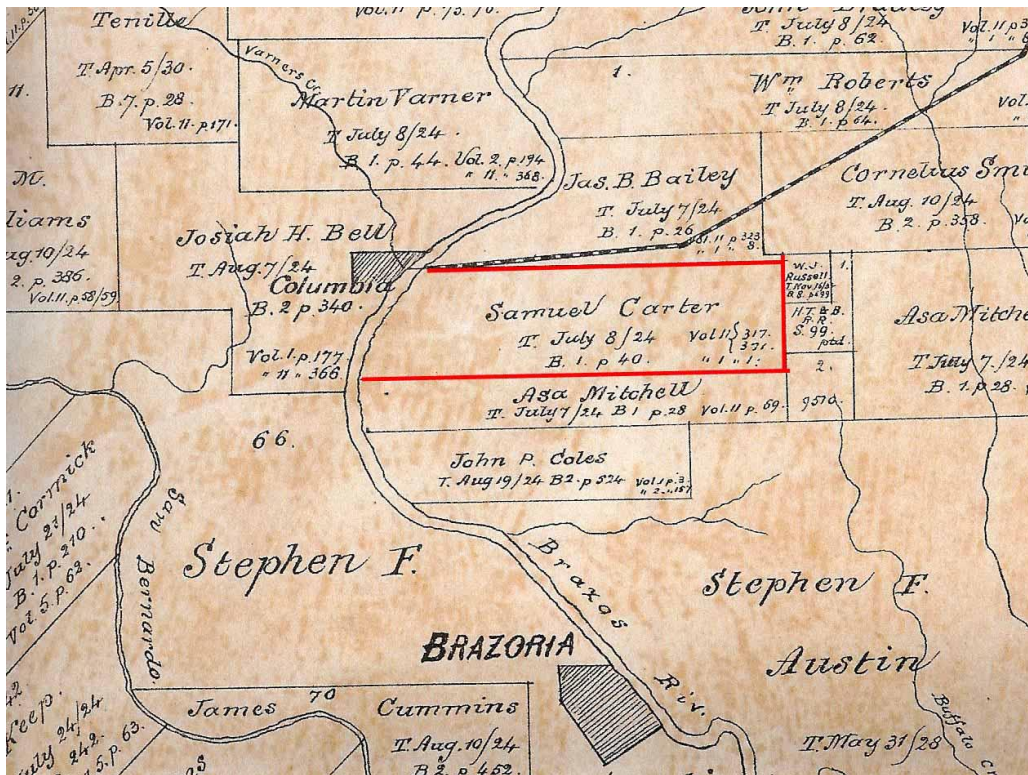


Bynum Plantation  
Brazosport Archaeology Society

Wade H. Bynum sold a 1000 acre cotton plantation out the Samuel Carter League east of the Brazos River in the Bailey's Prairie area to Robert and David G. Mills in October 1837. From Kentucky, the Mills brothers under the style of R. & D. G. Mills of Galveston, Texas would make this the nucleus for what would finally become a 3280 acre sugar plantation. R. & D. G. Mills built an empire as commission merchants and cotton brokers in Galveston, Texas. During the early years of statehood, Robert Mills operated their business in Galveston while in Brazoria County David G. Mills managed Bynum and Lowwood as sugar plantations building Palo Alto into a cotton plantation. They also owned a half interest in Caney Place, another sugar plantation, with William G. Warren in Matagorda County. While Bynum was just one of several plantations owned by the Mills brothers, based on a large slave labor force, Bynum Plantation produced sugar on a large scale throughout the 1850's. Although they owned hundreds of slaves, many tens of thousands of acres, and several ships to transport their merchandise before the Civil War, heavy mortgages finally forced the Mills brothers into bankruptcy court after the war. Bynum Plantation was sold to Andrew G. Mills, their nephew in 1872 to cover debts before the bankruptcy was declared. After the death of Andrew G. Mills in March 1894 his widow Lucy Mills signed the property over to J. W. Clapp, a major creditor of the Mills family for many years. After the property changed ownership several times, W. B. Munson bought the property in 1911. The Bynum Plantation remained in the Munson family ownership for many years before it was subdivided into the Bar X Ranch Subdivision in 1978.

