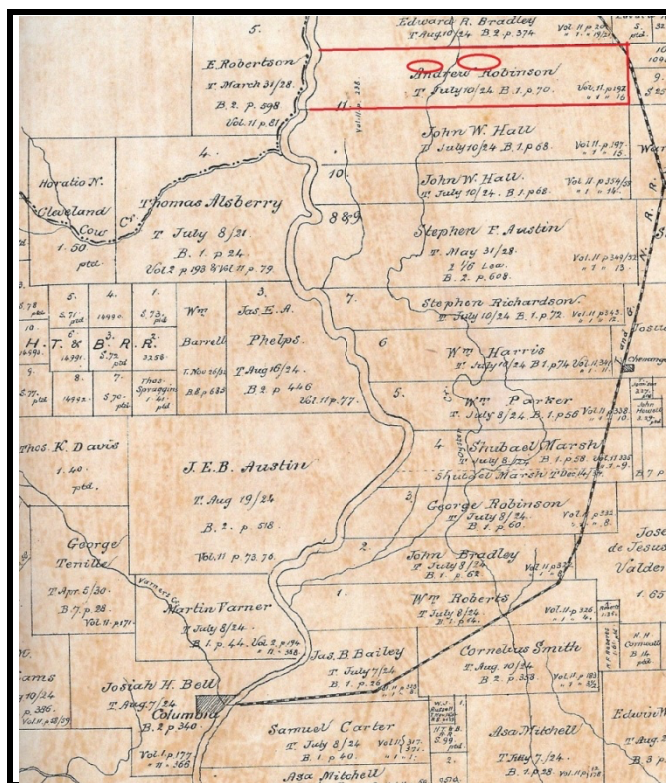


Hiram G. & Henry “Hal” G. Runnels Peter Bertrand Thomas J. Coffee Aaron Coffee
James H. and Harrison Tankersley Plantations
Brazosport Archeological Society

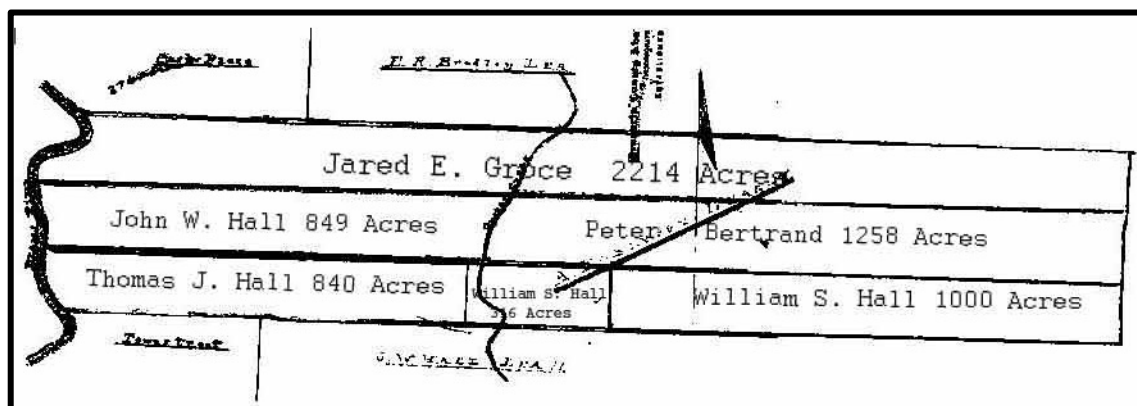


Andrew Robinson 1 ½ Leagues Map 1879 The General Land Office of the State of Texas

Andrew Robinson received 1 ½ leagues of land in Brazoria County east of the Brazos River and stretching across both sides of Oyster Creek, July 10, 1824, making him one of Stephen F. Austin original 300 families. Robinson maintained his residence in the northern part of Austin's colony and after the Texas Revolution sold out his holdings in Brazoria County. Peter G. Bertrand obtained acreage on the east side of Oyster Creek while Hal G. Runnels bought property on the west side of the creek. In 1849 after the death of Peter G. Bertrand part of his acreage along the east side of Oyster Creek was bought by Thomas J. Coffee from Mississippi, who had already obtained several tracts just north of the Bertrand property. Thomas J. Coffee had a large number of slaves which soon developed his land into a cotton plantation. In 1856 Coffee bought the Runnels plantation which was called Halcyon. The Runnels family had developed Halcyon into a sugar plantation. By the end of 1858 both Thomas J. Coffee and his wife Malinda had died. The plantation would remain in their estate for many years as their son Aaron Coffee managed the property. Post Civil War Aaron Coffee was declared bankrupt in 1868. He did manage to keep control of the Halcyon plantation which he worked until he sold out in 1876. James H. Tankersley and his brother Harrison bought the old Coffee plantation east of Oyster Creek in 1868. The Tankersley family held the property until after the turn of the century. Much of the Halcyon plantation is now part of the Moyle ranch and the old Coffee plantation is part of a housing subdivision, Coffee Estates. There are very few remains of either plantation.

Andrew Robinson crossed the Sabine River into Texas in 1821. At the end of November 1821 the Robinson family was camped west of the Brazos River near the La Bahia Road crossing at the future site of Washington-on-the-Brazos.¹ On July 8, 1824, Robinson received title to two leagues and a labor of land. He received 1 ½ leagues on the east side of the Brazos River in what would become the northern part of Brazoria County. The 1826 census lists Robinson as a farmer and stock raiser over fifty. His household included his wife, Nancy, a son, a daughter and two slaves. His daughter, Patsy², married John W. Hall. Robinson remained in Austin County and built a ferry at the La Bahia crossing just below the mouth of the Navasota River in 1822 and later opened a hotel and saloon with John W. Hall after the town of Washington-on-the-Brazos was laid out by Hall in 1833.³ Andrew Robinson would participate in the disturbances at Anahuac in 1835. Before his death in ~1837 it appears that Robinson did not attempt to spend much of his time in Brazoria County.⁴

After the Texas Revolution, Andrew Robinson Sr. started to liquidate his land in Brazoria County for \$1.00 per acre. September 20, 1836 Andrew Robinson Sr. sold ~800 acres out the lower part of the league in Brazoria County bounding on the Brazos River to Thomas Jefferson Hall.⁵ In December of the same year he sold 849 acres above this tract to John W. Hall, his son-in-law.⁶ William S. Hall would purchase two tracts on the lower line of the league in 1836. The smaller tract had improvements as it was priced at \$4.00 per acre.⁷ Peter Bertrand would acquire 1258 acres east of Oyster Creek and make his home.⁸



Andrew Robinson 1 ½ Leagues December 1836

Thomas J. Hall and his wife, Ann, did move to Brazoria County and lived on his tract of land for several years. John W. Hall, however, sold his acreage which stretched all the way from

¹ Kuykendall, J. H., "Reminiscences of Early Texas", *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VII, p. 29.

² Patsy Robinson may have previously married Robert Elder. The northern ½ league was in his name and had been surveyed for him. He was presumably killed by Indians in 1825. His estate sold the ½ league to Jared E. Groce. The heirs of Jared E. Groce later sold the ½ league to William J. Kyle and James H. Gholson.

³ "Notes and Documents", *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol LXV, p. 93.

⁴ "Robinson, Andrew," *Handbook of Texas Online*,

(<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fro35>) accessed April 26, 2015 The *Handbook* lists his death as ~1831 but this is wrong as he was still issuing deeds in Brazoria County December 1836.

⁵ Brazoria County Deed Record: A 16

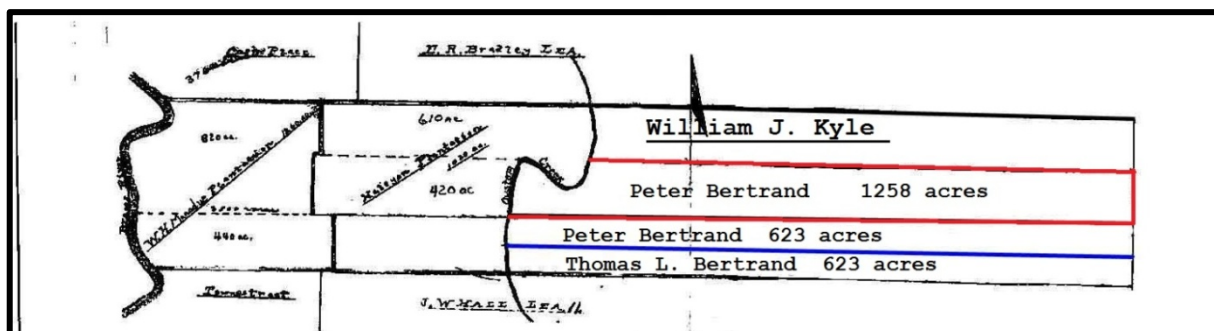
⁶ BCDR: C 13/14

⁷ BCDR: A 79 & C 16

⁸ BCDR: A 27/28

the Brazos River to Oyster Creek to James B. Miller for \$2540, January 7, 1840.⁹ James B. Miller purchased 420 acres above his tract from William J. Kyle out of the Robert Elder survey and then sold Kyle his 420 acres which bordered on west side of Oyster Creek. This gave him the Brazos River frontage on the whole 1 ½ leagues except for a 20 acre tract right on the river at the NW corner of the league which Miller sold back to Kyle.¹⁰ This portion of the league would become the Warren H. Manadue Plantation in 1846-1847 (See Warren H. Manadue Plantation Report).

Peter G. Bertrand made his improvements on the eastern half of his acreage near the prairie. In 1837 he added another 623 acres which he bought from William S. Hall just below his plantation.¹¹ In 1841 his son Thomas L. Bertrand bought 623 acres just below his tract giving the family ownership of the whole southeastern corner of the league.¹²



Andrew Robinson League

Peter Gabriel Bertrand had come to Texas very early in 1830. He had at least two letters of introduction to Stephen F. Austin and came to look over land opportunities. One letter was written by Felix Robertson of Nashville and the other by James Breedlove of New Orleans:

Nashville Decr. 3rd, 1829

Colo Austin,

Dear Sir,

This will be handed you by Mr. P. Bertrand, from this place, who visits Texas with a view of permanently settling there provided he is pleased with the Country—Mr. B. is a man of good standing, and reputable in his profession—He has some Idea of publishing a newspaper in the State if he meets with sufficient encouragement. For the news of the place I refer you to him.

Very respectfully,
Felix Robertson¹³

He and his wife Ann Westman Offutt had been married in 1816 in Kentucky when he was only fifteen years old. It appears by the places of birth for their children that the family

⁹ BCDR: C 541/42

¹⁰ BCDR: D81/82, D82/83 & D290/91

¹¹ BCDR: A 102

¹² BCDR: B 526/27

¹³ Transcript of letter from Felix Robertson to Stephen F. Austin, December 3, 1829, (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph216632/>) accessed June 26, 2015

moved from Kentucky to Tennessee and then to Alabama and back to Tennessee before coming to Texas. Their last two sons were born in Texas. Ann O. Bertrand died in October 1833. Family history indicates that she had been kicked by a cow prior to the birth of her last child and died from complications the next year. This is also the time of the cholera epidemic which swept Brazoria County.

In January 1836 Elizabeth Ann Bertrand, their oldest daughter, married William Tenant Austin, who had lost his wife in the cholera epidemic of 1833. After a couple years the Austin's would make Galveston, Texas their home where William would become a cotton merchant.

