

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Archer County Copper Mines	Archer City	Archer	SH 25 northwest about 4.5 miles	Copper was mined here to make gun caps. A wartime shortage of men prevented extensive mining operations.
Camp Cureton C.S.A.	Archer City	Archer	SH 79 at Center Street	A Texas frontier regiment camped in the vicinity during the Civil War. The frontier regiments protected supply columns and settlements from Indians and Union Invaders. The camp was named after Captain Jack Cureton, the camp commander.
Jesse James Hideout	Archer City	Archer	SH 79 at Center Street	Famed Missouri guerilla and outlaw, Jesse James, hid out at his sister's house in Archer County. His sister, Susan, was married to Allen Parmer, who rode with Will Quantrill. The Parmers are buried at Riverside Cemetery in Wichita Falls.
Camp Stonewall Jackson	Holliday	Archer	FM 368	Purchased by the United Confederate Veterans in 1898. From 1898 to 1935, Confederate veterans held reunions here. An average of 500 people attended each year. The meetings usually lasted 3 days.
Edward D. and Mary S. Miler Marker	Seymour	Baylor	FM 1286	One of four couples that founded Seymour. They were plantation owners and moved to Seymour in 1875 after the Civil War.
Bosque County Museum	Clifton	Bosque	301 S. Ave. Q	Contains artifacts on the settlement of Bosque County. It also includes artifacts from the Civil War period.
Jens Jenson Homestead	Clifton	Bosque	CR 4175	This small ranch house belonged to Norwegian immigrant Jens Jenson who came to Texas in 1854. He served with a Confederate frontier regiment and had 11 children. His grandson Ardon Jenson still farms the ancestral acres.
Site of Clifton Mill	Clifton	Bosque	SH 6 at Riverside	Site of a wooden mill powered by the Bosque River. It was used by the Confederate Army as a commissary.
General Alison Nelson Marker	Meridian	Bosque	Courthouse on SH 22	General Nelson trained and led the 10th Texas Infantry Regiment. His regiment repulsed a Union assault at Devall's Bluff in Arkansas. He later died of disease in October, 1862 in Austin, Arkansas. He was a former mayor of Atlanta, GA before the war.
John Olde Cabin	Valley Mills	Bosque	Intersection of Olde Ln. and CR 401	Tennessee native John Olde built this log cabin in 1860. Olde served as a Texas Ranger and fought the Kickapoo tribe at Dove Creek.
Pool-Tibbs House	Valley Mills	Bosque	108 Tibbs Dr.	Built by S.A. Pool in 1870. Robert A. Tibbs of the 3rd Texas Cavalry purchased the home in 1891.
Rock Springs Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Valley Mills	Bosque	FM 1637	Former slave Rev. James B. Sadler established a black congregation here after the war.
Captain J.J. Cureton	Walnut Springs	Bosque	SH 144 at Walnut Springs Park	Curreton was a captain of frontier troops during the Civil War that guarded against Comanche raids and Union incursions. He helped rescue Cynthia Anne Parker from the Comanches.
James Buckner Barry C.S.A.	Walnut Springs	Bosque	Walnut Springs Park on SH 144	Barry commanded a cavalry regiment that patrolled along the Red River for Indian attacks and Union troops.
Buffalo Springs C.S.A. Site	Buffalo Springs	Clay	FM 174 and FM 3077	In 1864, twenty five families established a fortified outpost for protection against Comanches. Frontier families were vulnerable to Indian attacks while the men were off fighting in the war. It was used by Confederate Cavalry at intervals to patrol for Indian attacks and Union invasion.
"The Great Hanging"	Gainesville	Cooke	W. California St. east of IH 35 near Pecan Creek	Forty Two suspected Unionists of a Peace Party were tried then hanged by a "Citizen's Court." Citizens in Cooke County were fearful of a Unionist conspiracy to seize North Texas. Colonel W.C. Young presided over the formation of the "Citizens Court" following the arrests of 250 suspected Unionists on Oct. 1, 1862.
2nd Frontier Regiment Marker	Gainesville	Cooke	SH 51 at Moffett Park	Organized in October, 1863, the 2nd Frontier patrolled the Red River border and Indian Territory to prevent Union incursions and Indian raids. Nine military units were formed in Cooke County.
Confederate Monument	Gainesville	Cooke	Courthouse, Main and Commerce St.	Emphasizes the sacrifice of women as well as celebrating the Confederate soldier.
