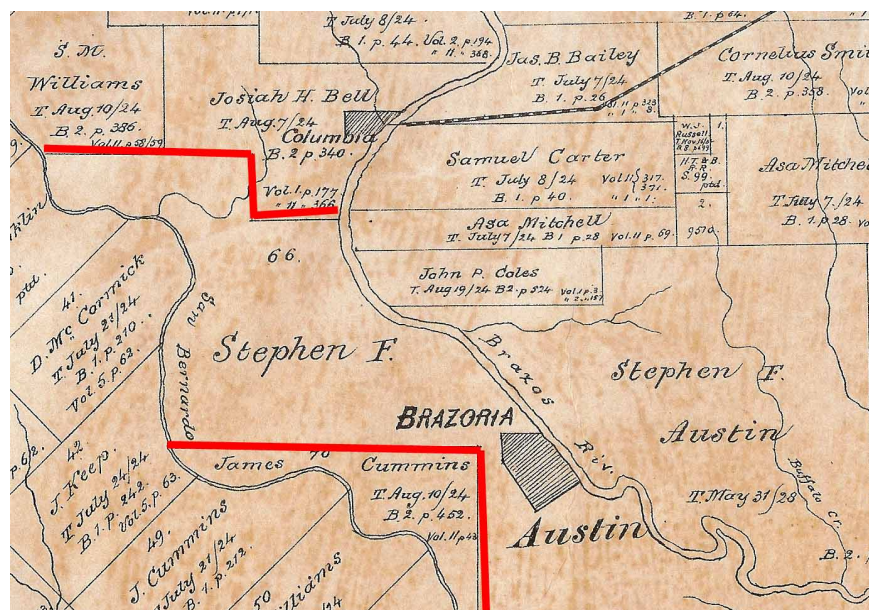


Richard Payne Jones/Medley Forest/Anthony Winston Plantation
Brazosport Archeological Society



Upper Section Stephen F. Austin 7 1/3 Leagues

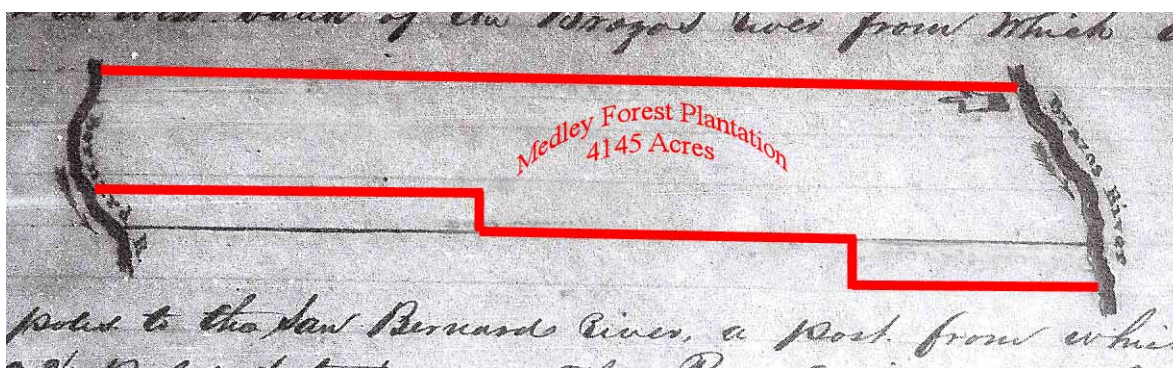
Stephen F. Austin reserved thousands of acres in his colony for Joseph H. and George Anne Hawkins of New Orleans, Louisiana. Their heirs would receive title to this land in the early 1830's. Mary Jane Hawkins Davis and Joseph T. Hawkins received title to 1½ leagues of land just north of Brazoria which stretched from the west bank of the Brazos River to the east bank of the San Bernard River. Richard Payne Jones, a British subject, who had come to Texas from South Africa, purchased 4150 acres out the 1½ leagues in November 1841. He was also in business with his brother-in-law Charles C. Frankland of Galveston, Texas. Richard P. Jones built the Medley Forest Plantation into a sugar and cotton plantation with ~ 30 slaves living on the property. By the early 1850's he was in heavy financial debt to his partner John H. Barnes of London, England although he owned over 170,000 acres in Texas. Dying of yellow fever in 1853, Richard P. Jones' Medley Forest Plantation was split into tracts and sold for the benefit of John H. Barnes. Anthony Winston purchased a 600 acre tract along the Brazos River, which contained most of the improvements on the plantation in December 1854. Anthony Winston, along with his wife, moved to the plantation and mainly concentrated on cotton and corn production. After the Civil War Anthony Winston was forced into bankruptcy and his plantation was auctioned off to John B. Jones of Galveston in 1872. Anthony Winston purchased back a portion of the plantation from Jones but again sold out in 1872 to George Melgaard.

In recognition of his financial backing and crucial aid, Stephen F. Austin had agreed to reserve land in his colony for Joseph H. and George Anne Hawkins of New Orleans.¹ Both Joseph Hawkins and his wife died of yellow fever in New Orleans before they were able to come to Texas.² However, Austin did deed this 1½ league tract and other lands amounting to over forty thousand acres over to the Hawkins' heirs in 1832. This tract stretched from the west bank of the Brazos River to the east bank of the San Bernard River just north of the town of Brazoria.



Heirs of Hawkins 1 ½ Leagues North of Brazoria

Richard Payne Jones bought 4145 acres ~ one mile north of Brazoria out of this tract from the widow Mary Jane Hawkins Davis and her brother Thomas Hawkins November 3, 1841 for \$10,362.³



Medley Forest Plantation

Richard Payne Jones had been born in England in 1793. By 1823 he was married to Cornelia Kuys, a widow from Cape Town, South Africa. Cornelia had been the wife of Samuel Leeson, a surgeon,

¹ Cantrell, Gregg, Stephen F. Austin Empresario of Texas, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1999, pp.80-84.

² Joseph H. Hawkins died 1823 and George Anne Hawkins died 1829.

³ Brazoria County Deed Record: B 93/94 & D 275/77

whom she had married in 1815. Samuel died aged 40 in 1821 and Cornelia married Richard P. Jones shortly thereafter as they made a joint will in 1823. Cornelia was ~ 14 years older than Richard. She had been left a goodly inheritance by her mother Geetruida Appeldoorn Kuys. Upon her death in 1835 Richard P. Jones inherited almost 8000 pounds. In 1839 he bought six farms in Graaff Reinet, Eastern Cape for 1500 pounds, living at Garden Bloemhof. The sister of Richard P. Jones, Eleanor Payne Jones married Charles Colville Frankland in Cape Town in 1831. By 1840 Richard P. Jones with Charles C. Frankland his wife and two children were in Galveston. There Jones and Frankland went into business together with a number of different pursuits. They owned three vessels with the steamer *Sarah Barnes* operating from Galveston to New Orleans, the steamboat *Ellen Frankland* transported goods along the Trinity River, and the barque *Antionette* transported goods from England and cotton from the Republic of Texas.

THE Subscribers have received per barque Funchal, direct from London, and will sell low for cash, or exchange for hides or cotton—the following

Striped and Regatta Shirts,
 Brown and Bleached half hose,
 Black and Coloured Sewing Silk,
 do do Worsted,
 Newcastle Grindstones 16 in c 30,
 Coal Pitch,
 do Tar refined,
 White Lead,
 Paint Oil in Cans,
 Whiting, Paint and white wash brushes,
 Spikes from 4 c 6 in long,
 Coffee Mills,
 Carolina Hoes,
 Tinned Iron Tea Kettles,
 Tin Camp Kettles,
 Spades and Shovels,
 Stone Pitchers,
 do Bottles,
 do Jugs,
 do Pots,
 Assortment of Crockery,
 Baking Ovens,

ALSO---2 cwt. Of best London prepared Calomel, and 10 zeu Barelay's Brown Stout,
 FRANKLAND & Co.⁴

William Kennedy, British Consulate in Galveston noted violations of slave trade laws by the Frankland Jones & Co which he reported to Lord Aberdeen in 1843. He had been advised that no legal action was possible against Frankland Jones & Co. and to abstain from interfering with the internal affairs of Texas, which he did:

⁴ *The Civilian and Galveston City Gazette*, January 4, 1843, Galveston, Texas

MY LORD,

Galveston, July 6, 1843.