Peter G. Bertrand would build a modest cotton plantation on his land. He was not a large slave owner and runaways seemed to be a problem for him:

Runaways

\$100 reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me on the Brazos timber, 3 miles above Col. HALL's plantation or to Col. Wm. T. AUSTIN, Brazoria, for negroes by name of ARTHUR and GEORGE. ARTHUR left my plantation on night of 12th; he is 5'10", about 36, wore a Mexican cassinett roundabout and blue cottonade pantaloons. It is believed he stole a tall bay horse with a star in her forehead and 3 shotguns. GEORGE left here on night of 18th inst; he is 5'6" or 7", about 36-37 years old, stout made, grim countenance, red eyes, large whiskers, and very communicative when addressed. He has similar clothes plus an old fur hat and carrying an old brass mounted rifle.

Evergreen, Sept 19. P. Bertrand¹⁴

Again in 1839 the newspapers ran an ad which noted some of his slaves had run off:

One Hundred and fifty dollars reward

Runaway from the plantation of subscriber, on the night of the 7th ultimo, the following Negroes:

William, a dark mulatto, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, has two of his fore-fingers on his right hand broke.

Charlotte, a black, about 30 years old, very thick projecting lips, clips her words when she speaks, her right leg shorter than the other.

Cain, her son, about 13 years old, black; thick lips, has small scar on his forehead over his left eye; wore away a light mixed Kentucky jeans hunting shirt.

The above reward in Texas money, will be given for apprehending and delivering to me the above described negroes, or \$75 in Texas notes, if secured in any jail in this Republic, and information given to the subscriber, or to

Col. Wm. T. Austin, at Velasco

Brazoria County, Oct1

P. Bertrand¹⁵

July 8, 1841 Peter G. Bertrand, who often suffered from migraine headaches, passed away according to the family from a brain hemorrhage. His estate was in debt. His son-in-law William T. Austin became the executor of the Peter Bertrand estate and also the guardian of the minor children. The minor children were educated in Galveston by F. Dean in whose home they also boarded for a short time. William T. Austin plead with the court to keep the producing part of the plantation intact and allow Thomas L. Bertrand to attend to the management and cultivation of the crops. The court allowed this for several years with the annual cotton crop

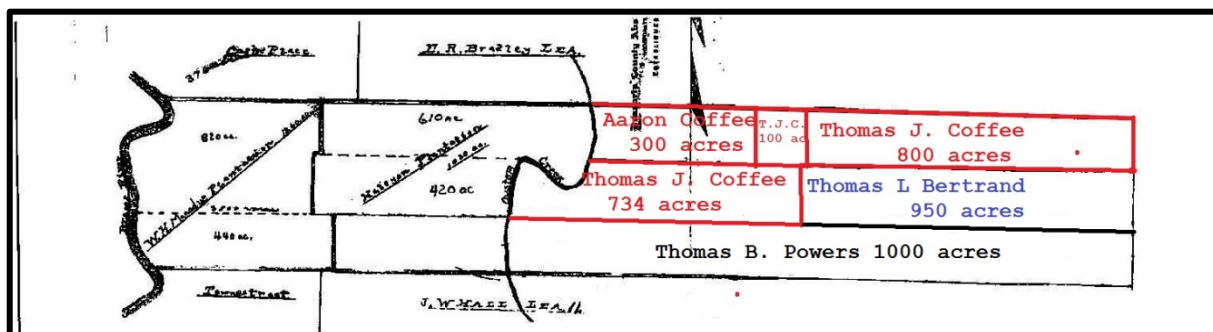
¹⁴ *Telegraph and Texas Register*, September 23, 1837, Houston, Texas Both slaves must have been caught or returned to the plantation on their own as they are listed as part of the Peter Bertrand estate in 1841.

¹⁵ *Telegraph and Texas Register*, November 6, 1839, Houston, Texas All of these slaves must have returned as they are also listed in the Peter Bertrand estate in 1841. George was one of the first slaves to be sold out of the estate.

going to pay the bills.¹⁶ In 1845 Thomas had sold the 1000 acre tract in the SE corner to Thomas B. Powers of Galveston.¹⁷ In order to raise more money to pay off some of the outstanding debts against the estate it was determined that some of the land and personal property had to be sold. Thomas L. Bertrand, the oldest son, bought 734 acres of land just east of Oyster Creek and 14 slaves from his father's estate at auction for \$5391.75 in May 1847.¹⁸ By December 1847 Thomas L. Bertrand sold the 734 acre tract to William J. Kyle.¹⁹ This was unimproved acreage. The family remained on the eastern part of their property where their improvements were, but by 1850 the extended family had resettled in Fort Bend County.

Becoming a neighbor of the Bertrands by 1846, Thomas Jefferson Coffee settled on land in Brazoria County perhaps renting from William J. Kyle. The Coffee family had been living in Mississippi before coming to Texas. Coffee had served as state senator from Rankin County. Although there is no military record of Coffee he is often referred to as "General" Coffee. One reference states that Andrew Jackson commissioned him as general to remove the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians from northern Mississippi to Indian Territory in 1837.²⁰

Coffee wrote his wife in Galveston in 1846 that he was sending her some butter and cornmeal from their plantation on Oyster Creek. He and the servants were living on squirrel and venison, melons, peaches, and fowl. Polly (a slave), who was in charge of the poultry, had a good variety. Coffee had to remain on the plantation to care for some fifteen or twenty of the slaves who were "lying up" and required attention.²¹ In 1849 Thomas J. Coffee started to purchase land in the Andrew Robinson league from William J. Kyle. He first purchased 800 acres out the northeast corner of the Elder survey and an additional 734 acres out the Bertrand tract along the east side of Oyster Creek.²² Coffee had a family and a large number of slaves. He at first started to make improvements on his 800 acre tract near the prairie.



Andrew Robinson League ~1849

¹⁶ Peter G. Bertrand Probate Case 18, District Clerk's Office, Angleton, Texas

¹⁷ BCDR: B 490/91

¹⁸ BCDR: D 459/63

¹⁹ BCDR: D 654/55

²⁰ Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update. pp.43-45. Many local authors had written that Coffee was with Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. Because of his age this could not have happened.

²¹ Letter Thomas J. Coffee to Melinda Coffee, July 6, 1846, William Pitt Ballinger Papers, *SWHQ*, Volume 76, July 1972-April 1973, pp. 367-68.

²² BCDR: F 690/91

By 1850 the family was in Brazoria County although Malinda Coffee and the young children had had to reside in Galveston for a time while a home was prepared on the property. The Coffee household in 1850:

Thomas J. Coffee	Farmer	44M	North Carolina
Malinda Coffee		39F	Tennessee
Aaron Coffee		17M	Mississippi
Ellen Coffee		15F	Mississippi
Ambrose Coffee		12M	Mississippi
Henry Coffee		10M	Mississippi
Rosana Coffee [Roxana]		7F	Mississippi
James Edmondson		18M	Tennessee ²³
Miles McInnis	Overseer	40M	North Carolina

Their daughter Minerva Coffee had married John Venable Lobdell in 1848 in Louisville, Kentucky and lived in Bolivar County, Mississippi. Lobdell suffered from asthma and moved to Brazoria County in 1850. They bought 1000 acres in the William S. Hall league from Henry H. Williams:²⁴

John V. Lobdell	Farmer	26M	Mississippi
Minerva Lobdell		20F	Mississippi
Henry L. Lobdell		1/12M	Texas
William K. Bradford		40M	North Carolina

Their young son Henry died August 25, 1852²⁵ and the family moved back to Mississippi in 1853 after John V. Lobdell supposedly had been cured of his asthma condition. He sold his property to Aaron Coffee.²⁶ John V. Lobdell would die of malaria in 1859 leaving his wife Minerva with three small children. She would later remarry Judge George T. Lightfoot and following his death, she moved to the home of her son John V. Lobdell Jr. in Rosedale, Mississippi. She died in Rosedale in 1907.²⁷

According to the 1850 Agricultural census Thomas J. Coffee had 780 improved acres and an additional 1820 acres unimproved with \$1540 worth of farm equipment. There were 15 horses, 30 mules, 40 milch cows, 12 work oxen, 600 head of cattle, and 400 hogs on the property. The plantation produced 4000 bushels of corn, 300 of Irish potatoes, 2000 of sweet potatoes, 365 lbs of butter, 5 tons of hay, and 500 bales of cotton in 1849. According to the 1850 slave census he owned 89 slaves. In August 1850 it was reported that 33 of his slaves had died due to cholera which had spread among several of the upper Brazoria County plantations:

16 deaths on Gas' place 9 on Townes & Jackson's (all of Stafford's negroes but one) 1 only on W. W. Williams place—33 dead on Coffee's plantation—There is a rumor that there are some cases on Love's plantation. On these plantations or the most of them, they have scattered the

²³James Edmondson was the son of Thomas J. Coffee's sister, Myra Coffee Edmondson. Both his parents were deceased. Thomas J. Coffee raised and educated James as one of his own sending him to boarding school with his son Aaron in Louisville, Kentucky. He later became a lawyer.

²⁴BCDR: E 448/49

²⁵His tombstone may be the oldest in Sandy Point Cemetery. Possible it was moved from the plantation.

²⁶BCDR: G 116/17

²⁷Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update. p. 53.

hands in the woods & labor in the fields is suspended. Townes & Jackson would have been pushed to have got ready at best—now it is doubtful if they will not lose their crop—²⁸

This may have only been a rumor as the tax records indicate Thomas J. Coffee owned 89 slaves 1848-1852. It is possible that there were a number of slaves that were sick at the time but such a significant loss would have been noted.

Thomas J. Coffee's wealth on reaching Texas was in the large number of slaves that he owned. However, back in Mississippi he had accumulated substantial debts. Due to several judgments against him he owed \$15,000 to William McFarland President of the Farmers Bank of Virginia, \$7259.91 to John L. Harris, and \$1072.43 to Robert Josselin commissioner of the sinking fund of the state of Mississippi. Coffee made out a deed of trust using his land and slaves as security to cover these debts March 18, 1850.²⁹ This would continue to be a source of trouble to Coffee for several more years to come.

The question was who actually owned the land at this time. William J. Kyle had foreclosed on Thomas J. Coffee and bought both tracts of land at sheriff's auction February 5, 1850.³⁰ Though Kyle was the owner, Coffee was still on the land at this time having worked some sort of arrangement with Kyle that was kept off the record.

In 1852 Thomas J. Coffee bought the 950 acre Bertrand Plantation from the heirs and put it into trust for his wife Malinda. The land was sold shortly thereafter to Benedict Cecil for the same price of \$5000.³¹ In the 1852 tax record Coffee still lists himself as still owning 1935 acres out the Andrew Robinson league, along with 89 slaves, 100 horses, and 1000 head of cattle.

According to Aaron Coffee the plantation produced quite well in 1852:

...on the Coffee plantation, myself in charge, on 400 acres planted in corn 85 bu. per acre, 5 acres sweet potatoes, 421 ½ bu. per acre, 300 acres of cotton 600 bales, 7 tons German milit per acre on plot of ten acres besides raising 10 acres of cabbage, beets, onions, tomatoes, carrots, lettuce, mustard, turnips, etc., and honey from 150 bee gums, solely for the provisioning of the many negro slaves on the Coffee plantation...³²

In March 1853 Mathew Watson of Nashville, Tennessee bought two tracts out of the northeast corner of the Elder tract containing 900 acres from Thomas and Malinda Coffee for \$11,250. It is stated that the Coffee's resided on this tract of land.³³ The question is whether the Coffee's continued to reside on the property and farm the land for Watson or did they move to their 734 acre tract on the west side of Oyster Creek? According Mr. A. L. Carr there was a home on this tract of land attributed to the Coffee family. It was two stories high, with a classic stairway. The house had 5 fireplaces, with the largest fireplace in the parlor and a detached kitchen. A large cistern sat in front of the house to catch the rain water from the roof. The house survived until sometime in the late 1970's when it was demolished by its current owner.³⁴

²⁸ Letter Dr. P. A. Davenport to John Adriance, August 6, 1850, John Adriance Papers –Benjamin Gass, Robert J. Townes, F. M. Jackson, William W. Williams, and James Love were Brazoria County plantation owners.

