonio. We understood that if we did not go by August 28 we would be declared deserters and would be shot down if caught. Those who had been with me are almost all dead. I recall Casper Fritz as one that is still living. There were about 40 or 50 of us, as near as I recall, who reported at the specified time and we were taken to San Antonio under guard. I recall Peter Tasch, August Hermann, Casper Fritz, Adolph Quandel, Henry Sattler, Henry Bratherich, John Young, Frederick Crenwelg, as some of them. We were allowed to choose any company we wanted. . . .

John Hermann Kampmann had organized the company in 1861 and was its commander until 1864. The unit had been at Fort Ringgold near Rio Grande City on the Rio Grande since June 1862. Ahrens, along with the Klein brothers, Bratherich, and Sattler, deserted (Boryczka 2012).

2nd service Christian Ahrens—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He joined this new unit on February 5, 1863, in New Orleans. He served until October 1865, when the unit disbanded; he was a corporal for six months in 1864, but then reduced to private. He was the company carpenter.

He died in 1887, and his burial was in a family cemetery in the Cherry Spring Community. His wife remarried five months afterwards to Peter Schuch on October 2, 1887, and thus lost eligibility for a widow's pension. But his four children, born 1875–1884, applied for and received minor's pensions.

Conrad "C. C." Ahrens 1836–1915 Private, Capt. Wahrmund's Gillespie County Company A, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This brother of Christian Ahrens lived at the Cherry Spring Community in Gillespie County. He enlisted March 8, 1864, in Gillespie County, and served twenty-one days. On the 1867 Voter Registration are three men named Conrad Ahrens, each with a different date of naturalization, but otherwise difficult to differentiate. On the 1910 census, C. C. Ahrens claimed Confederate Army service.

Ernst Hermann Altgelt [pronounced all gelt] 1832–1878 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops; and unconfirmed enrollment in unit near Brownsville at end of war (Confederate). In San Antonio on February 25, 1852, he filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen, declaring that he was a subject of the King of Prussia, born in Düsseldorf, eighteen years of age, with arrival in New

Orleans about October 15, 1851. He was in a group of twenty-two men who appeared in the San Antonio District Court to take the oath of allegiance (Bexar County 1852).

He came with a surveying party in 1854 to lay out the town of Comfort. At the time of the 1860 U.S. Census, he was in Comfort as a lawyer, the richest man in town with real estate valued at \$18,000.

Ernst Altgelt had a brother, Anton Hermann Altgelt, a twenty-two-year-old mail-carrier, also living in Comfort at the time of the 1860 census. He became a naturalized citizen March 12, 1860, in Kerr County (Kerr County Commissioners Minutes 1860, 90). On July 6, 1861, he applied for a passport (National Archives Passport Applications 1795–1925). This unmarried brother decided not to stay in Texas. Later records suggest that Hermann Altgelt (1839–1890) returned from Germany to America in 1864 (New York Passenger Lists 1820–1957) and settled in Brooklyn as a lawyer (1880 United States Federal Census), where he died in 1890 (Weber and Sprague 2012, *The Sprague Report*, at Anton Hermann Altgelt entry).

Ernst Altgelt's daughter, Ida Altgelt Schweppe (1863–1953), recalled that during the Civil War:

Altgelt aligned himself with the Confederate cause which was not popular with the greater number of his recently acquired German friends, although he was far from being a fanatical secessionist, and liberally inclined, he allowed everybody to express his own views, and through his influence as a known Southerner he indirectly assisted some Unionists in escaping to Mexico, at the same time steadfastly adhering to his views. . . . In spite of all this, the variance of political views made social intercourse unpleasant and when the opportunity offered itself he made a trip to Europe to visit his aged father and relatives. Returning to Texas via Vera Cruz shortly before the close of the war, he again joined the Confederate Army [and] participated in the battle of Brownsville, which was fought after Lee's surrender. (Schweppe n.d., 9–10)

The Texas Adjutant General state militia records show Altgelt present among the thirty-six men on a muster roll of October 5, 1863, for a Kendall County Squad of Cavalry. Commanding was Sgt. J. B. Doering. Establishment of the unit was by order of Col. Schmidt, Commander of the 31st Brigade, raised under a 50% call for the purpose of transfer into the Confederate States Army. The extent of Altgelt's service is unstated.

In regards to the military service at the end of the war mentioned by Altgelt's daughter, corroborating records are lacking. His wife Emma Murck Altgelt relates a different story about that trip home, exciting but not mentioning participation in the Battle of Palmito Ranch:

To reach Texas from Europe there was but one path and that was through Mexico. His [Altgelt's] health greatly improved, he would no longer remain from his family, thus after 18 months he decided to return. . . Altgelt reached Matamoros, a Mexican border city, at a time when it was undergoing a revolution, in which foreigners were compelled to participate. One evening several foreigners had gathered in a building used by journeymen to discuss further participation. Suddenly a hail of bullets came flying through the window. The men lay flat on the floor while bullets whizzed over their heads. Remaining in Mexico became as dangerous as in the United States.

Altgelt became acquainted with two German gentlemen who owned an important business establishment in Matamoros. They made him a proposition of taking charge of a loaded wagon train into Texas, which he eagerly accepted. This caravan consisted of either oxen- or mule-drawn Mexican carts, each of which had its own driver (all Mexicans). They were to follow the orders of the agents of the firm who rode at the head of the caravan. Altgelt was included among the latter.

With Altgelt at the head of the caravan was a young man named Wuescher, a relative of one of the owners of the Matamoros firm. . . . The area between San Antonio and the Rio Grande was a desert-like, desolate, and unpopulated region. Not too far inland on their long journey to San Antonio, Altgelt and Wuescher observed a column of horseback riders approaching the caravan at a menacing pace. . . . [Altgelt] rode toward the gang and greeted them most cordially and invited them to share a meal with him during which drinks were offered generously. . . . With hearty thanks and a warm handclasp, they galloped off. . . . Traveling slowly, the caravan finally reached San Antonio. (Altgelt 1969, quoted paragraphs were in Oct. 30, 1969, and Nov. 6, 1969, Comfort News newspapers)

Back in Comfort by the summer of 1865, in August he facilitated the burial of the victims of the Affair on the Nueces River by brokering the sale of the burial lot on the day prior to the funeral. As a wartime leader in the community, he possibly became a pariah and decided to leave Comfort in 1866; he continued his law practice in San Antonio.

He died in 1878 and his grave is at "Wassenberg in the Hills"—his Bexar County country home on the south side of Balcones Creek on Boerne Stage Road. In 1969, the Comfort Historical Society honored him as the town founder with a sculptured bust by Waldine Tauch, which was placed in the town park.

Christian Ammann (Aman, Amman) 1815–1881 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). A

stock raiser on the Guadalupe River, at forty-eight years of age, he enlisted in Kendall County, February 1864, and served twenty-two days. He died in 1881, but his wife, Sophie Meckel (1824–1914), lived to the age of ninety years.

Fred Aschmann (Assman, Assemann, Ashman) 1824–1882 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). The Kendall County Commissioners at their February 1864 meeting added the wife of Fred Aschman to the list of indigent soldiers' families. He lived in the Sisterdale area, being recorded in Comal County in 1850 (as Frederick Assman, a twenty-six-year-old wagon maker, living in the Nicholas Schnick household); Blanco County in 1860 (as Freid Ashman); and Kendall County in 1870 and 1880 (as Aschmann). Kendall County taxed his 234 acres in 1881 and 1882, but the following years have the property in the name of his widow, Maria (Genealogical Society of Kendall Co. 2003). His military service is unconfirmed. His death circumstances are unknown.

James Atherton 1835–1909 Private, Company K, 74th Ohio Infantry and Private, Company M, 4th U.S. Cavalry (Union). On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kendall County, and the tabulator remarked, "Served in U.S. Army." Born in Pennsylvania at Chambersburg, he was an apprentice mason to his father in Chambersburg at the 1860 U.S. Census. At age nineteen years, he entered the service January 18, 1862, in Company K, 74th Ohio Infantry. He was discharged December 6, 1862, in order to allow him to enlist in Troop M, 4th U.S. Cavalry, a Regular Army unit (Ohio Roster Commission 1886, vol. 6, 202). He was wounded in action by a bullet in the back while charging a fortification at Selma, Alabama, on April 2, 1865, as a soldier in the 4th U.S. Cavalry. "At Selma [the unit made] a mounted charge on the enemy's earthworks. This was repulsed with loss, but a second charge, dismounted, resulted in carrying the works. . . . The regiment lost many horses, a few men killed, and some wounded" (Rodenbaugh and Haskins 1896, 211–220). Atherton was in a hospital for three months at Montgomery.

He received a pension for his injury in 1882 when a resident of Travis County. He is enumerated in the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule in Travis County. He died in 1909 in Dallas and his widow received a pension. In Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, is a 1900 G.A.R. obelisk with associated small Civil War tombstones, including one for James Atherton; the tombstone's inscribed unit is "Company K, 74th Ohio Infantry," his original unit.

John L. Bachelder (Batchelder in 12th Illinois Cavalry roster, one of his possible units) ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Union). On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kendall County at "Post Oak Hill near Boerne," claiming sixteen months in the county, and the tabulator remarked, "Joined U.S. Army 1862." [Post Oak Hill may be the old George Kendall Post Oak Ranch, four miles east of Boerne. After the war,

Kendall brought in workers to help with sheepherding and construction projects.] Bachelder does not appear in a Texas census for 1870 or subsequent years. Thirteen "John Bachelder" names appear in Union Army records, and twenty "John Batchelder" names; but none is "John L. Bachelder," although two in New England are "John L. Batchelder," but they served in New England units. Four men named "John (NMI) Bachelder" are possibilities for Union service: (1) 7th Regiment, Maine Infantry, (2) 4th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, (3) 105th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, and (4) 12th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry. The Maine unit and the 4th Illinois both organized in 1861, prior to Bachelder's claim; the 105th Illinois organized in September 1862 and the 12th Illinois Cavalry organized in February 1862 so each is a possibility. The government issued a Union Army headstone when John Bachelder, 12th Illinois Cavalry, died at the Soldiers Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1893. The 1890 Maine Veterans Special Schedule has John Bachelder in two different Maine Infantry regiments—7th and 18th. The Kendall County man is considered untraceable because of too many individuals in too many different units.

William J. Bain (Baine) 1841–1888 Private, Company K, 44th New York Infantry and Sergeant, Company C, 18th New York Cavalry (Union). The 44th, also known as People's Ellsworth Regiment, organized at Albany in 1861. This unit participated in the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond (Nash 1911, 80–84, 355). Captured June 27, 1862, at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, imprisonment was at Richmond July 13, 1862, until exchange August 6, 1862, at City Point, Virginia. Bain was in the Point Lookout Hospital subsequently until his discharge from the Army March 18, 1863, because of chronic lung disease.

According to his military record, he reenlisted in the same regiment August 29, 1864, at Troy, New York, as a "substitute." Discharge five weeks later was because of his earlier disease-based discharge. According to his original pension application and a later deposition by his widow, however, he reenlisted in the 18th New York Cavalry on September 11, 1863, and served until his discharge May 31, 1866, at Victoria, Texas.

He went to Texas for his health in 1870, and was in Hays County at the time of the 1880 U.S. Census. On May 8, 1882, he was in Kerr County where he married Laura M. Dyer. He applied for an invalid pension on his deathbed in 1888; he died the next day. His reasons for delay were: (1) "as long as he could possibly provide for the want of his family, he would consider it a disgrace to apply for a pension" and (2) "being a Northern man amongst former Confederate soldiers, he did not want to assert his rights for a pension" (Witt, J. M. and S. G. McElroy, *Affidavit*, July 31, 1889, and Laura Bain letter to Commissioner of Pensions, Sept. 3, 1889, both in original Bain pension application).

Bain died in Kerr County at forty-seven years of age and his grave is in the small Denton family cemetery east of Center Point where Cherry Creek enters the Guadalupe River. [A visit to the cemetery, August 22, 1997, did not find his specific grave, although one of three headstones had a skull and cross-bones, but no name.]

The 1890 Veterans Special Schedule lists widow Laura Bain. She remarried in 1889. As Laura Burleson, she obtained an 1894 Pension for Children under Sixteen Years of Age—three of them.

Andreas "Andrew" Bausch (Beck, Boush) 1844–1897 Private, Company B, 53rd Kentucky Infantry (Union). Württemberg emigration records indicate emigration in June 1864. His September 1864 enlistment paper and the company musters call him Henry Boush, but he signs the enlistment paper clearly "Andreas Bausch." He served September 1864 through April 1865, participating in Gen. Stoneman's raid into southwest Virginia in December 1864 to destroy salt mines and lead works in Marion and Saltville.

The 1870 U.S. Census records have twenty-seven-year-old Andreas Beck from Württemberg as a farm laborer in Wisconsin, possibly this man. Married at Boerne in 1872, he had a ranch 1.5 miles north of Sisterdale. In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, he resided at Sisterdale, and claimed two years service in 1864–1865.

Orlean Blackburn "O. B." Beall [pronounced bell] 1843–1928 3rd Corporal, Company K, 9th (Nichols's) Texas Infantry and 4th Sergeant, Company D, Waul's Texas Legion and Captain, Company E, Timmon's Regiment, Texas Infantry (Confederate). Born in Georgia, he came to Texas about 1857 and to Kendall County in the 1890s.

Leaving Baylor University, he enlisted at Galveston, October 21, 1861, in Nichols's Regiment—a six-month regiment. Following discharge he reenlisted in Waul's Texas Legion, which had a role in the defense of Vicksburg. After the surrender at Vicksburg, Waul's paroled men received a forty-day furlough to return to Texas. The unit reassembled at Houston as Timmon's Regiment and deployed to guard the Texas coast against a feared Union invasion. On April 4, 1865, at Cantonment Rains on Galveston Island, his company elected Sergeant Beall to be Captain Beall.

After the war, he studied law in Galveston, his residence at the time of the 1867 Voter Registration. J. Beall, a seventy-year-old farmer, probably O. B.'s father, was in Kendall County by the 1880 census, along with wife Elizabeth, daughter Alice B. Balch, and granddaughter Kate L. Hunnam. According to his obituary, Orlean Beall returned from El Paso in the early1890s to the ranch on Block Creek, five miles east of Comfort. He received a pension in 1927; no marriage is known. His grave is on the Beall Ranch, later called the Buddy Rose Ranch.

1st service Theodore Bechstadt (Beckstaedt, Becstad, Bichstedt) 1838–? Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). After enlistment in 1862 at age twenty-five years, he served at least until February 1864, when his name still appears on a muster roll.

2nd service Theodore Bechstadt—Corporal, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted April 24, 1864, and was mustered-in at Brownsville. His promotion to corporal was February 7, 1865.

On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Sisterdale, and the tabulator remarked, "Conscripted by Rebels. Deserted. Joined U.S. Army 1864."

His Will was recorded as December 7, 1870 – August 10, 1872 (Kendall County Probate Records, Case #32).

Peter Becker (Backer, Baker, Beker) 1826–1909 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). According to the unit muster and descriptive roll, he enlisted in Kendall County on February 1, 1864. Fritz Weinstrom's 1899 deposition relates that Peter Beker [sic] was among the twenty-five who enlisted at that time. He served until October 31, 1865. He participated in the Rio Grande campaign and was part of the stay-behind party when most of the regiment left Texas for Louisiana; during that time he had the job of "daily hauling water for the company from Brazos Santiago." One of the early settlers of the Guadalupe Valley in northwestern Comal County, he returned after the war. He is buried next to his homestead, 1.6 miles from Rebecca Road, on the Monior Ranch near Bulverde.

His obituary mentions that "in Germany, in 1846, he was enlisted in the 20 Infantry reserve and served until 1849." It does not mention Civil War service.

Max Below 1840–? Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas States Troops (Confederate). In 1860, he was a storekeeper in the household of merchant August Faltin in Comfort. The Texas Adjutant General state troops records show Below present among the thirty-six men on a muster roll of October 5, 1863. Commanding was Sgt. J. B. Doering. Establishment of the unit was by order of Col. Schmidt, Commander of the 31st Brigade, being raised under a 50% call for the purpose of transfer into the Confederate States Army. The extent of Below's service is unstated. His future circumstances are unknown.

Henry Bender (Benker) 1841–1911 Private, Company G, 138th Indiana Infantry (Union). Arriving from Germany in 1861, he went to Indiana where in 1863 he entered the Union Army in a "100 days" unit at Wabash on May 12, 1864, and was discharged at Indianapolis on September 22, 1864. He served in Tennessee. After the war, he returned to Wabash, Indiana, and married. For health reasons, he moved to

Texas, settling in the Spring Branch area of western Comal County, at the headwaters of Spring Branch. In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, he declared his Civil War service in an Indiana infantry unit. He is in the 1910 U.S. Census [indexed as Benker in Comal County], a widower with the children gone, living with a housekeeper and workman; he claimed Union Army service. His son, Henry P. Bender, was present in eastern Kendall County. He died in 1911 and burial was at Comal Cemetery, New Braunfels.

Anton Louis Berger 1836–1919 Private, Company A, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enlisted at Camp Verde on July 4, 1861, in Captain Buquer's Company for one year. At the end of that term, he claimed exemption from further service because he was over age. Discharged June 18, 1862, at Fort Brown, he received \$36 traveling expenses to go back to Camp Verde, as well as \$61 back pay for 5½ month service at \$11 per month. His obituary, headlined "Doctor Berger Dead," states he came to America in 1855, first to Cibolo Creek in Bexar County, and then in 1857 to a farm on Cypress Creek. [Why he was called "Doctor" is unknown; he was not a physician.] He died in a "little, one-room house" where he "lived on his small pension as a Confederate veteran."

Charles Heinrich "C. H." Bergmann (Bergman) 1845–1938 Private, Company A, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He appears as a volunteer guide in the list of killed and wounded in the engagement on the Nueces River—"wounded three places, both thighs and arms" (Service Record and *San Antonio Semi-Weekly News*, Aug. 25, 1862). He enrolled at San Antonio on October 1, 1862, and served as a teamster. The last muster roll showing him present was March-April 1863. He married Emilie "Emma" Schladoer at Comfort in 1867. The 1867 Voter Registration has him in Comfort. His obituary notes, "during the Civil War he served for and held faith with the South."

Christian Friedrich "C. F." Bergmann 1842–1919 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). This is the older brother of the previous Charles H. Bergmann. Their father, Christian Bergmann, appears in the 1860 Blanco County Agricultural Schedule as head of the household. The family lived on the Guadalupe River twenty miles east of Boerne, a place that became "Bergmann's Crossing." The 1867 Voter Registration has C. F. Bergmann, at Bergmann Ranch, with the notation "Conscripted in Rebel Army." In the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service. He may be Private, "G. Bergmann", Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry, who appears on one muster roll, March-April 1863.

John Berry 1837–? Private, Company B, 30th (Gurley's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled July 1, 1862 at Camp McCulloch and served for three years. He applied for a Confederate pension from Kendall County in 1904 claiming

three years residence in the county. In Kendall County he was a cotton grower, having sold five bales in the year before his application. Exact location is undetermined. His later circumstances after pension approval in 1905 are unknown. In the 1910 U.S. Census for Texas are four men named John Berry (none in Kendall County) between seventy-one and seventy-eight years of age, all of whom claim Confederate army service.

1840—1908 Private, Company E, 33rd Texas Cavalry (Confederate). After his father died in 1862 at the homestead on Joshua Creek, Carl "was exempt from conscription by reason of his having a widowed mother without any other protector." This draft status information was part of cross-examination testimony when Beseler was a defense witness at a trial, Confederate States v. E. Degener, in September 1862, several months before he joined the Confederate Army (Barr 1969, 260). Beseler also may have qualified under the exemption, "one male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided that there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising stock" (Confederate States of America 1862, 8).

The company muster roll records his enlistment on January 4, 1863, at San Antonio, in Duff's Partisan Rangers, another name for the 33rd Texas Cavalry. He entered active duty February 1, 1863, with a \$75 horse and \$25 equipment. The regimental return for April 1864 indicates he had deserted.

2nd service Carl "Charles" Beseler—Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Muster roll records (filed as Bessler) show his enlistment on February 1, 1864, for three years, noting he was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, with hazel eyes, dark hair, and a fair complexion. He joined the unit at Brownsville. A sergeant in the early months, he was a private in January 1865. In June 1865, he was in the hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is on the unit muster-out roll for October 1865.

Afterwards, he lived in the Welfare area (Whiteturkey and Lerdall 1986, 24–25). Beseler died in 1908 according to court records and his German-language obituary, but his gravestone states 1909. His 1894 federal pension papers have no mention of Confederate service.

Albert Beversdorff (Beversdorf, Bewersdorff, Boeversdorff, Böversdorf) 1835–1898 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). From Beszlar, Prussia, he was a wagon maker in Comfort at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census. He joined the 1st Texas Cavalry at New Orleans on March 30, 1863 when his Enlistment Record shows him to be forty-five years old; he became the company tailor. He served until discharged at San Antonio on October 31, 1865 when his age was given as twenty-

three years. In the 1867 Voter Registration, he and his brother August lived on Joshua Creek. He applied for a pension in 1897 from San Antonio, claiming to be disabled by a gunshot wound of the right leg; no evidence indicates that it was service connected.

August Beversdorff (Bewersdorff, Bibersdorff) 1839–1921 Private to Saddler, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). From Köslin, Prussia, he was a farmer in Comfort at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census, recorded next to Albert Beversdorff. He joined the 1st Texas Cavalry on March 30, 1863, at New Orleans when twenty-three-years old; he became the company saddler. He was captured at Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana, on October 11, 1863, possibly during an exchange of fire between pickets, which is mentioned in the regimental returns. His prisoner-of-war status is recorded. He was paroled at New Iberia, Louisiana, on December 25 (or 26). He was hospitalized at St. James U.S. Army General Hospital and returned to duty June 25, 1864. He served until discharged at San Antonio on October 31, 1865.

He applied for a pension in 1891. In the 1910 U.S. Census, living in San Antonio, he claimed Union Army service. He was still in San Antonio in 1920, but died the next year. His obituary states he was buried in the new St. Johns Lutheran Cemetery in San Antonio, but a tombstone is not identifiable.

[August Beversdorf, born about 1850 in Germany, and family, of Luling are considered an unrelated line. Likewise, August Beversdorf, born 1865 in Germany, and family, of Shawano County, Wisconsin, are considered an unrelated line.]

H. Beversdorf 1827–? **Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate).** Listed on the Militia Muster Roll of February 19, 1862, at Comfort, as a thirty-five-year-old, he is not identified in the 1860 or 1870 censuses, or in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription. Albert and August Beversdorff, discussed above, have well-documented census entries and service records, but their ages are considerably different than this man on the muster roll. "Heinrich Beaversdorff" [*sic*] of San Antonio, who appears in the 1867 Voter Registration, may be this individual.

Henry Bierschwale (Berschwall, Burchwell) 1845–1877 Private, Company C, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). An early 1855 resident of Kendall County, he enlisted at Austin on September 15, 1862, in Duff's Regiment (filed as Henry Burchwell). The Regimental Return for May 1864 notes, "Deserted while on march to Bonham." On the 1867 Voter Registration, he (as Henry Berschwall) lived on Cherry Creek in Gillespie County. Elizabeth Jane (Betsy) Wilson married Bierschwale in 1869 and they lived on Block Creek in Kendall County. Widow Betsy Bierschwale (1850–1934) received a pension in 1913 on the basis of her husband's three-year service, as affirmed by two witnesses, A. S. Moore who enlisted with Bierschwale in 1862, and J. A. Nichols who knew Bierschwale before and after the war.

Bierschwale's death in 1877 was accidental. The obituary headlined "Heroic Death. The terrible death of Henry Bierschwale while trying to save the lives of two ladies." It includes evidence from the inquest; it is undated and unattributed (Bierschwale family file, Boerne Public Library). "While crossing Houston Street bridge, his oxen took fright, and swerved, thereby endangering a buggy, in which were Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Wheeler. Mr. Bierschwale tried to turn the oxen and stop the buggy team, but he was knocked down and the hind wheels of his wagon passed over his body, inflicting fatal injuries. . . . The weight of the wagon and cotton was 3,000 pounds."

Albert Block 1838–? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). At the time of the 1910 U.S. Federal Census, living in Precinct 4 in Kendall County, a widower, he claimed Confederate Army service. His military service is unconfirmed. He could be Albert Block who enlisted at Sabine Pass on April 4, 1864, in the 11th (Spaight's) Battalion, Texas Infantry, a unit later incorporated into the 21st (Spaight's) Texas Infantry. In the 1867 Voter Registration in Jefferson County appears A. R. Block, claiming twenty years in Texas, but this part of east Texas around Port Arthur is far from Comfort. "Albert B. Block 1840–1893" has a tombstone in Oak Bluff Memorial Park at Port Neches, likely this east Texas man, who died before the Kendall County man made his declaration in 1910.

Adam Blucher (Bleeker, Blicker, Bluker) 1839–1915 Private, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census, he (as Adam Blicker) and his wife Winary, live in recently formed Wilson County (still designated as Bexar County by the census-taker), with his father's family. He appears on the Needy Families list for Kendall County in 1863 with wife and one child. He enlisted (as Adam Bluker) on December 24, 1862, and remained on duty until July 5, 1864; the August 1864 Regimental Return indicates he "deserted." He moved to Palo Pinto County by 1867 when he appears on the Voter Registration list. His grave is in the Santo East Cemetery between the towns of Santo and Brazos in Palo Pinto County, nearby to his second farm east of Santo, adjacent to the grave of his father (Palo Pinto Co. Hist. Comm. 1986, 49–50). The small family cemetery designated "Blucher Cemetery," which is on the original Blucher ranch adjacent to the Brazos River, contains the 1882 grave of one-year-old Martha Blucher, but not her father.

Henry Boerner (Börner) 1826–1918 3rd Corporal, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company A, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in 1832 in Hannover, he came to New Braunfels in 1850, married in 1852, and moved to a farm on Cypress Creek in 1856. He enlisted February 13, 1864, and served four days. On the 1867 Voter Registration the tabulator remarked, "Never aided rebels voluntarily. Good Union man." At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, as a widower

living with his daughter in Comfort, he claimed Confederate Army service. His obituary makes no mention of military service.

A letter written by Ernest Altgelt to Dr. W. G. Kingsbury or Directors, S. A. [San Antonio] Mutual Aid Association indicates that he was a teamster. This folded letter, without stamp, with a circular date cancellation "Comfort, Mar. 30, 1863" is in the philatelic collection of Frank Mandel, New York City. [Copy obtained by author 2002]

I received Dr. W. G. Kingsbury favor of the 17th inst—not before the 23rd of this month and conveyed his orders to the teamsters. I have seen all of them the same day, and they promised to start today except H. Boerner who refuses to go pretending that he could not leave his family unprotected against Indian depredations. Those others, five in all, will go by the way of San Antonio and want to see one or the other of the Directors. They are now no longer satisfied with their bargain after Nette offered \$2 (silver) per run and the agent of a firm Johnson & Brigam (I may be mistaken in the names) offered even more than that. Under these circumstances there is no prospect to hire more times for you at the old rate. Stieler will go with Nette.

Always at your service/Ernest Altgelt

Anton Bohnert (Bohnard) 1829–1903 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). In 1860, he was listed as a farmer in the household of Joseph Lamm with whom he had come to the United States on the ship *Heidelberg* in 1854. He enlisted February 1864 in Kendall County and served March 1st to June 1st.

Peter Bonn 1836–1918 **Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate).** An early 1847 arrival in Gillespie County, he married in 1859 and began farming in the Meusebach Creek community, an area northwest of Grapetown. Service records indicate he enlisted September 1, 1862, in Capt. Kampmann's Company, and served at least through August 1863. At the time of the 1910 census, he claimed Confederate Army service.

Johann Carl "Charles" Bonnet (Bonnett) 1826–1892 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and 1st Lieutenant, Company H, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He was first identified in 1850 in Bexar County before Kerr County and Kendall County were formed. His family lived on Big Joshua Creek. The Kendall County History states he was one of the early organizers of Kendall County and a county commissioner (Kendall County Hist. Comm. 1984, 65). He joined the 1st Texas Cavalry at Brownsville on February 1, 1864. In January 1865, he wrote a letter from Baton Rouge to the regimental adjutant and resigned because "nobody to take care of wife."

His gravesite in Boerne Cemetery has three markers, (1) a broken stone stating "gestorben den 22 Januar 1892," (2) a government style flat marker stating "Johann Carl Bonnet, 1st Lieut, Co H, 1 Texas Cavalry, Civil War, 1826–1893," and (3) a 3 ft. high x 4 ft. wide upright marker with biographical information, including 1893 as the date of death; his descendants at a gathering in 2006 dedicated this new memorial. The year of death is questionable. Neither 1892 nor 1893 issues of the *San Antonio Light* have obituaries for him, perhaps because he was from out-of-county. The broken sandstone tombstone, photographed by Ruth Kiel on November 3, 2005, has a birth date of 1826 and then "gestorben den 22 Januar 1892." According to correspondence in the Bonnet family file, the Ebensberger Funeral Home in Boerne has burial records for Charles Bonnet in 1892 (Cleophus Cooke 1986 letter, Bonnet family file, Boerne Public Library).

Although not a soldier eligible for this study, Johann Peter Bonnet, a younger brother of Johann Carl Bonnet, deserves mention because of Carl's attempt to rescue him. Peter was born in 1833 in Germany. He died in Piedras Negras on January 12, 1863, after he had been "wounded below the shoulder while swimming the Rio Grande in September 1862; brought to Piedras Negras by brother Carl who was with him" (Bonnet family file, Boerne Public Library). His name is on the Treue der Union monument.

Heinrich Daniel "Henry D." Bonnet 1835–1926 Captain, Company A/D/G, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Born in Germany about 1835, he enlisted as a private in the Texas Refugee Company, the predecessor of the 1st Texas Cavalry, on October 27, 1862, in New Orleans. By December 1864, he was a 1st lieutenant, and on March 15, 1865, he was promoted to captain of Company G. At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he was in Precinct 3, Bexar County. He applied for a pension in 1891. In the 1910 U.S. Census, Henry D. Bonnet lived in Val Verde County with wife Lena (1841–1937), and claimed Union Army service. They are buried in Westlawn Cemetery in Del Rio.

Kenneth Bonnet of New York City, the family historian, recognized six children who were descendants of the 1845 immigrants, Philip Daniel and Anna Marie Bonnet: Johann Carl (above), Caroline Jacobine Kampmann (lived at San Antonio), Johann Peter (mortally wounded at Rio Grande), Johann Andreas (lived at Eagle Pass), Heinrich Daniel (this entry), and Wilhelm (lived at Eagle Pass). He mentions Heinrich Daniel Bonnet was a sheriff of Bexar County ("113 years later—Memorial planned for Johann Carl Bonnet," *Boerne Star & Recorder* May 19, 2006, and "Descendants gather to learn the history of the Bonnet family," *Boerne Star & Recorder* June 9, 2006).

1st service Heinrich "Henry" Bratherich (Bradherig in Confederate military record, Bratherics in 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, Bratherick in Pension Application, Bratherig in Union recruit declaration) [pronounced brath' rik] 1824–1908 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enrolled September 1, 1862, in San Antonio. He and Ahrens and Sattler and the Klein brothers deserted together.

2nd service Heinrich "Henry" Bratherich—Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He was mustered-in at New Orleans on February 10, 1863. During the regiment's deployment to the Rio Grande, he was captured at the Skirmish at Rancho Martinez on August 3, 1864, but escaped from his Brownsville confinement on September 1, 1864. He rejoined his unit May 23, 1865.

Louis von Breitenbauch (Breitenbach, Bustenbauch) 1824–1908 3rd Sergeant, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was thirty-eight years. No record of active military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription. A booklet prepared for Comfort's Fiftieth Anniversary identifies him as a member of the 1854 Altgelt surveying team (Lohmann 1904). The 1860 Census shows him (indexed as L. Bustenbauch) as a thirty-six-year-old teacher of the community school, probably in Comfort. He received Kerr County school funds in 1859 and 1860 (Bennett 1956, 90). The 1867 Bexar County Voter Registration list has L. Breitenbauch in Precinct 3, claiming eighteen years in Texas and seven years in the county, naturalized in 1867 at San Antonio. The San Antonio City Directory 1895–1896 has L. Breitenbauch listed with residence at 2015 Upton. His obituary mentions that he was totally blind and had lived in the city hospital for ten years. His 1908 burial was in City Cemetery #1 at San Antonio.

August Briest 1830–1908 Sergeant, Company K/A, Missouri State Militia Infantry, and Corporal, Company C, Krekel's Battalion, U.S. Reserve Corps, Missouri Infantry (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled in the three-month militia unit formed in St. Louis, May 1861 to August 1861; the unit took the state capital of Jefferson City and defeated secessionist forces at the nearby Battle of Boonville. He subsequently enrolled in Krekel's Battalion at St. Charles, May 1862; the unit served as home guards defending the railroad beyond Rolla and operating against guerillas until disbanded in October 1862.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has redundant entries for August Briest (Priese in Precinct 1, and Briest in Precinct 2/3), both in Boerne, the record in Precinct 1 claiming he was first sergeant of Company K, 1st Missouri Infantry, while the record in Precinct 2/3 lacks service details. He received a pension in 1892, applying from

Texas. The 1900 U.S. Census has him in Precinct 1 of Kendall County as a schoolteacher. He died in 1908.

Alex Brinkmann 1837–1883 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census, he lived with his brothers Otto and Charles in Comfort, listing his occupation as carpenter. Although Otto's obituary states Alex joined the Union Army, no record of such service exists. He was mustered-in to the Confederate Army at San Antonio on September 1, 1862, in Capt. Kampmann's Company. Although his brother Charles deserted to the Union in December 1862, Alex stayed with his Confederate unit and the muster rolls of November-December 1862, May-June 1863, July-August 1863, and January-February 1864 record him as present. The 1867 Voter Registration and the 1870 and 1880 U.S. Censuses have him in Travis County. His 1883 burial was in Austin.

*I*st service Charles Brinkmann 1837–1864 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census for Kerr County, which included Comfort, he lived with his brothers Otto and Alex in Comfort, listing his occupation as bookbinder. Along with his twin brother Alex, he enlisted on September 1, 1862, at San Antonio, in Capt. Kampmann's Company, according to the November-December 1862 muster roll. On December 9, 1862, at Ringgold Barracks, he deserted. The regimental return of December 1862 also records him as a deserter.

2nd service Charles Brinkmann—Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). The muster-in roll indicates he enlisted on February 10, 1863, at New Orleans, for three years. During the regiment's deployment to the Rio Grande, he was captured at the Battle of Rancho Las Rucias in June 1864. A contemporary letter from Ernst Coreth to sons Carl and Rudolph Coreth, August 29, 1864, states, "Among the prisoners taken by us on the Rio Grande, all are renegades—Prose, Bringmann [probably Brinkmann], a son of Foerster who used to live next to Schramm, Uker. They were taken to Houston" (Goyne 1982, 141). And then to Hempstead. "Lysander [Lincecum] is home for a few days: he was sent in charge of some prisoners they had captured. He took them to Hempstead" (Lincecum, Phillips, Renshaw, and Lincecum 2001, 284).

The eight major prisoner-of-war compounds located in Texas were at Brackettville, Camp Verde, Hempstead, Houston, Rusk, San Antonio, Shiner, and Tyler. Camp Groce was near Hempstead (Winsor 1978, 20). Camp Groce [pronounced *gross*] was one of the Confederate war camps east of Hempstead along Clear Creek. Groce family plantations, started by Jared Groce, an 1822 settler in the area, included son Leonard Groce's Liendo Plantation on Wyatt Chapel Road, 1.3 miles northeast of Hempstead, and the site of the prisoner-of-war camp. [Author's visits, July 1, 2000, and August 5, 2000, included tour of Liendo Plantation.]

Allan C. Ashcraft wrote an article about the Union occupation of the Lower Rio Grande Valley in the Civil War. It includes soldier letters such as the June 25, 1864, entry in the diary of Warner Parkhurst, 38th Iowa Infantry, a companion unit to the 1st Texas Cavalry. He recorded "About two companies of First Texas Cavalry were taken prisoners" (Ashcraft 1970). The official report stated:

Suffice it to say that thirty-five men of this company [Company A] and a like number of Company C, First Texas Cavalry, were surprised by about 400 of the enemy on June 25, 1864, at 11AM, at Rancho Las Russias, twenty-five miles above Brownsville on the Rio Grande, while our horses were being fed. The enemy came through the woods, without road, missing all the pickets. A promiscuous brush fight ensued, lasting about thirty minutes, when we were overpowered by superior numbers. All was lost, excepting twelve men of Company A and Company C, who threw their arms into the river and swam to the Mexican shore, some under the enemy's fire. Twenty-one of Company A are missing, as stated above. Two with broken limbs have since been brought to the hospital. All the horses, arms, and accouterments fell into the enemy's hands, except what was thrown into the river, two wagons, eight mules and eight sets of harness. Several of the enemy were killed, but cannot give positively the result on either side as to casualties, it being a runaway fight. (Hewitt 1998, 638)

A granite marker on U.S. Highway 281 commemorates the encounter (Sanchez 1991, 54). The Col. Haynes papers at the University of Texas have another account of the skirmish:

The loss of the detachment was thirty-five men captured, three of whom were wounded and subsequently paroled, and one drowned in crossing the river. . . . The prisoners were treated in a very inhuman manner, and would have been murdered, on the ground that they were Texas Renegades, had it not been that Col. Ford, the Confederate commander was well disposed and determined to treat them as prisoners of war; his good will, however, did not prevent the men under him from mistreating and insulting them at every opportunity. Being turned over to another command, the captives were marched to Houston, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, and this under the oppressive heat of a July sun. From Houston they were taken to Hempstead and placed in the stockade at that place. (Hunt n.d.)

Imprisonment was at Camp Groce (Lisarelli 1999, 187). In 1869, the U.S. House of Representatives held hearings on the treatment of prisoners-of-war. John Read, a Union sailor imprisoned at Camp Groce reported:

In the latter part of September, the prisoners were moved west of the Brazos River to the low, muddy bottom of a creek, near the town of Belleville. Here was no shelter, and the mortality was great. The cavalry guard encamping above the prisoners on the creek, we had to drink the water as it came from them to us; often were to be seen horses and cattle bathing in the water which, when it reached us, was slimy and offensive. In October, we were crowded into mule carts, for few could walk, and moved to Camp Felder, near Chapel Hill, several dying on the way. At this camp there was the greatest amount of sickness, and largest number of deaths. It was located on low, swampy ground, at the foot of a hill, the top of which had formerly been used for campmeetings, and on which were many large sheds, ample for all; but no, their horses enjoyed the shelter, while dying prisoners were not given this little protection from the winter storms. All were herded on the muddy ground in so small a compass [area] that it was almost impossible to walk through the camp, so near together were the sick and well lying. The suffering and mortality at this place surpassed the others; it may be said that the ground was covered with sick and dying, and these too with no shelter, lying on the wet ground with chills and diarrheas of every description, exposed to the winter heavy rains and chilling "northers"—the stormy winter wind which blows with the fierceness of a tornado. . . . The last of October, we were moved back to Camp Groce. (U.S. Congress 1869, 926–928)

Chappell Hill historic district has an area that local residents call "the campgrounds," where the 1853 Methodist Church stands. In the shallow valley below is a brush-lined, meandering stream that flows toward the Brazos River; it is possibly the site of Camp Felder.

Charles Brinkmann died at Chappell Hill, of unknown cause, on October 15, 1864. Seven miles north of Chappell Hill is Campground Cemetery, reputedly containing the unmarked graves of twenty Union soldiers (Winfield and Winfield 1969, 1974).

Otto Brinkmann 1832–1915 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Civilian Mechanic, Quartermaster District of San Antonio (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census, he lived with his brothers Alex and Charles in Comfort, listing his occupation as carpenter. He appears on the 1862 Comfort militia roll, but he did not join an active military unit.

Confederate conscription began in 1862, but the law authorized exemption for "artisans, mechanics, and employees, in the establishments of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies" (Confederate States of America 1862, 7). So Brinkmann

did carpentry work for the Military Department in San Antonio and Brownsville. In April 1864, he signed a petition asking that his pay of \$3.00 per day be increased:

We, the undersigned, Mechanics on detail in the Quartermaster's District of San Antonio, Texas, do respectfully request that our daily pay may be made sufficient to enable us to live. It is with reluctance we make this humble request, but owing to the depreciation of the currency in which we are paid and the high prices of everything, we find it impossible to live on our pay. Therein we beg that Capt. F. Osner will use every exertion in his power to relieve our wants.

Signed/John Brown, Peter Hofgen, F. Schieffer, R. Neumann, Otto Brinkmann, F. Hubner, Wm. Lange, C. Lange, Cornelius Collins, C. F. Wright, George Sheidley, Nathan Goodwin, Ch. Kamp, Wenzel Geffel, George Proll, Joszeph Dupcik, Bernhard Koerps, Hendrick Baigel, Horace Groce, John Shaeffler, Re Monkep, Addison H. Beighan, Frank Albrecht, Fried Smith, Anton Moorygembar, and A. Zallmonze. [Some signatures are difficult to read.] (National Archives 1864)

The petition, addressed to Brig. Gen. Slaughter in Houston, carried the endorser's comment that "the pay of \$3.00 per day is totally inadequate, as the prices of living are so extraordinarily high. I am informed that detailed mechanics in other Districts are paid \$5.00 per day and rations."

In the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service; presumably he meant the above duty since no military service record is identifiable.

Caleb Stephen "C. S." Brown 1845–1920 Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). At age eighteen years, he enlisted February 1864 in Kendall County, and is on the March 1 to June 1 muster roll. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kendall County on the Guadalupe River, claiming twenty-one years in Texas and five years in Kendall County, and the tabulator remarked, "Served in State Militia during Rebellion." Later he farmed in Taylor County.

The grave of C. S. Brown is at Dewey Cemetery near Lawn in Taylor County. The gravesite has 2½ ft. gray marble rectangular form with a Masonic emblem, and states C. S. Brown—Nov. 29, 1845–Dec. 28, 1920. The adjacent grave has wife Mary Mildred Brown (Mar. 7, 1851–Apr. 1, 1927).

John C. Brown 1838–1919 Private, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He and new wife Martha appear in 1860 Kerr County U.S. Census; he was a wagoner. They lived in the Brownsboro area. The Kendall County 1863 Needy Families list includes the wife and first-born son. He enlisted in

December 1862 at Camp Davis, a ranger station for the Frontier Regiment in Gillespie County; he brought his horse. At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River, and the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rampant Rebel." In the 1910 U.S. Census he claimed Confederate Army service.

Rufus E. Brown 1815—? Unspecified rank, Captain Davis's Company, Norris's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Rufus Brown was a farmer in the Kerr County 1860 U.S. Census. He joined the Frontier Regiment and served at Camp Llano in Mason County, one of the frontier posts providing protection against Indian attacks. He wrote a two-part letter home on June 22, 1862:

[To daughter Mary] I have no news of Indians to write you; they appear to have ceased coming in since we came here. I suppose the appearance of so many troops on the frontier has alarmed them and caused them to stay away, and we do not expect [to see them] in here before August or Sept. . . .

[To wife Martha] Mary writes to me you have suffered with your hand since I was down, which I am pained to hear, and hope ere this it [is] well. I know your task is a hard one and that to undergo an affliction makes it doubly so.

We have no measles in our camp and but little sickness of any kind at this time. Though I know not the reason, for me the hottest days and coldest nights I ever felt in Texas. Nothing but the extreme dry weather makes me healthy. I am glad to hear my shoes and leggings are nearly ready; the last I greatly need. Some of our poor boys are barefoot and cannot get shoes and yet do duty.

There is some talk here of a body of Union men on Johnson Fork of the Guadalupe for the purpose of resisting the laws and it is supposed that some of the men about Comfort are with them. I hope this is not so. (Byne 1991)

Charles Bruckisch 1843–1863 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). A blacksmith, he was recorded in the Comfort census on July 21, 1860, and also in New Braunfels on August 14, 1860. He enlisted at San Antonio on September 1, 1862. He died at Sabine Pass of typhoid fever on November 5, 1863.

W. H. Callahan 1843–? Private, Company I, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The 1867 Voter Registration includes the remark, "Forced in Confederate service." He was mustered-in October 4, 1862, and served at least through October 1863, when he was on detached service.

After the war he was at Curry's Creek according to the Agriculture Schedule, with wife Lovina, one young child and three stepchildren. He died sometime between 1870 and 1880, because in 1880 Lovina was "widowed."

Peter A. Campbell ?—? Private, Company C, 19th New York Infantry and Battery C, New York Light Artillery (Union). The 19th New York Infantry, also known as Seward Infantry, organized at Elmira in 1861 for two years of duty. Peter Campbell is on the company list in the regiment history (Hall and Hall 1873, 298). His company became Battery C, New York Light Artillery. Campbell joined the unit April 25, 1861, at Seneca Falls, and was mustered-in May 22, 1861, at Elmira. When the unit left New York for duty in the Defenses of Washington on June 5, 1861, he deserted, and never returned. He was in Comfort in Precinct 4/5 at the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, claiming service in the 19th New York Infantry for three years, from June 1861 to June 1864.

Alexander "Alex" L. Casparis 1848–1899 Private, 6th Battery, Indiana Light Artillery (Union). This young man was at a boarding school in Lititz, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1865. According to his brother's affidavit in support of the pension application of Alex's widow, "Alex ran away from school and joined the Army." He went to Evansville, Indiana, and on March 30, 1865, volunteered, using the alias of "Charles Clark." The war ended shortly and he was honorably discharged July 22, 1865.

He lived in Washington in 1870, but was in Blanco County by 1880. Although he had a 300–500 acre ranch five miles from Round Mountain in Blanco County, his cattle sale business was in Kansas City, where he died in 1899.

(Charles or Clements or Clemens) Hugo Claus 1826–1904 2nd Lieutenant, Company C/H, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In Kendall County's 1867 Voter Registration, C. H. Claus is the second on the list, after Adolph Zoeller; his entry has ditto marks corresponding to the Zoeller entry, "Driven from State by Rebels. Joined U.S. Army February 1863. Commissioned officer to close of war."

Charles H. Claus enrolled on February 5, 1863, at New Orleans, giving his age as twenty-seven years, his birthplace as Saxony, and his occupation as soldier. Promotion from private to corporal in Company C occurred in April 1863. He was on duty drilling recruits in March and April 1864. Commission as 2nd lieutenant of Company H occurred in May 1864 at Brownsville. On July 1, 1864, he was placed under arrest and subsequently court-martialed for (1) disobedience of orders, (2) cowardice, and (3) shamefully slandering his Texas State. He was found guilty on all charges and sentenced to dishonorable discharge. He was released from arrest in December 1864, and permitted to resign on January 23, 1865, with an honorable discharge.

After the war, C. H. Claus was in Kendall County at Boerne at the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, claiming thirteen years in Texas and six years in county, and naturalization at Boerne in July 1869. The 1870 census has Hugo Claus, wife Regine,

and two children in Precinct 1 of Kendall County; in 1880 he was in Boerne. On the 1890 Bexar County Veterans Schedule, Clements [sic] H. Claus claimed service as a private in 1st Texas [Cavalry] from February 5, 1863, to January 23, 1865, dates that agree with his service record. He died in 1904 at San Antonio. His obituary notes that "He volunteered in the federal [army] and at the close of hostilities was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to the grade of first lieutenant."