IN accordance with the injunction contained in paragraph No. 26 of the General Instructions to Her Majesty's Consul?, I lose no time in transmitting to your Lordship a statement of facts and proceedings in relation to dealings in slaves, by British subjects, within the district of this Consulate.

My recent introduction to the duties of the Consular office, the gravity of the subject, the earnest and unremitting attention devoted to it by Her Majesty's Government, and the peculiar character of the case itself to which I have the honour to invite your Lordship's consideration, impel me to enter rather minutely into explanation, in the hope that I shall not be deemed either to have fallen short of my duty, or to have exceeded its proper limits.

The parties whose names appear in the case, are Messrs. Charles Frankland, John Barnes, and R. P. Jones, trading in Galveston and London, under the firm of Frankland and Company. Messrs. Frankland and Jones have been some time resident in this country; Mr. Barnes is, I understand, established and living in London. During the week ending the 24th of last month, reports reached me that a steamer named the *Caroline*, and a barque named the *Antoinette*, both, the property of Messrs. Frankland and Co., had arrived at Galveston, from New Orleans, under British protection; the said steamer *Caroline* having on board a number of Negro slaves. The masters of these vessels not having deposited with me the agreements with their crews, as required by Act of Parliament, I addressed a note to the Collector of Customs, in Galveston, on Monday, the 26th June, requesting him to inform me whether or not the steamer and barque had, as was reported, entered the port under British protection. By a communication from the deputy collector, I learned that the *Caroline* and *Antoinette* had brought no papers except bills of sale, with certificates from the British Consul at New Orleans, declaring that the vessels were British property, and entitled, as such, to the protection of the British flag. The bill of sale of the *Caroline*, of which I have the honour to enclose a certified copy, together with that of the *Antoinette*, was forwarded for my inspection by the deputy collector.

Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, being resident at this place, I deemed it advisable to take counsel of his experience respecting the steamer *Caroline*, and therefore, immediately addressed to him a letter, accompanied by copies of the previous correspondence, describing the characters of the papers borne by the steamer and barque, and stating that information had been given to me, to be substantiated upon oath when required, that the *Caroline* had conveyed from New Orleans to Galveston, 19 Negro slaves, part of whom were claimed as the property of Mr. R. P. Jones, of the firm of Frankland & Co., and part as the property of another person. I also mentioned that I had reason to believe that it was the intention of the owners of the *Caroline* to employ her hereafter in the conveyance of slaves from The United States to Texas.

The certified bill of sale was in my hands, supplying proof that the steamer *Caroline* was *bond fide* the property of British subjects. The Act of Parliament was before me, which provides that " Every master of a ship belonging to any subject of His Majesty, on his arrival at any foreign port, where there shall be a British Consul, or Vice-Consul, shall deliver to such Consul, or Vice-Consul, the agreement with his ship's crew. I was aware that the Customs regulations of Texas, borrowed from The United States, enjoined under a heavy penalty the deposit of a ship's papers with the Consul of the nation to which the ship belonged, and forbade the surrender of these papers until the master of the vessel presented a clearance, in due form, from the collector of the port. Coupling the irregularity of procedure with regard to the papers with the serious character of the allegations advanced against the owners of the *Caroline*, and taking into consideration the fact that she (the steamer) was advertised to leave for New Orleans, at 10 o'clock on the following day (Tuesday, June 27.) I overcame my reluctance to raise any impediment to the operations of commerce, and suggested to the Collector of Customs the expediency of detaining the steamer

until " due compliance had been made with the rules and forms prescribed by (maritime and fiscal) law," it being my hope that something might be done towards exercising such an authority over a vessel the property of British subjects, which had voyaged under British protection, and had made formal entry as a British steamer, as would prevent the owners from using her again in the transport of slaves.

In the afternoon of the same day (June 26), I was favoured with a communication from Captain Elliot, in which he recommended me forthwith to forward to Messrs. Frankland & Co. copies of the letters and enclosures I had transmitted to him, with a request for such explanation as they might see fit to give, on the several points and allegations of my letter, and for answers to certain inquiries respecting the steamer *Caroline* and barque *Antoinette*, and the citizenship of the owners resident in Galveston.

I acted upon Captain Elliot's recommendation with all possible dispatch. In a few hours afterwards, Messrs. Frankland and Jones called upon me; but, in return to courteous expostulation, they abruptly declined, through the latter, giving any explanation on the matters which I had put to them by desire of Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires.

In consequence of a note from Captain Elliot, I called upon that gentleman at a late hour of the same evening, and after some conversation, he expressed the opinion that I had no authority whatever to detain the *Caroline*, and that, if I did detain her, or cause her to be detained, it would be at the risk of being held liable for the damage occasioned to her owners by her detention. On the strength of this opinion, I, with all practicable speed, withdrew the suggestion I had made to the Collector of Customs, who had evinced a disposition to meet it by ready acquiescence; and the result was that the *Caroline*, her name having been altered to the *Sarah Barnes*, departed on the 27th of June, for New Orleans, under the command of the same R. P. Jones, and with Negro slaves on board. *She* sailed under Texian papers, Messrs. Frankland and Co. having, for the purpose of obtaining them, asserted the right of Texian citizenship, and exhibited evidence satisfactory to the Collector of Customs, that they were the true and only owners of the steamer, to the exclusion of their partner, Mr. John Barnes, whose name was associated with theirs in the notarial copy of the deed of sale executed at New Orleans, and whose joint interest in the property Mr. R. P. Jones affirmed on oath before the acting British Consul, in that city, on the 6th day of the same month, June.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 27th of June, Messrs. Frankland and Jones forwarded to me a letter, by way of reply to the communication I had addressed to them by desire of Captain Elliot. Of this letter (which is dated June 26,) I enclose a copy of all those portions that have any relevancy to the points in question, omitting merely some violent and unprovoked vituperation directed against myself.

Having intimated to Captain Elliot that I had withdrawn the suggestion I had offered to the Collector of Customs as to the detention of the *Caroline*, I was favoured with a reply, expressing his satisfaction at the course I had token, and setting forth his view of the question for my future guidance.

These, my Lord, are the leading features of the proceedings that have arisen out of the case of the *Caroline*, until her departure for New Orleans, with Texian papers, under the name of the *Sarah Barnes*.

I have the honour to enclose copies of the following documents, to which, with the bill of sale of the *Caroline*, and the consular certificate thereto annexed, I beg to refer your Lordship. It will be seen by the depositions that there was no room to doubt that the *Caroline* was engaged in the conveyance of slaves, or that Messrs. Frankland & Co. were, and had been, embarked in the purchase and transport of them...

The name of Mr. William Bollaert having been omitted in the passenger list attested by Mr. R. P. Jones, Mr. Kuhn has testified to the fact of his having been on board the *Caroline* during her voyage from New Orleans to Galveston.

As Messrs. Frankland and Jones, in their communication of the 26th June, allude to a "notarial contract with coloured labourers," of which contract I have no farther knowledge, I beg leave to remark that the constitution and laws of Texas prohibit the introduction of free persons of colour into the Republic; making it evident that the importation of Negroes, or persons of Negro descent, is equivalent to the importation of slaves.

