

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Confederate Monument	Farmersville	Collin	Hill and Main Streets	Constructed entirely of Texas materials, this 25 foot monument features a life size figure of a Confederate soldier at parade rest.
Chestnut Square Historic Village	McKinney	Collin	315 S. Chestnut St.	Includes a collection of historic homes, a one room schoolhouse,a chapel, a blacksmith shop, a smokehouse, and a general store. Period artifacts from the Civil War are included.
City of McKinney Marker	McKinney	Collin	SH 5	McKinney was founded by Collin McKinney in 1845. He was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. During the Civil War, General J.W. Throckmorton organized Co. K, 6th Texas Cavalry in McKinney.
Dulaney Cottage	McKinney	Collin	311 S. Chestnut St.	Victorian home built in 1875 by Dr. Joseph E. Dulaney who married Lucy Ann Field. He was a surgeon in the Confederate Army.
Estes House	McKinney	Collin	903 N. College St.	Kentucky native Ben T. Estes (1841-1920) came to Texas in 1856. He served in the Confederate Army and later worked in the mercantile business.
Gov. James Webb Throckmorton Statue	McKinney	Collin	111 N. Tennessee	Although opposed to secession, James Webb Throckmorton served in the Confederate Army. He voted against Texas leaving the Union at the Feb., 1861 Secession Convention. Throckmorton disliked being a doctor and studied law instead. He served as a state senator during the war then became governor during the Reconstruction Period. Because of his appointment of former Confederates to state offices, Union general Phil Sheridan removed him from office. Throckmorton was born in Tennessee and migrated to Texas in 1841. He married Anne Rattan in 1848.
James Calvin Rhea House	McKinney	Collin	801 North College St.	James Calvin Rhea (1837-1925) came to Texas from Tennessee in 1855. He served in the Confederate Army.
John S. and Rachael W. Heard House	McKinney	Collin	315 N. College St.	Arkansas native and Confederate vet John Spencer Heard (1841-1933) established his home here in 1865. He married Rachael in 1884.
Kirkpatrick House	McKinney	Collin	903 Parker St.	Purchased by Confederate vet E.W. Kirkpatrick(1844-1924) for his plant nursery in the 1870's. He built the Queen Anne style house in 1901.
Waddill-Morris Homesite	McKinney	Collin	302 W. Lamar St.	Kentucky native Judge R.L. Waddill (1811-1865) came to Mckinney with his stepson George Shackelford Morris in 1853. The home was constructed for their family after fire destroyed their original home. Morris served in the Confederate Army and later as a deputy county clerk.
White Rock Chapel	Addison	Dallas	5555 Celestial Rd.	This church was formed by former slaves of the Coit, Caruth and Obier plantations. A log building was constructed in 1884.
Roberts House	Cedar Hill	Dallas	210 S. Broad St.	North Carolina native Dr. R.A. Roberts (1837-1906) was a Confederate Army surgeon. He helped bring the Grand Central and Santa Fe Railroads through Cedar Hill. The house was built for his family in 1884.
A.H. Belo Corporation	Dallas	Dallas	400 S. Record St.	A.H. Belo started as a small company that founded the "Galveston Daily News" and published "The Texas Almanac" in 1857. A.H. Belo later purchased the company that started "The Dallas Morning News." Dallas became Belo's headquarters after he sold the "The Galveston News." The company diversified into radio and TV, including the present day WFAA TV.
A.H. Belo House	Dallas	Dallas	2101 Ross Ave.	North Carolina native A.H. Belo (1839-1901) was a Lt. Colonel of the 55th North Carolina Infantry. He purchased the "Galveston News" in 1885 and opened a branch in Dallas that grew into the "Dallas Morning News."
African American Museum	Dallas	Dallas	Bishop College	Founded in 1974 as part of Bishop's Special Collections. It is dedicated to the preservation of art, cultural, and historical materials of the African American community. The 1869-1925 exhibit features the remnants of the once thriving North Dallas community.
Belle Boyd Homesite	Dallas	Dallas	City Park	The famous spy and international celebrity had a house at this site and lived here briefly with her husband J.S. Hammond and her 3 children. They divorced in 1887 and Belle sold the house. Belle's charm enabled her to obtain information from Union officers. She was exiled to England during the war.
Confederate Memorial	Dallas	Dallas	Convention Center Grounds, 650 S. Griffin St.	This monument was erected by the UDC on April 29, 1897 during a week long series of activities. The activities included a fancy dress ball and a very long parade. More than 42,000 attended the unveiling. The monument includes a 60 ft column with a Confederate soldier on top. The column is surrounded by 9 ft statues of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson. Jefferson Davis' daughter, Margaret Hayes, Stonewall Jackson's widow, Mary Anna Jackson, and former Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan attended the unveiling. Thirteen young women representing the 13 states and territories of the Confederacy unveiled the statue. As the veil dropped, a band began playing Dixie.
General William Cabell grave	Dallas	Dallas	Greenwood cemetery	This former Dallas mayor served under Major General Earl Van Dorn at the Battle of Pea Ridge. He supervised his retreat to Corinth, Mississippi and served out his career in command of a cavalry brigade until his capture at Mine Creek. He was imprisoned at Ft. Warren, Massachusetts until the end of the war.