Richard R. Cloudt (de Cloudt, Cludt) 1816–1904 Private, Capt. Irving's Blanco County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops and Private, Capt. Wahrmund's Gillespie County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He was a veteran of the Mexican War who established himself in Gillespie County in the 1840s, and in Blanco County in the 1850s, possibly in the Curry's Creek settlement. He was on the 1860 Blanco County Agricultural Schedule. He joined the above militia units in 1864. About 1885, he moved his family to Kimble County. [An earlier August 1861 enlistment of "Richard Cloudt" as a bugler in the Pedernales Cavalry Company of Blanco County is represented by only one muster roll dated March 1, 1862, but is questionable because buglers were usually young boys.]

William Gabriel Cocke (Coke, Cox) 1843–1935 Private, Karnes County Helena Guards, Mounted Riflemen, 29th Brigade, Texas State Troops and Private, Company C, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Born in Tennessee, he was in Karnes County at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census. He joined, at Helena in Karnes County in June 1861, the Helena Guards, Texas State Troops. The county history lists him, as "G. Cocke," on the unit roll (Didear 1969, 93). He later joined Woods's Regiment at San Antonio on May 1, 1862, and served until 1865. In 1864, he was "on detached service after deserters." In the 1870 U.S. Census, with his eighteen-year-old wife Vanilla whom he had married three years earlier, he had a farm in Precinct 2 of Kerr County, the eastern precinct near Comfort. In 1872, he became an itinerant Methodist minister in the West Texas Conference. He entered the Confederate Home in Austin in June 1935. His 1935 obituary headlines him as "W. Gabriel Cocke." The tombstone in the Center Point Cemetery proclaims "Reverend Cocke."

Benjamin Franklin "B. F." Coffey 1843–1926 Private, Company B, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). His Confederate pension application claims service in Duff's regiment 1863–1865. He enlisted January 1, 1863, in Bexar County. He deserted April 9, 1864, but returned and reenlisted August 2, 1864, at Camp Lee. His parole papers of August 25, 1865, at San Antonio, record his residence as Kendall County. In his pension application, he recalled just one special service—"shelling corn, two days."

In addition, his widow received an Indian Wars pension for service in Jacob Kuechler's Company of Texas Volunteers in February 1862. He later lived in Menard County where he died in 1926.

Alvin "Albert" Coleman 1846–1922 Private, Company A, 116th U.S. Colored Infantry (Union). He voluntarily enlisted on June 6, 1864, at Lexington, Kentucky, with the consent of Mrs. L. Foster of Bourbon County, who certified she was "the owner of Alvin Coleman a slave." At the time of the 1890 Special Veterans Schedule, living in Welfare, Kendall County, he claimed Union Army service May 1864 to February 1867. In a September 15, 1921, letter to the Bureau of Pensions, he recalled participation in the battle of "Hattie's Run" [Hatcher's Run?] and his presence at the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. In 1866, a general court martial convicted him of sleeping on post and sentenced him to six months hard labor at White's Ranch, a place of confinement in Texas.

He reenlisted in Company G, 41st U.S. Infantry 1867–1870 at Fort Stockton, Texas. This was one of the "Buffalo Soldiers" regiments. He served on the frontier from February 7, 1867, until discharge at Fort Stockton May 15, 1870. This regiment combined with the 38th Regiment to form the 24th U.S. Infantry in November 1869.

He stayed in Texas and the 1870 U.S. Census recorded him as a laborer on the Gorham farm in Kendall County. He married Mary Jane Wren in Boerne May 4, 1871 or 1872. In the 1910 U.S. Census, still living in Kendall County, he claimed Union Army service. He moved to Kerrville about 1912. Undertaker Ward's 1922 invoice from Center Point includes a \$1.00 fee for "taking box to col[ored] cem[etery]." His burial site is the Tivy Mountain Cemetery east of Kerrville.

Jacob "Jake" Coleman 1848–1875 Unspecified rank and unit (Union). The 1890 Veterans Special Schedule has Center Point resident "Elvira Bridges, formerly the wife of Jake Coleman" with no rank or unit or service period given, just the notation: "Discharge lost." Possibly he is the "Jacob Coleman," a twenty-one-year-old black farm-laborer from Pennsylvania in the Charles Ganahl household at the time of the 1870 U.S. Census. Confirmation of active duty is lacking. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kerr County, claiming three years in Texas and two years in Kerr County, giving Pennsylvania as his birthplace. The tabulator remarked, "Colored," with no indication of military service. His marriage October 17, 1871, to Elvira Blank is in the Kerr County marriage records.

Alvira Coleman, a twenty-four-year-old black widow with two daughters, ages four and two, keeping house with farmer Ed Bridges (who married her in September 1880), was in the Center Point area at the time of the June 1880 U.S. Census. In 1890, she was Elvira Bridges, and has an entry on the Veterans Schedule as the former widow of Jake Coleman. She died February 17, 1941—one of the older Union widows, although

remarried]. Edward Bridges died April 8, 1938. Elvira and Edward are buried in the Bridges family cemetery on the Bridges Ranch on Elm Pass Road, no longer identifiable.

At the National Archives are four compiled military service records for a "Jacob Coleman" in colored units: (1) 16th U.S. Colored Infantry at St. Louis as substitute for John Quirk, (2) 31st U.S. Colored Infantry at Washington, D.C., as substitute for John A. Plumby, (3) 52nd U.S. Colored Infantry at St. Louis as substitute for John Quark, and (4) 116th U.S. Colored Infantry at Lexington, Kentucky. The fourth man died in the service in 1866 of cholera. In no case is the man's birthplace given as Pennsylvania. Whether any of the first three men is the man who appeared in Kerr County is unproven.

J. Collins ?—? **Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate).** The Kendall County Court in February 1864 added J. Collins's wife and two children in Precinct 4 to the Needy Families list. Military service is not identifiable, although thirty-four men named Collins with a given name having the initial "J" did serve in the Confederate service from Texas. Earlier and later circumstances are unknown.

Frank West Corley 1845–1916 Private, Company K, 3rd South Carolina Cavalry (Confederate). Living in Kendall County at the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service. Service records show Corley joined Company F, 2nd Battalion, South Carolina Cavalry on May 15, 1862, at Camp Elliott. This independent company became part of the 3rd South Carolina Cavalry Regiment. A large number of the men had earlier served in the 1st South Carolina Mounted Militia Regiment. This 3rd Regiment served in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. His *Comfort News* obituary states he served in Company B, 1st Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, probably referring to the Mounted Militia.

Although he was still in South Carolina at the time of the 1870 U.S. Census, he soon came to Kendall County and purchased a homestead four miles from Boerne. His membership in the Kendall County Masonic Lodge dates from about 1871, according to an unidentified-source obituary in his family file at the Boerne Public Library. His *Comfort News* obituary records the interment of Frank Corley Sr. with full Masonic rites.

Thomas C. Crews (Cruz) 1831–1906 **Private, Company A, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate).** Enlisting at San Antonio on October 4, 1861, he participated in the Confederate invasion of New Mexico. On February 21, 1862, Sibley's cavalry defeated Union forces at Valverde and proceeded up the Rio Grande to occupy Albuquerque and Santa Fe; Crews lost his horse at Valverde. On March 28, 1862, at the Battle of Glorieta Pass, the Confederates lost their supply train, forcing the brigade to retreat to Texas.

After the war, he farmed in the vicinity of Schiller; the 1867 Voter Registration notes he had only seven months residence in the county, although he had sixteen years in Texas.

In his brief 1899 pension application, indexed at the Texas State Library as T. A. Crews, this sixty-nine-year-old farmer professed poor health and destitute finances; his two witnesses were William Burnett and C. A. Patton. Its details clearly name Company A, 7th Texas Cavalry, as the applicant's wartime unit. His request received disapproval because he owned 174 acres and was not indigent. He appealed stating his "land is not producable, being poor doby [sic] land . . . impossible to make a living." He received his pension in 1901.

He died in 1906 in Kaufmann County, but is buried in Kendall County at the Smith Cemetery, nearby to wife Cora Crews (1853–1933).

His widow, Cora Crews, applying from Bergheim in Kendall County, received her Texas widow's Confederate pension in 1910. In 1920, she also gained an Indian Wars federal pension for her husband's 1870–1871 service as a Texas Ranger, but had to relinquish the Texas Confederate pension. In 1927, Texas reinstated her Confederate pension, and she could collect both the federal and state allowances.

Thomas C. "T. C." Crews 1844–1893 Private, Company F, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade, is easily confused with the above soldier. This man, however, is younger, having been born in Georgia about 1844, and he was still in Georgia at the 1850 census. He had an older brother Jesse and a younger brother Simeon.

He enlisted at the age of eighteen years September 21, 1861, at New Salem, Rusk County, in Capt. James F. Wiggins Company of Cavalry, also known as the New Salem Invincibles. His two brothers, Jesse and Simeon, enlisted in the same company at the same time. New Salem is nearby to Cherokee County where he was a sixteen-year-old in the 1860 census. He participated in the Confederate invasion of New Mexico, but after the Battle of Glorieta Pass and the subsequent Confederate retreat, he was "left sick in Santa Fe April 7, 1862." He was paroled May 14 and sent to La Mesilla. He rejoined his unit and served to the end of the war.

The 1870 census shows Thomas Crews back in Cherokee County with wife Tibby and a young son. The 1880 census shows Thomas C. Crews in Johnson County with wife Sibby and five children. His death may have been in 1893 in Oklahoma. The Cole Cemetery in Ardmore has an 1844–1893 tombstone for Thomas C. Crews. Jesse J. Crews 1892–1892, possibly a son of T. C. and S. E. Crews, is also buried in the Cole Cemetery adjacent to Thomas C. Crews.

Thus, this man is not a Kendall County soldier, but is mentioned because of the potential name confusion.

Christopher Dart II 1840–1913 Private, Company G, 1st Texas Heavy Artillery (Confederate). Born in Brazoria, he was a Houston resident when he enlisted October 1, 1862, at Eagle Grove, site of Fort Moore, an earthen fortification on Galveston Island. His station was Galveston at the post ordnance office. He went to the hospital for catarrh in March and April 1863. He transferred to 4th (Baird's) Cavalry, Arizona Brigade, November 1, 1864, but records are lacking for service in it and the widow's pension application does not mention it. He (as C. Dart) received his parole at the end of the war in Houston June 24, 1865.

He lived in Galveston as clerk at U.S. Court and Corpus Christi as a Clerk of the U.S. District Court. Although he was still in Galveston in 1910 when he declared Confederate Army service on the census, he died in Waring in 1913. His burial was in Galveston on September 16, 1913, alongside his son, Christopher Dart III (1873–1902). Wife Natalie obtained a widow's pension in 1930. She died December 31, 1939, and her grave is in Comfort.

This man is an example of one who had little to do with the Union—Confederate dissension in Comfort, coming to the area only in old age to die.

Thomas A. Davis 1845–? **Corporal, Company F, 8th (Hobby's) Texas Infantry Regiment (Confederate).** He enrolled when age seventeen years at Goliad on May 14, 1862. Remaining with this unit, he became a corporal in 1864. According to his 1912 pension application, he came to Kendall County about 1877 and settled near Kendalia. Cemetery searchers in the 1980s listed Tom Davis in the Jones Cemetery, near Kendalia, but no marker is found (Jonas 2012, 31). A genealogical chart suggests death in 1915–1916, but courthouse records do not confirm this.

Louis "Lewis" Matthew Deats 1841–1915 Private, Company D/I, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry, Walker's Division (Confederate). Appearing first on the 1860 Agriculture Schedule for Blanco County, possibly in the Sisterdale area, he joined the Confederate Army on May 27, 1862, at San Antonio. Initially he was in Capt. Eli Toole's Company D, but later was in Capt. J. M. Trainer's Company I. When paroled in August 1865, he gave his residence as Comal County. By 1880 he was in Llano County with wife Mary and eight children, and was still in Llano County for the 1910 Census when he claimed Confederate Army service.

Joseph M. Denton 1845–1878 **Sergeant, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** From Kentucky, his family, consisting of the widow Elizabeth Denton and her brother and her five children and her four slaves, settled in 1852 on the Guadalupe River west of Comfort, although a pre-emption claim is not identified (Gould & Pando 1991).

His service record indicates he was sick at home in October-November 1864. At the end of the war, his parole papers stated his residence was Kerr County. He died when

thirty-two-years old with burial at the remote Denton Cemetery, where Cherry Creek runs into the Guadalupe River. Author's visit to overgrown Denton Cemetery on August 22, 1997, found Elisabeth Denton and Nancy Witt gravestones, but not Joseph Denton's.

Carl Denzer (Danzer) 1843–1930 Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enrolled as a conscript in Captain Bose's Company at New Braunfels on August 7, 1862. On his 1906 pension application Ed. Naegelin and Wm. Clemens stated they served together with Denzer in the Army of the Confederacy. With Herman Koch's 1927 pension application is an affidavit from Denzer claiming he "drilled along side of him" in the 3rd Texas Infantry. He settled in western Comal County, just east of Bergheim, close to the Guadalupe River. In 1910 he was a boarder in the Harry Rust household. His grave is in the Rust family cemetery, three miles east of Bergheim.

Frank Donald 1832–1914 Private, Company L, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry (Union). He enlisted March 24, 1864, at Madison, Wisconsin, and joined his unit two weeks later. He developed rubella (German measles) in April 1864, complicated by inflammatory rheumatism, considered disabling for service so he was medically discharged after eight months. By1890, he lived in Denison, Texas. By 1910, he lived in Center Point and claimed Union Army service. Born in New York, he lived in Wisconsin and Iowa before coming to Texas. The Kerrville Genealogical Society *Index to Kerr County Cemeteries* lists Frank and Carrie Donald in the Center Point Cemetery without a tombstone. Nor is an obituary available.

Charles T. Dorsett 1832–1910 Corporal, Company B, 5th District of Columbia Infantry (also known as Union Regiment of D.C. Volunteers, and also known as 2nd Battalion D.C. Militia) (Union). He first appears on the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule as a Comfort resident, claiming Union Army service in 1861. His unit was organized for the defense of Washington in April 1861; older brother Fielder and younger brother Joseph were in the same unit The unit traveled to Rockville, Maryland, in June and to Great Falls, Maryland, in July. The unit was mustered-out in July 1861 after three months service.

Dorsett last appears on the 1910 U.S. Census as a seventy-five-year-old boarder at the Orlean Beall ranch east of Comfort; he did not claim Union Army service on that occasion. He died that summer (June 29, 1910) of "acute indigestion" according to O. B. Beall, who stated that Dorsett was a carpenter who built houses. Chris Lindemann, the undertaker, buried him in "Comfort" [possibly meaning the general Comfort area]. The Comfort Cemetery Sexton Register records no Charles Dorsett burial in 1910.

When the Boerne Area Historical Preservation Society made cemetery surveys in 1985, it identified six burials at the Buddy Rose Cemetery (formerly the O. B. Beall

Ranch). One of them was "Cleo Dorsett—slave." This gravesite, assuming the 1985 survey was accurate but mistaken in spelling, is more likely that of Charles Dorsett because: (1) O. B. Beall was not a slave owner, (2) the Comfort Cemetery does not have Charles Dorsett, (3) Charles Dorsett lived on the Beall Ranch in 1910, and (4) O. B. Beall provided the information for Dorsett's death certificate.

His wife, designated "Mrs. Dorsett," according to the Comfort Cemetery Register, died February 21, 1901, and was buried in Section III, Row A, Lot 18. This cedar-stake-framed lot, however, has a "Geo Burrows 6–7–1903" headstone. The sexton's record does have "George Burrows" who died in 1903, but does not designate a plot for him.

Gerhard Duveneck 1830–1900 Private, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted in Capt. Lawhon's company June 15, 1863, at Camp Verde, and was present on the September-October 1863 muster roll, and several subsequent rolls through December 1863; he was on the payroll January-February 1864.

Before the War, he was in Curry's Creek as a piano teacher (Jonas 2012, 30). After the War, he returned to Kendall County where in 1880 he married Emelie Melchert. In 1893, at his home in Boerne, he hosted "old friend" Emeric Szabad [see below] in the months before Szabad died. Duveneck died in 1900.

(Joseph) Frank Eastwood 1842–1873 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Born in Fannin County, at age nineteen years he enlisted at Brownsville on December 23, 1863. He served until August 4, 1864, participating in patrols in March, April, May, and June. He deserted at White Ranch.

He returned to Williamson County where in 1865 he married Sallie Blevins. In the 1870 census, the enumerator placed him in the James Johnson household in eastern Kerr County in the Comfort Post Office zone.

He began a crime career, forming a gang that stole horses and cattle. In 1871, the gang moved to Kendall County. They were pursued and caught and taken to the Kerrville jail. On July 29, 1873, vigilantes overwhelmed the jail, hanged two of the gang, and shot two others, including Frank Eastwood (Caldwell 2011, 33; Miller 2011, 103–106). Horse stealing and cattle rustling for sale to Mexican markets, whether by Indians or outlaws, was a major problem for the young ranching economy of the Edwards Plateau in the 1870s, finally suppressed by the combined effort of Army contingents, Texas Rangers, and an aroused settler community, sometimes with vigilante justice (Rose 2012).

Another Joseph F. Eastwood, younger at seventeen years in 1862, enrolled at Caldwell County, served in the Confederate 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry in 1862–1863.

Julius M. Eaton 1834–1912 Private, 3rd Battery, Iowa Light Artillery (Union). He enlisted at Dubuque, Iowa, in October 1860 (according to pension application) or September 1861 (according to service record) and received his discharge at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1863 (according to pension application). He was in Grayson County in northeast Texas for the 1880 U.S. Census, and in Kendall County for the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, at which time his residence was recorded as "Guadalupe." He was a blacksmith at Bergheim in 1904 when he applied for a pension. His 1912 obituary indicates burial in Bull Creek Cemetery in Austin, which is not identifiable, although Bull Creek Road does exist.

1st service August Ebers (Ebert, Evers) 1832–1884 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enlisted September 1, 1862, at San Antonio, and was present on muster rolls until he deserted May 14, 1863, at Fort Brown.

2nd service August Ebers—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted July 14, 1863, at New Orleans, and served until the company mustering-out October 31, 1865. He had various roles: trooper on scout to Port Isabel, escort for wagons, cook, and bugler.

One of the early Hill Country settlers, he is recorded as a laborer in the 1850 U.S. Census, and as a farmer in the Grape Creek community in 1860 and 1880. He received title to 160 acres in Kendall County in 1861. The 1890 Veterans Schedule has an entry for Caroline Ebers (1842–1923), his widow. The August Ebers rock house south of Grapetown in Kendall County has a Texas Historical Marker.

Lynch Eddy 1836–? Private, Company A, 8th (Taylor's) Battalion Texas Cavalry and Company G, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census, he was a physician in Henry County, Kentucky. By December 1860, he was in Kerr County where he married Rebecca Giles, the 16-year-old daughter of William E. Giles. He enrolled at Fort Mason on June 2, 1862 in Taylor's Battalion, which became part of Yager's Texas Cavalry about May 1863. Kendall County added "Eddy's wife with one child" to the Indigent Families list in November 1863; by January 1865 the list had "L. Eddy's wife and two children." His whereabouts after the war are unknown.

Marcellus "Mart" Eddy 1838–1885 Private, Company G/E, 1st (McCulloch's) Texas Cavalry and Company A, 8th (Taylor's) Battalion Texas Cavalry and Company G, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This younger brother of Lynch Eddy followed a similar course. He enrolled at Camp Colorado on May 12, 1861. In August 1864, he was in Gonzales County where he married Sarah Phillips. Kendall County Commissioners Court put "M. Eddy's wife (with no children)" on its Indigent Families list in January 1865. After the war he returned to Henry County,

Kentucky, where he became constable of Eminence by 1870 and town marshal by 1880. He died in Henry County, Kentucky, in 1885.

The grave of Marcellus Eddy is at Eminence Cemetery in Eminence, a small town in Henry County. The gravesite is in the middle section between two roads. His tombstone, a five-foot stone obelisk, states Marcellus Eddy—born Feb. 23, 1839—died July 31, 1885, and Sallie Eddy—born Mar. 8, 1845—died Sept. 23, 1886.

William Brown Edge 1825–1916 Private, Company H, 13th Texas Mounted Volunteers and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born 1825 in Alabama, raised in Georgia, he lived in Arkansas until 1861 when he came to the Curry's Creek area to farm (Jonas 2012, 42). William Edge, a twenty-five-year-old, joined Capt. Veasey's Company at Velasco, Brazoria County, in November 1861, and served four months. The eleven-year age differential makes the association problematical. More likely is enrollment in February 1864 at Kendall County in the Kendall County Company for twenty-three days service. Pension application was not made and 1910 Census question about military service was not answered. W. B. Edge became a prominent rancher in the Kendalia area and donated land for a school and for a cemetery, his burial place. Edge Falls is within a mile of Edge Cemetery.

Erdmann Elbel 1826–1908 Corporal, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). At the age of thirty-eight, by occupation a wheelwright, he joined his unit in Brownsville on February 1, 1864, being credited to Comal County. Weinstrom mentions him as one of twenty-five who joined at that time. He is present on the muster rolls in 1864 and 1865, being promoted to corporal in March 1864, although being reduced in rank in February 1865. In March 1865, he was on detached duty as a carpenter. He served until the unit discharge in San Antonio in October 1865, at which time he retained his saber. He returned to the community of Crane's Mill. In his 1890 pension application, he claimed to be entirely unable to support himself because of "a wound on the right knee, which he received during his service, probably in Louisiana, when he was detached to do carpenter work, accidentally cutting himself with a hand-ax." His large double gravestone (with wife Lozia) still stands in the Porter-Elbel Cemetery on the old Porter Ranch, now Rebecca Creek Farms.

Charles Enderlin (Anderlein on some unit rosters) 1846–1931 Private, Company F, 15th New Jersey Infantry and Company F, 2nd New Jersey Infantry (Union). He enrolled July 23, 1864, at Newark for three years in the 15th New Jersey Infantry, as a substitute for Peter H. Valentine. He deserted at Camp Taylor, Virginia, July 28, 1864, but was arrested in Trenton August 11, 1864. He was court-martialed, fined \$10 per month for eighteen months, and returned to duty. He transferred June 21, 1865, to the 2nd New Jersey Infantry. His first unit was in Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley

Campaign August-November 1864 and the Siege of Petersburg December-April 1865. He was mustered-out June 22, 1865, in Virginia. By the time of the 1910 Census, he was in Luckenbach, where he was known as "Captain Enderlin."

David Marion Evans 1841–1923 **Private, 9th Texas Field Battery (Daniel's Lamar Artillery) (Confederate).** He enlisted November 26, 1861, at Camp Rusk in Lamar County and is on the roster of the 9th Texas Infantry, a unit organized in Lamar County.

According to the 1923 War Department report to the Texas Comptroller's Department, Evans was detailed to the 9th Texas Field Battery, another unit organized in Lamar County, under the command of Capt. James Mitchell Daniel. It had four 6-pounders, five 12-pounders, six caisson wagons, and eighty-four horses. Its first assignment was to Fort Hindman in Arkansas. It served in Arkansas and Louisiana, including the Battle of Mansfield. Evans's pension application claims service in this unit, even though he is not on its roster, still being retained on the 9th Texas Infantry roster.

The 1910 Census had a question in Column 30—Whether the respondent was a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy. The question was to be answered by all males over fifty years of age who were born in the United States, and all foreign-born males who immigrated before 1865. Evans responded "CA" [Confederate Army]. He received a Texas Confederate pension in 1923; his application was from Blanco County.

Born in Arkansas, his family with nine children (including nine-year-old David) was in Lamar County, Texas, by 1850. By 1880, he and wife Henrietta were at Curry's Creek in Kendall County; five children, ranging from one year to thirteen years, were all born in Texas. On May 9, 1923, when he applied for a pension, he was in Blanco County. He died at the home of his son-in-law on July 12, 1923, in Blanco. Chronic Bright's disease was the cause of death.

Julius Fabra 1827–1910 Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He is present on one muster roll October 5, 1863. The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on February 18, 1864, on the request of the Precinct 1 commissioner, awarded support to Julius Fabra's wife and three children. The February 1864 cumulative list submitted to the State includes his name and has him in State service.

Fabra lived in Boerne and established a smokehouse and meat market in 1857.

Isaac H. Fairbrother 1845–1875 **Unspecified rank and unit (Union).** In the 1870 U.S. Census, his birthplace is New York, but in the 1880 Census his children gave his

birthplace as Maine. The 1867 Voter Registration of Kerr County shows him living on the Guadalupe River, in Texas for one year and in county for a half year, giving his birthplace as New York, and remarks, "Served in U.S. Army during war." He is present as a sawmill worker on the 1870 Kerr County census, but probably died before 1876 when his widow Sarah married Bernhardt Klein in Kerr County, bringing along three Fairbrother children, including five-year-old Isaac H. Fairbrother [Jr.].

He might be one of the three "Isaac H. Fairbrother" men listed in three different Maine infantry regiments (2nd, 16th, and 20th), possibly the same man; in one case, he was a substitute for a drafted Maine individual. "Isaac H. Fairbrother" also enlisted in the Regular Army after the War, on October 22, 1865, at Bangor, Maine, in Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry; he was discharged at Camp Verde, Texas, October 23, 1868, on completion of three years service. His 1867–1869 Voter Registration listing was November 17, 1869, a reasonable interval after his discharge from the Army at Camp Verde.

Fritz Fischer (Fisher) 1835–1908 Unspecified rank, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). His widow's typed pension application is specific in placing him in Captain Bose's Company K; an accompanying affidavit by J. A. Kaiser and Carl Denzer supports this by stating they also served in Company K under Capt. Bose and were discharged together at New Braunfels in 1865. An appropriately aged thirty-year-old Sergeant Fischer is in Company K, 3rd Texas Infantry, but his name [possibly an alias] was "Louis." The War Department memorandum regarding service confuses him with the younger eighteen-year-old F. Fischer in Company B.

The *Kendalia Families History* account that places Fischer in Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry is not confirmable (Jonas 2012, 290), although the 1908 Fritz Fischer obituary has the same claim. "F. Fischer" (also known as "Fred Fisher"), was a soldier in Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry 1862–1863, captured at Camp Pratt, Louisiana, in 1863.

Fritz Fischer lived at Twin Sisters in Blanco County until 1907 when he moved to New Braunfels in Comal County. His widow was ninety-two-years old when she died August 6, 1942.

Johan Christoph Flach (Flack) 1826–1904 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and 2nd Lieutenant, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted in Capt. Jones's Company February 1864 in Kendall County, and served twenty-three days from March 1 to June 1, 1864, for which he received \$63.25 according to the company payroll. An early immigrant in 1847, he was one of the original settlers of Tusculum, near present-day Boerne. In 1853 he married Antonie Kapp of Sisterdale. By 1860, he was a farmer in the Comfort area. The family history does not mention his Civil War service (Overstreet 1984).

Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster (Förster) 1836–1917 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, giving his post office address as Anhalt in Comal County, he claimed service from April 1863 to October 1865. After the June 25, 1864, Battle at Las Rucias, he was missing-in-action, which designation changed to "Deserter" on the August 31, 1864, company muster roll. Pardoned by Maj. Gen. Canby, he returned to his unit in San Antonio on September 1, 1865, and was mustered-out with the unit on October 31, 1865. In his service file is a War Department notation stating, "Charge of desertion no longer stands against him," but it also states, "The record of the fact that he was absent in desertion from on or about June 25, 1864, to on or about September 1, 1865, cannot however be expunged."

Gustave Foerster (Forester) 1840–1910 Private, Hamilton's Body Guard and Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). This younger brother of Friedrich Foerster served in the same regiment 1864 to 1865. He was in Comal County at the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, which was also the same year and place that he married Wilhelmina Blieder. He lived in Guadalupe County in 1890 and 1910, at which times he claimed Civil War service. He applied for a pension (as Gustave Forester) in 1890.

Daniel Avery Foote 1843–1924 **Corporal, Company G, 88th Illinois Infantry (Union).** The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled on August 13, 1862; the unit participated in the Battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, and Nashville. He was mustered-out in Nashville June 9, 1865.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has him in Boerne, claiming two years, nine months, twenty-six days service.

Marriage to Abbie [Abigal] Gager was in 1885 in Kendall County. He received a pension in 1886. He was in Boerne in 1890. In the 1910 U.S. Census, still in Boerne, he claimed Union Army service. He died in 1924.

Caspar "Kasper" Fritz 1838–1911 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). An orphan after his immigrant parents died in 1846 and 1847, he was adopted by the Blank (or Blanck) family and grew up in Luckenbach. He participated in the Nueces Battle and returned to the Hill Country. He subsequently joined another party going to Mexico that fought at the Rio Grande in October 1862, and achieved sanctuary in Mexico (Juenke 2011). Recruited by Sansom, he volunteered April 6, 1864, and joined the Federal unit at Brownsville. In November and December 1864, he had detached duty in West Pascagoula, Mississippi. He was discharged with his unit October 31, 1865, and returned to Fredericksburg. His grave is in the Catholic cemetery of Fredericksburg.

Herman Theodor Fuchs 1842–1907 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). His widow, Carolina Julia Fuchs, who moved with daughter Frieda from San Antonio to Bankersmith in northern Kendall County by 1930, applied in 1932 for a Confederate widow's pension because her "husband served in the protection of families on the frontier" although he "had no regular company assignment." He enlisted at Double Horn in Burnet County and "served in scouting and fighting Indians and used his own horse." She claimed he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. The State rejected her application because of absence of evidence that her husband "was a member of any military organization organized under the special laws of Texas . . . or any military organization which belonged to the Confederate States Army." Ninety-six years old, she died on October 9, 1942, one of the oldest women who claimed to be a Confederate widow.

Born in Mecklenburg about 1842, he lived in Burnet County at the time of the 1860 U.S. Census. His military service is tenuous; a single Regimental Return of Timmons's Regiment for March 1864 indicates "H. Fuchs—absent without leave since November 1, 1863." This regiment was at Galveston at the time, not on the frontier. Texas Adjutant General records show no militia service. He died in 1909 and his grave is in the Fuchs Cemetery on the shores of Lake LBJ, which has a Texas Historical Commission plaque honoring the Fuchs family settlers.

Charles Ganahl 1824–1883 Surgeon, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry and Chief Surgeon, West Sub-District of Texas (Confederate). His father was from Austria, having come to Georgia as a cotton broker in 1814. Son Charles's birthplace was Georgia, but he received medical education at Heidelberg, Germany. In 1858 Charles brought his family and his slaves from Georgia to the Guadalupe River valley above Comfort. In 1860, he and his family and his twenty-four slaves are identifiable in the U.S. Census of Kerr County's Precinct 1, the portion that had Comfort as its post office; twenty-three slaves were on the farm and neighbor William Wharton employed a nine-year old girl whom Ganahl owned.

In 1861, he represented the area as a delegate to the Secession Convention, voting for secession. He served as a physician during the war, receiving his commission as Surgeon at Fort Brown on October 1, 1861. He became Chief Surgeon for Brig. Gen. Slaughter in 1864. After the war, he went to Mexico, but returned by 1870 to his Zanzenberg farm, which he operated with eight workers, only two of whom were black. He died in 1883 (exact date unknown).

William Burnie "W. B." Garven 1836–1917 2nd Lieutenant, Company D, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Born in Dumphries, Scotland, in 1836, he emigrated to America in 1858. He joined the Confederate Army on December 1, 1861, at Camp McCullough, and served until the end of the war. His company elected

him 2nd Lt. in 1863 (Daniel Sullivan affidavit in Garven's 1913 Pension Application). He participated in battles at Sabine Pass 1863, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill 1864, and the follow-up actions at Marksville, Mansura, and Yellow Bayou. His parole record in April 1865 designates him a "2nd Lieutenant."

He moved to the Kendalia area about 1878, although his later years were in Bexar County. He died in 1917 and his burial was in the Jones Cemetery near Kendalia.

Frederick Gass 1839–1922 Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enrolled at age twenty-four years at New Braunfels on August 7, 1862, having the notation "conscript of Comal." His military record is relatively long because he was court-martialed for "sleeping at his post." The General Court Martial, with nine officers on the panel, started October 4, 1862. The charge was that he, while "posted as a sentinel at the Ordnance department did go to sleep on his post on the morning of 5th of September 1862 between 12:00 AM and 2:00 AM." He responded "Guilty" and then stated:

I that night, and in fact the whole day before, felt very unwell, but since I was ordered to do duty, I thought I was compelled to obey as long as I did not feel so low as to lay down, and consequently took my post. Overpowered by fatigue and a restless night the night before, and not having been instructed nor the articles of war read to me . . . gave way to drowsiness since I could not resist.

The court sentenced him to thirty days' hard labor, explaining: "The Court is lenient in its sentence, because of the short time the accused has been in the service, his ignorance of the English language, his want of knowledge of the Articles of War, his previous good character, and the probability he might have been sick on the occasion."

After the war he returned to Comal County where the 1867 Voter Registration listed him. He was a farmer at Curry's Creek by 1880. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he lived east of Kendalia in the area above the Guadalupe River. He died in New Braunfels, but his grave is in the Old Gass Cemetery east of Kendalia.

Francisco Gasso ?—? Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule for Kendall County is "Francisco Gasso, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry." Service dates not given. The entry also provides the name of the captain of his company as Capt. Nussbaum, but this does not match any known officer in the regiment, and of the thirty-five men named Nussbaum in the Civil War, none was an officer. The name "Francisco Gasso" is not identifiable in the unit service records.

Amos Valentine "A. V." Gates 1825–1912 Private, Capt. Blackwell's Blanco County Minute Men (May 1861) and 2nd Senior Lieutenant, Capt. Montel's

Ranger Company G, Bandera-Blanco-Medina-Uvalde Counties, Norris's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry, (Feb. 1862) and 2nd Sergeant, Capt. Gouldy's Company K, Bosque-Coryell Counties, 1st Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Texas State Troops (Aug. 1863) and 2nd Sergeant, Capt. Haley's Company C, Coryell County, 2nd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (May 1864) (Confederate). Records indicate service in different Texas State Troop units, starting with the Blanco County Minute Men on May 4, 1861, in which he served ten days (Moursund 1979, 217). An unconfirmed account of his service "Amos Gates Settled at Head of Blanco River 1872," Blanco County News, March 16, 1988 [page on wall in old Gates homestead] states:

In May 1862, Amos Gates enlisted in the Confederate Army with the rank of Lieutenant and later was promoted to Captain. He saw active service all along the Texas coast from Brownsville to the Sabine River. Military accounts on file in the "Battle Abbey," New Orleans, Louisiana, show the following: Duff's brigade of coast guards and blockade runners took active part in the battle of Galveston and by order of General McGruder, Capt. A. V. Gates was in charge of the detachment that took over the northern gunboat, the *Harriet Lane*. The *Harriet Lane* had entered Galveston Bay and sent the crew ashore to forage for food and supplies when Captain Gates and his cavalry troop attacked and captured the *Harriet Lane*.

This account lacks corroboration in (1) Gates's military records, (2) 33rd Texas Cavalry records, (3) search for Capt. Gates in *Official Records*, (4) Gen. Magruder's official report of February 26, 1863, on the recapture of Galveston, and (5) Edward T. Cotham Jr.'s book, *Battle on the Bay: The Civil War Struggle for Galveston* (1998). Cotham in his research did not come across Gates's name; he believes Tom Green and Leon Smith were in charge of the boarding party (Cotham e-mail to author September 15, 2005).

Differentiate this man from Abner Valentine "A. V." Gates (1827–1916), born in Alabama, who lived in Atascosa County, and claimed military service in the 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry. Their service records (as A. V. Gates) are inter-mixed.

After the war, in the election of June 25, 1866, Amos Gates became Blanco County Judge, but Reconstruction authorities disqualified him from that post. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he lived in the Lindendale area with his orchards at the headwaters of the Upper Blanco River. According to Brett Patton, in an undated two-page note about his great-great-grandfather A. V. Gates, the farm had fruit and berry trees (Genealogical Society of Kendall County: Gates family file).

William F. Geissler 1829–? Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). From Austria, he was a resident in the Comfort Post Office area by

1860. At thirty-six years of age, he enlisted in Capt. Kampmann's Company on August 1, 1862, at San Antonio. For a brief period in 1863, he was on detached service with Gen. Magruder's staff. Also in 1863, the regimental doctor requested that Geissler be assigned as Acting Hospital Steward. He and wife Elizabeth are in the 1880 Kendall County census, but not afterwards.

John Isom Giles 1847–1929 Private, Company A, 34th (Alexander's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This younger brother of Thomas Giles, filed as John J. Giles, was paroled at San Antonio, on October 14, 1865, at which time he gave his residence as Kendall County. Applying from Bexar County, he received a Confederate pension, in which he claimed volunteer service February 1864 to the close of war in May 1865 at Houston. He died 1929 in San Antonio, but is buried in Gillespie County.

Thomas Evans Giles 1842–1900 **Sergeant, Company E, 21st Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** He joined February 12, 1862, in DeWitt County in south-central Texas. On October 11, 1862, he was "taken prisoner with arms in hand in a skirmish" at Phillips, Arkansas, and subsequently sent to St. Louis as a prisoner. He was exchanged November 13, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas, and rejoined his unit. At the end of the war, when paroled, he gave his residence as Kendall County. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived near Comfort, and the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities."

He married Mary Lou Brown (1846–1930) in 1864 in Kendall County. He was in Bandera County in 1870, but back in Kendall County by 1880. His father's 1885 gravesite in Brownsboro Cemetery suggests the family lived in the Brownsboro community near Comfort. Thomas Giles and his wife traveled to New Mexico in 1899, where he died in 1900. The family is documented in a biographical sketch, noting that Thomas and wife and children came to Union County in September 1899, settling on the Dry Cimarron River, seventeen miles west of Kenton, Oklahoma (Union County Historical Society 1980, 127). This area was the Dry Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail, shorter than the Mountain Route through Raton Pass, but hotter and drier.

The Giles Cemetery is truly remote. It is in northeast New Mexico, also known as the Hi Lo Country, where the underbrush is "as thick as hair on a skunk's back" (Evans 1961, 90). It is forty-eight miles from the town of Clayton—thirty-five miles north on Rte. 406, eleven miles west on Rte. 456, two miles north on Sheep Pen Road; taking the Wedding Cake Road left fork and crossing one cattle guard and avoiding a four-foot snake basking on the road, the fenced cemetery is on the left, reachable through fifty feet of burrs and weeds. Within is a six-foot tall double monument to Thomas E. Giles, born April 5, 1842, died March 4, 1900, and his mother Sarah Giles, born December 4, 1820, died February 14, 1901. Two other tombstones for daughters are

present: Mittie Giles, died 1901, and Addie Freeman, died 1902. The only other traffic on the road the afternoon that the author visited was a school bus bringing students forty-eight miles home to their ranch beneath Black Mesa.

William E. Giles 1819–1885 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was forty-eight years, and he possessed a rifle. No record of active military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription. He is buried in Brownsboro Cemetery.

He is unrelated to Alfred Giles 1853–1920, who came to Texas from England about 1873, and became a famous architect.

Christian Gimbel 1832–1924 Private, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). A conscript, he joined his unit September 1, 1862, at San Antonio. The May-June 1863 muster roll notes that he deserted May 18, 1863, at Fort Brown.

The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on April 28, 1863, on the request of the Precinct 1 Commissioner Vogt, awarded support to Christian Gimbel's wife and three children. He lived in Kendall County initially, but was in San Antonio by 1900.

Elijah Givens 1833–1917 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, while living in Kendall County on Crabapple Road near Kendalia, he claimed Confederate Army service. Although born in Tennessee, he lived in McDonald County in the southwestern part of Missouri in 1860 and 1870, coming to Curry's Creek in Kendall County about 1876. Thus his military service would likely have been in a Missouri unit, but no military service record is identifiable in Missouri or elsewhere. The McDonald County 1861 taxpayers list is annotated to show those who served in the Confederate Army; Elijah Givens is on the tax list but not with the symbol that shows military service (Goodspeed 1888, 10). His grave is in a small family cemetery on Crabapple Road six miles north of Kendalia.

John P. Gonder (Gander) 1843–1887 Private, Company H, 28th Wisconsin Infantry (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled on August 15, 1861; the unit was "The Sigel Guards." The regiment served through Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas; it participated in the campaign against Mobile, including the Battle at Spanish Fort. He was mustered-out August 23, 1865.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has the name of his widow Catherine, and notes that her husband "died of consumption contracted during service."

He was a shoemaker in Boerne in 1880. His widow received a pension in 1890, applying from Texas. He died at Boerne in 1887.

William Patton Gourley 1824–1912 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). Born in Tennessee in 1824 and married in Tennessee in 1843, he and his family came to Sherman, Texas, about 1852. After the war, he lived in Kendalia. His burial was in the Forest Family cemetery near Medina in Bandera County.

In the 1910 U.S. Census of Bandera County, eighty-six-year-old widower Gourley was present, living with his daughter Viola, and claimed Confederate Army service. Records to confirm this military service are not identifiable. The father-and-son soldiers, William F. Gourley (born 1813) and Robert L. Gourley (born 1836), in the 14th Texas Cavalry, from Cherokee County, need to be distinguished from the man under study.

Donna Jonas's history of Kendalia mentions Gourley's two oldest sons, stating Thomas Marion Gourley (1845–1937) was called for Army duty and served in San Antonio, and that Bill Gourley (1847–1929) enlisted but was returned home as underage (Jonas 2012, 37). Thomas Marion has an Indian Wars pension for 1873 service in Kendall County Minute Men, but not for Civil War service. William has no Civil War service record.

Fritz Grasso 1843–1908 1st Sergeant, Company H, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). At thirty-five years of age, on April 3, 1864, he enlisted at Brownsville as a private; he was credited to Kendall County. He was appointed sergeant on May 7, 1864. On July 13, 1864, he became 1st Sergeant of a detachment assigned for duty at Brazos Santiago, the supply base. He developed a right inguinal hernia and was unfit for duty, so Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Rosecrans issued a Certificate of Disability for Discharge, and he was discharged February 15, 1865. In 1870, he received a pension. In 1875, he married Sidonie Marquart in Kendall County. In 1880, they lived at Curry's Creek in Kendall County. At the time of the 1883 U.S. Senate survey of pensioners, he was listed as a pensioner due to an abdominal injury, and his post office address was Boerne. In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule for Gillespie County is "Fritz Grasso, Company H, 1st Texas Cavalry, serving April 1864 to February 1865." He was a pensioner at that time. His widow received a pension in 1908.

Charles Emil Haack (Haach, Haag, Haak) 1819–1891 Private, Company C/A, 32nd Indiana Infantry (Union). At forty-four years of age, he enlisted October 1863 at Indianapolis. He joined his unit March 1864 at New Market, Tennessee, for operations in east Tennessee. The regiment was known as Willich's 32nd Indiana Volunteers, a predominantly German group organized in 1861. The unit participated in the Battle of Chickamauga and in Sherman's March through Georgia in 1864. Charles Haack was not along, however, as he was hospitalized for over a year in Knoxville, Nashville, Evansville, and Louisville. Rejoining his unit March 12, 1865,

he became a company clerk. His unit went to Texas, and Charles Haack was with it, until mustered-out December 4, 1865, in San Antonio (Barnett 1979). Union soldiers, such as Haack and Agold, who were discharged in Texas or had been stationed in Texas, had seen the agricultural advantages and noted the homestead land availability, so they stayed or returned to begin a new life in Texas (Rozek 2003, 8).

In the 1867 Voter Registration, the name Charles E. Haack appears both in Bell County and Travis County. In the 1880 Comfort U.S. Census, he is listed as a sixty-four-year-old tanner from Prussia, living alone. At the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, he was in Comfort, claiming Union Army service in the 34th [sic] Indiana German Volunteer Infantry. Recorded by the sexton as being buried in the Comfort Cemetery, a framed plot is present but with no tombstone.

Friedrich "Fritz" Haag 1840–1929 Private, Hamilton's Body Guard and Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted at Brownsville on March 1, 1864, for "one year during campaign in Texas." He was twenty-three-years old, 5 ft. 10 in. tall with blue eyes, light hair, and a fair complexion. He transferred to Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry, in January 1865. His discharge was March 26, 1865, because of "expiration of service."

On the 1867 Voter Registration, living on the Guadalupe River, the tabulator noted, "Joined US Army in 1864." On the 1910 U.S. Census, he declared his Union Army service. He continued to farm on Curry's Creek until his death in 1929; he was buried in Jones Cemetery. His obituary states inexplicably that he "served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War." His wife Charlotte died September 8, 1941—one of the older Union widows.

Christoph "Christof" Haasdorf (Hasdorf, Haasdorff, Harsdorff, Horsdorff, Horsdorff) 1832–1917 Private, Company G, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enrolled December 27, 1863, at Brownsville, and is on company muster rolls through 1865. He first appears on Kendall County Tax Rolls in 1883 (as Horsdorff), having horses and mules worth \$81.87 (Texas State Library, Kendall County Tax Rolls 1862–1910). On the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, while living on the Guadalupe River in Kendall County, he claimed Union service. "Shot in left shoulder" is remarked, but no documentation exists elsewhere that it was a service-connected injury. According to his 1904 pension affidavit from Bexar County, he enlisted in Goliad County and returned to Goliad County, but was in Kendall County by 1868. According to his 1912 pension declaration, he lived in Kendall County until 1897 when he moved to San Antonio. His grave is in the San Antonio U.S. National Cemetery.

Heinrich Habenicht (Habernith) 1825–1903 Private, Capt. Dearing's Gillespie Company C, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Pioneers in

God's Hills account of Rudolph Habenicht (1863–1951), the son of Heinrich Habenicht, mentions that the father served in the Confederate Army (Gillespie County 1974). He enlisted in Capt. Dearing's Company on April 14, 1864, in Gillespie County; he served seven days and received \$14 pay. The family farmed in the Luckenbach community near the Bankersmith railroad stop.

Constantin Haerter (Haetter) 1819–1900 1st Corporal, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was forty-three years, and he possessed a pistol. No record of active military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription.

Hermann Hallenberger (Hollenberger) 1842–1918 Private, Company G/E, 31st New York Infantry (also known as Baxter's Light Guard or Montezuma Regiment), and Company H/C, 18th U.S. Infantry (Union). He joined for two-year duty in May 1861 at New York City, and was discharged in May 1863. He was taken prisoner near West Point, Virginia, on the morning of May 7, 1862, when on a skirmish. A pivotal place in the 1862 Peninsular Campaign, West Point was a town on the York River to which Hallenberger's regiment was sent by river transport from Alexandria. The encounter with the Confederate force was in dense woods, and the regiment lost eighty-three killed, wounded, or missing. He later served in Company H/C, 18th Infantry, a Regular Army unit, 1862–1865 in Tennessee, and was discharged June 30, 1865, at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. He moved to Twin Sisters in Blanco County by 1880 and was present for the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule on which he had a double entry reflecting his two different units. Although present on the 1910 U.S. Census, he did not claim Civil War service.

Vincent B. Hamlin 1837–1922 Private, Company E, 6th Texas Infantry (Confederate). While living in Kendall County, where he had resided for five years after moving from Victoria, in 1908 he applied for a Confederate pension. The application was disapproved because he was not sufficiently indigent, since he owned 280 acres, largely in Bandera County. He reapplied the next year and got his pension.