After all the sacrifices so humanely and generously made by England, it is indeed mortifying to see the purchase and transport of slaves openly and audaciously carried on by persons styling themselves British merchants; but it is still more mortifying when a vessel engaged in the felonious traffic is known to have adventured with impunity on the ocean, and entered the port of a friendly Power under cover of a British protection.

I have, my Lord, satisfaction in reporting that there has been a total absence of excitement and irritation in relation to the proceedings in this case on the part of the citizens of Galveston. Although Texas is a slaveholding State, the local authorities, to whom I am indebted for facilitating my inquiries, and the inhabitants at large, have had the good sense to look upon the matter in its true light; as a question wholly of foreign concern, involving the responsibility of British subjects to the obligations imposed upon them by British law. I beg to state that I shall transmit this dispatch and enclosures in duplicate...⁵

MY LORD, *Galveston*, July 17, 1843.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a dispatch, which, together with a dispatch having 14 enclosures, I forwarded on the 12th instant, by a small coasting vessel, under cover, to the British Consul at New Orleans, to be by him transmitted, without delay, to the office for Foreign Affairs.

I have to inform your Lordship, that the steamer *Caroline*, now called the *Sarah Barnes*, returned to this port from New Orleans on the 12th instant, and that on her arrival at Galveston, Negroes, slaves to be held as the property of Messrs. Frankland & Co., were recognized on board.

I have been furnished, by the Deputy Collector of Customs, with a certified copy of the steamer's passenger list, dated July 12, 1843, given in and sworn to by Richard P. Jones, who, during his voyage, as during the previous one, acted in the capacity of master. The list specifies 9 deck passengers, part, if not all, of whom I have reason to believe were slaves, introduced for the first time into Texas from The United States.

⁵ Letter Mr. William Kennedy to the Earl of Aberdeen, July 6, 1843, No. 449, *British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844*, Vol. XXXII James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859

It will be seen by the certified list, that Richard P. Jones, master and part owner of the *Caroline*, alias *Sarah Barnes*, has enumerated among his passengers, "Susanna," an American female slave, aged 11 years.

With reference to the general proceedings, I beg to observe that the notarial copy of the deed of sale of the steamer *Caroline*, to which is annexed a certificate of the acting British Consul at New Orleans, declaring the *Caroline*, as British property, entitled to the protection of the British flag during her voyage from New Orleans to Galveston, remains in my possession uncanceled.

I would further observe, that to qualify for citizenship in this Republic, the right of which Messrs. Frankland and Jones are said to have pleaded in warranty of their demand of Texian papers for the *Caroline*, only requires a preliminary residence of 6 months.

Although the *Caroline* obtained Texian papers, I had not, nor have, given my assent or sanction to any transfer.

If I might presume to venture an opinion on a brief experience, I would respectfully take leave to say, that the duties and powers of a Consul, especially the powers, are too faintly defined for the safety of the officer, and the efficiency of the service. But for the presence of Her Majesty's Charge a" Affaires at Galveston, and the decided character of the Instructions with which he favoured me, I would have deemed it my duty to have detained the steamer *Caroline*, on the indisputable evidence that she was the property of British subjects, was commanded by a British master, and was engaged in the traffic in slaves.

I have the honour to await your Lordship's commands, and shall in the meantime, continue my inquiries as to the extent of Messrs. Frankland & Co's. dealings in Slaves.⁶

MY LORD, *Galveston*, August 6, 1843.

ON the 28th of June I addressed a letter to William Mure, Esquire, Acting British Consul at New Orleans, requesting that gentleman to obtain for me the clearance papers of the steamer *Caroline*, now the *Sarah Barnes*, with which she left New Orleans for Galveston, on the 13th of June.

In the absence of Mr. Mure, I have been favoured with the required documents by the Acting Vice-Consul, Mr. Lingham.

"Herewith," writes Mr. Lingham, "I send you a true copy of the clearance of the steamer *Caroline*, which I trust will serve your purpose. The Collector of Customs was somewhat unwilling to allow even a copy to be made, and requested me not to mention it."...

In a petty print started here a few weeks ago, there appeared on the 1st of this month a letter addressed to the editor, and subscribed .** R. P. Jones," published apparently with the intention of drawing upon me popular odium and contempt. It will be seen, by an extract from this letter, that the writer freely admits the British ownership of the steamer *Caroline*.

⁶ Letter Mr. William Kennedy to the Earl of Aberdeen, July 17, 1843, No. 450, *British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844*, Vol. XXXII James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859

I am informed that the print in question has been or is about to be purchased by Messrs. Frankland and Jones, for the purpose of employing it as an instrument to intimidate me in the discharge of my duties.

It has been already declared that the steamer *Ellen Frankland*, belonging to Messrs. Frankland and Co., arrived at Galveston from New Orleans in the month of November, 1842, having on board a number of Negro slaves; part of whom were sent to a plantation owned by Messrs. Frankland and Co., on the Brazos river, and part retained to work, or assist in working, the said steamer *Ellen Frankland*.

In relation to this shipment, I have to state that Mr. William Bryant, Texan Consul, and commission merchant in New Orleans, is now in Galveston, and has informed me that R. P. Jones, of the firm of Frankland and Co., applied to him in New Orleans last autumn, to purchase slaves on his account; that in consequence of such application, he advertised for the purchase of slaves in a New Orleans paper; that he, Mr. Bryant, did purchase a certain number of slaves, as agent for R. P. Jones; and that others were purchased directly by Jones himself...

P.S. The London address of Messrs. Frankland and Co., is 11, Leadenhall Street. Messrs. Frankland and Jones have dispatched the barque *Antoinette* under the name of the *John Barnes*, with passengers and cotton for Liverpool. She sailed this morning with Texan papers.⁷

MY LORD, *Galveston*, July 13, 1843.

I HAVE herewith the honour to transmit a correspondence with Mr. Kennedy, arising out of circumstances which I shall beg leave succinctly to report.

Messrs. Frankland and Jones, British subjects by birth, but residing here in the character of Texian citizens, recently purchased at New Orleans, at Marshal's sale, a steam-vessel formerly of that port, and a French built barque called the *Antoinette*, the purchase being effected by Mr. R. P. Jones, one of the partners in the firm, and like Mr. Frankland, also living in this country in the character of a Texian citizen. Mr. Jones then appeared before Her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans, and having satisfied him that he was a British subject by birth, procured a consular certificate to that effect on the bill of sale, and further, a declaration that the vessels were entitled to the protection of the British flag on the voyage from New Orleans to Galveston.

The vessels then came directly to this port from New Orleans, were entered here on the 19th ultimo, and having surrendered the bill of sale (bearing the consular certificate before mentioned on the face of it) to the Custom House here, received instead, regular Texian papers, and are now navigating under the Texian flag, being registered in the Custom House books as the property of Charles Frankland and R. P. Jones, citizens of this Republic, resident at Galveston.

These are the facts of the case connected with the 2 vessels; and I am disposed to think that it would have been more regular, under the circumstances of the former foreign character of both of them, of the privileges of Texian citizenship, claimed by Messrs. Frankland and Co., and of the intention to put them under Texian colours as soon as they arrived here, which was duly done, that they should have cleared from the port of New Orleans under certificates from the Texian Consulate, and not from the British. It should be noticed, however, that the protection claimed for them under the British Consular Certificate was of a very limited character, being only for the voyage from New Orleans to Galveston ; and there is no reason to charge the parties with

⁷ Letter William Kennedy to Earl of Aberdeen, August 6, 1843, No. 453, *British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844*, Vol. XXXII James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859

deviation to any other port, nor has there been any attempt to exceed the limit of protection declared to be granted by the consular certificate.