Gainesville Marker	Gainesville	Cooke	US 82 E. Roadside Park	Founded in 1850 and named for General Edmund P. Gaines, who in 1836 aided the Republic of Texas. A military supply headquarters was established here during the Civil War.
Morton Museum	Gainesville	Cooke	210 S. Dixon	Focuses on the history of Cooke County. Includes the Civil War period.
Potter - Hurley House	Gainesville	Cooke	108 Church St.	Captain L.W. Lee of the Confederate Army came here in 1869 from Missouri. He purchased the home as a wedding gift for his daughter Ella Potter in 1894.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
W.T.G. Weaver	Gainesville	Cooke	311 S. Weaver	William Thomas Green Weaver came to Texas from Illinois in 1840. He was a school teacher and attorney. He served in the Confederate Army and was a delegate to the Texas Constitutional Convention in 1875.
William O. Davis House	Gainesville	Cooke	505 South Denton	Georgia native, Civil War vet and mayor, William O. Davis came to Texas in 1870. He was self educated and became a prominent attorney. He was in the Texas Senate (1876-1882).
African American Museum	Denton	Denton	317 W. Mulberry	Focuses on African American life. The Civil War Period is included.
Confederate Monument	Denton	Denton	Courthouse Square	Erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in memory of Denton County residents that served in the Confederate Army. It is equipped with 2 water fountains that no longer work. In 1999, the monument became a subject of controversy when an African American activist tried to have it removed from the courthouse grounds.
Nash Farm	Grapevine	Denton	626 Ball St.	Purchase in 1859 by Thomas Jefferson Nash. The site includes a house, farm, and cemetery. This facility also includes exhibits on the Civil War period.
Lane Chapel C.M.E. Church	Lewisville	Denton	615 Hembry St.	Organized in 1882 by former slaves. The Colored Methodist Church was renamed Lane Chapel in 1902 after Bishop Issac Lane.
Pilot Point Regulators	Pilot Point	Denton	Town Square	A vigilante group that hanged 6 cattle rustlers during the war. A former Union soldier and jewelry thief, "Spoon" Butler, was hanged from an oak tree at the town square.
William E. Partlow Marker	Sanger	Denton	611 West Plum	A former member of the Virginia 6th Cavalry that surrendered at Appomatox. First he was a merchant and then he was elected Mayor in 1892. He served in New Mexico 1907-1913 as Commissioner of U.S. Circuit District Courts. He returned to Sanger and served as Justice of the Peace.
Wise County C.S.A. Marker	Sanger	Denton	FM 455	Established in 1852. Operated by Confederate vet Lock S. Forester who increased its size to 6,000 acres.
General H. B. Granbury Grave	Granbury	Hood	Granbury cemetery. Moore St. and Hwy 51	Gravesite of General Granbury who was killed at the Battle of Franklin. His remains were reinterred in Granbury in 1893.
General H. B. Granbury Monument and Marker	Granbury	Hood	Granbury Courthouse, Houston and Bridge Streets	This monument pays tribute to Gen. Hiram Granbury of Granbury's Texas Brigade that fought under Patrick Cleburne's command in the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Before the war, Granbury was a lawyer in Waco. He was killed at the Battle of Franklin, TN. The statue was sculpted in Italy out of granite.
Hood County Jail and Museum	Granbury	Hood	208 North Crocket	An actual jail once used in Hood County. Downstairs is the Hood County Historical Museum. Hood Co. is named after Confederate General John Bell Hood, who commanded Hood's Texas Brigade.
Jesse James Tombstone in Hood County	Granbury	Hood	Granbury Cemetary, N. Crockett St.	Did Jesse James really die in Granbury on August 15, 1951? 101 year old Granbury resident J. Frank Dalton claimed to be the real Jesse James shortly before his death. A DNA test in 1995 seemed to confirm that Jesse James was actually killed and buried in Missouri.
John Wilkes Booth Tale	Granbury	Hood	Granbury Opera House	Granbury bartender John St. Helen was believed to have actually been John Wilkes Booth, who made his way to Texas after Lincoln's assassination. Conspiracy buffs believe Lincoln's assassination was carried out by members of his own cabinet and Booth was ushered away by government agents. John St. Helen not only resembled Booth but walked with a limp like Booth did after Lincoln's assassination. His ghost is believed to be haunting the Granbury Opera House. Like Booth, St. Helen was well versed in Shakespeare and was a big fan of the theater. John St. Helen later disappeared and left no forwarding address. Over 20 years later, a drunken derelict named David George died in Enid, Oklahoma. A longtime friend, Finis Bates, identified the body as that of John St. Helen and had the body mummified. For 40 years the mummy was displayed at carnivals until its disappearance in the 1960's. It has never been found.