He enlisted at Seguin on October 30, 1861, in Capt. John White's Company. He was captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, on January 11, 1863, during the Vicksburg Campaign; but he returned to his unit. He was captured again at Villa Rica, Georgia, on July 12, 1864, during the Atlanta Campaign. He was moved from Nashville to Louisville to Chicago's Camp Douglas, where he stayed for twelve months until discharged in June 1865 at the end of the war. He enhanced his second pension application with an anecdote about prison life at Camp Douglas:

During twelve months imprisonment in Chicago, myself and comrades caught and ate the fat dog of a Federal officer to satisfy our hunger, and buried his hide and entrails to escape detection and punishment for doing so.

He lived with his son-in-law, William F. Hayes, County Attorney 1904–1908, in Boerne in 1910; on the census that year he claimed Confederate Army service. He died on his son-in-law's farm near Lake Austin in 1922.

Alonzo "A. C." Hanibal 1837–? **Unspecified rank and unit (Union).** The 1890 Veterans Schedule includes Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. His entry for military unit and length of service, however, is blank.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has only his name and Leon Springs as his post office address; no entry under disability. Neither Civil War service record nor pension application is identified.

His name, as A. C. Hanibal, appears in the 1880 census of Caldwell County, with wife Margaret and five children; his birthplace was Michigan. His name, as Alonzo C. Hannibal, appears in the 1910 census in Ashley County, Arkansas, living with son William; to the question about military service, he answered "UA." Death circumstances are unknown.

Christian Paul Carl "Paul" Hanisch (Hanichs, Hannish) 1831–1907 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). An immigrant from Prussia in 1856, he lived with Emil Serger in Comfort, which was part of Kerr County in 1860, giving his occupation as farmer. His name appears on the Kendall County Company's February 1864 muster roll; his age was thirty-three years. After the war he returned to Comfort. He moved to Fredericksburg in 1872 and became a druggist, as recorded in the 1880 and 1900 censuses. He died June 30, 1907, according to his wife's much later obituary.

In 1878 he married twenty-eight-year-old Helene Siedschlag, born May 18, 1850, in Prussia. Immigrating to America in 1878, she accompanied Matilde Eisfeld when Matilde married Dr. Albert Keidel, the long-serving Fredericksburg physician. Helene and Paul Hanisch had three children: Helene (1879–1963), Elsbeth (1881–1976), and Frank (1883–1963). After her husband died, the widow Helene continued to live in Fredericksburg with her unmarried children. The *Fredericksburg Standard*, May 23, 1951, lauded her 101st birthday. The *Fredericksburg Standard*, Nov. 4, 1953, reported that she died October 30, 1953, in Fredericksburg. At 103 years of age, she is likely the oldest and the last Confederate widow in the county (Gillespie County Historical Society 1960, 80, 105).

F. Hardin (Harden) ?—? **Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate).** The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on July 6, 1863, on the request of Precinct 2 Commissioner Kreigner, awarded support to F. Harden and two children. The August court minutes

note that one child had died; the February 1864 minutes note one new child. The February 1864 cumulative list submitted to the State does not have Hardin's name.

Confirmation of local presence or military service is lacking. Censuses 1860–1880 have no Hardin in Kendall County; John and Rebecca Hardin and one child are in the 1860 Gillespie county census, in the northeast part. Military service records have no F. Hardin, but 1st Lt. Felix P. Hardin (1833–1917) was in the 10th Texas Cavalry, and is buried in Grimes County.

Frederic "Fritz" Harms 1842–1920 **Private, Company C, 1**st **Texas Cavalry (Union).** Enlisted in Kendall County (although credited to Blanco County), he was mustered-in at Brownsville February 1, 1864, for three years. He deserted this unit on August 7, 1864, at Rancho Martines [*sic*], taking a horse. After nine months absence, taking advantage of Maj. Gen. Canby's amnesty directive, he returned to his unit on May 23, 1865, at Baton Rouge, and stayed until mustered-out on October 31, 1865, at San Antonio. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, living in San Antonio with wife Mina, he claimed Union Army service.

Jürgen Heinrich Harms 1826–1890 **4th Corporal, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate).** An immigrant from Hannover, in 1860 thirty-three-year-old H. Harms lived in the Frederick Tegener household in Precinct 1 of Kerr County. His name appears on the February 19, 1862, militia muster roll at Comfort as 4th Corporal H. Harms, age thirty-six years. H. Harms's name appears on the 3rd Frontier District company muster roll of February 1864, age thirty-seven years. After the war, he moved to Austin County where the 1880 U.S. Census records fifty-three-year-old Henry Harms and family. His tombstone at St. James Lutheran Church in Austin County is inscribed "Jürgen Heinrich Harms." His wife Katie (1834–1918) was a widow by 1900, but no pension application is identifiable.

Loyd "Lloyd" Grayson Harris 1840–? **1**st **Lieutenant, Company C, 6**th **Wisconsin Infantry (Union).** Born in New York, he came to Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin when young. He enlisted in the Prairie du Chien Guards, which became Company C of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, one of the regiments of the Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. At Gettysburg, Lt. Harris commanded the Brigade Guard detachment of one hundred men, which repulsed the 2nd Mississippi advance with a courageous charge. He described the encounter, including his neck wound, in two articles ("The Iron Brigade Guard at Gettysburg," *Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*, December 20, 1884, and February 15, 1885; reproduced on Ancestry.com).

After the war, he served as a 2nd lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps for three years, March 1865 to April 1868. By 1880, he was in St. Louis. He died between 1910 and 1920 and is buried in Boerne Cemetery.

Ferdinand E. Harz 1824–1903 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). In Brown's *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas* is a short biography that states, "In 1861–4 he served the Confederacy as a ranger on the Texas frontier under Col. Jones." This statement lacks confirmation. John R. Jones (1834–1881) was in the Confederate forces—8th Texas Cavalry, 15th Texas Infantry, Polignac's Brigade—but not in a command position, achieving the grade of major. After the war, in 1874, he did assume command of a battalion of Texas Rangers, known as the Frontier Battalion. Possibly this is the military service to which the biography refers.

Harz worked as a builder in Boerne. The Harz-Johns-Sims house on North School Street is an example of his work in the German Pioneer style.

Christian F. Haufler (Hauffler) 1843–1901 Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). When eighteen years of age, at New Braunfels on April 1, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Julius Bose's Company, and was mustered-in at Camp Terry. He was present for duty on company muster rolls through February 1864, after which his records are not available. His commander, Captain Bose, wrote letters to the *Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung* that chronicle the unit's moves to San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Fort Brown, Columbus, Sabine Pass, Houston, and finally to Arkansas to participate in the Battle of Jenkins Ferry in April 1864 (Haas 1968, 164–170). Christian's brother, John, served on the Union side.

At the end of the war, when paroled, Haufler gave his residence as Comal County. He is on the post-war Comal County Amnesty Oath register ("Amnesty Oath Register," *Family Footsteps* 10 [1993], 42–47). In 1867 he was one of fourteen men who became citizens of the United States, a requirement before being certified on the 1867 Voter Registration list ("Probate Court Minutes—August Term 1867," *Family Footsteps* 6 [1989], 21–22). [Copies at San Antonio Central Library]. By 1870, he lived at Sisterdale, working as a teamster. In the 1900 U.S. Census, he was still in Kendall County, in the Brownsboro community, where he was buried in 1901. The *West Texas Independent Courier* June 7, 1901, a predecessor of the *Comfort News*, reported his suicide.

John Gottfried Haufler 1830–1885 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted February 1, 1864, at Brownsville, and was credited to Kendall County. He participated in the Battle of Las Rucias on June 25, 1864, and described the experience in a letter from Brazos Santiago, August 27, 1864, to his wife, Louise Haufler (Kiel 2002). Further skirmishing near Brazos Santiago also saw him in action. His company embarked from Brazos Santiago and rejoined the main regiment in Louisiana in September 1864. He was mustered out with his unit in October 1865 at San Antonio.

The 1867 Voter Registration remark that he was "conscripted in Rebel Army" lacks confirmation. By 1870 he was farming near Sisterdale. Widow's Pension 1890 application was rejected because she had other means of support; she lived with her children on her 160-acre farm.

1st service Frederick "Fritz" Hegg (Hog) 1826–? Private, Hospital Steward, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He joined the Confederate forces on December 29, 1862, at Camp Verde, and became a hospital steward in July 1863; he was last paid December 31, 1863. His addition to the Kendall County list of indigent soldiers families in February 1864 verifies Confederate service prior to joining the Federal forces.

2nd service Frederick "Fritz" Hegg—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Recruited in Kendall County by John Sansom, as a thirty-eight-year-old farmer, born in Prussia, he joined the Federal unit in Brownsville on April 24, 1864. He became a clerk in the Assistant Adjutant Office. He was mustered-out in San Antonio in 1865 when his age was recorded as thirty-three years. He is lost to follow-up.

Ist service Fridrich "Frederick" Heidmann (Heitman) 1832–1921 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enlisted November 11, 1861, at Boerne, and was on the muster roll through December 1862. In his 1898 deposition when applying for a federal pension, he acknowledged service in Capt. Kampmann's Company, characterizing his enrollment as "half enlisted, half forced," stating friends "got me drunk in Boerne," adding that they "hanged plenty of people because they would not go." "They did not use any force to make me enlist except to tell me that I would have to go anyhow, and I might as well go into their company." He deserted at Brownsville, went to Matamoros, and then to New Orleans.

2nd service Fridrich "Frederick" Heidmann—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enrolled at New Orleans on March 30, 1863, and served through October 1865. He returned to farming at Twin Sisters and was buried in the family cemetery on the farm.

1st service Anton Heinen (Heinan) 1840–1869 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Capt. Kuechler's Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops and Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The oldest of the four Heinen sons of Prussian immigrants Johann and Anna Heinen, he enlisted in Capt. Kuechler's company in February 1862. He subsequently entered Capt. Kampmann's Company of 3rd Texas Infantry on October 1, 1862, in San Antonio. He was present on the company muster roll in November-December 1862, but no further record exists.

2nd service Anton Heinen—Master Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). His certificate of enlistment designates February 5, 1863, gives his birthplace as Düsseldorf, and his occupation as farmer. After the war, he returned to the Comfort area.

He died about 1869 according to the administration of his estate in the Kendall County probate records. The early Kendall County Probate Index lists Anton Heinen, case #26, in Probate Records Book D1, pages 134, 141–142. His mother, Anna Marie Heinen, died in August 1869, according to the 1870 Census Mortality Schedule. Her 1871–1877 probate records, case #33, are available in the courthouse files. Since Anton Heinen's case #26 precedes that of his mother, possibly he died in the year prior to her death.

Ist service Ernst August Heinen 1846–? Company A/B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The youngest of the four Heinen brothers of Prussian immigrants Johann and Anna Heinen, he enlisted in Capt. Buquor's Company A for three months on July 5, 1861, at Camp Verde; no age is given. The company muster roll of June 11, 1862, at Fort Brown, notes that he requested exemption from service because of "age." His request was denied, and his service obligation was changed to "for the war period." He transferred to Capt. Kampmann's Company B in December 1862 at Fort Ringgold. He appears on no later muster rolls and presumably deserted.

2nd service Ernst August Heinen—Private, Company B, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). His certificate of enlistment designates March 13, 1863, gives his birthplace as Prussia, his age eighteen years, and his occupation as laborer. In June-July 1864, he was attached to the 2nd Texas Cavalry (Union) as a bugler.

Fred "Ferdinand?" Heinen 1841–1923 Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). The second of four sons of immigrant Carl Wilhelm and Catarina Gertrude Heinen (a different Heinen line), he enlisted with his older brother, Heinrich Hubert, February 13, 1864, in Kerr County, and served eight days.

He received a Federal Indian Wars pension in 1921 for his 1874–1877 service with the Kerr County Minute Men.

Heinrich Hubert Heinen 1838–1914 2nd Corporal, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). The oldest of four sons of immigrant Carl Wilhelm and Catarina Gertrude Heinen (a different Heinen line), at age twenty-five years, with his younger brother, Fred, he enlisted February 13, 1864, in Kerr County, and served eight days (Heinen 1978, 63).

His widow Wilhelmine received a Federal Indian Wars pension in 1921 for his 1872–1874 service with the Kerr County Minute Men.

Militia and Company A/B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). In the 1860 U.S. Census, he lived with his brothers in Comfort, listing his occupation as farm laborer. The third of the four Heinen sons of immigrant Johann Heinen and Anna Heinen, at seventeen years of age, he was the first of the brothers to enlist, on June 13, 1861, at Camp Verde, in Capt. Buquor's Company A for one year. In a deposition (July 15, 1901) by sister Louise Heinen Lamm in the pension file of Henry Heinen, Henry's sister stated, "He went and enlisted himself. He and my brother August enlisted at the same time. They were not forced to go into the Confederate Army. They went of their own free will."

In May 1862, he transferred to Capt. Kampmann's Company B. He was in Houston General Hospital for a week in September 1862. The company muster roll at Fort Ringgold for November-December 1862 is the last record in his file. The pension file of Henry Heinen has affidavits and depositions from Heinen himself and his friends about the early days of the war:

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the general population of Comfort and vicinity was intensely loyal to the Union and bitterly opposed to secession. They were therefore the objects of bitter hatred from the secession element, by whom they were surrounded, and were closely watched to prevent their escape from the boundaries of the Confederacy. So bitter was the sentiment against the Union-loving element that in 1862 the flower of the population of Comfort and surroundings was murdered on the banks of the Nueces. Their bones bleached the ground for years, till after the war they were gathered and they sleep today under a monument erected to their memory in the town of Comfort. . . . This will show that it was impossible, at that time of intense excitement, to escape the Confederate authorities, and the only way left to the Union-loving men was to apparently acquiesce in the order of things then existing, enlist in the Confederate Army to allay suspicion, and then to watch for the first opportunity to escape across the Rio Grande to Mexico. (Henry Heinen, May 31, 1894)

I [Henry Heinen] was compelled to join Capt. Kampmann's Company of the Confederate Army at Camp Verde, the latter part of 1862. His company was changed to the Rio Grande, and at the first opportunity I had, I deserted the organization, about the latter part of January 1863. I crossed the Rio Grande, went into Mexico, but after a short stay returned to the United States again and enlisted in New Orleans in Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry. (Henry Heinen, April 2, 1897)

I [Thomas Ingenhuett] saw Heinen at Ringgold while he was in Kampmann's Company, and in about two weeks he deserted and came to us in Mexico, and

we went to New Orleans together. . . . It was very dangerous here at that time whether to be hung or go into the Confederate Army. (Thomas Ingenhuett, July 13, 1901)

After this fight and our loss [Affair on the Nueces River] had become known to our friends remaining at home, they were afraid to undertake a similar escape, and nearly all joined the Confederates, and when near the Union Army, and when they considered it safe, would make their escape. (Henry Schwethelm, August 7, 1897)

2nd service Henry J. "Long Henry" Heinen—First Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Heinen was 18 years old when he enlisted on February 5, 1863, at New Orleans, for three years. He became a corporal in October 1863, and sergeant in March 1864. Captured at Rancho Las Rucias June 25, 1864, he remained a prisoner until exchanged. He was back with his company for the January-February 1865 muster roll, and became the company first sergeant April 1, 1865.

Col. John Ford, in spring 1864, formed a Confederate force to drive Union troops from the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Leaving San Antonio, he first occupied Laredo and Rio Grande City. On June 25, 1864, he defeated a Union outpost defended by the 1st Texas Cavalry (Union)—the Skirmish at Rancho Las Rucias (Wooster 1995, 136). Ford reported, "The Yankees occupied the jacals (Mexican houses), a large brick building, and fought from the cover of a large pile of bricks. They also had the advantage of heavy fences. Very soon after Showalter engaged, Cater's and Benavides's battalions were led in, and the Yankees were driven from all their cover. They fell back to the edge of a large laguna, and maintained a heavy fire, which was replied to, but with little effect. . . . Thirty-six of the enemy surrendered. A good many escaped across the laguna, many of them wounded. Some of them crossed the Rio Grande and secreted themselves in the cane" (U.S. War Dept. 1891. Series 1, vol. 34, pt. 1, 1053–1056).

Heinen's 1896 application for a pension was initially rejected on the grounds of prior voluntary service in the Confederate Army. If such service was coerced, however, an exception could be granted, so he was later approved at \$8 per month. His obituary did not mention his Confederate service, just that "he enlisted in the Union Army and served until the close of the war."

Ist service Peter Heinen 1841–1885 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The second of the four Heinen sons of immigrant Johann Heinen and Anna Heinen, he enlisted October 18, 1861, at Camp Verde, in Capt. Kampmann's Company B. His duty assignment was as a musician. The last entry on December 9, 1862, at Fort Ringgold, indicates he deserted. Thomas Ingenhuett in 1902 filed an affidavit in support of the widow's pension application, stating, "The

circumstances of his enlistment were about this. He and many others were told by the Confederates that they would be forced to enlist in the Confederacy or leave the country, or they would be hanged or shot, and many were hanged and shot, especially Union men as Peter Heinen was."

2nd service Peter Heinen—Sergeant Major, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He was twenty-one-years old when he enlisted February 6, 1863, at New Orleans, for three years. After the Battle of Rancho Las Rucias in June 1864, he was "missing-in-action." He had been captured and became a prisoner with his brother Henry at Camp Groce. On May 23, 1865 he returned to his unit. He was discharged with the company in October 1865.

Theodore Heinen 1840–1928 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He, as Th. Heinen, was in the February 1862 Comfort Militia muster roll, aged twenty-three years. He appears as Theodore Heinen in the June 1862 list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription as a twenty-two-year-old laborer. He enlisted in Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company February 1864 at age twenty-five years; the record indicates he was "dropped from rolls because of non-residence."

In the Hubert Heinen autobiography is a brief account of the family of Johann Heinen "died 1860 in Comfort," including fifth child Theodore Heinen, with the parenthetical remark "Missouri" appended (Heinen 1978). However, in the 1860 census is a nineteen-year-old laborer from Prussia, "P. Heinen," possibly a misinterpretation of "T. Heinen," who could have been a relative rather than a son of either of the two families above. Theodore apparently went to Missouri before 1870, and is identifiable in the town of Linn, Osage County, censuses of 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920. He did not claim military service in answer to the 1910 census question. He gave his immigration year as 1860 in the 1920 census. A contradiction exists in that Theodore Heinen's 1928 Missouri death certificate has Anton Heinen as the father. And his 1860 immigration to Galveston from Bochum is different from the 1856 immigration of the Johann Heinen family (Geue 1976, 79). His obituary notes that he arrived in Missouri about 1868, but gives no details about an earlier Texas residence.

Hubert Bescheinen wrote a history of the town of Loose Creek, Missouri. He relates that Theodore Heinen arrived from Comfort in the late 1860s, probably drawn by the presence of German immigrants from the Rhineland town of Bockum in Germany, which was also the ancestral home of the Heinen family in Texas. He opened a saloon and developed a prosperous general merchandise business that he operated until his death in 1928 (Bescheinen 2001).

The grave of Theodore Heinen is at Old Immaculate Conception Catholic Cemetery in Loose Creek, a small town in Osage County, in eastern Missouri. The large gray

granite monument is next to the Immaculate Conception School and states Theodore Heinen Apr. 17 1840—Feb. 11 1928. Nearby is a large memorial monument listing the 121 original German settlers with their home in Germany and their date of arrival, including Theodore Heinen from Bockum in 1860. The original 1887 Heinen two-story rock home, now restored, still exists in the center of town and is currently occupied.

Howard Henderson 1842–1908 Corporal, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). One of those who joined the Unionists on the way to the Nueces in 1862, he was a survivor of that encounter (Bennett 1956, 87). John Sansom relates how Tom Scott and W. B. Scott and Howard Henderson and William Hester joined Maj. Tegener's party on the eighth day and accompanied them to the Nueces River (Glenn 1991, 9). Williams, with the pursuing Confederate unit, describes a ruined and deserted homestead that belonged to "a Northern man named Henderson" (Williams 1919, 238). On his deathbed, Henderson wrote to Capt. Sansom about the killings in his neighborhood during the Civil War (Ransleben 1974, 119–120).

One of the first Union recruits, Henderson enlisted October 27, 1862, and is on the company muster-in roll of November 6, 1862. His pension application notes that he "made a trip from New Orleans to Galveston but did not land as the Confederates had retaken Galveston." His file includes a May 1, 1865, request for a seven-day furlough, approved by Capt. Temple.

He was a stockman near Ingram in Kerr County and his grave is in the family cemetery on Henderson Branch Road; a historical marker about the cemetery is on the nearby Rte. 27.

Charles "Karl" Herbst (Herbert) 1828–1905 Corporal, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). He enrolled in Dege's Battery, Light Artillery, as a conscript, on September 1, 1862, at San Antonio; he was the company saddler. He was still with the unit at the end of the war; he was parolled with his unit on September 25, 1865, giving his home as Kendall County. His 1905 obituary in the *Comfort News* inexplicably reports he "gave his services to the Union army, and after serving three years, he returned to Comfort in 1865 where he was honored with the office of District Clerk."

Although contradictory in regards to timing, a militia record exists for Carl Herbst as a private in Capt. Keuchler's Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Texas State Troops, according to a muster roll of December 1862.

Isaac Francis "I. F." "Frank" Herrin 1833–1887 Private, Company B, 42nd Tennessee Infantry or Company G, 6th Mississippi Infantry (Confederate). Two different service records exist for a Confederate soldier named "Isaac Herrin." The Tennessee individual was a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois, after his

capture at Fort Donaldson in February 1862. The Mississippi individual enrolled in Capt. Steele's Company in August 1861 and served until August 1864 when retired. No Union soldiers named Isaac Herrin are identifiable.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has the name of his widow Annie Herrin, and states "widow of soldier U.S. or Conf.," with unknown dates of service. The post office address is lined through.

He was in Precinct 1, Kendall County, in 1880, with three children born in Texas, the oldest being eleven-years old, suggesting arrival in the state by 1869. He died at Boerne in 1887. His widow did not receive a federal pension, or a Texas Confederate pension. Annie (1848–1932) was born in Illinois, as was Isaac. Connections to Tennessee or Mississippi are inconclusive, but Isaac's mother Nancy was born in Tennessee, and his father in North Carolina, suggesting Southern allegiance.

Ransom Herrin 1831–1884 Private, Captain Paschal's Company of Volunteers, 29th Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in Illinois and married in Illinois and with children born in Illinois, he was in Texas during the Civil War, enlisting March 2, 1863, for three months service, appearing on a muster roll of that date; the unit was at Camp Magruder in Goliad County. The 1870 U.S. Census has him back in Illinois, but by 1880 he is farming in Gillespie County. Texas Land Title search shows a Kendall County 160 acre transfer from Herrin to A. J. Potter in 1879. He died January 7, 1884, in Kendall County and his grave in Boerne Cemetery has a government-style marker commemorating his Confederate Army service.

His widow Mary Ann received a Confederate pension in 1914, claiming he served "more than six months" in Captain Lacy's Company of Major Hunter's Battalion, possibly the Third Frontier District troops that Maj. James M. Hunter commanded in 1864.

William Heuermann 1828–1900 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). An immigrant from Prussia, he lived in Precinct 2 of Kerr County in 1860, giving his occupation as stockman. His name appears on the Kendall County Squad's October 5, 1863, muster roll, giving his enlistment at Sisterdale. After the war he returned to Kendall County but then moved to San Antonio and became a wholesale grocer. He died in 1900.

Michael Hines ?—? Musician, Company B, 56th New York Infantry (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He claims enrollment in August 1861 and service until November 1865, but his name is not listed in the official roster from the Adjutant General of New York. The regiment served in 1862 battles around Richmond, and later in the South Carolina campaign. Distinguish this

man from Michael Hines in the 26th New York Infantry who died at Bull Run in August 1862.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule notes his address as Boerne and that he claimed no disability.

He was not in Kendall County in 1880. The 1900 census has a Michael Hines in Panola County with birth in South Carolina in 1851. Further details are lacking.

Josiah Hobbs 1837–? Private, Company K, 36th New York Infantry (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He mustered-in at New York City June 24, 1861, for two years and served until July 15, 1863, when mustered-out with the company. The regiment served in battles at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; its final effort was in quelling the New York City draft riots. He was wounded in action at Fair Oaks, Virginia, on May 31, 1862.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule notes his address as Boerne and that he claimed "shot through left arm and contracted enlargement of varicose veins." He received a pension in 1886. He was not in Kendall County in 1880. The 1900 U.S. Census has him as a single plasterer, an immigrant from England in 1858. The 1910 census has no Josiah Hobbs.

F. M. Hodges 1831–1888 **Unspecified rank, Border's Regiment, Texas Cavalry, (Anderson's) Regiment (Confederate).** His service record has only a parole paper issued at San Gabriel on September 23, 1865, listing F. M. Hodges in Anderson's Regiment, the alternate designation. At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived near Boerne, and the tabulator remarked, "Served in Rebel militia." Supporting this is the militia service of F. M. Hodges in Lt. Decatur Barton's Company of 2nd Frontier District, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops, in which he enlisted March 12, 1864 at 32 years of age. He moved to Bandera County where he had land transactions in 1878 and 1888, and where his family resided in 1880. His grave is in the Pipe Creek Cemetery.

Daniel Joseph Hoelzer (Helzer, Hölzer) 1840–1904 **Private, Company C, 1**st **Texas Cavalry (Union).** He served 1863–1865. Captured at Clinton, Louisiana, on March 7, 1865, he went to the Confederate prison at Benton Barracks, Missouri, from which he was released at St. Louis in June 1865. He later lived in Luckenbach. The government headstone provided for the veteran went to his family farm near Luckenbach.

John Hoerner (Hörner) 1830–1917 1st Sergeant, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). At the militia assembly in Comfort, his age was thirty-

three years, and he possessed a shotgun. He enlisted in Capt. Jones's company February 1864, in Kendall County, and is on the March 1 to June 1 muster roll.

August Hoffman (Hofferman, Hoffmann) 1842–1935 Private, Gillespie County Company B, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). A survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, he lived in the south part of Gillespie County. He was twenty-one-years old when he enlisted in Captain Krauskopf's Company on May 12, 1864; he served until June 1, 1864. The Frontier Organization, with three Districts, had companies of twenty-five to sixty-five men, residents of the fifty-three frontier counties (e.g., Bandera, Blanco, Gillespie, Kendall, and Kerr), organized to protect the frontier from Indian incursion. Enlistment in the frontier service exempted men from Confederate Army conscription. His 1925 memoir relates:

The next day, 10 May, was the last day when a conscript, as I was, could be taken into Krauskopf's Company (previously L. Schultze's). There I was from then on with my best friend, Joseph Petsch, in Krauskopf's Company. There our first job was to guard the prisoners in Fort Martin Scott. (Hoffman 1999, 501)

Earlier non-combatant service by Hoffman is likely. The 1862 Confederate conscription policy exempted only Quakers, Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Memonists [probably Mennonites] on grounds of conscience (Smith 1990, 252; Wright 1931, 104-105). Noncompliance occurred, and men fled to the woods to escape conscription; they were "bushwhackers." To solve this problem, and because of the importance of cotton transportation to the war effort, authorities authorized exemption from military duty for men who would furnish a wagon and team, and themselves to work as teamsters (Nichols 1964, 63, 69). The National Archives has a July 9, 1863, receipt for \$413 in payment for 413 pounds of Merino wool that August Hoffman delivered at San Antonio to Vance and Brothers, Agents of the Quartermaster, Confederate States (Confederate States, Record Group 109, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, M346). Otto Wuppermann of New Braunfels described the hot and hazardous cotton-shipment route from Eagle Pass to Monterrey (Tafel 1993). Hoffman's memoir further relates a trip through Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras in the fall of 1864 when the presence of Union forces in Brownsville compelled a search for new markets:

There was a martial law. Whoever had 50 head of cattle had to deliver one fat ox; for every 75 head, two [oxen]. One hundred forty were collected. These were to be driven to Mexico and sold there and with the proceeds leather provided for the Confederacy. Cameron was our boss, Aug. Heimann, Fed Beckmann, R. Göbel, H. Rausch, J. Immel, J. Petsch, and I as cook. . . . On the Sabinal we got 80 head more. These we then drove 45 miles into Mexico to a

town called Nava. There we sold them, the first for \$24 a pair, then \$22, then 3 [oxen] for vinegar, corn, and 2 dollars (180 lbs. of vinegar). Five of us were discharged there. (Hoffman 1999, 502)

After the war, he lived in Grapetown until his wife died in 1890, and subsequently in Luckenbach and Bankersmith. He died in 1935.

Christian Hofheinz (Hoefheinz) 1843–1909 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted March 10, 1864, when twenty-four-years old, in Kendall County, and served until June 1, 1864, accruing nineteen days pay worth \$38. He is probably the younger brother of Friedrich Hofheinz. He is possibly the "Christian Hofheinz" of Anhalt who was at the 1875 initial meeting of the Anhalt German Farmers Club, and also among the 1883 Anhalt and Honey Creek roadmen to maintain local travel routes. (Differentiate him from Christian Friedrich Hofheinz [1835–1916] of San Marcos who did not immigrate from Germany until 1867.)

Friedrich J. Hofheinz 1840–1918 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This oldest son of Johannes Friedrich Hofheinz immigrated about 1853 with two brothers; his father died in 1853 and his mother Catharina later married August Bielstein. Living outside New Braunfels in 1860, the Bielstein household of fourteen included Friedrich and Christian, but without their surname Hofheinz. In 1915, in an affidavit supporting William Jones's pension application, Hofheinz stated he served at least six months during the years 1863–1864 in the company commanded by Wm. E. Jones. He enlisted when twenty-six years old March 10, 1864, in Kendall County and served until June 1, 1864, accruing seventeen days worth \$34 pay. After the war he lived in Kendall County near Bergheim and was active in the Anhalt Turnverein.

William Hohenberger 1848–1933 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). Born in Germany in 1848, he came to Indianola in 1856, and then to Grapetown. In the 1900 Gillespie County U.S. Census, his household included wife Elise, eight children, and his mother-in-law. In 1910, living on Fredericksburg Road in Precinct 4 of Kendall County, he claimed Confederate Army service. In 1930, now living in Fredericksburg, he claimed he was a veteran of the Civil War. Corroboration is not available. His obituary states he "joined a Texas Ranger Company and was in active service for a number of years." His Indian Wars pension application claims service in Capt. Franklin Jones's Company A in the Texas Frontier Forces in 1870 and a Fort Mason muster roll supports this.

Georg Friedrich "Fritz" Holekamp 1814–1862 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He was forty-seven years old when he enlisted on October 16, 1863, at Comfort, for the duration of the war. He made his

Will on October 21, 1861 and it was probated in the 1868 December term (Kendall County, Probate Minutes, vol. D–1, 136). On the unit muster rolls through August 1862, he was a "musician." Regimental bands played at dress parades, evening respites, and officer parties. Germans were predominant in the bands (Lonn 1940, 255–259, 327). His regiment left Fort Brown in June 1862 on board the steamer *Mustang* en route to Ringgold Barracks where it arrived on June 27, 1862, where it remained until January-February 1863 when the unit returned to Fort Brown. The May-June 1862 muster roll notes he was sick in the hospital at Ringgold Barracks. He died September 17, 1862, of a gunshot wound, possibly accidental.

Non-battle gunshot wounds leading to death were more likely to be accidental than suicidal. Although comparable Confederate information is not available, the Union forces in the Department of the Gulf, which included the Texas theater of operations, reported for the year ending June 30, 1863: gunshot wounds 253 deaths, suicides six deaths. For the Union forces as a whole—all theaters, for the same year, the General Summary shows: gunshot wounds 8773 deaths, suicide ninety-two deaths. "Gunshot wounds" excludes those killed in action, but does include those wounded in action. Self-inflicted and accidental gunshot wounds are included, but not separated. The volumes include fourteen anecdotal accounts of accidental wounds causing death, and ten accounts of self-inflicted wounds causing death. Suicide was uncommon (Barnes 1870–1888, vols. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11).

Holekamp was on his way from Ringgold Barracks to San Antonio for detached duty. Review of the service records of men in the regiment, with special attention to all 170 men in Company B, locates three men on detached service to San Antonio on September 13, 1863, per Post Order No. 39, Headquarters, Ringgold Barracks. They were Pvt. Fritz Holekamp, Pvt. John Pankratz, and Sgt. F. C. Radeleff (also known as Radcliff). Many entries in the regimental compiled service records indicate detached duty (or details) to various activities, such as the ordnance depot in San Antonio, quartermaster duty as teamster or saddler in San Antonio, and hat factory in La Grange (National Archives, *Compiled Service Records, Texas Third Infantry*). No indication is evident that he was to testify at the Edward Degener trial in San Antonio in September 1862.

Benjamin F. Holland 1822–? **Private, Company A, Baylor's Regiment Texas** Cavalry (Confederate). A laborer in the large Giles family of Kerr County in the 1860 census, he enlisted in Baylor's Regiment (also known as 2nd Regiment, Arizona Brigade) at San Antonio on September 5, 1862. It served in the Louisiana bayou country, the Texas coastline, and Arkansas. When the unit was paroled at the end of the war, at San Antonio on June 15, 1865, he stated his residence was Kendall County.

His age and Mississippi birthplace are consistent with Benjamin F. Holland who enlisted as a private in the 2nd Dragoons of the U.S. Army in April 1845 at New Orleans. He received a disability discharge in 1846 at Matamoros.

His whereabouts after the war are unknown, although he may be the Leon County farmer in the 1880 agriculture schedule, and he may be the Ben Holland who died in Bastrop County in 1911.

Levi W. "L. W." Howell 1826–1897 Private, Home Guard Company for Charco in Goliad County, 29th Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in Wales, he came to Goliad County about 1848 and engaged in stock raising. He joined Capt. Greenwood's Company of militia in August 1861 according to a company roll in October 1861. Further service details are unknown. By 1867 he was living on the Guadalupe River in the Brownsboro community, where he is buried.

William Thomas "W. T." Hubble 1845–1912 Private, Company M, 13th Kentucky Cavalry (Union). At eighteen years of age, he enlisted December 1863 and served in Kentucky and Virginia until discharge in January 1865.

Hubble left Kentucky and came to Texas, purchasing land on Camp Verde Creek in 1873. Filing from Kerr County in Texas, he received an Invalid Pension in 1907 of \$12 per month, giving his residence as Center Point and his post office as Comfort, and stating he came to Kerr County in 1873. In the 1910 U.S. Census, he lived in the household of son Henry, and claimed Union Army service. His first wife, married in 1865, was Amanda Surber; she died in 1907. He married a second wife, Addie Prichett, in 1911 (Kerr Co. Hist. Comm. 1987, 284). She filed for a widow's pension in 1912, but did not receive it.

Distinguish this man from Garland Hubble (1840–1911) and William H. Hubble (1849–1909), also from Kentucky, also Union veterans, who lived in Kerrville. The three were from different families in Pulaski County, Kentucky, and not siblings.

Christopher "Christoff" Charles Humboldt 1817–1881 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). Naturalized in 1858 in Kerr County, he had a Boerne Post Office address at the time of the 1860 census. His age was forty-four years in 1862 when he joined the Comfort muster. On the 1867 voters registration, he is described as a "Good Union man." No record of active military service is identifiable. The 1880 Boerne census lists sixty-two-year-old "C. Humboldt" in Boerne with wife Magdalene and two children. He died in 1881.

T. Hutchison ?—? **Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate).** On the 1867 Voter Registration this Curry's Creek resident claimed six years in Texas and five months in Kendall County; the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army." He is not on the 1867 or 1868 Kendall County tax lists or on the 1870 Kendall County U.S.

Census. Confederate service records exist for T. H. Hutchison in the 19th Texas Infantry and for T. J. Hutchison in Capt. Bone's Company Texas Cavalry. Records exist for Thomas Hutchison in Benavides's Regiment and for T. O. Hutchison in the Uvalde County Mounted Regiment of Texas State Troops. A Confederate pension went to Thomas L. Hutchison of Comanche County, but his arrival in Texas was 1871. The Curry's Creek T. Hutchison's military service is unconfirmed.

Martin Ingenhuett (Ingenhütt) 1834–1881 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and 2nd Sergeant, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). The second of the three Ingenhuett brothers who served in the war, he enlisted in Lt. Farr's Company on February 13, 1864, in Kerr County, bringing his rifle. He served eight days and earned \$20.00. After the war, he returned to his farm on Cypress Creek in Kerr County, married Marie Vogt, and had two children before he died in 1881.

Peter Ingenhuett (Ingenhütt) 1833–1923 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Harbour's Kerr County Minute Men, Texas State Troops and Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This oldest brother enlisted February 27, 1861 in Capt. Harbour's unit, bringing his six-shooter and a gun. He participated in a five-day scout March 7–11 that recaptured horses and saddles from Indians. He later enlisted in 1864 with his brother in Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company. After the war, he sold his Cypress Creek farm and opened a general store in Comfort.

For the 1910 census question about military service, the response appears to be "CA," i.e., Confederate Army. In 1917, he received a Federal pension, not for Civil War activity, but for 1859 Indian Wars service in Capt. E. A. McFadden's Company, Texas Mounted Volunteers.

1st service Thomas Ingenhuett (Ingenhütt) 1835–1902 3rd Sergeant, Capt. Harbour's Kerr County Minute Men, Texas State Troops (Confederate). The youngest brother, he enlisted in the Minute Men with his brother Peter.

2nd service Thomas Ingenhuett—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Regarding his departure from Comfort, Thomas (in a deposition supporting Henry Heinen's pension application) relates, "I went to Mexico soon after that fight [Affair on the Nueces River]. We had been refugeeing before that fight and staying in the woods." He enlisted February 10, 1863, at New Orleans, for three years. Leonard Pierce Jr., a Texas Unionist, became the United States Consul at Matamoros in Mexico. Through his consulate, young men escaping from Texas were recruited to join the Federal Army, Pierce arranging their passage to New Orleans (Thompson 1986, 13; 2000, 82–83; 2004, 51–52).

He became a corporal in April 1863 and a sergeant in December 1863. After the Battle of Las Rucias in December 1864, he was "missing-in-action."

Benjamin F. McIntyre was a Union soldier who kept a diary (Tilley 1963, 346, 352, 358). He wrote:

A company of our cavalry which have been absent for several days on a scout and while in camp on the Rio Grande near Las Rusias [sic] some 30 miles distant from Brownsville were surprised by a force of Ford's men 400 strong. Several were killed and taken prisoners—many escaped by swimming the river into Mexico where a Mexican officer took their arms, giving them a receipt for the same to be returned to them through the proper officers in Matamoros.

The diarist related that most of the 1st Texas Cavalry units had left for New Orleans on June 19, 1863, leaving only Companies A and C with the Lower Rio Grande operation. He further commented about eight new recruits stating his "want of faith in making soldiers of them—too many have already received large bounties from the government and deserted either to Mexico or to the rebels."

In an affidavit of May 8, 1888 that accompanied his 1888 pension application—part of an inch-thick VA File No. 2673566, Veterans Affairs Regional Office, Houston, obtained under Privacy Act/Freedom of Information Act procedure in January 2001, Ingenhuett described the event:

He had just returned from scouting with a party of 25 men—25 being out on picket duty at Las Ruches [sic] ranch, Texas, on the Texas side of the Rio Grande and about 35 miles above Brownsville, Texas. That they had unsaddled and picketed their horses just across the lagoon and returned to camp when they were surprised by about 500 or 600 Confederate cavalry who cut off our pickets and horses and demanded our surrender. That this occurred according to the best of his recollection about the 25th day of June 1864. That refusing to surrender, the 25 men so surprised used their Spencer carbines and drove back the Confederates twice, but upon the third assault by the Confederates, they, seeing themselves so greatly outnumbered, saw that their only recourse was to run to the river—Rio Grande—and endeavor to swim it. That he—applicant, was one of the last to remain fighting and he with the remaining four then ran to the river. Fourteen of the 25 were taken prisoners, but eleven got across. To cross he was obliged to cast off all his clothing to swim and reached the Mexican side of the river entirely nude (except only a buckskin around his neck). ["Buckskin" is a western term for a small purse.]

Having to swim two lagoons, besides the river, he was entirely exhausted when he reached the other side and his entire body was of a purplish or brownish hue, and he became sick and unable to walk. He remained sick by the roadside until a wagon-train from Texas came along and they put him into one of their wagons and carried him to Carmargo, Mexico [opposite Rio Grande City], where he remained sick until about the 5th or 6th of July when he had made preparations to start next morning on foot towards Matamoros to join his regiment at Brownsville, but during the night and without any provocation or cause on his part, he was stabbed in his back with a knife in the hands of a Texas renegade who knew of his contemplated return to his regiment. He was obliged to remain at Carmargo at the Cassivere Hotel for the period of eight months.

On May 23, 1865, he returned to his unit at Baton Rouge. In September 1865, when the unit was in San Antonio, he received a 20-day furlough to visit his family in Comfort. On September 4, 1865, Dr. Ferdinand Herff gave him an affidavit that stated, "I hereby certify that Thomas Ingenhuett of Co. C, First Texas Cavalry, is suffering from irregular intermittent fever and general debility to such an extent as to disable him for duty. He has his home not far from this place in a very healthy location and a short stay there would probably restore his health more than medicine" (Military Service Record). He was mustered-out with his unit in October 1865.

His initial 1888 pension application because of a chest wound was rejected in 1892 because of "no ratable disability." Another 1896 pension application because of a leg injury when thrown from a horse and trampled by following horses during a charge at New Iberia was rejected in 1897 because of "no ratable disability." Finally, in 1899, he got a \$6/month pension because of "disease of the eyes and general disability." His wife Marie subsequently received a widow's pension that continued until her death in 1946 when eighty-nine-years old.

Richard N. Insall 1815–1874 Private, Company A, 4th (Shea's) Battalion, Texas Artillery, later part of 8th (Hobby's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The Kendall County history states he served in Company A, 4th Battalion Texas Artillery. Unit muster rolls of November-December 1862 and March-April 1863 indicate R. N. Insall was present for duty, and that he enrolled in Capt. Vernon's Company of Shea's Artillery Battalion on November 17, 1862, at Lavaca. This unit became part of the 8th Texas Infantry about May 1863.

Shirley Pieratt's family history has a different version, quoting Judge Boethel who related that Richard enlisted September 23, 1863, at Camp Terry, in Capt. Townsend's unit, which later became Company A, 8th Texas Infantry. Richard's military service record cards are possibly intermixed with those of brother Robert W. Insall, since ten of his fourteen cards have no given name, and none actually state "Richard" or "R. N." The Shirley Pieratt biography of Cade Insall includes mention of brothers Henry,

Joseph, and Robert, and nephew Thomas, who all served in the Confederate Army (Pieratt 1984, 25–30).

Upon learning of an insult to his wife at home in Lavaca County, Richard returned home and shot William McGahe from ambush on March 18, 1864. He was arrested, but released on bond; he fled the county with wife and children. He found a deserted cabin on the Guadalupe River, three miles east of Comfort, where he settled. He is buried in the Zambrano-Insall-Seidensticker Cemetery.

*I*st service Joseph Jenschke (Jenschk, Jenschka, Jenske) 1840–1923 Private, 6th Texas Field Battery (Confederate). He enrolled September 1, 1862, in Capt. Wilke's unit. In his pension application, he related how "he was conscripted by Capt. Duff's men, taken to San Antonio, remained in conscript camp about three or six months, then went to Corpus Christi with Capt. Wilkes and stayed there about six months, then went to Brownsville, and from there deserted and went to Matamoros, and from there to New Orleans."

2nd service Joseph Jenschke—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In 1863 he enlisted at New Orleans. He deserted August 3, 1864, from Rancho Martinez during the Lower Rio Grande expedition. He rejoined his unit under a program of Maj. Gen. Canby that pardoned certain deserters on condition that they complete their tours. He was absent nine months and nineteen days. After the war, he lived at Luckenbach.

Joseph Dupuy Johns 1832–1908 Private, Company A, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted at San Antonio on May 4, 1862, and is on the unit muster rolls through April 1863. Originally from Virginia, he bought a ranch in northwest Kendall County at the end of present-day Johns Road ("Miss Jennie Johns Celebrates 100 Years," *Boerne Star*, September 23, 1982).

James N. Johnson 1843–? Corporal, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). An early member of the unit, he enlisted October 2, 1862, at New Orleans. He served throughout the war until mustered-out in October 1865. He had three hospitalizations noted on muster rolls: New Orleans, Brownsville, and Galveston. After marriage in 1865 in Wilson County, he settled in eastern Kerr County (Comfort post office) by the time of the 1870 census, at which time his wartime acquaintance Frank Eastwood (see above) was residing with the family as a stock raiser. Johnson may have been involved in Eastwood's cattle rustling operation as indicated by joint indictments—Kerr County 1870 and Gillespie County 1871 (Miller 2011, 102–103).

Adolph Jonas (Jones or Yanus in U.S. Censuses) 1845–1936 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Three Jonas brothers all enlisted February 1, 1864, at Brownsville and served through October 1865. "Henry Rochau and three of his brothers-in-law [Adolph, August, and Herman Jonas] along with 31 other men from

Blanco and Comal Counties met at Sisterdale. They rode at night and slept during the day. They rode to Eagle Pass and swam silently with their horses across the Rio Grande by moonlight into Mexico at Piedras Negras to join up with a Union Army patrol that was waiting for them on the other side of the river" (Letter, Charlie Buchner of Friendswood, Texas to Mary Ann Jonas Fortin of Harlingen, Texas, October 4, 2005). Buchner's great-grandfather was Henry Rochau. Buchner's letter incorporates information in the eulogy delivered by the Reverend Ziehe at graveside on January 12, 1936 [copy with Mary Ann Fortin of Harlingen received from Alice Dischinger Oberkampf, December 1998].

In the 1890 Veterans Schedule, Adolph is listed in the Kendall County, Precinct 2/3 enumeration. The report that Adolph was a drummer in the Confederate Army is unconfirmed (Jonas 2012, 78).

August Jonas 1832–1900 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). [See Adolph Jonas entry for escape to Mexico.] As a thirty-one-year-old farmer, he joined his unit on February 1, 1864. The muster roll of July-August 1865 notes that he "rejoined from desertion May 22, 1865." He was with the unit for mustering-out in October 1865.

Heinrich "Henry" Ferdinand Friedrich Jonas 1841–1890 Corporal, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). He enrolled in Capt. Gustav Hoffmann's Company on September 28, 1861, at New Braunfels, and joined the regiment on October 8, 1861, bringing a horse twenty-four miles to the rendezvous. He was in Sibley's Brigade that marched to New Mexico. A company muster roll notes that he lost his horse and saddle on April 6, 1862, when the unit abandoned Santa Fe. The Battle of Peralta, New Mexico, occurred April 15, 1862, when Union troops under Col. Canby caught up with the retreating Confederate column at Peralta village leading to an inconclusive sharp fight; Capt. Hoffmann's Company B was involved.

Later he participated in the fighting in Louisiana. He received a minie-ball injury of the knee when captured at Fort Pratt on November 20, 1863. Federal forces under Maj. Gen. Franklin arrived about daylight, shot the sentries, and came upon the Confederates by surprise, surrounding them completely. Captured were twelve officers and one hundred enlisted men (U.S. War Dept. 1889. Series 1, vol. 26, part 1, chap. 38, 346–347).

After the war the 1870 U.S. Census locates confectioner Henry and his brother Herman in Philadelphia in the household of sign-maker Joseph Jonas. By 1880, he was back in Comal County, living in the household of Herman and Dorothea Jonas. According to a 2011 *Find a Grave* entry by Linda Mullin, Heinrich was a bachelor who lived near his brother Hermann; he died about 1900 in mysterious circumstances,

possibly a robbery-murder, with no body ever found ("Early German Settlers Built Four-Story Stone Ranch Home," *New Braunfels Zeitung*, April 10, 1965).