Mr. Kennedy remarks in his letter to me of the 26th June, that "he has reason to believe that it is the intention of the owners of the steamer to employ her hereafter in the conveyance of slaves between The United States and Texas." The parties, on the contrary, declare, that they purchased the steam-vessel with the intention of running her as a passage-boat between this port and New Orleans, during the period that the larger boats employed in that business are laid up for the hot season. I certainly see no reason to question the fidelity of that declaration. But whilst I must guard myself against being supposed to suspect that the vessel has been purchased with any other intention than the parties have declared ; I must also add that I entertain no doubt of the fact that the steam-boat did bring the persons mentioned in Mr. Kennedy's letter to me ; and I further believe that it is highly probable she will continue to do what the other boats were accustomed to do in that respect, under the necessary forms of law, in the 2 ports of New Orleans and Galveston.

I should state that the barque *Antoinette*, under Texian colours, is loading here with cotton, I believe, for Liverpool; and I am bound to say, generally, that there seems to me to be no ground to impute to these parties any disposition to cover these vessels with the protection of the British flag, or their own British character, in carrying on a traffic in slaves between this Republic and The United States. The vessels, in my mind, were purchased, the one as a packet between New Orleans and this port, and the other to carry cargo from this Republic to Europe. That Messrs. Frankland and Co., British subjects by birth, but Texian citizens by their oaths and engagements here, are the owners of slaves, is a state of circumstances which cannot be new to Her Majesty's Government; but we are without the means of remedying that condition of things ; and I believe that your Lordship will think I did right in recommending Mr. Kennedy to desist from any attempt to vindicate the British law upon that subject through the agency of the Texian officers, and to leave the Texian officers to do whatever they saw necessary for the vindication of their own laws, of their own accord and upon their own responsibilities. The letters of Messrs. Frankland and Co. to Mr. Kennedy and to myself in relation to him, were couched in language of very violent personal attack against him; and your Lordship will observe that I have informed them that I cannot consent to be the medium of such communications to Her Majesty's Government. Unmeasured abuse cannot be necessary in support of any charge they may have to make against him, or for their own vindication against any charges that they consider he may have improperly preferred against them.⁸

Foreign Office October 31, 1843

YOUR dispatches, dated the 6th and 17th July, and 6th August, of this year's series, on the subject of Slave Trade carried on by British subjects, between The United States and Texas, have, by my direction, been referred to the proper Law Adviser of the Crown, for his opinion, as to what steps can be taken by Her Majesty's Government, in order to bring the offenders to justice.

I have now to state to you, for your information, that that officer has reported it to be his opinion, that the provisions of the statute of the 5th George IV., cap. 113, in which are consolidated the Penal Laws of Great Britain against Slave Trade, which were in force at the time the alleged illegal acts of Messrs. Frankland and Jones were perpetrated, cannot be made to attach

⁸ Letter Captain Charles Elliot to Earl of Aberdeen, July 13, 1843, No. 436, *British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844*, Vol. XXXII James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859

to any acts done by Messrs. Frankland and Jones, within the territory of Texas. But if they, or either of them, should be guilty of transgressing upon the high seas any of its provisions; they would, if found in *flagrante delicto*, be liable to be taken, together with their ship and her cargo, and might be proceeded against accordingly; or, if afterwards found within British territory, they would be liable to prosecution. No effectual steps, however, can be taken by Her Majesty's Government against Messrs. Frankland and Jones, so long as they remain out the limits of British jurisdiction...⁹

September 24, 1843 the *Sarah Barnes* with Captain Charles C. Frankland and thirty passengers and crew departed Galveston for New Orleans. In the early morning hours of the 26th they encountered heavy seas and their bilge pumps were not able to keep up with the incoming water. There was one yawl available for escape. This held twelve people. The remainder of the crew and passengers including Captain Frankland lashed together cotton bales to make two rafts. Captain Frankland was lost at sea:

...Those who took to the yawl were Messrs. Alex G. Abeil (bearer of dispatches from the United States), Benj. P. Hartsborn, F. Pinkard and servant of Galveston; Henry S. Daggett, of N. O. ; Jas. Potter, and a woman, name unknown, of Houston.; Michael Mathews, 1st engineer, Charles Cloud, mate Henry ____, 1st steward; Thomas Green, cabin boy, and Jas. Luckin, a deck hand...

Those who took to the rafts were Messrs. Blair of Galveston, Boyd of Matagorda, and Martin, passengers, and Frankland, the Captain, Riley, the clerk, Dean, 2nd engineer, Gorman, barkeeper, four firemen, three deck hands the cook, and three deck passengers, names unknown...

Peter Carlton, a deck hand, and a fireman Farmer, drifted ashore on the Island opposite this city, on Thursday, on pieces wreck, after having been three days in the water, without food. They are doing well.

Mr. Riley, the clerk, Gorman, barkeeper, and Carlton, deck hand, also got on a raft of cotton. They saw Messrs. Frankland, Boyd, Martin, and another person afloat Tuesday evening on another raft.

One of the men who drifted on the Island says two men were taken off the raft he was on by sharks, and thinks Blair was one of them, though others think he (Blair) was on the same raft with the Captain.¹⁰

A few days later another article appeared explaining in more detail the fate of those that were in the yawl:

...The rafts were on the forecastle and yawl towing astern, consequently all who were forward, of passengers and crew, sought safety on the rafts—and all who were aft sprung into the yawl—The mate of the boat still remained on board, up to his neck in water, holding on the line which secured the yawl—and called for the captain, or any one else who might be aft to spring into the boat—but all were forward except those who already occupied the boat—he then cut the line which towed the yawl, and cast us a drift, at the same time leaping into the sea and swimming for the yawl. We took him on board—having now twelve persons crowded in a small open boat—11 males and one female.

We had barely time to clear the boat of the wreck, when the steamer sunk to the bottom in about 7 fathoms of water...The sea was running quite high and we immediately shaped our

⁹ Letter Earl of Aberdeen to William Kennedy, October 31, 1843, No. 456, *British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844*, Vol. XXXII James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859

¹⁰ *Civilian and Galveston Gazette*, September 30, 1843, Galveston, Texas

course for land—plainly seeing the rafts from the top of each wave...there were 31 souls on board the *Sarah Barnes*—12 reached the yawl and 19 on the rafts...

We lost sight of the rafts...Before dark we rigged a sail by means of a blanket and made rapid progress over the waves, having a fresh breeze to propel us...

...we discovered houses plainly defined on the coast...we determined to attempt a landing, although very well aware of the almost hopeless nature of such an undertaking, at least to those who were unaccustomed to the dangers of the sea.

Before entering among the breakers we attempted to sound with oar, but could not reach bottom—then pointing the bow of the boat direct for one of the houses we cheered the oars men on, while they struggled bravely with the raging surf—The first breaker was surmounted and a shout of applause was the response—another was conquered—and another—and yet another—but the fifth was broad, foam crested and boiling with the concentrated fury of the other four;—for a moment the boat trembled like a live thing on the bosom of the wave, while oars, like the arms of a struggling man, were vainly exerted to the free the frail bark from the grasp of its powerful antagonist; the raging waters roar like bristling lions above the sides of the boat and tumbled madly in—every soon arose simultaneously, as if by concert, and nearly all leaped into the sea to avoid being caught under the boat as she turned over. In one moment more we were all in the trough of the sea, struggling for life, and grasping at the keel of the boat...A roaring breaker would hurl the strong swimmer towards the shore with stunning velocity, until the under current would fasten on his limbs draw him forcibly back towards the open sea. Thus were we turned about at the mercy of the waves for what appeared to be many hours, until at length the survivors were thrown upon the sands and collected in a little group to gaze upon the seas in search of the absent—but in vain...

The current had carried us a few hundred yards eastward of the house for which we aimed, and when the inmates hurried to our relief we learned that we were 30 miles westward of the Sabine River, and about the same distance from Galveston...

The bodies of our drowned companions had all drifted on shore...and we performed the melancholy duty of having coffins and graves prepared for them.

