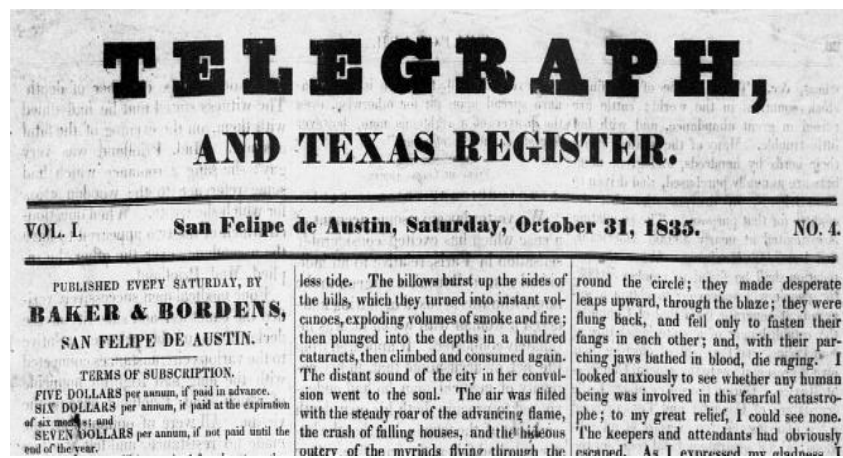


Oakwood Cemetery “Residents” from the Texas Revolution (Alphabetical Order)

WASHINGTON (Wash) ANDERSON (1817-1894) was born in 1817 in Virginia, where his grandfather had been a captain in the Revolutionary War. He arrived at Port Lavaca, in 1835. Anderson served in the **battle of San Jacinto**, where he was shot in the ankle. He was 5’9”, fair complexion, black hair, blue gray eyes, and wore a white hat at San Jacinto. Several years later John Osburn Nash was quoted in the *Houston Chronicle*: “**The old pioneer Wash Anderson was the true hero of San Jacinto, although history gives him no praise. Wash... was always known to say ‘come on’.** Anderson is one of the men pictured in Huddle's painting *The Surrender of Santa Anna*. He was a successful businessman who signed the petition to form Williamson County and built the county's first sawmill and gristmill. Wash Anderson died of old age in 1894.



JOSEPH BAKER (1804-1846). “Don Jose” was born in Maine in 1804. He arrived in Texas in December of 1831. Baker settled in San Felipe de Austin, where he taught school. With the Borden brothers, he established the *Telegraph, and Texas Register* newspaper, the first issue appearing in October of 1835. It was one of the first newspapers to be printed in

Texas. He left the paper in April of 1836 to join the Texas army. Baker fought at the **battle of San Jacinto**. He remained in the army until June 1, 1836. He was appointed translator to the Senate and was elected by Congress as the first Chief Justice of Bexar County. Under the government of Anson Jones in 1845, Baker served as Spanish Clerk or translator in the General Land Office in Austin. He probably held this position at the time of his death on July 11, 1846. Don Jose never married. In 1936, the state of Texas placed a centennial marker at his grave.

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WILLIAM CARLETON (1812–1865) was born in England where he received his medical training. In 1835, he arrived in Texas. Alarmed by reports of military advances from Mexico, Carleton joined the Matagorda Volunteers in March where he was named first lieutenant. At **Goliad**, a unit of the command was sent to attack the Mexican fort at Lipantitlán, and Carleton performed valiant service in the attack. In the few days that the colonists stayed in the vicinity, some of the men slept in a shed filled with damp cotton, and from this Carleton supposedly developed a serious case of inflammatory rheumatism, for which he was invalided. Late in 1836 he and his wife went to

