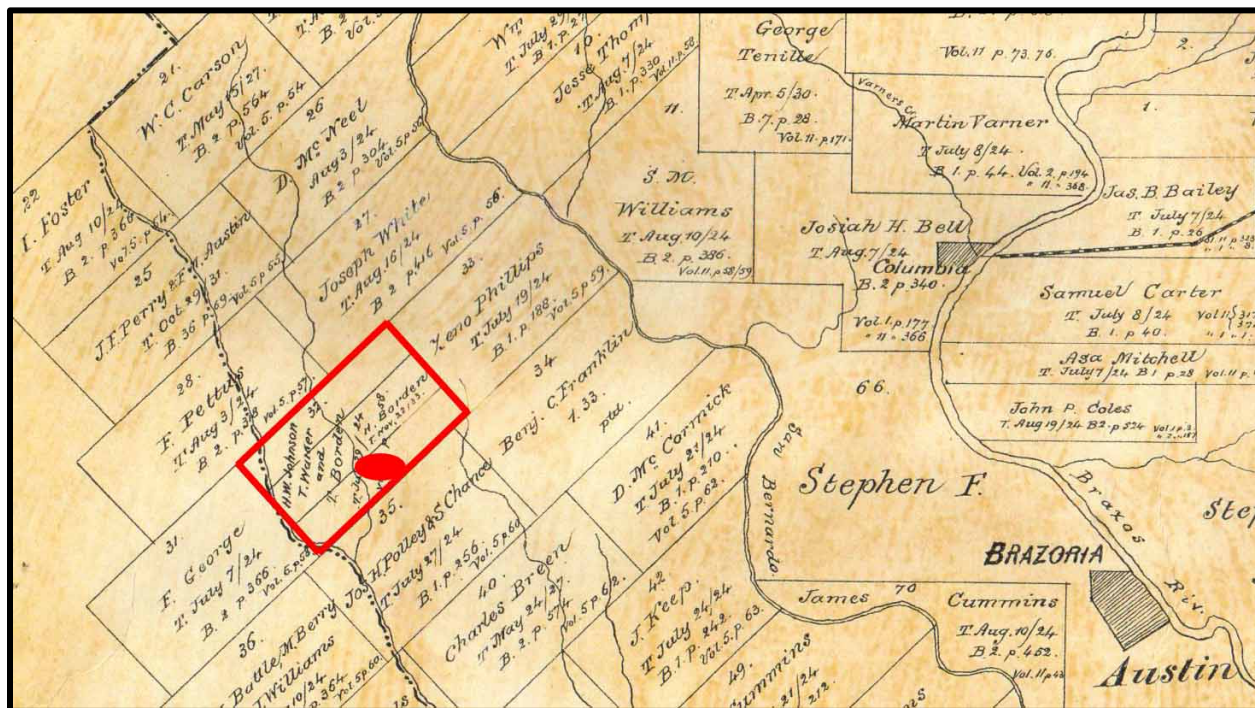


Isaac T. Tinley William B. Aldridge Dr. Anthony T. Morris Plantation
Brazosport Archeological Society

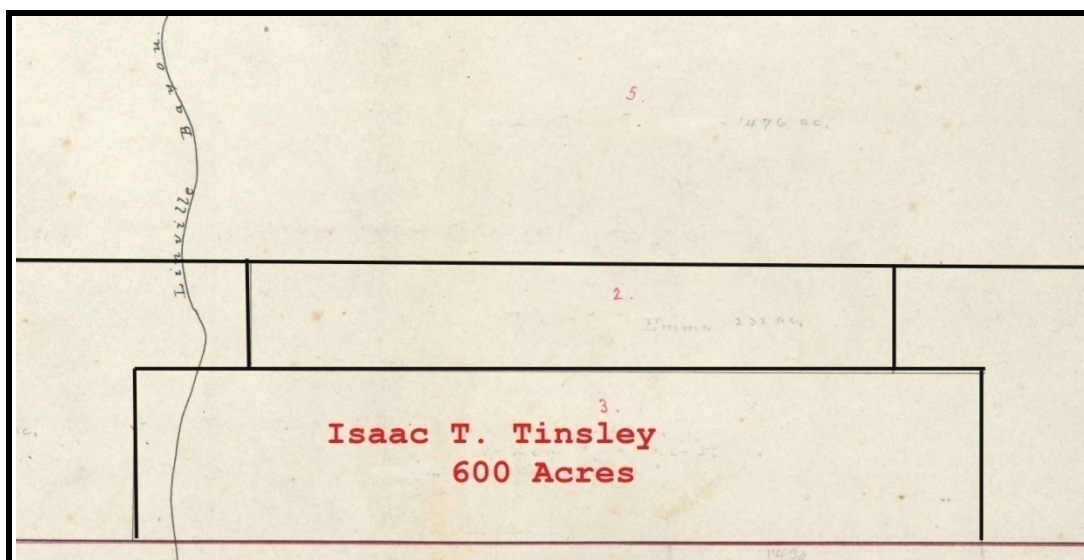


Thomas H. Borden League Map 1879 The General Land Office of the State of Texas

Henry W. Johnson, Thomas Walker, and Thomas Henry Borden received title to one league of land west of the San Bernard River July 29, 1824. Thomas H. Borden became the principal owner of the league though he never actually tried to live on the property. October 1836, Borden sold 600 acres out of his league to Isaac Turner Tinsley. He moved to the property and built a cotton plantation. In 1841 Tinsley sold the plantation to William Burrell Aldridge of Virginia for \$6000. Aldridge made his home with his family in East Columbia while he owned the plantation. In the fall of 1847 William B. Aldridge passed away. His widow America Aldridge Ragland as adminisrtix to his estate sold the plantation property to Dr. Anthony T. Morris for \$6000 November 2, 1853. Dr. Anthony T. Morris with his family lived in Columbia while he practiced medicine for several years. Modifying or building a new home Dr. Morris moved his family to his cotton plantation. He owned 35 slaves by 1860. After the Civil War a group of five freedmen went together to purchase the plantation. They and their descendants farmed the property until after the turn of the century.