Hall of State	Dallas	Dallas	Fair Park	This museum covers Texas History through the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. The exhibits vary and are rotated.
Miller Log Cabin	Dallas	Dallas	Old City Park, 1515 S. Harwood St.	Before William Miller built his mansion, he and his slaves lived in this log house. It later served as one of the first schoolhouses in Dallas County.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Millermore Mansion	Dallas	Dallas	Old City Park, 1515 S. Harwood St.	This Greek Revival home was built in 1861 at the start of the Civil War. William Brown Miller and his descendants lived here for 100 years.
Old Red Museum	Dallas	Dallas	100 S. Houston St.	This museum houses artifacts of Dallas County residents during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods.
Richard Gano Gravesite	Dallas	Dallas	Oakwood Cemetery, S. Oakland St.	Gano organized Tarrant County and Grapevine Volunteers into Gano's Squadron. General Gano's Brigade of Texas Cavalry captured \$1,500,000 worth of supplies at the Battle of Cabin Creek in the Indian Territory. He fought with Morgan's Raiders in their first and second raids into Kentucky. He entered the ministry after the war.
Richard Gano Home	Dallas	Dallas	1717 Gano St.	This Dogtrot cabin served as the home of Richard Gano's family during the war. J.T. Morehead built this cabin in 1854.
Robert E. Lee Memorial	Dallas	Dallas	Lee Park, 3301 Turtle Creek Blvd.	This bronze equestrian statue was unveiled on June 12, 1936. President Franklin D. Roosevelt attended the event. He declared it "magnificent." The young aide near Lee's horse "Traveler" represents Lee's inspiration to the youth of the South.
Texas Women in the Civil War Tribute	Dallas	Dallas	Fair Park	During the war, many women were forced to take on jobs performed by men who were off serving in the Confederate Army. They planted cotton, manufactured arms, and sewed uniforms while facing Union invasion, outlaws, and Indian attacks.
The Historical Village of Dallas	Dallas	Dallas	1717 Gano St.	This museum includes 13 acres of historical buildings. General Richard Gano's home is included and a Civil War era farm.
Western Heights Church of Christ	Dallas	Dallas	1912 N. Winnetka	Founded in 1872 after Confederate General Richard M. Gano preached here at the request of his comrade Major B.F. Robinson. 50 area settlers were converted. The congregation met at homes and at a schoolhouse before the church was built.
Penn Springs	Duncanville	Dallas	Danieldale and Penn Springs Roads	Watering spot for Indians and pioneers. The site was settled by Major John Penn of Illinois in the 1850's. In 1882, a Confederate reunion of Parson's Texas Cavalry was held here.
Farmers Branch Historical Park	Famers Branch	Dallas	2540 Farmers Branch Ln.	The park covers activities of the period 1800-1946. This would include the Civil War and Reconstruction periods.
Gilbert House	Famers Branch	Dallas	2540 Farmers Branch Ln.	Dr. Samuel H. Gilbert (1828-1890) purchased 275 acres at this site. He helped outfit a militia unit during the war. In 1874, he was instrumental in bringing rail service to the Farmers Branch community.
Confederate Arms Factory	Lancaster	Dallas	220 W. Main	A Confederate arms factory where Colt type revolvers were manufactured. John M. Crockett, Mayor of Dallas, was the superintendent. 1,464 pistols were produced. Kentucky native A. Bledsoe (1801-1882) and Roderick Rawlins (1833-1910) established the town which was named after the Kentucky town founded by Bledsoe's grandfather.
Rawlins Homestead	Lancaster	Dallas	FM 342 and Lancaster Hutchins Rd.	In 1845, Roderick Rawlins settled in this area. His son Roderick A. Rawlins (1833 - 1910) started a house and served as a captain with the Texas 6th Cavalry. After the war he rebuilt his home in the popular Greek Revival style.
St. Paul Freewill Baptist Church	Lancaster	Dallas	335 S. Lancaster Hutchins Rd.	Organized in 1870 by freed Blacks from Lancaster. The land was acquired during the pastorate of Rev. Augustus Ferrin. The sanctuary was completed in 1892.
Galloway's Old Home Place	Sunnyvale	Dallas	629 Pecan Creek Dr.	The farmhouse of Sergeant Benjamin Franklin Galloway (1833-1912) of the Tennessee 19th Infantry. The home was enlarged in 1888 and is still preserved by the fourth generation of Galloway's family. Galloway ran a hay company whose clients included Tennessee Dairy, Caruth Farm and Ringling Brothers Circus.
Thomas C. Neel	Ennis	Ellis	US 287	Thomas C. Neel established a wheat and cotton mill here. Neel was appointed to the 1861 Secession Convention. He later served as a state representative and senator.
Confederate Monument	Ennis	Ellis	W. Ennis Ave.	A granite obelisk erected in memory of Confederate Soldiers.
Harkey-Payne House	Palmer	Ellis	2156 W. Jefferson	This home was purchased in 1897 by Confederate veteran John Payne.