...we reached Galveston, and we were most agreeably surprised...During the day two rafts had reached shore, together with portions of the vessel. Five men had reached Galveston by means of the rafts...In the yawl nine escaped, making 14 in all. The remaining 17 were doubtless drowned...¹¹

The next year the *Ellen Frankland* was lost in Galveston Bay:

The Steamboat *Ellen Frankland* was wrecked in Galveston Bay, near Red Fish Bar, in the gale of the 13th inst. She went down at her anchor about eleven o'clock in the evening. The crew and passengers, with the exception of one, were saved... A large quantity of cotton was lost with the vessel.¹²

The loss of his business partner and steamboats forced Richard P. Jones to seek financial aid from his other business partner John H. Barnes of London, England and Lawrence Frosh of Galveston, Texas. It is evident that Jones was not the hands on plantation owner but hired others to keep his Medley Forest estate running while he lived in Brazoria. In 1844 Edward Drew was his agent for running the plantation. That same year Jones mortgaged his plantation to John

¹¹ *The Civilian and Galveston Gazette*, October 7, 1843, Galveston, Texas

¹² *Telegraph and Texas Register*, April 17, 1844, Houston, Texas

Barnes for \$40,000.¹³ He was able to secure financing from Lawrence Frosh & Company of Galveston to keep supplies and equipment available for the plantation. Richard P. Jones then returned to England, January 29, 1847. March 1847 Jones refinanced a \$65,000 mortgage with Barnes.¹⁴

At the request of John Barnes, April 1847 Richard P. Jones gave Alexander Horn power of attorney for the management of the Medley Forest estate.¹⁵ At the same time he hired the slaves of his sister Eleanor Payne Frankland for 150 pounds per year to provide labor for the Medley Forest estate. He acknowledged he had spent \$15,150 purchasing these slaves from funds from the estate of their mother Mrs. Hannah Jones, the estate of Mrs. Cornelia Jones, and the estate of Gertruyda Kings.¹⁶ Shortly thereafter Jones signed another document acknowledging that he owed John Barnes another \$35,000.

| Adults | | Adults | | Children | | Children | |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|------|--------------|--------|
| Abram | Male | Ann | Female | Adam | Male | Margaret | Female |
| Betsey | Female | Lucinda | Female | Robert | Male | Margaret Jr. | Female |
| Betty | Female | Mary | Female | William | Male | Ellen | Female |
| David | Male | Melinda | Female | Henry | Male | Sarah | Female |
| Nancy | Female | George | Male | Ivalyne | Male | | |
| Nelson | Male | Guy | Male | | | | |
| Oscar | Male | Henry | Male | | | | |
| Peter | Male | Isaac | Male | | | | |
| Sam Snr. | Male | James | Male | | | | |
| Sam Jr. | Male | Jesse | Male | | | | |
| John Gregory | Male | Stephen | Male | | | | |
| John Wilson | Male | Tom | Male | | | | |

In July 1847 Alexander Horn as agent for Richard P. Jones arrived from England to run the plantation replacing Edward Drew. He immediately paid the plantation's balance account \$790.45 with Frosh & Co. In 1848 he produced 60 hogsheads of sugar and 200 barrels of molasses with everything consigned to Frosh and Co. Alexander Horn would remain as manager of the plantation for several years always depending on Lawrence Frosh & Co. of Galveston for supplies and cash to keep afloat.¹⁷

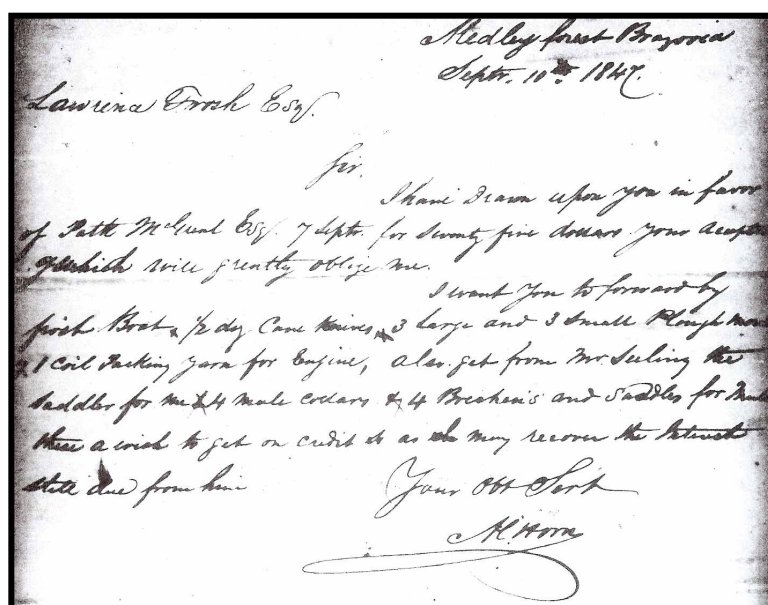
¹³ BCDR: B 438

¹⁴ BCDR: D 426/228

¹⁵ BCDR: D 430

¹⁶ BCDR: D 428/29

¹⁷ Civil Case 1525 *Lawrence Frosh vs Richard P. Jones et al*



September 1848 John Barnes gave Richard P. Jones power of attorney to conduct his business concerning the estate and the next year he released his mortgages.¹⁸

Upon his return to Texas Richard P. Jones had to mortgage 1500 acres of the plantation to cover \$2978 in debt to Franklin Merriman of Galveston April 1849.¹⁹ January 1850, he gave Peter MacGreal of Brazoria his power of attorney while he was in New Orleans where he spent some time in a sanitarium for mental problems.²⁰

According to the 1850 Agricultural Census the Medley Forest Plantation had 200 improved acres with \$1000 worth of farm machinery on the property. The livestock consisted of 1 horse, 6 mules, 12 milch cows, 6 oxen, 80 head of cattle, and 100 hogs. The plantation produced 1500 bushels of corn, 34 hogsheads of sugar, 2000 gallons of molasses in 1849.

By January 1851 Richard P. Jones was back in Brazoria County where he sold several of his slaves from the plantation.²¹ The Grand Jury of Brazoria County found that Jones did “knowingly permit the said negro man slave named Henry to carry a certain gun (the said gun then and there being a deadly weapon) off the said premises of the said Richard P. Jones onto and at divers places other than the said premises of the said Richard P. Jones to wit on the premises of divers good citizens of said county to the great terror and damage of divers good citizens”.²² He was fined \$25. Richard P. Jones was also accused of being an accessory to murder and perjury in the homicide of James Keating by the slave Abraham.²³ In October 1851 he revoked his power of attorney to Peter MacGreal, which he did not even remember issuing in the first place due to his illness.²⁴

¹⁸ BCDR: E 154/55 & E 155/56

¹⁹ BCDR: E 157/58

²⁰ BCDR: F 20/21

²¹ BCDR: F 83 & F 631

²² Criminal Case 231 *State of Texas vs. Richard P. Jones*

²³ Criminal Case 232 *State of Texas vs. Richard P. Jones*

²⁴ BCDR: F 148

October 1853, Richard P. Jones had to give a bond to insure he appeared in court on the charge of “buggery or sodomy” filed against him by James Brown.²⁵ The same month Jones named his nephew Charles Colville Frankland of Liberty County and Clinton Terry, a local attorney, assignees in trust to sell all his assets “for the purpose of realizing by public and private sales, as early as prudently may be and on terms of part money, and part credit on good security in Bonds payable Mr. Ambrose Lanfear of New Orleans for the benefit of said John Barnes...The principal estate called Medley Forest to sold in January next in parcels of 600 acres...” Jones acknowledged he still owed John Barnes \$100,000 and that he wished to end their partnership also offering up all the slaves, livestock, and household furniture on the estate. It is apparent that at this time Jones was ill: “I have excepted from the assignment certain slaves, whom I have reserved as necessary to furnish me with means of subsistence during the short term which my declining health may allow...It will be further seen that I have reserved to my use for the present a room in the dwelling house of Medley Forest with certain bed and effects...”²⁶