Henry W. Johnson, Thomas Walker, and Thomas Henry Borden received title to one league of land west of the San Bernard River along Linville Bayou July 29, 1824. Born in Norwich, New York, on January 28, 1804, Borden married Demis Woodward on June 4, 1829. In 1830 Thomas H. Borden was Stephen F. Austin's official surveyor. In 1833 he was farming near Tenoxtitlan, but by 1835 he had moved to Fort Bend. In October 1835 he helped his brother Gail Borden and Joseph Baker found the *Telegraph and Texas Register*. During 1835 Borden also participated in the siege of Bexar. After the Battle of San Jacinto Thomas H. Borden helped lay out the city of Houston. During this time in Houston his wife died September 16, 1836. They had two sons before her death. By 1840 Borden had married Louisa R. Gravies and was living on Galveston Island.

Thomas H. Borden did not attempt to live on his league in Brazoria County as a planter. October 1836, Borden sold 600 acres out of his league to Isaac Turner Tinsley.



Lower Portion of Borden League

Isaac Turner Tinsley (1801-1874) was born December 20, 1801 in Sumner County, Tennessee. In 1831 he entered Texas from Alabama. The next year he returned to Tennessee to marry Mary A. Turner (1815-1882). During the Texas Revolution according to family sources Isaac T. Tinsley served as a soldier in the ranks.¹ October 1836 he purchased 600 acres from Thomas Borden west of the San Bernard River in League 32.² Isaac T. and Mary A. Tinsley had already started their family with two of their children born before the Texas Revolution. It is possible that they were already living on the property they purchased from Borden.

¹ Platter, Allen Andrew, "Educational, Social, and Economic Characteristics of the Plantation Culture of Brazoria County, Texas", Doctor of Education Dissertation, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, August 1961, p.181.

² Brazoria County Deed Record: B 28

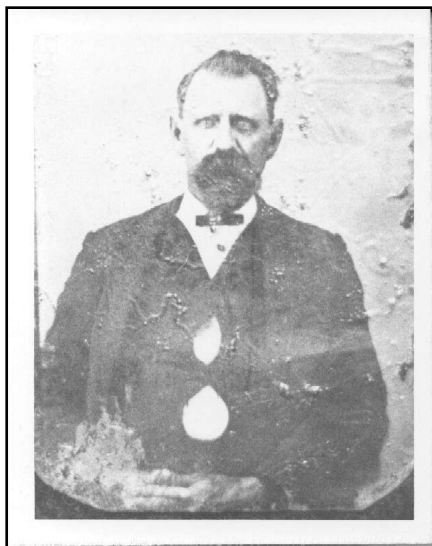


Photo Isaac T. Tinsley

Courtesy of the Brazoria County Historical Museum, Angleton, Texas, 2000.008p.0064

Andrew McCormick related his recollections of the Tinsley family:

Mr. Isaac T. Tinsley was one of our neighbors in the Chance's Prairie settlement. He was a prominent actor in public affairs in 1835 and 1836. He was a member of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence appointed by the convention that met in Columbia August 15, 1835. He was for that time and locality quite a wealthy man. He kept a family carriage, and a full supply of the best fresh flour, for his family use, and had hot biscuit on his table always twice a day. These were then and there badges of wealth. He did not have a large force of slaves. He was a good farmer, and had good land and made large crops for the force he worked, but his farming was a side issue. He had made much of his wealth in trade in Tennessee and Alabama. In a few years, when interest-bearing Texas treasury-notes were circulating as money, but had greatly depreciated in value, Mr. Tinsley sold his farm in Chance's Prairie for a great price, payable in these notes. He locked the notes up in his safety deposit vault and let them sleep there, drawing interest; from which sleep they awoke ten years later as good as gold, as large as life and twice as natural. He opened a new farm on the Brazos, five or six miles above Columbia, on which he resided with his family. This took them further from us, but the intimacy of our families continued and increased as the children in each increased in number and grew up towards maturity. His oldest child, a son named Jack, was a few months younger than I. We were always chums in school or away from school, until after Annexation, when his father sent him off to school at Poughkeepsie, New York. He had returned home from school in Washington County, and was soon to start to Centre College in Kentucky. We had seen very little of each other during the last four years, and soon after my arrival home he came to our house and paid me a visit of several days' duration. He wished me to go home with him and continue our reunion there, but I could not, and Jack had to go without me. His road home passed the town of Columbia, where he made a short stop, not exceeding half an hour, to see his tailor, whom he found with a fever on him. The tailor's illness proved to be small-pox. The tailor recovered, but from this exposure Jack, who had not been vaccinated, contracted the disease and died a few days after leaving our house. One of Jack's brothers—the oldest of those now living—was named for my father, Joseph McCormick. He now resides at his native home on the Brazos. One of Mr. Tinsley's daughters, Miss Caledonia, married my friend, the late Hon. John T. Brady, of Houston, Texas.³

³McCormick, Andrew Phelps, Scotch-Irish in Ireland and America, Private Publishing, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1897, pp. 140-141.