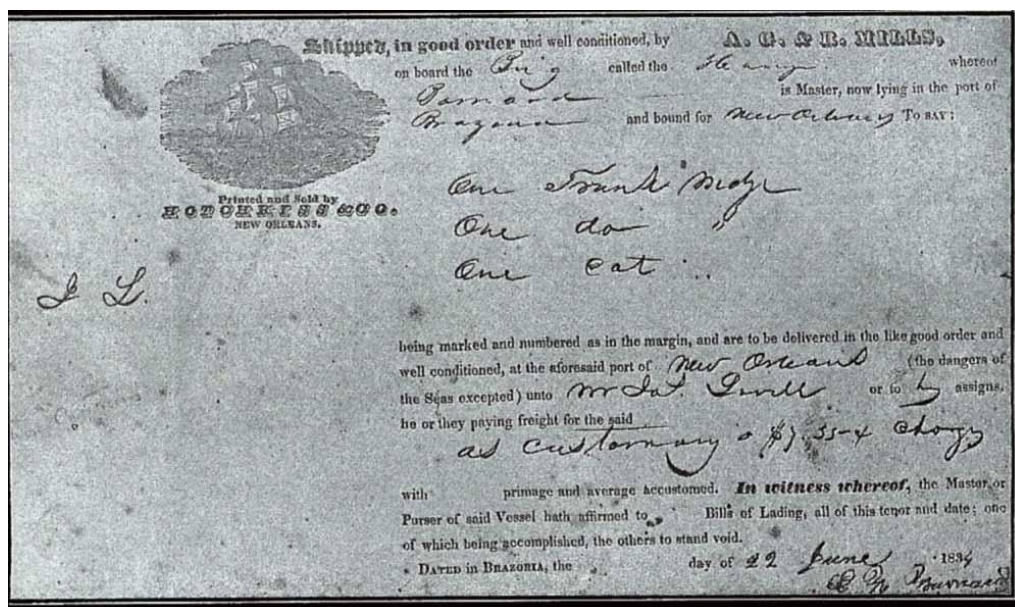


Samuel Carter League Map 1879 The General Land Office of the State of Texas

Andrew G. Mills<sup>1</sup> came to Texas in 1827 from Kentucky and his brother Robert<sup>2</sup> joined him in January 1831 moving to Brazoria, Texas. Both brothers fought in the Battle of Velasco in 1832.

The Mills brothers were initially in the mercantile business in Brazoria where Robert Mills became known as the “Duke of Brazoria”. One of their customers in November 1833 was William Barret Travis who entered in his diary:

28 November  
 Bot of A. G. & R. Mills-1 pair pants \$9.  
 Pair shirts & 2 pair drawers flannel 2.00  
 3 pair socks 2.00<sup>3</sup>



They dissolved their partnership, A. G. & R. Mills, in December 1834. The following newspaper article appeared in the *The Texas Republican* making the dissolution of their partnership public as well as noting the establishment of a new business between Robert Mills and his younger brother David G. Mills<sup>5</sup>:

#### DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership heretofore existing, in the name and style of A. G. & R. Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation. Those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A.G. Mills  
 R. Mills

<sup>1</sup> Andrew G. Mills born 1805 Todd County, Kentucky. Parents Adam and Janet (Graham) Mills.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Mills born March 9, 1809 Todd County, Kentucky, attended Cumberland College 1826-1827. He opened a plantation in Madison Parish, Louisiana, but abandoned it when it was devastated by a flood and came to Texas.

<sup>3</sup> Davis, Robert E., ed., *The Diary of William Barret Travis*, Texian Press, Waco, Texas, 1966, p.75.

<sup>4</sup> Allhands, J. L., *Gringo Builders*, Privately Printed, 1931, p. 230.

<sup>5</sup> David Graham Mills born 1812 Todd County, Kentucky.

N.B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name and style of Robert Mills & Co. and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash, and on the usual credit, to punctual customers.  
Jan 1<sup>6</sup>

Robert Mills & Co. also went into partnership with Samuel B. Brigham of Matagorda, Texas. Goods were supplied to Brigham via a schooner the *Julius Caesar*, owned by the Mills brothers.

#### COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned, having associated themselves in the Mercantile business, at the Town of Matagorda, under the firm of S. B. Brigham & Co.—take this method of informing the public that they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of seasonable and fresh goods.