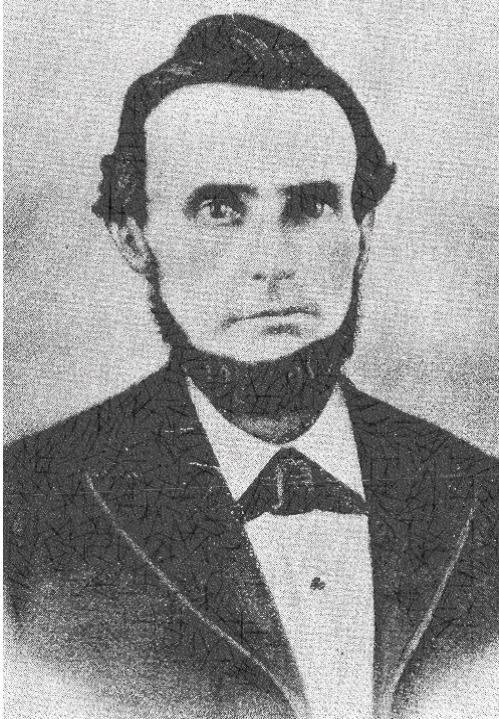
New Orleans, and twenty years passed before they returned to Texas. Carleton worked for a time on Galveston and Houston newspapers but eventually settled in Austin. For his loyal services at Goliad, the Texas legislature passed an act that gave him his bounty lands. He sold them, bought presses, and established his own weekly paper, *The Rambler*, which appeared in September 1858 and continued until he was forced to discontinue it because of his bad health. Carleton died in Austin on November 2, 1865.



SUSANNA WILKINSON DICKINSON HANNIG (ca. 1814–1883)

was born in Tennessee about 1814. In 1829, she married Almaron Dickinson. The Dickinsons arrived at Gonzales in 1831. On May 5, Almaron received a league of land on the San Marcos River in what became Caldwell County. Susanna's only child, Angelina Elizabeth was born on December 14, 1834. Mr. Dickson left for San Antonio on October 13. On February 23, 1836, Susanna and the baby moved into **the Alamo**. After the battle on March 6, Mexican soldiers found her and took her and Angelina from the grounds. She was given a blanket and two dollars in silver by Santa Anna before being released. Santa Anna sent Susanna and her daughter to Sam Houston with a letter of warning dated March 7. She petitioned the government in October 1836 for a donation, but the proposed \$500 was not awarded

because she was a single woman. She married three times before marrying John W. Hannig in Lockhart in 1857. They soon moved to Austin, where Hannig owned a cabinet shop, furniture store and undertaking parlor. Susanna died on October 7, 1883. Mr. Hannig was buried next to Susanna after his death in San Antonio in 1890. Buried with them is Susie Sterling, a granddaughter.



FRANCIS DIETERICH (1815–1860) was born in Germany. He immigrated to Texas in 1834 and settled in Refugio, where he petitioned for and received several leagues of land. In February 1836 he joined a company of militia under Col. James W. Fannin. Dieterich participated in the defense of the mission at **Refugio**, where he was taken prisoner on March 14, 1836; his life was spared. He was again taken prisoner at **Goliad** but escaped the Goliad Massacre. In 1839 Dieterich moved to Austin and opened a meat market. Records of sales from 1839 to 1841 show that he sold about 25,900 pounds of beef. Later he purchased three city lots and owned a tavern and mercantile store at Congress and Pecan. Dieterich was married three times: Bessie, Martha and Sarah (Whipple). He died in Austin on May 31, 1860 at 45 years of age.



JOHN CRITTENDEN DUVAL (1816–1897), known as “John C” or “Texas John”, was born in Kentucky in 1816. John and his brother Burr were with James W. Fannin's army at Goliad when they surrendered to the Mexican army. In this **Goliad Massacre** on Palm Sunday of 1836, Burr Duval was killed, but John escaped. He became a Texas Ranger in 1845 and, along with William ‘Bigfoot’ Wallace, served in John Hays' company. He has been called the first Texas man of letters because of his early writings. “*Early Times in Texas*” was published in serial form in 1867. He recounted the story of his escape from the Goliad Massacre. His most important book was “The Adventures of Bigfoot Wallace, the Texas Ranger and Hunter”.

The story of Duval's remarkable escape from the Goliad Massacre became a Texas classic. At the age of 81, he died in Fort Worth while visiting his sister on January 15, 1897 and was brought to Austin for burial. Duval was the last survivor of the massacre of Goliad.