With seven field hands Isaac T. Tinsley harvested 97 bales of cotton in 1838.⁴ In 1839 Isaac T. Tinsley bought 1000 acres west of the Brazos River above Columbia from William G. and Eliza M. Hill in the James E. B. Austin 3 League tract.⁵ This acreage would become his new working plantation. In 1841 Tinsley sold the plantation in the Borden league to William B. Aldridge for \$6000. They reserved a 1/4 acre plot as a cemetery which probably contained the grave of their infant daughter Josephine Tinsley (1835-1836).⁶

William Burrell Aldridge came to Texas from Virginia ~1834. In Stephen F. Austin's register of families written in 1834 is this request: "William B. Aldridge single man from the state of Virginia. Wants land on the head waters of SW branch of Mill Creek." He received 1 league and 1 labor of land in Austin County.

In 1836 William B. Aldridge was a private in the Columbia Company 2nd Regiment of the Texas Army under Captain William H. Patton. He was furloughed because of ill health before the Battle of San Jacinto. He was actually on the *Yellowstone* as it passed the Mexican Army as it headed downstream on the Brazos River at San Felipe: "...The steam boat, which had been detained by Houston, was now released and the Captain determined if possible, to save his boat started immediately for the mouth...Since I did not feel able to travel with the army, having undergone much fatigue, I accordingly determined on venturing with the captain...We passed the ruins of San Felipe, where we found some Mexicans housed but they did not attack us or did we land, but continued on with high steam hoping to pass their main crossing before they could receive news of our approach, but alas the river nearly doubles the distance by land, and part of the army was prepared for us but not better than we matched them for we had cotton on board, ...more than fifteen hundred rounds of musquetry and several discharges of artillery did not injure us ..."⁷

After San Jacinto, William B. Aldridge relocated to Marion. He had originally settled in San Felipe de Austin but had lost his home when the town was burnt to the ground by the retreating Texas Army. From Marion April 1837 William B. Aldridge wrote a letter to his brother Alexander Aldridge in Virginia: "...by the by I do not know that I have informed you that last October I commenced anew in the commercial world my prospects are now flattering how long the tide will last remains to be told. I am connected with an old and Extensive house of Texas and business is extensive a few years only of success will place me in affluent circumstances...We are truly a herd of Bachelors here five out of six belonging to our Establishment are Bachelors past 30 years...what a harvest for pretty women none others need apply we have two Servants. Our living is good but I want a wife tired of the company of men and feel that I am in danger of becoming a Confirmed old Bachelor..."⁸

The same day William B. Aldridge also wrote to his sister Mrs. John Jackson in Petersburg, Virginia telling her of the opportunities for her family in Texas, but that he was unhappy in Texas being without his family: "...By the by if you do not come I must have one of your children for I fear I shall have none but what is given me...my Old Woman (Jenny not a wife) keeping house for me. But I am alone and not happy I must have something to live for. My own child or some persons else, that may cheer my lonely house..."⁹

William B. Aldridge's desires for finding a wife were fulfilled as he married Harriet W. Nash November 16, 1837 in Brazoria County. The ceremony was performed by George B. McKinstry. The next year their son William H. Aldridge was born. The Aldridge family made their home in Marion while William B. Aldridge maintained his business there and became one

⁴ *Telegraph And Texas Register*, Houston, Texas, July 24, 1839

⁵ BCDR: C 428/29

⁶ BCDR: B 28

⁷ Letter William B. Aldridge to Alexander Aldridge, May 14, 1836, Quintana, Texas, William B. Aldrich Collection, The Center for American History, Austin, Texas

⁸ Letter William B. Aldridge to Alexander Aldridge, April 28, 1837, Marion, Texas, , William B. Aldrich Collection, The Center for American History, Austin, Texas

⁹ Letter William B. Aldridge to Ann Jackson, April 28, 1837, Marion, Texas, May 14, 1836, William B. Aldrich Collection, The Center for American History, Austin, Texas

of Marion's leading entrepreneurs trying to promote their town as a leading port on the Brazos River. Aldridge with his partner Thomas Davis was initially in business with Walter C. White becoming $\frac{1}{4}$ owners in all the unsold lots in Columbia.¹⁰

First entering into business in San Felipe de Austin, Walter C. White and James Knight, local merchants under the style Walter C. White & Company, established themselves in Columbia perhaps as early as 1826.¹¹ In October 1837 Josiah H. Bell sold many of the town lots of Marion and Columbia to Walter C. White.¹² Walter C. White divided his interests in Columbia into equal $\frac{1}{4}$'s and sold them to local business men for \$1500 each October 1837.¹³ After a short illness attended by Dr. John J. Linnickson, White died November 11, 1837 before his plans could be completed. His brother James White and his business partner James Knight administered his estate.¹⁴

THE TOWN OF
COLUMBIA.

Nature marks the spot for cities;
 Time and circumstances build them up.

THE proprietors (merchants and resident citizens of Texas for a number of years,) having purchased of Mr. Josiah H. Bell, his entire interest in the town of Columbia and Bell's Landing, together with the intermediate land, (the whole of which is now incorporated in said town,) have had the same laid off in lots suitable for business, private buildings, gardens, &c., and now offer the same to the public, on such terms as induce investment. A plain statement of the commanding position which this point bears to the commerce and agriculture of the country, is all that is necessary to convince an enlightened community of its natural advantages.