1st service Hermann Jonas (Johnas) 1836–1912 Private, Blanco County Cavalry Company, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Militia record indicates enrollment in Capt. Casner's Company, stationed at Round Mountain and New Braunfels in October 1863.

2nd service Hermann Jonas—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). At enlistment on February 1, 1864, he was credited to Kendall County. Along with two brothers, he was in the group of thirty-five men who traveled together by way of Eagle Pass to join the Union Army. He stayed with the unit until mustered-out in October 1865.

At the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, he was in Cranes Mill in Comal County.

Wilhelm "William" Jonas 1839–1883 Private, Blanco County Cavalry Company, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This brother had militia service, enrolling in Capt. Casner's Company, which was stationed at Round Mountain and at New Braunfels in October 1863. He died in 1883 and is buried on the family ranch near Twin Sisters.

William Early "Fiery" Jones 1808–1871 Captain, Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in Georgia, he came to Texas between 1840 and 1850, eventually settling in the Curry's Creek community. Militia records indicate he enrolled at age fifty-six years in 1864, bringing his horse and his rifle. When his widow Kate applied for a Confederate pension in 1915, three comrades in arms—Albert Kopplin, Frederick Hofheinz, and W. B. Edge—provided affidavits that Jones was their company commander. In 1870, Governor Davis appointed him as judge in the 32nd Judicial District northwest of Austin. He died the next year in 1871.

His wife, Keziah R. Jones (1822–1919), received a Confederate pension in 1915. She lived in San Antonio where she died August 17, 1919; her grave is in Mission Burial Park South in San Antonio. She was ninety-seven years old, one of the oldest Confederate widows in the series.

Alexander "J. A." Kaiser 1848–1935 Musician, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He became an orphan at the age of ten years when Indians killed his parents at their farm on Little Joshua Creek. He was only fourteen years old when he enrolled in Capt. Bose's Comal County Company as a musician, following his older brother Christopher. He was the drummer-boy, according to John Werner who was a witness on Kaiser's pension application.

After the war he lived in Comal County with seventy-nine-year-old Katherine Kaiser, possibly his grandmother. By 1880, having married in 1877 Wilhelmina Bonnet, he lived in Boerne in the 1879 Kaiser-Oxley House that he built at 902 South Main (Perry 1998, 125). In both the 1910 and 1930 U.S. Censuses, he claimed Civil War service. He died in 1935, being one of the last Confederate veterans. His widow, Wilhelmina (1859–1944) died October 14, 1944, being one of the last Confederate widows.

Christian "Christopher" Kaiser 1814–? Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). Texas Land Title abstracts indicate Christian Kaiser was the patentee for 160 acres in 1860 in Kendall County. This forty-eight-year-old brother of Alexander Kaiser also served in the same unit, being mustered-in April 5, 1862 at Camp Terry. On September 18, 1862, he went on detached service to San Antonio and worked in the Confederate Army shoe factory for the rest of the war. After the war, his whereabouts are unknown.

Alfred Kapp 1836–1873 Private, Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He was twenty-five-years old when he enlisted on March 31, 1862, at New Braunfels, in Capt. Podewils's Company of Texas Mounted Riflemen. His horse was worth \$75 and his equipment \$25. Muster rolls indicate his presence at Camp Salado. In November 1862 the unit sent him to Sisterdale to direct a group of men in the manufacture of pistols, work he had done before the war at his home near Sisterdale. His grave in the Comfort Cemetery, to where his remains were moved from New Braunfels about 1968, has a tombstone and marker that indicate Confederate service (Goyne 1982, 67; Friedrichs 1952).

Charles "Karl" Karger 1845–1897 Private, Capt. Kuechler's Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Karger enlisted February 12, 1862, for twelve months. His unit was dissolved and became a new company (Capt. Davis's).

Johan "John" Karger 1816–1862 Musician, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). No record of active military service is identifiable. He appears as John Karger in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription as a forty-six-year-old tanner. He died in 1862 according to his tombstone in Comfort Cemetery.

James Keenan 1830–1864 Private, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery and Corporal, Company G, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He appears in the 1860 census, born in Canada, single, as a mason in the Rufus Brown household. He claimed to be twenty-nine years old when he enlisted at San Antonio on November 4, 1861 in Capt. Macklin's Company of light artillery. He became a corporal in March 1862. He transferred to Col. Luckett's infantry regiment in May 1863. He died of pneumonia January 18, 1864, in a hospital at Columbia after a six-day admission.

The age and Canadian birthplace are consistent with James Keenan who enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army in 1848 at Burlington, Vermont. He received his discharge at Fort Fillmore in New Mexico at expiration of five years service.

Another James Keenan (J. H.) is identified in Company F, 1st Texas Heavy Artillery, who served at Sabine Pass, and also transferred to Luckett's regiment, and who received his parole at Galveston in June 1865.

George Keisler (Kuster) ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). In 1863, Commissioner Lindner placed Keisler's wife and two children on the Indigent Families list [transcribed Kuster and placed in the Frontier Regiment by Linda Mearse, 1995]. No matching individual is identifiable. No military service is identifiable.

Ichabod "I. F." Kingsbury 1835–1908 **Private, Company L, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry (Union).** The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He joined the 2nd Minnesota Cavalry Regiment in 1862, and served until February 1865. The regiment was in Minnesota and the Dakota Territory, guarding the frontier against the Sioux Indians. The 1890 Veterans Schedule notes his address as Boerne and that he claimed two years and three months service. No pension record is evident.

Originally from New York, he was in Floresville by 1875 when he led the formation of its Methodist church and became its first pastor. He was in Kendall County in 1880 with wife Agnes, giving his occupation as preacher. The First Methodist Church of Boerne, organized in 1875–1878, gained Kingsbury as its second minister 1878–1879. The 1900 census has him in Denton, newly married, where he died in 1908.

The grave of Ichabod Kingsbury is at Belew Cemetery near Aubrey in Denton County. The gravesite is under a big, old cedar tree. The four-foot-high tombstone has a carved Bible at the top, and is inscribed Rev. J. [for Ichabod] F. Kingsbury—Born Feb 22, 1835—Died June 29, 1907. The adjacent grave has Sarah Emily Brumley, his second wife.

Benjamin F. Kirkendall ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Union). On the Kendall County, Precinct 2/3, 1890 Veterans Schedule appears Benjamin F. Kirkendall [clearly written], with residence at Guadalupe; the unit affiliation and length of service is not filled in. The only Civil War soldier by that name was in an Ohio unit, the 114th Infantry. In the 1860 census is seventeen-year-old Benjamin F. Kirkendall in Orange County, Texas, oldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Kirkendall. The origin and military service and post-1890 location of this man were not found.

William Kischler (Keichler, Kishne) 1818–? Private, Capt. Keuchler's Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State

Troops (Confederate). In 1860, he was listed as a blacksmith in the household of Hermann Wille. He enlisted (as Wilhelm Kishne) in February 1862 for twelve months. Post-war whereabouts are unknown.

Bruno Louis Klappenbach 1845–1870 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). On the 1867 Voter Registration for Kendall County, he lived on the Guadalupe River in Kendall County, claiming twenty years in Texas and a half-year in the county. The tabulator remarked, "Conscripted in Rebel Army." No military service is identifiable. He married Henrietta Luckenbach in September 1869 at Fredericksburg. He died in April 1870 at twenty-four years of age; his daughter Brunhilda was born in June 1870. The 1870 U.S. Census mortality schedule for Gillespie County includes him, giving his occupation as wheelwright, and attributing his death to "firearm."

1st service (John) Adam "J. A." Klein (Kline in 1850 Gillespie County census) 1833–1930 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He and his brother John were twins. Capt. Kampmann enrolled him September 1, 1862, at San Antonio. No further service record exists. In an 1897 pension deposition, he related:

I favored the Union Army. I had been hiding in the bush in Gillespie County with many others in '62 in order to stay out of the Confederate Army. About six miles west of Fredericksburg was a company of Confederates under Capt. Duff in camp. There was also a company under Frank Strachney scouting about the country after bushwhackers. . . . After the big fight on the Nueces where they shot down so many that were trying to escape to Mexico we were afraid to take the risk of escaping to Mexico so we went into Fredericksburg and surrendered. Capt. Duff had issued orders that all available men present report by August 28 and go to San Antonio. We understood that if we did not go by August 28 we would be declared deserters and would be shot down if caught. Those who had been with me were almost all dead. I recall Casper Fritz as one that is still living. There were about 40 or 50 of us, as near as I recall, who reported at the specified time and we were taken to San Antonio under guard. I recall Peter Tasch, August Hermann, Casper Fritz, Adolph Quandel, Henry Sattler, Henry Bratherich, John Young, Frederick Crenwelg, as some of them. We were allowed to choose any company we wanted and I chose Capt. Kampmann's.

On Jan. 11, 1863, Henry Sattler, Henry Brautrick [Bratherich], Christian Aratz [Ahrens], (now dead), my brother John (dead), and myself made our escape and went to Mexico. And on down to Matamoros and then to New Orleans.

2nd service (John) Adam "J. A." Klein—Corporal, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He joined the unit February 5, 1863, and served until the company was

mustered-out in October 1865. His pension application, rejected in 1896 because of Confederate service, was subsequently approved in 1897.

Christian Klein 1831–1882 Private, Capt. Wahrmund's Gillespie County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born about 1831, he was the older brother of Adam and John Klein. Christian was mustered-in on May 18, 1864, in Gillespie County, and served eight days.

A connection to Pvt. Christian Klein in Company K, 21st Texas Cavalry, is unlikely since this regiment formed in central Texas, with remote Goliad County as the main source for K Company.

Fredrick Klein 1830–1911 Private, Company I, 2nd U.S. Cavalry and Private, Company A, 5th U.S. Cavalry (Union). He served 1855–1860 during the Indian Wars and appears on the Fort Mason 119-man garrison roster in the 1860 census. He enlisted in the 5th U.S. Cavalry (the renamed 2nd) on August 6, 1860, for five more years. In 1862, at the Battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia, he sustained a gunshot wound between the 7th and 8th ribs; the missile remained against his backbone. According to the 1883 Kerr County List of Pensioners on the Roll, he received an \$8.00 per month pension, beginning in 1879, for "gunshot wound right breast." In the 1890 Veterans Schedule, living at Center Point, he claimed 1860–1865 service in the 5th U.S. Cavalry, and that he had been "shot through right breast." After the war, he settled in the Verde Creek Valley. He is buried in the Verde Valley Cemetery, on the Val Verde Ranch, under new ownership and visited by author in 2011.

1st service John Klein 1833–1864 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He was the twin brother of Adam Klein. He enrolled September 1, 1862, at San Antonio in Capt. Kampmann's company, and served through December 1862. He and his twin brother deserted in January 1863.

2nd service John Klein—Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enrolled February 1863 at New Orleans, as a private, but was promoted to sergeant in April 1863. He was on detached duty to Fredericksburg and west Texas in January 1864. His service record includes a War Department notation of August 7, 1877, "Was sent out to bring Unionists of Texas to join U.S. forces by order of General Herron January 25, 1864, and is supposed to have been murdered in Texas about that date."

Charles "Carl" Klemme 1827–1910 Private, Company K/B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on April 28, 1863, on the request of Precinct 2 Commissioner Kriegner, awarded support to Charles Klemme with four children. The February 1864 cumulative list submitted to the State includes his name.

He enrolled at New Braunfels on June 30, 1862, in Capt. Bose's company. One muster roll indicates he was present in May-June 1863, when he transferred to Company B.

Frank Louis "F. L." Knapick (Kanapeck in service record; Knappick in Texas Death Index) 1834–1917 Private, Wilke's Artillery Battery, also known as Dege's Battalion, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). A hired hand (as Louis Knapick) in the Schladoer household in 1860, he enlisted September 1, 1862, and served three years until the end of the war. He later lived in San Antonio where he died in 1917. Reportedly buried in St. Michaels Polish Catholic Cemetery in San Antonio, a search finds no tombstone.

Peter Joseph Kneupper (Kneiper, Kneuper) 1832–1920 Unspecified rank, Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He was on a list of conscripts detailed to Maj. Hart at New Braunfels and assigned May 11, 1864 to Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry. No other details are available. An 1853 immigrant, he appears on the 1860 U.S. Census outside New Braunfels, single, listing his occupation as wagoner. By 1870, he had married Katharina and had three children. They lived at Eight-Mile Creek (also known as Danville), eight miles west of New Braunfels.

Anton Koch 1834–1906 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). When thirty-one-years old, he enlisted in February 1864 at Kendall County. He served March 1 to June 1, and received \$46 for twenty-three days. "He spent the years 1861–5 in the service of the Southern Confederacy and during that period aided in the building of various fortifications in Texas" (Brown 1880, 487).

The Koch family plot at Boerne Cemetery has two headstones and seven numbered flat stones. One headstone is for wife Franziska Koch (1835–1900) and another for son Julius Koch (1859–1900). But no headstone is present for Anton Koch who died six years later.

Charles "Carl" Koch 1834–1910 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He served February 1, 1864, until October 31, 1865, being credited to Blanco County. He was in the Battle of Las Rucias where he was missing for several hours after his escape, but returned in the evening (Kiel 2002). The oldest of three brothers, Carl served in the Union Army, as did his youngest brother, Edward. His other brother, Hermann, joined the Confederate Army. Carl Koch returned to Twin Sisters after the war and is buried in the family cemetery east of Twin Sisters.

Christian H. C. Koch 1838–1886 Private, Company G, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). On the March-April 1864 muster roll is the notation, "On detached service since enlistment April 4, 1864, for duty at Brownsville." In April 1888, he requested a

certificate from the War Department in lieu of his lost discharge. Several "Christian Koch" men are in Texas—(1) two in 1867 Voter Registration with one in Austin County and another in Guadalupe County, (2) 1870 Austin County census, and (3) 1880 Gillespie County census, buried in Fredericksburg. Differentiation is difficult.

Edward Koch 1846–1916 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). This youngest brother of Carl Koch enlisted with Carl on February 1, 1864 in Kendall County, being credited to Blanco County, and was mustered-in at Brownsville. He continued with the unit until the end of the war, although he was sick at the Army hospital in Houston in August 1865.

Hermann Koch (Kuch) 1842–1925 Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). This younger brother of Union soldier Carl Koch enrolled in Capt. Bose's company at New Braunfels on April 1, 1862. His court martial on August 14, 1862, was for disobedience of orders. He, and nine other soldiers (P. Arnold, August Dube, Carl Dube, Thomas Fey, A. Freisenhahn, F. Heinen, J. Hoffman, C. Klemme, and A. Pillack) in Capt. Bose's Company, stationed at San Antonio on August 12, 1862, received orders to cook for prisoners; they refused and were arrested. The accused presented the following defense:

Being free citizens of a free Government, enlisted at the first call of our Governor to rally for the defense of our Country, we did not think that when doing so the Government could at the same time, while we were ready to shed our blood for our Common Cause, think us menials enough to do such degrading work as to cook for men, confined for the highest crimes known to men who try to shake off the shackles of tyranny. Never entered it our mind to disobey orders of our captain, but believing it as we stated before as too much degrading . . . we were of the firm persuasion that we have done perfectly right in refusing to do so.

The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced them to five days confinement (National Archives, Record Group 109, Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held at San Antonio, August 14, 1862. Manuscript File #2112). He served until the end of the war when paroled, giving his residence as Blanco County.

He lived in the Twin Sisters community. His widow received a Confederate pension in 1927.

Jacob Kohn (Cowan in 1860 U.S. Census, and Ronn in 1890 Veterans Special Schedule) 1835–1913 Private, Company F, 52nd New York Infantry and Company D, 13th New Hampshire Infantry and Company B, 2nd New Hampshire Infantry (Union). At the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, he lived in the Guadalupe section of Kendall County, and claimed service in Company D, 52nd New York Infantry. He received a gunshot wound of the right arm on June 1, 1862, at the

Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. This was the first battle for the regiment. Of the 320 men who went into battle, 122 became casualties. Kohn was discharged in December 1862. In his 1910 pension declaration, he mentions subsequent wartime experience in the 13th New Hampshire Infantry and 2nd New Hampshire Infantry. After the war, while a member of the 35th U.S. Infantry, near Richmond in December 1868, his feet were frozen. He worked as a laborer in Medina County at the time of the 1880 U.S. Census. When he submitted a pension application in 1888 from San Antonio, he submitted a tinted photograph to illustrate his swollen feet. In 1900, he entered The National Home for Disabled veterans in Danville, Illinois. In the 1910 U.S. Census, of course, everyone in the home was a veteran. This was his residence for thirteen years.

The grave of Jacob Kohn is at Danville National Cemetery in Danville, Illinois. The gravesite is in Section 7, among thousands of other veterans. It has an old-style government marker stating Jacob Kohn—Co. B—2 N. H. Inf.

Albert Kopplin 1845–1929 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). An 1853 immigrant to Comal County, at age nineteen years, he enlisted March 10, 1864, in the Kendall County company and served at least six months, according to an affidavit he gave supporting Jones's pension application. His militia record shows only twenty-one days service. After the war he lived in Comal County. On the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service. His obituary states, "On account of his youth he was not able to serve his country during the Civil War, but was a member of the home guard."

Hermann Kott 1840–1864 Corporal, Company C, 8th (Taylor's) Battalion Texas Cavalry and Company H, 1st (Bechel's and later Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). At age twenty-two years, he enlisted May 7, 1862, at Fort Mason, for two years service in Capt. Frank von der Stucken's Company C in the 8th (Taylor's) Battalion, Texas Cavalry. In May 1863, two cavalry battalions combined—Taylor's and the 3rd (Yager's) Battalion, Texas Cavalry—to form the 1st (Bechel's) Texas Cavalry Regiment. Kott's Company C (possibly Company E) became Company H in Bechel's regiment. The last company muster roll to show Kott present was that of January-February 1864, just before the Battle of Mansfield.

He was killed at the Battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, on April 8, 1864. This was the decisive battle of the Red River Campaign, a Union effort to capture Shreveport. The Union forces were defeated, and Colonel Bechel's regiment, with DeBray's Cavalry regiment, made the decisive turning of the Union left flank, although with heavy losses of horses and men. Kott is likely buried in a mass grave at the Confederate Cemetery near Keatchie, DeSoto Parish, or in an unmarked grave on the battlefield itself.

Bechel was mortally wounded during the battle, and Lt. Col. William Yager took command. The regiment was henceforth known as Yager's Texas Cavalry Regiment (McGowen 1999, 131–134).

Richard Kott 1846–1917 Private, Capt. Krauskopf's Gillespie County Company B, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). A younger brother of Hermann Kott, born in 1846 in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, he came to Gillespie County in 1854, and then to Comfort in 1869. Militia records indicate he served thirty days January 28, 1864, to June 1, 1864; his age was nineteen years. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service. His obituary has no mention of it.

His father, Ernst Kott (1816–1900) also served, but because of no connection to Kendall County he is excluded from the main account. Richard's father, at age fortynine years, served in the same unit as his son, for the same length of time. His burial was in the Kott family cemetery in Gillespie County.

August Kuehne (Kaney, Kühn, Kühne) 1844–1920 Sergeant, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (also known as Maclin's or Fox's or Dege's Light Artillery) (Confederate). An immigrant in 1847, he lived with his family in New Braunfels in 1860. Only eighteen years old, Capt. Maclin enrolled him at San Antonio on November 4, 1861. He served through the end of the war, receiving a parole that gave his residence as San Antonio. In the 1910 U.S. Census, August Kuehne of San Antonio claimed Confederate Army service. His Kendall County connection is from his widow, Mary Kuehne, who received a pension while living in Kendall County in 1923, stating this was her residence for nearly two years. She also received a \$20 monthly pension because of the death of her son Harold (1895–1923) who died as a result of disease incurred in line of duty. August's and Mary's obituaries mention interment in the New Lutheran Cemetery in San Antonio. No separate gravestone marks a burial site, although six other family members are present; perhaps the tall Kuehne family name monument represents the parents.

Carl Wilhelm "William" Kuhfuss 1832–1894 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). In the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator suggested Confederate service "by force." Confirmation of military service is lacking, although a thirty-year-old "W. Fuss" served in the 6th Texas Field Battery in 1862. In 1867, he lived in Boerne, claiming twenty-four years in Texas and twelve in county, with naturalization at New Braunfels in 1853 by means of his father. In the 1870 and 1880 censuses, he is in Boerne with wife Therese and children; he was a dry goods merchant. He died in 1894.

Jacob Kusenberger 1833–1898 **Sergeant, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union).** He was a survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, escaping to Mexico. He enlisted

October 27, 1862, and served until the unit was mustered-out in October 1865. He lived in Luckenbach.

1st service Johann Othmar Labhardt 1834–1869 Corporal, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He arrived in New York in October 1854 on the passenger ship William Layton from Le Havre, France. His naturalization was in 1859 in New Orleans. The 1860 census does not have him. He enlisted in Capt. Kampmann's Company on August 1, 1862 and served through July-August 1863, according to the company muster rolls.

Paul Burrier in his *Biographies*, at the Labhardt entry, denotes Labhardt, also known as Labhor, as the captain of Kendall County Company B, 3rd Regiment, 31st Brigade, in spring of 1862 (Burrier 2009). The Texas State Archives at the Texas State Library has a list of soldiers who served in State and Militia units, compiled from muster rolls, but Labhardt is not in the listing. He is not one of the four individuals (Biberstein, Dearing, Jones, Schlickum) who commanded the Kendall County unit.

2nd service Johann Othmar Labhardt—Quartermaster Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He was mustered-in at Brownsville on April 24, 1864, and credited to Kendall County. He served until the unit muster-out in October 1865. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Sisterdale. The tabulator remarked, "Conscripted in Rebel Army. Fled and joined US Army in 1864."

He made a passport application to the Kendall County Clerk on January 27, 1868, claiming birthplace as Switzerland on November 15, 1834. He may have gone back to Europe since he appears in no subsequent American censuses. In his Union Army enlistment, Labhardt claimed to have been born in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. Records show many people named Labhardt. The Death Record for Steckborn parish in Thurgau has the recording of the death of Joh. Othmar Labhardt, son of Emanuel Labhardt, on October 18, 1869 at Feuerthalen in the adjacent canton of Zurich, age thirty-four years ten months seven days; the cause of death was "nicht angegeben," i.e., not listed (Katholische Kirche Steckborn, Todtdenbuch, 1869).

Joseph Anton Lamm 1825–1893 2nd Sergeant, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Joseph was a farmer in Comfort in 1860. At thirty-nine years of age, he enlisted February 1864 in Kendall County in Capt. Jones's unit, bringing his shotgun. He served from March 1 to June 1, and appeared on two muster rolls. By 1880, he and his wife and nine children were in San Antonio.

John Henry "Heinrich" Langehennig (Langhennig in service record, Langehannig in 1890 Veterans Special Schedule) 1830–1903 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enrolled March 30, 1863, in Carrollton, Louisiana, and served until mustered-out in October 1865, much of the time in commissary

service. In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, giving his post office address as Fredericksburg, he listed rheumatism as his disability and that he was already a pensioner. His pension application claimed he "had contracted rheumatism from exposure and hard marching at Natchez in April 1865." In an anonymous letter to the Commissioner of Pensions in support of an increase in pension for Christian Reeh, the writer is critical of Langehennig's drawing a \$12 per month pension.

The Langehennig family cemetery, observed during a Gillespie County cemetery survey in 1989 (Kathy Crenwelge, telephone conversation, July 14, 2005), could not be found in 2005.

John Lawhon (Lawhorn) [pronounced law horn] 1822–1883 1st Sergeant, Company G, Bandera-Blanco-Medina-Uvalde Counties, Norris's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry, and Captain, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted in February 1862 at Camp Verde in Col. Norris's Frontier Regiment. Then on December 29, 1862, at Camp Verde, he became commanding officer of Company B of the unit renamed as McCord's. In the regimental return from Post of Anderson, Grimes County, for October 29, 1864, he was "commanding post." He served until November 1865 when he signed an amnesty oath in San Antonio.

He was buried in 1883 in the Lawhon Cemetery, which is on private property between Kendalia and Edge Falls. The location is restricted and inaccessible, according to local resident, Hal Harwell.

Joseph R. Lawson 1833–1918 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted October 27, 1862, in the Texas Refugee Company at New Orleans, giving his residence as Refugio County. He was mustered-out October 31, 1865. After the war, he lived in Blanco County, and gave Cypress Mill as his post office. He received a pension in 1877 and his widow received a pension in 1918. His widow Susan lived until 1944 and thus the pension record remained in the custody of the Veterans Administration (not National Archives); a request to the VA in 2005 was unsuccessful.

Amatus "Amatius" Alexander Layton 1822–1913 Private, Company A, Capt. Townsend's Cavalry, 24th Brigade, Texas State Troops and Capt. Townsend's Company, 3rd Cavalry Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). At forty-two years of age, he enlisted August 18, 1863, in Lavaca City for six months. The unit served at Victoria. At the end of his six months enlistment, he was enrolled in the same company on January 30, 1864, in San Antonio.

The 1910 U.S. Census had a question in Column 30—Whether the respondent was a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy. The question was to be answered by all males over fifty years of age who were born in the United States, and all

foreign-born males who immigrated before 1865. Layton responded "CA" [Confederate Army]. No pension application is identifiable.

Born in Missouri, he married (1) Sara Ann Hagan in Perry County, Missouri, in 1846 and (2) Matilda Kelly (or Riley) in Lavaca City, Texas, in 1856. By 1910, he was in Boerne, Kendall County, three years a widower, living with two grown daughters. He died in Boerne in 1913.

Peter Lex 1849–1921 Unspecified rank, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). Carolina "Lina" Lex, his widow, applied for a pension in 1930, claiming fourteen years residence in Kendall County. She stated that her husband served 1½ years. J. A. Kaiser was a witness and stated, "He [Lex] served in the same company with me, namely Company K, Bose's, 3rd Infantry." The War Department found no record of Lex's service, but only had unit records through February 1864; possibly he was a late enrollee in a period for which records are not available. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, Lex claimed Confederate Army service.

After the war, he returned to western Comal County. The Lex family homestead, constructed in 1873–1874, located in the Bulverde community, received a Texas Historical Marker in 1969.

Carolina Lex died June 25, 1942, one of the last Confederate widows in Comal County.

August H. Lieck (Leack, Leick, Liecke) 1831–1906 3rd Corporal, Comfort 1862 Militia and Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He appears in the 1860 U.S. Census in Bexar County as twenty-nine-years old. Enlisted by J. M. Starkey on February 13, 1864, at Kerr County when thirty-nine years of age [sic], he served four days, as recorded on one muster roll and one payroll. He is on the Bexar County 1867 Voter Registration list with the annotation that he had sixteen years Texas residence and that his naturalization was in Kerr County March 14, 1860; the Kerr County records duly record the naturalization of August Leick [sic] on March 12, 1860. Later census records place him in Bexar County, where he died in 1906.

His burial was in the Stapper Cemetery in eastern Bexar County, which has many members of the Stapper and Lieck families. Lieck's obelisk, photographed by Kate Welch Denney for the *Find a Grave* project, is no longer present. A residual base for a monument does exist, however, among the graves of his children, suggesting that his gravestone has been removed.

1st service Otto Lindner (Lindum) 1830–1863 Private, Company C, 3rd Texas Infantry (Confederate). His ranch adjoined the north border of Henry Rochau's

ranch at Twin Sisters, according to local recollection. Census record or immigration record are not found. He enrolled in Blanco County at Camp Lockridge on July 20, 1862, as a conscript, and was assigned to Lt. Lively's Company C, 3rd Texas Infantry. The November-December 1862 muster roll records "absent without leave since 23 December 1862."

2nd service Otto Lindner—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). When thirty-three-years old, at New Orleans, he enrolled for three years at the unit's camp near Carrolton, Louisiana. The November-December company muster roll records "absent sick at New Orleans." He died at St. James U.S. Government Hospital on November 12, 1863, of chronic diarrhea; he was buried the same day.

Jacob Luckenbach 1817–1911 Private, Capt. Krauskopf's Gillespie County Company B, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). At the age of forty-six years, he enlisted on January 28, 1864, in Gillespie County, bringing with him a shotgun and a pistol. Luckenbach served until discharged on June 1, 1864.

Michael A. Bellesîles claimed rifle possession was not common since Americans got most of their meat from domesticated animals—cows and pigs—with the hunting kill an occasional luxury (Bellesîles 1996). His research methodology is controversial. Many besides Luckenbach brought their own weapons at the time of enlistment. Note that twenty-five of the forty men at the militia assembly in Comfort in February 1862 possessed six-shooters, pistols, rifles, or shotguns.

One of the early 1845 immigrants, Luckenbach settled first in Fredericksburg, and then about 1851 on a farm near present-day Luckenbach.

Younger brother August Luckenbach (1833–1862) was at the Affair on the Nueces River, and killed in its aftermath.

Edwin Scharf, in his booklet *Frontier Freethinkers in the Hill Country* states Jacob Luckenbach was a survivor of the Battle of the Nueces, escaped to Mexico, and subsequently served in the Union Army (Scharf 1998, 25). Records to corroborate presence at the Battle of the Nueces River, subsequent escape to Mexico, or service in the 1st Texas Cavalry (Union) are not identifiable.

(Coincidentally, a cargo ship named the SS *Jacob Luckenbach* that belonged to the Luckenbach Steamship Company of New York served as a troop and cargo carrier in World War II and also as a cargo carrier in the Korean War. In 1953, she collided with the SS *Hawaiian Pilot* in foggy weather off San Francisco, and sank in thirty minutes. No apparent connection exists between the Texas family and the New York company.)

William Luckenbach 1823–1911 Private, Capt. Krauskopf's Gillespie County Company B, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted

(as W. Luckenbach) on January 28, 1864, in Gillespie County, bringing with him a shotgun. He served until discharged on June 1, 1864. He is enumerated in the 1860 census with wife Catherine and three children, living next to older brother Jacob and younger brother August.

Frederick "Fritz" Maerz (Marz, Mears) 1841–? Bugler, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted August 29, 1863, at New Orleans, as a private. Captured at the Battle of Las Rucias June 25, 1864, he was in the Confederate prison at Camp Groce. Seventeen prisoners escaped on November 16, 1864, including Frederick Maerz (Lisarelli 1999, 112). He arrived within the Union lines at Brazos Santiago on March 10, 1865. Sent on to New Orleans, he rejoined his unit at Baton Rouge on April 28, 1865. Whether he is the 1850 New York immigrant Friedrich Maerz or the 1861 New York immigrant Friedrich Maerz or the 1870 St. Louis resident Frederick Maerz, or whether he is related to early Comfort settler Carl Maertz is speculative.

*I*st service Heinrich "Henry" Friedrich W. Magers II (Magus, Majers) 1843–1911 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). The Blanco County 1860 Agricultural Schedule identifies the immigrant father Henry Majers as a farmer. On the 1867 Voter Registration, this man, the son, lived on the Guadalupe River in Kendall County, and the tabulator remarked, "Conscripted by Rebels. Deserted to US Army 1864. Union man." No record of Confederate service is identifiable.

2nd service Heinrich "Henry" Friedrich W. Magers—Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He served February 14, 1864, to October 31, 1865. He died in San Antonio and is buried in City Cemetery No. 6.

George W. Main (Mane) 1839–1912 Corporal, Company B, Baltimore Light Infantry Regiment, Maryland Volunteers and Batteries A/B, 1st Maryland Light Artillery (Union). He enlisted December 1861, and transferred to Battery A in May 1862 at Yorktown. He deserted at Hagerstown in November 1862 on a march to Harper's Ferry. He was arrested in February 1864 and returned under guard to his unit at Culpepper. He was permitted to reenlist as a veteran volunteer, and even got a thirty-day furlough for rejoining. He served until the unit was mustered-out in July 1865.

In his two 1909 pension applications, one from Comfort in January and another from Mission City in March, he reports moving to Missouri in 1869, and later in 1899 to Texas. He is likely the farmer George Main enumerated in the Cass County, Missouri, 1870 U.S. Census. Then in December 1870 in Bourbon County, Kansas, he married Rebecca Clements. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, living on High Street in Comfort with wife Rebecca and three daughters, he claimed Union Army service. He died in Cuero in 1912 according to the DeWitt County death certificate, and it was

from Cuero that widow Rebecca Main applied for a pension. However, the joint tombstone for George and Rebecca Main is in Cass County, Missouri, where they had earlier lived.

The grave of George W. Main is at Garden City Cemetery in Garden City, a small town in Cass County, southeast of Kansas City. The gravesite has a large gray granite double stone with a Masonic symbol for George W. Main Nov. 1, 1839—Jan. 11, 1912, and for Rebecca E. Main Oct. 21, 1856—Sept. 21, 1926.

John Adam Mangold 1838–1884 Unspecified rank and unit (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, Madora J. Mangold, with a post office address of Kerrville, is listed as the widow of John A. Mangold, but without further details. The 1867 Kerr County Voter Registration has John A. Mangold, on the Guadalupe River, being in the county just one year, from Switzerland, having been naturalized February 1861 in Delaware County, Iowa; the enumerator noted, "Served in U.S. Army during Rebellion."

Censuses show: 1860 Delaware County, Iowa, John Mangold as twenty-one-year-old farmer from Switzerland; 1870 Kerr County, Texas, John A. Mangold as thirty-two-year-old schoolteacher from Switzerland, living with family of Charles Eller; and 1880 Kerr County, Texas, J. A. Mangold as forty-three-year-old farmer from Basle, Switzerland, with wife M. J. Mangold and four children.

Family history reports that in 1884 the family headed for Mexico where he would become a teacher in a new colony. Shortly after crossing the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass he became sick, and died in Mexico. The family buried him in an Eagle Pass cemetery, but his grave is no longer identifiable. The remaining family then traveled to a place near Durham, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma. Madora was ninety-two-years old when she died at Durham in December 1945 (Savage 1978, 388; Crane 1996, 656).

James W. "J. W." Manning (J. N. Maning on military service record) 1836–1926 2nd Lieutenant, Company F, 15th (Josey's) Arkansas Infantry Regiment (Confederate). On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kendall County on the Guadalupe River. Thomas Manning is next to him on the list. [The connection is unclear—Thomas was ten years older; Thomas was born in Alabama and J. W. in Virginia.] Regarding J. W., the 1867 tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities." The Kendall County Tax List of 1867 shows him with one hundred acres. He is not on the 1870 or 1880 U.S. Census for Kendall County, nor on the 1871 Poll List of 134 Kendall County men who voted in the October 1871 election.

Manning enlisted June 16, 1861, in Co. A (Monroe Blues), Col. Cleburne's Regiment Arkansas State Troops. [Jas. W. Manning appears on the 1860 Arkansas census as a

single male carpenter in Monroe County, from which this company was recruited.] He transferred in 1862 to 1st Arkansas Infantry Regiment, which was redesignated as the 15th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, in which he served until captured in 1864. The regiment was named after its consecutive commanders—Col. Patrick Cleburne, Col. Lucius Polk, and Col. John Josey. Col. Polk wrote an affidavit for Manning's 1913 Bandera County pension application, "Jim Manning was a Lieut. in my regiment, was called Polk's Regt." His capture is recorded in his pension application, "Captured in 1864 and was under parole at close of the war."

His obituary states he lived in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and then Texas. He died at the home of his daughter in Kerrville and was buried in Glen Rest Cemetery. His tombstone is inscribed "Capt. J. W. Manning." At the close of the cemetery service, a cross of red roses was placed at the head of the grave, a gift of the local chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Thomas N. Manning 1826–1898 Private, Capt. Lawrence's Company D, 1st State Troops Infantry (6 months 1863–1864), Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enrolled in Capt. J. W. Lawrence's Company on September 25, 1863, for six months. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kendall County on the Guadalupe River, claiming ten years in Texas and three years in the county; the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities." The Kendall County Tax List of 1867 shows him with 350 acres. The 1870 census shows him as a forty-four-year-old farmer from Alabama. He donated an acre of his land for a church and graveyard in 1870 at Brownsboro. He is present in the 1880 U.S. Census, living in the Brownsboro community along the Guadalupe River. He is buried in the Brownsboro Cemetery.

Stephen G. McElroy 1846–1938 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). According to his obituary (subtitled "Soldier of the Confederacy"), he served two years in the Confederate Army. Gerald Witt's family history states McElroy joined at fourteen years of age and served under Gen. Forrest. A service record confirming this is not identifiable. He came to Texas in 1866 and settled on the Guadalupe River below Center Point. In 1874–1875 he served one year in Capt. Coldwell's Company F, Texas Frontier Battalion, for which service he later (1917) received an Indian Wars pension; this pension file makes no mention of Civil War service. In the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service, but on the 1930 census he did not.

John C. McFarland 1845–1911 **Private, Company F, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry (Union).** The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled on August 30, 1864. He was mustered-out May 31, 1865. His unit served in Virginia, notably at the engagement at Boydton Plank Road in October 1864.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has him in Boerne, claiming eleven months service. Applying from Texas, he received a pension in 1895.

In 1880, giving his occupation as railroad conductor, he lived in Denison, Texas, with wife Barbara, five children all born in Pennsylvania, and eight other railroad workers. He was in Boerne in 1890 and 1900. In the 1910 census, still in Boerne, he claimed Union Army service. He died in 1924.

Daniel Meckel (Meckle) 1834–1904 **Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union).** He was a farmer from Kendall County when mustered-in to his unit at Brownsville on February 1, 1864. He was wounded as part of the rear guard left in Texas after the main body of the regiment (including medical personnel) left the Rio Grande. In an affidavit in the Meckel pension file, Charles Beseler described the episode, "Daniel Meckel, while in the line of duty, at or near Martinez Ranch in the state of Texas, did on or about the 25th day of August 1864 become disabled in the following manner, viz.: he received a gunshot wound from the enemy while on picket guard by a bullet striking his right arm above the wrist, cutting a small splinter off the bone." In a supporting affidavit, Christian Reeh elaborated by relating that he and Meckel were "standing on picket guard at the same post when Meckel received the gunshot wound. [Reeh] saw the wound and tied it up with a handkerchief. John Haufler was also present and helped to wash the wound and dress it."

In 1878, he obtained 160 acres in Kendall County. In 1892, he gained a Federal pension. In 1894, he (along with Reeh, Sueltenfuss, and Zoeller) provided a supporting affidavit for Charles Beseler; and again he provided an affidavit for Karolina Reeh, widow of Christian Reeh,

Meckel lived in the Kreuzberg Community northeast of Boerne. In 1904, he disappeared. Six years later, bones, and shoes and a rifle and saddle were found near a ravine on Dr. Herff's pasture, and the coroner's inquest (Precinct No. 1, Boerne, Texas, Jan. 10, 1910) concluded the remains were those of Daniel Meckel The widow then gained a pension of \$12 per month.

Charles O. Mergenthaler 1843–1932 **Private, Company H, 82nd Pennsylvania Infantry (Union).** Born in Germany, he came to America in 1849. Drafted at the age of twenty-one years from his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he joined his unit August 1863. His obituary refers to the 23rd Pennsylvania Infantry, and his pension index card has, in addition to the 82nd, Company K, 23rd Pennsylvania Infantry, but that unit appears nowhere in the body of his pension file. Just before the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, he was in the Battle of Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865. He received a gunshot wound of the right foot, losing three toes. He received an invalid pension in 1870.

He came to Texas by 1868, when he married in Menard County. His obituary mentions service in the 4th U.S. Cavalry from 1866 to 1869, and action as an Indian fighter on the frontier. A farmer, he is in the 1880 Kendall County U.S. Census with wife Clara and three children. He lived in Comfort at the time of the 1890 Veterans Schedule. In the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Censuses, he is in Bexar County as a cigar maker. In the 1910 U.S. Census he did not claim Civil War service, but he did for the 1930 U.S. Census.

William Alexander Mills 1835–1917 Private, Company D, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled on January 1, 1863, at Rio Grande City, bringing his horse. He served until the end of the war when he received a parole stating he resided in Atascosa County. In his 1906 pension application from Pipe Creek in Bandera County, he claimed three years service from January 1862 to May 1865. He died in 1917 in Kendall County. His widow, Nannie Riley Mills, applied for a pension in 1918 from Kendall County, which had been her residence for six years. T. F. Spencer was the witness who validated her husband's service.

William M. Mitchell ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). In the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kerr County's Precinct 2 on the Guadalupe River (listed next to McElroy), but only for two months. His birthplace was Indiana. The tabulator remarked, "Joined Confederate Army voluntarily." Service records show many with the name William M. Mitchell, but pension records do not. The Kerr County tax rolls and Kerr County U.S. Censuses for this time do not show his name. No death records or cemetery location are available. No other information is identifiable.

Ludwig Moegelin (Moeglin, Moggalin) 1829–1903 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). After traveling from Fredericksburg and reaching Piedras Negras with friend Joseph Reidimann, they went to Matamoros, and then to Brownsville (Affidavit of Joseph Reidimann in support of Moegelin pension application, San Antonio, May 2, 1891). He enrolled at Brownsville on July 22, 1864. He was present on seven muster rolls. His pension declaration relates that he "contracted deafness at Morganza in the summer of 1864, discovered when he did not respond to the bugle call to charge the enemy." In 1871 he acquired 160 acres in Comal County. He was a resident of Sisterdale in 1894. By 1900 he was a widower living in Bulverde. At the time of his death he resided in San Antonio and was buried in a family cemetery in San Antonio with his wife Augusta (1830–1896). In 1959, daughter Alvina Rebling had Ludwig and Augusta and Alvina's 1897 stillborn disinterred and reburied in San Fernando Cemetery No. 3, San Antonio.

Joseph Francis Moffett (F. Moffitt in military record) 1843–1941 First Corporal, Company H, 3rd (Harrison's) Louisiana Cavalry (Confederate). Born July 14,

1843, in Jasper County, Mississippi, he moved to Louisiana when five years old. According to his obituary, "When the Civil War tore asunder the North and the South, he answered the call of his own beloved South, and enlisted in the 3rd Louisiana Cavalry." On his 1924 pension application from Kendall County, he claimed service from July 1862 to May 1865.

After the war he came to Texas, first to Lavaca County in time for the 1867 Voter Registration, then Dewitt County, and then in 1919 to Kendall County. He moved to Luling in 1927 to be with his daughter. At the 1938 celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, he was the Texas representative, although his unit had remained in Louisiana.

He died in Luling February 2, 1941 at the age of ninety-eight years ("John Francis Moffet, A Grand and Beloved Old Soldier, Expires—Last of the Old Guard in Caldwell County," *Luling Newsboy*, February 7, 1941). The government marble marker at the foot of the grave that states "Joseph Moffit Co C 12 LA. Inf. C.S.A." is possibly a mistake. He was the last Confederate veteran in Caldwell County, and also the last Confederate veteran in the group under study. (Walter Williams of Houston was reputed to be the overall last Confederate veteran; he died in 1959 at the claimed age of 117 years.)

George Mohrhoff 1842–1917 Private, 6th Texas Field Artillery Battery (Confederate). He was twenty-one-years old when he enlisted on September 1, 1862. He was still with the unit at the end of the war, when the unit surrendered and he was paroled, giving his residence as Kendall County. His obituary mentions his home on Cypress Creek, but has no mention of Civil War service.

1st service Gabriel Monroe (Munroe on Confederate military record) 1835–? Bugler, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). He enlisted in Capt. Maclin's Company, November 22, 1861, at San Antonio. On the unit's May-June 1862 muster roll, it is remarked that he deserted June 12, 1862, at Fort Brown.

2nd service Gabriel Monroe—Private, Company D, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Born in Mexico, he became a U.S. citizen at the time of annexation. He enlisted October 28, 1862, at New Orleans, and appears on the unit muster roll November 1862. He is on the muster rolls through October 1865, at one time serving as an orderly for the commanding officer.

The 1867 Voter Registration has him in Precinct No. 2 of Kerr County, giving his birthplace as Sonora, and claiming nine months in the county; the tabulator noted that he joined the U.S. Army in 1862. He is present on the 1870 Kerr County (Precinct 3, Comfort Post Office) U.S. Census as an unmarried farmer, but not on later U.S. Censuses.

Andrew Sim "A. S." Moore 1838–1916 Private, Company B, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). From Tennessee, he settled on a homestead three miles east of Center Point. He is present on the 1860 Kerr County (Precinct 2, Comfort Post Office) Federal Census as an unmarried farm laborer. He enlisted November 20, 1862, by Lt. Fields, at San Antonio (possibly at Kerrville according to a 1913 affidavit he gave in support of a pension claim for the widow of Henry Bierschwale). He brought his own horse. He served through the war, being paroled September 6, 1865, giving his home as Kerr County.

Francis "Frank" M. Moore 1833–1909 Private, Company B, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). An older brother of the preceding Andrew Sim Moore, he settled on the homestead east of Center Point with two younger brothers, a sister, and his mother. Enlisted March 20, 1862, at Seguin, by Lt. Col. Benton, he brought his own horse. Kerr County included his mother on its Indigent Persons list as deserving support in February 1864. He served through the war with his unit, which participated in the 1864 Red River Campaign, including the Battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. After the war, he was in Capt. Coldwell's Ranger Company as an officer, and became known afterwards as Captain Moore.

William H. "W. H." Moore (Moor) 1841–1864 Private, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This younger brother of Frank and Sim Moore enlisted January 12, 1863, at Camp Davis (filed as William H. Moor). Judge Starkey's roll of Kerr County men in the Confederate Army includes W. H. Moore in McCord's Regiment (Watkins 1975, 110) The regimental return for October 1864 shows he died at Columbus of disease on October 28, 1864. No burial details are available.

Casper "Kasper" Moos 1842–1934 Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). He joined Capt. Gustav Hoffman's Company at age eighteen years, on October 8, 1861, and served until December 1863, including the New Mexico campaign, in which he lost a horse and saddle on March 10, 1862. Muster roll shows him absent in February 1864; he claimed sick furlough December 1863 to October 1864. His pension was awarded May 1926. After the war, he lived in the Anhalt/Honey Creek area in Comal County, and in the 1910 U.S. Census claimed Confederate Army service. And in the 1930 census, living in Kendall County with his son, he answered "yes" to query about military service. In his pension file, the Application for Mortuary Warrant placed his death location "near New Braunfels," but in Guadalupe County.

Hubert Robert "H. R." Moos (Moss) 1834–1909 Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). He joined Capt. Gustav Hoffman's Company at age twenty-six years, on October 8, 1861, and served until at least

February 1864, including the New Mexico campaign, in which he lost a horse on March 28, 1862. He was the butcher for the regiment.

He appears in the 1870 census in Comal County (Spring Branch Post Office) with wife Eva Barbara and two children; in 1900 (as Hubert R. Moss), he and family were in Duval County, possibly in the county seat of San Diego. His 1901 pension application from Duval County gained approval in one month. His wife Eva Barbara (1850–1932) and son Hubert (1873–1956) have burials in San Diego Cemetery in Jim Wells County, but no tombstone exists for Hubert Robert Moos.

William Mueller (Müller) 1834–1917 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Giving his birthplace as Germany and his occupation as farmer, he enlisted in Kendall County and joined his unit February 1, 1864, in Brownsville; he served through October 1865. In the 1870 Blanco County Census, his birthplace is Nassau; in 1880, Prussia, in 1900 and 1910 Germany. He was in Twin Sisters at the time of the Blanco County 1890 Veterans Special Schedule. His 1917 death notice in the *Austin American* (transcribed in Moursund's *Blanco County Families*) states: "Death of Pioneer—William Muller, an old settler on Little Blanco, died at the home of his son, Otto Muller, Monday morning, Feb. 5, 1917, after an illness of only two or three days. His age was 83 years. His wife died last year. Two sons and one daughter survive." His grave is in the Catholic Cemetery at Twin Sisters.