R. MILLS & Co.

SAML. B. BRIGHAM

Matagorda, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1835

#### NEW GOODS

S. B. BRIGHAM, & Co. have just received by the Schr. Julius Caesar, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADLERY, MEDICINES, & c. & c. which they offer to the public, wholesale or retail on accommodating terms.—  
Matagorda July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1835<sup>7</sup>

While a Granville Mills is listed as a participant at San Jacinto in 1836 in Robert J. Calder's company from Brazoria County, it is not entirely certain that this was Andrew G. Mills who died at sea near Indonesia that same year. The land certificates issued by the Republic of Texas for military service to Granville Mills were never claimed by the Mills brothers.

During the fight for Texas independence R. Mills & Co. supplied their schooner the *Julius Caesar*<sup>8</sup> to transport troops as well as purchased arms and supplies for the army using their credit in New Orleans.<sup>9</sup>

Robert Mills married Elizabeth G. McNeel, daughter of John McNeel who owned a plantation east of the San Bernard River near the town of Brazoria, on January 26, 1836 in a bond ceremony, the bond at \$50,000. Elizabeth died in the childbirth along with their infant in 1837. Robert Mills never remarried.

Robert and David G. Mills were among the group of citizens that initiated The Brazoria Insurance Company in Brazoria, Texas incorporated by the legislature in 1837 with a capital stock of \$200,000. In 1839 Robert Mills acquired property and built a cotton compress on San Luis Island. This business venture fell through as the harbor for the island silted up in the early 1840's.

In 1842 David G. Mills served in Captain Gill's company under Col. C. S. Owen during the Vasquez campaign.<sup>10</sup>

June 20, 1848 Robert and David G. Mills formed a new partnership under the name Robert and David G. Mills.<sup>11</sup> Under the style of R. & D. G. Mills in 1849 their firm moved to Galveston, Texas. John W. Jockusch, Prussian Consul at Galveston, became a partner in their

<sup>6</sup> *The Texas Republican*, July 25, 1835, Brazoria, Texas

<sup>7</sup> *The Texas Republican*, November 14, 1835, Brazoria, Texas

<sup>8</sup> The *Julius Caesar* carrying a cargo valued at \$30,000 was captured by the Mexican Navy off the coast of Texas April 12, 1837.

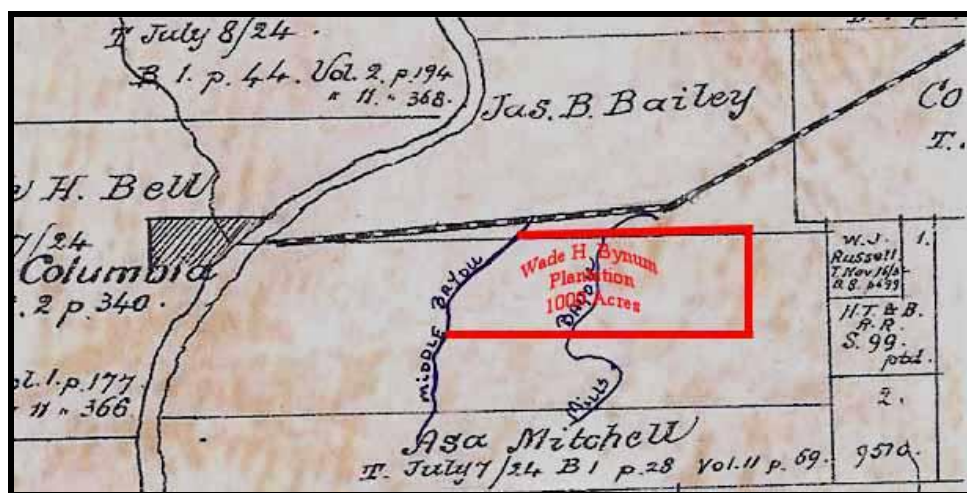
<sup>9</sup> Republic of Texas Claims, Texas State Archives

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Brazoria County Deed Records: D 638/31 & D 631/34

firm from the summer of 1850 until 1863. In Brazoria they were partners with Theodore Bennett in the mercantile business. They owned three large plantations in Brazoria County, Bynum, Lowwood, and Palo Alto and in Matagorda County were partners with William G. Warren in Caney Place. By 1852 Palo Alto was a cotton plantation while the other three were primarily sugar plantations.