Columbia is situated at the lowest point of the large prairie between the Brazos and Colorado rivers, and immediately on the west bank of the former, twenty-five miles from its mouth, and can be approached at all times by steamboats and schooners of the largest burthen. The prairie furnishes the best natural road to all the upper country of the Brazos and Colorado valleys and the intermediate lands, viz: Bernard, Cedar lake, and Caney.

Experience has proved for the past ten years, that the entire country east and west of the Brazos for the distance of two hundred miles above has been dependent on this point for its supplies, and at this place its cottons are deposited for shipment. One fact worthy of remark is, that from this point the merchants of Richmond, forty miles above, San Felipe, sixty, Washington, one hundred and ten, Bastrop, one hundred and twenty, and Nashville, one hundred and fifty, receive their supplies. From this point four-fifths of the cotton produced in West Texas is shipped, and one half of all the goods is here landed. Two million dollars' worth of merchandize has been deposited and disposed of at this place within the past two years. The streets in the business seasons are crowded with waggons from different and distant parts of Texas: the shipping lying at the wharves bespeak the future importance of the town, and when the resources of Texas shall be developed, who shall measure the metes and bounds of this future city?

WALTER C. WHITE,
 BENJ. S. GRAYSON,
 W. B. ALDRIDGE,

ROBERT J. CLOW,
 M. T. MARTIN,

\$9-3m

N. B. The proprietors will give guarantee titles to all lots sold by them, as their title emanates from the original grantee, J. H. Bell, direct.

BENJ'N S. GRAYSON, Agent.

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February 28, 1841 Harriet W. Aldridge died at Columbia. She was buried on the opposite side of the Brazos River from Marion on property owned by David G. Milburn, a business associate of William B. Aldridge.

¹⁰ BCDR: A 167 & C 137/39

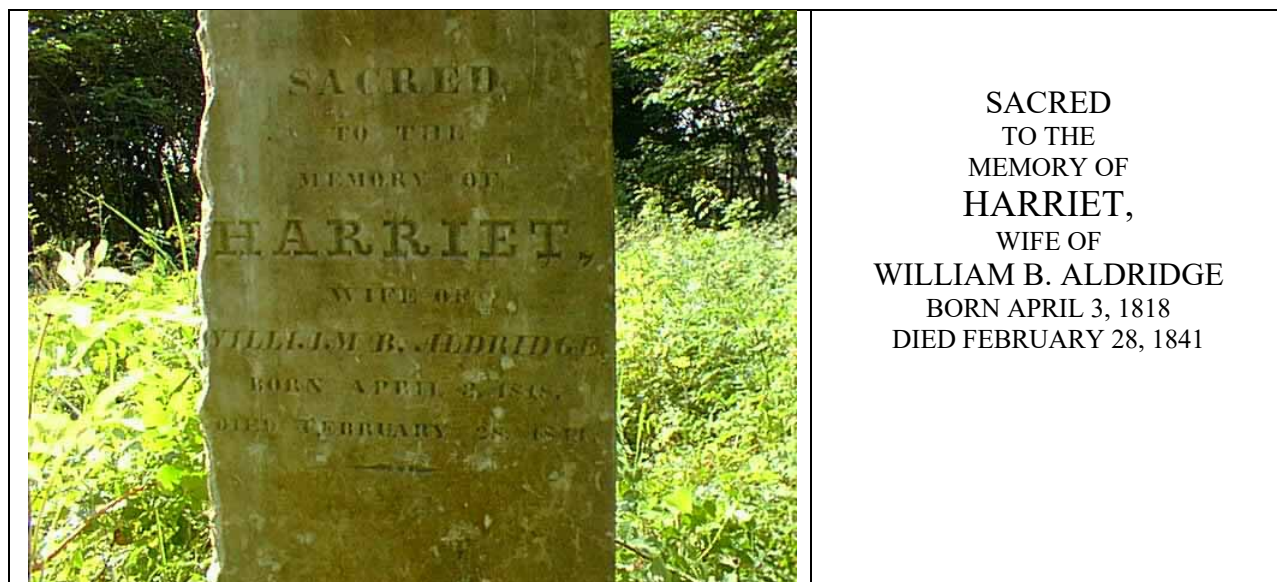
¹¹ Brazoria Probate Record Walter C. White Case No. 507

¹² BCDR: A 140/41 & C 67/70

¹³ BCDR: C 79/80, 137/39, & 139/41

¹⁴ Walter C. White Probate Case 507

¹⁵ *Telegraph and Texas Register*, September 23, 1837, Houston, Texas



December 12, 1842 William B. Aldridge wed America Patton. America was the daughter of John Dyer and Margaretta Hester Patton. Her father's plantation was just north of Marion or East Columbia on Varner Creek. Their daughter Mary Hester Aldridge was born in 1845. Aldridge continued to do business in East Columbia and be the gentleman cotton farmer with the 600 acres on Chance's Prairie bought from Isaac Tinsley. Tax records for 1842 indicate Aldridge owned 9 slaves and additional acreage in Matagorda and Austin counties.

In the fall of 1847 William B. Aldridge passed away.¹⁶ His wife, who was pregnant at the time, gave birth a few months later to a son, John B. Aldridge. April of 1849 John B. Aldrich also died. Their place of burial is unknown at this time. They could be buried in the original Tinsley family graveyard on their plantation.