Frank Murara? –? **Private, Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union).** At the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule for Kerr County, having a Comfort Post Office address, he claimed Union Army service, and remarked, "Discharge lost, now blind." Confirmation of active duty is lacking.

Some of the men who in 1890 claimed Union Army service, such as Peter Campbell and Frank Murara, about whom little information is available, may have been railroad workers only temporarily in the area. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad from San Antonio reached Comfort in 1887 and Kerrville in 1890. Freight and passenger traffic grew and railroad workers were needed. They may have stayed at the new accommodations: Ingenhuett Hotel (1881), Meyer Hotel (1887) or Surber Hotel (1889).

Lemuel Newman 1846–1937 Private, Company C, 3rd (Yager's) Battalion, Texas Cavalry, later 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Born in Louisiana and a carpenter by trade, he enlisted May 14, 1862, at Camp Aransas in Refugio County. He performed extra duty as a teamster. In May 1863, three units, including Newman's 3rd Battalion, combined to become the 1st (Yager's) Regiment. In the 1910 and 1930 U.S. Censuses, when farming near Boerne, he made no response to the questions about Civil War service.

George Nichols 1821–1911 Unspecified rank, Company A, 1st Regiment Cavalry (six months, 1863–1864), Texas State Troops (Confederate). First identified in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1850, with wife Lucy and five children, he was in Goliad, Texas, in 1860, with his wife Lucy and nine children. On the 1867 Texas Voter Registration, he was on the Guadalupe River, and he claimed fourteen years of Texas residence and eight years in county; the tabulator noted, "Served in Militia during Rebellion." The unit's regimental return for November 1863 notes he was absent because "left at Camp Stedham near Woodville [Tyler County] sick 16 November."

The Kendall County Commissioners Court, meeting February 15, 1864, in Boerne, added ten families to the list of dependents of indigent soldiers, including "C. Nichols with wife and five children" in Precinct 4. An individual whose first name begins with "C" is not identifiable in military service records, pension applications, or censuses. George Nichols (above) and wife Lucy were in Kendall County and had five children four- to-twelve-years old [according to 1870 census] at the time of the commissioners' award. This suggests that "C. Nichols" and "George Nichols" are the same person.

George and wife Lucy settled in Brownsboro, where they are buried.

John Allen Nichols 1844–1917 Private, Companies A/I, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry and Company A, 34th (Alexander's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). A regimental return of November 1864 has him on "leave by order of Maj. Gen. Walker since 29 November." In the regimental return of March 1865 at a camp near Bastrop, a note stated he deserted on March 19th. He shows up, however, on the parole list for the 34th Texas Cavalry at San Antonio on October 14, 1865, giving his residence as Kendall County.

On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River, and the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Confederate Army. Rebel propensities."

After his 1867 marriage, he settled on Block Creek and developed the health resort known as Nichols Ranch. He was in the Waring area in 1900. He provided an affidavit for the pension application of Henry Bierschwale's widow in 1913. His burial was in the Harper community cemetery.

Ist service William Henry Nickel (Neckel) 1840–1903 Private, Capt. [Van der] Stucken's Company, 8th Battalion (Taylor's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted May 7, 1862, at Fort Mason for three years, and was present on the June 1863 muster roll. According to the 1899 War Department response to the Commissioner of Pensions, he was absent on the December 31, 1863–February 29, 1864 muster roll. The 1899 pension correspondence states that Nickel said he deserted in January 1864.

2nd service William Henry Nickel—Corporal, Hamilton's Body Guard and Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He volunteered at Brownsville on March 5, 1864, for one year, and was discharged at Baton Rouge on March 26, 1865, by expiration of service. The 1867 Kendall County Voter Registration has the remark, "Discharged from 1st Texas Cavalry."

Eugene Samuel Norris 1846–1912 Corporal, Company H, 57th Virginia Infantry (Confederate). He enlisted May 30, 1864, at Charlottesville, Virginia. He participated in the Battle of Five Forks, west of Richmond, and was captured on April 1, 1865; he signed an oath of allegiance on June 15, 1865, and was given a certificate of release at Point Lookout; he gave his home as Albemarle County, Virginia. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he was in Kendall County, but did not claim Civil War service. His wife, Alice C. Norris, applying in 1918 from Kendall County where she had lived for seven years, received a Confederate widow's pension from Texas. The family genealogy has been published (Dell 2012).

Charles Stewart Norton 1840–1916 1st Sergeant, Company F, 3rd Michigan Cavalry Regiment (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled on May 9, 1861, at Kalamazoo, as a corporal, and served until February 16, 1866, when mustered-out in San Antonio.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule for Kendall County has him in Leon Springs, claiming loss of toe (?), although he did not mention his toe on his 1901 supplementary pension affidavit. Applying from Montell, Uvalde County, Texas, he received a pension in 1889.

Born in Ohio in 1840, he went to Michigan in 1859. He came to San Antonio in 1869. Marriage to Olive Eveline Dykes was in 1870 in Rockport according to his supplementary pension affidavit. He later lived in Victoria, Uvalde, and San Angelo. He was in Kendall County in 1890. At the time of the 1910 San Angelo census, he claimed Union Army service. His widow received a pension in 1916, suggesting her husband had recently died.

According to the records of the Fairmount Cemetery in San Angelo, he was buried October 25, 1916, in Block 30, Lot 8, along with his wife and two children and one other buried later. But the lot is bare of tombstones; only an irregular six-inch rock sticks up above the surface.

James B. Nowlin 1845–1925 Private, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He joined at Camp Verde when seventeen-years old on June 20, 1863, and served until the end of the war. When paroled in 1865, he gave his residence as Kendall County. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived at Curry's Creek, and the tabulator remarked, "Joined Rebel Army to avoid conscription."

Richard W. Nowlin 1841–1900 Private, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He joined at Camp Verde when twenty-one-years old on December 29, 1862, and served through February 1864. After the war, he lived at Curry's Creek in Kendall County, and later in Kerr County where he is buried.

Samuel H. Nowlin 1838–? Private, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry and Private, Company B, 34th (Alexander's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He joined when twenty-four years old at Camp Davis on December 24, 1862, in Captain Hunter's Company, and served until 1865, although much of 1865 was in confinement in Houston. The Kendall County Commissioners Court met in Boerne on May 18, 1863, and placed eighteen families on the list of indigent soldiers families, including "S. H. Nowlin with wife and one child." On the parole list for the 34th Texas Cavalry at San Antonio on October 13, 1865, he gave his residence as Kendall County. He was in Gonzales County at the time of the 1867 Voter Registration.

Peter Henry Oberwetter (Oberwerder) 1830–1915 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rdFrontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). From Westphalia about 1855, he was an early settler in Comfort. He enlisted when thirty-four-years old in February 1864 (recorded as P. H. Oberwerder) and served until June 1864. Rev. C. W. Hall relates that he moved to Mexico during the war where he began shipments of bulbs from Mexico to other countries (Hall 1935). He moved to Austin in the late 1860s and became a florist and amateur botanist.

A Texas Historical Commission commemorative marker, at his gravesite in Oakwood cemetery in Austin, recognizes his pioneer work in crossbreeding amaryllis and importing rare bulbs. He is mentioned in the Botany section of "Men of Science in Texas 1820–1880" (Geiser 1959). Oberwetter wrote: (1) "Amaryllis and Orchids," *The Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist* 20: 301, October 1878; (2) "Gardens and Gardening in Austin, Texas," *The Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist* 20: 356-357, December 1878 and 21: 3–4, January 1879; (3) "Cure for Texas Ants," *The Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist* 21: 47, January 1879; and (4) "Einige Bemerfungen über die schönsten Bäume, Sträucher und andere Zierpflanzen, einbeimisch in Texas, mit besonderer Berucksichtigung von Travis County," *Schütze's Jahrbuch für Texas* (Austin: Albert Schütze, 1884, 52–60.) A memorial article "Peter Henry Oberwetter, A Texas Amaryllid Pioneer" appeared in the *American Amaryllis Society Yearbook 1935* (Hall 1935).

Adam Hermann Joseph Offer 1820–1896 Sergeant, Company A, Comal Battalion (Confederate). His service record consists of one card, which gives his undated

parole by Capt. William Davis of the 18th New York Cavalry; Offer gave his residence as Comal County. He was a saddler in New Braunfels in the 1870 U.S. Census, and a farmer in Sisterdale in 1880. A bronze plaque on his grave in the Sisterdale Cemetery commemorates his service.

John Pankratz 1823–1883 Private, Company A/B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He was about thirty-eight-years old when he enlisted on June 12, 1861, at Camp Verde for one year. He appears on the muster rolls as a musician. He transferred in October 1861 from Capt. Buquor's Company A to Capt. Kampmann's Company B. After extension of his term of service, he served at Fort Ringgold on the Rio Grande. He was on detached duty in San Antonio in September 1862 on the same Special Order 39 as Fritz Holekamp, who died en route. He was discharged October 11, 1862, and returned to Comfort. The 1867 Voter Registration notes, "Never voluntarily aided Rebels. Good man." In the 1870 U.S. Census Agriculture Schedule, John Bankraz [sic] had a 31-acre farm with three horses, eight working oxen, eight milk cows, and thirty-five other cattle.

1st service Benjamin Franklin "B. F." Patton 1836–1882 1st Sergeant, Detachment of State Forces commanded by Col. Ben McCullough and 2nd Lieutenant, Capt. Montel's Ranger Company for Bandera-Blanco-Medina-Uvalde Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops and 2nd Corporal, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This third son of Samuel Boyd Patton had a short first service in Col. McCullough's unit, just six weeks in March and April of 1861. Secondly, he joined Capt. Montel's Ranger Company on February 17, 1862, at Bandera. Thirdly, he reenlisted December 29, 1862, at Camp Verde, joining Capt. Lawhon's Company; he was twenty-six-years old; he is shown on the January-February 1864 payroll. His wife was Augusta Lange Patton (1846–1937); her obituary ("Former Resident of Kerr Succumbs at 91" Kerrville Daily Times, April 8, 1937) states, "Her husband was Lieut. Benjamin Patton, who served in the army during several Indian uprisings." This likely refers to his service in Montel's Ranger Company.

2nd service Benjamin Franklin "B. F." Patton—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted in April 1864, and was credited to Kendall County. Four months later, while his unit was encamped at White's Ranch near Brownsville, on August 7, 1864, he deserted (with Pickens Patton and Samuel Patton) carrying away with him "ordnance stores and a horse." He never returned. While in "deserter" status from his unit, he participated in the August 1865 trip to the Nueces battlefield to recover the remains of victims. No record exists of his applying for a pension. He lived in the Verde Creek Valley area at the time of the 1880 census, and is buried in the eleven-grave Verde Valley Cemetery, one mile east of Camp Verde Store. His tombstone is toppled but with clear relief carving "In Memory of B. F. Patton."

Although the tombstone has no dates, it is among other Langes and Kleins from the late 1800s. Family genealogy suggests he died October 14, 1882, in Kerr County.

Charles A. "C. A." Patton 1840–1925 Private, Company A, 7th Texas Cavalry and Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This fourth son of Samuel Boyd Patton was born about 1840 in Bastrop. He worked as a stock raiser. Enlisting in San Antonio on October 4, 1861, he brought a horse and equipment. From December 1861 to April 1862, he had extra duty as a teamster, receiving 25¢ per day additional pay. He married Nancy Jean Heynei September 28, 1862, in Boerne. In April 1863, he received a medical discharge for phthisis pulmonalis [probably tuberculosis]. According to a company muster roll, on July 30, 1863, he enlisted in Capt. Lawhon's Company in the Frontier Regiment and served at least through October 1863.

Linda Mearse's transcription of the Kendall County Needy Families list compiled by Chief Justice Graham, February 22, 1864, identifies (parenthetically) Charles Patton as being in the Frontier Regiment, although Justice Graham's original manuscript, February 15, 1864, does not (Mearse 1995, 245; Kendall County 1863–1864). In the 1867 Voter Registration, Patton lived at Curry's Creek, claiming five years in that place. He received a Confederate veteran's pension in 1899, by which time he had had a left below-knee amputation. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he was in Kimble County, divorced, living with his son Benjamin; he did not claim military service. This son Benjamin appears in Port Arthur in the 1920 U.S. Census, but the whereabouts of his father is unknown. Family genealogy suggests he died August 10, 1925, in Dayton, Liberty County.

Cicero Columbus "C. C." Patton 1848–1935 Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This son of James M. Patton, on the day after his sixteenth birthday, enlisted on January 11, 1864, and served for one year. He claimed Confederate Army service on the 1910 census when living in Blanco County, and again on the 1930 census when he and his wife resided at the Confederate Home in Austin.

He died in Dripping Springs in 1935 and was buried in the Phillips Cemetery in Hays County.

James Madison Patton (Patten) 1811–1900 1st Lieutenant, Company A, 15th Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This first son of Samuel Boyd Patton (as J. Patton) joined this unit January 1, 1862, and became its 1st Lieutenant, at the age of fifty-one years. He was released May 20, 1862, because overage by the new conscription law.

Born in 1811, he married Sarah Jane Smithson December 1, 1846, in Travis County. By 1850, he was a farmer in Caldwell County, with two-year-old son Cicero also enumerated in the census. He later lived in Kendall County at Curry's Creek, in

Blanco County at Round Mountain, and in Travis County at Oak Hill. His application from Travis County for a Confederate pension was rejected, reason unstated. By 1900, he and wife Sarah were in the household of son Robert at Patton Place, Oak Hill, Travis County; he died in November 1900.

Ist service Columbus Pickford "Pickens" Patton 1821–1893 Private, Ranger Company for Bandera-Blanco-Medina-Uvalde Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops and Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, Frontier Regiment Texas Cavalry, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This second son of Samuel Boyd Patton joined the Ranger Company on February 17, 1862, at Bandera, and served until June 30, 1862. On September 22, 1863, he joined Capt. Lawhon's Company; he was forty-two-years old; he was still shown on the January-February 1864 payroll.

2nd service Columbus Pickford "Pickens" Patton—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He joined this unit at Brownsville by June 1864. While his unit was encamped at White's Ranch near Brownsville, on August 7, 1864, he deserted (with B. F. Patton and Samuel Patton) carrying away with him "ordnance stores and a horse." He never returned. On the 1890 Veterans Census, the tabulator remarked, "No discharge. Was permitted by Capt. to go within Conf. Lines and had no reason to return."

The Patton family cemetery is in Kendall County, and contains according to family history the grave of Missouri Estes Patton, the wife of Pickens Patton, but no tombstone exists for her or for Pickens Patton himself. Family genealogy suggests he died August 22, 1893, in Cherry Creek, Kerr County.

1st service Samuel B. Patton 1846–1923 Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). This first son of Pickens Patton, when about seventeen years old, enlisted August 13, 1863, at Camp Verde.

2nd service Samuel B. Patton—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted May 15, 1864, at Brownsville. While his unit was encamped at White's Ranch near Brownsville, on August 7, 1864, he deserted (with B. F. Patton and Pickens Patton). At the time of the 1870 census, he was the oldest son in the Pickens Patton household, then in Kendall County although the post office was Spring Branch. He later lived in Boerne, and died in 1923. [Distinguish this Samuel B. Patton from Samuel Boyd Patton, born 1784, died 1869, who came to Texas in 1836 and settled about 1855 at Curry's Creek, which was then in Comal County, although later in 1862 it became Kendall County.]

Andrew (Anton) J. "A. J." Peel 1840–1882 Private, Company I, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry and Capt. Reynolds's/Irving's Blanco County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops and Company C, Borders Regiment Texas

Cavalry (Confederate). The 1867 Voter Registration places him in Blanco County, and has "Naturalized by being U.S. soldier, April 8, 1863, in Brownsville." If naturalized, it would have been in the Confederate States of America, since he has no identifiable service with the Union Army.

At twenty-two years of age, he enlisted June 22, 1862, at San Antonio, in Capt. Eli Toole's Company; he had a twelve-day furlough June 24 to July 5. His military service was brief because he furnished a substitute and received a discharge August 30, 1862. His unit served along the Texas coast. Later, on January 30, 1864, in Blanco County, at twenty-four years of age, he joined the frontier force, and served until May 31, 1864, when discharged, being paid for 10 days at \$2 per day. Still later, A. Peel joined Company C, Borders Regiment Texas Cavalry; the one record notes he was on detached service after being implicated in robbing the [gunpowder] magazine.

He appears on earlier tax records of Blanco County 1861–1863, and in the Blanco County Census of 1870, located in Precinct 5, which is the Twin Sisters area. By 1880, he was in Hays County with wife Sarah and four children.

Friedrich Perner 1827–1906 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). At age thirty-seven, he enlisted in February 1864 and served twenty-three days. At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he was in Kerr County, and the tabulator commented, "Never aided Rebels. Good man."

John Joseph Petsch (Poetch) 1838–1917 Unspecified rank, Capt. Krauskopf's Company, Gillespie County Home Guard, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Possibly a survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, military records are lacking. "Luchenback [sic] Men Who Fell at Nueces Battle," Comfort News, August 18, 1938, lists thirteen killed, and six who escaped, including Joseph Petsch. August Hoffman's 1925 memoir says, "There I was from then on [May 1864] with my best friend, Joseph Petsch, in Krauskopf's Company." The same source states they were together on the cattle drive to Mexico in the Fall of 1864 (Hoffman 1999).

Petsch is on the 1867 Voter Registration in South Grape Creek. Petsch and his family lived in South Grape Creek Settlement in 1880. He transferred 640 acres in Kendall County to Joseph Petsch Jr. in 1906. He was still in Gillespie County at the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, but did not claim military service.

R. Pfeifer [sic] 1832–1898 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age at muster was thirty years. No record of subsequent military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription. He is possibly the thirty-seven-year-old "Robert Pfeiffer" in Kendall County at the time of the 1870 census, and the "Robert Pfeiffer" buried in the Comfort Cemetery.

Adolph "Doctor" Pfeiffer 1814–1881 Private, Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enrolled February 12, 1862, bringing a horse, a double-barreled shotgun, and a Navy pistol. He appears on only one muster roll. After the war, he settled in the Cypress Creek community, and in the 1870 census gave his occupation as "doctor of medicine." He is buried in Cypress Creek Cemetery.

August Pfeiffer (Pheefer) 1840–1915 Private, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). Conscripted with his brother William, he joined (along with his neighbor Charles Herbst) his unit at San Antonio on September 1, 1862, and served until the end of the war. The unit initially was at Fort Ringgold near Rio Grande City, but then moved to Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Galveston (Barr 1961). August Pfeiffer in later years recalled a waterfront battle with Federal warships [possibly while the unit was at Corpus Christi during May-June 1863]. Confederate soldiers could see the slow cannon balls coming and would run out of the way, letting the cannon balls sink harmlessly into the sand (Pfeiffer and Pfeiffer 1981). On the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator said, "Conscripted in Rebel Army. Good Union man."

According to the family history, August Pfeiffer served with Capt. Zoeller in the 1st Texas Cavalry (Union) during the war (Kendall Co. Hist. Comm. 1984; Kerr Co. Hist. Comm. 1987). This is inconsistent with August's service record that indicates he was still with his Confederate unit when paroled October 5, 1865.

Ernst Pfeiffer 1844–1891 Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This younger brother of August and William, according to family history, served in the Confederate Army. A brief entry for "E. Pfeiffer" indicates enrollment November 1, 1862, at San Antonio and that he was present for duty on the March-April 1863 muster roll. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Boerne, and the tabulator remarked, "Was forced in Rebel Army."

William "Wilhelm" Pfeiffer (Pheefer) 1842–1907 Private, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). Conscripted with his brother August, he served in the same unit. On the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator said, "Conscripted in Rebel Army. Good Union man." His wife, Agnes Pfeiffer (1857–1935) received a Confederate widow's pension despite William's December 1864 desertion at Camp Metzger.

Veit "Vitus" Pfeufer (Pfeiffer, Pfeuffer) 1829–1902 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted in Kendall County in February 1864, his name appearing on one muster roll and one pay record. In May 1861, while Comfort was the county seat of Kerr County, the Kerr County Commissioners contracted with

him to build a County Court House on the public square in Comfort; the return of the location of the county seat to Kerrville occurred in March 1862, probably nullifying his contract. Veit and Eugenia Pfeufer had moved to Kerrville by 1900.

Julius Paul Phillip 1843–1930 Private, 8th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate). Enlisted December 21, 1861; deserted October 24, 1864. Applying in 1923 from Kendall County for a pension, he claimed four years service and that he was honorably discharged at the end of the war; however, the Battery Returns for October 1864 states, "Oct. 24, 1864 Deserted."

His unique value to the Confederacy was in the making of charcoal, an important element in ordnance production; he was detailed to San Antonio in that role in February 1864. The request for him stated:

A contract has been lately made with the Texas Powder Company, and approved by Maj. Gen. Harger. The operations of this company have been suspended for some time on account of the impossibility of procuring proper workmen. Contract requires that the government should furnish 2 or 3 soldiers, as they can be obtained nowhere else. One of these men is Julius Phillip, a resident of Kendall Co., private in Capt. Fox's Battery of Light Artillery, Corpus Christi. The Powder Company represent that there is a very great difficulty in procuring suitable wood for the charcoal. This man, Julius Phillip, owned a considerable tract of land on the Guadalupe River where the requisite species of wood can be obtained in large quantities. The said man Phillip, having been a worker in wood and maker of charcoal for many years, the Texas Powder Company represent that it is highly important that his service be given them. (Letter from 1st Lt. William Stringfellow, San Antonio Texas Arsenal, to Capt. E. P. Turner, October 10, 1863, in Consolidated Military Record of Julius Phillip, 8th Texas Field Battery)

The 1867 Kendall County Voter Registration remarks, "Joined Rebel Army voluntarily. Union man."

Erasmus Lital Piper 1840–? **Private, Company G, 19th (Burford's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** The family came from Kentucky and settled first in Kaufmann County, Texas, and later at Kendalia. The men in Company G were largely from Kaufmann County. Piper was mustered-in on May 3, 1862, at Camp Stonewall Jackson in Dallas County. The unit performed services as scouts and raiders, and took part in the Red River campaign.

James Alexander Piper 1842–1917 Private, Company G, 19th (Burford's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This younger brother of Erasmus Piper served in the same unit, enlisting the same day. He was discharged July 5, 1862. By 1880, he was at

Curry's Creek in Kendall County, but by 1900 he was in Burnet County, where he died in 1917. He applied for a Confederate pension in 1917 which was rejected.

Benjamin Franklin "B. F" Pollard 1848–1923 **Private, Company B, 26th (DeBray's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** The 1850 census shows him as a two-year-old in Arkansas. He is next found in the 1867 Kerr County Voter Registration, claiming fourteen years in Texas and four years in Kerr County; the tabulator remarked, "Joined Confederate States Army voluntarily." He married in Kerr County in January 1870 Angeline Holcomb; they lived in the Zanzenberg area and he was a farmer at the time of the July 1870 census. By 1880, he was in Bandera County with his wife Angeline and four children; by 1900 he was in Caldwell County with wife Melinda whom he had married in 1893. By 1910, he was in Runnels County with wife Malinda [sic] and claimed Confederate Army service; by 1920 he was a widower in Lyton Springs, Caldwell County, living with his son, Hugh Pollard. He died in 1923 (according to death certificate) or 1924 (according to tombstone) and is buried in Runnels County with wife Mary Jane (possibly contraction of Malinda J., who drew a pension starting in 1924; she claimed her husband died November 5, 1923.

In his 1914 pension application from San Patricio County, where he had lived less than a year, he gave his age as sixty-six years and his birthplace as Arkansas. He claimed military service in Capt. Myers' Company B, 26th (DeBray's) Texas Cavalry, and two witnesses from Caldwell County confirmed this claim. Examination of the unit roster, however, finds no Benjamin F. or B. F. Pollard. Instead, it has (1) W. George Pollard in Company B, (2) Wiley Pollard in Company C, and (3) William Pollard in Company B; the desired connection is lacking. The unit organized in mid-1861 as Davis's Mounted Battalion; Maj. Xavier B. DeBray assumed command in December 1861. The unit participated in the recapture of Galveston and later fought in the Red River Campaign.

Andrew Jackson Potter 1830–1895 Private, Company K, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry and Chaplain, Field and Staff, 26th (DeBray's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled March 28, 1862, at San Antonio, and served in Wood's Cavalry until early 1863, at which time the muster roll indicates a transfer and promotion to chaplain in DeBray's Regiment (26th Texas Cavalry). Regimental Return for 26th Texas Cavalry for January 1865 indicates Chaplain A. J. Petted [sic] was on leave on business. He gained a reputation for his ministrations to the wounded and dying soldiers (Graves 1881).

After the war, he became a Methodist minister, becoming a circuit rider in the Kerrville and Fort Concho conferences. His 1868–1883 family home was two miles north of Boerne. The Texas Historical Commission emplaced a marker in 1965; it was damaged sometime before 1990 and has not been replaced.

The grave of Andrew Jackson Potter is at Bunton Cemetery near Dale in Caldwell County. The centrally-located gravesite, beside a multi-trunked old cedar tree, has a four-foot high gray marble plaque with inscriptions on front and back. The front "Rev. A. J. Potter, a member of the West Texas Annual Conference M. E. Church South. He served his church and generation faithfully. His record is on high. He died in the faith." The back: "Rev. A. J. Potter Chaplain 26th Tex Cav CSA. Born April 3, 1830, died in the pulpit at Shiloh, Caldwell County, Texas Oct. 20, 1895. As he lived, so he died. Faithful to God and true to his country."

Texas Field Battery (Confederate). He was mustered-in Capt. Krumbaar's unit on June 11, 1863, as a conscript. On June 28, 1863, his unit marched from Waco to Camp Bankhead on the Middle Boggy Creek (also known as Muddy Boggy Creek) in then Indian Territory, now southeastern Oklahoma, near Bonham, Texas, arriving on August 24, 1863. In an 1899 pension affidavit, Preiss stated, "I was conscripted into the Confederate service—I was only six months in that service—this was in the Indian Nation—left the Confederate service at that place and traveled to the Rio Grande and there on February 1, 1864, joined the 1st Texas Cavalry, Co. C."

2nd service Martin Preiss—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He was "missing-in-action" after the Skirmish at Rancho Martinez, where he was captured on August 3, 1864. The captives were held at Brownsville where he escaped by swimming the Rio Grande. He did not return to his unit, and was considered a "deserter." Following the proclamation of an amnesty program, however, he did rejoin his unit in September 1865, at San Antonio. An undated obituary in the *Blanco County News* (copy of Etta Deike of Johnson City) provides additional details about his escape on August 31, 1864, such as that he served for a while as a coachman for an embassy in Mexico.

[No known given name] Presler (Presley) ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on February 18, 1864, on the request of the Precinct One Commissioner, awarded support to Presley's wife and three children. Later in the minutes of that date, the name is "Presler." In the 1864 cumulative report, the name is "Presley." Local residence and service records are lacking.

Aug Priest ?—? 1st Sergeant, Company A, 1st Missouri Infantry (Union). His name appears on the 1890 Veterans Schedule for Kendall County. His post office address was Boerne. The Remarks section adds, "Served previously in Company C, Missouri Reserves Battalion from August 21, 1861—10 years as corporal." Missouri unit rosters lack confirmation. Censuses in 1880 and 1900 do not have him.

John Rausch (alias John Roth) 1830–1920 **Corporal, Company B, 12th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry (Union).** He left Germany in 1851 and came to Grapetown to join his father in farming. In 1863, he took a load of Confederate cotton to Matamoros in Mexico, but he did not return, going instead to New Orleans and then Chicago where he enlisted as "John Roth" in the Union Army. His mother's maiden name was Anna Katherine Roth. He served from January 4, 1864, to May 28, 1866.

After the war, he returned to the Grapetown community. In the 1870 census, he and his family are in Kendall County; and in 1872 and 1879 he secured land in Kendall County. He applied for a pension in 1895 in which he listed his wartime alias of "John Roth." According to his death certificate, his burial was in Bankersmith, but Grapetown Cemetery has his marker. After his death in 1920, his wife Maria (1846–1925) of Bankersmith received a pension.

Josiah Reagan 1836—? Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and 4th Corporal, Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted February 12, 1862 for twelve months; discharge date is unknown. He was a twenty-four-year-old single laborer from Tennessee on the farm of Rufus Brown at Comfort in 1860. Whereabouts after the war are unknown.

1st service Christian Reeh 1838–1902 Private, Company B, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted in this unit, also known as Duff's Partisan Rangers, October 1, 1862, and served through April 1863. Reinhard Reeh was in 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry and Rudolph Reeh was in 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry; no connection to Kendall County has been found.

2nd service Christian Reeh—Private, Companies H/D/A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enlisted January 11, 1864, at Brownsville, for three years, giving his peacetime occupation as farmer; he was credited to Fredericksburg. He appears on the company muster rolls through the fall of 1865 until the unit was mustered-out. He went with the unit to the Lower Rio Grande campaign, and is noted at Brazos Santiago encampment from December 1864 to February 1865.

In 1870 he was a farmer in the Pedernales Settlement in Gillespie County, but in 1881 moved to the Sisterdale area. In 1890, he applied for a pension on the basis of throat and lung disease incurred while on night guard duty in the swamps around Baton Rouge.

William Reimer (Raymer) 1839–1916 Private, Company H, 15th New York Heavy Artillery (Union). He served 1863–1865, taking part in many battles, the fiercest being the Battle of the Wilderness. He came to Texas in 1869 and lived at Twin Sisters in Blanco County 1871–1895, after which he lived in Seguin. He claimed Union service in the 1890 Veterans Schedule. His 1916 obituary states interment was

made in San Geronimo Cemetery in Seguin, but no tombstone is identifiable at the cemetery, although it has a tombstone for his son, William Reimer (1876–1953).

Frederick "Fritz" Reiner 1840–1891 Musician and Private, Company K, 11th New York Infantry State Militia (Union). He was a drummer in Capt. Seebach's Company, enrolling May 27, 1861, and serving until September 16, 1861, when honorably discharged in New York City. He had a subsequent one-month enlistment in the same company when Lee invaded Pennsylvania.

The 1867 Voter Registration shows Reiner in Comfort, Kendall County, four years in Texas—two years in county, and the tabulator remarked, "Discharged from 13 NY Cav," probably an error. He was in Fayette County, Texas, in 1880 as a single laborer. On the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule for Blanco County, living at Cypress Mill, he claimed his Civil War service in New York. He applied for a pension in 1890, giving his occupation as schoolteacher, but was dead within a year.

Jacob Remick (Renick) 1822–? Private, Company H/D, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Born in Pennsylvania, with a civilian occupation of cigar maker, he undertook a five-year enlistment in the U.S. Army's 2nd Cavalry Regiment 1855–1860. At the expiration of service his discharge came at Camp Verde, Texas. Within a few weeks, he found employment at the Charles Tellgmann farm near Comfort and the 1860 census taker enumerated him.

When the Union cavalry regiment was in Brownsville, he enlisted May 5, 1864, being credited to Kendall County. In October 1864, he transferred to Company D. When the main force retired to Louisiana, he remained with the detachment at Brazos Santiago. He was with the unit at San Antonio when mustered-out in October 1865.

Returning to Kendall County, he was a forty-eight-year-old laborer at the time of the 1870 census. His whereabouts afterwards are unknown, not showing up on tax records or probate accounts or grave searches.

Christian H. Rhodius (Rodius, Rhodes) 1822–? Private, Company G, 4th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He had emigrated from Antwerp through the port of Galveston in 1846, being a twenty-three-year-old farmer from Germany. He enrolled in Capt. Marinus Heuvel's Company G on October 8, 1861, at San Antonio, giving his age as thirty-three years. He participated in the invasion of New Mexico by Sibley's Brigade. Wounded at the Battle of Valverde, he was left in the Confederate Hospital at Albuquerque on February 27, 1862, when his regiment returned to Texas. Thus one of the Union prisoners, he was paroled by General Canby's orders August 19, 1862, and sent to Texas. He never returned to his unit.

Subsequently, he enlisted in the frontier troops, at age forty-two years, on March 21, 1864, in Kendall County, and served to June 1, 1864.

He participated in the August 1865 trip to the Nueces battlefield to recover the remains of victims. At the time of the 1880 census, single and a laborer, he lived in Sisterdale, giving his birthplace as Prussia.

Sam Ridley 1819–? Private, Company B, 76th Regiment, United States Colored Infantry (Union). At eighteen years of age, on May 1, 1865, he enlisted at Montgomery, Alabama, and served until the company was mustered-out at New Orleans, December 31, 1865. The Kendall County 1867 Voter Registration shows him on the Guadalupe River, between J. W. Manning and Levi Howell of Brownsboro, and records his presence in the state for one year, and in the county for one year. By 1870, he was in Kerr County in the Zanzenberg Post Office area. In 1878, at Bandera, he married Lucy Monroe. Later records are lacking.

Johann Henry Rochau (Rochan, Rockhou) 1833–1920 **Private, Company C, 1**st **Texas Cavalry (Union).** He enlisted in Kendall County and served February 1, 1864 through October 31, 1865. He lived in the Twin Sisters community. In the 1883 list of Pensioners on the Roll, he was a resident of Twin Sisters in Blanco County, receiving a pension of \$4.00 per month that had started in 1882; the cause for which pensioned was a fracture of the left leg in service.

In 1910, Henry Rochau recounted his Civil War experience to Oscar Haas, including his six-day escape from Sisterdale to Piedras Negras in Mexico, and how he broke his leg in Mississippi when his horse slipped on a weakened board bridge causing his fall www.charliebuchner.com/Rochau.html. Moursund's *Blanco County History*, places Henry Rochau in the "Company for Gillespie County, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops" in 1864 with the name spelled "Recher" (Moursund 1979, 236). Search of the Confederate militia records fails to confirm this.

Carl "Charles" Theodore Roemer (Roomer) 1835–1910 Unspecified rank, 13th New York Cavalry (Union). On the 1867 Kendall County Voter Registration, he lived in Comfort, and the tabulator remarked, "Discharge from 13th New York Cavalry." In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule for Kendall County, he was in Precinct No. 4, but details of his military service are lacking. A roster of the 13th New York Cavalry is incomplete, so corroboration is not available. Possibly he is the "Charles Roemer," who came from Germany in 1861, according to the "year of immigration" entry in the 1880 census. Foreign-born residents could become U.S. citizens on condition of honorable service in the Army. The Homestead Act of 1862 further provided for those with military service the right to one quarter (160 acres) of land for \$1.25 per acre (or eighty acres of railroad-land-grant land at \$2.50 per acre (Lonn 1951, 418).

He married in 1866 at San Antonio Marie Schmidt Johns of Comfort, and they moved to Comfort to farm. They went to Wilson County in 1892 (Stadler 1990, 140–141).

Ahigha "Hige" Pinking Rose 1846–1917 Private, Capt. Gibson's Company, Griffin's Battalion, Benavides's Regiment Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Enlisted 1864; paroled July 20, 1865. The youngest of four brothers who served in the war, his recorded military record is short, merely the U.S. Army parole record at Columbus of July 20, 1865, when he signed the Oath for Parole of Honor, as did his brothers James and Newton. His widow, in her pension application, thought he had served "about 18 months." By 1880, he was a resident of Curry's Creek.

Bluford Carrol Rose 1817–1902 **Sergeant, Lt. Van Buren's Company, Texas Light Artillery (Confederate).** Enlisted October 4, 1861; discharged April 30, 1862. He and two sons enlisted together. This unit was in service for the five-month period November 25, 1861, to April 30, 1862, when it disbanded. Bluford did not serve further on active duty, but worked afterwards at the Confederate Government shop in Columbus. *A History of Kendall County* states he settled with his family on Block Creek east of Comfort in 1865.

The 1867 Voter Registration notes, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities."

James H. Rose 1841–1917 Private, Lt. Van Buren's Company, Texas Light Artillery and Private, Capt. Gibson's Company, Griffin's Battalion, Benavides's Regiment (Confederate). Enlisted October 4, 1861; discharged April 30, 1862; later enlisted June 20, 1862, paroled July 20, 1865. After disbandment of the six-month artillery unit, James and Newton joined their brother John in Griffin's Battalion, all being assigned to the same company. In February 1864, he was "sick" in the Beaumont hospital; in March, he had leave in Colorado County; in April the regimental return reported he "deserted from sick leave." He apparently returned to the unit and was mustered-out properly in July 1865.

In the 1867 Voter Registration, James lived on the Guadalupe River and the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities." He married Rebeca [sic] Nichols, whose parents were early Brownsboro settlement residents; Rebeca Rose and two children are buried in the Brownsboro Cemetery.

John W. Rose 1839–1864 Private, Capt. Gibson's Company, Griffin's Battalion, Benavides's Regiment (Confederate). Enlisted March 22, 1862; died June 6, 1864. All three brothers became sick in February 1864 and went to the General Hospital in Beaumont. James and Newton recovered, but John "died of disease." Edward Arrel Pye (1818–1873), the Post Surgeon at the Beaumont Hospital, wrote to his wife on August 31, 1864, "The sickness is becoming much more serious—I lost a case of Congestion in the Hospital and there are several on hand." This death may have been John Rose. "Congestion" may represent congestive heart failure or pneumonia,

possible complications of a four-month prolonged illness (Barker and Vandiver 1952). A year later, on November 2, 1865, the attending physician himself died in Hearne of yellow fever (W. T. Block, "Civil War doc later lost his life during epidemic," *The Beaumont Enterprise*, June 23, 2004).

Newton C. Rose 1840–1915 Private, Lt. Van Buren's Company, Texas Light Artillery, and Private, Capt. Gibson's Company, Griffin's Battalion, Benavides's Regiment (Confederate). Enlisted October 4, 1861; discharged April 30, 1862; enlisted again July 15, 1862, paroled July 20, 1865. In February 1864, he was "sick" in the Beaumont hospital; in August the regimental return reported "deserted from furlough." He apparently returned to the unit and was mustered-out properly in July 1865.

Newton appears in the 1870 and 1880 U.S. Censuses in Kendall County. His 1901 pension application from Menard County was rejected, but his 1909 pension application from Bandera County was approved. The 1910 U.S. Census shows him in Val Verde County; he claimed Confederate Army service. He is buried at Lytle in Atascosa County. His widow, Lou Tilda Rose, applying from Natalia in Medina County, received a pension in 1915, reporting her husband died August 26, 1915, in Medina County.

Adolph Rosenthal 1826–1891 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Corporal, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Enlisted November 1, 1862; paroled September 18, 1865. He was a hospital steward. His family was on the Kerr County list of indigent persons in 1864.

Before the war, on July 26, 1858, after forswearing any further allegiance to Prussia, he became a U.S. citizen. He was among the group of the first eight Germans naturalized in Kerr County, which included much of the later-formed Kendall County.

In the 1867 Voter Registration is an A. Rosenthal, a post-war arrival in Marion County, far off in east Texas; he claimed twelve years in the United States, but only two years in the state and county, and gave his birthplace as Poland; this information is not compatible with his presence in Comfort in 1858 and 1860, or his origin in Prussia.

Thomas C. Rower 1847–? **Unspecified rank and unit (Unspecified allegiance).** The 1930 Census had a question in Column 30 asking whether a man was a veteran of the United States forces mobilized for any war or expedition; when the answer was "Yes," the war or expedition was named. Rower answered "Yes" and "Civ" [Civil War]. No Civil War service record or pension application is identifiable.

In the 1930 census, he and wife Annie and brother Asa are in Boerne, giving his birthplace as Texas, and his wife's and his brother's as Illinois. Other censuses do not have him. Death circumstances are unknown.

Allan Ryan 1826–? Private, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled June 15, 1863, at Camp Verde, mustered-in by Capt. Lawhon. No further muster rolls are available. Before the War, he arrived at Curry's Creek and was noted as a transcendentalist and reformer. In September 1862, he became postmaster at Hodges Mill Post Office (Jonas 2012, 30, 35). In January 1888, he was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of his son Rolla Ryan who died intestate at Galveston (Kendall County Probate Records, Case #7). Jonas reports Allen Ryan died at Boerne in 1887 (Jonas 2012, 30).

1st service James Joseph Sansom 1840–1864 Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted as J. N. Sansom, according to the military record, December 29, 1862, at Camp Verde, as a twenty-two-year-old. His name appears on six muster rolls, but the last of February 1864 notes that he "deserted February 7, 1864."

2nd service James Joseph Sansom—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). One of the brothers of John William Sansom, he joined his brother's unit as Joseph Sansom July 24, 1864, at Brownsville, as a twenty-three-year-old. He appears on the company muster roll of July-August 1864 as "sick in New Orleans since July 15, 1864." He died in Charity Hospital, New Orleans, on October 1, 1864; the cause of death was "chronic diarrhea." Capt. Zoeller, when he received the company from Capt. John Sansom, "brother of deceased," had difficulty getting Joseph Sansom's records (Letter, Capt. Zöller to Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., May 3, 1865, in Joseph Sansom military record).

Glenn's *Capt'n John: Story of a Texas Ranger* relates that two of John Sansom's brothers, Jeff and Robert, joined the Union Army, and one was later killed (Glenn 1991, 27, 111). Civil War service records for Jeff and Robert are not identifiable. Jefferson T. Sansom is on a roster of soldiers in Texas Rangers Company C in 1870. Both Thomas Jefferson Sansom (1852–1901) and Robert Greenbury Sansom (1849–1923) lived after the Civil War. The third brother is probably James Joseph.

John William Sansom (Sanson) 1834–1920 **Private, Company A and Captain, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union).** His home was at Curry's Creek. A survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, he escaped to Mexico and subsequently enlisted in the 1st Texas Cavalry, October 29, 1862, at New Orleans. During January to May 1864 he was on recruiting duty. During the deployment of the regiment to the Lower Rio Grande, on July 15, 1864, he received promotion to captain in Company C, replacing Capt. James Speed, the former company commander who was dishonorably

discharged. After the company returned to Morganza, Louisiana, he was mustered-out September 26, 1864. In a 1903 affidavit, Sansom stated that "from November 1864 to July 1865 [he] served under Gen. E. R. S. Canby in the U.S. Signal and Secret Service."

The 1867 Voter Registration relates, "Captain of Frontier Ranger Company before war. Elected Sheriff in 1862 to prevent a rebel from filling said office. Joined U.S. Army. Discharged Captain 1st Texas Cavalry." After the war he lived 1865–1880 at Curry's Creek where he became postmaster 1866–1867. He was in Roswell, New Mexico 1880–1884, Uvalde, Texas 1884–1893, and San Antonio 1893–1920.

1st service Heinrich "Harman" "Henry" J. Sattler (Sadler) 1842–1915 Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). His record (as H. Sadler) indicates enlistment September 1, 1862, in San Antonio. He and Ahrens, Bratherich, and the Klein brothers deserted at the same time. In 1897 he made an affidavit in support of John Adam Klein's pension application, he related:

I know that said soldier [Klein] was, as a prisoner, and under guard, taken to San Antonio, Texas, and put in the camp for Capt. Campman's [sic] Co. This was, to the best of my recollection, in 1862. I myself was with him, and under the same command was carried to San Antonio aforesaid. We both, having no sympathy with that cause, agreed to get over the line to Mexico, and I plainly told it to our captain. About a month or somewhat later, our company was stationed near the Rio Grande on the line of Mexico, and at first chance, I, Jno. A. Klein, his brother and a few more succeeded in getting across the Rio Grande into Mexico, from where we went to New Orleans and joined the Federal Army.

2nd service Heinrich J. Sattler—Sergeant, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). "Friedrich Sattler was born in 1847 in Germany and came to New Braunfels as a small child with his parents and brother Heinrich, who eventually was in the Civil War," according to *Kendalia Family Histories* (Jonas 2012, 348). He enlisted at New Orleans February 5, 1863, and served until mustered-out at San Antonio October 31, 1865.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. Census, the family was in Comal County. At the time of the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, Heinrich lived at Cherry Springs in northern Gillespie County. He claimed Union Army service on the 1910 U.S. Census of Gillespie County. His tombstone indicates birth in 1835, although censuses suggest 1842 or 1843.

Another Heinrich Sattler, born about 1834, who emigrated from Germany to Comal County in 1845, lived with his parents, Wilhelm and Sophia, in 1860 at New Braunfels. Rahe reports that he was the Confederate postmaster in 1862, and that he

served in the Civil War, but then died on the way home from the war in 1866 (Rahe 1999, 17–18, 261).

Johann Friedrich "Fritz" Sauer 1838–1909 Private, Capt. Braubach's Gillespie County Minute Men, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted February 25, 1861, at Fredericksburg, as a twenty-three-year-old; he served thirty-eight days. This company was organized to protect settlers from Indians. (This military record accords with the Civil War service mentioned in the article, "Braving New Frontiers, Sauer Clan Turned Losses into Triumphs" by Irene Van Winkle, *West Kerr Current*, July 7, 2011.) He was an early settler in the Meusebach Creek settlement in Gillespie County.

George Woodard Saunders 1827–1906 Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled November 1, 1862, at San Antonio, with Maj. Duff his enrolling officer. Regimental return indicates he was still present in June 1864.

The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on April 28, 1863, on the request of the Precinct 2 Commissioner Kriegner, awarded support to G. W. Saunders with two children, later changed to four children.

In the 1890 Veterans Schedule, he is recorded, although lined through, not for Confederate service but for 1846–1847 Mexican War service with the 2nd Kentucky Infantry, for which he received a pension in 1888.

Charles "Karl" Saur 1832–1909 Unspecified rank and unit (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, while living in Comal County, his entry states, "U.S. Sol." and nothing more. Union military records have three men named Karl Sauer or Saur and three other men named Charles or Chas. Saur; a distinct connection is not identifiable. A pension application is not identifiable.

Charles Saur with wife Wilhelmina and children are in the 1860 Guadalupe County census, 1870 New Braunfels census, 1880 Comal County Precinct 3 census, nearby to Peter Lex, and the 1900 San Antonio census, and may represent this veteran. This Charles P. Saur (1832–1909) with wife Wilhelmina (1834–1903) is buried in San Antonio City Cemetery No. 4, also known as the Confederate Cemetery, a contradiction if he was a Union soldier.

George Friedrich "Fritz" Saur (filed as Frederick Saur) 1836–1931 Private, Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted December 24, 1862, at Camp Davis, bringing his horse worth \$85. At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived in Kerr County, and the tabulator remarked, "Conscripted during Rebellion. Good Union man." In the 1930 U.S. Census, he claimed Civil War service. He was ninety-six-years old when he died in

1931, and considered the oldest settler in the Comfort area, having arrived in 1853 from New Braunfels. His obituary has no mention of his Civil War service.

Gottlieb Saur (Sauer in military service record) 1837–1895 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In the 1860 census, he was a single farm laborer in the Theodore Wiedenfeld household in eastern Kerr County. He enlisted at New Orleans on February 5, 1863. He sustained a shoulder wound at the Carrion Crow Bayou skirmish, October 14–15, 1863, as recorded by the 1890 New Orleans veterans schedule. Unit Returns indicate he was servant for Capt. Zoeller in January/February 1864. On August 3, 1864, at Rancho Martinez, Texas, he deserted, taking his ordnance and his horse. He did not return.

He moved to New Orleans where the 1889 city directory records his occupation as "laborer." He died in 1895, and wife Caroline applied for a federal pension in 1896, claiming her husband's service in the 1st Texas Cavalry.