²⁹ BCDR: E 368/70

³⁰ BCDR: E 380/81

³¹ BCDR: F 377/78 & F 258/59 Benedict Cecil is listed as owning 950 acres in the Andrew Robinson league in the 1850 tax record. Cecil later sold the property in 1853 to David G. Burney, who farmed the plantation. BCDR: G 60/61

³² *Angleton Times*, May 14, 1909 & reprinted November 30, 1967, Angleton, Texas

³³ BCDR: F 693/94

³⁴ Fendley, John Jr., "Preliminary Historical Survey County road 569 at Oyster Creek", Texas Department of Transportation, January 1995, p. 24.

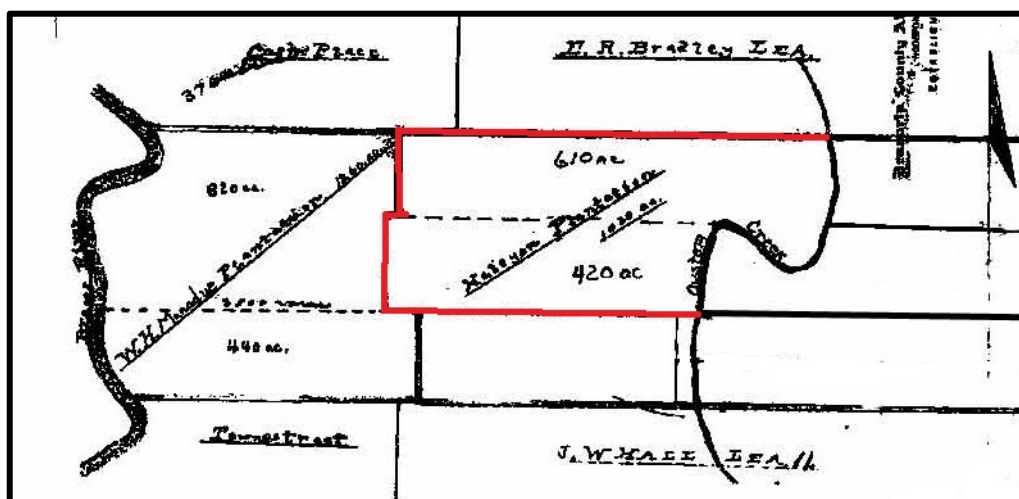
Another change for Coffee in 1853 was the increase in the number of slaves he owned from 89 to 120 according to tax records.

Ellen Coffee married William Rufus Kyle June 27, 1853 in Brazoria County. His father William J. Kyle was well established and owned lands in both Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties. They would have three children before the death of Kyle in 1859.³⁵

In 1854 Thomas J. Coffee petitioned the District Court of Brazoria for relief of previous debts due in Mississippi and to cancel a certain deed in mortgage. He claimed that both the debts to John L. Harris and Robert Josselin had been paid in full. The debt to the Farmers Bank of Virginia had also been paid which actually cost near \$25,000. He also related that his lands were actually held in trust for his wife and none were in his name.³⁶ He did not divulge that he had already sold a portion of the land.

In October 1856 Thomas J. Coffee bought the 1031 acre Halcyon plantation on the west side Oyster Creek for a total of \$25,000 from Hiram and Obedience Runnels and their equal partner James Campbell. This gave Coffee ownership of a working sugar plantation complete with sugar house. There were included improvements but no description of the home.³⁷

Hiram Runnels was a previous governor of Mississippi that had come to Texas with his wife and son in late 1845 bringing a substantial number of slaves. His son, Henry "Hal" G. Runnels, purchased two tracts of land totaling 1030 acres on the west bank of Oyster Creek in the Andrew Robinson league from William J. Kyle and James Gholson in January 1846. The family was already residing on the property according to the deed records and may have previously rented the land from Kyle.³⁸ At the same time Hal purchased from his father 14 slaves for cash and his assuming several notes owed by his father and then leased another 27 slaves from his mother and father for one year for \$1000.³⁹



Halcyon Plantation Western Portion of Andrew Robinson League

³⁵ William R. Kyle was laid to rest in the mausoleum in the Sandy Point Cemetery.

³⁶ *Texas Planter*, September 27, 1854, Brazoria, Texas

³⁷ BCDR: G 754/55, G 756/57, G 757/58 & G 759/60

³⁸ BCDR: D 74/75, D 75/76 & D 76/77

³⁹ BCDR: D 78/79 & D 80/81

In 1849 Hal G. Runnels signed a lease to use 22 slaves for three years from his parents for a share of the profits from the plantation.⁴⁰ November 5, 1849 Hal G. Runnels married Stella Lewis whose parents lived in Brazoria County.⁴¹ Hiram and Obedience Runnels for a time moved to Galveston.

Turning the property into a sugar plantation took a lot of capital and in April 1850 Hal G. Runnels mortgaged the plantation, his 23 slaves, and the current sugar crop to John H. Bennett of Galveston for \$12000. This note was sold to John H. Brower & Co. of New York and had to be endorsed by his father and mother who had to put up an additional 30 slaves as security.⁴²

In the 1850 Agricultural Census Hal G. Runnels had 400 improved acres and \$18,000 worth of farm equipment on his property indicating the expense for his sugar mill which had steam power. There were 15 horses, 16 mules, 40 milch cows, 28 oxen, 450 head of cattle, and 200 hogs on the property. In 1849 the plantation produced 4000 bushels of corn, 1000 of Irish potatoes, 800 of sweet potatoes, 212 lbs. of butter, 15 tons of hay, 240 hogsheads of sugar, and 14,000 gallons of molasses. The 1850 Slave Census lists 19 slaves.

In 1854 the two families had to refinance once again for a total of \$14,400 with John L. Darragh of Galveston. The plantation and a total of 55 slaves were used as security.⁴³ The hand writing was on the wall for the Runnels family. They needed an influx of capital to keep their plantation afloat. By April 1855 Hal G. Runnel was in arrears to his mother for \$13,912.50. He had not paid her back monies advanced by her, her portion of the proceeds from the crops of 1853 and 1854, nor for the use of her slaves. He was forced to sign a deed of trust for half interest in the plantation and his group of slaves for the benefit of Obedience Runnels.⁴⁴

James Campbell bought a group of slaves and Hal G. Runnel's half interest in the Halcyon Plantation in August 1855 for \$17,300.⁴⁵

Though the plantation had been producing sugar steadily the cash available from James Campbell was needed.

1852	270 Hogsheads of sugar
1853	200
1854	220
1855	265 credited to both Runnels & Campbell ⁴⁶

Evidently the Runnels family grew tired of the sugar business and Hiram Runnels was at an advanced age. Oct 21, 1856 Hiram and Obedience Runnels sold their half interest in the Halcyon Plantation to Thomas J. Coffee for \$12,500. A few days later James Campbell did the

⁴⁰ BCDR: E 99/100

⁴¹ It was strange to note that in the 1850 Census Hal Runnels is listed as living alone on the plantation and Stella with her maiden name still living at her father's home.

⁴² BCDR: E 389/91 & E 470/73

⁴³ BCDR: F 702/03

⁴⁴ BCDR: G248/50

⁴⁵ BCDR: G 370/72 & G 531/32 & G545

⁴⁶ Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1852-53, With An Appendix, New Orleans. Champomier, P.A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1853-54, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1854. Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1854-55, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1855 & Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1855-56, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1856., 1859. Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1860-61, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1861.

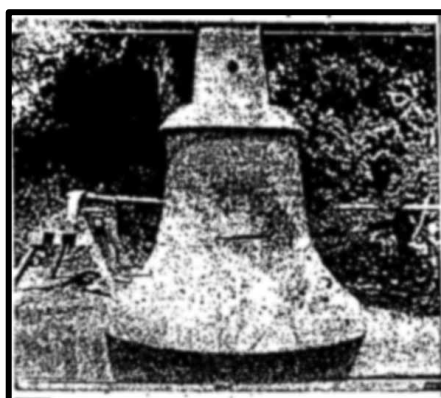
same.⁴⁷ Campbell shortly thereafter bought the Charles D. Sayre plantation near Columbia (See Charles D. Sayre Plantation Report). It also appears that Hal and his wife Stella had not been on the best of terms. October 29, 1856 they were granted a divorce in Travis County. Hiram and Obedience Runnels moved to Houston, Texas where Hiram died the next year.

After buying Halcyon January 1857 Thomas J. Coffee bought 500 acres on the east side of Oyster Creek for \$2700 from William H. Goddard, making him own the entire frontage east of Oyster Creek and almost all on the west side of the creek in the Andrew Robinson league.⁴⁸ According to tax records for 1857 Thomas J. Coffee owned 2654 acres.

Halcyon Plantation 1030 acres	Aaron Coffee 300 acres	Mathew Watson 900 Acres
Greensville Dowell 400 acres	Thomas J. Coffee 734 acres	David G. Burney 950 acres
	Thomas J. Coffee 500 acres	William H. Goddard 500 acres

Thomas J. Coffee Plantation Lands 1857

The Coffee family now made the Halcyon plantation their home. In a newspaper article the home was described as being "...built of logs, a two story building of eight rooms, each 30 by 30 feet. Behind that was a long one storey ell. Great chimneys with wide-throated fireplaces and many deep underground cisterns were made of home burned brick. North of the house stood the slave quarters two long rows...Coffee slaves were called to work by liquid tones of a silver bell cast in Philadelphia from a quantity of the Coffee family silver..."⁴⁹ It was not noted as to who actually built this home. Logically the Runnels family would not have needed this large home with no children. So it is possible the Coffee family built the home after Halcyon was purchased, but why would it have been out of logs? This home burned down in 1907 according to the newspaper article.



Bell From Halcyon Plantation Owned by Mrs. B. Lochridge 1935⁵⁰

⁴⁷ BCDR: G 754/55, G 756/57, G 757/58, G 759/60 & H91

⁴⁸ BCDR: H 59/60

⁴⁹ "Halcyon Plantation", *The Houston Chronicle*, September 1, 1935, Houston, Texas

⁵⁰ Ibid.

Melinda G. Coffee died December 24, 1857 which was only a month after their son Henry had died. No cause of death for either has been discovered though 1857 was a year of a severe yellow fever outbreak along the Texas coast. Henry we know by his tombstone he was originally buried in the family graveyard near the Halcyon home site. It would be presumed that his mother was originally buried there also. It appears both were later moved to the Sandy Point Cemetery. The next year Thomas J. Coffee died November 2, 1858.