The 1000 acre Bynum Plantation was purchased by Robert and David G. Mills October 1837, including thirty six slaves, for \$39,000 with \$10,000 cash down. They also received the cotton and corn crops for 1837, all the farm utensils, two hundred head of cattle, three yoke of oxen, one horse, seven mules, and fifty hogs. This tract was east of the Brazos River from Columbia in the northeast quarter of the Samuel Carter League bordering on the edge of Middle Bayou.<sup>12</sup> Wade H. Bynum had bought the property from Edwin Waller who had lived on the property since 1833 before selling it to Bynum.<sup>13</sup>



Bynum Plantation 1837

David G. Mills lived in a modest three room brick home on Lowwood Plantation on the west side of the Brazos River below the town of Brazoria while he over looked the agricultural portion of the business. Robert Mills rode among the farmers and planters. He studied and observed so closely that he developed into one of the most proficient cotton men of early Texas. In fact, he studied the cotton of the Brazos and Colorado valleys so intently that he had developed an almost uncanny ability to recognize a particular customer's cotton, and seldom made a mistake in identifying a bale of cotton, although no two bales are alike. He delighted in assembling even-running lots and he knew to what mill each type could be best sold and when it should be sold.<sup>14</sup> Robert Mills managed the merchandising, cotton brokerage, shipping, and financial enterprises later building a large plantation style home<sup>15</sup> on ten acres in Galveston, Texas.

<sup>12</sup> BCDR: A 153/54

<sup>13</sup> BCDR: A 144/45 & C 70/71

<sup>14</sup> Holbrook, Abigail Curlee, "Cotton Marketing in Antebellum Texas", *SWHQ*, Vol 73 No. 4, July 1969-April 1970 p. 452.

<sup>15</sup> The home was torn down and later 5 acres became the site of the Garten Verein and Kempner Park in Galveston, Texas.

In the absence of trustworthy banks in the late 1840's and through the 1850's, between \$30,000 and \$300,000<sup>16</sup> in notes on the Northern Bank of Mississippi at Holly Springs and some by The Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Company of Brandon, Mississippi, countersigned by R. and D. G. Mills, circulated as gold in Texas and Louisiana. March 20, 1848 an act had been passed by the Texas legislature which provided that:

“That any corporation, company, or association of individuals who shall use or exercise banking or discounting privileges in this State, or who shall issue any bill, check, promissory note, or other paper in this State, to circulate as money, without authority of law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than two thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, which may be recovered by a suit in the District Court, in the name of the State.”<sup>17</sup>

R. & D. G. Mills found the loop hole in the law that though they were rigidly prohibited from the issue of bank notes, they were not prohibited from their *reissue*, much less the simple passing of notes issued by banks in another state. Neither did the law prohibit any citizen of Texas from indorsing such notes, although such endorsement might give them a currency in Texas they would not otherwise have had. R. & D. G. Mills circulated these notes, termed “Mills Money”, “not for the purpose of making money, but to facilitate the operations of their own business, by affording a convenient medium of circulation.”<sup>18</sup>

Suspension of affiliated firms in New York and New Orleans in 1852 created a “paper money panic” which sent “Mills Money” below par for only one day as the stability of R. & D. G. Mills was confirmed. Robert Mills and their older brother William Mills<sup>19</sup> of Holly Springs, Mississippi were also part owners of Mills, McDowell, & Company of New York and McDowell, Mills & Company of New Orleans. Another partner was James R. McDowell of New Orleans, their brother-in-law married to their sister Janet McKee Mills. The brother of James R. McDowell, Robert McDowell was another part owner.



Mills Money

<sup>16</sup> The total amount was more likely only \$30,000-\$40,000.

<sup>17</sup> Gouge, William M., *The Fiscal History of Texas*, Lippincott, Grambo, and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1852, p.233.