Confederate Monument	Waxahachie	Ellis	Courthouse, Main and Rogers Streets	Enveiled in November, 1912, the monument was built through a donation from local businessman, J.F. Strickland.
Confederate Powder Mill	Waxahachie	Ellis	300 N. Rogers St.	Erected in 1862 by William Rowen. The mill was destroyed in an explosion on April 29, 1863 that killed Rowen.
Parson's Texas Cavalry Marker	Waxahachie	Ellis	US 77 north of Waxahachie	The 12th, 19th, and 21st Texas Cavalry regiments were among the best in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. Commanded by Col. William Parsons, this brigade was formed at this site. It served in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Indian Territory. They became famous for their performance during the 1864 Red River Campaign.
Confederate Commisary of North Texas Subdistrict	Bonham	Fannin	6th and N. Main	Seven Confederate frontier regiments drew supplies from here. Food rations and uniforms were issued. Food rations were issued to the 5 Civilized Tribes during the war.
Confederate Monument	Bonham	Fannin	Courthouse, W. Sam Rayburn Dr.	The soldier on the monument is modeled after a painting of Sam Davis; a Confederate spy captured then hanged in Tennessee. It was sculpted in Italy and erected by Bonham Marble Works
Fanin County Museum of History	Bonham	Fannin	Main Street	The museum houses artifacts and exhibits on early Fannin County settlers through the Civil War period.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Military Headquarters of North Texas Subdistrict C.S.A.	Bonham	Fannin	W. 10th and State Hwy 121	The headquarters of General Henry E. McCulloch who was charged with defending 600 miles of the Texas border along the Red River. He defended the northwest frontier against Indians, armed bands of deserters and draft evaders. This district provided refuge for people fleeing the conflict in Arkansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory.
Smith Plantation	Bonham	Fannin	FM 274	Alabama native Gideon Smith came to Fannin County in 1851 and purchased a 3,000 acre plot of land. He served as a colonel in the Confederate Army. His brother John C. Smith practiced medicine here. Part of this plantation has been in continuous production of grain and cattle since 1851.
Site of Dial School	Dial	Fannin	FM 824	Site of a log cabin school 1840 – 1880. An academy was established here where Confederate vet Robert W. Lane taught in July, 1880. Noted Congressman Sam Rayburn (1882-1961) taught in Dial.
Town of Ely	Ector	Fannin	Ector Vicinity	In 1882, Civil War vet and Georgia native Levi Wells (1829-1904) and his wife settled in this area. The community that grew up around their farm became the Ely community.
Galbraith House	Honey Grove	Fannin	Honey Grove	Kentucky native Marshall A. Galbraith (1829-1918) came to Texas in 1847. He served in the 34 th Texas Cavalry. He built this Greek Revival home in 1870. His descendants still occupy the house.
Wheeler House	Honey Grove	Fannin	Honey Grove	The first Classic Revival house built with slave labor in 1852 – 1854. The house was sold in 1884 by Wiley Hulsey to Confederate vet Peyton Wheeler and his wife Martha Jane Hamil.
Lee Cemetery/Bob Lee Ambush Site	Leonard	Fannin	Lee Cemetery, Intersection County Rd's 1135 & 1137	The site where Bob Lee was shot by Federal cavalry. Lee's gold coins are rumored to be buried near the cemetery. Many of the stones were found at a nearby creek in the 1950's. The location of the rest remains a mystery.
Town of Leonard	Leonard	Fannin	Leonard	Solomon L. Leonard came here from Missouri and acquired 10,000 acres around Wildcat Thicket, a favorite hideout among outlaws. Captain Bob Lee (1834-1869), a pro-Confederate leader during the Lee-Peacock feud, was ambushed and killed near this town.
Portland	Portland	Fannin	FM 1552	The earliest known resident, Jesse Green Landon, came here from Missouri in 1873 and was a Confederate vet.
Ft. Warren	Savoy	Fannin	U.S. 82 East	A transport and food supply center for Confederate troops serving in the Indian Territory. It was the first settlement in Fannin County. Built in 1836 by Abel Warren, an Indian trader from Arkansas.
Town of Trenton	Trenton	Fannin	US 69	Early settlers came here in the mid 1800's for the rich farmlands near Wildcat Thicket. A settler named A.J. Russell named Trenton after a Confederate hospital he was treated at.
Old Bass Home	Denison	Grayson	Lake Park/Frontier Town off US 75	The family home of Colonel Bass of the 20 th Texas Cavalry. Old Bass resided here for 97 years.
Sanford Homesite	Denison	Grayson	FM 1753	Confederate vet Thomas Jefferson Sanford and his wife Nannie purchased this 300 acre site in 1871. Sanford descendants continue to occupy the land.
The Fitzgerald Home	Denison	Grayson	Thompson Heights Rd.	George Fitzgerald moved from Virginia to Texas in 1857. He built the home upon his return from the Civil War in 1866. The house is framed with pegged oak logs.