GEORGE WASHINGTON GLASSCOCK (1810–1868) was born in Kentucky. In 1832 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln in flat boating on the Sangamon River. In September 1834, he moved to Texas. Glasscock participated in the **Grass Fight** and **Siege of Béxar**. He was a surveyor. In a letter to his brother in 1838 he tells him he should come to the San Gabriel area as "the land is cheap and the Indians has not killd me yet". He moved to Travis County in 1844 and then to Williamson County in 1846. There he helped to organize the county and donated 172 acres for the county seat, Georgetown, which was subsequently named for him. As a result of his interest in wheat growing, Glasscock built the first flour mill in what was then western Texas. He lived in Austin until his death on 28 February 1868. He died when he was thrown from a mule on his land near Webberville. Glasscock County, established by the Texas legislature in

1887, was named in his honor.



THOMAS GREEN (1814–1864) was born in Virginia. He studied law with his father. Arriving in Texas, he reached Nacogdoches by December 1835 and enrolled for military service on January 14, 1836. He was in the company which operated the **Twin Sisters cannons in the Battle of San Jacinto** and is portrayed in Huddle's painting *The Surrender of Santa Anna*. A few days after the battle Green was commissioned a lieutenant; in early May he was made a Major. From 1841 to 1861 he was clerk of the state Supreme Court. Between legislative and court sessions Green served in military campaigns against the Indians and Mexico. When the United States went to war with Mexico, Green recruited and commanded a company of Texas Rangers. In April 1864 he led a division in successful attacks at the battle of Mansfield and the battle of

Pleasant Hill. A few days later, on April 12, 1864, Green died while leading an attack on federal gunboats patrolling the Red River at Blaire's Landing. His body was returned to Austin and buried on May 2 in Oakwood. Tom Green County was named for him in 1874.



GEORGE D. HANCOCK (1809-1879). Hancock was born in Tennessee and moved to Texas in 1835. At the **Battle of San Jacinto**, he was one of the men who accompanied Erastus (Deaf) Smith in the destruction of Vince's Bridge. For his military service, Hancock received a total of 1,280 acres. Subsequently he worked as a surveyor and in 1840 he owned 5,907 acres in Bastrop County, a saddle horse, and a watch. In 1845 in Austin, he established himself at the corner of Congress and Pecan Street. He was regarded by the newspaper editor as "an experienced merchant of acknowledged good taste in the selection of goods," and as offering "large and complete a stock...as has ever been brought to the city." The legislature granted him and other men a charter to incorporate the Colorado Navigation Company to promote Colorado River traffic and

commerce, and the Brazos and Colorado Railroad Company to link Austin with Houston. Hancock was appointed to the board of trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum. In 1872 he served as chairman of a committee formed to keep Austin the capital of Texas. Hancock died on January 6, 1879.