Death of Gen. Coffee.—We greatly regret to learn that Gen. T. J. Coffee died at his residence on Oyster Creek, Brazoria county, on Tuesday last the 2d inst. His disease we understand was bilious fever, with which he had been sick about one week. General Coffee was one of our best citizens and held in the highest estimation by all who knew him. He came to this State, some years since, from Mississippi, where he had held several offices of trust, and had been for several years a member of the State Legislature. In this State he did not aspire to public office, but devoted his time to his family and domestic affairs. He was one among our best planters and we understand, has left a large fortune.⁵¹

Aaron Coffee became the executor of his mother and father's estates. When the combined estates were appraised in January 1859 they were valued at \$212,848. This included 132 slaves valued at \$102,215 and four tracts of land totaling ~2600 acres at \$74,000. Aaron listed slightly less than \$25,000 worth of debts against the estates at this same time.⁵² The plantation produced 100 hogsheads of sugar in 1858.⁵³ A lot of the livestock including 3000 head of cattle from the estate was sold off in March 1859 raising a considerable amount of cash.⁵⁴ August 1859 Ambrose Coffee died (He is probably buried at Sandy Point Cemetery). Aaron Coffee was one of eleven joint purchasers of five acres in the Chester Gorbet league which is assumed to be the location of the Sandy Point Cemetery, March 11, 1859.⁵⁵

The 1860 Federal Census listed the Aaron Coffee household and that of his widowed sister, Ellen Kyle. Aaron Coffee had married Mary Somerville Smith March 28, 1860:

Aaron Coffee Planter	27M	Mississippi
Somerville Coffee	21F	Virginia
Ellen Kyle	24F	Mississippi
William J. Kyle	5M	Texas
Cassie Kyle	3F	Texas
Rufus C. Kyle	1M	Texas

Their sister Roxana Coffee had married William W. Ward on January 8, 1860. Ward owned a cotton plantation with a nice home just north of the Retrieve Plantation.

William Ward Planter	22M	Alabama
Anna Ward [Roxana]	17F	Mississippi
W. J. D, Way Overseer	28m	Mississippi

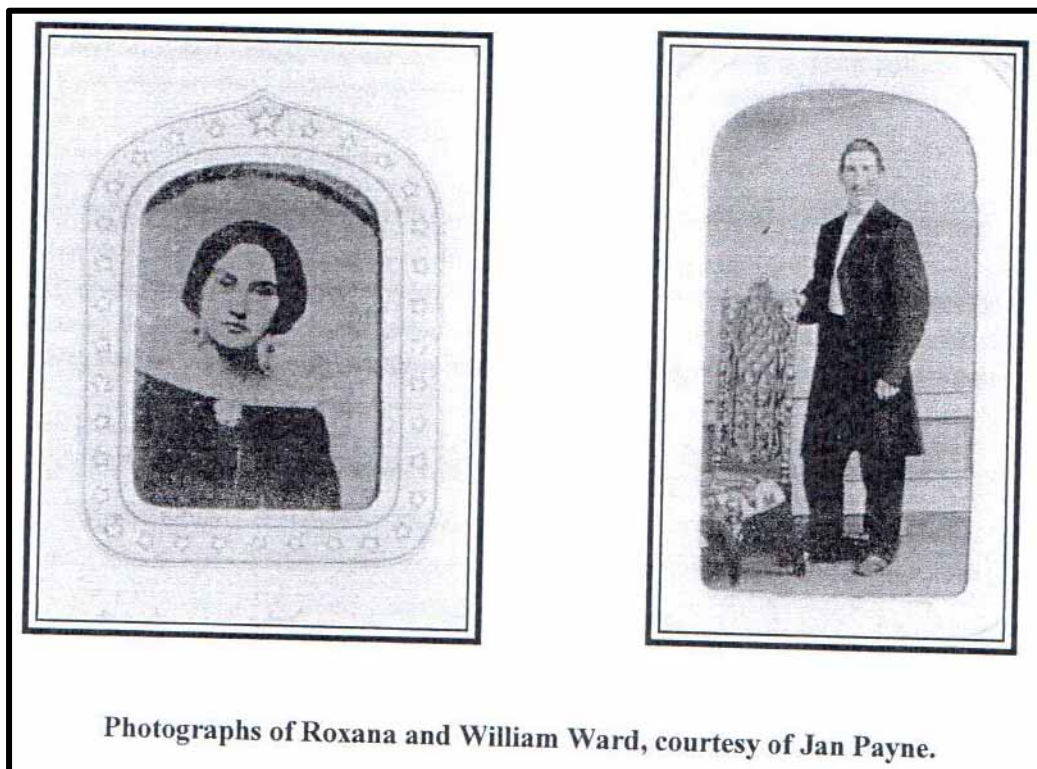
⁵¹ *Galveston Weekly News*, November 9, 1858, Galveston, Texas

⁵² Record of Wills: C 66/71

⁵³ Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1858-59, With An Appendix, New Orleans

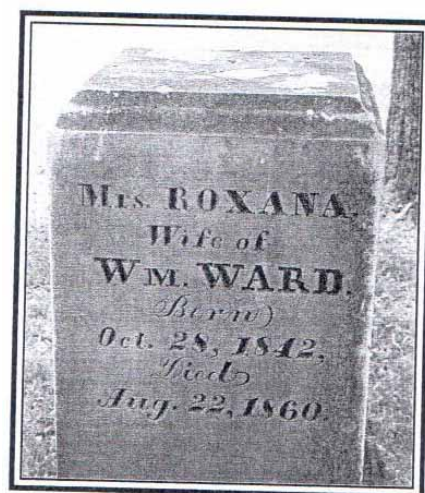
⁵⁴ Record of Wills: C 106/07

⁵⁵ BCDR: J 132/33



56

Roxana Ward died August 22, 1860. She was buried in the Coffee family plot at Sandy Point Cemetery. Her husband joined Terry's Texas Rangers at the onset of the Civil War. He was killed near Murfreesboro December 31, 1862. (See William Ward Plantation Report) This left Aaron Coffee, Ellen Kyle, and Minerva Lobdell, who had been widowed in 1859, as the only living Coffee children at this time.



57

In the 1860 Agricultural Census Aaron Coffee listed 1153 improved acres and 1450 unimproved acres with \$20,000 worth of farm machinery. He owned 5 horses, 64 mules, 20

⁵⁶ Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update. p. 52.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

milch cows, 20 work oxen, 25 head of cattle, and 500 hogs. The plantation produced 1000 bushels of corn, 300 of peas, 1000 of Irish potatoes, 2000 of sweet potatoes, 520 lbs. butter, 28 tons of hay, 600 bales of cotton, 120 hogsheads of sugar, and 10,000 gallons of molasses in 1859. The 1860 Slave census lists 133 slaves belonging to his parent's estates living in 35 dwellings. Aaron listed another 24 slaves under his name living in 7 dwellings which may have been on his separate 1000 acre tract in the William S. Hall league. By the time the 1860 tax record is filed he listed 19 slaves as his own, 125 slaves belonging to the estate, and owning 2000 acres indicating an additional purchase of 500 acres. April 1860, Aaron Coffee bought the eastern half of the 1000 acre tract in the southeast corner of the Andrew Robinson league for \$3000 from William Goddard. Later in the year Aaron sold the same tract to his sister Ellen Kyle as her personal property for the same amount.⁵⁸

January 1861 Minerva Lobdell sold Aaron Coffee 242 acres out of the plantation for \$7260 and 516 acres to Ellen Kyle for \$15,480. This ended her ownership in the Coffee plantation lands.⁵⁹ Just before the Civil War the family was in a very good position to reap the benefits of their large plantation.

Post Civil War Aaron Coffee tried to make crops on the Halcyon plantation. For the years 1866 and 1867 he made arrangements with Albert Somerville and Waters S. Davis of Galveston for them to provide money and supplies to keep the plantation running. By 1867 Coffee owed them \$2568.04 and had a credit line for another \$1200 providing he sold all his cotton, sugar, and molasses thru them.⁶⁰ According to Aaron Coffee "the appearance of the army worm in 1867 practically bankrupt the cotton planters" and "freedmen would 'sorter' raise cotton, but no sugar cane which required compulsion to dig out the stubble cane every winter and spring."⁶¹ Being strapped for cash Coffee sold Livingston L. Lobdell eight mules for \$400 in gold. Lobdell promptly deeded them back to Somerville Coffee.⁶²

The Probate Court finally forced a sale of the Coffee lands in December 1868. William Pitt Ballinger, a lawyer and personal friend of the Coffee family, bid \$1850 at auction for 2600 acres less a 200 acre homestead for the property, both Halcyon and the old Coffee plantation east of Oyster Creek. For \$1000 Ballinger immediately sold the Halcyon lands back to Aaron Coffee.⁶³ The Coffee place east of Oyster Creek was sold to James H. Tankersley in 1868 by Ballinger.⁶⁴

Seeking land for his children George G. Tankersley Sr. came to Texas from Alabama with his son George G. Jr. and purchased 1050 acres on the east end of the John W. Hall league. In 1860 he sold this tract to his three sons, Harrison, James H. and George Green Tankersley Jr. for the nominal fee of \$10. This included the land and 62 slaves.⁶⁵ This is often called the Tankersley "Prairie Place".

Harrison Tankersley joined Terry's Texas Rangers and served the entire Civil War. George G. Tankersley Jr. died in October 29, 1862 at their plantation.⁶⁶ Their brother James H.

⁵⁸ BCDR: J 556/57 & J 621/22

⁵⁹ BCDR: K45/46 & K 47/48

⁶⁰ BCDR: L 60/61

⁶¹ "Plantations' Yields High" *Angleton Times*, May 14, 1909 & reprinted November 30, 1967, Angleton, Texas

⁶² BCDR: L 131 & L 133/34

⁶³ BCDR: L 406/07 L 424/25

⁶⁴ BCDR: L 447/48

⁶⁵ BCDR: J 580/82

⁶⁶ Produce from the Tankersley plantation was taken by wagons to Liverpool on Chocolate Bayou and then to Galveston by boat. In late October 1862, George Tankersley rode on horseback from Sandy Point to Liverpool and

Tankersley then in the Confederate service in the 5th Alabama Infantry had to have a substitute hired by his mother to be able to come to Texas to run the plantation.⁶⁷

James H. Tankersley married Ellen Coffee Kyle May 19, 1864. According to some this was against the wishes of her former father-in-law William Jefferson Kyle. His will stated that if she remarried, she would lose her inheritance from him. James H. Tankersley and Ellen had one child, Henry J. Tankersley, before her death, April 1, 1866. This young child was sent to Alabama to live with one of James Tankersley's sisters, Caroline Tankersley Coleman. Tankersley continued to raise the three Kyle children.⁶⁸ The old Coffee plantation east of Oyster Creek was bought for \$3000 from William P. Ballinger December 1868 and became the "Tankersley Creek Place".⁶⁹

In the 1870 Federal Census lists the James H. Tankersley household and gives the possibility that Tankersley had opened a store in the area:

James Tankersley	Farmer	32M	Alabama
William Kyle		14M	Texas
Cassia Kyle		13F	Texas
Rufus Kyle		11M	Texas
Martin Smith	Grocer	24M	Virginia

Shortly after this James H. Tankersley began to live with Harriet Garvin, possibly a former slave. They would have two children together, James born ~ 1871 and John born ~1875. They are listed as living in a separate household in 1880:

Harriet Garvin	35F	Alabama
James	9M	Texas
John	5M	Texas

James Henry Tankersley died on July 9, 1896 following a bout with malaria fever. He willed his property to his two sons by Harriet Garvin provided that they would foremost take care of their mother. Harrison and James Tankersley had been equal partners throughout the years.⁷⁰ Though the will was protested by his brother, Harrison Tankersley, his sons won ownership to ½ of the old Coffee plantation then known as the Tankersley "Creek Place" of 1234 acres, ½ the Tankersley "Prairie Place" of 1050 acres, and ½ of all his personal property in the

accompanied the cotton and sugar crops to Galveston. He arrived back in Liverpool with \$18,000 in gold in a leather satchel and went by wagon back to the plantation. By the time he arrived, George was very ill with a high fever and rash, a suspected case of measles. He was put to bed and a fourteen-year-old slave named Sharlot was stationed nearby if he needed help. Sharlot noticed the full satchel in a corner when she stubbed her toe against it. After sundown, Tankersley asked the girl to bring him a clean iron pot. He then dismissed her to go to her room to sleep. In the morning, the satchel, was empty, and the pot was gone. Tankersley was worse, and Sharlot noticed that his long nightshirt was stained by grass and was wet from the rain that had fallen overnight. He died three days later, and his brothers Harrison and James discovered that he had buried the gold. They started searching the area, but the rain had hidden all traces of George's nighttime digging. Many years passed but the gold was never found. *The Houston Chronicle*, September 1, 1935, Houston, Texas

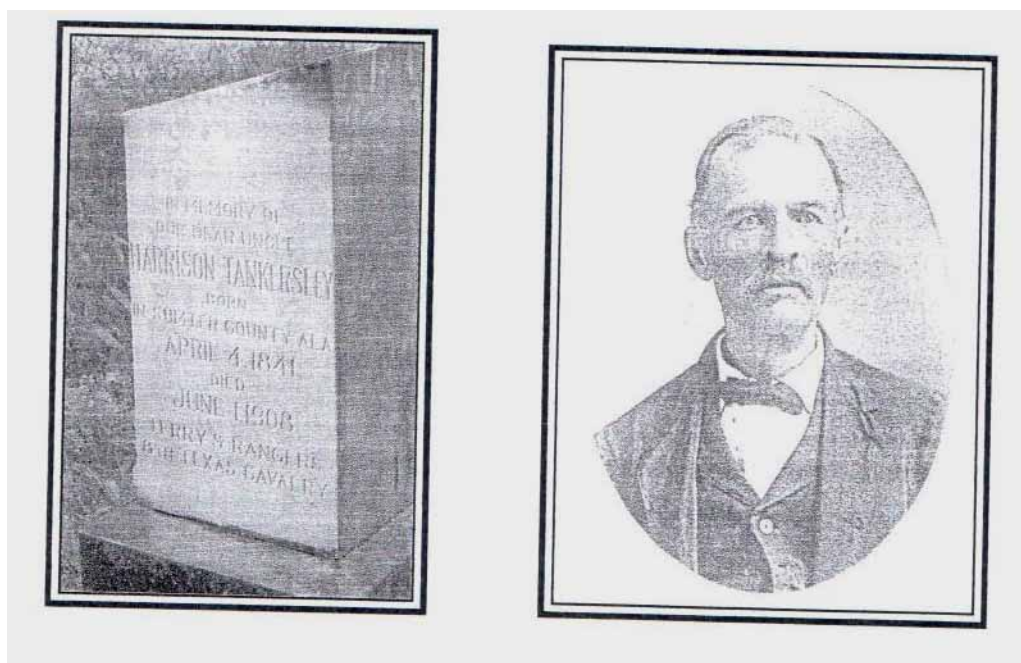
⁶⁷ Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update, p. 59.

⁶⁸ Ibid. The two brothers William J. and Rufus Kyle would move to Mississippi and their sister Cassie by 1880 was living with her uncle Aaron Coffee in Collin County, Texas.

⁶⁹ BCDR: L 447/48

⁷⁰ BCDR: M 624/25

form of livestock and farm equipment etc. on the plantations from the probate court.⁷¹ March 1897 they sold their interest to W. S. Sproles and H. Masterson.⁷² Harrison Tankersley had been given the right to live in the old Coffee home and the option to buy the place for \$20000 from Branch T. Masterson after he had sold his portion to him. He never exercised this option but his married niece Sadie Lochridge parlayed this option into 225 acres out of the old plantation from Masterson in 1906.⁷³ The community of Lochridge, which had a one room school, post office, store, and cotton gin, grew up in this area but faded away by 1950.



74

By 1869 Aaron Coffee was declared bankrupt as of February 29, 1868 by a Federal Judge. Evidently Aaron had held everything in the name of his parents' estate until it was sold in December 1868. In 1872 he deeded over the Halcyon plantation to his wife, Somerville, supposedly for \$2000.⁷⁵ Of course, this may have been another ruse to hold off creditors. June 5, 1876 Mary S. and Aaron Coffee sold the Halcyon plantation to John L. Camp for \$10,000.⁷⁶ They moved to Collin County, Texas where they both died after the turn of the century.

John L. Camp sold the plantation to Colonel Littleberry Ambrose Ellis in June 1877.⁷⁷ Ellis and his partner E. H. Cunningham owned thousands of acres in Fort Bend County which would later become the nucleus for the Imperial Sugar Company. For several years Ellis owned the Halcyon property raising sugar cane. E. Ransom bought the property from L. A. Ellis in 1885 and he farmed the property until he was foreclosed on in 1893.⁷⁸

⁷¹ BCDR: 40: 48-59

⁷² BCDR: 39 257/60

⁷³ BCDR: 75 372/73

⁷⁴ Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update, p. 57.

⁷⁵ BCDR: N 92 & N 54/55

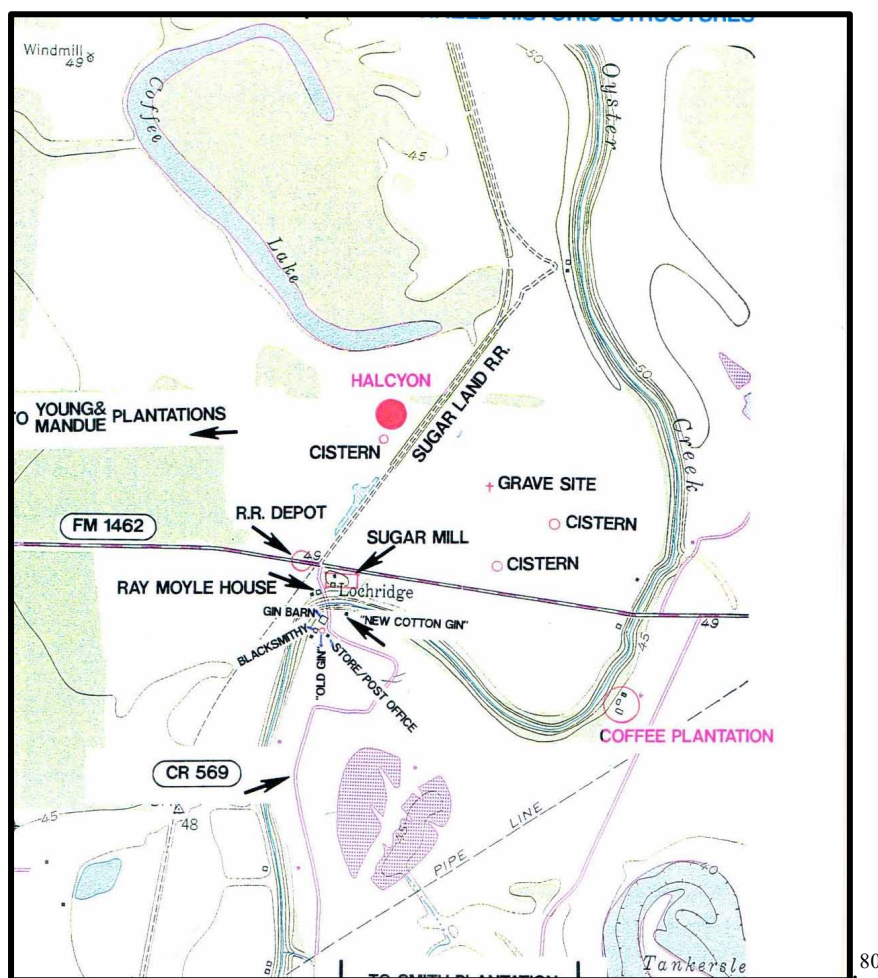
⁷⁶ BCDR: 580/81

⁷⁷ BCDR: Q 191/93

⁷⁸ BCDR: 2 365/66 & 24 129/32

Jacob H. Shepherd acquired the property in 1913 and was again cultivating the land.⁷⁹ John C. Moyle bought the property in 1916. In 1917 he and his wife, Isabel J. Moyle, moved to the property and fenced a large portion developing a cattle ranch and farming the rest. Ray D. Moyle, their son, moved from Minnesota to Texas with his family after the death of his father in 1930 and became the owner of property after the death of his mother in 1932. The greater portion of the Halcyon plantation has been in their family ever since.

The Andrew Robinson league contains the remains of several plantations dating back to the 1840's. Some archeological testing was done in the area in 1994-95 but only on small scale by Tx.DOT. Their work did establish that the Moyle home does sit on top of the old Halcyon sugar mill. The locations of the home sites on the Halcyon and Coffee plantations were also attentively identified along with the old Coffee family graveyard.



⁷⁹ BCDR: 72 157/59

⁸⁰ Fendley, John Jr., "Preliminary Historical Survey County Road 569 at Oyster Creek", Texas Department of Transportation, January 1995, pp. 32-34.



Sugar Mill Cistern in Yard of Moyle Home



Sugar Kettle from Halycon-Coffee Plantation Courtesy of Wanda Moyle



1944 Aerial with Location of Coffee Home Demolished in the 1970's

The location of the Peter Bertrand home and later David G. Burney plantation was not located. Also the Greenville Dowell-Agabus Winters plantation home in the southern part of the league was not mentioned.⁸¹

⁸¹ As a side note for the Greenville Dowell plantation a suit was brought against Thomas J. Coffee and others in 1860: Your petitioner Sarah Z. Dowell, resident and citizen of the county of Gonzales in this State...complaining that said defendants previous to or on the 27th day of December 1856, combined and colluded together maliciously for the purpose of persuading and inducing your petitioner to leave and abandon the bed and board of said Greenville Dowell, and of depriving him of the society of this petitioner and his children, that said defendants...colluded together for the malicious purpose of running off from and out of the possession of said Dowell, all of the negro slaves and other property mentioned and described in said petition, with the intent of defrauding him, the said Dowell, of the use and benefit of said negroes and other property, alledging that said negro slaves or attest 24 of them were the property bona fide of him, the said Dowell, and that he had the legal right to the control of the remainder of them; also alledges that said defendants to carry out their unlawful designs procured the services and assistance of he said H. M. Branch, Boulding, and Chandler, that the defendants about the time aforesaid to injure and defraud the said Greenville Dowell in the county of Brazoria aforesaid, did with force of arms, wrongfully seize, take and carry away out of the possession of said Greenville Dowell, the twenty-six negroes mentioned in the said petition, and also nine mules and other property; also alledges that the said defendants did, about the time aforesaid advise, persuade and induce and assist by both words and acts, this petitioner with her children to abandon the said Greenville Dowell, claiming damages in his said petition for the wrongful taking of the said negroes the sum of \$50,000, and as damage for the abandoning of him, the said Dowell by this petitioner and her children the sum of \$50,000, also for the taking away of other property the sum of \$10,000. Now your petitioner would respectfully represent, that she is and was at the time mentioned in the petition of plaintiff, the bona fida and rightful owner of said slaves, and other property mentioned in said petition, as her own sole and separate property owning and holding the same under the laws of the said State of Mississippi, she acquired and held the property in her own name and right, that she alone was entitled to the proceeds, hire and labor of said property and the exclusive management and control thereof; she also alledges that at the time of her intermarriage with said Greenville Dowell 9 or 10 of said negroes were owned by the