William B. Aldridge's estate was valued at \$21,125. He owned 11 slaves, his house and a lot in East Columbia, his 600 acre plantation, and various tracts of land in Matagorda and Austin Counties. The home in East Columbia was rented to J. W. Copes until it was sold to Henry F. Hanson for \$450 May 1850.¹⁷ In December 1851 America Aldridge Ragland petitioned the probate court to partition the remaining part of the estate. William H. Aldrich had been sent to live with his Uncle Alexander Aldridge in Virginia. Robert J. Townes was initially appointed guardian of William H. Aldridge to administer his father's estate on his behalf in Brazoria County.¹⁸ The court appointed Peter McGreal to represent Mary Hester Aldridge. America and Mary Hester Aldridge had moved to Victoria, Texas by 1850. October 15, 1850 America married Dr. Edward B. Ragland and she would remain in Victoria until her death in 1858.

The probate court partitioned the slaves and ordered the other properties sold at auction with the stipulation that the plantation be sold for at least \$6000. The plantation had been rented for several years and in 1853 to Sorsby for \$450.¹⁹ America Ragland as administratrix to the William B. Aldridge estate sold the plantation property to Dr. Anthony T. Morris for \$6000 November 2, 1853.²⁰

¹⁶ The inventory for his estate was taken April 5, 1848.

¹⁷ BCDR: G 670/71 This home would later be acquired by the Dance Brothers and a second story was added. See Appendix C.

¹⁸ William B. Aldridge Probate Case 662, County Clerk's Office, Angleton, Texas

¹⁹ Record of Wills: B 175/76

²⁰ BCDR: L 245/46

William H. Aldridge would still receive a steady income for several years by hiring out the four slaves (Jerry, Tom, Eliza, and Hannah) which he had obtained from his father's estate. This income provided for his board, books, and tuition in 1852-1854. George Armstrong had been appointed his guardian in Texas and regularly sent sums of money to Aldridge and paid his bills. He was back in Texas at time of his stepmother's death in 1858 but no further records of him post 1859 were located.²¹

In 1853 Dr. Anthony T. Morris moved to Texas with his family from Lowndes, Alabama. His family lived in West Columbia several years in the old "Hall House" as he practiced medicine before moving to his plantation to become a cotton planter. He initially went into a partnership with J. C. Davis advertising in the local paper:

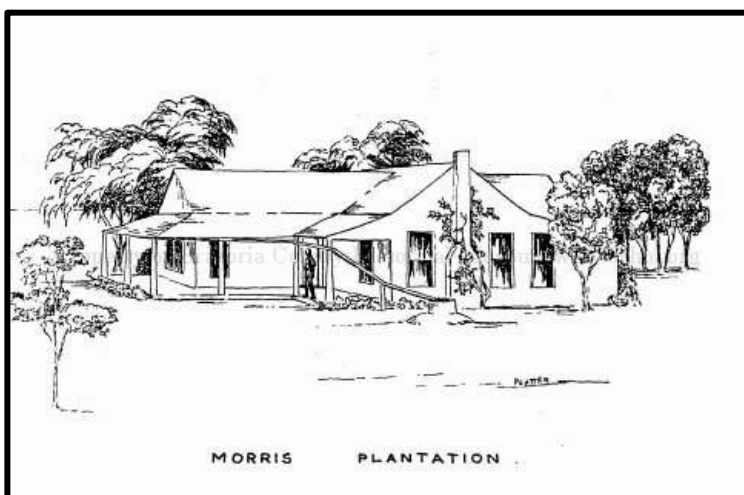
DRS. DAVIS & MORRIS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES &
CHEMICALS , DYE-WOODS, AND DYE-STUFFS, OILS, PAINTS
 And Painter's Articles, Varnishes, Window-glass and Putty, Glassware.
 Perfumery, fine Soaps, for hair and tooth Brushes, paint Brushes,
 Surgical & Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds:
 Spices, Stuffs, Manufactured Tobacco, all the patent or proprietary
MEDICINES OF THE DAY, superior Inks, Pure Wines and
 Brandies for Medicinal purposes, fancy articles, &c. &c.

We make our purchase for Cash and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section of like quality.

WARRANTED TO BE FRESH, PURE AND GENUINE

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.²²

As the Morris family moved to the plantation the original home was modified or a new house was built in the form of an "L", with a wing extending to the south and a wing extending eastward. Both wings were sheltered by a covered porch. At the east end of the frame building, near the chimney, was the cistern. Chinaberry trees furnished shade for the yard.



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²¹ Letter William H. Aldridge to George Armstrong, September 9th, 1858, Victoria, Texas, "...Mother is low, she has been sick since the last of June and I fear she will not recover...", William H. Aldridge & Mary H. Aldridge Minors Case 689, County Clerk's Office, Angleton, Texas