John Sauter 1815–? **Private, Company B, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate).** As a forty-five-year-old farm laborer from Württemberg, he worked for farmer Nicholaus Fink in eastern Kerr County at the time of the 1860 census. He enlisted at Leon Springs on September 2, 1861, and served at least until February 1864. Post-war records are lacking.

Rupertus "Robert" Scheel (Schehl in 1860 U.S. Census, Schell in 1870 U.S. Census, Schiel in military record) 1840–1914 Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). Enlisted October 8, 1861; still on duty January-February 1864. He served in Sibley's Brigade during the invasion of New Mexico; his horse was killed and his saddle lost on February 2, 1862, [eight weeks before the Battle of Glorieta Pass]. In 1909, he swore an affidavit in Kendall County Court that he "served with Thomas C. Crews in the Army, to wit, Company A, [sic] 3rd Regiment, Sibley's Brigade." He was an early settler at Anhalt in Comal County (Scheel 2005).

Wilhelm "William" Scheel 1840–1926 Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). Enlisted October 8, 1861; released from prisoner-of-war camp May 19, 1865. He served in Sibley's Brigade during the invasion of New Mexico; his horse was killed and his saddle lost on March 3, 1862. His unit later deployed to Louisiana. He was captured at Rivers Plantation, Concordia Parish, on July 27, 1864, and imprisoned at Natchez, and later at Elmira, New York. He filed for a Texas Confederate pension from Spring Branch in 1909 and received it in 1910. His family history and genealogy are covered in a chapter in *Bernhard Joseph Scheel: His Family in Germany and Texas 1605–2005*, which reports he emigrated from Germany in 1860, joining his brother Rupertus [above] who was already in Texas (Scheel 2005).

Frederick "Fritz" Schellhase (Shelhouse) 1846–1928 Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enrolled April 12, 1864, when seventeen-years-old, and appears on one muster roll and one payroll. He appears in the censuses of 1860 and 1900 in Kerr County, and in 1910 and 1920 in Comfort, Kendall County. In the 1867 Kerr County Voter Registration the tabulator wrote, "Held no office. Good Union man."

Ernst Schilling 1835–1889 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District (Confederate). Enlisted February 1864; discharged June 1, 1864. Family history states he was "a private for the Confederate Company of the 3rd Frontier District" (Kendall Co. Hist. Comm. 1984, 198). This Third Frontier District, organized in 1864, had its headquarters in Fredericksburg. It guarded the frontier from Fredericksburg to the Rio Grande (Smith 1992, 156–167). Schilling enlisted at Kendall County and served March 1 to June 1, according to company pay rolls and muster rolls, receiving credit for eighteen days for which he received \$36; in the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived at Comfort, and the tabulator remarked, "Never voluntarily aided rebels. Good Union man."

His widow applied for a federal pension in 1920, based on Indian War service 1874–1877 (Declaration for Widow's Pension—Indian Wars, October 20, 1920). She claimed her husband enlisted at Comfort on November 8, 1874, as a private in Lt. Henry Schwethelm's Kerr County Texas Minute Men, serving until February 28, 1877. Claim was rejected "for the reason that said Company was organized without authority of law and, during its existence, it had no legal status under the laws of the State of Texas." She did not apply for a Confederate pension.

Friedrich "F. H." Schlador (Schladoer) 1820–? Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and 4th Sergeant, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He was a forty-year-old farmer from Prussia in 1860, with a wife and four children, and he owned one twenty-five-year-old male slave; he lived in Kerr County in the Comfort postal zone. In Starkey's 1862 registry of Kerr County men eligible for conscription is stock raiser F. H. Schladoer. He enlisted February 13, 1864, in Kerr County. By the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, the family was in Bandera County; in the 1870 Bandera County census, he had a wife and four children. Whereabouts afterwards are unknown.

Frederick "Fritz" Schlador (Schladoer) 1840–? Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted March 25, 1864, in Kerr County. He was a twenty-one-year-old laborer in the Altgelt household in 1860 in Comfort. Whereabouts afterwards are unknown, although records show an enlistment of Friedrich Schladoer in Capt. Keuchler's Ranger Company in February 1862, and marriage to a Tegener daughter in July 1863.

1st service Robert Schlador (Schladoer, pronounced slaw'dare) 1842–1929 Private, Capt. Wilke's Battery, 6th Texas Field Artillery (Confederate). He was twenty-one-years old when he enlisted in the Confederate forces on September 1, 1862; he was last paid October 31, 1862. In a 1911 deposition, he said:

I was a soldier in the Confederate Army—was forced in as everybody about here had to join the Confederates or get the rope. Was sworn in but I do not recollect the company or regiment as I paid little attention. It was some Texas regiment and my captain was one Wilke of this county. I deserted Confederates after a few months.

His service record is brief, but he was still on duty in November-December 1862. His obituary states, "For a time he was in the Confederate Army, then he fled to Mexico, and later enlisted in the Union Army, serving in the First Texas Cavalry."

At his burial, the eulogist spoke of his Confederate service, but added, "Doch mit andered Unzufriedenen ging er nach Mexico wo er sich der Nortlichen Armee anwerben liess." [Translation: With other malcontents he went to Mexico where he enlisted in the Northern Army.] (Robert Charles Herbst, *Collected Eulogies 1926–1967*, Comfort Heritage Foundation archives, accessed by author March 8, 2005).

2nd service Robert Schlador—Private, Company D, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). His Union service record is longer, showing he enlisted November 1, 1863, at Brownsville. Muster records indicate he went on a scout in January 1864, and that he escorted wagons to and from hayfields in May 1864. He was sick in the hospital in July-August 1865. He was mustered-out in October 1865.

Gustav Schleicher 1823–1879 Captain, Engineer Department (Confederate). Appointed June 12, 1863, paroled August 4, 1865. One of the original German founders of Bettina in 1847, he was a professional engineer, working primarily in San Antonio. Ransleben has him a Comfort settler in 1862. He testified for the defendant at the sedition trial of Edward Degener in 1862, mentioning his trips to Sisterdale and the Hill Country; his 577–acre ranch on Upper Sisterdale Road was patented in 1863 (Barr 1969).

In 1863, Maj. Gen. Magruder initiated the process to commission Schleicher in the Army:

The District being very much in need of Engineer officers, owing to the many vulnerable points on the extensive coastline of the State, which I am endeavoring to place in a proper state of defense, I have the honor to present to your favorable consideration, a gentleman of education and ability, Mr. Schleicher, who I am confident would make a most efficient officer, in which opinion I am sustained by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who in a recent

communication to Mr. Schleicher, remarks, "After I had been severely wounded (at Seven Pines) I recommended you for a Captaincy of Engineers through an influential Texan. I made the recommendation in writing and supposed that the affair was settled. Since then I have been informed that you had not been appointed. I venture to assert that among those appointed in the Engineer Corps, none were more highly recommended than yourself. Be assured that nothing which I can do will be spared to obtain for you the best position my guarantee will bring." I therefore respectfully request that he be commissioned a Captain in the Engineer Corps, or a Captain of Artillery to be placed on Engineer service, and ordered to report for duty to me. I would also remark in this connection that a few days since, one of the most formidable portions of the obstructions in Galveston Harbor was destroyed by the accidental explosion of a torpedo, and it will require some fifteen days labor to restore the part destroyed. This circumstance requires the service of additional officers, which will necessarily compel me to employ someone qualified for the position. I have therefore assigned Mr. Schleicher to duty in this capacity. (Maj. Gen. Magruder, Hq., District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, April 1, 1863. Located in Schleicher military service record.)

Four dispatches in the *Official Records* provide details about his November 1863 assignment to design and build defensive positions at San Antonio: a fort at the old powder-house site, another fort at the tannery, earthworks around the arsenal, and earthworks around the armory (U.S. War Dept. 1891, Series 1, vol. 36, part 2, 440–441, 450–451, 459).

After the war, he became a successful lawyer and businessman, and was elected to Congress in 1874. Before his third term, however, he died in Washington. The funeral proceedings were of a grand scale, with three senators and seven congressmen in attendance at his burial in the San Antonio National Cemetery on the east side of town (*San Antonio Weekly Express*, January 23, 1879). His twenty-ft. high monument erected in 1885 has no indication of Confederate service.

Christian "Christ John" "Christopher" Schmidt (Schmid) 1829–1911 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He served February 1, 1864, through October 1865, sometimes as a teamster. He lived in Kendalia area, and is buried in the Schmidt Cemetery, which is no longer accessible.

Edward Schmidt 1846–1910 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). Born in Germany in 1846, he came to Texas in 1856, and to Comfort by 1860. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, as a farmer living on Fredericksburg Road, he claimed

Confederate Army service. Corroboration is not available; his obituary makes no mention of it.

William Schmidt 1837–? Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry (Confederate). In the 1860 census, he was a thirty-two-year-old laborer on the Nicholaus Fink farm in Comfort Post Office part of Kerr County. Confederate service as a twenty-four-year-old is recorded in Capt. Hoffman's Company from October 8, 1861, through February 1864. An age discrepancy exists.

William Schmidt (filed with William Smith service record) 1821–? Private, Company B/G, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Union service as a forty-two-year-old is recorded in Company B from enlistment at New Orleans August 19, 1863, to July 1864 when he transferred to Company G. He served in Louisiana at Morganza and Baton Rouge, sometimes as an orderly at brigade or regiment headquarters. The Company B muster-out of October 1865 includes him with a note about his transfer to Company G.

Another William Schmidt (filed with William Smith service record) was a Private, Company D, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). This man, age unstated, enrolled at Brownsville on November 10, 1863, and remained until unit muster-out in October 1865.

August Schoenewolf (Shoinwolf, Schurewolf) 1834–1905 Private, Lt. Menges's Squad for Local Defense, Gillespie County, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops and Private, Capt. Schuetze's/Capt. Krauskopf's Gillespie County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted in Lt. Menges's unit October 24, 1862, for six months. He enlisted in Capt. Schuetze's Company January 28, 1864, and served to June 1, 1864. The family lived at first in Fredericksburg and later in Luckenbach.

Carl F. "C. F." Schuchardt (Schuchard) 1818–1892 Sergeant, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled January 4, 1863, and Maj. Duff mustered him in the next month. Further records are lacking.

The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on April 29, 1863, on the request of the Precinct 1 Commissioner Vogt, awarded support to Charles Schuchardt's wife and three children. His residence in 1860 had been Seguin, Texas, and that was also his later residence. The 1867 Texas Voter Registration has a Carl Schuchardt in Comal County, not in Kendall County.

He was buried in the family cemetery in Guadalupe County. Located on private property near Geronimo in Guadalupe County, author could not find it.

Carl "Charles" Schuetz (Schütz or Schutz in military service records) 1839–1923 Private, Company B, 7th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). Enlisted October 8, 1861; noted "on furlough" on the company muster roll January-February 1864. Since he served in the unit until the end of the war, he was likely in the battles of Valverde and Glorieta Pass in New Mexico in February 1862 and later in the battles at Galveston, January 1863 and Mansfield, April 1864 (Adam-Hurst 2002). In the 1867 Voter Registration, he appears in Comal County. Arriving in Texas in 1846, he lived at New Braunfels until 1869, and then moved to Twin Sisters, and subsequently in 1882 to the Kendalia area. His burial, according to the obituary, was in a family plot near Kendalia, not otherwise identified and not found.

Wilhelm "William" Erdmann Schultz 1823–? Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry Regiment (Confederate). Millwright thirty-seven-year-old William Schultz, with wife and four children, appears on 1860 Kerr County U.S. Census. When the Confederacy formed, Wm. Erdmann Schultz was in the first group in Kerr County to become a naturalized citizen of the Confederate States of America, on May 20, 1861. W. Schultz, age not given, enlisted in Duff's Partisan Corps on November 1, 1862; subsequent service extended through March-April 1863 muster roll, but nothing after this entry is recorded. The Kendall County commissioners, in May 1863, in accordance with the program to support needy families of soldiers, authorized payment of \$12.50 per month for W. Schultz's family.

The 1867 Voter Registration has William Schulze in Kerr County, "Joined Confederate Army by conscription." The 1870 U.S. Census does not have a Wilhelm Schultz in Kerr County or Kendall County. Two burial possibilities are: (1) Washington Cemetery in Harris County April 23, 1918, for "Wilhelm Schultz" without a marker; and (2) Kollatschny Cemetery in Austin County August 27, 1923, for "W. Schultz" with marker.

Ferdinand Schulze 1827–1900 **Teamster (Confederate).** A landholder on Cypress Creek, he became a naturalized citizen of the Confederate States of America, along with William Erdmann Schultz, on May 20, 1861. Esther Wiedenfeld wrote that during the war, he was a freighter taking oxen-pulled wagons to Mexico and back with clothing and food ("As Comfort Was: Ferdinand Schulze—Land Dealer," *Comfort News*, Sept. 11, 2003).

Frank Schwarz 1842–1921 **Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on Spring Creek, northeast of Boerne, and the tabulator remarked, "Conscripted in Rebel Army." In his application for a pension, witness Julius Tatsch stated that Schwarz enlisted in 1862 in Company E, 33rd Texas Cavalry, in Bexar County, Texas, and served until the close of the war.

Heinrich Ernst Schwethelm 1815–? 1st Lieutenant, Comfort 1862 Militia Company (Confederate). An early 1854 settler in the Comfort area, appearing with

his family in the 1860 Kerr County census; he was a shoemaker. His age was forty-eight years at the time of the militia assembly. No record of active military service is identifiable. He appears as E. Schwethelm in the 1862 list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription as a forty-eight-year-old farmer. He died sometime between 1872–1873 when he was on the Kerr County poll list and 1880 when his wife Cybilla was a widow on the census tabulation.

1st service Heinrich "Henry" Joseph Schwethelm 1840–1924 2nd Corporal, Capt. Harbour's Kerr County Minute Men, Texas State Troops (Confederate). The son of Ernst Schwethelm (above), he enlisted February 27, 1861. He was with Capt. Harbour's nine-man team that recaptured five horses and three saddles and one shield from Indians.

2nd service Heinrich "Henry" Joseph Schwethelm—Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). A survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, he went to New Orleans where he enlisted when the regiment organized November 6, 1862. He was 5 ft. 7 in. tall, with blue eyes, light hair, and a fair complexion. He was a bugler. After the Battle of Las Rucias in June 1864, he was "missing-in-action." He did not return to his unit. Paul Burrier studied the casualties at the Battle of Las Rucias. Of forty-eight casualties, four were wounded and forty-four were missing-in-action. Of the forty-four missing in action, twenty-nine were captives, eight rejoined the unit, five deserted in Mexico, and two were undetermined. Schwethelm was the only deserter from the Comfort area (Burrier, "Names of Union Troops in Battle of Las Rucias," manuscript at Comfort Heritage Foundation Archives).

"Application for removal of charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge has been denied." (War Department Adjutant General Notation 256–C–1884, May 14, 1884, in Schwethelm pension file). Trying again in 1892, his application for an Invalid Pension was rejected September 14, 1892, because he was "not honorably discharged, but deserted from U.S. military service June 25, 1864."

Ella Lonn observed that some Southerners did enroll for voluntary service against the Confederacy, but reliance on them was cautious (Lonn 1966, 97). Col. Day, the commander of the Union forces at Brownsville in August 1864 reported, "No dependence can be placed upon my detachment of the First Texas Cavalry left with my command. They desert at every opportunity. No less than nine deserted yesterday, taking with them their horses, arms, and accouterments. Three more deserted last night from a picket-post" (U.S. War Dept. 1893, Series 1, vol. 41, chap. 53, 532).

After being denied his Civil War pension, Schwethelm applied, in 1909, for an Indian War pension on the basis of $2^{1/2}$ months service in Capt. Nelson's Company of Texas Mounted Militia in October-December 1857; he received a pension, which in 1913 was raised to \$20 per month.

[Distinguish this man from Henry C. Philip Schwethelm (1842–1925), who did not come to America until 1868; he settled in Comfort in 1871.]

Carl "Charles" Seewald (Seawald, Sewald) 1838–1917 Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). War Department records state he enlisted November 1, 1862; on his pension application, he claimed service to April 1865. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River, and the tabulator remarked, "Conscripted in Rebel Army." He had property along the Guadalupe River near Wasp Creek, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Witnesses for his 1905 pension application were Frank Schwartz and Charles Baesler [Beseler], who were also in Company E.

Emil Serger 1831–1900 Capt. Wiedenfeld's Company, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Brown reports about Emil Serger of Comfort that "For a time during the Civil War he was a frontier ranger, under Capt. Wiedenfeld and Col. McAdoo, in the Confederate service" (Brown 1880, 471). Confirmation is lacking.

Thom "H. T." Sherwood 1824–? Private, Capt. Harbour's Kerr County Minute Men, Texas State Troops and Sergeant, Company D, 5th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). A thirty-six-year-old hired hand on the Shults farm near Comfort at the time of the 1860 census, his Sibley's Brigade military service is mentioned as "___ Sherwood" in the Kerr County names on the Confederate roll (Watkins 1975, 111). A 1955 newspaper account also places him in Sibley's Brigade as "J. L. Sherwood" ("Honor to Our Heroes," [Kerrville] Mountain Sun, May 26, 1955). In Confederate Veterans of Kerr County, he is listed as "J. S. Sherwood" (Smith 1991, 57). He is most likely H. T. Sherwood, who at age thirty-six years, enlisted in Capt. Ragsdale's Company in San Antonio on November 1, 1861. He participated in Sibley's New Mexico campaign, but was hospitalized in Santa Fe and captured. Paroled in August 1862, he rejoined his company and served until the end of the war, giving his residence as Kerr County.

Another possibility, given his age, is membership in Capt. Harbour's Kerr County Minute Men, Texas State Troops. "H. T. Sherwood" enlisted February 27, 1861, when thirty-eight-years old. His muster roll index card indicates participation in the recapture of plunder from Indians.

Alphonso "A. M." Short 1835–1915 Private, Company D, 24th Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled April 24, 1862, at Camp Carter near Hempstead, having traveled sixty miles to the rendezvous. He served through the war, and received his parole at Columbus on July 29, 1865. He entered the Confederate Home in Austin in 1902 and his grave is in the Confederate Field of the Texas State Cemetery, although the headstone incorrectly states 16th Texas Regiment. (Conversation of author and

cemetery historian Jason Walker, January 16, 2006. Service record, pension application, and Confederate Home roster all indicate 24th Texas Cavalry).

His brother Thomas fought for the Union side. After initial Confederate service, Thomas deserted and joined the 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Thomas Short and family lived at Curry's Creek at the time of the 1880 U.S. Census. "The two did not remain enemies and in 1870 were neighbors in Kendall County" (Vern Toler, "Short Newsletter," p. 8 of 35, http://www.armory.com/~vern/family/newsletter/short.htm Accessed April 5, 2005.)

*I*st service Thomas Short 1831–1909 Sergeant, Company B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled December 29, 1862, at Camp Verde. When the company reorganized for transfer from State service to Confederate service, "then I deserted and went to the Union Army. If I refused to taking the [Confederate] oath, I would have bin mobbed." In justifying his desertion, he stated, "I did not swallow it [the Confederate oath] very far down, so it was no trouble to spit up" (Claimant's Affidavit, May 4, 1892, in pension record).

2nd service Thomas Short—Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He served from February 1864 to October 1865. His brother, Alphonso Short served in the 24th Texas Cavalry (Confederate) from 1862 to 1865.

During the Mexican War, Thomas served in Capt. Green's 1st Texas Mounted Volunteers, for which he received a pension. In the 1850 U.S. Census for Walker County among the eleven men in the Huntsville state penitentiary was "Tho Short" of Alabama, imprisoned for two years for larceny [possession of stolen or runaway slave]. After the Civil War, Short lived at Curry's Creek. But at the time of his death he was in New Mexico. For an extended discussion of Thomas Short and his family, including his role in a clan of outlaws who freed slaves from their owners, see http://www.armory.com/~vern/family/newsletter/short.htm (Accessed September 27, 2009.)

The grave of Thomas Short is at Evergreen Cemetery in Carrizozo, a small town in Lincoln County, in southern New Mexico. The gravesite is in the far southwest corner of windswept dirt land. It has two lonely gravestones: an old-style government marker at the head stating Thomas Short—Co. C—1 Tex. Cav, and a new-style government marker at the foot stating: Thomas Short—1 Tex Mtd Vols—1 Texas Cav—Mexican War—Civil War—Jan 28 1831—Feb 23 1909.

John Shults 1822–1892 Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). A farmer with a wife and five children, he enlisted September 3, 1864, in Kerr County, giving his age as forty-five years. Duration of service is not stated.

Christian Siekenius 1830–? Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was thirty-three years, and he possessed a six-shooter. No record of active military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription.

Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Lt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted in Farr's Company February 13, 1864, in Kerr County. He applied for discharge on account of disability. Christian, Justus, and Wilhelm were 1855 settlers of Comfort. Justus and Wilhelm were the original buyers of town-lot no. 101 on High Street at the J. F. C. Vles initial sale by his agent and attorney Ernst Altgelt [the site of the future Ingenhuett Store]. (Paul Holekamp, Abstractor. "Abstract of Title for Town-lots nos. 101, 102, and 146, Comfort, Texas, from 1857 to 1951." Original abstracts privately held by Bobby Dent; reviewed by author, October 28, 2008.) By the time of the 1900 U.S. Census, he was divorced and living in Eagle Lake, Colorado.

The grave of Justus Sickenius [sic] is in Oak Grove Cemetery at Yoakum in Lavaca County. His inconspicuous burial site is in Section 6, toward the back of the cemetery where the road turns. The gravesite has a flat 18 in. x 8 in. gray marble rectangular memorial and states Justus Sickenius—May 17, 1833—Sept. 27, 1912. His former wife, Mathilda Sickenius (1837–1921), the mother of fourteen children, but divorced before 1900 census, is in Section 4, remote from her former husband.

William Siekenius 1836–? 2nd Lieutenant, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). "Wilhelm Sickenius" emigrated from Europe in 1858 to New Orleans on the ship *Peerless*. His age was twenty-seven years when he joined the militia, and he possessed a rifle and a six-shooter. No record of active military service is identifiable. He does not appear in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription. He appears in the 1870 Kerr County Census with wife Elizabeth and two children, but not in the 1880 or 1900 censuses.

Addnander Simon ?—? Unspecified rank, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). On the 1867 Voter Registration is Addnander Simon, who had lived in Texas for thirty-six years and in the county for seventeen years. He reported birth in Mexico and naturalization by reason of the annexation by Texas in 1846. The tabulator remarked, "Served in 1st Texas Cavalry." A corresponding service record is not identifiable. Blacksmith George Simon, twenty-two-years-old, in the 1st Texas Cavalry, does not match.

Andrew "Augustus" Jackson Smith 1844–1938 2nd Lieutenant, Company A, 59th Alabama Infantry (Confederate). His military record has "Augustus J.," but by the time he died, he was known as Andrew Jackson Smith. He enlisted May 12, 1862, and served until the end of the war when paroled at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

Applying in 1920 from Kendall County where he had lived for one year (although fifty-one years in Texas), he received a Confederate veteran's pension. He died in 1938 and is buried in San Jose Cemetery in San Antonio.

Mary Elizabeth Smith (1858–1947), who married A. J. Smith in Freestone County June 2, 1881, died at eighty-eight years of age September 30, 1947. Burial was at San Jose Cemetery. She was one of the last Confederate widows in this study.

Heinrich "Henry" Spangenberg 1838–1914 Private, Company K, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). He enlisted in Capt. Julius Bose's Company Texas Volunteer Infantry April 1, 1862, and served until the end of the war. Capt. Bose's Company subsequently became Company K, 3rd Texas Infantry. The unit was in the Battle of Jenkins Ferry on April 30, 1864, in Arkansas, participating in a 400-yard charge; one man in the company was killed and four were wounded, including Spangenberg. Capt. Bose's periodic reports to the *Neu Braunfelser Zeitung* included an account of the Battle of Jenkins Ferry (Haas 1968, 164–170).

On the 1867 Voter Registration, Henry lived on Spring Creek near Boerne and had just recently acquired his naturalization papers; the tabulator remarked, "Forced to join Rebel Army." Applying from the community of Fischer Store in Comal County, he received a pension in 1910.

His younger brother, Herman (1843–?), may be "H. Spangenberg," a private in Company E, 33rd Texas Cavalry, but he is not listed in the Haas *History*, or in the 1867 Voter Registration, or in the Confederate pension files; Herman and brother Henry are on the 1883 list of Fischer Store and Sattler roadmen. On the Comal County 1880 Census Herman with wife Ana Maria and five children and mother Elizabeth lived next door to Henry Spangenberg with wife Nancy and three children.

T. F. Spencer 1848–1923 Private, Capt. Rabb's Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry and Company I, 2nd (Pyron's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). In 1914, giving a Boerne Post Office address and claiming two years residence in Kendall County, he applied for a Confederate pension. His main witness, J. T. Chamberlain of Burnet, related that they were mustered-out of the Ranger service into the Confederate Army. In Spencer's military file is an undated letter asking for a transfer to his brother's company and Capt. W. A. Spencer of Kimble County confirms that T. F. Spencer did transfer, about 1863 at Harrisburg, Texas.

In the 1867 Kendall County Voter Registration is "L. R. Spencer," born in the United States, in Texas for four years and the county for four years; the tabulator remarked, "Enlisted Confederate service as a boy." This individual does not match with any Confederate service record. In Spencer's 1914 pension application, he claims only two years in Kendall County; thus, this 1867 Spencer is not pertinent.

In 1918, while still in Kendall County, Spencer provided an affidavit for widow Mills stating, "I enlisted with W. A. Mills in Company A under Capt. Tom Rabb, McCord's regiment, in Karnes County in 1861."

According to his death certificate, the burial of T. F. Spencer was at White Church Cemetery near Merkel in Taylor County; a roster of the 355 interments includes T. F. Spencer. But a personal search of the cemetery by the author and his wife found no headstone.

Franz "Frank" Spenrath (Spenarht, Spinnrad on militia record) 1834–1896 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). One of the early 1855 settlers in the Comfort area, his occupation was "wagoner" in the 1860 census. He enlisted in Jones's Company February 1864 in Kendall County, and served twenty-three days, according to a muster roll and pay roll for March 1 to June 1.

John Victor Spring 1841–1929 **Captain, Company C, 17th (Griffith's) Arkansas Infantry (Confederate).** He enlisted November 12, 1861, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and became a 2nd Lieutenant the next day; he served until the end of the war, when he was paroled at Shreveport as a captain. He became a physician in San Antonio (Davis and Grobe 1927, 2348, 2353–2354).

Applying from Kendall County in 1926, he received a Confederate pension. His wife, Mary W. Spring, subsequently received a widow's pension, until she moved to Maryland, when the pension was cancelled because she had become a non-resident of Texas. Obituary notice and cemetery record indicate Dr. Spring is buried in the Alamo Masonic Cemetery in San Antonio, but no tombstone exists.

John Stecher (Stecker) 1824–1932 4th Sergeant, Comfort 1862 Militia and 2nd Corporal, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He was thirty-nine years old when he enlisted in Capt. Jones's Company in February 1864, at Kendall County. He served from March 1 to June 1, and received \$51.75 for twenty-three days of duty. He is probably the thirty-six-year-old farm laborer in the Ernest Schilling household at the time of the 1860 Comfort U.S. Census. He is possibly the John Georg Stecher, born about 1822 in Bavaria, who lived in Milwaukee at the time of the 1870 census. He is possibly the "Stecher (no given name)" who had an administrator appointed for his estate in 1888 (Kendall County Probate Records, Case #7). He is possibly the "John Stecker" buried at Saints Peter and Paul Cemetery in New Braunfels in 1932.

Edward Steves 1829–1890 Private, Capt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He was thirty-five years old when he enlisted November 7, 1864, at Kerr County. In addition, "during the war he commanded trains of teams, which hauled flour and other supplies to the section from

North Texas" (Diamond Jubilee 1929, 25). He is probably the thirty-year-old farmer listed in the 1860 Comfort U.S. Census. About 1867, he took the amnesty oath in Comal County ("Amnesty Oath Register," *Family Footsteps—Comal County Genealogical Society Magazine* 1993, vol. 10, No. 1, 42–47), although he lived outside that county in Kendall County (Heil 1933, 310–311).

Heinrich Gustav Steves 1826–1867 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was thirty-six years, and he possessed a shotgun. No record of active military service is identifiable. He shows in the 1860 Comfort Census as a thirty-four-year-old farmer from Prussia. He appears (as Gustav Steves) in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription as a thirty-six-year-old tax collector. He is probably the Gustav Steves at Indianola in the 1867 Voter Registration for Calhoun County, which included Indianola. He died that same year at Indianola and is buried there.

Heinrich Robert Steves 1833–1899 Private, Capt. Farr's Kerr County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He was thirty-two-years old when he enlisted February 13, 1864, at Kerr County; he served four days at \$2 per day. He is probably the twenty-nine-year-old farmer listed in the 1860 Comfort U.S. Census. The enumerator of the 1867 Voter Registration remarks that Robert Steves was coroner during the war.

Gottlieb Stieler (Stealer) 1817–1893 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia (Confederate). His age was listed as forty-eight years, and he possessed a rifle. No record of active military service is identifiable. He appears (as G. Stealer) in the list of Kerr County men eligible for conscription as a forty-five-year-old farmer. He appears (as Gottlieb Stieler) in the 1867 Voter Registration.

Franz Stoltz (Stolz) 1842–1894 **Private, Company B, 5th New Hampshire Infantry Regiment (Union).** He enlisted as a twenty-one-year-old at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as a substitute for John G. Johnson, on August 14, 1863. At the Battle of Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864, he was wounded. Colonel Hapgood reported:

At 4:30 AM the regiment charged the enemy's works and carried them, capturing two guns and one hundred and twenty five prisoners. . . . I found the enemy had a second line, and as my losses, up to this time, had been very light, I moved up to attack the second line, and then ascertained that the other regiments of the brigade had not carried the enemy's works . . . and that the Fifth Regiment was between the enemy's lines with no connection on either flank, and, immediately, on ascertaining that no supports were in sight, gave orders to withdraw. . . . The regiment, being very badly cut up, I was given till the evening of the 4th to refit. (Child 1893, 174, 236–239, 271–277)

At Deep Bottom, also known as White Oak Swamp, Virginia, on August 16, 1864, while the unit was skirmishing near Richmond, he was captured, and not paroled until

April 1, 1865. During his imprisonment at Salisbury, North Carolina, in September 1864, he was hospitalized for dyspepsia. After release from imprisonment, he had further hospitalization in New York City. He was discharged from the Army May 25, 1865.

He gained an invalid pension in 1879. At the time of the 1883 U.S. Senate survey of pensioners, he was listed as an 1881 pensioner due to a gunshot wound of the right shoulder, and his post office address was Boerne. He does not appear in either the 1870 or 1880 censuses. In 1894, for the support of a minor child of the deceased pensioner Stoltz, one Albert Giesing, a guardian for the child, applying from Oklahoma, received a pension. Death and burial details are unknown.

An apparently unrelated Franz Stoltz was in Minnesota. His grave is at Saint Mary of Czestochowa Cemetery in Delano, Wright County, Minnesota. The gravesite has two headstones. One is an old-style government marker stating Frank Stoltz—Pvt Co. C—6 Minn Inf—1843–1886. The second stone, adjacent, is a 4 ft. obelisk stating Franz Stoltz—gest Nov. 1886—alter 44 jahre. Other markers in the cemetery have a Polish or Czech ethnicity, such as Pogrzema, Pollock, Pietrik, Gabreleik, Salonek, Fautsch [wife's family name], and Mutezko.

Christian Strackbein (Strakbein, Staackbein) 1842–1927 Private, Company E, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Probably the younger son of Heinrich and Elizabeth Strackbein, he was born in Steinbrucke, Nassau. On the 1867 Voter Registration for Kendall County, he appears as living at Boerne and claiming thirteen months in the county; the tabulator remarked, "Was conscripted in Rebel Army." Gillespie County history *Pioneers in God's Hills* mentions two brothers, sons of Heinrich Strackbein, named J. Henry and Christian Strackbein, who served in the Confederate Army (Gillespie Co. Hist. Soc. 1971, 138). In the 1910 Gillespie County Census, Christian claimed Confederate Army service. In 1922, Christian had a Fredericksburg Post Office address; he applied for and received a Confederate pension. His 1927 death certificate gives his parents as Henry and Anna Strackbein.

John Henry 1st Strackbein 1840–1881 Private, Company E, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Probably the son of Friedrich and Elizabeth (Ellise) Strackbein, he was born in Deloburg, Nassau. He enlisted May 7, 1862, and served until the end of the war. He married Cornelia Nixon and they lived in the Squaw Creek Settlement by 1870. He died in 1881 at forty years of age; his widow Cornelia died in 1914.

Although compilers of the 2003 *Rural Cemeteries of Gillespie County* found a tombstone in Squaw Creek Cemetery, it was not evident at the time of the author's visit in 2013, although wife Cornelia Strackbein (1848–1914) and son Thomas (1875–1875) had headstones. A fenced grave does exist, however, with a limestone marker

inscribed "S___bein" with the dates "September 28, 1807 — 1868." These are the dates of the subject's father. The headstone seemed reversed with the inscription on its west side. Further confounding this gravesite is a metal tablet affixed to the fencing stating, "J. H. Strackbein Born Nov. 22, 1839 Died Nov. 4, 1911;" these are not the dates of the subject, but do match those of Henry 2nd below. Another "Henry Strackbein 1839–1911" headstone, photographed about 2010, could not be found in 2013.

John Henry 2nd Strackbein 1839–1911 Private, Company E, 1st (Yager's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Probably the older son of Heinrich and Elizabeth Strackbein, he was born in Steinbrucke, Nassau. He enlisted May 7, 1862, and served until the end of the war. He received his pension in 1910; his widow (applying as Catharina rather than Elizabeth) received her pension in 1912. This Henry Strackbein was the brother of Christian Strackbein (above), both of whom listed Steinbrucke in Nassau as birthplace in the regimental descriptive book. His 1911 death certificate gives his parents as Henry and Elizabeth Strackbein.

In the 1867 Voter Registration for Gillespie County appear Henry Strackbein (on line 59) and John Henry Strackbein (on line 60) and Henry Strackbein (on line 334); they have different dates of naturalization, but are otherwise difficult to separate. A War Department response to the Pension Office noted two men named Henry Strackbein in Company E, 1st Texas Cavalry; both enlisted May 7, 1862, both present on the last unit muster role of February 23, 1864, and both paroled September 28, 1865, but one was 5 ft. 6 in. [Henry 1st] and the other 5 ft. 11 in. [Henry 2nd].

Louis Mathias Strohacker (Strohecker) 1833–1927 2nd Sergeant, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted February 1864, and served twenty-three days between March 1 and June 1, 1864.

In the 1860 Kerr County Census is "William Strohecker," a twenty-five-year-old laborer in the Schladoer household. Next to him on the list is Christiana Schladoer, a servant. William is likely a mistake for Louis, since no William Strohecker appears in records. Louis and the sixteen-year-old Christiana married a few months after the census, on October 7, 1860.

Private Louis Strohacker had been in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry1855–1860; enlisting in Baltimore, he served in Texas and New Mexico. War Department correspondence in 1876 related, "A scouting party consisting of one sergeant and 14 privates were engaged with Indians on the South Fork of the Llano River January 28, 1858. Private Strohacher [sic] was wounded." Giving his residence as Comfort, he applied for an Indian Wars federal pension in 1876. During the pension application process, Constantine Haerter and Herbert Ingenhuett provided a loyalty affidavit stating

Strohacker "during the late rebellion, he was loyal and true to the United States . . . did all in his power to alleviate suffering of the young men [survivors of Nueces affair]." He received \$2.00 monthly, starting in 1881, for the gunshot wound of his left ankle.

In response to the 1910 census question about prior military service, he claimed "UA"—i.e. Union Army, discounting his Confederate frontier tour, and probably recalling his pre-war Regular Army enlistment.

Casper H. Sueltenfuss (Sültenfuss) 1844–1916 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Born in Germany in 1844, he arrived in Texas in 1860, helping his father at farming near New Braunfels. He went to Mexico in 1864 and joined the Union Army at Brownsville on July 16, 1864, and served until the end of the war. In the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator recorded, "Joined U.S. Army March 1864."

After the war, he acquired 3000 acres near Schiller. He became the postmaster at Schiller 1883–1908. Casper Sueltenfuss submitted three applications for the post office at the mouth of Swede's Creek: (1) November 3, 1882, when called "Guadalupe," (2) February 13, 1883, including a map indicating proposed site of Guadaloupe Post Office, and (3) October 16, 1890, when the name changed to "Schiller" (Post Office 1980).

He received a pension in 1899 and his widow received a pension in 1916. The pension papers are missing. Searches at the National Archives in St. Louis and at the Houston Regional Office were unsuccessful (Letter, Paul R. Black, Dept. of Veterans Affairs Regional Office, Houston, to author, December 14, 2004).

Widow Anna Voelker Sueltenfuss (1852–1942) was one of the last Civil War widows. Widow Anna's tombstone states May 15, 1852—June 21, 1942. Compare Widow Lex who died June 25, 1942, and Widow Fischer who died August 6, 1942, and Widow Fuchs who died October 9, 1942, and others even later. **See Table 10**.

Henry Suerbier (Suierbier, Saurbier in obituary) 1842–1924 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). On the 1910 U.S. Census return for Precinct 3 in Kendall County, in the block relating to his military service is "CA" [Confederate Army]. On the same return, however, is the immigration date of 1868; and the New York passenger lists have a Harry Suerbier arriving from Hannover in Germany on July 23, 1868, on the ship *Pennsylvania*. The claim of Confederate service is inconsistent with his immigration after the war.

Alexander C. "A. C." Surber 1830–1892 Captain, Company G, 32nd Kentucky Infantry (Union). Enlisted as a private December 10, 1862, he was commissioned as captain on January 26, 1863. Two brothers, Joseph and Monroe, served in his company. He lived later in Center Point.

James Harrison Surber 1840–1912 Quartermaster Sergeant, Company M, 13th Kentucky Cavalry (Union). He joined his unit September 1, 1863, in Casey County, Kentucky, for one year; he was mustered-out January 10, 1865 at Camp Nelson, Kentucky. He was at Curry's Creek, Kendall County, at the time of the 1880 census.

Joseph Surber 1844–1929 Private [reduced from sergeant by 1864 court martial], Company G, 32nd Kentucky Infantry (Union). After being mustered-out of the 32nd Kentucky Infantry in August 1863, he reenlisted in his brother Harrison's 13th Kentucky Cavalry. In 1893, he lived at Twin Sisters.

Monroe Surber 1837–1886 Private, Company G, 32nd Kentucky Infantry (Union). He died at age forty-nine years of disease of lungs, kidneys, and liver, according to the widow's Center Point pension application.

Emeric (Imre) Szabad 1825–1894 Colonel, 3rd Army Corps (Union). The Hungarian Revolution, led by Kossuth, occurred in 1848, and Szabad was one of his followers. After the Russian armies defeated the Hungarians, the leaders fled—Kossuth to Turkey, Szabad to England and later to America (Wilson and Fiske 1889).

During the Civil War, he joined the Army of the Potomac in 1862 as a captain and aide-de-camp. Captured at Licking Run, Fauquier County, Virginia, on a scouting assignment on October 27, 1863, he spent five months in Richmond's Libby Prison before being exchanged (Beszedits 1999). He returned to duty with 3rd Army Corps on the staff of General Warren. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Petersburg March 26, 1865.

Szabad gained a civil service position after the war as assistant collector of customs at Galveston. He was in Laredo by 1880. In the 1883 Webb County *List of Pensioners on the Roll* he is listed, receiving \$20.00 per month because of a wound of the neck; the entitlement started in 1867. He obtained 320 acres of land in Kerr County in 1886, and came to Kendall County to live with a friend, Gerhard Duveneck, in 1893.

He died in Boerne in 1894. In 1987 the Kendall Masonic Lodge emplaced a gravestone at Boerne Cemetery, with support from the local Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Boerne Area Historical Preservation Society.

Robert P. Tabor (Taber) 1839–1907 Private, Company A, Capt. Stone's Ozark County Cavalry Company, Missouri Home Guard and Private, Company F, Phelps Regiment Missouri Infantry (six months 1861) and Private, Company B, 16th Missouri Infantry (Union). The 1890 Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. He first enrolled July 16, 1861, in Ozark County for three months; he was discharged October 18, 1861. He secondly enrolled in Phelps Regiment on October 18, 1861, for six months; he was discharged May12, 1862. He again enrolled in the

16th Missouri Cavalry on March 3, 1864; he was mustered-out July 1, 1865. On the 1890 Veterans Schedule, he claims two years service in Company E, 13th Missouri Infantry—a contradiction. His later hospital records show service in Company B, 16th Missouri Infantry, March 1864 to July 1865.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has him in Boerne, claiming "shot in right arm" as his disability. He received a pension in 1887.

He was in Boerne in 1890, but living in Long, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, by 1900. The U.S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Leavenworth, Kansas, admitted him as a patient in January 1905. He resided at the home; in January 1907 he was discharged on his request, but returned five months later and died.

The grave of Robert Tabor is at Leavenworth National Cemetery in Leavenworth, Kansas. The gravesite is in Section 22, among thousands of other veterans. It has an old-style government marker stating Robert Tabor—Co. B—16th Mo. Cav.

1st service Peter Tatsch 1841–1926 Private, 6th Texas Field Battery (Confederate). He enrolled September 1, 1862, at age twenty-one years. On the Receipt Roll for the third quarter of 1863 is the notation "Deserted."

2nd service Peter Tatsch—Private, Company G/C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He enrolled in December 1863 at Brownsville and was with the unit until mustered-out in October 1865. He participated on a scout in January 1864, and was on guard duty in Brownsville in April and May 1864.

Charles Tellgmann (Tellgman) 1833–1924 Private, Company D, 5th Texas Cavalry, Sibley's Brigade (Confederate). He enlisted on November 2, 1861, at San Antonio and probably participated in the New Mexico campaign of January-April 1862. His parole, issued September 14, 1865, gives his residence as Kendall County. At the time of the 1870 U.S. Census, he was a clerk in the August Faltin store in Comfort, but by 1880 he was at Sisterdale. Later residences were in Kerr County and in Gillespie County. He received his Confederate pension while a resident of Kerr County in 1899. His obituary has the ambiguous "served his country during the civil war."

Gustav Adolph Toepperwein 1835–1915 Musician, Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). His family had settled on Grape Creek near Luckenbach. He was assigned to the band, along with his brothers Herman and Paul. In the Kendall County 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator remarked, "Confederate bugler. Acted from fear to save his father from Rebel mob." He died in 1915 and his widow, Charlotte Toepperwein, applying from Kendall County, received a pension in 1932.

Herman W. Toepperwein (Topperwein) 1837–1916 Musician, Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Enlisted at Camp Clark on August 12, 1862, he was assigned to the band with his brothers. In May 1863, the initial list of Kendall County needy families eligible for support included "H. Toepperwein with two children." Commissioner M. Lindner nominated twelve families "deemed worthy of support" including that of H. Toepperwein, even though his family was then in Gillespie County (Kendall County 1863–1864 *Court Minutes Book* B–1, 19–20).

He was paroled August 15, 1865. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he was a beekeeper at Leon Springs; the census column for military service has a confusing "CA/UA" entry; Union Army service is unconfirmed. He was buried in the family cemetery near Leon Springs. His grave is near the 14th Hole on The Dominion Golf Course. This 40 ft. by 20 ft. Toepperwein family cemetery with its six graves is within a fenced area in The Pavilion section of The Dominion subdivision.

Paul Toepperwein 1844–1929 Musician, Company F, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He was assigned to the band, along with his brothers Gustav and Herman. He received his pension in 1920, and his widow Kathinka received a pension in 1929.

John T. Toler 1817–1891 **Blacksmith, Company A, 15th Texas Cavalry (Confederate).** At forty-five years of age, on January 1, 1862, he came on duty as a horse farrier. When the new Conscription Law took effect in July 1862, he was discharged because "over the age." On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on Curry's Creek, and the tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army." He died in 1891, according to his widow's application for a Confederate pension; James McCann was one of her witnesses and claimed to have known Toler in 1859 in Kendall County.

James Madison Tucker 1844–1919 **Private, Company D, 116th Indiana Infantry Regiment and 24th Independent Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery (Union).** He enlisted August 7, 1863, in a six-months infantry unit, and served until mustered-out on March 1, 1864. Service in the independent artillery battery, claimed as November 1864 to August 1865 in his 1910 pension application, is undocumented. At the time of the 1890 Veterans Schedule, his residence was Luckenbach; in 1910, he was at Stonewall. Applying from Texas, he received a pension in 1891. But a later 1910 pension application was rejected in 1912 because of lack of proof that he was the same man as the one in the artillery unit. He died in 1919 and is buried at Mountain Home in Kerr County.

The *Kerrville Times*, September 26, 1956, reported wife Eliza Ann Tucker, born November 11, 1859, in Gillespie County, a resident of Kerrville since 1909, was ninety-six years old when she died September 25, 1956. The 1900 census notes she

had been married 14 years, and had had six children, five living. The 1910 census shows her "widowed" with five children, perhaps a "grass widow" since James Tucker was still alive. Later censuses—1920, 1930, 1940— have her in Kerrville with some of the children staying to take care of her.

Hermann Uecker (pronounced *eck' er*) 1840–1890 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He served 1863–1865. He settled near Bulverde along Cibolo Creek. In the 1880 U.S. Census, Hermann and Caroline Uecker and two children are present in an Uecker cluster in Comal County. His widow received a pension after he died in 1890. The small and remote Leesch-Uecker Cemetery, three-quarters of a mile to the east of Old Bulverde Road just south of the Cibolo Creek and thus in Bexar County contains his tombstone and a footstone that proclaims "Hermann Uecker Co A 1 Tex Cav."

Wilhelm "William" Johann Uecker 1845–1924 Private, Company A, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, while living in western Comal County, he declared his 1863–1865 Civil War service. His service record as William Uecker indicates a wound at the Battle of Las Rucias on June 25, 1864, and that he was captured and released on the same day. He was still in the Brownsville hospital in July and August, but then returned to duty.

He died in 1924. The five-grave family cemetery is near the Cibolo Creek in Comal County, ensconced and preserved in the middle of a rock and gravel quarry.

Simon Van Pelt 1830–1901 Private, Company H, 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry and Company C, 2nd (Pyron's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He was thirty-two-years old when he enlisted on May 14, 1862, at San Antonio, in Capt. Carolan's Company H of the 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry. Muster rolls indicate his presence except for March-April 1863 when he was on an escort with Lt. Lytle. In February 1864, he transferred to the 2nd Texas Cavalry: he was still with this unit when it surrendered at the end of the war. On his parole papers, his residence is Karnes County. He received a Confederate pension in 1900 while living in the Comfort Post Office district of Kerr County. According to Donaly Brice at the Texas State Library, this veteran received his last pension payment in January 1901, suggesting he had died before the next quarterly payment was due; his tombstone has a death date of March 13, 1901.

Company H of the 36th (Woods's) Texas Cavalry was at Fort Clark in 1862, at Ringgold Barracks and Camp Rocky in 1863, and at Camp Sidney Johnson in 1864. Company C of the 2nd Texas Cavalry was near Columbus in spring 1864 and subsequently at Galveston (Hewett 1998, vol. 67, 675–685 and vol. 68, 311–321).