Union Monument	Dennison	Grayson	US 75-A at Fairview Cemetery	One of three monuments in Texas to honor Union soldiers. Memorializes the remains of 6 Union soldiers. Erected by the Nathaniel Lyon Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Texas.
Town of Gunter	Gunter	Grayson	Old Gunter Ranch	Confederate vet and lawyer Jot Gunter established the town of Gunter in 1880. It was incorporated in 1914.
Lee-Peacock Feud	Pilot Grove	Grayson	FM 121 and Pilot Grove Road	Before the end of the war, the Union League set up its headquarters at Pilot Grove to protect former slaves and Union sympathizers. The Federal Cavalry supported the Union League during Reconstruction. Bob Lee, a former member of the 9th Texas Cavalry, resented the league and its leader Lewis Peacock. When Peacock arrested Lee and made him sign a \$2,000 promisory note, a bloody feud broke out between Peacock's Union League and Lee's supporters. The feud lasted four years and led to the deaths of 50 men. Both Lee and Peacock were killed. After Peacock was shot in June, 1871, the feud ended. The "Big Thicket" with its dense tangle of trees became a hideout for feud participants.
Pottsboro Friendship Park	Pottsboro	Grayson	FM 120 E	Sara Virginia Thompson, the daughter of early settler James Thompson, married Confederate vet James A. Potts. A rancher and land developer, Potts deeded land for the Dennison Pacific Railway. He also drew up the plan for the new railroad town of Pottsboro that was named in his honor.
Preston Rd./Shawnee Trail	Pottsboro	Grayson	FM 120 E, Friendship Park	In 1840, Colonel W.G. Cooke and the Texas 1 st Infantry Regiment laid out a military road from Austin to Dallas. The road was extended on to the Holland Coffee Trading Post on the Red River. This was a route for cattle drives before the Civil War.
Site of Fort Johnson	Pottsboro	Grayson	Georgetown Vicinity	This fort was established in 1840 to defend the military road from Austin to the Red River. It was named after Colonel Francis W. Johnson, Commander of the Texas Army during the capture of San Antonio in 1835.
Sophia Porter Marker	Pottsboro	Grayson	FM 120 at Preston cemetery	Sophia Porter entertained Union scouts at her Glen Eden Plantation while obtaining information for Bourland's Texas Frontier Regiment about a Union incursion into North Texas. She supposedly got the Unionists drunk on wine before escaping across the Red River to warn Bourland. She became known as the "Confederate Paul Revere." The plantation site was covered over by Lake Texoma. Both Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee were guests there before the war.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
11th Texas Cavalry Marker	Sherman	Grayson	Courthouse Lawn	The 11th Texas served in over 100 battles and skirmishes during the war, mostly with the Army of Tennessee. It served as both a cavalry and infantry regiment. This unit fought continuously until the Army of Tennessee's surrender at Durham Station, NC in April, 1865.
Austin College	Sherman	Grayson	900 N. Grand Ave.	The oldest college in Texas and named for Stephen F. Austin. The college stayed open during the Civil War even though most students left to join the Confederate Army. Post war problems and epidemics forced the college to relocate to Sherman in 1876.
Captain Noble Allan Birge Home	Sherman	Grayson	727 W. Birge at Woods St.	Connecticut native Noble Birge moved to Texas before the Civil War. He was the first elected sheriff of Marion County in 1860. Birge was a captain and general before moving to Grayson County. He operated a large cotton brokerage firm. This house was built for Birge to replace one destroyed by a tornado.
Confederate Monument	Sherman	Grayson	Courthouse, Houston and Lamar	Made with granite from Stone Mountain, Georgia, this monument features a larger than life bronze figure. The Sherman monument was the first Confederate monument in Texas to feature a Confederate soldier. Men fired their guns in the air and gave the rebel yell at the April 21, 1897 unveiling.
Grayson County C.S.A.	Sherman	Grayson	Courthouse Lawn	A defense and supply center during Civil War. The 11th Texas Cavalry, 20 th Texas Cavalry Regiment, the Border Regiment, and 9 th Texas Cavalry were formed in Grayson County. Fort Preston on the Red River was used by Confederate forces to defend against Indians and Union troops. Supplies were brought to Ft. Preston by boat then distributed by wagon. In 1861, a regional depot was established in Sherman for clothing and feeding troops, families and widows. Missouri guerilla leader William Quantrill prevented a mob of war widows from storming the commissary for coffee and food.
Ninth Texas Cavalry Marker	Sherman	Grayson	Courthouse Lawn	This unit consisted of mounted volunteers from Grayson, Tarrant, Hunt, Hopkins, Cass, Red River, Titus and Lamar counties. Col. William Sims was the commander. Sims was wounded at Pea Ridge. Lt Col. William Quayle took command and served with Lawrence S. Ross' Brigade which saw action in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia. They captured the Union gunboat "Petral" in 1864. Only 110 men of Ross' Brigade remained to surrender on May 4, 1865.
Old Settlers Association Park	Sherman	Grayson	1519 N. Grand Ave.	A park used by a historical group for old timers to reminisce about the days of the Republic of Texas and the Civil War. Founded in 1879, Mrs. Sophia Porter was the first speaker. She swam the Red River to warn Col. James Bourland that Union troops were looking for him.