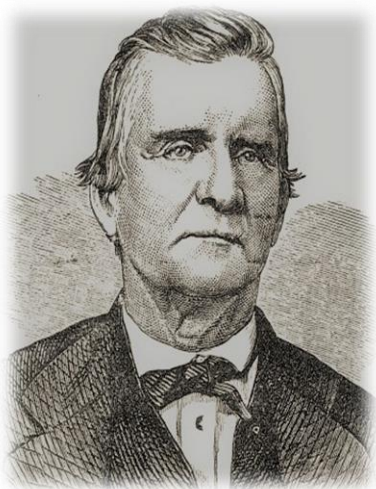


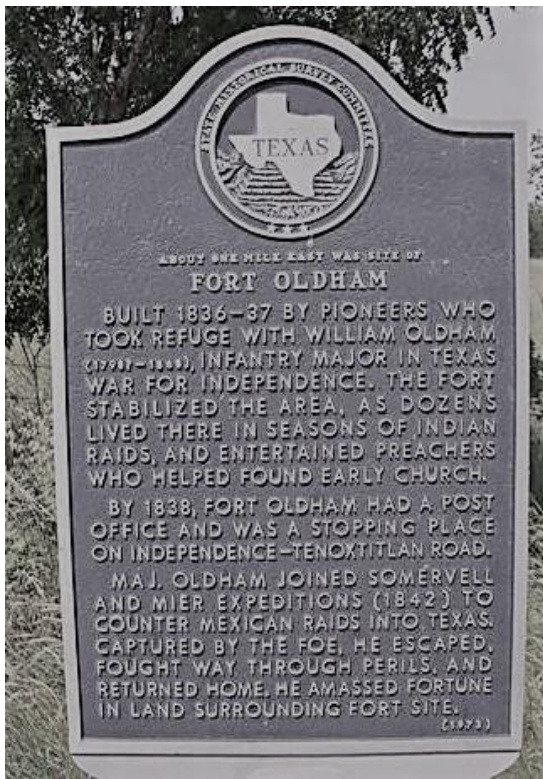
JAMES MONORE HILL (1818-1904) was born in Georgia in 1818. His family arrived at Austin's colony in 1835. After the fall of the Alamo, Hill with his father set out to join Sam Houston's army. Hill was one of the few men present at the first interview between Houston and Antonio López de Santa Anna and is portrayed in Huddle's painting *The Surrender of Santa Anna*. In 1842, Hill participated in the Somervell expedition. James' father Asa later drew one of the white beans at Saltillo in the Black Bean Episode. His wife Jane Kerr's family had taken part in the Runaway Scrape in 1836. The family moved to Austin in 1884 where Hill lived on West 19th Street. In 1897, he completed his recollections, "relating personal experiences and vivid details" of the battle of San Jacinto when he was 80 years old and one of only 10 survivors of the battle. He died February 14, 1904 and was buried the next day in Oakwood.

WILLIAM HENRY HUDDLE (1847–1892) was born in Virginia in 1847. He studied in New York and Germany. His work concentrated on Texas history and politics, subjects that became his trademark. In 1885 he completed the portraits of the first seventeen governors. He also showed an interest in historical painting. He painted *The Surrender of Santa Anna* in 1886 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto and the painting has attained the stature of an icon of Texas history. Huddle included four Oakwood “residents” in his painting: Washington Anderson, Thomas Green, James Hill, and John Milton Swisher. In 1891, the Legislature appropriated \$4,000 for the purchase of the painting, which now hangs in the state Capitol. Huddle died of a stroke on March 23, 1892 and was buried next to his wife Nannie, also an artist. The daughter Marguerite was a concert singer and vocal instructor.

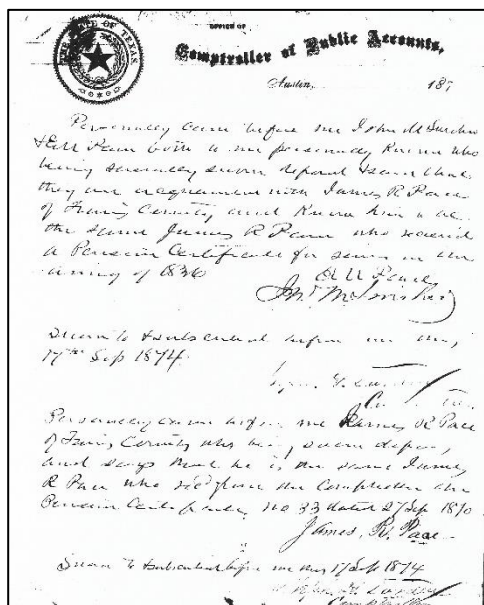


THOMAS FREEMAN MCKINNEY (1801–1873) was born in Kentucky in 1801. In 1824 he received a league on the Brazos River from Stephen F. Austin. In 1834, he became senior partner with Samuel May Williams where McKinney collected and shipped cotton. In 1835, the firm developed the seaport of Quintana with what was “probably” the earliest private firm in Texas to lend money. This was used for credit to help **finance the Texas Revolution** in the amount of \$99,000 (\$2.6 million today), which was never repaid in full. He forwarded men and supplies to the Texas army. Although he married twice, he had no children but raised the two daughters of his friend James Fannin. In 1850 he moved to Travis County, where he constructed a stone house, a gristmill, and quarter horse track. The civil war crippled him financially. McKinney’s once-large estate was reduced to \$5,000. He died on October 2, 1873, after a long struggle with a kidney disease. His estate south of Austin, became McKinney Falls State Park in 1976.