The author sought Camp Rocky near Sweet Home on August 19, 1999. Current residents of Sweet Home at the Sunday afternoon community dance (James Fitch,

Junior Dubord, and Freddie Fishbeck) had never heard of Camp Rocky, although Rocky Creek was one of the major streams in the area, flowing into Lavaca River. No historical markers are evident. A picnic area is beside Rocky Creek, however, where Rte. 77 crosses it, six miles northeast of Sweet Home; possibly this was the campsite of Company H in May and June 1863.

Gottlieb Vetterlein 1831—? Private, Capt. Kuechler's Ranger Company for Gillespie-Kerr-Hays Counties, Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). He enlisted February 12, 1862, for twelve months. Although present in the 1860 Comfort census, with his brother Charles, subsequent censuses do not record Gottlieb.

Karl "Charles" Friedrich Vetterlein 1842–1914 **Unspecified rank and unit (Union).** One of the survivors of the Affair on the Nueces River, he later farmed in the Comfort area. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Union Army service. Corroboration is not available. He is not on the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, and he made no pension application. Possibly he made the claim on the basis of his Nueces experience.

Charles Wagner (Waegner) 1831–? Private, Capt. Bose's Comal City Company, 1st Regiment, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). In 1860, he was listed as a farm laborer in the household of Christian John. He enlisted June 1862 at Camp Terry; Bose's is the closest unit to Kerr County. Wagner is a common name. Other possibilities include (1) Corporal Charles Waegner in Waul's Texas Legion, (2) Sergeant Charles Waegner in Timmon's Texas Infantry, and (3) Sergeant Charles G. Wagner in Hubbard's 22nd Texas Infantry. Post-war whereabouts are unknown.

Lawrence H. Wall 1839–1924 Sergeant, Company K, 6th Arkansas Infantry (Confederate). On the 1867 Voter Registration, he had lived on the Guadalupe River in Kerr County for two months, and gave his birthplace as Illinois. Other records have his birthplace as Pennsylvania or Ireland. The tabulator remarked, "Conscripted in Confederate Army." The 1880 U.S. Census has L. H. Wall and Mahala Wall and five children in Blanco. The 1900 U.S. Census has Lawrence H. Wall and Hallie [a contraction of Mahala] and son George in Blanco. The federal census of 1920 has Hallie Wall and son George, but no Lawrence. Husband and wife and several children have graves in the Blanco City Cemetery.

John Wallace 1840–? Private, Capt. Davis's Company A, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled December 24, 1862, and served until 1865, although the last regimental return in March 1865 lists him as "deserter." His wife and two children were enumerated among the Kendall County needy soldiers families in 1864. Later censuses may have this man at a different location: 1910 Cherokee County seventy-year-old John G. Wallace claimed

Confederate Army service; 1930 Cherokee County eighty-nine-year-old John Wallace claimed Civil War service.

[No given name known] Wallendorf ?—? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). Minutes of the Kendall County commissioners meeting of July 6, 1863, reported that "Wallendorf's wife, who formerly lived with her husband in Gillespie County, is now a resident of this county, living with her mother in Precinct No. 3. . . . The Clerk was ordered to pay the money for the support of Wallendorf's wife, for herself and one child, to Commissioner Rhodius." A matching soldier is not identifiable.

Evan J. Waters 1843–1919 **First Sergeant, Company G, 77th Pennsylvania Infantry (Union).** He served 1861–1865, being mustered-out in Victoria, Texas. After the war he joined the regular army 1867–1870 (14th U.S. Infantry, 12th U.S. Infantry, and 8th U.S. Cavalry). He came to Texas in 1872. By 1880, he was a blacksmith in Cypress Mill in Blanco County, but afterwards moved to Round Mountain in Blanco County.

John Weaver ?-? Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). Applying from Kendall County for a Confederate pension, his application was rejected, and his pension file is missing. Ten "John Weaver" candidates are in the Texas Confederate military records—two in the 12th Texas Cavalry, and one each in the 10th Texas Cavalry, 25th Texas Cavalry, 35th Texas Cavalry, Baylor's Regiment Cavalry, 1st State Troops, Chambers Battalion Infantry, Griffin's Battalion Infantry, and 13th Texas Volunteers; none fits well. John C. Weaver was in the 1st Texas Cavalry (Union), but such an enlistment would be inconsistent with his application for a Confederate pension, unless that is the reason for the rejection of the pension application. In the federal censuses for Texas from 1860 through 1930 are 429 "John Weaver" entries, but none from the Bandera-Comal-Kendall-Kerr region. For example, the 1910 Texas census has six men named John Weaver, three of whom claimed Confederate Army service (Hill County, Navarro County, and Robertson County).

Phillip Heinrich "Henry" Weber 1835–1920 2nd Corporal, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in 1835 in Nassau, he came to Texas in 1845, and to Comfort by 1860 where he married. His biography mentions he served as a member of the local Comfort militia. He appears on one muster roll dated October 5, 1863. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, while living with his son Frederick, he claimed Confederate Army service. The 1867 Voter Registration has a Henry Weber in San Antonio, but no indication exists that he ever left the Comfort area after the war.

George Weichlein 1848–1932 Private, Company D, 17th Wisconsin Infantry and Third Corporal Musician, Companies B/E, 19th U.S. Infantry (Union). The 1890

Veterans Schedule lists Union soldiers from other states who had come to Kendall County, providing their unit and length of service. The roster of Wisconsin volunteers has him, with a Milwaukee residence, enrolling in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry March 1, 1862; he was mustered-out April 5, 1865. In apparent contradiction, however, the U.S. Army Register of Enlistments has him joining a Regular Army unit, the 19th U.S. Infantry, as a musician, enrolling October 3, 1861; he was discharged October 5, 1864 on expiration of service at Fort Wayne, Michigan. The pension record of George Weichlein, further compounding the problem, records service in both units, although the Regular Army unit is called the 11th Regiment.

The 1890 Veterans Schedule has him in Boerne, having no disability. Claiming three-years-one-month service in the Wisconsin infantry, applying from Texas in 1890, he received a pension.

He was in Kendall County by 1880, single, living in the household of Henry Magers. He married Louise Offer in 1881, and he was in Precinct 1 of Kendall County for the 1890 census. By 1900, he was in San Antonio, where he lived until he died in 1932.

Friedrich Leberecht Weidner 1837–1905 Private, Company E, 33rd (Duff's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enrolled January 1, 1863, at San Antonio, being mustered-in by Major Duff. On the March-April 1863 muster roll, he was on extra duty in the Quartermaster Department. Later records are lacking.

The Commissioners Court of Kendall County in its Indigent Families of Confederate Soldiers program, on August 17, 1863, awarded support to the wife and one child of Laberecht Weidner. Census records and the 1867 Voter Registration indicate residence in Comal County.

He died in Bulverde in 1905. The Weidner Cemetery has a locked gate with steel bar and fencing, and was inaccessible.

Friedrich "Fritz" Weinstrom (Winstrom) 1837–1905 Private, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). He lived at Twin Sisters community. The unit's Muster and Descriptive Roll states he enlisted February 1, 1864, in Kendall County. In his 1897 pension application, he related, "When I enlisted I went first to Mexico and around to Brownsville. There were about 25 of us, all Germans but two. Peter Beker, Hermann Jonas, August Jonas, Adolph Jonas, Carl Koch, Henry Rochau, Edmund Elwell, Martin Priess were some of those who went with me. And we all enlisted at the same time. We were examined by a doctor at Brownsville but I am not sure of his name. I think it was Dr. Southwood. We first did duty in Louisiana at Morganza and Baton Rouge and later in New Orleans."

Edward Wentworth 1842–1921 Private, Company A, 185th New York Infantry (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, this Waring resident claimed Union

service 1864–1865; in the 1910 U.S. Census, the question about Civil War service is unanswered. His 1904 pension application indicates he enlisted at Syracuse, New York, on September 2, 1864, and served until May 30, 1865. He came from Washington, D.C. to Texas in 1880, and in 1904 was a ranchman at the Windsor Ranch near Waring.

Edward Wentworth died in Brownsville at the residence of his sister. His body was sent to his old home of Oswego, New York. His grave is in Riverside Cemetery at Oswego, next to that of his second wife, Kathryn Schuyler Wentworth (1843–1919), a great-granddaughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary War fame.

William Henry Wentworth 1845–1910 Corporal, Company D, 184th New York Infantry (Union). In the 1890 Veterans Special Schedule, this Waring resident, a younger brother of Edward Wentworth, claimed Union service 1864–1865. His military and pension records indicate that, at age nineteen years in Oswego, New York, giving his civilian occupation as "gentleman," he enlisted on August 20, 1864, and served honorably for eleven months. He came from New York to Texas in 1881. His wife died in 1884 at Windsor. He subsequently moved to Nuevo Leon in Mexico where he remarried in 1892. At the time of his 1907 pension application, he was in Monterrey, Mexico, engaged in mining.

Karl "Charles" von Wenzel 1828–1889 Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company B, Mounted Frontier Regiment, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Stating he was thirty-seven years of age, he enlisted June 22, 1863, at Camp Verde, and is present on muster rolls through February 1864, although on detached service after October 1863. On February 15, 1864, the Kendall County Commissioners Court added to the List of Needy Families the Charles Wenzel family—wife and five children. After the war, he settled in Bergheim and had properties along the Guadalupe River. He is likely the fifty-four-year-old farmer in the 1880 Kendall County census, at Comfort, with wife Caroline and four children, including son Charles (1855–1948). Karl died in 1889 and burial was in the Wenzel Cemetery near Sisterdale, no longer identifiable. His Will, dated October 16, 1888, was probated November 18, 1890 (Kendall County Probate Records, Case #130).

John "Johannes" Werner (Wermer) 1836–1920 Private, Company H, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). His military record is filed as Conrad J. Werner, but includes parole papers designating "John Werner" with residence in Kendall County. He was back in the Sisterdale area by 1867 in time for the Voter Registration. At the time of the 1910 U.S. Census, he did not claim Civil War service. Applying from Kendall County in 1918, his application for a pension was rejected because his homestead had a value greater than \$1000.

John Doberidge Wharton (Whorton on military service record) 1838–1919 Corporal, Company C, 2nd (Pyron's) Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Initial enrollment was at Fort Clark on July 25, 1861, by Lt. Col. Baylor. Reorganization the following year led to second enrollment at Fort Lancaster on July 16, 1862. He became corporal in November 1863 and served until the end of the war. His 1908 Confederate pension application, when he lived at Ingram, clearly delineates his 2nd Cavalry experience, thus excluding the J. D. Wharton who was in McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry.

Post-war activity included listing in the 1867 Voter Registration, where the registrar noted, "Joined Confederate States Army voluntarily." He was still in Kerr County at the time of his 1908 pension application and for the 1910 census, but then moved to Oklahoma where he died in 1919.

He and wife Rachel (1845–1926) have burials recorded in the Turnbull Cemetery (*Find a Grave*) although another file (*Oklahoma Cemeteries Website*) does not list them. This cemetery is east of Caddo, Oklahoma, on the 13,000 acre Stuart Ranch in a remote forested area, several miles from the headquarters, accessible only by four-wheel drive truck and with ranch-hand Dustan Bryant as a guide. The cemetery is well maintained, and contains many Turnbull family member gravesites, but no Wharton tombstone was found.

John White 1841–1879 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River, claiming residence in Texas of thirteen years and in the county seven years. The tabulator remarked, "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities." John White and wife and infant child are present in the 1870 U.S. Census. At the time of the 1880 census, his wife Charity is a widow in Kendall County with six children, including a six-month-old son born in January, suggesting her husband died in 1879 or 1880. She is found in 1900 at Brownwood as a housekeeper, living with her youngest daughter Annie. No record exists that she ever applied for a Confederate pension.

1st service Simeon "Sim" White 1844–1905 Private, Capt. Daly's Company C, Ragsdale's Battalion, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). He enlisted March 22, 1862, in Colorado County, and served until June 6, 1863, when he deserted.

2nd service Simeon "Sim" White—Private, Company C, 2nd Texas Cavalry (Union). Mustering-in was at Brazos Santiago on May 29, 1865, at the end of the war. He gave his birthplace as Lafayette, Arkansas, and his age as twenty-one years. He served until November 10, 1865. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River and the tabulator remarked, "Deserted from Confederate service. Discharged from 2nd Texas Cavalry."

His 1892 pension application was from Sonora in Sutton County, Texas. Although his widow's 1906 pension application specifies that he died July 3, 1905, in Douglas, Arizona, a specific cemetery is not identifiable.

Robert Walton Whitworth 1830–1909 Sergeant, Company A, 20th Texas Infantry (Confederate). Born 1830 in England, he came to America in 1846. This was the time of the Mexican War and he enlisted in Company E, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the 2000-mile march to California. A plaque at his grave in Boerne Cemetery commemorates this service in the U.S. Mormon Battalion. After marrying in 1851, he came to Austin County in Texas. He enlisted in the Confederate Army on March 29, 1862, at Hempstead. He was on extended leave in 1864 as explained in his correspondence:

Having been furloughed home on account of the dangerous and protracted illness of my wife, she being so debilitated and not to be able to rise from her bed without assistance. One of my children is also very sick with Bilious Fever, and I have not been able to procure any person to wait upon my sick family, and there are some sick in almost every family in the neighborhood. Believing that there is no immediate danger from the Enemy in our State at the present time, and also that my services in the Company can be dispensed with for a short time without detriment to the service, the situation of my family being so distressing, I respectfully ask for an extension of furlough. (Letter to Maj. C. McClary from Sgt. R. W. Whitworth, Bellville, August 26, 1864)

At the time of the 1867 Voter Registration, he was in Austin County. In 1871, he moved his family to the Pleasant Valley community near Bergheim. His Comfort death notice reports, "He was a veteran of several wars," while the San Antonio notice mentions Confederate service.

Theodore Wiedenfeld (Wiedenfeldt) 1828–1904 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in 1828 near Gottingen in Hannover, he came to Texas in 1845, and to the Comfort area by 1852. His biography mentions he was "Captain of the Home Guards during the Civil War," but the only record found has him as a private on the muster roll of twenty-six men in October 1863.

Herman Wille 1827–1870 Private, Comfort 1862 Militia and Private, Kendall County Squad of Cavalry, 31st Brigade, Texas State Troops (Confederate). Born in 1827 in Prussia, he was in Comfort by 1860 when listed as a master blacksmith on the census. He appears on one muster roll dated October 1863. His 1870 tombstone in the Comfort Cemetery is among the earliest.

William A. Williams 1832—? Private, Company K, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Confederate). Twenty-eight year old stock-raiser Williams

and wife Margareth and four children appear on the 1860 Kerr County Precinct No. 2 Census. Four years later, his wife and six children were enumerated among the Kendall County Precinct No. 4 needy soldiers families of 1864. Possibly, as W. W. Williams, he served in 1865, but the only record is the last regimental return of March 1865 that lists him as "deserter" on March 19. Seven other men named Williams were in the regiment, four of whom had different given names, and three whose given names were not recorded.

George W. Wilson (alias George Wilhelm Harlos) 1839–1898 Private, Battery M, 1st Regiment of U.S. Artillery and Sergeant, Company G, 10th New Jersey Infantry (Union). As Harlos, aged eighteen years, in 1857 at San Antonio, he enlisted in Battery M, 1st Regiment of U.S. Artillery. He reenlisted in 1862, still as a private, in the same unit at Beaufort, South Carolina. The unit muster roll of November/December 1864 refers to him as "Deserted November 15, 1864, from Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn" and he was considered "a deserter at large." But by then he had enlisted in a new unit, the 10th New Jersey Infantry, on November 4, 1864, using a new name "George Wilson." He had made a contract with Abram Paulison to be paid to be a Substitute. He was discharged July 1, 1865.

He settled on Wilson Creek west of Comfort. His application from Comfort, Kendall County, for a pension in 1893 was rejected because "of having deserted November 15, 1864." The change of name and joining a different unit suggests a fraudulent enlistment, i.e., a bounty jumper.

He died June 27, 1898, intestate (Kendall County Probate Records, Case #199).

John Coffey Wilson 1846–1909 Private, Capt. Lawhon's Company A/B, McCord's Frontier Regiment, Texas Cavalry, and Private, Company K, Bradford's/Mann's Regiment (Confederate). This son of Robert B. Wilson, his home being near Brownsboro, when only sixteen years old, enlisted, on June 8, 1863, at Camp Verde, bringing a \$75 horse and \$15 equipment. The regimental return of August 1864 from a camp on the Colorado River indicates his transfer to Bradford's Regiment. This became Mann's Regiment. He served until March 1865, after which he was absent without leave. On the 1867 Voter Registration, he lived on the Guadalupe River, claiming residence in Texas of nine years and in Kendall County seven years. The tabulator remarked, "Enlisted in the Confederate service as sixteen-year-old boy."

After the war, he farmed near Comfort until 1900 when he moved to Kerrville to operate a hotel. He died in 1909, and his grave in Glen Rest Cemetery in Kerrville has a Confederate footer. His obituary mentions membership in the Terry Camp No. 699 of the United Confederate Veterans. His widow, Ida, died in 1946.

The United Confederate Veterans, organized in 1889, had camps [local units] all over the South, committed to (a) charitable benevolence, (b) memorial concern, (c) historical endeavors, and (d) fraternal sociability. Annual reunions continued until 1951 (Hoar 1986, 61–65). At the 1895 national meeting in Houston, the Kerrville unit, Camp 699, presented and displayed its Maids of Honor: Miss Dallas Love, Miss Maggie Vaun, Miss Etta Lowry, Miss Zora Martin, Miss Buena Vista Williams, Miss Lesa Steele, Miss Anna Louise Burnett, Miss Emma Norwood, and Miss Bettie Barton (Philpott 1895). At the 1902 national meeting in Dallas, the two hundred camps in Texas sent 728 delegates (United Confederate Veterans 1902).

Confederate Veteran was the organization's monthly publication 1893 to 1932. In the first volume is a letter from Neal Coldwell of Center Point, "I enclose money order for \$3, for which please mail the Veteran for one year to the following names at this office [but names are not given]." The cumulative index for Confederate Veteran has little about Kerrville or Kerr County, just three obituaries: Sergeant Alfred F. Smith of Kerr County died September 21, 1906; Judge James R. Burnett of Kerrville died April 30, 1917; and Thomas M. Bradwell of Kerrville died May 4, 1920.

Robert B. Wilson 1827–1899 Private, Company I, 3rd (Luckett's) Texas Infantry (Confederate). Born in Alabama, married in Arkansas, he came to Kendall County about 1862. When thirty-five-years old, he enrolled in the Confederate Army on August 10, 1862, at San Antonio. He remained with the unit until March 4, 1865, when the war was ending. From December 1862 to February 1863 he was in the hospital at Quitman, Mississippi. Later in 1863, he had a three-month assignment "to transport government wool." While he was on duty, his wife "got support out of the fund of [Kendall] County for the needy soldiers families" (Certificate by Kendall County Clerk Herman Holzapfel, November 6, 1863; located in Lavinia Wilson's pension application). Because of medical problems that caused unfitness for duty, he received a long furlough in October 1864 (Certificate of Disability for Furlough, October 4, 1864; located in Lavinia Wilson's pension application).

The 1867 Voter Registration notes [with ditto marks], "Volunteered in Rebel Army. Rebel propensities." He died in 1899, and his grave is in the Seidensticker-Insall Cemetery in Brownsboro, having a Confederate footer memorial footstone. His wife, Lavinia Wilson (1830–1908), received a widow's pension in 1900, claiming she was destitute and had only "two mules at \$5.00 each."

Henry Wittbold (Whittbold, Wibbold, Witbold) 1835–1913 Private, 6th Texas Field Battery (Wilke's Company, Light Artillery) (Confederate). Born 1835 in Hannover, he came to Comfort before 1860. He enrolled in the Army on September 1, 1862, when twenty-seven-years old, while his unit was in Corpus Christi. He was still on duty in March 1865 in the 7th Battalion of Light Artillery, a consolidated unit

composed of independent batteries. At that time, he was in charge of a hundred horses at Galveston.

In the 1867 Voter Registration, the tabulator noted, "Conscripted in Rebel Army." In the 1910 U.S. Census, he claimed Confederate Army service. His wife got a widow's pension in 1921 on the basis of his three years service.

Charles Christian Wolf 1843–1913 Unspecified rank and unit (Confederate). The 1867 Voter Registration gives his full name and states his residence was Boerne, that he had been in Texas nine years and in the county 4½ years, that he was from Germany, and had been naturalized in 1852 at New York City; the tabulator remarked, "Joined Rebel Army voluntarily." Links to servicemen or pensioners named "Wolf" are unsatisfactory.

The grave of Charles Wolf is at Oakwood Cemetery in Austin. The gravesite is in the center of Section 13, bounded by 14th Street and Rosedale Lane and DeFleury Lane. It has a six-foot gray granite family name (Wolf) monument with four low domed headstones in front, including Charles Wolf—Dec. 13, 1843—May 12, 1913; the other headstones include first wife Josephine (1869–1902) and second wife Martha Kilian (1880–1954).

Stephen Goldsby Wray (Ray in 1880 and 1910 U.S. Censuses) 1837–1917 Private, Company B, 36th (Wolf's) Texas Cavalry also known as 32nd Texas Cavalry (Confederate). This twenty-one-year-old man from Tennessee was a farm laborer in the Frank Moore household in the 1860 U.S. Census with Comfort Post Office. Enrolled at Seguin stating his age as twenty-two-years, he is on the muster roll of June 30, 1862. He served through the war until 1865 when paroled, giving Kerr County as his residence. He returned to the Zanzenberg area and had his own farm by 1870. He is one of the Confederate veterans buried in the Center Point Cemetery.

Hellwig Karl Ludwig Adolph Zoeller (Zöller) 1839–1909 Captain, Company C, 1st Texas Cavalry (Union). Originally from Darmstadt in Germany, he immigrated to Texas in 1853 and settled near Boerne. A survivor of the Affair on the Nueces River, he escaped to Mexico. He enrolled in the Union Army on February 10, 1863, at New Orleans, for three years, and became a second lieutenant in Company C. He participated in the expedition to the Rio Grande and was promoted to first lieutenant in February 1864 at Brownsville. At the Battle of Las Rucias, near Harlingen, on June 25, 1864, his company was surprised and defeated, and he was nearly captured. Promoted to captain on September 27, 1864, at Morganza, Louisiana, he succeeded Captain Sansom in command of Company C. After the war, he returned to a farm in the Waringford [now Waring] area. He is buried in the family's Zoeller Cemetery.

Johan Phillip "Peter" Zoeller (Zoeler, Zöller) 1818–1900 Private, Capt. Jones's Kendall County Company, 3rd Frontier District, Texas State Troops

(Confederate). At forty-eight years of age, he enlisted February 1864 in Kendall County, bringing his shotgun. He served March 1 to June 1, and received \$28 for fourteen days. In the 1867 Voter Registration, while living at Spring Creek near Boerne, claiming fourteen years in Texas and five years in the county, the tabulator remarked, "Was forced in Rebel Army."

Immigration records suggest Phillip Zoeller arrived in Texas from Germany in 1847. Family history suggests he is the uncle of Adolph Zoeller (above): Phillip's parents were Johann Hellwig Zöller (b. 1786) and Maria Margaretha Schneider (1790–1866). Their first son was Georg Zöller (1814–1846) whose first and only son was Adolph Zöller, also known as Adolph Zoeller. This man [Phillip Zoeller] may be the Philip Zoeler [sic] in the 1850 New Braunfels census, a thirty-year-old laborer from Germany. Phillip Zoeller and Adolph Zoeller are adjacent on the 1860 Blanco County Agricultural Schedule, alphabetically but not necessarily geographically. The 1867 Voter Registration includes the information that Phillip was naturalized in Comal County in 1853. Phillip Zoeller has four Kendall County land title abstracts—1860, 1863, 1876, and 1879. The 1880 Kendall County census shows farmer Phillip Zoeller from Hesse-Darmstadt, with wife Margaret and six children.

He died in 1900 and his grave is in Boerne Cemetery.

Table 1 Sources Used for Individual Biographies

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Acker, Phillip	Texas							X			G, I
Adam, Carl	Prussia		X	X					X		В
Agold, Henry	Brunswick			X		X	X		X	X	
Ahrens, Christian	Hannover			X					X	X	
Ahrens, Conrad	Germany			X			X		X		
Altgelt, Ernst	Prussia	X							X		A
Ammann, C.	Switzerland			X					X		В
Aschmann, Fred	Prussia		X	X							
Atherton, James	Pennsylvania			X	X	X				X	
Bachelder, John				X							
Bain, William	New York					X			X	X	
Bausch, Andreas	Württemberg					X			X		В
Beall, O. B.	Georgia			X					X	X	
Bechstadt, T.	Prussia			X					X		
Becker, Peter	Prussia					X			X	X	G
Below, Max	Saxony	X							X		
Bender, Henry	Hesse-Darm.			X		X	X		X	X	G
Berger, Anton	Saxony			X			X		X	X	
Bergmann, C. H.	Saxony			X					X		В
Bergmann, C. F.	Saxony			X			X		X		В
Berry, John							X		X	X	
Beseler, Carl	Prussia		X	X		X			X	X	В
Beversdorff, Alb.	Prussia			X					X	X	
Beversdorff, Aug.	Prussia			X			X		X	X	
Beversdorf, H.		X									
Bierschwale, H.	Prussia								X	X	В
Block, Albert	Germany			`			X				
Blucher, Adam	Germany		X	X			X		X		
Boerner, Henry	Hannover			X			X		X		B, E
Bohnert, Anton	Baden			X					X		
Bonn, Peter	Prussia			X			X		X		J
Bonnet, Charles	Nassau	X		X		X			X	X	A, B

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Bonnet, Henry D.	Germany			X			X		X	X	
Bratherich, Henry	Hannover			X		X	X		X	X	J
Breitenbauch, L.	Prussia	X		X							
Briest, August	Germany					X					
Brinkmann, Alex	Westphalia			X					X		
Brinkmann, C.	Westphalia								X		
Brinkmann, Otto	Westphalia	X					X				A, B
Brown, C. S.	U.S.			X					X		
Brown, John C.	Texas		X	X			X		X		
Brown, Rufus	Missouri										Letter
Bruckisch, C.	Prussia								X		
Callahan, W. H.	Texas			X					X		
Campbell, Peter	New York					X			X		
Casparis, Alex	D.C.					X			X	X	Н
Claus, C. Hugo	Saxony			X		X			X		
Cloudt, Richard	Hannover			X					X		H, J
Cocke, Wm. G.	Tennessee			X					X	X	
Coffey, Benjamin	Arkansas			X					X	X	
Coleman, Alvin	Kentucky					X	X		X	X	
Coleman, Jacob	Pennsylvania			X		X					
Collins, J			X								
Corley, Frank	S. Carolina						X		X		
Crews, Thomas	Tennessee			X					X	X	
Dart, Christopher	Texas						X		X	X	
Davis, Thomas	Mississippi						X		X	X	I
Deats, Louis M.	Texas			X			X		X	X	
Denton, Joseph	Kentucky			X					X		С
Denzer, Carl	Saxe-Mein.			X					X	X	G
Donald, Frank	New York					X	X		X	X	
Dorsett, Charles	Washington					X			X		
Duveneck, G.	_								X		I
Eastwood, Frank	Texas			X					X		
Eaton, Julius	New York					X	X		X	X	
Ebers, August	Hannover			X		X			X	X	

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Eddy, Lynch	Kentucky		X						X		
Eddy, Marcellus	Kentucky		X						X		
Edge, Wm. B.	Alabama			X					X		E, I
Elbel, Erdmann	Prussia			X		X			X	X	I
Enderlin, Charles	BadWürtt.			X		X	X	X	X	X	
Evans, David	Arkansas						X		X	X	
Fabra, Julius	Hesse-Cassel		X	X					X		В
Fairbrother, I. H.	New York			X							
Fischer, Fritz	Hannover									X	H, I
Flach, Christoph	Hesse-Darm.	X							X		
Foerster, F.	PrusRhine			X		X			X	X	
Foerster, Gustave	PrusRhine			X		X	X		X	X	
Foote, Daniel	New York					X					
Fritz, Caspar	Nassau			X		X	X		X	X	
Fuchs, Herman	Mecklenb'g									X	Н
Ganahl, Charles	Georgia								X		C, D
Garven, W. B.	Scotland								X	X	I
Gass, Frederick	Nassau			X			X		X	X	G
Gasso, Francisco						X					
Gates, Amos V.	Texas						X		X		B, H
Geissler, William	Austria			X					X		
Giles, John I.	Tennessee			X					X	X	
Giles, Thomas	Tennessee		X	X					X		
Giles, William	Virginia	X		X							
Gimbel, Christian	Hesse-Cassel		X	X					X		
Givens, Elijah	Tennessee						X				Н
Gonder, John	Switzerland					X					
Gourley, Wm. P.	Tennessee			X			X				I
Grasso, Fritz	Prussia				X	X			X	X	
Haack, Charles	Prussia			X		X			X		
Haag, Friedrich	Württemberg			X		X	X		X	X	B, I
Haasdorf, C.	Prussia					X	X		X	X	
Habenicht, H.	Hannover			X					X		Н
Haerter, C.	Saxe-Gotha	X		X							Е

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Hallenberger, H.	Hessen					X			X	X	
Hamlin, Vincent	N. Carolina						X		X	X	
Hanibal, Alonzo	Michigan					X	X				
Hanisch, Paul	Prussia	X		X					X		E, J
Hardin, F.			X								
Harms, Frederic	Hannover			X		X	X		X	X	
Harms, Heinrich	Hannover	X							X		
Harris, Lloyd	New York					X	X		X	X	
Harz, Ferdinand	Saxony			X							B, E
Haufler, Christian	Württemberg			X					X		В
Haufler, John	Württemberg			X					X	X	В
Hegg, Frederick	Prussia		X						X		
Heidmann, F.	Prussia					X			X	X	Н
Heinen, Anton	Prussia	X	X						X		
Heinen, August	Prussia		X						X		
Heinen, Fred	Prussia								X		
Heinen, Heinrich	Prussia								X	X	
Heinen, Henry J.	Prussia	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Heinen, Peter	Prussia		X	X					X	X	
Heinen, Theodore	Prussia	X							X		
Henderson, H.	Tennessee			X		X			X	X	A
Herbst, Charles	Hannover		X						X		A, B
Herrin, Isaac	Illinois					X					
Herrin, Ransom	Illinois								X	X	
Heuermann, Wm.	Prussia	X							X		
Hines, Michael						X					
Hobbs, Josiah						X				X	
Hodges, F. M.	Tennessee			X					X		
Hoelzer, Joseph	Nassau					X			X	X	
Hoerner, John	Hesse-Darm.	X		X					X		
Hoffman, August	Prus. Silesia			X			X		X		J
Hofheinz, C.	Nassau								X		B, G
Hofheinz, Fried.	Nassau			X					X		B, G
Hohenberger, W.	Prussia						X	X			В
Holekamp, Fritz	Hannover		X						X		A, E, J

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Holland, Ben F.	Mississippi								X		
Howell, Levi	Wales			X					X		Е
Hubble, William	Kentucky						X		X	X	C, D
Humboldt, C.	Prussia	X		X							
Hutchison, T.				X							
Ingenhuett, M.	Prussia	X		X					X		В
Ingenhuett, Peter	Prussia	X		X			X		X	X	В
Ingenhuett, T.	Prussia			X		X			X	X	С
Insall, Richard	Louisiana								X		В
Jenschke, Joseph	Prussia			X		X			X	X	
Johns, Joseph	Virginia			X					X	X	В
Johnson, James	Tennessee			X					X		
Jonas, Adolph	Prussia			X		X		X	X		G, I
Jonas, August	Prussia			X		X			X		Н
Jonas, Heinrich	Prussia								X		
Jonas, Hermann	Prussia			X		X			X		Н
Jonas, Wilhelm	Prussia			X					X		
Jones, William	Georgia								X	X	F, H, J
Kaiser, Alexander	Texas			X			X	X	X	X	
Kaiser, Christian									X		
Kapp, Alfred	Westphalia								X		
Karger, Charles	Prussia			X					X		B, E
Karger, John	Prussia	X									В
Keenan, James	Canada								X		
Keisler, George			X								
Kingsbury, I.	New York					X					
Kirkendall, B.						X					
Kischler, William	Holstein								X		
Klappenbach, B.	Prussia			X							
Klein, Adam	Nassau			X		X	X	X	X	X	
Klein, Christian	Nassau								X		
Klein, Fredrick	Baden			X	X	X	X		X	X	С
Klein, John	Nassau								X		
Klemme, Charles	Hannover		X	X					X		E, I
Knapick, F. L.	Prussia								X	X	

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Kneupper, Peter	Nassau			X					X		
Koch, Anton	Baden			X					X		Е
Koch, Charles	Saxe-Altenb.			X		X			X	X	Н
Koch, Christian	Nassau			X					X		
Koch, Edward	Saxe-Altenb.			X		X			X	X	
Koch, Hermann	Saxe-Altenb.			X					X	X	
Kohn, Jacob	Württemberg					X	X		X	X	
Kopplin, Albert	Prussia						X		X		
Kott, Hermann	Saxe-Altenb.								X		Е
Kott, Richard	Saxe-Altenb.						X		X		Е
Kuehne, August	Nassau						X		X	X	
Kuhfuss, W.	Nassau			X							
Kusenberger, J.	Nassau			X		X			X	X	
Labhardt, Othmar	Switzerland			X					X		
Lamm, Joseph	Baden	X		X					X		В
Langehennig, H.	Hannover			X		X			X	X	
Lawhon, John	N. Carolina		X						X		I
Lawson, Joseph	Tennessee					X	X		X	X	Н
Layton, Amatus	Missouri						X		X		
Lex, Peter	Prussia						X			X	В
Lieck, August	Prussia	X		X					X		
Lindner, Otto	Prussia								X		
Luckenbach, J.	Nassau			X					X		F, J
Luckenbach, W.	Nassau			X					X		J
Maerz, Frederick	Prussia								X		
Magers, Henry	Hannover			X		X	X		X	X	B, H
Main, George	Maryland					X	X		X	X	
Mangold, John A.	Switzerland			X		X					
Manning, J. W.	Virginia			X					X	X	
Manning, Thomas	Alabama			X					X		
McElroy, Stephen	Tennessee			X			X				С
McFarland, John	Pennsylvania					X	X			X	
Meckel, Daniel	Nassau			X		X			X	X	
Mergenthaler, C.	Württemberg				X	X		X	X	X	
Mills, William	Alabama								X	X	

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Mitchell, W.	Indiana			X							
Moegelin, L.	Alsace			X		X			X	X	
Moffett, Joseph	Mississippi			X					X	X	
Mohrhoff, G.	Hannover						X		X		
Monroe, Gabriel	Mexico			X					X		
Moore, Andrew	Tennessee			X			X		X	X	
Moore, Frank	Tennessee		X	X					X		
Moore, W. H.	Tennessee								X		
Moos, Casper	Nassau			X			X	X	X	X	G
Moos, Hubert	Nassau			X					X	X	G
Mueller, William	Nassau					X			X		Н
Murara, Frank						X					
Newman, L.	Louisiana								X	X	
Nichols, George	Tennessee		X	X					X		
Nichols, John A.	Tennessee			X					X		
Nickel, William	Nassau			X		X			X	X	В
Norris, Eugene	Virginia								X	X	
Norton, Charles	Ohio					X				X	
Nowlin, James	Mississippi			X					X		
Nowlin, Richard	Tennessee			X					X		
Nowlin, Samuel			X	X					X		
Oberwetter, P.	Westphalia	X		X					X		
Offer, Hermann	Prussia								X		
Pankratz, John	Bavaria			X					X	X	В
Patton, Benjamin	Texas			X					X		C, H
Patton, Charles	Texas		X	X					X	X	Н
Patton, Cicero C.	Texas			X			X	X	X	X	
Patton, James M.	Tennessee								X		Н
Patton, Pickens	Alabama		X	X		X			X		Н
Patton, Samuel	Texas			X					X		
Peel, Andrew	Mississippi			X					X		Н
Perner, Friedrich	Saxony	X		X					X		Е
Petsch, Joseph	Nassau			X							J
Pfeifer, R.	Saxony	X									
Pfeiffer, Adolph	Prussia								X		A

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Pfeiffer, August	Prussia			X			X		X		A, B, D
Pfeiffer, Ernst	Prussia			X					X		В
Pfeiffer, William	Prussia			X					X	X	D
Pfeufer, Veit	Bavaria	X							X		A, D
Phillip, Julius	At sea			X				X	X	X	В
Piper, Erasmus	Kentucky								X		I
Piper, James A.	Kentucky								X		I
Pollard, B.	Arkansas			X			X			X	
Potter, A. J.	Missouri			X					X	X	F
Preiss, Martin	Prussia			X		X			X	X	Н
Presler, ?			X								
Priest, Aug						X					
Rausch, John	Hesse					X	X		X	X	В
Reagan, Josiah	Tennessee	X							X		
Reeh, Christian	Nassau			X					X	X	
Reimer, William	Prussia					X			X	X	
Reiner, F.	Germany					X			X	X	
Remick, Jacob	Pennsylvania								X		
Rhodius, C.	Prussia								X		
Ridley, Sam	Kentucky			X					X		
Rochau, Henry	Prussia			X	X	X			X	X	Н
Roemer, Charles	Prussia			X		X					
Rose, Ahigha	Missouri			X			X	X	X	X	Н
Rose, Bluford	Kentucky			X					X	X	B, D
Rose, James	Missouri			X					X	X	
Rose, John	Missouri								X		
Rose, Newton	Missouri							X	X	X	
Rosenthal, A.	Prussia	X	X						X	X	D
Rower, Thomas	Kentucky							X			
Ryan, Allan			X						X		I
Sansom, James	Texas								X		Н
Sansom, John	Alabama			X		X	X		X	X	A, B, H
Sattler, Henry	Brunswick			X		X	X		X		I
Sauer, J. F.	Nassau								X		J
Saunders, G.	Virginia		X	X					X	X	В

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Saur, Charles	Prussia?			X		X					
Saur, Fritz	Bavaria			X				X	X		
Saur, Gottlieb	Bavaria					X			X	X	
Sauter, John									X		
Scheel, Rupertus	Hesse						X		X		G
Scheel, Wilhelm	Prussia						X		X	X	
Schellhase, F.	Prussia			X					X		
Schilling, Ernst	Saxe-Coburg	X		X					X		В
Schlador, F. H.	Prussia	X		X					X		
Schlador, Fritz	Prussia								X		
Schlador, Robert	Prussia					X	X		X	X	
Schleicher, G.	Hesse-Darm.								X		A, F
Schmidt, C.	Saxony			X		X			X	X	B, E, I
Schmidt, Edward	Prussia						X				
Schmidt, W. 1 st	Brunswick								X		
Schmidt, W. 2 nd									X		
Schoenewolf, A.	Saxe-Mein.								X		
Schuchardt, Carl	Prussia		X	X					X		В
Schuetz, Carl	Nassau			X			X		X		B, I
Schultz, W.	Prussia		X	X					X		
Schulze, F.	Prussia			X							В
Schwarz, Frank	Bavaria			X			X		X	X	В
Schwethelm, E.	Hannover	X									
Schwethelm, H.	Prussia			X		X	X		X	X	D
Seewald, Carl	Prussia		X	X					X	X	В
Serger, Emil	Prussia			X							Е
Sherwood, T.	Maryland								X		
Short, Alphonso	Alabama						X		X	X	
Short, Thomas	Alabama			X		X			X	X	H, I
Shults, John	Alabama								X		
Siekenius, C.	Hesse-Darm.	X									A
Siekenius, Justus	Hesse-Darm.	X		X					X		A
Siekenius, W.	Hesse-Darm.	X									A
Simon, George	Württemberg			X					X	X	
Smith, Andrew	Alabama								X	X	

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Spangenberg, H.	Hannover			X			X		X	X	G
Spencer, T. F.	Texas								X	X	
Spenrath, Franz	Prussia			X					X		
Spring, John V.	Tennessee								X	X	
Stecher, John	Bavaria	X							X		
Steves, Edward	Prussia			X					X		A
Steves, Gustav	Prussia	X		X							
Steves, H.	Prussia			X					X		В
Stieler, Gottlieb	Anhalt	X		X							
Stoltz, Franz	Prussia				X				X	X	
Strackbein, C.	Nassau			X			X		X	X	J
Strackbein, H.1st	Nassau			X					X		J
Strackbein, H.2 nd	Nassau			X					X	X	J
Strohacker, L.	Württemberg				X		X		X	X	D
Sueltenfuss, C.	PrussRhine			X		X			X	X	B, E
Suerbier, Henry	Germany						X				
Surber, A.	Kentucky					X			X	X	
Surber, James H.	Kentucky					X	X		X	X	
Surber, Joseph	Kentucky					X	X		X	X	D
Surber, Monroe	Kentucky					X			X	X	D
Szabad, Emeric	Hungary				X					X	
Tabor, Robert	Missouri					X				X	
Tatsch, Peter	Germany			X			X		X	X	
Tellgmann, C.	Brunswick						X		X	X	
Toepperwein, G.	Prussia			X					X	X	В
Toepperwein, H.	Prussia		X	X					X		В
Toepperwein, P.	Prussia			X					X	X	В
Toler, John	Virginia			X					X	X	H, I
Tucker, James	Ohio					X			X	X	
Uecker, H.	Prussia			X					X	X	G
Uecker, Wilhelm	Prussia			X		X	X		X	X	
Van Pelt, Simon	N. Carolina								X	X	
Vetterlein, G.	Saxe-Altenb.								X		
Vetterlein, Karl	Saxony						X				
Wagner, Charles	Saxony								X		

Name	Birthplace	1862	1863	1867	1883	1890	1910	1930	Army File	Pen- sion	Other
Wall, Lawrence	Illinois?			X					X		
Wallace, John			X				X	X	X		
Wallendorf,?			X								
Waters, Evan	Pennsylvania					X	X		X	X	Н
Weaver, John										X	
Weber, Henry	Nassau	X					X		X		В
Weichlein, G.	Bavaria					X				X	
Weidner, L.	Saxony		X	X					X		
Weinstrom, Fritz	Prussia			X		X	X		X	X	
Wentworth, E.	Ohio					X			X	X	
Wentworth, Wm.	New York					X	X		X	X	
Wenzel, Carl	Prussia		X	X					X		В
Werner, John	Prussia			X					X	X	
Wharton, John D.	Tennessee			X					X		
White, John	Texas			X							
White, Simeon	Arkansas			X					X	X	
Whitworth, R.	England			X					X		В
Wiedenfeld, T.	Hannover	X							X		B, C
Wille, Herman	Hannover	X		X					X		
Williams, W.	Alabama		X						X		
Wilson, George	Hannover					X			X	X	
Wilson, John C.	Arkansas			X					X	X	D
Wilson, Robert B.	Alabama		X	X					X	X	
Wittbold, Henry	Hannover			X			X		X	X	
Wolf, Charles C.	Germany			X							
Wray, Stephen G.	Tennessee			X					X		C
Zoeller, Adolph	Hesse-Darm.			X		X			X	X	
Zoeller, Phillip	Hesse-Darm.			X					X		

Table 2 Naturalizations of Comfort Residents — selected entries from Bexar and Comal Counties; complete listing from Kerr County 1858 through 1861

Date	Name	Location in 1860
	Bexar County	
2/25/1852	Altgelt, Ernst	Comfort
6/23/1852	Berger, Ferdinand	Comfort
9/27/1854	Tellgmann, Carl	Comfort
9/27/1854	Tellgmann, William	Comfort
12/25/1854	Ingenhuett, Hubert	Comfort
12/25/1854	Ingenhuett, Peter Joseph	Comfort
8/04/1855	Beversdorff, Albert	Comfort
4/04/1856	Hoerner, John	Comfort
6/30/1856	Steves, Eduard	Comfort
6/30/1856	Wille, Hermann	Comfort
	Comal County	
5/07/1851	Rosenthal, Adolph	Comfort
Fall/1852	Haddenbrock, F. A.	Comfort
10/14/1853	Steves, Eduard	Comfort
Spring/1854	Herbst, Carl Heinrich	Comfort
Spring/1854	Steves, Gustav	Comfort
Fall/1854	Schlador, Friedrich H.	Comfort
Fall/1858	Schmidt, Wilhelm	Comfort
	Kerr County	
7/26/1858	Lange, Henry Christian	Camp Verde
7/26/1858	Nordhouse, Theodore	?
7/26/1858	Tellgmann, William	Comfort
7/26/1858	Schaefer, Robert	Comfort
7/26/1858	Humboldt, Christoff	Comfort
7/26/1858	Lange, John F.	Camp Verde
7/26/1858	Ingenhuett, Peter J.	Comfort
7/26/1858	Rosenthal, Adolph	Comfort
7/11/1859	Tellgmann, Carl	Comfort
7/11/1859	Schreiner, Charles	Camp Verde
7/11/1859	Dietert, C.	Kerrville
7/11/1859	Ingenhuett, Thomas	Comfort
7/11/1859	Saur, Gottlieb	Comfort
7/11/1859	Schellhase, Gottfried	Comfort
1/19/1860	Lamm, Joseph	Comfort
2/20/1860	Ingenhuett, Hubert	Comfort

Date	Name	Location in 1860
2/20/1860	Ingenhuett, Martin	Comfort
2/20/1860	Bruns, Albert	Comfort
2/20/1860	Spenrath, Franz	Comfort
2/20/1860	John, Christian	Comfort
2/20/1860	Saur, Henry	Comfort
2/20/1860	Oberwetter, Henry	Comfort
2/20/1860	Pfeiffer, Vitus	Comfort
2/20/1860	Felsing, Edward	Comfort
2/20/1860	Siekenius, Justus	Comfort
2/20/1860	Webber, Henry	Comfort
2/20/1860	Beseler, Ernest	Joshua Creek
2/20/1860	Ochse, John E.	Kerrville
3/12/1860	Lieck, August	Comfort
3/12/1860	Bauer, Gottlieb	Comfort
3/12/1860	Steves, Robert	Comfort
3/12/1860	Roggenbuck, Oscar	Comfort
3/12/1860	Britenbuch, Louis	Comfort
3/12/1860	Wittbolt, Henry	Comfort
3/12/1860	Altgelt, Hermann	Comfort
3/12/1860	Clappen, Henry	?
3/12/1860	Schilling, Ernest	Comfort
3/12/1860	Holland, Edward	Comfort
3/12/1860	Weiss, Moritz	Comfort
3/12/1860	Beversdorff, August	Comfort
3/12/1860	Beversdorff, Albert	Comfort
3/12/1860	Brinkmann, Otto	Comfort
3/12/1860	Bauer, Leopold	Comfort
3/12/1860	Schlador, Frederick	Comfort
3/12/1860	Webber, Frederick	Kerrville
3/12/1860	Schlador, Hermann	Comfort
5/21/1860	Berger, Louis	Comfort
1/07/1861	Schreiner, Amin	Camp Verde
5/20/1861	Schultz, Wm. Erdmann	Comfort
5/20/1861	Schultz, Ferdinand	Comfort
5/20/1861	Geissler, Wm. F.	Comfort
7/01/1861	Faltin, August	Comfort
8/19/1861	Boerner, Louis	Zanzenberg

Sources: Bexar County Courthouse, Tin Box A "Naturalization Papers 1850–1853," and Tin Box B "Naturalization Papers 1854–1861 and 1867–1890" and Bexar County Records microfilm that confirms information in *Index to Naturalization Records of Bexar County through 1906* (San Antonio: San Antonio Genealogical & Historical Society, 1998); Comal County Courthouse, original records that confirm information in *Index to Naturalization Records, Comal County, Texas, March 1847 thru January 18, 1927* (New Braunfels: Comal County Genealogical Society, 1989); Kerr County Courthouse, "Index to Commissioners Court Minutes" vol. A, 426–427.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1860 Federal Census, provides Comfort Post Office addressees.