Red River Historical Museum	Sherman	Grayson	301 S. Walnut	This museum includes Civil War era artifacts. Items from Sopia Porter's Glen Eden Plantation are also included.
Robert's House	Sherman	Grayson	915 S. Crockett at Spring St.	This Connecticut native served with the Arkansas 6 th Infantry. He established a successful hardware business and served on the school board. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne-Eastlake style. The home remained in the family until 1987.
Site of Captain Le Tellier's School	Sherman	Grayson	723 S. Travis at Sparrow St.	A school for boys established by Captain John Henry Le Tellier of the Virginia 24 th Infantry. Called "Captain" by his students, he played with them at recess and told them stories about the Civil War.
Umpress - Taylor Home	Van Alstyne	Grayson	103 Paris at Preston	Confederate veteran James Umpress built this Queen Anne influenced home for his wife in 1903. The house stayed with the family until 1974.
Kentucky Town	Whitewright	Grayson	3 miles west of Whitewright on SH 11.	A rendezvous site for Will Quantrill's Missouri guerillas. Quantrill wintered in North Texas to escape Union cavalry after he sacked Lawrence, Kansas. He assisted in hunting down army deserters and Indians.
Samuel E. and Mary C. Marshall House	Whitewright	Grayson	318 W. Walnut	Samuel and Mary Marshall came to Texas from Kentucky in the 1860's. Samuel was a Confederate vet, successful businessman and land investor. The house was built in 1899-1900 using the Queen Anne Free Classic style.
East Texas Arboretum & Botanical Society	Athens	Henderson	1601 Patterson	The garden includes the home of Bushrod W.T. Wofford, a reserve Confederate lieutenant. The original home site was on 320 acres.
Henderson County C.S.A. Marker	Athens	Henderson	SH 19 South of FM 59 Intersection. Palestine Rd. at Bryson Rd.	This county sent 1,000 men into the Confederate Army. Athens manufactured cookware and dishes for Confederate troops. John H. Reagan, a resident of Athens, was Postmaster General of the Confederacy.
Henderson County Historical Museum	Athens	Henderson	217 N. Prairieville St.	This museum includes a collection of Civil War flags. Replicas of a Civil War era general store, kitchen and laundry are also on display.
Fincastle	Fincastle	Henderson	FM 315 at CR 4224	A quartermaster supply depot was set up here for soldiers and their families..
Reverend Thomas Hunt Hall MD	New York	Henderson	FM 607	Rev. Hall was a Methodist minister that served with the 14th Texas Cavalry. He became a doctor after the war.
Gus Bailey Marker	Blum	Hill	FM 933 and FM 67	Bailey was the handleader for Hood's Texas Brigade. After the war, he started a circus where Confederate veterans received free admission. He wrote the song "Old Gray Mare She Ain't What She Used To Be" after watching a spooked horse run through his camp during the war.
Gathings College	Covington	Hill	Business 171 at W. College St.	One of the few Texas colleges that remained open during the war. The Military Dept. prepared young men for duty. Col. James Gathings equiped army units for free. The school had over 200 men enrolled.
Confederate Monument	Hillsboro	Hill	Courthouse, Elm and Covington Streets	Made from granite from Stone Mountain, Georgia, this monument was erected on July 28, 1925 after the high school band performed a 45 minute concert. The Hillsboro Monument Works Co. built the memorial for \$5,000.00.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Confederate Veterans and Old Settlers Reunion Grounds	Hillsboro	Hill	SH 22 and Walnut across from Hill College entrance	The Confederate Veterans and Old Settlers Association Reunion Grounds were formed in 1901. The reunions were held 3-5 days from 1902 to 1924 during the summer. Speeches, musicals, baseball games, and carnivals were part of the activities. Some families leased lots and built summer cottages on the grounds.
Confederate Research Center	Hillsboro	Hill	Hill College, Harold B. Simpson Historical Complex, 112 Lamar Dr.	Established in 1964, the Confederate Research Center houses a vast collection of documents relating to Texas' involvement in the Civil War. "Texas Blue and Gray" gallery offers weapons, flags, and other artifacts for public viewing.
Hill County C.S.A. Marker	Hillsboro	Hill	Hill College, Harold B. Simpson Historical Complex, 112 Lamar Dr.	Flour, shoes, saddles and machinery were produced here for the Confederate Army.
Hubbard C.S.A.	Hubbard	Hill	Magnolia and 2nd St.	This town was named after Confederate Colonel Richard B. Hubbard of the 22nd Texas. He served as Texas Governor 1876-1879.
Confederate Refugees	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	SH 19- 5 miles north of Sulphur Springs	The Stone family settled near here after fleeing from Louisiana during the war. The marker honors refugee families that fled Union occupation in Louisiana and the Indian Territory.
General W.H. King Marker (1839 - 1910)	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	Courthouse Lawn at Gilmer St.	Col. King commanded 18th Texas Infantry Regiment during the Battle of Mansfield. He briefly commanded Walker's Division during the Red River Campaign and was promoted to Brigadier General after the battle. King was wounded at Mansfield and later served as Texas Adjutant General 1881 - 1991.