Maj. General John Bell Hood Marker	Granbury	Hood	Granbury Courthouse on Pearl St.	This marker pays tribute to Major General John Bell Hood who commanded Hood's Texas Brigade and the Army of Tennessee. Hood lost a leg and use of of an arm during the war. He died from Yellow Fever in New Orleans. Hood County is named after him.
Veterans Home	Granbury	Hood	601 Thorpe Springs	This museum honors veterans from all conflicts.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Colonel Middleton T. Johnson Marker	Cleburne	Johnson	Courthouse Square at Hwy 174-171	South Carolina born Johnson commanded the 14th Texas Regiment that saw service on both sides of the Mississippi. He also supervised a blockade running system to bring in supplies for the Confederacy. He lost 2 sons during the war. Johnson County is named after him.
Confederate Monument	Cleburne	Johnson	Henderson	Consists of a shaft atop a large public drinking basin.
General Patrick Cleburne Marker	Cleburne	Johnson	Courthouse Square at Hwy 174-171	Known as the Stonewall Jackson of the West, Irish born Patrick Cleburne commanded one of the best brigades in the Confederate Army. Cleburne's brigade held off a Union assault on Missionary Ridge, buying time for the Army of Tennessee's retreat from Chattanooga. He was killed at the Battle of Franklin. Cleburne's brigade participated in the Kentucky, Chattanooga, and Atlanta campaigns,
Layland Museum	Cleburne	Johnson	201 North Caddo	Local museum that contains numerous Civil War artifacts including General Cleburne's pistol.
Old City Spring	Cleburne	Johnson	W. Wardville St.	Watering spot for Confederate Camp Henderson. For a nickel, young boys would take water into town for merchants to use.
Riggs Pennington Home	Cleburne	Johnson	Hwy 171 near city limits	Penning was a Confederate soldier. He was also a banker and farmer.
Beaumont Ranch	Grandview	Johnson	10736 County Rd. 102	A living history museum dedicated to teaching by demonstration. Upcoming events are posted on the internet.
Early Cattle Trail	Rio Vista	Johnson	Rio Vista St. Bank on SH 174	Confederate Lt. Col. J.F. Scurlock drove cattle from here to Southern Louisiana. He provided beef for the Confederacy. Scurlock died in a Federal prison after being arrested.
Lowell Smith Home	Rio Vista	Johnson	FM 916	The 1850's home of Civil War vet and banker John Wesley Smith.
Red River Station	Bowie	Montague	US 83 west of Nocona	Established in 1861 as a Frontier Regiment outpost. It was used to guard against Indians and Union troops.
Forestburg Marker	Forestburg	Montague	SH 455	Established after the Civil War in memory of pioneers who battled Indians.
Stonewall Saloon	Saint Jo	Montague	North corner of public square	Established in 1873 and was the town's first permanent structure. Named after Stonewall Jackson.
Confederate Civil War Statue	Weatherford	Parker	Square	Honors Parker County residents that served in the Confederate Army.
Parker County C.S.A. Marker	Weatherford	Parker	US 180, Courthouse Square	Parker County sent 9 companies to the Confederate Army. Local rancher John R. Baylor became the Confederate Governor of the Arizona Territory during the New Mexico Campaign. He served in the Confederate Congress from 1863 to 1865. The 19th Texas Cavalry of Parson's Brigade was formed from Parker County residents.
Soldier Springs	Weatherford	Parker	Thrush St.	Site of a Confederate camp which used the nearby spring. Confederate veterans used the camp for their reunions.
Weatherford C.S.A.	Weatherford	Parker	US 180, Courthouse Square	Founded in 1856 by State Senator and Confederate soldier Jefferson Weatherford. Frontier settlers found protection here from Comanches during the war.
Glen Rose C.S.A.	Glen Rose	Somervell	Courthouse Square	Cotton grown here was used by the Confederacy to trade for arms and supplies.
Squaw Creek Indian Fight	Glen Rose	Somervell	2 miles north of Glen Rose on FM 144	Confederate frontier cavalry drove off a raiding party of 25 Indians that killed settler Rigman Bryant and a slave. Stolen horses were recovered. Unfortunatley the slave was shot full of arrows.