WILLIAM OLDHAM (1798–1868) was born in Kentucky. He came to Texas and volunteered for the army on October 8, 1835. Oldham served in Capt. James G. Swisher's company and participated in the **siege of Bexar**. Later he purchased land in Burleson County. During Indian alarms the settlers in the area took refuge at his home, which became known as "Fort Oldham." Dozens lived in the fort built in 1836 in seasons of Indian raids. By 1838, Fort Oldham had a post office. Maj. Oldham joined Somervell and Mier Expeditions to counter Mexican raids. Captured by the foe, he escaped and returned home. He amassed a fortune in land surrounding the fort site. In 1849, he was finally reimbursed for his services and loss of property in 1856. Oldham never married. Major Oldham died intestate on June 21, 1868, in Austin.



JAMES ROBERT PACE (1814-1876) came to Texas from Tennessee. In 1830, he received permission from Stephen F. Austin to settle in Austin's Colony. Pace received a Headright Certificate for one-third of a league of land from the Board of Land Commissioners for Bastrop County. He joined the Texas Army as a volunteer on November 8, 1835, in the company of Captain James G. Swisher. Mr. Pace participated in the **Siege of Bexar**, that took place in December 1835. Four Texans were killed, including the commander, Ben Milam. Mr. Pace also participated in the **Battle of San Jacinto** on April 21, 1836 when General Sam Houston's Army was on the banks of Buffalo Bayou. In 1850 James R. Pace resided in Austin and was a 35-year-old surveyor. In 1854 he married his brother Dempsey's widow Elizabeth. He was a farmer in 1860. Not only James, but his brothers, William Carroll, Wesley Walker, and Dempsey Council Pace all fought at The Battle

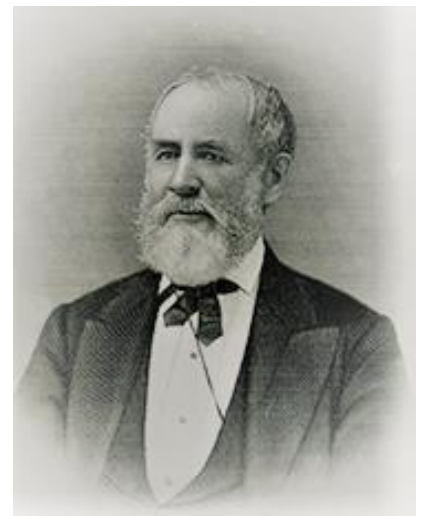
of San Jacinto. Pace was buried July 2, 1876 after dying from consumption. Elizabeth continued to live on East 9th Street in Austin until her death in 1911.



JAMES S. PATTERSON (1800-1872). His gravestone is inscribed “a native of Kentucky”. He was ‘bound out’ to a hatter at age 10 when his father died. Patterson claimed to have lived and worked with the followers of the pirate Jean Lafitte while living in Louisiana. He could speak fluent French and Spanish. He was about 6 feet tall, had sandy hair, blue or grey eyes, and was not regarded as a handsome man. In 1836, he joined Sam Houston’s army where he participated in the **Battle of San Jacinto**. He was wounded by a sword thrust above the knee. He returned from Louisiana when he heard that Texas was giving land grants to those who had participated in the service of the Texas Army. He was issued a head right certificate for one-third of a league of land (640 acres) for having participated in the Battle of San Jacinto and a bounty for 320 acres for “3

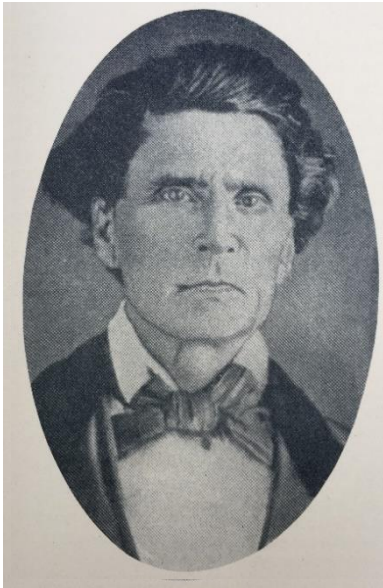
months service” in the Army of the Republic of Texas. The local newspaper stated he died and was buried November 8, 1872.

ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE (1812-1883) was born in Connecticut. By early 1835 he had made his way to Texas. Though at first, he hoped for conciliation with Mexico, Pease soon changed his position and fought in the **battle of Gonzales, the first battle of the revolution, on October 2**. He then served as secretary to the General Council of the Provisional Government and, as a member of that body, attended the convention that met at Washington-on-the-Brazos in March 1836. Pease became the Republic's first comptroller. From 1853 to 1857, he served as governor. While he was governor, he paid off the state debt and established the financial basis that the state used to finance its schools and colleges. Marshall supervised the completion of the building of the Governor's Mansion and a new Capitol. He was appointed to office again in 1867. In the closing years of his life, Pease practiced law in Austin. The family home, Woodlawn, still stands on Niles Road in the Enfield neighborhood. His home like the Governor’s Mansion was built by Abner Cook. He died on August 26, 1883, after an attack of apoplexy (probably a stroke).



MARY CROWNOVER RABB (1805-1882) was born in 1805 in North Carolina. She and her husband John departed Arkansas for Texas in 1823. The Rabbs established several temporary homes along the Brazos and Colorado rivers. During warm weather they camped out, often their shelter was a tent made of quilts. During winters they built a cabin or stayed with relatives who had one. Mary kept her spinning wheel going to drown out the sounds of the Indians, who frightened her. A recurrent fear was that alligators from the Brazos would eat her children. Mary kept the homestead going and dealt with Indians who often came to her home seeking food or medicine for illnesses. When Santa Anna's army marched east across Texas, Mary and the children were part of a group who were forced to flee in what is known as the **Runaway Scrape**. During this flight, Mary suffered the **death of her youngest child, Lorenzo**. After moving to Travis County in 1860, John and Mary built a log cabin and had a herd of cattle on their 50 acres of land on Barton Creek. When John died, he deeded his land to his son with the provision that Mary could live her life out there. John died there in 1861. In 1867 Mary had a two-story limestone home built near the log cabin. Safe at last from floods, alligators, and Indians, she continued to raise stock and to support the Methodist Church until her death, on October 15, 1882. The Rabb land was sold to Andrew Zilker. Family members continued to live in the home at 1405 Robert E. Road until it was given to the City in 1955. "Now my childern and gran childern I am going to try to tell you something about the way your Pa and me had to do to get land for you." So begins her "Reminiscences of Mary Crownover Rabb" written of her early years in Texas.