Hopkins County Genealogical Society and Bookstore	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	212 Main St.	Contains research material on Hopkins County. Includes material on residents that lived there during the Civil War.
Hopkins County Museum and Heritage Park	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	416 N. Jackson	11 acres of historic buildings. Included are a blacksmith shop, country store, post office, grist mill, chapel and farm homes. The museum contains Civil War artifacts.
James Selen Stout Marker	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	CR 3310 Pine Forest Cemetery	Stout served in the Republic of Texas Cavalry and as a scout in 1836. He also served in the Confederate Army and was the father of 11 children. He received a grant of 320 acres in 1838.
Oakland Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	FM 2653	W.A. Willis and Nannie Stewart fled Alabama after the war. Stewart built a dogtrot cabin here on 301 acres. While serving as a makeshift church, Bible studies, singing and prayer services were held here. In 1896, a church was built. Mrs. M.A. "Aunt Polly" gave 2 acres for the church. Mr. Stewart was a church elder.
Union Stockade	Sulphur Springs	Hopkins	303 Connally	During Reconstruction, the hotel where Union officers were staying was set on fire. In response, Union troops built a stockade to help suppress attacks on newly freed slaves and Union troops. Unruly civilians were arrested and jailed inside. It was abandoned in 1870.
Confederate Monument	Greenville	Hunt	Stanford and King Streets.	The only Confederate monument in Texas to have stood on the grounds of a public school. The statue is made out of blue granite. The monument was moved in the 1960's after the school building was destroyed to make way for a new post office.
Captain Henry W. Wade Marker	Quinlan	Hunt	Wade cemetery	Wade served with the 6th Texas calvary. He was also a former member of the Texas Constitutional Convention.
Colonel Isham Chisum Marker	Kaufman	Kaufman	Courthouse Square, East Grove St.	Chisum was a colonel of the 2nd Partisan Rangers in Walker's Division. He fought at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. He represented Kaufman Co. at the Secession Convention and fought under Col. Tom Green during New Mexico Campaign.
Confederate Monument	Kaufman	Kaufman	Courthouse, Grove and Washington Streets	Unveiled on November 22, 1944, this monument features a larger than life granite figure of a Confederate soldier. The statue was made of granite at the Tyler, TX monument works. An "Old Fiddlers" contest was held to raise money. After the unveiling, one of the state's earliest Civil War reenactments was held; the local militia battled Confederate veterans. Vandalism led to a successful restoration in 1996.
Kaufman County C.S.A.	Kaufman	Kaufman	Courthouse, Grove and Washington Streets	In 1861, Kaufman Co. voted to secede by a three fourths majority. Most companies from here served with the Texas 3rd Cavalry.
Captain Edward Thomas Broughton Marker	Prairieville	Kaufman	Intersection of FM 1836 and FM 90	Broughton served in the 7th Texas Regiment and was captured twice at Ft. Donnellson, TN and Raymond, MS. Both times he was imprisoned at Johnson's Island in Ohio where he fell ill from small pox. He briefly commanded Granbury's Texas Brigade after General Granbury was killed at the Battle of Franklin. Almost blind from illness, he resigned his commission in Jan.,1865. Broughton's company was mustered in at Prairieville in Sept. 1861. They were named the "Johnson Guards" after mercantile businessmen John and Jasper Johnson.
Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church	Scurry	Kaufman	8975 SH 148 W.	Organized in 1860 during the Civil War. One of the oldest active churches in Kaufman County.
Griffith Home Place Museum	Terrell	Kaufman	805 1st St.	This home was built in the 1840's by Capt William Weir who fought at the Battle of San Jacinto. It was purchased in Oct, 1882 by Dr. Lycurgush Griffith who treated Sam Houston's leg wound after San Jacinto. The house contains family artifacts used during the Civil War. Dr. Griffith's brother Alfred Griffith served in the Confederate Army.
James Henry Campbell Home (1830-1918)	Blossom	Lamar	Lamar County	A Confederate Army vet from Tennessee, Campbell built this house in the late 1860's. He was one of the largest landowners in Lamar County. This home remained in the family for over 100 years.
1st National Bank of Paris	Paris	Lamar	Main St. and Lamar	Civil War veteran William J. McDonald opened this bank in 1886.
Captain William E. Moore Home	Paris	Lamar	Lamar County	Southern style home of Captain William Moore who commanded the "Shreveport Grays" during the war. After the war, he was a state senator.
Confederate Memorial	Paris	Lamar	Courthouse, Lamar and North Main	Granite and bronze monument sculpted by Italian sculptor Pompeo Coppini. It features 4 busts of R.E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert S. Johnston, and Jefferson Davis.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
John Chisum Burial Site	Paris	Lamar	Washington St. near rail crossing	Chisum was a famous cattle baron who supplied beef to the Confederate Army. He drove herds into New Mexico and became involved in the 1876 Lincoln County War. His cowboys helped guard the Northwest Texas frontier against Indians. Actor John Wayne portrayed him in the movie "Chisum."