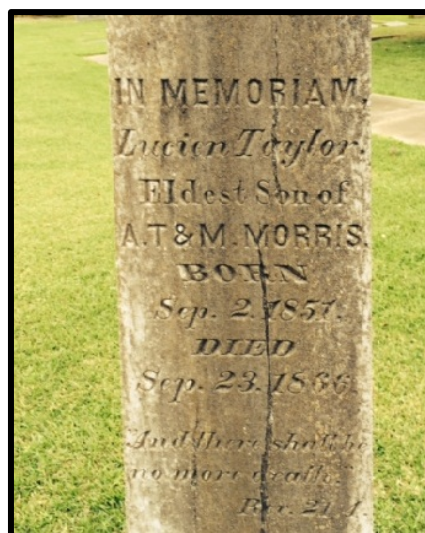
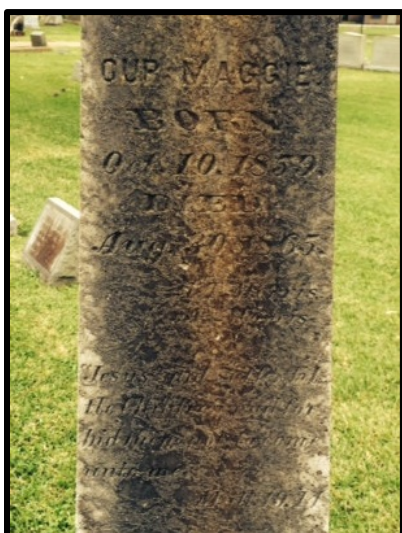
²² *Columbia Democrat*, February 20, 1855, Columbia, Texas

In the 1860 Federal Census the Anthony T. Morris family is listed:

Anthony T. Morris	Doctor-Planter	40M	Pennsylvania
Margaret Morris		38F	North Carolina
Lucien Morris		8M	Alabama
Edward Morris		6M	Texas
Anna Morris		4F	Texas
Emily Morris		9/12F	Texas

According to the Agricultural Census in 1860 Anthony T. Morris had 280 acres improved, owned another 370 acres and \$600 worth of farm equipment. He owned 6 horses, 12 mules, 40 milch cows, 8 oxen, 300 head of cattle, and 75 hogs. The plantation produced in 1859 1500 bushels of corn, 300 of sweet potatoes, 365 lbs. of butter, and 175 bales of cotton. There were 35 slaves living in 7 dwellings on the property.

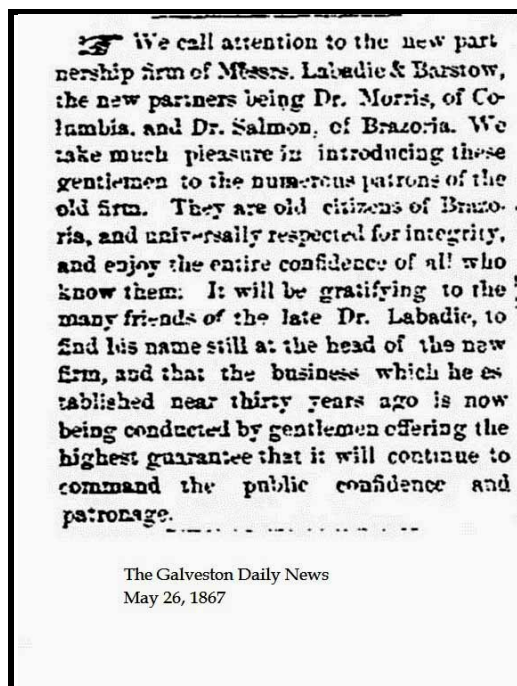
At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. A. T. Morris pledged 75 bales of cotton to the Confederate cause.²³ After the Civil War in 1865 “Maggie”, the youngest daughter of Anthony and Margaret Morris, died. Their eldest son Lucien died the next year in 1866. Both were buried in the West Columbia Cemetery.



²³ Platter, Allen Andrew, “Educational, Social, and Economic Characteristics of the Plantation Culture of Brazoria County, Texas”, Doctor of Education Dissertation, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, August 1961, pp. 168-169.

²⁴ *Democrat and Planter*, August 13, 1861, Columbia, Texas

Dr. A.T. Morris went back to relying on his skills as a physician post war. The family is not located in the 1870 Census.