By the end of October Richard Payne Jones had died of yellow fever. In September 1853 Jones had written a will naming his nephew Charles C. Frankland as his executor. Though he stated he was “of sound mind and memory” he was confused in that he thought his sister had died while she was quite alive. According to his will Peter McGreal and J. H. Barnes were the worst of men. This indicated that he felt they had taken advantage of him during his time of imbecility.²⁷

Listed as part of Richard Payne Jones’ estate were an astounding 173,372 acres of land in Texas valued at \$196,536. The Medley Forest lands of 4145 acres valued at \$60,000 were part of this total. He also owned 29 slaves valued at \$11,051. Another \$1672.50 was listed as his livestock and personal belongings and furniture.²⁸ L. Downing was hired as overseer for the plantation for \$40/month for the end of 1853 and for \$50/month for 1854.²⁹

July 1854 Charles C. Frankland and Clinton Terry were advertising the sale of the Medley Forest Plantation:

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS

...to the highest bidder, 4145 acres of land, to be sold in tracts of 600 acres each. This land is situated in Brazoria county, one mile above the town of Brazoria, and fronts on the Brazos and San Bernard rivers, and is generally known as the Medley Forest League. This tract of land is considered the most fertile league in the Brazoria county, and is above overflow. There are 225 acres cleared and under good fence. The unusual quantity of LIVE OAK on this land will make it highly valuable to any persons wishing to ship timber, as it lies on tide-water navigation.

...Persons desirous of purchasing may see the boundary lines of each tract, by call at the plantation on the Brazoria and Columbia road...³⁰

Later in the year they were also advertising the auction to be held December 5th:

²⁵ BCDR: F 607/08

²⁶ BCDR: F 609/10

²⁷ Record of Wills: B 188

²⁸ Record of Wills: B 203/06

²⁹ Richard Payne Jones Probate Case 287, Brazoria County Clerk’s Office, Angleton, Texas

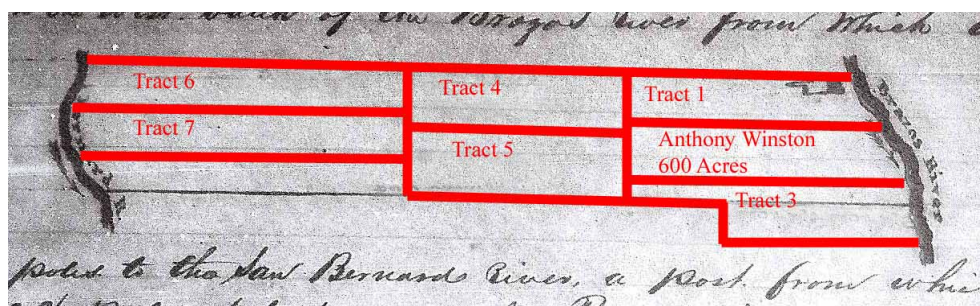
³⁰ *Texas Planter*, October 18, 1854, Brazoria, Texas

Assignees' Sale of Negroes, Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc.

...we will offer for sale to the highest bidder the following named slaves, which were assigned to us for certain purposes to-wit: *James, Tom, Henry, Guy, Sam, Silvey, Betsey and three children, Mary and Nancy...*

On the same day, at the plantation called the Medley Forest, we will sell at public auction all the Mules, Horses, Cattle, sheep, Hogs, and Farming Utensils belonging to said plantation...³¹

On December 5, 1854 Anthony A. Winston bought 600 acres along the Brazos River for \$9000. This was the most expensive tract sold that day indicating the improved acreage was included in this purchase. Judge John B. Jones of Galveston bought tracts 1,3,4,5, and 6 for \$19043.37 and Joseph E. Wilson, a local sugar plantation owner, bought tract 7 for \$5384.³² This was only slightly over half the appraised value.



Susan Winston and her sons, Anthony, Fountain, and Lafayette moved to Texas ~1852 from Alabama. Anthony Winston married that same year and brought his new bride, Catherine E. Mosley. He had purchased a 908 acre sugar plantation in the Joseph Mims league in December 1851 and would reside there starting his family.³³ Though he had been in the sugar business Winston chose to grow cotton on his new plantation.

January 1855 Anthony Winston signed a mortgage for \$7200 for the benefit of John H. Barnes.³⁴ By 1858 tax records indicate Anthony A. Winston owned 16 slaves. The 1860 slave census lists 23 slaves in 9 dwellings living on the Winston Plantation. The 1860 Federal Census:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Anthony Winston | 37M | Planter | Alabama |
| Catherine E. Winston | 28F | | Alabama |
| Virginia C. Winston | 6F | | Texas |
| Milton Winston | 3M | | Texas |
| Ann C. Winston | 8/12 F | | Texas |

³¹ *Texas Planter*, November 8, 1854, Brazoria Texas

³² BCDR: G 192/93, H 467/70 & G 147/49

³³ BCDR: F 165/67

³⁴ BCDR: G 194/95

The Agricultural Census for 1860 indicates Anthony Winston had 250 acres under cultivation and \$2500 worth of farm machinery on the property. He owned 11 horses, 9 mules, 10 milch cows, 2 oxen, 10 head of cattle, and 50 hogs. The plantation produced 2000 bushels of corn, 187 bales of cotton, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 5 tons of hay for 1859.

After the Civil War Anthony Winston was hard pressed to make his plantation profitable to pay the mortgage to John H. Barnes and keep up with the needs of his family. In 1869 he signed a four year contract to cultivate the “Winston Place” with William Tyler and Thomas A. Smith of Brazoria in which they were to build a fence around the plantation for the first two years of the lease and pay \$4.00/acre to Winston and the same to John H. Barnes for the next two years. It was also agreed that all improvements except the dwelling house, one servant’s room, yard and garden were included in the lease.³⁵ The firm of Tyler and Smith dissolved their partnership before the end of the year and dropped the lease. Thomas Smith continued to run the business and for advances and supplies made to Anthony Winston the 1869 crop of corn and cotton was consigned to Smith.³⁶ For the year 1870 Winston did business with John W. Brooks of East Columbia. By this time L. T. Harris had been named assignee in the bankruptcy case of Anthony Winston.³⁷ The 1870 Federal Census lists the Anthony Winston household without his wife and daughters in East Columbia:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| Anthony Winston | 46M | Farmer | Alabama |
| Milton Winston | 12M | At School | Texas |
| Anthony Winston | 8M | | Texas |

John B. Jones of Galveston bought the “Winston Place” at public auction for \$515 March 1872.³⁸ The purchase by Jones may have been a ruse as August 1872 Anthony Winston bought back 226 acres of his property for \$420 and then immediately sold the property to George Melgaard for \$4010.³⁹ This put money in Anthony Winston’s hands and not his creditors. Anthony Winston was living in East Columbia at this time and later removed from the county. It is uncertain as to the fate of his wife Catherine E. Moseley Winston and all of the children.

George Melgaard may have used share croppers⁴⁰ to cultivate the land for a few years but sold out to Jere Warren in April 1875. He had rented the plantation to Mr. Hale for 1875.⁴¹ Jere Warren lived on the property and was also in the mercantile business with E. N. and E. J. Wilson in Brazoria, which was his principal business.⁴² His family and relatives would own ~250 acres

³⁵ BCDR: L 398/400

³⁶ BCDR: L 505/06

³⁷ BCDR: N 23/24

³⁸ BCDR: N 15/17.

³⁹ BCDR: N 216/17 & N 217/18 & O 191/92

⁴⁰ BCDR: N 516/17

⁴¹ BCDR: P 183/84

⁴² BCDR: T 586/88

of the old Winston plantation until after the turn of the century. Josephine and James Henderson lived on the property for several years.