Judge William Henry Lightfoot House	Paris	Lamar	Church and Washington St.	A law partner of General Sam B. Maxey. He built his home in 1876. He was a veteran of Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry and married Maxey's daughter Dora. He became a state senator and Chief Justice of the 5th Court of Civil Appeals.
Lamar County C.S.A.	Paris	Lamar	Main and 1st St.	This county raised 9 companies for the Confederacy. The 9th Texas Infantry was formed here. The rich farming area provided food for the Confederate Army.
Lamar County Historical Museum	Paris	Lamar	1009 W. Kaufman	This museum features exhibits on Lamar County during the Civil War and includes a military gallery.
Samuel Bell Maxey Home	Paris	Lamar	812 S. Church	Maxey was a Confederate Major General that commanded Confederate forces in the Indian Territory (12/63 - 2/65) during the Civil War. His Confederate Indian raids on Union supply columns helped prevent a Union invasion of North Texas. An eloquent speaker, he was later a U.S. Senator 1875- 1887.
Captain James Hill Military Camp	Petty	Lamar	FM 38 North	A cavalry company (Co. E, 9th Texas regiment) organized here near a popular grove of Persimmon trees. Captain James Hill instructed his men here. They fought with the Confederate Army of Tennessee.
John Wilburn Home (1856-1857)	Petty	Lamar	Lamar County	John Wilburn built this home in 1857 with the help of slaves. Wilburn died during the war. His widow, Sara Jane, married Wilburn's cousin, Aaron Nettles Wilburn. They had 8 children. The home is still owned by their descendants.
Chatfield Baptist Church	Chatfield	Navarro	FM 1603	A church organized by slaves was incorporated into Chatfield Baptist in 1858. This church had both black and white congregations.
Chatfield Plantation Home	Chatfield	Navarro	FM 1603	This plantation house was built in 1860 by steamboat Captain Robert Hodge. The plantation consisted of 1,280 acres and over 100 slaves. One of the slave cabins still exists.
Last Confederate Review	Chatfield	Navarro	4511 FM 1603; 1 mile south of Chatfield	It was here that General Jo Shelby held the last review of his troops before going to Mexico. They were known as the "Iron Brigade" and were the last organized Confederate unit left in the Trans-Mississippi Theater.
Confederate Monument	Corsicana	Navarro	Courthouse, W. 3rd and 13th Ave.	Consists of a 9 foot, bronze bugler. Thirteen girls pulled the cords to unveil the monument on January 20, 1908. It was designed by Italian sculptor Louis Amateis. A Confederate quartermaster depot was established near the marker. Corsicana sent 450 men to fight for the Confederacy. An excerpt from a Jefferson Davis speech is inscribed on the monument.
"Navarro Express" newspaper	Corsicana	Navarro	405 East Collin	Printed during the war, the "Express" was only printed when there was enough paper available.
Colonel Clinton McKamey Winkler	Corsicana	Navarro	Oakwood cemetery	Colonel Winkler served in the Texas Legislature and raised over 150 men for Hood's Texas Brigade. He was wounded at Gettysburg.
Colonel Roger Q. Mills Home	Corsicana	Navarro	912 West Park Ave.	Mills moved to Texas from Kentucky in 1849 and represented Navarro County in the Texas Legislature from 1859 to 1860. He served as a colonel in the 10th Texas Infantry. After the war he became a U.S Congressman from 1873 to 1892.
Commander Isaac Newton Brown's Grave	Corsicana	Navarro	Oakwood Cemetery	Brown skipped the Confederate ironclad "CSS Arkansas". He sailed through a Union river fleet in defense of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Brown was wounded twice and awarded a Confederate Medal of Honor. He also invented an underwater mine that sank the Union ironclad "USS Cairo."
Dunn-Ransom Home	Corsicana	Navarro	1303 W. 4th Ave.	Ewing E. Dunn built this house after arriving from Kentucky. He served as a 2nd Lt. in the Confederate Army. After the war he became a sheriff from 1876-1884. S.M. Ransom purchased the home in 1890. Five generations of Ransoms lived there.
Elizabeth Camp Glover	Corsicana	Navarro	Oakwood Cemetery	Known as the "Mother of Confederate Reunions." After the war, the widow of Lt. Colonel Thomas Glover, of the 21st Georgia Infantry, visited with his comrades in Campbellton Co., Georgia. Glover died at the 3rd Battle of Winchester. Elizabeth talked over the war with former members of the 21st. This started the reunions that occurred all over the South.
Henry G. Damon	Corsicana	Navarro	128 West Collin	The Texas Loan Agency was located in this building after the war. Damon established the agency and was a Confederate Prisoner of War.
Judge E.J. Simkins House	Corsicana	Navarro	514 West 2nd Ave.	Judge Simkins moved here from South Carolina. He was a Justice of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, helped create the Texas Railroad Commission, and served as a regent of the University of Texas. He served four years in the Confederate Army. His brother William Simkins was credited with firing the first shot at Ft. Sumter.