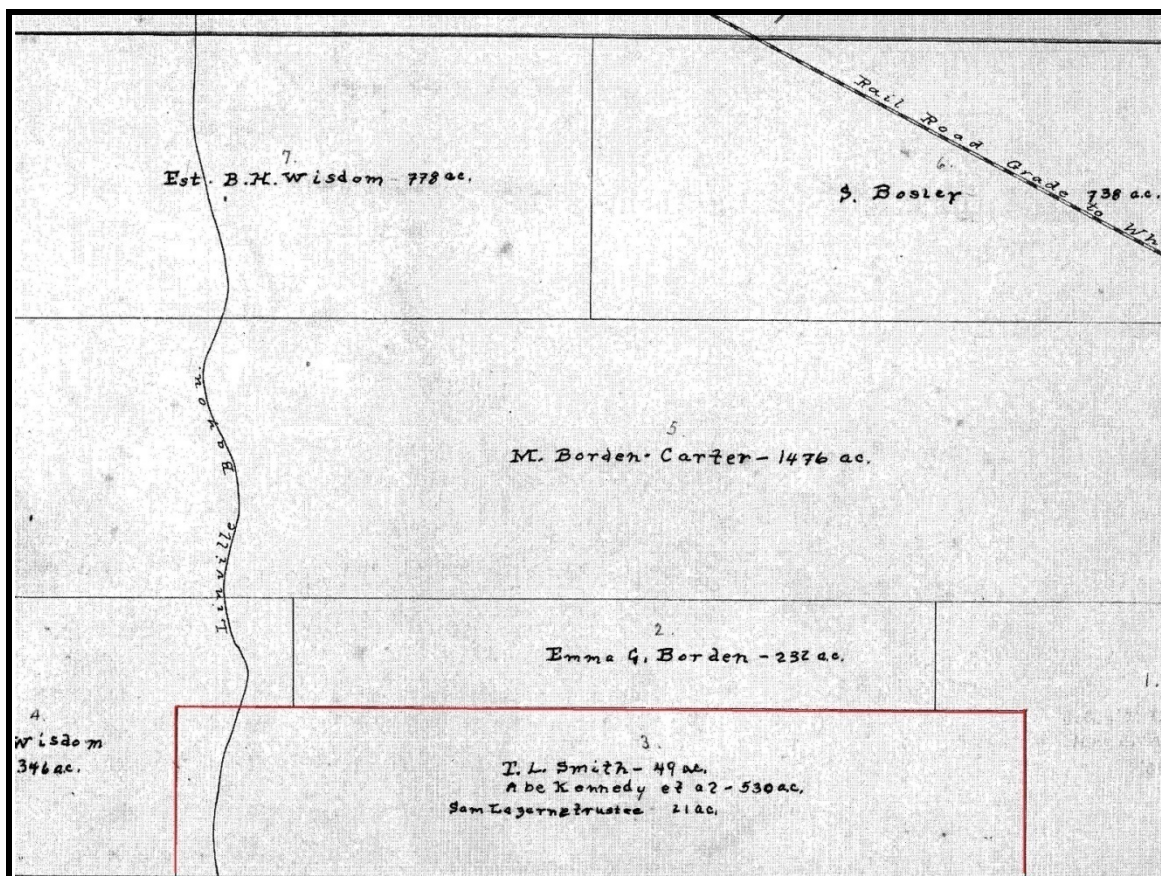
Early in 1876 Dr. A. T. Morris moved his family to Austin, Texas where he became one of the proprietors of the *Weekly Democrat Statesman*. By 1880 Dr. Anthony T. Morris and his married daughter with her family were living in Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas:

Anthony T. Morris	Practicing Physician	61M	Pennsylvania ²⁵
Margaret Morris		60F	North Carolina
Oliver B. Coldwell	Clerk	34M	Texas
Anna B. Coldwell		24F	Texas
Walton M. Coldwell		2M	Texas

In the 1867 the plantation was sold to a group of freedmen, Charles Allison and his wife Nancy Allison, Calvin Parks, Frank Lee, Solomon Harris and Abram Kennedy. Abram married Catherine Allison, daughter of Charles and Nancy.²⁶ They each controlled 120 acres. It would be assumed that they could have been former slaves on the Morris Plantation. All of these extended families lived on the plantation and worked the land as cotton farmers. Separately or together they would apply for loans using their cotton crops as security. Through the years J. G. Smith & Bro. of East Columbia handled most of their transactions.

²⁵ Dr. Anthony T. Morris died October 5, 1881 in Round Rock, Texas. His wife died July 27, 1880.

²⁶ Sometimes found as Abraham, Abe, or Abram Kennedy. The original deed transaction from Dr. A. T. Morris could not be located. Reference is made to this deed as having been confirmed by a civil suit. BCDR: 4 203/05 Civil Case 3392 District Court Minutes 4829 seq.



Map Circa 1900 Courtesy Brazoria County Historical Museum 1994.005c.0076

In 1875 Dr. A. T. Morris sued Abram Kennedy et al. The defendants turned the table on Morris. It was judged by the court that the property had been paid for in full and that they had been "over reached and defrauded". The court further decreed that A. T. Morris also owed them \$787.75 in gold and 24 bales of cotton.²⁷

The plantation was sold for \$35.00 worth of back taxes at auction for \$62.20 on July 8, 1879 to J. G. Smith & Bro. of East Columbia. J. G. Smith & Bro. was able to acquire 49 acres out of the tract while Abram Kennedy et al controlled the remainder of the tract until after 1900. The heirs of Abram Kennedy were still owners in the 1970's.

The plantation has never been surveyed archeologically. In the 1960 era when A. A. Platter was working on his thesis about the plantations in Brazoria County he took the following photographs of the Dr. Anthony T. Morris home as it was still standing.

²⁷ *A. T. Morris vs Abram Kennedy et al* Case 3392 Brazoria County District Clerk's Office, Angleton, Texas



Dr. Anthony T. Morris Home- Location Near Chance's Prairie West of Old Ocean
Photo ~1960 Allen Andrew Platter
Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum, Angleton, Texas 2000.008p.0008²⁸

²⁸ Unsure of the date of construction for this structure. The shape of house is in not in the typical dogtrot style of the early settlers.



Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum, Angleton, Texas 2000.008p.0009



Courtesy of Brazoria County Historical Museum, Angleton, Texas 2000.008p.0010

Appendix A William B. Aldridge Genealogy

William Burrell Aldridge b. Virginia
 d. Fall 1847 Brazoria County, Texas
 m. 1st November 16, 1837 Brazoria County, Texas
 Harriet W. Nash b. April 3, 1818
 d. February 28, 1841 East Columbia, Texas
 A. William H. Aldridge b. 1838 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. 185?
 m. 2nd December 7, 1842 Brazoria County, Texas
 America Patton b. November 14, 1818 John D. & Margaretta Hester Patton
 d. September 9, 1858 Victoria, Texas
 A. Mary Hester Aldridge b. October 26, 1845 Brazoria County, Texas
 d. July 15, 1897 Virginia
 m. January 3, 1867 Petersburg, Virginia
 John Quincy Jackson b. Virginia
 B. John B. Jones b. 1848
 d. April 1849