petitioner; and she acquired the remainder of them by bequest of her uncle James Satterwhite who died in the county of Panola, State of Mississippi in 1849, except 3 which were acquired by purchases; she also alleges that at their marriage owed no debts, but that the said Greenville Dowell was wholly insolvent, and that about 12 or 18 months after their marriage the said Greenville Dowell attempted to induce her to transfer her negroes to him through a Mr. Roberston of Memphis, Tennessee and that afterwards in the 1850 or 1851 said Greenville Dowell sold 4 or 5 of the negroes of this petitioner's without her knowledge or consent; and still continued to encumber her property and neglecting to furnish her with the ordinary comforts of life, in 1852 she came to Texas with one of her servants, the remainder of the slaves were removed to Texas in 1853; up to this time the said Greenville Dowell had expended upwards of \$5000 of the capital and cash of this petitioners besides the use of all of her property for the years 1850 and 1851, and had contracted debts to the amount of several thousand dollars; that in the year 1854 the said plaintiff having purchased the plantation in Brazoria county the negroes of the petitioner were removed to that place; she the said plaintiff having removed there with three of the negroes the August previous, in December 1853, and January and February 1854, the said Dowell by fraudulent and unfair means endeavored to procure this petitioner, without any consideration whatever to divest herself of all right and title to her separate property including the negroes in such way as would enable him, the said Dowell to have the right and title of said property vested in himself, he proposed to several persons to allow themselves to be the medium through whom the title should pass from her to the said Dowell, and not being able to secure the services of any person in Texas, through whom to affect so disgraceful an outrage he wrote to his brother, Alep Dowell, at Memphis, Tennessee, and procured him to come to Texas for that purpose. On the second or third day after his arrival, by duress, fraud, and misrepresentation and against her will she was forced to sign a conveyance conveying all her property ...professing to invest said Alep Dowell with the title to said property; the said Alep Dowell instantly executed another conveyance...to said Greenville Dowell; she represents that 13 or 14 negroes mentioned in this petition were a part of the property beheld by her from her uncles said estate, and that in the later part of 1854 said Greenville Dowell went to Mississippi to bring said negroes to Texas, and while there sold tract of 320 acres of land for upwards of \$3000 which was a portion of her property beheld by the petitioner from her uncles estate, with a part of the proceeds of which he purchased two negro girls, to wit Emma and Ann and brought them with the other negroes to the plantation in Brazoria county, on his return to Brazoria county he gave a deed of Trust to his relative Sumpter Turner of New Orleans on 12 of said negroes, belonging to said petitioner for the sum of \$5613.92...which was given without her knowledge or consent, and the said Dowell had never informed her that any such deed had been given until some time in the late spring of 1856 when she accidentally came across a letter of his brothers to him; she represents that on the return of the said Dowell in January or February 1855, said negroes were placed with the other negroes the property of petitioner on the plantation in Brazoria County, upon which she and the said Dowell resided together until the 27th day of December 1856; she also represents that in the later part of 1855, said Dowell visited New Orleans for the purpose of procuring supplies, provisions & c. and remained away until April 1856 during this last mentioned visit on the 17th January 1856 he executed to the said Sumpter Turner another deed of Trust on 23 of 24 said slaves to secure an extended debt of \$12,000...on the 5th April 1856 he gave to John M. Parrott in Trust for Agabus Winters a deed in Trust on 27 of 28 of petitioners negroes to secure a debt of \$6000, she further represents that said Dowell never intimated to her neither before or after the execution of the three deeds that he intended to give or had given any such lien on petitioner's property, and in April 1856, when he acknowledged that he had given the first deed of Trust on Turner on 10 negroes of which she had shortly before learned from his brother's letter as above mentioned, and in the fall of 1856, when she was informed by one of her neighbors that everything on the place was mortgaged for some twenty three or twenty four thousand dollars, and ascertaining something of the character of the circumstances she saw at once that all of her property would soon be swept from her unless she acted for herself; she represents that being the rightful owner of the property, and her husband endeavoring by fraud and secret means to deprive her of her property, his friends and bad faith was a forfeiture of all rights on his part to interfere with her property; this petitioner therefore prays your Honor to allow her to intervene and to be made a party defendant to the to the aforesaid petition of the said Greenville Dowell and that she be permitted to file her answer to said petition to said pretended conveyance to Alep Dowell set aside and declared void and herself granted the possession and control of her property and those acting with her held free from damages... *Democrat and Planter*, July 3, 1860, Columbia, Texas

Appendix A

Thomas Jefferson Coffee Family Genealogy

Thomas Jefferson Coffee b. February 16, 1805 Burke County, North Carolina (Ambrose Coffee & Mildred Moore)
 d. November 2, 1858 Sandy Point, Texas buried Sandy Point Cemetery
 m. July 17, 1827 Hinds County, Mississippi

Malinda Graves Williams Haley b. November 17, 1808 Roane County, Tennessee (David Haley & Elizabeth Graves)
 d. December 24, 1857 Sandy Point, Texas buried Sandy Point Cemetery

A. Louisa Coffee b. January 10, 1829 Mississippi
 d. January 29, 1829 Mississippi

B. Minerva Lavinia Coffee b. April 2, 1830 Brandon, Rankin County, Mississippi
 d. January 23, 1907 Bolivar County, Mississippi
 m. 1st September 5, 1848 Louisville, Kentucky

John Venable Lobdell b. January 12, 1824
 d. August 13, 1859 Bolivar County, Mississippi

1. Henry Lee Lobdell b. September 1850 d. August 23, 1852 Sandy Point, Texas
2. Elizabeth "Betsy" Lobdell b. October 4, 1853 d. April 26, 1870 New Orleans, La.
3. Florence Coffee Lobdell B. July 27, 1857 d. after 1881
4. John Venable Lobdell Jr. b. October 25, 1859 d. March 5, 1933 Bolivar County, Miss.

m. 2nd July 10, 1868 Bolivar County, Mississippi

George Thomas Lightfoot b. 1834
 d. February 1872 Bolivar County, Mississippi

1. George Thomas Lightfoot Jr. b. January 12, 1871 d. November 6, 1876 Mississippi

C. Aaron Coffee b. December 17, 1832 Mississippi
 d. February 1912 Collin County, Texas
 m. March 28, 1860 Galveston, Texas

Mary Somerville Smith b. August 27 1835 Orange County, Virginia

1. Roxana Coffee Smith b. January 17, 1862 d. October 16, 1862
2. Julia Somerville Coffee b. December 8, 1864 Galveston, Texas d. September 22, 1936
3. Cassie Kyle Coffee b. January 7, 1878 d. October 23, 1888 Collin County, Texas

D. Ellen Coffee b. June 17, 1835 Mississippi
 d. April 1, 1866 Sandy Point, Texas buried Sandy Point Cemetery
 m. 1st June 17, 1853 Brazoria County, Texas

William Rufus Kyle b. December 19, 1829 Giles County, Tennessee
 d. March 14, 1859 Fort Bend County, Texas

1. William Jefferson Kyle b. November 29, 1854 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. January 16, 1931 Los Angeles, California
2. Castora "Cassie" Kyle b. September 2, 1856 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. April 8, 1882 Collin County, Texas
3. Rufus Coffee Kyle b. September 1, 1858 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. October 31, 1899 Louisville, Kentucky

m. 2nd May 19, 1864 Brazoria County, Texas

James Henry Tankersley b. March 9, 1839 Sumter County, Alabama
 d. July 9, 1896 Sandy Point, Texas

1. Henry J. Tankersley b. ~1865 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. before 1896

E. Ambrose Coffee b. March 7, 1838 Mississippi
 d. August 2, 1859 Sandy Point, Texas

F. Henry Coffee b. November 24, 1840 Mississippi
 d. November 9, 1857 Sandy Point, Texas

G. Roxana Coffee b. October 28, 1842 Mississippi
 d. August 22, 1860 Sandy Point, Texas buried Sandy Point Cemetery
 m. January 18, 1860 Brazoria County, Texas

William Wilson Ward b. ~1838 Alabama
 d. December 31, 1862 Murfreesboro, Tennessee KIA

Appendix B
Hiram G. Runnels Family Genealogy

Hiram George Runnels b. December 15, 1876 Hancock, Georgia
d. December 17, 1857 Houston, Texas

m.

Obedience A. Smith b. February 15, 1805 Logan County, Kentucky
d. December 10, 1883 Houston, Texas

A. Henry "Hal" George Runnels b. April 22, 1825 Jackson, Mississippi
d. September 20, 1880 San Rafael, California

m. November 5, 1849

Stella Lewis b. February 11, 1830 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
d. October 28, 1864 Independence, Texas

Appendix C

Peter Gabriel Bertrand Family Genealogy

Peter Gabriel Bertrand b. May 17, 1801 Marans, Indre-et-Loire, Centre, France (Francois Bertrand & Catherine Belliveau)

d. July 8, 1841 Salina, Brazoria County, Texas

m. 1816 Scott County, Kentucky

Ann Westmann Offutt b. 1798 Georgetown, Maryland (Florida??)

d. October 3, 1833 Salina, Brazoria County, Texas

A. Elizabeth Ann Bertrand b. March 25, 1817 Richmond, Madison Co. Kentucky

d. December 3, 1903 Galveston, Texas

m. January 7, 1836 Brazoria County, Texas

William Tennant Austin b. January 30, 1809 Bridgeport, Connecticut

d. February 20, 1874 Galveston, Texas

1. Laura Austin 1844-1907

2. John Punderson Austin 1845-1849

3. Mary Austin 1847-1933

4. William Tennant Austin Jr. 1850-1905

5. Rebecca Austin 1853-1934

6. Willis Austin 1853-1859

B. Thomas Louis Bertrand b. August 16, 1819 Nashville, Tennessee

d. 1856

C. Gustavus Adolphus Bertrand b. October 27, 1821 Florenc, Lauderdale Co. Alabama

d. April 10, 1885 Pirmela, Coryell Co. Texas

m. December 16, 1845

Elizabeth Jane Cayce b. 1825 Tennessee

d. October 27, 1895 Gatesville, Texas

1. Gustavus Adolphus Bertrand Jr. 1847

2. Thomas Newman Bertrand 1850

3. Peter Gabriel Bertrand 1853-1932

4. John William Bertrand 1855

5. Edward Gaston Bertrand 1857

6. Shadrack Bertrand 1866

7. Ann Elizabeth Bertrand 1869

D. Madaline Bertrand b. January 27, 1824

d. September 22, 1824

E. Peter Gabriel Bertrand b. February 27, 1827 Nashville, Tennessee

d. 1863

F. John Rainey Bertrand b. May 21, 1830 Brazoria County, Texas

d. November 23, 1907 Pirmela, Texas

m. 1870

Mary Frances Cayce b. August 11, 1851 Brazoria County, Texas

d. January 25, 1934 Coryell County, Texas

1. John Rainey Bertrand Jr. 1871-1948

2. Frederick H. Bertrand 1874-1939

3. Edward A. Bertrand 1877-1880

4. Austin Craig Bertrand 1879-1971

5. Bell Otis Bertrand 1881-1932

6. Lillian Virginia Bertrand 1884-1965

7. Laura Bertrand 1887-1967

8. Rabb Albert Bertrand 1892-1979

9. Robb Albert Bertrand 1892-

G. Frederick Olia Bertrand b. January 11, 1832 Brazoria County, Texas
d. October 5, 1915 Laredo, Texas

m. 1st 1857

E.F. ???