All vestiges of the plantation have almost disappeared. In 1926 Abner Stroble wrote:

It lies up the west side of the Brazos River from the town of Brazoria. It was opened up and developed as a sugar plantation by a Mr. Jones, an Englishman, at an early day. It is about a mile from the town and the plantation proper extended west from the river. In its day it was well improved, for Jones was rich when he came to Texas. The residence was on the bank of the river, and the sugar house and negro quarters extended back...Jones was buried near the bank of the river in a vault with a marble slab on the top, giving dates of birth and death. As a boy, I used to go picking berries over the old fields and would sit on the tomb and rest and meditate. There is now nothing left to suggest that a plantation was ever on the land. The ruthless hand of time has destroyed all. And the tomb with its occupant lies buried in silt, beneath the turbid waters of the Brazos...⁴³

No archeological surveys have been done in the area of the old Robert Payne Jones Plantation.

⁴³Strobel, Abner J., *The Old Plantations and Their Owners of Brazoria County, Texas*, Lake Jackson Historical Association, 2006, p. 38.

Appendix A
List of Slaves Richard Payne Jones Estate

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Henry Harrison | 40 years | \$800 |
| Mary | 50 | 800 |
| Margarett & Child | 20 the Child 3Mos | 1000 |
| Isaac | 12 | 650 |
| Nelson (Crippled) | 30 | 150 |
| Nancy | 25 | 800 |
| Sarah | 7 | 400 |
| Maria | 5 | 300 |
| Julius | 3 | 150 |
| Louisa | 2 | 150 |
| Betsy | 35 | 700 |
| Susan | 5 | 300 |
| Charles | 3 | 150 |
| Boston | 1 | 100 |
| Betsy | 80 | 100 |
| Joeslyn | 10 | 450 |
| William | 10 | 450 |
| John | 6 | 300 |
| Sylvia | 6 | 100 |
| Peter | 70 | 100 |
| Stephen | 56 | 300 |
| John Gregory | 40 | 600 |
| Tom | 75 | 150 |
| Sam | 30 | 900 |
| Bob | 16 | 1000 |
| Gay (Unsound) | 30 | 300 |
| Jim | 40 | 600 |
| June | 60 | <u>150</u> |
| | | \$11050 |

⁴⁴ Record of Wills: B 205

Appendix B
Last Will and Testament of Richard Payne Jones

Whereas I Richard Payne Jones of Medley Forest being of sound mind and memory and having heard of the death of my sister Mrs. Eleanor P. Frankland whom I had appointed my executor deem it necessary to make a fresh disposition of my estate.

Injurious—I revoke all and every former will or wills I may have made and most of all one made out by Peter McGreal whilst I was in a state of imbecility.

I make this solemn declaration that Peter McGreal and J. H. Barnes are of all men the worst in my opinion and that in no manner are they to be permitted to interface in any affairs belonging to me. I hereby constitute Charles Colville Frankland my sole heir and executor forbidding all persons official or non official from interfering with him in his aforesaid capacity of executor and in general and exempting him as far as lies in my power from being called upon for security and from rendering account of the Estate.

Mr. John Barnes of London is my partner in proportion to capital and I desire the said C. Frankland to exert all means that Mr. J. Barnes aforementioned sustain as little loss as possible. My answer is that said Charles C. Frankland be clothed with all the power and privileges the Law can allow given under my hand & seal for seal this 14th day of September A. D. 1853.

R. P. Jones⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Record of Wills: Volume B p. 188

Appendix C

John Jones Winston Family

John Jones Winston b. May 31, 1785 Virginia d. 1850 Greene County, Alabama

m. 1st

Mary "Polly" Walker Jones b. 1787 d. 1819

1. John Milton Winston b. 1808 d. 1847
2. Minerva West Winston b. 1810 d. 1882
3. Elizabeth Easley Winston b. 1816 d. 1868
4. Mary Francis Winston b. 1817 d. 1843

m. 2nd April 20, 1820 Nashville, Tennessee

Susan B. Johnston b. October 11, 1801 d. June 20, 1858 Brazoria County, Texas buried Cedar Lake Cemetery

1. Anthony Winston b. 1823 Alabama

m. 1852

Catherine E. Moseley b. 1832 Alabama

Virginia C. Winston b. 1853 Texas

Milton R. Winston b. 1856 Texas

Annie Kate Winston b. September 26, 1859 Texas d. October 27, 1909 Texas

Anthony Augustus Winston b. 1862? 1869? Texas d. 1950 Alabama?

2. George White Winston b. 1825 d. 1827

3. Ann Catherine Winston b. August 1, 1829 Alabama d. November 10, 1860 Mobile, Alabama

m. 1st February 5, 1848 Greene County, Alabama

Stephen Park Winston b. 1828 Alabama d. 1878??

Mary C. Winston b. 1849 Alabama

Sarah Mary Winston b. 1851 Texas

Annie C. Winston b. 1857 Texas d. 1928

John A. Winston b. 1860 Alabama

4. Fountain Winston b. 1832 Alabama d. 1905 buried Confederate Cemetery Alvin, Texas

m. 1856 Gainesville, Alabama divorced 1865

Christina Rebecca Moseley. b. 1821 Mississippi

5. Lafayette F. Winston b. September 12, 1835 Alabama City, Alabama d. September 11, 1919 buried Confederate Cemetery Alvin, Texas