Knapp Heritage Park	Arlington	Tarrant	201 W. Front St.	Contains numerous buildings and exhibits on Arlington pioneer life during the Civil War.
Six Flags Over Texas	Arlington	Tarrant	2201 Road to Six Flags	The theme of this amusement park are the six flags of the six countries (Spain, Mexico, France, Republic of Texas, Confederate States of America, and U.S.A.) that governed Texas. For four years (1861-1865), Texas was governed by the Confederate States of America. 90,000 Texans served in the Confederate Army. The Confederate section of the park includes restaurants serving Southern cuisine and an Antebellum styled music hall. In the 1960's, the park featured a Confederate Army drill squad that can be viewed on "You Tube."
William M. Rice Marker	Azle	Tarrant	310 S. Stewart	William M. Rice came to Texas in 1834 and served with the Texas forces during the Texas Revolution and was wounded at San Jacinto. During the Civil War, he made hats and hauled supplies for the Confederate Army. He settled in Tarrant County in 1874 where he died.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Northeast Tarrant County Civil War Veterans Memorial	Bedford	Tarrant	2401 Bedford Rd.	This memorial contains the names and allegiances of 500 Civil War vets who lived, owned land, or are buried in Northeast Tarrant County. The memorial was dedicated in 2008.
Dr. Lilburn Howard Colley	Colleyville	Tarrant	5400 Bransford Rd.	Dr. L.H. Colley served with the Union 48th Missouri Infantry as a drummer. He moved to Texas in 1880 and settled in the Colleyville area in 1885. He practiced medicine and conducted school trustee elections for the Pleasant Run School District.
Site of Mosier Valley School	Euless	Tarrant	Knapp and Mosier St.	In 1870, former slaves Robert and Dilsie Johnson received a 40 acre tract as a wedding gift from plantation owner Lucy Lee. Other freedmen settled in the area known as Mosier Valley where a community was formed in 1883.
St. John Missionary Baptist Church	Euless	Tarrant	3324 House Anderson Rd.	In 1874, a small group of former slaves met at the home of Frank Young and organized the congregation that was originally named Oak Grove Baptist Church.
Amon Carter Museum	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	3501 Camp Bowie Blvd.	A preeminent art museum that includes works depicting events and people of the Civil War.
Confederate Monument	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	Oakwood cemetery at 700 Grand Ave.	Erected in 1939, this monument features a Confederate private in an unofficial uniform.
Confederate Park	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	FM 1886, Confederate Park Rd.	The park was purchased by the United Confederate Veterans' R.E. Lee Camp in 1901. The 373 acre site with a 25 year charter was for the recreation, relief and refuge of Confederate soldiers and their families. A statewide reunion Sept. 8-12, 1903 had 3,500 attendees. The Confederate Park Association which maintained the park dissolved in 1926.
Dr George M. Munchus House	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	1130 E. Terrell Ave.	Constructed in 1922 for Dr. George Munchus (1887-1952), the son of a former slave and a physician with the Ft. Worth Negro Community Hospital.
First Church of Fort Worth	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	612 Throckmorton	Organized by Reverend A.M. Dean in a log house used by the fort's surgeon for the 2nd U.S. Army Dragoons. The structure was also used as the first public school by Col. John Peter Smith. General R.M. Gano preached here after the war. The founder of TCU, Rev. Joseph Clark preached here also.
First Hundred Years of TCU Exhibit	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	2800 South University	The sons of founder Joseph Addison Clark (1815-1910) served in the Confederate Army. Addison (1842-1911) was a Jr. 2nd Lieutenant with the 16th Texas Cavalry and Randolph (1844-1935) served in a Texas Confederate Army Unit.
Ft Worth Stockyard Museum	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	131 E. Exchange	A museum dedicated to the history of Ft. Worth. It has several exhibits on Ft. Worth during the Civil War.
General H.P. Mabry Marker	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	Trinity Park at 2900 Crestline	Texas legislator that served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest who kept Union troops bottled up at Memphis. While scouting General Fremont's Union Army, he shattered his arm while fighting off 7 Union troopers with a Bowie knife. He was shot 3 times and taken captive at Iuka, MS. Mabry was exchanged at Vicksburg in 1862. Mabry helped capture the Union gunboat "Petral" on the Yazoo River. He was elected a district judge in 1866 but removed by Reconstruction authorities. He practiced law in Ft. Worth 1879-1885.