1. A. E. Bertrand 1858-1870

m. 2nd 1865 Fulshear, Texas

Ellen Emily Baker b. November 2, 1844 Wharton, Texas

d. March 3, 1900 Lockhart, Texas

1. Emily Ann Bertrand 1867-1948

2. Frederick Raney Bertrand 1868-1936

3. Mary Ellen Bertrand 1868-1946

4. Julia Bertrand 1872-

5. Sophronia 1874-

6. Thomas J. 1877-

7. Virginia Alice 1879-

Appendix C
Deed Transactions Runnels Halcyon & Coffee Plantations

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	Kind of Instrument	Book	Page	Month	Day	Year	Acres	Description
Mexican Government	Andrew Robinson	Deed	72	149/54	July	10	1824	6642	1 ½ League east of Brazos
.	Robert Elder	Deed						2214	Northern half League survey for Elder but he was killed by Indians in 1825
Robert Elder Estate	Jared E. Groce	Deed							Northern half League
Andrew Robinson Washington Co.	Thomas J. Hall	Deed	A	16	Sept	20	1836	800	\$800 lower SW corner of league on Brazos River Later sold in two parts
Andrew Robinson Washington Co.	Peter Bertrand	Deed	A	27/28	Sept	26	1836	1258	\$1258 west of Oyster Creek middle section
Andrew Robinson Washington Co.	William Sims Hall	Deed	A	79	Sept	26	1836	1000	\$1000 west of Oyster Creek SE corner
Andrew Robinson	John W. Hall	Deed	C	13/14	Dec	3	1836	849	\$1698 Brazos River middle section all the way to Oyster Creek
Andrew Robinson Washington Co.	William Sims Hall	Deed	C	16	Dec	4	1836	316	\$1264 lower part of league both sides Oyster Creek
William S. Hall	Peter Bertrand	Deed	A	102	May	30	1837	623	\$3117.50 Top half of his tract in SE corner of league
William S. Hall	Frederick A. Sawyer	Deed	A	115	June	7	1837	623	Bottom half of his tract in SE Corner of league
Frederick Sawyer	Robert J. Townes	Deed						623	
John W. Hall	James B. Miller Fort Bend	Deed	C	540/41	Jan	7	1840	849	\$2547 his tract
Jared E. Groce Heirs	William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Deed	B	167/68	Dec	4	1840	2214	Northern half league \$5000 Elder survey
Robert J. Townes	Thomas L. Bertrand	Deed	B	526/27	June	6	1841	623	\$3117 bottom section of W. S. Hall tract in SE Corner
Peter G. Bertrand Estate	Thomas L. Bertrand	Deed			March	4	1845	623	Top section of 1000 acre tract
Thomas L. Bertrand	Thomas B. Powers	Deed	B	490/91	March	5	1845	1000	\$5000 lower SE corner
William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	James B. Miller	Deed	D	81/82	Oct	16	1845	420	\$1500 parcel northern corner on Brazos River Swapped parcels
Peter Bertrand Estate	Thomas L. Bertrand	Deed	D	459/63	May	4	1847	734	Bought plantation & slaves from estate tract on Oyster Creek East
Thomas L. Bertrand et al	William J. Kyle	Deed	D	654/55	Dec	12	1847	734	\$3670
James B. Miller	William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Deed	D	82/83	Oct	16	1845	420	\$1500 parcel on Oyster Creek
William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Hal G. Runnels	Deed	D	74/75	Jan	24	1846	610	\$3000 Land west of Oyster Creek Hiram G. Runnels already residing on property
Hal G. Runnels	William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Mortgage	D	75/76	Jan	24	1846	610	\$3000 note secured by land + 8 slaves
William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Hal G. Runnels	Deed	D	76/77	Jan	24	1846	420	\$2000 land west of Oyster Creek

Hiram G. Runnels	Hal G. Runnels	Deed	D	78/79	Jan	24	1846	slaves	\$700 cash + take up several notes- 14 slaves
Hal G. Runnels	Hiram & Obedience Runnels	Lease	D	80/81	Jan	24	1846	slaves	\$1000/yr. leased 27 slaves
Obedience Runnels		Misc	D	498/99	Oct	20	1847	slaves	29 slaves listed as her separate property
Hal G. Runnels	Hiram & Obedience Runnels	Lease	E	99/100	Jan	23	1849	slaves	22 slaves Leased for 3 yrs for share of profits
Hal G. Runnels	John H. Bennett	Mortgage	E	389/91	April	1	1850	610 420	\$12000 Plantation, slaves & crop of sugar as security
Hiram G. Obedience A. Runnels	William Hendley & Co. Galveston	DT	E	470/73	June	29	1850		Bennett note sold to John H. Brower & Co. NY endorsed by Hiram their slaves as security
Hal G. Stella Runnels Hiram G. Obedience A. Runnels	John L. Darragh	DT	F	702/03	Feb	23	1854	630 429	\$14,400 Land and 55 slaves as security
Hal G. Runnels	Clint Terry John A. Wharton Trustees	Mortgage	G	248/50	April	5	1855		\$13912.50 owed his mother 1/2 crop 1853, 1854 hire of her slaves and money advanced him everything as security
Hal G. Runnels	James Campbell	Deed	G	370/72	Aug	14	1855		Slaves + 1/2 interest in Halcyon \$17300
James Campbell	Hal G. Runnels	Mortgage	G	531/32	March	3	1856		\$12000
Hal G. Runnels	James Campbell	Deed	G	545	March	3	1856		1/2 interest \$17,300
John L. Darragh	Hal G. Runnels et al	Release	G	543/44	March	3	1856		Released Campbell's 1/2 interest
Obedience Runnels	Hal G. Runnels	Release	G	550/51	March	3	1856		Released Campbell's 1/2 interest
		Court Decree	G	503/04	Feb	18	1856		Hendley & Co. foreclosure
Hiram G. Obedience A. Runnels	John B. Roaten	DT	G	584/86	April	9	1856		\$1200 Slaves & interest in plantation as security
William J. Kyle	Hal G. Runnels	Release	G	645	May	6	1856		Released 610 acres
Hiram & Obedience Runnels	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	G	756/57	Oct	21	1856	1031	\$12500 1/2 interest in Halcyon Plantation sugar mill etc
James Campbell	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	G	754/55	Oct	24	1856	1031	\$12500 1/2 interest in Halcyon Plantation sugar mill etc
B. F. Terry Trustee	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	G	757/58	Oct	21	1856	1031	\$12500 1/2 interest in Halcyon Plantation sugar mill etc deed over Obedience's interest
Thomas J. Coffee	Hiram Runnels	Mortgage	G	759/60	Oct	21	1856	1031	\$8500 note
Hal. G. Runnels	Stella L. Runnels	Separation	H	89/90	Oct	29	1856		Neither is liable for the others debts from date of separation and no alimony
Thomas J. Coffee	Runnels & James Campbell	Release	H	91	Feb	21	1856	1031	Runnels & Campbell released from all debts owed Kyle on plantation
William J. Kyle James H. Gholson	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	F	690	July	15	1849	1200	\$8400 east of Oyster Creek above Bertrand Plantation Elder Tract

William J. Kyle	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	F	690/91	March	17	1849	734 800	\$3670 + \$3400 2 tracts
Thomas J. Malinda G. Coffee	William H. McFarland	Deed	E	203/05	April	12	1849	734 800	\$15,000 lands in Mississippi & Brazoria County
John P. Gill Sheriff	William J. Kyle	Deed	E	380/81	Feb	5	1850	800 734	\$5444.44 due foreclosed sold at auction \$50/tract
Thomas J. Coffee	John L. Harris Robert Josselin William H. McFarland	Mortgage	E	368/70	March	18	1850		\$7259.91, \$1072.43, & \$15,000 notes due per civil suits against Coffee plantation lands & slaves as security
Peter Bertrand Heirs	Samuel Yeager Trustee	Deed	F	377/78	Jan	1	1852	950	\$5000 Bertrand Plantation Bought for Malinda G. Coffee
Samuel Yeager Trustee	Benedict Cecil	Deed	F	258/59	Jan	13	1852	950	\$5000 Bertrand Plantation sold by Malinda G. Coffee
William J. Kyle	Mathew Watson Nashville	Quit Claim	F	692	Feb	23	1853	800	Elder Tract
Thomas J. Malinda G. Coffee	Mathew Watson	Deed	F	693/94	March	1	1853	900	\$11250 land on which Coffee resides
William J. Kyle	Thomas J. Coffee	Release	F	694/95	March	1	1853	800 100	Release March 17, 1849
John Lobdell	Aaron Coffee	Deed	G	116	Sept	23	1853	1000	\$8000 William S. Hall League
William J. Kyle	Greenville Dowell	Deed	G	117/18	June	14	1854	400	
Greenville Dowell	William J. Kyle	Mortgage	G	118/19	Sept	1	1854	400	\$3091.33 on lower league line
John Sleight et al	W. H. Goddard	Deed	H	57/58	June	10	1856	500	Western half of 1000 acre tract SE corner
William H. Goddard	Thomas J. Coffee	Deed	H	59/60	Jan	5	1857	500	\$2700 east of Oyster Creek
William H. Goddard	Aaron Coffee	Deed	J	556/57	April	19	1860	500	\$3000 eastern ½ of 1000 acre tract
Aaron Coffee	Ellen Kyle	Deed	J	621/22	Sept	18	1860	500	\$3000 same tract to his sister as her separate property
Minerva Lobdell	Aaron Coffee	Deed	K	45/46	Jan	28	1861	242	\$7260 + 516 acres conveyed to Ellen Kyle
Minerva Lobdell	Ellen Kyle	Deed	K	47/48	Jan	28	1861	516	\$15480
Aaron Coffee	Calbert Somerville Waters S. Davis	Mortgage	L	60/61	April	15	1867		\$2568.04 advances made to make crop + \$1200 if necessary crop of sugar, cotton, molasses as security Halcyon
Aaron Coffee	Livingston Lobdell	Deed	L	131	Aug	8	1867		Turned over 8 mules to satisfy debt \$400 from 1866
Livingston Lobdell	Somerville Coffee	Deed	L	133	Aug	9	1867		Mules to her as her separate property
Coffee Estate	William P. Ballinger	Deed	L	406/08	Dec	1	1868	1000 1600	\$1850 Halcyon except 200 acre homestead + Coffee Plantation
William P. Ballinger	Aaron Coffee	Deed	L	424	Dec	4	1868	1000	\$1000 Halcyon Land
William P. Ballinger	J. H. Tankersley	Deed	L	447/48	Dec	4	1868	1600	\$3000 Coffee Plantation 1600 ac east Oyster Creek
James H. Tankersley	Harrison Tankersley	Deed	M	624	Oct	31	1871	1600	\$1433.33 Coffee Plantation ½ interest