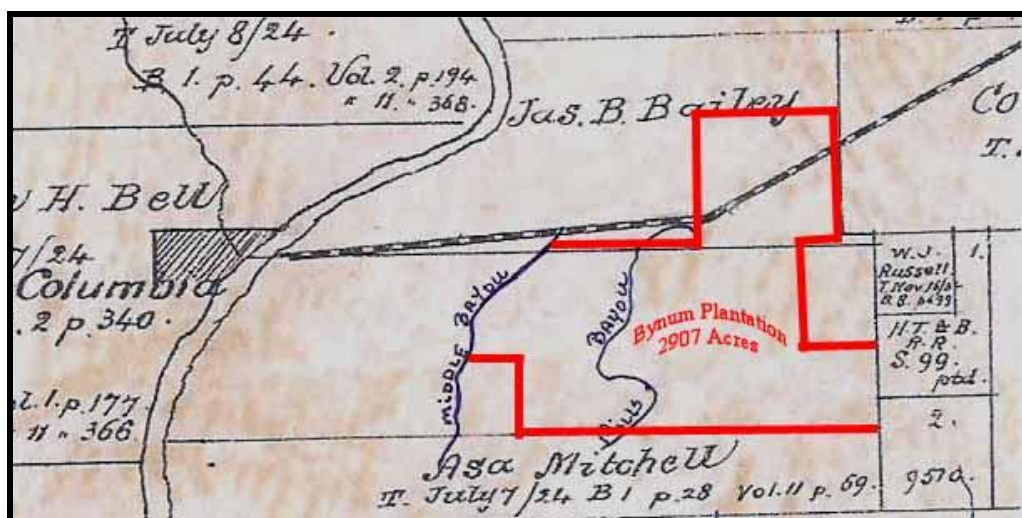
<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 235.

<sup>19</sup> William Mills born 1800.

In 1850 David G. Mills is listed in the Federal Census in Brazoria County and Robert Mills in Galveston County with William Mills' son Samuel living and working with him:

David G. Mills (Planter)	30M	Kentucky
William G. Warren (Overseer)	40M	Tennessee
J. W. Hassell (Blacksmith)	40M	Tennessee
Robert Mills (Merchant)	40M	Kentucky
Samuel D. Mills (Merchant)	23M	Mississippi

In 1849 the Mills brothers bought 800 acres adjacent to the Bynum property just north in the Bailey League from Charles D. Sayre, another sugar plantation owner.<sup>20</sup> Another quarter league of land was added to the Bynum Plantation by purchasing an adjacent 1107 acres in the southeast corner of the Samuel Carter League from John Worrell and R. M. Collins in 1850.<sup>21</sup> In 1851 the Bynum Plantation, 91 slaves, and all the livestock were mortgaged to McDowell, Mills, and Co. of New Orleans for \$100,000.<sup>22</sup>



R. & D. G. Mills Bynum Plantation 1850

According to the 1850 Agricultural Census David G. Mills had 850 improved acres with another 100,000 acres unimproved and \$25,000 worth of farm machinery.<sup>23</sup> He had 10 horses, 50 mules, 25 milch cows, 25 work oxen, 300 head of cattle, and 200 swine. His plantations produced 6500 bushels of Indian corn, 1000 of Irish potatoes, 2000 of sweet potatoes, 350 pounds of butter, 4 tons of hay, 656 hogsheads of sugar, and 40,000 gallons of molasses.<sup>24</sup> The 1850 Federal Slave Census lists R. & D. G. Mills with 235 slaves.

<sup>20</sup> BCDR: E 230/31 & E 310/11

<sup>21</sup> BCDR: E 532

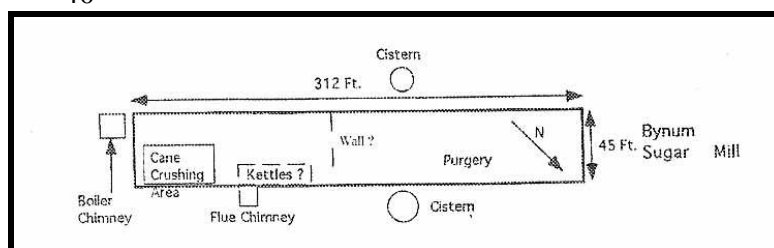
<sup>22</sup> BCDR: F 179/82

<sup>23</sup> Production for the Lowwood and Bynum plantations is not separated in this census.

<sup>24</sup> Robert Mills is listed separate from David G. Mills and is probably the production for Palo Alto Plantation.