Grave of General Thomas N. Waul	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	Oakwood Cemetery at 700 Grand Ave.	South Carolina native Colonel Thomas Waul (1813-1903), a signer of the 1861 Confederate Constitution, formed Waul's Texas Legion that saw service during the Vicksburg Campaign. He led a brigade in the Red River Campaign of 1864. Waul returned to Texas in 1865 and practiced law.
James E. Guinn School	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	1100 Louisiana	Established for African American children in 1883. Prior to that, African American children were taught in churches. Named after former slave James E. Guinn who became a Chemistry Professor at Prairie View A & M.
John Peter Smith Marker	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	1100 Throckmorton	Kentucky native John Peter Smith raised a company of Tarrant County men that served in Sibley's New Mexico Campaign and helped recapture Galveston. He came to Texas in 1853. He later donated the land for John Peter Smith Hospital and Oakwood Cemetery where he is buried. Smith became Mayor of Ft. Worth in 1882.
Log Cabin Village	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	2100 Log Cabin Village Lane	A collection of structures related to North Texas history 1840 - 1890. Docents perform demonstrations of early settlers' everyday chores.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
Civil War Related Sites
Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
Major K.M. Van Zandt Cottage	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	Trinity Park at 2900 Crestline	The cottage was built in the 1850's and was a haven for travellers during the Trinity River Floods. It was the home of Major Khleber Miller Van Zandt (1839-1930). He was a merchant, lawyer, banker, state legislator (1873), and railroad builder.
Major K.M. Van Zandt Marker	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	Trinity Park at 2900 Crestline and 700 Grand Ave.	Tennessee native Van Zandt came to Texas in 1839 and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He raised a Texas Co. for the 7th Infantry. He was captured at Ft. Donelson, TN and imprisoned at Camp Douglas in Illinois. After his exchange, he was promoted to major in Granbury's Brigade. The 7th Texas performed magnificently at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. After the war, he was President of the Ft. Worth National Bank for 56 years. He was called Mr. Ft. Worth for being a great benefactor.
Texas Civil War Museum	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	760 Jim Wright Frwy North	The largest civil war museum west of the Mississippi. It includes an extensive collection Union and Confederate military artifacts and Victorian era apparel. The museum also features a large theater and giftshop. Group fieldtrips are accomodated.
Thomas B. Saunders Family Marker	Ft. Worth	Tarrant	100 E. Exchange St.	North Carolina native Thomas Bailey Saunders started a cattle ranch in 1850 near Gonzales, TX. His son William David Harris Saunders supplied beef for the Confedrate Army.
Grapevine	Grapevine	Tarrant	211 Main St.	Named for the wild mustang grapes that grew profusely in the area. Missouri natives Ambrose and Susanna L. Foster were among the first settlers in 1845. Their daughters and son-in-laws acquired land that became the heart of Grapevine. Beef cattle was sold from here to Camp Worth (Ft. Worth) during the Civil War.
Birdville Church of Christ	Haltom City	Tarrant	3208 Carson St.	Confederate General Richard M. Gano conducted a revival here in 1900.
William Letchworth Hurst Marker	Hurst	Tarrant	1505 Precint Line Rd.	Tennessee native William L. Hurst (1833-1922) served with the 61st Tennessee Infantry and fought at Vicksburg until the city surrendered. He was captured in December, 1863 near Tazewell, TN and spent the remainder of the war in military prisons in Kentucky and Illinois. Hurst came to Texas in 1870 and became a prominent land speculator. He granted the right of way across his farm for the Rock Island rail line. In exchange, the company named the depot after him which later became the town of Hurst.
Mansfield Mill	Mansfield	Tarrant	100 East Broad St.	In 1859-1860, Julian Field (1825-1897) and Ralph Mann (1825-1906) built a three story steam powered wheat and corn mill. The mill attracted business from as far away as San Antonio and the Indian Territory. The name Mansfield was given to the community that developed around the mill. Part of the output went to the Confederate Government during the Civil War. After the war, it serviced Federal forts in the area.
Ralph Mann Homestead	Mansfield	Tarrant	604 W. Broad St.	Ralph Sandiford Mann was one of the founders of Mansfield and operated a steam powered grist mill that supplied grain to the Confederacy. After the Civil War, the mill supplied Ft. Belknap and Ft. Griffin. Mann built the cabin in 1866 and later added rooms constructed of brick.