m. July 2, 1855 Port Gibson, Mississippi

Rebecca Katherine Cooper Moseley b. February 11, 1834 Kemper, Mississippi

d. October 25, 1915 buried Confederate Cemetery Alvin, Texas

John Stephen Winston Sr. b. 1856 Texas d. 1926

Lafayette Fontaine Winston Jr. b. 1859 Texas d. 1899

George Winston b. 1860 d. 1861

Amos Winston b. 1862 d. 1862

Katherine Rebecca Winston b. 1863 Texas d. February 6, 1901

Edmund Cooper Winston b. 1865 Texas d. November 22, 1920

George b. 1868 Texas

Frank b. 1870 Texas d. 1870

William Anthony b. 1876 Texas d. 1947

Mary Susan b. 1878 Texas d. 1956

Mordella Olivia Winston b. 1882 d. 1954

Appendix C Medley Forest Deed Records

| GRANTORS | GRANTEES | Kind of Instrument | Book | Page | Month | Day | Year | Acres | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------|---------|-------|-----|------|-----------|---|
| Mexican Government | Stephen F. Austin | Deed | SR | | May | 31 | 1828 | | Stephen F. Austin 7 1/3 League Tract |
| Stephen F. Austin | Heirs of Joseph Hawkins | Deed | | | | | | | |
| Mary Jane Davis | James Love | PA | B | 92 | Oct | 14 | 1840 | | Power Attorney |
| Mary Jane Davis Thomas Hawkins | Richard Payne Jones | Deed | B | 93/94 | Nov | 3 | 1841 | 4145 | \$10,362 Brazos River to San Bernard River |
| Richard P. Jones | John Barnes London, England | Mortgage | B | 438 | Aug | 9 | 1844 | 4145 | \$40,000 note secured by buildings, stores & merchandise & land |
| Mary Jane Davis Thomas Hawkins | Richard Payne Jones | Deed | D | 275/77 | Nov | 24 | 1846 | 4145 | Redefined property boundaries |
| John Barnes | Richard P. Jones | Release | D | 426 | March | 27 | 1847 | | Release B 438 |
| Richard P. Jones | John Barnes | Mortgage | D | 426/27 | March | 27 | 1847 | 4145 | \$65,000 renewed |
| Richard P. Jones | Eleanor Payne Frankland (Sister) | Deed | D | 428/29 | April | 21 | 1847 | Slaves | 34 slaves bought with their inheritance for ~\$15000 leased slaves to Medley estate 150 pounds per year |
| Richard P. Jones | Alexander Horn | PA | D | 430/31 | April | 21 | 1847 | | Collect his debts and manage estate |
| John Barnes | Richard P. Jones | PA | E | 154/55 | Sept | 29 | 1848 | | Jones in England at this time |
| John Barnes | Richard P. Jones | Release | E | 155/56 | April | 6 | 1849 | | Release D 426/27 |
| Richard P. Jones | Franklin H. Merriman | Mortgage | E | 157/58 | April | 6 | 1849 | 1500 | \$4000 note secured by land out of estate |
| Richard P. Jones | Mary Ann Leonard | Deed | F | 83 | Jan | 9 | 1850 | Slaves | \$1405 3 slaves |
| Richard P. Jones | Peter MacGreal | PA | F | 20/21 | Jan | 11 | 1850 | | Residing in New Orleans |
| Richard P. Jones | Peter MacGreal | Deed | F | 631 | Jan | 25 | 1851 | Slave | \$900-Oscar age 21 |
| Richard P. Jones | Peter MacGreal | Revoke PA | F | 148 | Oct | 16 | 1851 | | |
| Franklin H. Merriman | Richard P. Jones | Release | F | 282/83 | Oct | 7 | 1851 | | Release E 157/58 Had to sue |
| Richard P. Jones | Jesse Munson William McMaster | Bond | F | 607/08 | Oct | 21 | 1853 | 4150 | \$5000 bond to answer charge of "Buggery" |
| Richard P. Jones | James Delaney | Deed | F | 612/13 | Oct | 22 | 1853 | 640 | \$200 different tract |
| Richard P. Jones | Charles C. Frankland Clinton Terry | Assign | F | 609/10 | Oct | 23 | 1853 | 4150 | Dissolve partnership John Barnes Sell land all \$\$ to Barnes |
| Frankland & Terry | Joseph E. Wilson | Deed | G | 147/49 | Dec | 5 | 1854 | 425 | Tract 7 \$5384 |
| Frankland & Terry | Anthony Winston | Deed | G | 192//93 | Dec | 5 | 1854 | 600 | Tract 2 \$9000 |
| Frankland & Terry | John B. Jones | Deed | H | 467/70 | Dec | 5 | 1854 | ~600 each | Tracts 1,3,4,5,6 \$19043.37 |
| Frankland & Terry | John Brown | Deed | F | 774 | May | 15 | 1854 | Slaves | \$300 Peter 65 Betsey 62 |
| Frankland & Terry | Peter Stewart | Deed | G | 570 | Feb | 5 | 1856 | Slave | John Gregory age 45 \$990 |
| Frankland & Terry | W. C. Colgrove | Deed | G | 157 | Feb | 5 | 1856 | Slaves | Betsey age 40 Susan 7 Charles 5 Betsey 9mo. \$1866 |
| Frankland & Terry | B. C. Jones | Deed | G | 160 | Feb | 5 | 1856 | Slave | Mary age 50 \$600 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|----|---------|-------|----|------|--------|--|
| Frankland & Terry | Henry Wilkes | Deed | G | 162 | Feb | 5 | 1856 | Slave | Sylvia age 60 \$219 |
| Frankland & Terry | Chelsey Stringfellow | Deed | G | 165 | Feb | 5 | 1856 | Slave | Henry Harrison age 30 \$985 |
| Anthony Winston | Ambrose Lanfear | Mortgage | G | 194 | Jan | 27 | 1855 | 600 | \$7200 Benefit John H. Barnes |
| Unity H. Mosley | Catherine E. Winston | Deed | G | 688 | May | 9 | 1854 | Slaves | Gift to daughter Nathan 17 Dolly 8 |
| Anthony Winston John H. Barnes | William Tyler Thomas A. Smith | Lease | L | 398/400 | Jan | 1 | 1869 | | 4yrs to cultivate the "Winston Place" Build fence for 1 st 2 yrs \$4.00/acre after |
| Anthony Winston | Thomas A. Smith | Mortgage | L | 505/06 | July | 4 | 1869 | | \$1557.97 + \$450 Consigned entire crop drop lease |
| Anthony Winston | John W. Brooks | Mortgage | M | 23 | Feb | 9 | 1870 | | \$986.26 Consigned corn & cotton |
| Jesse Stansel | L. T. Harris | Assignment | N | 23/24 | July | 20 | 1869 | | L.T. Harris named assignee A. Winston Bankruptcy |
| L. T. Harris | John B. Jones | Deed | N | 15/17 | March | 19 | 1872 | 600 | Bankruptcy sale \$515 |
| John B. Jones | Anthony Winston | Deed | N | 216/17 | Aug | 27 | 1872 | 226 | \$420 |
| Anthony Winston | George Melgaard | Deed | N | 217/18 | Aug | 27 | 1872 | 226 | \$4010 |
| John B. Jones | George Melgaard | Deed | N | 218/19 | Aug | 27 | 1872 | 13 | \$130 |
| George Melgaard | William Davis Edward Hamilton William Daniels | Agreement | N | 516/17 | March | 29 | 1873 | | Cultivate plantation as share croppers |
| Anthony Winston | George Melgaard | Deed | O | 191/92 | April | 21 | 1874 | 226 | \$3500 |
| George Melgaard | H. Leon Blum | Mortgage | O | 303/04 | July | 10 | 1874 | 226 | \$3339.05 |
| George Melgaard | Jere Warren | Deed | P | 183/84 | April | 1 | 1875 | 240 | \$8500 Land + Livestock Had been leased for \$900/ yr to Hale |
| Jere Warren E. N. Wilson E. J. Wilson | Warren Wilson & Co. | Agreement | T | 586/88 | Nov | 8 | 1881 | | Mercantile Business in Brazoria |
| Jere Warren | Sarah J. Warren | Deed | U | 717/18 | Dec | 28 | 1882 | 125 | East half to his wife |
| Jere Warren | Laura H. Henderson | Deed | U | 723 | Dec | 28 | 1882 | 125 | West half to niece |
| Jere Sarah H. Warren | Josephine Henderson | Deed | V | 382/83 | July | 9 | 1883 | 20 | \$800 |
| Emma Chappman | Jere Warren | Deed | X | 168 | Jan | 7 | 1885 | 18 | \$135 |
| Josephine James Henderson | Sarah Warren | Deed | 3 | 324/25 | Dec | 19 | 1889 | 20 | \$250 |
| Jere Sarah H. Warren | Josephine James Henderson | Deed | 25 | 144/46 | Nov | 5 | 1890 | 5 | \$250 |
| Laura Henderson | Jere Warren | Deed | 46 | 634/35 | Jan | 12 | 1885 | 100 | Value received |
| Sarah J. Warren | W. E. DeVolin | Deed | 58 | 97/100 | April | 27 | 1901 | 125 | |
| W. E. DeVolin | Sarah J. Warren | Deed | 69 | 145/47 | Aug | 2 | 1905 | 125 | Assume note \$1053 |
| Sarah Warren | Otto P. Louis Illinois | Deed | 69 | 230/31 | Feb | 7 | 1906 | 175 | \$1925 |
| Josephine Henderson | Otto P. Louis | Deed | 68 | 544/46 | March | 14 | 1906 | 5 | \$55 |

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Brazoria County Historical Museum Library, Angleton, Texas

Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas

Texas Agricultural Census 1850

Texas Agricultural Census 1860

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Texas Planter, Brazoria, Texas

The Civilian and Galveston City Gazette, Galveston, Texas

Telegraph and Texas Register, Houston, Texas

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

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

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

Civil and Criminal Court Cases, District Clerk's Office, 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

Cantrell, Gregg, Stephen F. Austin Empresario of Texas, Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1999

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

COMPILED BY THE LIBRARIAN AND KEEPER OF THE PAPERS FOREIGN OFFICE, British And Foreign Papers 1843-1844, James Rtogway and Sons, Piccadilly, 1859