



BONUS RIDE MAP

**W**e continue our trek through Texas, visiting historical sites associated with the American Civil War. In the magazine, we worked our way through South Texas, with a map based out of San Antonio. This update, we offer sites around the Houston area. The map encompasses about 300 miles and 6 hours of riding time. You can do this as a weekend trip or as a series of day trips out of Houston. Working left-to-right (West-to-East) on the map...

### HEMPSTEAD

Did you know that Texas was full of cotton plantations? I

used to associate plantations with states such as Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. But we have some historically significant plantations in Southeast Texas. Many of these plantations not only an important part of our agricultural background, but some have prominent places in Civil War and the Confederate States of America (CSA) history. Liendo Plantation near Hempstead is one of these.

The main building was built in 1853 by one of Texas' most respected land owners. One of the earliest cotton plantations in Texas, the 67,000 original acres was courtesy of a Spanish land grant. Housing over 300 slaves and being built by slave labor, Liendo was a typical Southern plantation. As

such, it hosted lavish parties, was the center of high society, and was self-sufficient in all its needs. The nearby town of Hempstead was an active supplier of the Confederate army, as well as a significant manufacturing center. The Liendo Plantation served as a recruitment center, military hospital, and prisoner of war camp. Today, you can enjoy the Texas Historic Landmark the first Saturday of most months; call ahead for hours or to schedule a group tour. Better yet... visit them during their Civil War Weekend (November 18-20, 2011) to experience the era with battle re-enactments, era-style camping, folk life demonstrations, Civil War era music. [www.liendo.org](http://www.liendo.org).

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**Fort Bend County Historical Museum**

**RICHMOND**

The Fort Bend County Historical Museum shows the pride of this area, being one fruitful of men willing to join the Confederacy to fight against the Union. The museum portrays the county's involvement through Civil War and plantation-era exhibits. Proclaimed to be one of the "best local Texas history showcases" by the Texas Historical Commission, this is a museum to see! [www.fortbendmuseum.org](http://www.fortbendmuseum.org).

**WEST COLUMBIA**

Visit a second important plantation of the era, the Varner-Hogg Plantation. The 66 acres includes the original antebellum home, pecan orchards, beautiful magnolia trees, slave quarters, foundation ruins of the sugar mill, and Governor Hogg's outdoor bathtub fed by an artesian well. Originally started in the 1830's by Martin Varner, as an extensive sug-

ar-producing enterprise, the main house was actually built using slave labor by the second owner, Columbus Patton (family cemetery onsite). The third owner, Governor James Hogg (the first Texas-born governor) took over in 1901, focusing on oil speculation. The Hogg family actually got rich from the oil found on the site, after Governor Hogg's will insisted that his heirs hold onto the mineral rights for 15 years after any sell of the land. Visitors can experience life during this period through the efforts of Ima Hogg who, before

donating the site to the state, refurbished and furnished the home in the Civil War era. [www.visitvarnerhogplantation.com](http://www.visitvarnerhogplantation.com).

**HOUSTON**

The Museum of Southern History is located at the campus of Houston Baptist University. Relocated in 2007 from Sugar Land, the museum offers displays of Civil war collections including weapons, photographs, and other artifacts. The exhibits depict life during the war, as well as that of post-war transition. [www.hbu.edu/hbu/Museum\\_of\\_Southern\\_History.asp](http://www.hbu.edu/hbu/Museum_of_Southern_History.asp).

The Glenwood Cemetery (2525 Washington Ave) inters many historical figures from the era, including:

- Peter Gray – Member of the Texas Republic House of Representatives, member of the Texas Senate (1851-53), state court judge (1854-61), Representative from Texas in the Confederate Congress (1862-64), and justice of the Texas Supreme Court (1874).
- James Wilson Henderson – 4<sup>th</sup> Governor of Texas, came to Texas from England to participate in the war for independence, but arrived too late. Texas House of Representatives (1843-47), House of the First Texas Legislature (after annexation and after Governorship), Lt. Governor (1851-52), Governor (1853 – for 28 days).
- George H. Hermann – Philanthropist, joined Confederate Army in the 26<sup>th</sup> Texas Calvary until 1865, cattle baron, and real estate. Most recognized for his contributions to Hermann Hospital and other land donations to the city of Houston.
- Thomas W. House – Houston Mayor (elected 1862). Originally from England, he came to Texas via New York and New Orleans as a bakery owner. Originator of The House Bank in Houston. Produced and sold the first ice cream in Houston. Organized the city's first public utility, Houston Gas Company. Charter member of the ship Channel Company.
- Thomas Saltus Lubbock – Confederate Army Officer. Fought in the siege of San Antonio under William Cooke (Texas War for Independence), Lt in the Texan Militia. Courier and aide during the First Battle of Bull Run. Created the 8<sup>th</sup> Texas Calvary, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers (along with Benjamin Franklin Terry). Died before taking charge of the Rangers. Both Lubbock County and the City of Lubbock are named for him.
- Benjamin Franklin Terry – Leader in developing the Fort Bend area, elected a delegate in January 1861 to the convention in Austin to decide where Texas stood regarding the coming Civil War. Served as aide to General James Longstreet in the First Battle of Bull Run. Confederate Officer. Originator (with Thomas Saltus Lubbock) of the 8<sup>th</sup> Texas Calvary, known as Terry's Texas Rangers and pre-cursor to today's elite Texas Rangers law enforcement agency. During Terry's Texas Rangers' very first battle, Colonel Terry was killed.