Pearce Civil War Museum	Corsicana	Navarro	Navarro College, 3100 W. Collin St.	This museum displays documents and artifacts donated by Charles and Peggy Pearce. Both sides of the war are represented. More than 14,000 items are included in the Pearce Collection.
Pioner Village	Corsicana	Navarro	912 West Park Ave.	Contains a number of Civil War Era structures including a slave quarters, blacksmith shop, trading post, and general store.
Samuel R. Frost	Corsicana	Navarro	Oakwood Cemetery	Samuel Frost served with the 19th Texas Cavalry and studied law after the war. He served as a county judge and state legislator. The town of Frost was named after him.
Union Captain Charles Henry Allyn	Corsicana	Navarro	7in Ave and Benton St.	Former Corsicana Mayor Charle H. Allyn organized the 1st National Bank and a cotton mill. He settled in Corsicana in 1868.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Eastern Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Spring Hill C.S.A.	Dawson	Navarro	Dawson, TX	A Confederate training camp was located here. The town celebrated the secession of South Carolina by firing anvils into the air.
J.A. Megarity Homestead	Oak Valley	Navarro	Oak Valley Road	At this site, Megarity built a prosperous 187 acre farm in 1876. He served in the Confederate Army and was present at Gettysburg, Petersburg and Appomattox.
Birdston Valley	Streetman	Navarro	NW of FM 416	A community of former slaves existed here.
A.C. McMillan African American Museum	Emory	Rains	4156 S. Texas St.	Includes a number of exhibits on slavery and the Civil War.
Sterling Rex Barnes Marker	Heath	Rockwall	Smith Dr. and Terry Lane	A Virginia native that operated a toll bridge on the East Fork of the Trinity River. He was also a justice of the peace who had five sons that served in the Confederate Army.
Mason-La Moreaux-Hartman House	Rockwall	Rockwall	901 E. Washington	The personal effects of 2 Confederate doctors. Dr. Schofield's and Dr. Mason's effects are on display here as well as artifacts from Rockwall County's history.
Mt. Zion C.M.E Church	Ben Wheeler	Van Zandt	SH 64, Redland Community	Provided spiritual outreach during and after the Civil War.
Caldwell Walton Raines (1839-1906) Marker	Canton	Van Zandt	100 Blk Dallas (SH 64), Courthouse lawn	Rains came to Texas from Georgia in 1858. He served in General R.M. Gano's Texas Cavalry Regiment during the war. After the Civil War, he served as a county judge, newspaper publisher and state librarian under Gov. James Hogg. He rebuilt the local neglected library and started a valuable collection of Texana materials.
Canton Plaza Museum	Canton	Van Zandt	119 North Buffalo	Contains Civil War artifacts from Van Zandt residents and genealogical records. Also contains artifacts from the 1850's.
Jo Shelby Expedition Marker	Canton	Van Zandt	SH 243, 8 miles east of Canton	General Jo Shelby's Confederate cavalry (Shelby's Iron Brigade) refused to surrender after the war. Shelby's troopers journeyed south from Missouri, through Texas, then crossed the Rio Grande River into Mexico. Shelby camped at Stone Point near Canton while attending a meeting of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi command at Marshall. Along the way, Shelby assisted with law enforcement in Texas during the chaotic period following the war. The John Wayne movie "The Undefeated" was based on the Shelby expedition.
John H. Reagan Marker	Canton	Van Zandt	Buffalo St. at Courthouse Square	Born in 1818, Reagan was Postmaster General for the Confederacy. Along with Jefferson Davis, he was imprisoned briefly after the war. Reagan relocated to Nacogdoches in 1839 where he became a state representative. He was elected to Congress in 1875.
Oran Milo Roberts (1815-1898) Marker	Canton	Van Zandt	100 Blk Dallas (SH 64), Courthouse lawn	Roberts was president of the Secession Convention in 1861. He was also a Colonel of the 11th Texas Infantry and a state supreme court judge during the Civil War. Governor of Texas in 1878 and a law professor at the University of Texas in 1893. He helped form the Texas Historical Association in 1895.
Corinth Baptist Church and School	Grand Saline	Van Zandt	FM 1255	This church served a congregation of 25 in the once thriving community of Corinth. Thomas McAdams Post (1843-1931) was the pastor. Several vets are buried nearby.
Grand Saline C.S.A.	Grand Saline	Van Zandt	Intersection of U.S. 80 and FM 857	A large saline deposit here served as a source of salt for the Confederate Army to preserve meat. Sam Richardson built the saltworks in 1854 and joined the Confederate Army in 1861. He left his wife to manage the works. 10,000 pounds of salt were made daily. When salt became scarce, Southern women dug up the floors of smokehouses to extract salt from the soil.
Dallas - Shreveport Rd.	Willis Point	Van Zandt	CR 3415 and SH 64	Trail used by Caddo Indian Tribe and French Traders. Used for troop movements during the Civil War.
T.Z. Woodhouse Residence	Willis Point	Van Zandt	904 Canton Ave.	Confederate vet and mercantile businessman, T.Z. Woodhouse, built this house in 1872. He served in the 6th Texas Cavalry and was married to Sarah Elizabeth Nash. His descendants still own the house.