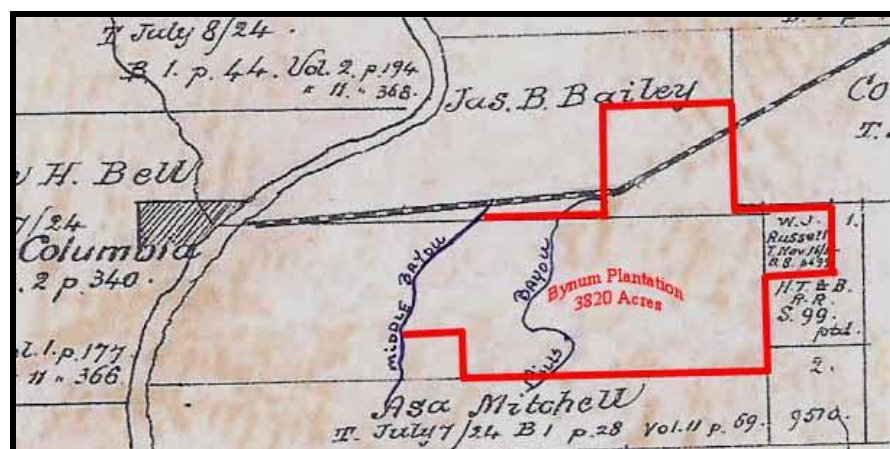
During the 1850's using steam power the sugar production for Bynum Plantation was listed as:

1852	558 Hogsheads
1853	233
1854	475
1855	460 <sup>25</sup>
1858	360
1859	40 <sup>26</sup>



Sketch Bynum Sugar Mill<sup>27</sup>

In 1854 another 800 acres east of the Bynum Plantation, being the old Britt Bailey place on which John Thomas had been living, and 113 acres on the west from C. F. Patton were added making 3820 acres the total size of the plantation.<sup>28</sup> The sugar mill and other improvements were located just to the west of Mills Bayou on the original Wade H. Bynum tract.



R. & D. G. Mills Bynum Plantation 1855

<sup>25</sup> "We received last Tuesday a specimen of new Sugar from the Bynum plantation. The Sugar is of very fine appearance and gives promise of an excellent crop." *Democrat and Planter*, Columbia, October 23, 1855

<sup>26</sup> Champomier, P. A., *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1852-53, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1854. Champomier, P. A., *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1853-54, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1854. Champomier, P. A., *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1854-55, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1855 & *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1855-56, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1856. Champomier, P. A., *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1858-59, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1859. Champomier, P. A., *Statement of the Sugar Crop Made in Louisiana in 1860-61, With An Appendix*, New Orleans, 1861.

<sup>27</sup> Few, Joan, *Sugar, Planters, Slaves, and Convicts*, Few Publications, Gold Hill, Colorado, 2006, p. 131.

<sup>28</sup> BCDR: F 665/66, G 290/91 & G 349

In 1852 the state attorney general Thomas J. Jennings brought suit against Samuel May Williams as one of the directors of “The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston” and another in kind, against Robert Mills, David G. Mills, and John W. Jockusch of R. & D. G. Mills for the exercising of banking or discounting privileges and the issuance of bills, checks, promissory notes, or other paper to circulate as money. This suit was put aside and Jennings brought another suit in March 1853 which also was dismissed in 1855.

The antibanking establishment planned another mode of attack. In a new suit on January 19, 1857 District Judge Peter W. Gray gave the following charge of the court:

...The law of Texas is to be construed and enforced with reference to the acts done within its territorial limits, without regard to the laws or policy of other States and if the defendants have violated the laws of Texas by acts done in Texas, they cannot protect themselves under color of authority of the laws of another State. The question then to be decided by you is; did the defendants issue the drafts or any of them described in the petition, to circulate as money, in Texas?

The term “issue,” as used in the act under which this prosecution originated, means to put out, or send forth among the people of the this State, for the first time; and it is not necessary that paper sent forth, should be made or signed by the party putting it out.

The *intention* with which such a sending or putting out, may have been done is to be determined by you from the evidence.

If, then, you believe from the evidence, that the defendants were associated together, and acting as a company in business in Galveston, and that they did, in said county, issue, or put forth, for the first time in Texas, the drafts described in the petition, or any of them; and that it was done by them, with the intent or purpose to circulate the drafts as money, then you will find guilty, and assess the penalty at not less than \$2000, nor more than \$5000, for each draft so issued; but if you believe otherwise from the evidence, then find not guilty.<sup>29</sup>

Two of the witnesses for the defense were Mr. P. W. Lucas, President of the Northern Bank of Mississippi and a cashier, Mr. George West. Part of Mr. West’s answers were as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> Interrog—The notes of the Northern Bank of Mississippi are issued to circulate as money, in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, or anywhere else where they have sufficient credit to circulate, by R. & D. G. Mills, or any body else who may choose to take them and give them circulation.