Aaron Coffee	Mary Somerville Coffee	Deed	N	54/55	March	15	1872	~1000	\$2000 Halcyon to his wife as her separate property
Judge T. H. Duval	Aaron Coffee	Bankruptcy	N	92	April	7	1869		Declared bankrupt as of February 29, 1868
William E. Parker US. Marshal	Branch T. Masterson	Deed	N	639/40	May	7	1873	734	\$.50/acre at auction east of Oyster Creek
Mary S. & Aaron Coffee	John L. Camp	Deed	P	580/81	June	6	1876	1000	\$10,000 sold Halcyon Plantation
John L. Camp	L. A. Ellis	Deed	Q	191/93	July	14	1877	1000	\$8712
L. A. Ellis	E. Ransom J. Bonney	Deed	2	365/66	March	29	1889	1000	\$13,000
E. Ransom	Masterson Campbell	Deed	9	386/88	Sept	29	1891	1000	Less 100 out 200 homestead
J. J. Dickerson	Charles B. Wilkinson	Deed	24	129/32	June	6	1893	1030	\$11,000 foreclosure sale on E. E. Ransom
Charles B. Wilkinson	Equitable Mortgage Co.	Mortgage	53	285/87	Jan	9	1897	1030	
Equitable Mortgage Co.	Equitable Securities Co.	Deed					1900		
Equitable Securities Co.	Bassett Blakely	Deed					1905		\$32,250 several tracts
Bassett Blakely	H. B. Shepherd J. W. Ayers	Deed	72	157/59	Feb	9	1907	1030	\$15,000
Sheppard	John C. Moyle	Deed					1916		\$10,500
William P. Ballinger	James H. Tankersley	Deed	L	447/48	Dec		1868	1600	Coffee plantation east of Oyster Creek \$3000
James H. Tankersley	Harrison Tankersley	Deed	M	624/25	Oct	31	1871	1600	½ interest \$1433.33 Coffee plantation
Harrison Tankersley	Branch T. Masterson	Deed	75	372/73	June	25	1906		With option to purchase it back for \$20,000
Branch T. Masterson	Sadie Lochridge	Agreement	99	284/86	March	28	1910	224	Option to make sale and receive land

Appendix D
Slaves Associated with Peter G. Bertrand Estate

Slaves Peter G. Bertrand Estate August 25, 1841		Slaves Peter G. Bertrand Estate May 31, 1842	
Cato Man	40	Cato male	45
Woman	40	Angnes female	45
Arthur Man	28	Arthur male	30
Julia Woman	21		
Charles Man	32	Charles male	35
William Man	27		
Otilla Man	25	Otilla male	28
Ina Woman	19	Ina female	21
Abadsa Man	23	Abado male	25
Cain Boy	16	Cain boy	19
Bresier Boy	17	Brown male	21
George Man	34	Sold June 10, 1844 to William J. Kyle	
Charlotte Woman	31	Charlotte female	33
Jim Boy	4	Jim boy	10
Two Infants		Veney girl	5
		Agnes girl	6
		Sanford boy	4

Appendix E
Slaves Owned by Runnels Family

Slaves bought by Hal G. Runnels January 24, 1846	Slaves of Obedience A. Runnels October 20, 1847
Dick 45 Blacksmith	Dick 38 black complection
Ursey 38 his wife	Ben 57 “
Neyro 14 her child	Ned 40 “
Evelyne 5 her child	Joe 30 “
Silla 3 her child	Mat 23 Mulatto
Jim 30	Jack 52 black complection
Fanny 27 his wife	Monroe 25 “
Mary Jane 7 her child	Horace 25 Light complection
Louisiana 27	Peggy 56 black complection
Marty 1 her child	Milly 24 “
Phillip 45	Cloe 30 Light complection
Bill 7 his son	Clarey 25 Mulatto
Bob 40	Suckey 40 “
Becky 16	Jenny 30 black complection
	Sarah 50 “
	Eddy 50 “
	Frank 2 Mulatto
	George 2 Light complection
	Bias 17 “
	Will 15 “
	Jim 16 black complection
	Lize 8 Light complection
	Harriet 8 “
	Catherine 2 “
	Mary Jane 10 black complection
	Laura 3 “
	Mary 17 “
	Nancy 14 “
	Jane 40 “
	Those in yellow leased January 23, 1849 by Hal G. Runnels
BCDR: D 78/79	BCDR: D 498/99 & E 99/100

Slaves of Hal G. Runnels April 1, 1850	Slaves of Hiram & Obedience Runnels April 1, 1850
Ursey 40	Ben 57
Her daughter Myron 17	Ned 40
Her daughter Evelyn 10	Joe 30
Her daughter Silla 8	Mat 23
Her son Lazarus 5	Jack 52
Her son Dick 2	Mumo 25
Fanny 29	Horace 25
Her daughter Mary Jane 12	Peggy 56
Her daughter Susan 4	Milley 24
Her daughter Mariah 2	Chloe 30
Louisiana 28	Chlora 25
Her son Joe 1	Lukey 40
Phillip-carpenter 45	Jenney 30
His son Bill 13	Edy 50
Bob 44	George 5
Seaborn 35	Bias 17
His wife Olive 25	Will 15
His son Polk 5	Jim 15
His son Ben 4	Harriet 8
Isaac 24	Catherine 2
His wife Becky 19	Laura 5
Miles 13	Mary 17
His brother Mark 9	Nancy 14
	Sarah 50
	Jane 40
	Lize 8
	Tom 14
	Sarah
	Will 10
	Mat 5
BCDR: E 389/91	BCDR: E 470/73

Slaves of Hal G. Runnels February 23, 1854	Slaves of Obedience Runnels February 23, 1854
Matilda	Rob
Myra	Sarah
Hiram	Nancy
Evaline	Edy
Lazzarus	Ben
Isaac	Jim
Lee	Monroe
Seaborn	Ned
Olive	Chloe
Polk	George
Ben	Ellen
Margaret	Joe
Wiley	Clara
Elijah	Harriet
Due	Cat
Horace	Sucky
Fanny	Bias
Susan	Mille
Christian	Matt
Phil	Mary
Bill	Lucinda
Bill	Abslum
Miles	Jenney
Mack	Laura
Louisiana	Anie
Joe	William
Jason	Jane
	Maryland
BCDR: F 702/03	

Appendix F
Slaves Owned by Thomas J. Coffee March 18, 1850

Dick His wife Susan + 3 children	Judy + 2 children
Jim His wife Judy + 2 children Milly Mary Richard	Jack
Nelson His wife Mary + 1 child Curtis	Freeman His wife Charlotte + 2 children
Bill His wife Milly	Philip His wife Patsy + 3 children Nancy Harriet Calvin
Jack	
King	
Bob His wife Hannah + 3 children	
Peyton His wife Malinda + 2 children Fanny Lawrence	Edward His wife Priscilla + children Ed Mathew Little Matilda
Charles His wife Sylvia	Big George
John	Festus
Isaac	Big Tom
Saunders His wife Jenny Ann + 4 children	Chancy
Gilbert His wife Nan + 2 children	Lewis
Peter	Big Joe
Sleighter	Jonash
Amanda	Little Sarah
Logan His wife Margaret + 1 child	Matilda
Davy His wife Denah + children Buck Leander Milbury Julius	Milky
Wallace Betsy + child	Mack
Austin His wife Rose + 3 children	
Phill His wife Sucky + children Tom Caroline	BCDR: E 368/70

Appedix F
Slaves owned by Thomas J. & Malinda Coffee Estates

Malinda G. Coffee	14January1859		
Richard 45	Susan 35	Margaret 30	Little Judy 30
Stephen 45	Celia 17	Wayne 5	Mary Jane 18
Rachael 55	Daniel 13	Hannah 3	James 10
Curtis 28	Robert 10	Phillip 55	Frances 7
Rufus 5	Betsy 28	Calvin 19	Anthony 5
Nancy 30	Jane 7	Harriet 22	Charles 50
Emily 16	Lattesel 3	Elias 5	Sylvia 50
Hiram 12	Leanah 20	Jack H. 40	Big Judy 40
Squire 10	Julia 18	Charlotte 32	Dolphus 15
Little Saunders 8	Milly 19	Gracey 10	Gus 13
Elvira 5	Bob 40	Narcissa 10	Minney 11
Soloman 3	Hannah 35	Mary 16	Little Richard 7
L. Diana 8mos.	Maria 14	Leonah 3	Charlotte 28
Mary 25	Cynthia 11	Tom 30	Dianah 55
Clem 18	Andrew 7	Lucy 55	
Milly 35	Martin 5	Vincent 40	86 Slaves
Dublin 50	Little Bob 3	Luke 23	\$64915.00
Manda 24	Polly 70	Mark 22	
Edmond 50	Mahalda 28	Breh 25	
Priscilla 40	Joe 4	Chaney 25	
Edward 22	Peyton 40	Catherine 7	
Matt 19	Saunders 35	Louisa 5	
Lizzie 13	Jennie 30	Ross 3	
Dick B. 40	Logan 32	Austin 2	

Thomas J. Coffee			
Nelson 30	Catherine 13	Andrew 2	
Nancy Ann 35	Little Dore 10	Amos 40	
Ben 10	Georgiana 7	Adeline 28	
Moks 4	Johnson 5	Mina 11	
Mary Peto 22	Michael 4	Dan 5	
Antony 6	Malinda 35	Thomas 3	
L. Sylvia 5	Lawrence 17	Bobby 3 mos.	
Henry 26	Sallie 55	Peggy 7	
Becky 113	Jessie 25		
Little Dublin 8	Sarah 15	46 Slaves	
Francis 21	Sylvia 60	\$37300.00	
Gach 2	Willis 21		
Dore 45	Lewis 35		
Charlotte 35	Little George 18		
Dickey 23	Ned 28		
Dorcus 20	Big George 28		
Cato 4	Rosana 26		
Alex 6mos	Little Edd 10		
Malinda 18	Henrietta 8		
Patience 16	Margaret 5		

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Brazoria County Historical Museum Library, Angleton, Texas
Tankersley Family File

Coffee Plantation File

Halcyon Plantation File

John Adriance File

Sandy Point Cemetery File

Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas
Texas Agricultural Census 1850

Texas Agricultural Census 1860

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
Angleton Times, Angleton, Texas

Democrat and Planter, Columbia, Texas

Galveston Weekly News, Galveston, Texas

Texas Planter, Brazoria, Texas

Texas Telegraph & Texas Register, Houston, Texas

The Houston Chronicle, Houston, Texas

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Deed Records Brazoria County, County Clerk's Office, Angleton, Texas

Probate Records Brazoria County, County Clerk's Office, Brazoria County Courthouse, Angleton, Texas

Brazoria County Tax Records on microfilm Brazoria County Historical Museum, Angleton, Texas

Federal Population Schedule, Seventh Census of the United States.
1850 The State of Texas, Brazoria County
"Schedule 2—Slave Inhabitants in the County of Brazoria, Texas"

Federal Population Schedule, Eighth Census of the United States.

1860 The State of Texas, Brazoria County
 "Schedule 2—Slave Inhabitants in the County of Brazoria, Texas"

Federal Population Schedule, Ninth Census of the United States.
 1870

Federal Population Schedule, Tenth Census of the United States.
 1880

Secondary Sources

BOOKS, ESSAYS, THESES, AND DISSERTATIONS

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1852-53, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1853

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1853-54, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1854

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1854-55, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1855

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1855-56, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1856.

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1858-59, With An Appendix, New Orleans, 1859

Champomier, P. A., Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1860-61, With An Appendix, New Orleans, Cook, Young, & Co., 1861

Fendley, John Jr., "Preliminary Historical Survey County Road 569 at Oyster Creek", Texas Department of Transportation, January 1995

Hauch, Melody Mozeley, "Sandy Point Cemetery", private printing, 2015 update

Kuykendall, J. H., "Reminiscences of Early Texas", *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VII

Strobel, Abner J., *The Old Plantations and Their Owners of Brazoria County, Texas*, Lake Jackson Historical Association, 2006

"Notes and Documents", *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol LXV

Handbook of Texas Online

Portal of Texas History