**Varner-Hogg Plantation**



**Sugar Mill Ruins**



**Governor's Outdoor Bath**

**GALVESTON**

This vital port is the site of a major Confederate victory, the Battle of Galveston, New Year's Day, 1863. It was also in this port city that the Emancipation Proclamation was read on June 19, 1865, thus officially ending slavery in the state. Both events are commemorated outside the Old Custom House (1861; 502 20<sup>th</sup> Street; [www.galvestonhistory.org](http://www.galvestonhistory.org)), an historic landmark for the era and home of the Galveston Historical Foundation. It is not open to visitors, but is open to those interested in doing research and available for special event rental. However, visit Galveston the first week in January and be treated to the foundation's annual Civil War events, such as the Battle of Galveston Civil War Re-Enactment, special tours, and overnight encampments.

Nearby, is the Rosenberg Library (2310 Sealy Street; [www.rosenberg-library.org](http://www.rosenberg-library.org)), featuring Civil War exhibits, along with an extensive collection of newspapers, maps, corre-

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BONUS RIDE MAP



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Civil War Monument



Battle of Galveston Monument



Emancipation Monument



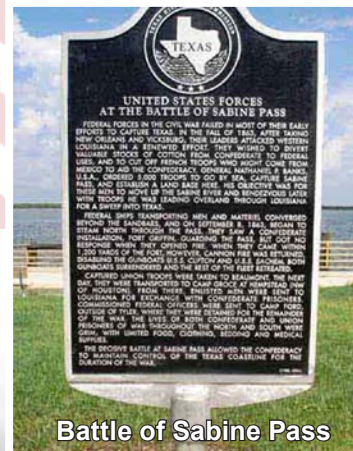
Old Custom House

## PORT ARTHUR / SABINE PASS

There are two notable locations to visit here. The first is the Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site, commemorating a significant Civil War battlefield. The 58-acre site highlights the story of the battle that saved the small, but important Texas port. As with Galveston, Sabine Pass was important for Confederate shipments of supplies and vital to the war effort. Here you will find a monument in tribute of Lt. Richard "Dick" Dowling and 46 brave men that defeated four Union gunboats and prevented Union forces from penetrating the Texas interior. This small group of Confederate artillerymen successfully defended Sabine Pass from invasion on September 8, 1863. The group destroyed two of the four gunboats and captured more than 350 prisoners. [www.visitsabinepassbattleground.com](http://www.visitsabinepassbattleground.com).

The second destination here is the Museum of the Gulf Coast. While their exhibits cover the "Jurassic to Joplin", they have a significant display of relics from the historic battle. [www.museumofthegulfcoast.org](http://www.museumofthegulfcoast.org).

So goes the Southeast Gulf Coast Civil War destination map. We hope you enjoy and watch for upcoming bonus maps!



Battle of Sabine Pass

spondence, photographs, and diaries of the time. Not too far from there is the Galveston county Historical Museum (2219 Market Street; [www.co.galveston.tx.us/museum](http://www.co.galveston.tx.us/museum)) building. Currently closed to the public for repairs to Hurricane Ike damage, but the building is definitely worth a "drive-by". At the Texas Seaport Museum (Pier 21, Number 8; [www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas\\_Seaport\\_Museum.asp](http://www.galvestonhistory.org/Texas_Seaport_Museum.asp)) you can find all kinds of great exhibits surrounding Galveston port history, including an historical marker commemorating the Battle of Galveston during the Civil War.

For the cemetery buffs, the main cemetery located on Broadway (between 40<sup>th</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> Streets) contains some great Civil War heroes and markers, such as:

- Louis Trezevant Wigfall – Civil War Confederate Brigadier General; Signer of the Confederate Constitution, representing Texas; Senator of the Confederate States of America (1862-1865); and US Senator before the Civil War (1859-1861). Buried in Trinity Episcopal Cemetery. Located on Broadway. Civil War memorial to him in the Cemetery.
- John Bankhead Magruder – West Point graduate. Meritorious service in the Mexican War. Resigned from US Army to join the Confederacy in 1861. Overcame Federal blockade and regained control of Galveston and the Texas Gulf Coast. Historical marker in cemetery.
- James Love – Veteran of the War of 1812; helped found Galveston; Delegate to the 1845 Annexation Convention; Enlisted in Terry's Texas Rangers during the Civil War; judge of the first Harris and Galveston County Criminal Court.
- Monument to the Confederate States of America Battle of Galveston Deaed... buried in the potters field of the

cemetery (exact location of individual graves unknown).

- Marker in the cemetery mentioning 292 Confederate soldier graves in the cemetery.



Monument for Lt. Dick Dowling & Men