Anthony T. Morris Family Genealogy

Anthony T. Morris b. July 26, 1819 Newtown, Pennsylvania (Enos Morris & Elizabeth Hough)
 d. October 5, 1881 Round Rock, Texas
 m. November 5, 1844 Hayneville, Lowndes County, Alabama
 Margaret H. b. 1822 North Carolina
 d. July 27, 1880 Round Rock, Texas

 A. Lucian Taylor Morris b. September 3, 1851 Alabama
 d. September 23, 1866 buried West Columbia Cemetery
 B. Edward Morris b. August 16, 1854 Texas
 d. October 19, 1900
 C. Anna B. Morris b. April 24, 1856 Texas
 d. August 9, 1938
 m.
 Oliver B. Coldwell b. 1846 Texas
 d.
 1. Walter M. Coldwell b. 1878

 D. Emily "Maggie" Morris b. October 10, 1859 Texas
 d. August 10, 1865 buried West Columbia Cemetery

Appendix B
Deed Record Dr. Anthony T. Morris Plantation

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	Kind of Instrument	Book	Page	Month	Day	Year	Acres	Description
Mexican Government	Henry W. Johnson Thomas Walker Thomas H. Borden	Deed	ST	151/53	July	29	1824	4428	One league no. 32 granted west of the San Bernard River
Thomas Borden	Isaac T. Tinsley	Deed			Oct	26	1836	600	
Isaac T. Tinsley	William B. Aldridge	Deed	B	28	March	2	1841	600	\$6000 Tinsley resided excepting ¼ acre of family cemetery Borden League
William B. Aldridge Estate auction	Dr. Anthony T. Morris	Deed	L	245/46	Nov	2	1853	600	America Rayland as executrix \$6000
John W. Brooks	Dr. Anthony T. Morris	Deed	G	749	Oct	21	1856	40	Tract out Josiah H. Bell League \$400.00
A. J. Burke	Dr. Anthony T. Morris	Deed	N	48	July	26	1877	40	\$150 Same tract
Dr. Anthony T. Morris	Calvin Parks Abe Kennedy Frank Lee Solomon Harris Charles Allison	Deed					1867	600	Plantation sold to former slaves-Court Order
James Parks Abe Kennedy Frank Lee Solomon Harris Charles Sismkins Charles Allison	J. G. Smith & Bro.	Mortgage	O	724/25	May	25	1875		\$150 supplies to cultivate crops- their crop of corn and cotton as security
Abe Kennedy	J. G. Smith & Bro.	Mortgage	Q	281	Aug	23	1877		Supplies to cultivate- cotton crop as security
Charles Allison Solomon Harris	George Melgaard	Mortgage	Q	523/24	Feb	4	1878		\$88.25 note with crop as security
Abram Kennedy	J. G. Smith & Bro	Mortgage	R	178/79	Aug	10	1878	cotton	\$108 –supplies furnished to make crop-cotton crop as security
Charles Allison	J. G. Smith & bro.	Mortgage	R	193/95	Aug	10	1878		Cover previous mortgage to Megaard & additional money –his interest in plantation as security
William H. Sharp Sheriff	J. G. Smith & Bro.	Deed	S	95/97	July	8	1879	600	Auction \$35 back taxes by Abram Kennedy et al land sold for \$62.20
Dr. A. T. Morris	Abram Kennedy	Judgment	1	204	June	6	1881		Received value for 24 bales of cotton
Heirs of Charles & Nancy Allison		Partition	4	203/05	May		1889		1/5 divided into ¼ to each child
Lizzie Harris	J. G. Smith & Bro.	Deed	4	205/06	June	29	1889		\$25.00 her interest as heir of Alex Harris

Appendix C



Aldridge-Smith House East Columbia²⁹

²⁹ *Historic East Columbia on the Brazos*, First Capitol Historic Foundation, Inc., 2009

Appendix D
Weekly Democratic Statesman, July 29, 1880

At her home, in Round Rock, on Tuesday, the 27th of July, Mrs. Margaret Morris, wife of Dr. A. T. Morris.

Mrs. Morris was a native of North Carolina, Miss Harris, of Charlotte. She was married in Alabama to Dr. Morris in 1844; resided in Brazoria county from 1852 to 1876, when the family moved to Austin. For nearly three years the family home has been in Round Rock, where Mrs. Morris died on Tuesday morning, after an illness of five or six weeks. For many years Mrs. Morris has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith she died. A great many friends join in mourning with the family in their sore bereavement, and especially does the STATESMAN extend sympathy to the good man, whose partner of a lifetime has been taken from him. Her soul rests in peace.

Weekly Democratic Statesman, October 13, 1881

IN MEMORIAN

Dr. A.T. Morris, of Round Rock, died Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. He had been in very feeble health for over a year, and during the past two or three weeks, in spite of all that eminent medical skill could do, has been in an exceedingly critical condition, and his demise was not wholly unexpected to his friends. He was a native of Doyelstown, Pennsylvania, but had been a resident of Texas since 1850, settling upon his arrival in Brazoria County. Early in 1876 he moved to Austin, and In April of that year became one of the proprietors of the STATESMAN. For the past three years he has been living in Round Rock, engaged in the practice of medicine. He was an eminent physician, a scholarly gentleman, and was distinguished for his social virtues. Few men ever lived that combined to a greater degree all the attributes that are ever found in the educated Christian gentleman, and in his death society has suffered an irreparable loss.

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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

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