Alfred Madison Hightower Marker	N. Richkland Hills	Tarrant	6600 Smithfield Rd.	Illinois native Alfred M. Hightower came to Texas in 1858 and became a prominent rancher. Initially opposed to secession, he served as a mounted rifleman in the Confederate Army and fought at the Battle of Pea Ridge.
White Settlement Historical Museum	White Settlement	Tarrant	8320 Hanon Dr.	Dedicated to the preservation of articles, homes and exhibits of early White Settlement residents. Features an exhibit on White Settlement men who served the Confederacy during the Civil War.
William Terry Allen Cabin	White Settlement	Tarrant	8320 Hanon Dr.	Kentucky native William T. Allen (1842-1893) settled here in 1857. William served in the Confederate Army and built the cabin after the war. The cabin was relocated to its present address in 2003.
Tenth Cavalry Creek	Burkburnett	Wichita	SH 240 at Tenth Cavalry Crossing	African Americans that served in the Union Army were stationed at an outpost here after the war. The outpost was attacked by Indians from across the Red River. Their dead were buried in a mass grave.
Wilbarger County Courthouse	Vernon	Wilbarger	Town Square	The courthouse features a statue dedicated to all Confederate soldiers from Wilbarger County.
Robert Calvin Mount Home	Chico	Wise	N. Mount St.	1st Lt. Robert Calvin Mount of Blythe's Militia was born in Tennesse and came to Texas in 1855. The house was built in 1874 from stones that Mount and his sons hauled from Palo Pinto County. Mount is buried in the nearby family cemetery. The Mount Family still owns the property.
Cattle Crossing Trail	Decatur	Wise	U.S. 380 between Decatur and Denton	Cattle trail blazed by Jesse Chisholm after the war in 1865.

Texas Lakes Trail Region
 Civil War Related Sites
 Western Counties

Civil War Site	City	County	Address	Site Description
First United Methodist Church	Decatur	Wise	104 S. Miller Rd.	Organized in 1862, it had the oldest congregation in Decatur. It served the community during the Civil War.
Jesse and Frank James Campsite	Decatur	Wise	5 miles from Decatur on U.S. 380.	Former Missouri guerillas and famed outlaws Frank and Jesse James camped near here. Their campsites were sometimes known to nearby settlers, who feared or befriended the outlaws.
Randolph Vesey Marker	Decatur	Wise	State St. at Courthouse	Vesey was an African American slave that served as a battlefield aide to Confederate General W.L. Cabel. A popular fiddle player, he was kidnapped by Comanches then held for ransom. Ponies were delivered to the Comanches to obtain his release. African American scout Brit Johnson obtained Vesey's release.
Sam Woody Cabin	Decatur	Wise	1602 S. Trinity	Tennessee pioneer, Sam Woody, built a cabin near Deep Creek in 1854. Woody helped guard the frontier against Indian raids and served in the Confederate Army. The cabin served as a trading post where Indians traded Buffalo robes for corn. It was also a popular stop for frontier travelers.
Texas Ranger Captain Ira Long	Decatur	Wise	CR 4226	Wounded twice while serving in the Confederate Army. Born in Indiana, Long served as Captain of Company A Texas Rangers. This company was the official escort of Texas Ranger Commander Major John B. Jones in the 1870's.
Wise County C.S.A. Marker	Decatur	Wise	Courthouse Square	County was named after Henry Wise; a Virginia senator that voted for the annexation of Texas. The 1st District of the state militia was headquartered here. They provided protection against Indians and chased down army deserters. 100 deserters were captured in April, 1865 on their way to New Mexico. A plot to overthrow the Confederate state government was uncovered here. Fifty people were arrested. Five were hanged. Decatur was a refugee center for frontier families fleeing the Comanches. Supplies for the militia were stored at the old Howell and Allen store.
Wise County Historical Museum	Decatur	Wise	1602 S. Trinity St.	Collection of artifacts from the Civil War period. Includes a very fine horse drawn funeral carriage.
Wise County Reunion Grounds	Decatur	Wise	Decatur St.	Site of reunions for Civil War vets and pioneers. Upwards of 12,000 attended, parading from the courthouse to the camp ground. Programs included speeches, rodeos, and battle re-enactments. The 3 day reunion is the oldest recurring public event in the county.
Slidell Marker	Slidell	Wise	Main St. at FM 455	Town named after John Slidell who was one of the Confederate diplomats captured during the "Trent Affair." The community supplied goods and services to nearby farmers.