When both declaration of intention date and grant of citizenship date are known, the latter is given.

Albert Beversdorff, Hubert and Peter Joseph Ingenhuett, Adolph Rosenthal, Eduard Steves, and Carl Tellgmann have duplicate entries, the earlier entry representing declaration of intention, and the later entry representing the formal naturalization.

Friedrich H. Schlador and Frederick Schlador, although appearing duplicative, represent two different men in Comfort in 1860.

Table 3 Comfort Soldiers in the Civil War out of 114 eligible, in alphabetical order from 1860 U.S. Census

Name	Confederate	Union
Altgelt, Ernst	Texas State Troops	
Below, Max	Texas State Troops	
Berger, Louis	3 Infantry	
Beversdorff, Albert		1 Texas Cavalry
Beversdorff, August		1 Texas Cavalry
Bohnert, Anton	Texas State Troops	
Bonnet, Charles	1862 Militia	1 Texas Cavalry
Breitenbauch, Louis	Texas State Troops	
Brinkmann, Alex	3 Infantry	
Brinkmann, Charles	3 Infantry	1 Texas Cavalry
Brinkmann, Otto	Carpenter	
Brown, Rufus	Texas State Troops	
Coffey, Benjamin	33 Cavalry	
Denton, Joseph	McCord's Regiment	
Flach, Christoph	Texas State Troops	
Ganahl, Charles	3 Infantry	
Geissler, William	3 Infantry	
Giles, John	34 Cavalry	
Giles, Thomas	21 Cavalry	
Giles, William	1862 Militia	
Hanisch, Paul	Texas State Troops	
Haerter, Constantin	1862 Militia	
Heinen, Anton	3 Infantry	1 Texas Cavalry
Heinen, August	3 Infantry	1 Texas Cavalry
Heinen, Henry	3 Infantry	1 Texas Cavalry
Heinen, Peter	3 Infantry	1 Texas Cavalry
Herbst, Charles	8 Field Artillery	
Hoerner, John	Texas State Troops	
Holekamp, Fritz	3 Infantry	
Holland, Ben	Baylor's Regiment	
Ingenhuett, Martin	Texas State Troops	
Ingenhuett, Peter	Texas State Troops	
Ingenhuett, Thomas	Texas State Troops	1 Texas Cavalry
Keenan, James	8 Field Art./3 Infantry	

Name	Confederate	Union
Kischler, William	Texas State Troops	
Knapick, F. L.	Wilke's Battery	
Lamm, Joseph	Texas State Troops	
Moore, Andrew Sim	33 Cavalry	
Moore, Frank	36 Cavalry	
Moore, W. H.	McCord's Regiment	
Oberwetter, Peter	Texas State Troops	
Perner, Frederick	Texas State Troops	
Pfeiffer, Adolph	Texas State Troops	
Pfeuffer, Veit	Texas State Troops	
Reagan, Josiah	Texas State Troops	
Remick, Jacob	_	1 Texas Cavalry
Rosenthal, Adolph	33 Cavalry	
Saur, Frederick	Texas State Troops	
Saur, Gottlieb		1 Texas Cavalry
Sauter, John	3 Infantry	
Schellhase, Frederick	Texas State Troops	
Schilling, Ernest	Texas State Troops	
Schlador, Frederick	Texas State Troops	
Schlador, Robert	6 Field Artillery	1 Texas Cavalry
Schmidt, Edward	Unspecified	
Schmidt, William	7 Cavalry	1 Texas Cavalry
Schultz, William	33 Cavalry	
Schultze, Ferdinand	Teamster	
Schwethelm, Ernst	1862 Militia	
Schwethelm, Henry	Texas State Troops	1 Texas Cavalry
Serger, Emil	Texas State Troops	
Sherwood, Thomas	5 Cavalry	
Shults, John	Texas State Troops	
Siekenius, Christian	1862 Militia	
Siekenius, Justus	Texas State Troops	
Siekenius, William	1862 Militia	
Spenrath, Franz	Texas State Troops	
Stecher, John	Texas State Troops	
Steves, Eduard	Texas State Troops	
Steves, Robert	Texas State Troops	
Stieler, Gottlieb	1862 Militia	
Tellgmann, Charles	5 Cavalry	
Vetterlein, Charles	-	Unspecified
Vetterlein, Gottlieb	Texas State Troops	

Name	Confederate	Union
Wagner, Charles	1 Infantry	
Weber, Henry	Texas State Troops	
Wharton, John	2 Cavalry	
Wiedenfeld, Theodore	Texas State Troops	
Wille, Hermann	Texas State Troops	
Williams, William	Texas State Troops	
Witbold, Henry	6 Field Artillery	
Wray, Stephen	36 Cavalry	

Table 4 Losses

Name	Allegiance	Death	Place	Circumstance
Brinkmann, Chas.	Union	10/15/1864	Camp Groce,	Died in Confederate
			Texas	prison camp of
				unknown cause
Bruckisch, Charles	Confederate	11/05/1863	Sabine Pass,	Typhoid fever
			Texas	
Holekamp, Fritz	Confederate	9/17/1862	En route from Fort	Gunshot wound,
			Ringgold to San	probably accidental
			Antonio	
Keenan, James	Confederate	1/18/1864	General Hospital,	Pneumonia
			Columbia	
Klein, John	Union	1/25/1864	West Texas	Never returned from
				recruiting trip;
				presumed killed
Kott, Hermann	Confederate	4/08/1864	Mansfield,	Killed in action
			Louisiana	
Lindner, Otto	Union	11/12/1863	St. James Hospital,	Chronic diarrhea
			New Orleans,	
			Louisiana	
Moore, W. H.	Confederate	10/28/1864	Confederate	Died of disease
			Hospital,	
			Columbus	
Rose, John	Confederate	6/06/1864	General Hospital,	Died of disease
			Beaumont, Texas	
Sansom, James J.	Union	10/01/1864	Charity Hospital,	Chronic diarrhea
			New Orleans,	
			Louisiana	

Table 5 Wounded

Name	Allegiance	Date	Place	Circumstance
Atherton, James	Union	4/02/1865	Selma, Alabama	Gunshot wound of back. Hospitalized 3–4 mos.
Bergmann, Charles	Confederate	8/10/1862	Nueces River, Texas	Gunshot wounds of thighs and arm
Elbel, Erdmann	Union	4/?/1865	Louisiana	Accidental ax wound of right leg
Enderlin, Charles	Union	Dec. 1862 July 1863	Fredericksburg, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	Obituary mentions "wounded," but he did not enlist until after those battles
Harris, Loyd	Union	7/01/1863	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	Gunshot wound of neck
Hobbs, Josiah	Union	5/31/1862	Fair Oaks, Virginia	Gunshot wound left arm
Ingenhuett, Thomas	Union	7/?/1864	Mexico	Escaped from battle at Rancho Las Rucias to Mexico. Attacked by Conf. soldier and sustained knife wound of chest; hospitalized eight months
Jonas, Heinrich	Confederate	11/20/1863	Camp Pratt, Louisiana	Gunshot wound of right knee
Klein, Fredrick	Union	6/27/1862	Gaines Mill, Virginia	Shot through right breast
Kohn, Jacob	Union	6/01/1862	Fair Oaks, Virginia	Gunshot wound of right arm
Meckel, Daniel	Union	8/25/1864	Rancho Martinez, Texas	Gunshot wound of right forearm
Mergenthaler, Charles	Union	4/06/1865	Sailor's Creek, Virginia	Gunshot wound of right foot with loss of three toes
Rhodius, Christian	Confederate	2/27/1862	Val Verde, New Mexico	Unspecified wound; hospitalized
Rochau, Henry	Union	Unknown	Unknown	Broken leg in service
Saur, Gottlieb	Union	10/15/1863	Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana	Wounded in shoulder

Name	Allegiance	Date	Place	Circumstance
Spangenberg, Henry	Confederate	4/30/1864	Jenkins Ferry,	Flesh wound
			Arkansas	
Stolz, Franz	Union	6/03/1864	Cold Harbor,	Wound, right shoulder
			Virginia	
Szabad, Emeric	Union	3/26/1865	Petersburg,	Wound of neck with
			Virginia	paralysis of right arm
Tabor, Robert	Union	Unknown	Missouri	Shot in right arm
Uecker, William	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Wounded in right
			Rucias,	elbow, captured,
			Texas	paroled same day;
				hospitalized two
				months

Table 6 Prisoners

Name	Allegiance	Date	Place	Circumstance
Beall, O. B.	Confederate	7/04/1863	Vicksburg,	Paroled 7/9/1863 at
			Mississippi	Vicksburg
Beversdorff, August	Union	10/11/1863	Carrion Crow	Paroled 12/25/1863 at
			Bayou,	New Iberia
			Louisiana.	
Bratherich, Henry	Union	8/03/1864	Rancho Martinez,	Sent to Brownsville;
			Texas	escaped 9/1/1864
Brinkmann, Charles	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Sent to Camp Groce
			Rucias,	
			Texas	
Giles, Thomas	Confederate	10/11/1862	Phillips, Arkansas	Sent to St. Louis,
			_	exchanged 11/13/1862
Hallenberger, H.	Union	5/07/1862	West Point,	Paroled, date not stated
			Virginia	
Hamlin, Vincent	Confederate	1/11/1863	(1) Fort Hindman,	(1) Returned to duty
			Arkansas	after 3 months
			(2) Villa Rica,	(2) Sent to Camp
		7/12/1864	Georgia	Douglas, Illinois
Heinen, Henry	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Sent to Camp Groce
			Rucias,	
			Texas	
Heinen, Peter	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Sent to Camp Groce
			Rucias,	
			Texas	
Hoelzer, Joseph	Union	3/07/1865	Clinton, Louisiana	Sent to Benton
				Barracks, Missouri
Jonas, Heinrich	Confederate	11/20/1863	Camp Pratt,	Sent to St. Louis,
			Louisiana	Missouri
Manning, James W.	Confederate	? /? /1864	Unknown	Mentioned in pension
				claim
Maerz, Frederick	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Sent to Camp Groce;
			Rucias,	escaped 11/16/1864
			Texas	
Norris, Eugene	Confederate	4/01/1865	Five Forks,	Sent to Point Lookout,
			Virginia.	Maryland
Preiss, Martin	Union	8/03/1864	Rancho Martinez,	Sent to Brownsville;
			Texas	escaped 8/31/1864 by
				swimming Rio Grande
Rhodius, Christian	Confederate	2/27/1862	Val Verde,	Hospitalized at
			New Mexico	Albuquerque; paroled
				August 1862

Name	Allegiance	Date	Place	Circumstance
Scheel, William	Confederate	7/27/1864	Rivers Plantation,	Sent to Natchez,
			Louisiana	Mississippi. then to
				Elmira, New York
Sherwood, H. T.	Confederate	3/28/1862	Santa Fe hospital	Paroled 8/19/1862
Stoltz, Franz	Union	8/16/1864	Deep Bottom,	Paroled 4/01/1865
			Virginia	
Szabad, Emeric	Union	10/27/1863	Licking Run,	Sent to Libby Prison,
			Virginia	Richmond, Virginia;
				exchanged 1864
Uecker, William	Union	6/25/1864	Rancho Las	Wounded, captured,
			Rucias, Texas	paroled same day

Table 7 Unit Affiliation

UNIT	MEMBERS
Confederate	
Cavalry	
First	2
Second	3
Third	1
Fourth	1
Fifth	2
Seventh	9
Fifteenth	2
Nineteenth	2
Twenty-first	1
Twenty-fourth	2
Twenty-sixth	2
Thirtieth	1
Thirty-third	14
Thirty-fourth	3
Thirty-sixth	11
Baylor's Regiment	1
Benavides's Regiment	4
Border's Battalion	2
Taylor's Eighth Battalion	3
Infantry	
Third	24
Sixth	1
Eighth	2
Ninth	1
Twentieth	1
Griffin's Battalion	3
Timmon's Regiment	1
Artillery	
First Heavy	1
Sixth Field	2
Eighth Field (Dege's Battalion)	10
Ninth Field	1
Van Buren's Company	3

UNIT	MEMBERS
Staff	
Engineer Department	1
Other	
Comfort 1862 Militia	40
Norris's Frontier Regt., TST	1
McCord's Frontier Regt., TST	19
Other Texas State Troops	79
Waul's Legion	1
Unspecified rank and unit	24
Civilian	2
Out-of-State	8
Union	
Cavalry	
First Texas	43
Second Texas	1
Staff	
General Staff	1
Other	
U.S. Cavalry (Regular Army)	3
U.S. Colored Infantry (Regular Army)	2
Unspecified	7
Out-of-State	43
Confederates to Union	
Confederate	
Thirty-third Cavalry	2
Taylor's Eighth Battalion, Cavalry	1
Ragsdale's Battalion, Cavalry	1
Third Infantry	15
Sixth Field Artillery	3
Eighth Field Artillery	1
Seventeenth Field Artillery	1
McCord's Frontier Regiment, TST	2
Other Texas State Troops	7
Unspecified rank and unit	1
Union	
First Texas Cavalry	33
Second Texas Cavalry	1

Table 8 Death, Obituary, and Cemetery

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Acker, Phillip	9/21/1939	San Antonio Light 9/22/1939	Honey Creek*	Comal Co.
Adam, Carl	10/24/1879		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Agold, Henry	3/16/1922	Comfort News 3/23/1922	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Ahrens, Christ.	5/12/1887		Christian Ahrens family cemetery, Cherry Springs	Gillespie Co.
Ahrens, Conrad	12/25/1915	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 12/30/1915	Conrad Ahrens family cemetery, Cherry Spring	Gillespie Co.
Altgelt, Ernst	3/28/1878	San Antonio Daily Herald 3/29/1878	Maverick Ranch*	Bexar Co.
Ammann, Chris.	1881		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Aschmann, Fred	before 1883			
Atherton, James	9/20/1909	Dallas Morning News 9/21/1909	Greenwood* Dallas	Dallas Co.
Bachelder, John				
Bain, William	11/01/1888		Denton* west of Comfort	Kerr Co.
Bausch, Andreas	9/10/1897		Sisterdale*	Kendall Co.
Beall, O. B.	3/5/1928	San Antonio Express 3/8/1928 Comfort News 3/15/1928	Rose Ranch*	Kendall Co.
Bechstadt, Theo.	1872			
Becker, Peter	5/17/1909	New Braunfels Herald 5/21/1909	Becker*	Comal Co.
Below, Max				
Bender, Henry	6/13/1911		Comal*	Comal Co.
Berger, Louis	1/16/1919	Comfort News 1/24/1919	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Bergmann, Chas.	11/21/1938	<i>Comfort News</i> 12/1/1938	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Bergmann, Chr.	6/15/1919	Comfort News 6/27/1919	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Berry, John				
Beseler, Carl	4/10/1908	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 4/15/1908	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Beversdorff, Al.	5/04/1898			

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Beversdorff, Au.	8/16/1921	San Antonio Light 8/17/1921	New Lutheran* San Antonio (no tombstone)	Bexar Co.
Beversdorf, H.				
Bierschwale, H.	11/27/1877	Other (Unidentified)	Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Block, Albert				
Blucher, Adam	6/27/1915		Santo East*	Palo Pinto Co.
Boerner, Henry	11/25/1918	Comfort News 11/29/1918	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Bohnert, Anton	1/11/1903		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Bonn, Peter	4/22/1918	Fredericksburg Standard 4/27/1918	Der Friedhof*	Gillespie Co.
Bonnet, Charles	1/22/1892		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Bonnet, Henry	5/09/1926		Westlawn* Del Rio	Val Verde Co.
Bratherich, Hen.	6/28/1917	Fredericksburg Standard 6/30/1917	Cherry Spring*	Gillespie Co.
Breitenbauch, L.	1/12/1908	San Antonio Light 1/13/1908	San Antonio City #1*	Bexar Co.
Briest, August	1908		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Brinkmann, Alex	12/19/1883		Oakwood*	Travis Co.
Brinkmann, Cha.	10/16/1864		Unmarked grave at Chappell Hill	Washington Co.
Brinkmann, Otto	4/2/1915	Comfort News 4/9/1915	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Brown, C. S.	12/28/1920		Dewey*	Taylor Co.
Brown, John C.	11/25/1919	Comfort News 11/28/1919	Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Brown, Rufus				
Bruckisch, Chas.	11/5/1863		Sabine Pass	Jefferson Co.
Callahan, W. H.	bef. 1880			
Campbell, Peter				
Casparis, Alex	9/05/1899		Round Mountain*	Blanco Co.
Claus, C. Hugo	5/05/1904	San Antonio Light 5/06/1904	San Antonio City #4*	Bexar Co.
Cloudt, Richard	4/19/1904		Copperas*	Kimble Co.
Cocke, Wm. G.	12/10/1935	Kerrville Times 12/12/1935	Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Coffey, Benj.	9/14/1926		Hext*	Menard Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Coleman, Alvin	7/19/1922		Tivy Mountain* Kerrville	Kerr Co.
Coleman, Jacob				
Collins, J.				
Corley, Frank	12/17/1916	Comfort News 11/23/1916	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Crews, Thomas	12/23/1906		Smith*	Kendall Co.
Dart, Christ.	4/28/1913		Lakeview*	Galveston Co.
Davis, Thomas			Jones* (no tombstone)*	Kendall Co.
Deats, Louis	3/08/1915		Llano City*	Llano Co.
Denton, Joseph	2/25/1878		Denton*	Kerr Co.
Denzer, Carl	6/12/1930		Rust*	Comal Co.
Donald, Frank	8/26/1914		Center Point* (no tombstone)	Kerr Co.
Dorsett, Charles	6/29/1910		Buddy Rose*	Kendall Co.
Duveneck, G. D.	10/27/1900		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Eastwood, Frank	7/29/1873			
Eaton, Julius	4/26/1912	Austin Daily Statesman 4/27/1912	Bull Creek (not found)	Travis Co.
Ebers, August	12/16.1884		Grapetown*	Gillespie Co.
Eddy, Lynch				
Eddy, Marcellus	7/31/1885		Eminence* Henry Co.	Kentucky
Edge, W. B.	6/12/1916	<i>Comfort News</i> 5/16/1916	Edge*	Kendall Co.
Elbel, Erdmann	3/07/1908		Porter-Elbel*	Comal Co.
Enderlin, Chas.	1/31/1931	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 2/04/1931 Fredericksburg Standard 2/06/1931	Der Friedhof* Fredericksburg	Gillespie Co.
Evans, David	7/12/1923		Blanco*	Blanco Co.
Fabra, Julius	6/01/1910		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Fairbrother, I. H.	1845–1875?			
Fischer, Fritz	12/21/1908	New Braunfels Herald 12/25/1908	Comal*	Comal Co.
Flach, Christoph	11/07/1904		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Foerster, Fred.	2/10/1917	San Antonio Express 2/11/1917	New Lutheran* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Foerster, Gustav	9/15/1910		New Braunfels*	Comal Co.
Foote, Daniel	12/05/1924	<i>Comfort News</i> 12/11/1924	Boerne*	Kendall Co.

7/29/1907 1883 10/24/1917 4/17/1922	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 4/19/1911	Catholic* Fredericksburg Fuchs* Center Point* Jones* Old Gass*	Gillespie Co. Burnet Co. Kerr Co. Kendall Co.
1883 10/24/1917 4/17/1922		Fuchs* Center Point* Jones*	Kerr Co.
1883 10/24/1917 4/17/1922		Center Point* Jones*	Kerr Co.
10/24/1917 4/17/1922		Jones*	
4/17/1922			Kendall Ca
		Old Goog*	I IXCHUAH CO.
11/05/1912		Old Gass	Kendall Co.
11/05/1912			
		Gates*	Kendall Co.
8/27/1929		Harper*	Gillespie Co.
3/04/1900		Giles*	New Mexico
		Union County	
		Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
10/15/1924		San Antonio City	Bexar Co.
		· · ·	
10/15/1917	Austin American 10/17/1917	Givens*	Kendall Co.
1888			
4/08/1912		Forest*	Bandera Co.
9/25/1908		Der Friedhof*	Gillespie Co.
		Fredericksburg	
3/22/1891		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
4/12/1929	<i>Comfort News</i> 4/18/1929	Jones*	Kendall Co.
12/31/1917	San Antonio Light 1/02/1918	U.S. National* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
8/04/1903			Gillespie Co.
	Wochenblatt 8/05/1905	Fredericksburg	
10/14/1900	[Comfort] West Texas Independent Courier 10/19/1900	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
5/19/1918		Lutheran* Twin Sisters	Blanco Co.
4/21/1922		Allen-McNeill* near Bee Cave	Travis Co.
6/30/1907		Der Friedhof* Fredericksburg	Gillespie Co.
		<u> </u>	
	8/27/1929 3/04/1900 1/19/1885 0/15/1924 0/15/1917 1888 4/08/1912 9/25/1908 3/22/1891 4/12/1929 2/31/1917 8/04/1903 0/14/1900 5/19/1918 4/21/1922	8/27/1929 3/04/1900 1/19/1885 0/15/1924 0/15/1917	8/27/1929

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Harms, Frederic	1/26/1920	San Antonio Evening News 1/28/1920	New Braunfels*	Comal Co.
Harms, Heinrich	12/31/1890		St. James Lutheran* New Wehdem	Austin Co.
Harris, Lloyd			Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Harz, Ferdinand	4/08/1903		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Haufler, Christ.	6/01/1901	[Comfort] West Texas Independent Courier 6/ 07/1901	Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Haufler, John	12/29/1885		Haufler Family* near Sisterdale	Kendall Co.
Hegg, Frederick				
Heidmann, Fred.	7/29/1921		Heidmann* near Twin Sisters	Blanco Co.
Heinen, Anton	1869			
Heinen, August				
Heinen, Fred.	4/12/1923	Comfort News 4/19/1923	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Heinen, Heinrich	11/15/1914		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Heinen, Henry J	8/03/1927	Comfort News 8/04/1927	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Heinen, Peter	10/21/1885		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Heinen, Theo.	2/11/1928	Unterrified Democrat [Linn, Missouri] 2/16/1928	Immaculate Conception Catholic* Loose Creek, Osage County	Missouri
Henderson, H.	11/18/1908	[Kerrville] Mountain Sun 11/21/1908	Henderson* near Ingram	Kerr Co.
Herbst, Charles	2/02/1905	Comfort News 2/17/1905 [Kerrville] Mountain Sun 2/11/1905	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Herrin, Isaac	10/10/1887		Patton*	Kendall Co.
Herrin, Ransom	1/07/1884		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Heuermann, W.	5/17/1900	San Antonio Light 5/18/1900	Anchor Masonic* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Hines, Michael				
Hobbs, Josiah				
Hodges, F. M.	2/22/1888		Pipe Creek*	Bandera Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Hoelzer, Joseph	2/01/1904	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 2/10/1904	Family farm near Luckenbach	Gillespie Co.
Hoerner, John	1/28/1917	Comfort News 2/02/1917	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Hoffman, Aug.	3/04/1935	Fredericksburg Standard 3/07/1935 & 3/14/ 1935	Grapetown*	Kendall Co.
Hofheinz, Christ.	1909		Comal*	Comal Co.
Hofheinz, Fried,	4/21/1918	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 5/02/1918	Comal*	Comal Co.
Hohenberger, W.	9/09/1933	Fredericksburg Standard 9/14/1933	Der Friedhof* Fredericksburg	Gillespie Co.
Holekamp, Fritz	9/13/1862			
Holland, Ben F.				
Howell, Levi	7/27/1897		Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Hubble, Wm. T.	5/04/1912		Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Humboldt, C.	2/26/1881		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Hutchison, T.				
Ingenhuett, M.	7/10/1881		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Ingenhuett, Peter	10/29/1923	Comfort News 11/01/1923	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Ingenhuett, Tho.	6/08/1902	[Comfort] Independent Courier 6/13/1902	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Insall, Richard	8/29/1874		Zambrano-Insall* Brownsboro	Kendall Co.
Jenschke, Joseph	3/07/1923	Fredericksburg Standard 3/10/1923	Catholic* Fredericksburg	Gillespie Co.
Johns, Joseph	10/11/1908		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Johnson, James				
Jonas, Adolph	1/11/1936	San Antonio Express 1/12/1936	Mission Burial Park* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Jonas, August	5/02/1900		Jonas* Poenisch/Holt Ranch	Blanco Co.
Jonas, Heinrich	1890?			
Jonas, Hermann	11/24/1912	Neu Braunfels Zeitung 11/28/1912	Comal*	Comal Co.
Jonas, Wilhelm	12/28/1883		Jonas*	Blanco Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Jones, William	4/18/1871			
Kaiser,	2/05/1935	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Alexander		2/07/1935		
Kaiser, Christian				
Kapp, Alfred	5/25/1873		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Karger, Charles	7/19/1897		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Karger, John	5/08/1862		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Keenan, James	1/18/1864		Confederate	Unknown
			Hospital,	
			Columbia?	
Keisler, George				
Kingsbury, Ich.	6/29/1908		Belew*	Denton Co.
Kirkendall, Benj.				
Kischler, Wm.				
Klappenbach, B.	4/10/1870		Hermann Sons*	Bexar Co.
			San Antonio	
Klein, Adam	4/23/1930	Fredericksburger	Catholic*	Gillespie Co.
		Wochenblatt	Harper	_
		4/30/1930		
Klein, Christian	4/26/1882		Christian Klein	Gillespie Co.
			Tivydale	
			(not found)	
Klein, Fredrick	3/24/1911		Verde Valley*	Kerr Co.
Klein, John	1/25/1864?			
Klemme, Chas.	2/22/1898		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Knapick, Frank	11/27/1917	San Antonio Light	St. Michaels Polish	Bexar Co.
		11/28/1917	Catholic Cemetery*	
			(no tombstone)	
Kneupper, Peter	11/04/1920	New Braunfels Herald	Schwab*	Comal Co.
		11/12/1920		
Koch, Anton	6/27/1906		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
			(no tombstone)	
Koch, Carl	11/22/1910		Koch*	Blanco Co.
Koch, Christian				
Koch, Edward	3/28/1916		St. John Lutheran*	Guadalupe Co.
			Marion	
Koch, Hermann	11/20/1925		Twin Sisters*	Blanco Co.
Kohn, Jacob	2/08/1913		Danville National*	Illinois
Kopplin, Albert	6/28/1929	New Braunfels Herald 7/05/1929	Comal*	Comal Co.
Kott, Hermann	4/08/1864		Unmarked grave at Keatchie or Mansfield*	Louisiana

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Kott, Richard	12/14/1917	Comfort News 12/21/1917	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Kuehne, August	8/16/1920	San Antonio Light 8/17/1920	New Lutheran* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Kuhfuss, Wilh.	8/21/1874		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Kusenberger, J.	12/18/1898		Kusenberger* Luckenbach	Gillespie Co.
Labhardt, Oth.	10/18/1869		Thurgau Canton	Switzerland
Lamm, Joseph	12/29/1893		St. Joseph Society* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Langehennig, H.	8/12/1903		Langehennig in Cherry Mountain Community	Gillespie Co.
Lawhon, John	3/27/1883		Lawhon (not found)	Kendall Co.
Lawson, Joseph	2/12/1918		Holdman-Lawson* near Cypress Mill	Blanco Co.
Layton, Amatus	1/14/1913	San Antonio Light 1/15/1913	Boerne?* (no tombstone)	Kendall Co.
Lex, Peter	10/02/1921		Lex*	Comal Co.
Lieck, August	1/04/1906		Stapper* (no tombstone) near Schertz	Bexar Co.
Lindner, Otto	11/12/1863		Charity Hospital, New Orleans	Louisiana
Luckenbach, J.	2/27/1911		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Luckenbach, W.	2/24/1911	San Antonio Light 2/26/1911	Hermann Sons* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Maerz, Frederick				
Magers, Henry	3/09/1911	San Antonio Light 3/10/1911	San Antonio City #6*	Bexar Co.
Main, George	1/11/1912		Garden City* Cass County	Missouri
Mangold, John	1884		Eagle Pass* (no tombstone)	Maverick Co.
Manning, J. W.	6/28/1926	Kerrville Daily Times 7/01/1926	Glen Rest* Kerrville	Kerr Co.
Manning, Thom.	5/07/1898	Kerrville Paper 5/07/1898	Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
McElroy, S.	8/10/1938	Kerrville Times 8/18/1938 [Kerrville] Mountain Sun 8/18/1938	Center Point*	Kerr Co.
McFarland, John	1911		Boerne*	Kendall Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Meckel, Daniel	7/14/1904		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Mergenthaler, C.	1/07/1932	San Antonio Express 1/09/1932	San Jose*	Bexar Co.
Mills, William	3/09/1917			
Mitchell, Wm.				
Moegelin, Lud.	12/01/1903		San Fernando #3* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Moffett, Joseph	2/02/1941	Luling Newsboy 2/07/1941	Luling*	Caldwell Co.
Mohrhoff, Geo.	7/02/1917	Comfort News 7/06/1917	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Monroe, Gabriel				
Moore, A. Sim	10/28/1916		Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Moore, Frank	3/12/1909	[Kerrville] Mountain Sun 3/20/1909 Comfort News 3/26/1909	Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Moore, W. H.	10/28/1864		Confederate Hospital, Columbus	Colorado Co.
Moos, Casper	6/05/1934		St. Joseph's* Honey Creek	Comal Co.
Moos, Robert	5/19/1909			
Mueller, William	2/05/1917	Austin American 2/08/1917	St. Mary's Catholic* Twin Sisters	Blanco Co.
Murara, Frank				
Newman, Lem.	3/28/1937		Short*	Kendall Co.
Nichols, George	4/19/1911		Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Nichols, John A.	1/28/1917	Comfort News 2/09/1917	Harper*	Gillespie Co.
Nickel, William	2/25/1903		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Norris, Eugene	9/10/1912	<i>Comfort News</i> 9/13/1912	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Norton, Charles	10/23/1916		Fairmount* San Angelo (no tombstone)	Tom Green Co.
Nowlin, James	12/24/1925	<i>Comfort News</i> 12/28/1925	Brownsboro*	Kendall Co.
Nowlin, Richard	5/26/1900		Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Nowlin, Samuel				
Oberwetter, Pet.	5/21/1915	Austin Daily Statesman 5/22/1915	Oakwood* Austin	Travis Co.
Offer, Hermann	7/13/1896		Sisterdale*	Kendall Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Pankratz, John	11/23/1883		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Patton,	10//14/1882		Verde Valley*	Kerr Co.
Benjamin				
Patton, Charles	8/10/1925		Dayton?	Liberty Co.
Patton, Cicero	8/18/1935		Phillips*	Hays Co.
			near Dripping	
			Springs	
Patton, James	11/30/1900		Oak Hill*	Travis Co.
			Austin	
Patton, Pickens	8/22/1893			
Patton, Samuel	2/24/1923	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
		3/01/1923		
Peel, Andrew J.	4/17/1882		Kyle*	Hays Co.
Perner, Friedrich	9/03/1906		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Petsch, Joseph	12/25/1917	Fredericksburg	South Grape Creek	Gillespie Co.
		Standard	Catholic*	
		12/29/1917		
Pfeifer, R.	11/11/1898		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Pfeiffer, Adolph	10/31/1881		Cypress Creek*	Kerr Co.
Pfeiffer, August	7/14/1915	Comfort News	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
		7/16/1915		
Pfeiffer, Ernst	11/02/1891		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Pfeiffer, William	5/30/1907		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Pfeufer, Veit	9/02/1902	[Kerrville] Mountain	Glen Rest*	Kerr Co.
		Sun 9/06/1902	Kerrville	
Phillip, Julius	6/13/1930	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
		6/19/1930		
Piper, Erasmus				
Piper, James A.	8/18/1917		Smith [Locked]	Burnet Co.
Pollard, Ben.	11/05/1923		Evergreen*	Runnels Co.
			Ballinger	
Potter, A. J.	10/20/1895		Bunton Cemetery*	Caldwell Co.
Preiss, Martin	10/30/1933	Fredericksburg	Blanco*	Blanco Co.
		Standard		
		11/09/1933		
Presler, ?				
Priest, Aug.				
Rausch, John	3/16/1920	Fredericksburger	Grapetown*	Gillespie Co.
		Wochenblatt		
		3/18/1920		
Reagan, Josiah				
-				
Reeh, Christian	8/10/1902		Sisterdale*	Kendall Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place	
Reimer, William	7/09/1916	Seguin Enterprise San Geronimo* 7/14/1916 Seguin (no tombstone)		Guadalupe Co.	
Reiner, Fred.	4/25/1891		Cypress Mill*	Blanco Co.	
Remick, Jacob					
Rhodius, Chr.					
Ridley, Sam					
Rochau, Henry	10/30/1920	New Braunfels Herald 11/05/1920	Twin Sisters*	Blanco Co.	
Roemer, Charles	3/08/1910		Floresville*	Wilson Co.	
Rose, Ahigha	4/02/1917		Blanco*	Blanco Co.	
Rose, Bluford	6/15/1902		Blanco*	Blanco Co.	
Rose, James	2/25/1917		Johnson City*	Blanco Co.	
Rose, John	6/06/1864		Confederate Hospital, Beaumont	Orange Co.	
Rose, Newton	8/26/1915		Lytle Masonic*	Atascosa Co.	
Rosenthal, A.	1/17/1891		Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
Rower, Thomas					
Ryan, Allan					
Sansom, James	10/01/1864	Charity Hospita New Orleans		Louisiana	
Sansom, John	6/19/1920	San Antonio Light 6/21/1920 Mission Burial Park South* San Antonio		Bexar Co.	
Sattler, Henry	8/31/1915	Fredericksburger Wochenblatt 9/09/1915	ricksburger Sattler* noblatt near Doss		
Sauer, Friedrich	1/11/1909	Fredericksburger St. Peter Lutheran* Wochenblatt Doss 1/20/1909		Gillespie Co.	
Saunders, Geo.	12/31/1906		Boerne*	Kendall Co.	
Saur, Charles	7/09/1909		San Antonio City #4*	Bexar Co.	
Saur, Fritz	10/05/1931	San Antonio Express 10/7/1931 Comfort News 10/8/1931	Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
Saur, Gottlieb	12/16/1895				
Sauter, John					
Scheel, Rupertus	8/08/1914	New Braunfels Herald 8/14/1914	Scheel* Anhalt	Comal Co.	
Scheel, William	1/26/1926		Beierle/Elbel*	Comal Co.	

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Schellhase, Fritz	4/06/1928	Comfort News	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
~		4/12/1926		
Schilling, Ernst	9/18/1889		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Schlador, F.H.				
Schlador, Fritz	1/00/1000	G C W	G C with	77 1 11 6
Schlador, Robt.	1/09/1929	Comfort News 1/17/1929	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Schleicher, G.	1/10/1879	San Antonio Weekly Express 1/16/1879 & 1/23/1879	U.S. National* San Antonio	Bexar Co.
Schmidt, Christ.	9/27/1911		Schmidt	Kendall Co.
Schmidt, Edw.	10/11/1910	Comfort News 10/14/1910	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Schmidt, Wm. (Conf.)				
Schmidt, Wm. (Union)				
Schoenewolf, A.	9/11/1905		Der Friedhof* Fredericksburg	Gillespie Co.
Schuchardt, Carl	8/05/1892		Schuchardt (not found)	Guadalupe Co.
Schuetz, Carl	8/08/1923	Comfort News Schuetz, 8/16/1923 near Kendalia (not found)		Kendall Co.
Schultz, Wilh.				
Schulze, Ferd.	5/27/1900		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Schwarz, Frank	2/22/1921	Comfort News Boerne* 3/03/1921		Kendall Co.
Schwethelm, E.				
Schwethelm, H.	8/16/1924	4 [Kerrville] Mountain Glen Rest* Sun 8/21/1924 Kerrville		Kerr Co.
Seewald, Carl	4/27/1917		Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Serger, Emil	6/25/1900		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Sherwood, Thom				
Short, Alphonso	1/03/1915		Texas State* Austin	Travis Co.
Short, Thomas	2/ 23 /1909			New Mexico
Shults, John	1/12/1892		Shults*	Kerr Co.
Siekenius, Chr.				
Siekenius, Justus	9/27/1912		Oak Grove* Yoakum	Lavaca Co.

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place	
Siekenius, Wm.					
Simon, George	5/24/1908		Pursley*	Hays Co.	
_			near Mt. Sharp		
Smith, Andrew	8/14/1938	San Antonio Light	San Jose*	Bexar Co.	
		8/16/1938			
Spangenberg, H.	2/28/1914		Fischer Store*	Comal Co.	
Spencer, T. F.	4/06/1923		White Church	Taylor Co.	
			Cemetery*		
			(no tombstone)		
Spenrath, Franz	11/17/1896		Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
Spring, John V.	10/03/1929	San Antonio Light	Alamo Masonic*	Bexar Co.	
		10/04/1929	San Antonio		
			(no tombstone)		
Stecher, John	1888?		Sts. Peter and Paul*	Comal	
			New Braunfels		
Steves, Edward	4/20/1890	San Antonio Light	San Antonio City	Bexar Co.	
		4/21/1890 & 4/22/1890	#1*		
Steves, Gustav	7/16/1867		Indianola*	Calhoun Co.	
Steves, Robert	3/15/1899		Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
Stieler, Gottlieb	8/26/1893		Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
Stoltz, Franz					
Strackbein, Chr.	3/31/1927	Fredericksburger	Der Friedhof*	Gillespie Co.	
		Wochenblatt	Fredericksburg		
		4/06/1927			
Strackbein,	8/10/1881		Squaw Creek*	Gillespie Co.	
Henry 1 st			(no tombstone)		
Strackbein,	11/04/1911		Der Friedhof*	Gillespie Co.	
Henry 2 nd			Fredericksburg		
Strohacker, Lou.	3/06/1927	Comfort News	Comfort*	Kendall Co.	
		3/10/1927			
Sueltenfuss, Cas.	4/12/1916	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.	
C 1: II	10/17/1004	4/14/1916	D #	TZ 1 11 C	
Suerbier, Henry	10/17/1924	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.	
C 1 A1	1/07/1002	10/23/1924	C . D : .*	W C	
Surber, Alex.	1/05/1892		Center Point*	Kerr Co.	
Surber, James	2/03/1912	[V:11.1] M	Center Point*	Kerr Co.	
Surber, Joseph	12/10?/1929	[Kerrville] Mountain	Center Point*	Kerr Co.	
Cumbon Manna	2/21/1007	Sun 2/19/1929			
Surber, Monroe	2/21/1886	Dallas Marris - Marris	Daams*	Vandall C	
Szabad, Emeric	3/13/1894	Dallas Morning News 3/17/1894	Boerne*	Kendall Co.	
Tohon Dobout	7/08/1907	J/1//1074	Lagyanyyanth	Vanges	
Tabor, Robert	//08/190/		Leavenworth National*	Kansas	
			inational"		

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
Tatsch, Peter	9/15/1926	Fredericksburg Der Friedhof*		Gillespie Co.
		Standard 9/25/1926 Fredericksburg		_
Tellgmann,	3/10/1924	Fredericksburg Der Friedhof*		Gillespie Co.
Chas.		Standard 3/15/1924 Fredericksburg		_
Toepperwein, G.	2/04/1915	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
		2/12/1915		
Toepperwein, H.	11/06/1916	[Kerrville] Mountain	Toepperwein*	Kendall Co.
		Sun 11/11/1916	Leon Springs	
Toepperwein, P.	7/11/1929	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
		7/18/1929		
Toler, John T.	5/22/1891			
Tucker, James	6/20/1919		Sunset*	Kerr Co.
			Mountain Home	
Uecker, Herm.	6/03/1890		Leesch-Uecker*	Bexar Co.
			near Bulverde	
Uecker, Wilhelm	6/04/1924		Uecker*	Comal Co.
Van Pelt, Simon	3/13/1901		Concan*	Uvalde Co.
Vetterlein, Gott.				
Vetterlein, Karl	7/07/1914	Comfort*		Kendall Co.
Wagner, Charles				
Wall, L.H.	1/22/1924		Blanco City*	Blanco Co.
Wallace, John				
Wallendorf,?				
Waters, Evan	1/17/1919	Round Mountain*		Blanco Co.
Weaver, John				
Weber, Henry	1/12/1920	Comfort News	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
		1/16/1920		
Weichlein, Geo.	12/13/1932	Comfort News	Mission Burial Park	Bexar Co.
		12/15/1932	South*	
			San Antonio	
Weidner, Leb.	2/12/1905		Weidner	Comal Co.
			(not found)	
Weinstrom, Fritz	9/15/1921		Twin Sisters*	Blanco Co.
Wentworth, Ed.	8/04/1921	Comfort News	Riverside	New York
		8/18/1921	Oswego*	
Wentworth, W.	6/05/1910			
Wenzel, Carl	1889		Wenzel	Kendall Co.
			(not found)	
Werner, John	11/22/1920	Comfort News	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
		11/25/1920		
Wharton, John	9/30/1919		Turnbull*	Oklahoma
			Atoka Co.	
			(no tombstone)	
White, John	before 1880			

Name	Death	Obituary	Cemetery	Place
White, Simeon	7/03/1905		Douglas ?	Arizona
Whitworth, R	7/24/1909	Comfort News 7/30/1909 San Antonio Daily Express 7/27/1909	Boerne*	Kendall Co.
Wiedenfeld, T.	11/16/1904	Comfort News 11/18/1904	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Wille, Herman	6/14/1870		Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Williams, Wm.				
Wilson, George	6/27/1898			
Wilson, John C.	4/18/1909	Kerrville News 4/21/1909 [Kerrville] Mountain Sun 4/24/1909	Glen Rest* Kerrville	Kerr Co.
Wilson, Robert	2/25/1899		Zambrano-Insall* Brownsboro	Kendall Co.
Wittbold, Henry	7/20/1913	Comfort News 7/25/1913 Kerrville Advance 7/24/1913	Comfort*	Kendall Co.
Wolf, Charles C.	5/13/1913		Oakwood* Austin	Travis Co.
Wray, Stephen	2/21/1917		Center Point*	Kerr Co.
Zoeller, Adolph	9/18/1909	<i>Comfort News</i> 9/24/1909	Zoeller*	Kendall Co.
Zoeller, Phillip	5/29/1900		Boerne*	Kendall Co.

^{*} Visited by author

Table 9 Tombstone Inscriptions

Atherton, James	Union	1909	Co. K, 74 Ohio Inf.
Bonnet, John Charles	Union	1892	1st Lieut Co H 1 Texas Cavalry
Bonnet, John Charles	Cinon	1052	Civil War
Bonnet, Henry D.	Union	1926	Capt Civil War
Coffee, Benjamin	Confederate	1926	Pvt 33 Texas Cav. CSA
Foote, Daniel	Union	1924	GAR symbol
Ganahl, Charles	Confederate	1883	Surgeon 3 Tx Inf Regt
			Confederate States Army
Haag, Fritz	Union	1929	Pvt Co E 1 Tex Cav Civil War
Haasdorf, Christoff	Union	1918	Co C 1 Texas Cav
Hamlin, Vincent	Confederate	1922	Co E 6 Tex Inf CSA
Harris, Loyd	Union		1 Lieut. Co. C 6 Wis. Inf.
Heinen, Peter	Union	1885	Sgt Maj 1 Texas Cav Civil War
Herrin, Ransom	Confederate	1884	Pvt 29 Brigade Texas State Troops
			Confederate States Army
Jonas, Adoph	Union	1936	1st Tex. Cav. Civil War 1861–1865
Kapp, Alfred	Confederate	1873	Co F 36 Regt Texas Cav
Moffet, Joseph	Confederate	1941	Co. C 12 La. Inf C.S.A. [incorrect]
Moore, Frank	Confederate	1909	Pvt Co B 36 Tx Cav
			Confederate States Army
Moos, Casper	Confederate	1934	Pvt Co B 7 Texas Regt
			Confederate States Army
Offer, Hermann	Confederate	1896	Serg Co A Comal Batt
			Confederate States Army
Piper, James A.	Confederate	1917	Co G, 19 th Tx Cav, CSA
Potter, Andrew J.	Confederate	1895	Chaplain, 26 th Tex Cav CSA
Reiner, Frederick	Union	1891	Co K 11 NY Inf
Rose, Ahigha	Confederate	1917	Pvt Gibson's Co Tex Cav
			Confederate States Army
Rose, Bluford	Confederate	1902	3d Sgt Co C 9 Texas L A
			Confederate States Army
Rose, James	Confederate	1917	Pvt G H Gibson's Co Texas Cav
			Civil War
Rose, Newton	Confederate	1915	Confederate flag symbol
Sansom, John W.	Union	1920	Captain John W. Sansom
Short, Alphonso	Confederate	1915	Co B 16 th Texas Reg McCullough
			Brig Trans Miss [incorrect]
Short, Thomas	Union	1909	Co C 1 Tex Cav
Smith, Andrew J.	Confederate	1938	2 Lieut. Co. A 59 Ala. Inf. C.S.A.
Surber, Joseph	Union	1929	Co H 13 Ky. Cav.
Szabad, Emeric	Union	1894	Bvt Col 3d Army Corps

Tabor, Robert	Union	1907	Co. B, 16 Mo. Cav.	
Uecker, Hermann	Union	1890	Co A 1 Tex Cav	
Weichlein, George Union		1932	GAR symbol on top	
Wentworth, Edward	Union	1921	Co A 185 Regt New York	
Wilson, John Coffey Confederate		1909	Mann's Regt Texas Cav	
			Confederate States Army	
Wilson, Robert	Confederate	1899	Pvt Co I 3 Regt Texas Vol Inf	
			Confederate States Army	
Zoeller, Adolph	Union	1909	Capt. Adolph Zoeller	

Table 10 Last Civil War Soldiers 1935+ and Last Widows 1942+

Name	Affiliation	Born	Died	Location at death
Soldiers				
Acker, Phillip	Unknown	1848	1939	Kendall Co.
Bergmann, Charles	Confederate	1848	1938	Kendall Co.
Cocke, William	Confederate	1844	1935	Kendall Co.
Hoffman, August	Confederate	1842	1935	Kendall Co.
Jonas, Adolph	Union	1845	1936	Bexar Co.
Kaiser, Alexander	Confederate	1848	1935	Kendall Co.
McElroy, Stephen	Confederate	1846	1938	Kerr Co.
Moffett, Joseph	Confederate	1843	1941	Caldwell Co.
Newman, Lemuel	Confederate	1846	1937	Kendall Co.
Smith, Andrew	Confederate	1844	1938	Bexar Co.
Widows				
Fischer, Caroline	Confederate	1848	1942	Comal Co.
Fuchs, Caroline	Confederate	1846	1942	Kendall Co.
Hanisch, Helena	Confederate	1850	1953	Gillespie Co.
Ingenhuett, Marie	Union	1857	1946	Kendall Co.
Kaiser, Wilhelmina	Confederate	1859	1944	Kendall Co.
Karger, Alwine	Confederate	1860	1944	Kendall Co.
Lawson, Susan	Union	1847	1944	Blanco Co.
Lex, Carolina	Confederate	1855	1942	Comal Co.
Mangold, Madora	Union	1854	1945	Oklahoma
Smith, Mary Eliz.	Confederate	1858	1947	Bexar Co.
Sueltenfuss, Anna	Union	1852	1942	Kendall Co.
Tucker, Eliza Ann	Union	1859	1956	Kerr Co.
Wilson, Ida	Confederate	1857	1946	Kerr Co.
Wolf, Martha Kilian	Confederate	1880	1954	Travis Co.

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