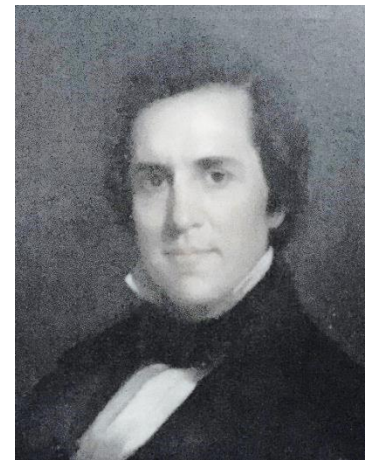


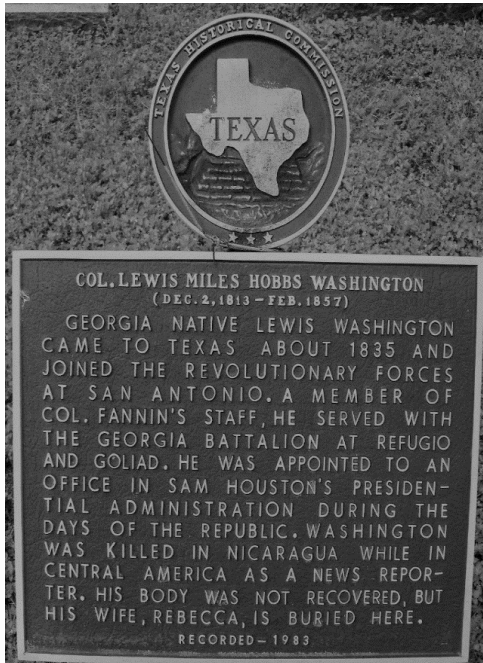


CAPTAIN JAMES GIBSON SWISHER (1794-1862) was born in Tennessee territory and moved to Texas in 1833. He gained extensive military experience in the War of 1812 and in Indian wars. His Texas service began October 8, 1835 when he formed a company of volunteers and was elected captain. His company participated in several fights including the **Siege of Bexar** after which Swisher was one of three commissioners appointed by Gen. Bureson to negotiate the surrender terms of Gen. Martín Perfecto de Cos. In February 1836, Swisher was elected a delegate to the Convention of 1836 and took an active part in constitutional debates, served on the defense committee, and signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas. Swisher assisted in the evacuation of Washington

Municipality in the **Runaway Scrape**. By 1846, Swisher moved to Austin, where he and wife Elizabeth operated a hotel, a tavern, and a ferry from 1852-1875. Swisher donated land for South Congress Ave. through his large farm. **Swisher County** and a street in Austin were named to honor James who died in 1862 in Austin.

COLONEL JOHN MILTON SWISHER, (1819-1891) was born in Tennessee and moved to Texas in 1833 with his parents James and Elizabeth. After hearing of Travis' appeal for help at the Alamo, sixteen year old Swisher and his companions started for San Antonio on March 1, 1836. They halted at Gonzales on March 5 and participated in Sam Houston's training and retreat. Swisher took part in the **Battle of San Jacinto** on April 21, 1836 and is portrayed in Huddle's painting *The Surrender of Santa Anna* and *McArdle's The Battle of San Jacinto* painting. After the battle, Swisher held many appointed positions from 1836-1856 in the Republic of Texas and State of Texas governments. He was elected colonel of the Texas militia in 1846. Swisher was also a businessman who formed one of Austin's first banks in 1852 and built the Austin Street Railway in 1870. He developed the first platted neighborhood south of the Colorado River in 1877, naming the streets after family members, and donated additional land for South Congress Ave. His remembrances of early Texas and the Battle of San Jacinto were published as "The Swisher Memoirs." He married three times and died in 1891 in Austin.





LEWIS MILES HOBBS WASHINGTON (1813–1857) was born in Georgia. He moved to Texas in the 1830s. Washington participated in the **siege of Bexar** in December 1835 as a member of James W. Fannin's staff. Washington spent most of his time in Austin writing articles for several newspapers and taking part in various skirmishes with Mexico. He was awarded bounty land for his war services. He moved his family to Austin about 1846. Washington went to Costa Rica, probably in 1856, as a newspaper correspondent and from there went to Nicaragua. He was wounded in the foot at Castillo Viego in February 1857 and was left on the battlefield. He was captured by Costa Rican forces and shot. Washington wrote a detailed article about Fannin. His body was not recovered but there is a marker honoring him in the Oakwood lot with his wife and children.

OZWIN WILCOX (1808-1879) came to Texas in 1836 from Connecticut. He participated in the Battle of San Jacinto. His pension papers stated he was “a soldier in the Army of the Old Republic of Texas in the Revolution, that he joined said army on the 1st of March 1836 and served until the 1st December, 1836. For said services he received 960 acres Bounty Land, and for participating in said Battle he received 640 acres Donation Land--that he performed the service above referred to, that he has resided continuously in the County of Travis for 30 years, that he is now 60 years old, that he is entitled to a pension for services under the Pension Act approved August 13, 1870, and that he makes this affidavit for the purpose of receiving the necessary pension certificate.” A historian stated he was among those detailed to guard the baggage at the camp opposite Harrisburg, April 21, 1836. Wilcox married Philippine Bothmer in 1848. He was a carpenter while living in Austin in 1870. While he lay at death’s door at his home, with only one dollar to his name, he feared he would be buried as a pauper but wished to be buried in the State Cemetery with military honors. Mr. Wilcox died in Austin, on April 5, 1879. He was buried on the J. Cummin's lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