3<sup>rd</sup> Interrog—I know of no agreement between the stockholders of the Bank and the firm of R. & D. G. Mills, by which they bring the money to Texas and put it in circulation, or any agreement between them for any purpose.

4<sup>th</sup> Interrog—I am not prepared to say and cannot say to what extent the money of that Bank would be current in Texas, without the credit—given it by the name of R. & D. G. Mills. The only ground, upon which I could base an opinion touching that point, is the fact that as cashier, I have frequent application from emigrants and others, for the notes or checks of the Bank to be used in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, they doubtless believing from information received, that it was the best money they could take with them, except gold or silver, or other Louisiana currency...

5<sup>th</sup> Interrog—This interrogatory pre-supposes the existence of an arrangement between the Bank and R. & D. G. Mills, under which that firm undertook to issue and circulate the money in Texas, and I am asked to state the object of such arrangement. There is no arrangement between the Bank and R. & D. G. Mills, or between the Bank and anybody else, to issue the notes or checks of this Bank. They are all issued by the Bank through its legally constituted officers. There was an arrangement between the firm of R. & D. G. Mills and the Board of Directors of the Bank, by

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<sup>29</sup> *Galveston Daily News*, January 15, 1857

which R. & D.G. Mills were to receive a certain amount of the issue of the bank from the Bank's Agent in New Orleans, from time to time, as they might be in the hands of said Agent, for which the said R. & D. G. Mills gave the said Board of Directors security to the satisfaction of said Board, and for which the said R. & D. G. Mills paid a stipulated rate per cents per annum, *interest*, ... I suppose it was to borrow money to facilitate them in their business.<sup>30</sup>

On January 19, Judge Peter W. Gray gave very explicit instructions to the jury to find Mills guilty, which they did. Gray set the fine at \$100,000, a very exorbitant amount. Two days later the jury in the trial of Samuel M. Williams failed to reach a verdict and a \$2000 judgment against his bank for passing a single dollar bill was agreed upon.<sup>31</sup> While waiting their appeal to the state supreme court both entities continued to conduct business as usual despite the adverse ruling; they did reduce their notes in circulation. Louisiana money as well as other paper notes began to circulate at much less than par value leading the local newspapers to come to the side of Williams and Mills.<sup>32</sup>

The Panic of 1857 began in August on the east coast and by October 16 rumors from New Orleans created a run on Williams and Mills that continued for several days. Though Mills had to suspend specie payments for a brief time and Williams closed his bank early, when Williams resumed paying gold on demand, confidence was quickly restored. The Panic of 1857 insofar as Galveston was concerned soon subsided.<sup>33</sup>

The Texas Supreme Court handed down an opinion on the Mills case February 28, 1859. The case against Robert Mills, John W. Jockusch, and David G. Mills was reversed and they were absolved of the \$100,000 fine imposed by the lower court.<sup>34</sup> Samuel May Williams, who had died the previous year, did not live to hear the fine against The Commercial and Agricultural Bank was upheld thus ending its viability.

During the 1850's R. & D. G. Mills did business in Galveston consigning planters' crops from the Trinity River down to the Colorado River in Matagorda County.

R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston, Strand  
McDowell Mills & Co., New Orleans, Gravier St 36  
Attend to General Commission, Forwarding and Exchanging business.  
Consignments to us of Cotton, Sugar, and other produce, for sale here or for reshipment, are covered by Insurance, in open policy, at the current rate of Premium and at full valuation.  
R. & D. G. MILLS<sup>35</sup>

**R. & D. G. MILLS,**  
**Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,**  
**AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,**  
**GALVESTON, TEXAS.<sup>36</sup>**

<sup>30</sup> *Galveston Daily News*, January 17, 1857

<sup>31</sup> Henson, Margaret Swett, Samuel May Williams, Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas, 1976, pp. 158-159

<sup>32</sup> *Galveston Daily News*, February 3, & 5, 1857

<sup>33</sup> Henson, Margaret Swett, Samuel May Williams, Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas, 1976, pp. 158-159.

<sup>34</sup> Moore, G. F. and R. S. Walker, Reports of Cases Argued and Decided in The Supreme Court of The State of Texas, During Part of the Galveston Session, 1859, Vol. XXIII, The Gilbert Book Company, St. Louis, Missouri, 1882, pp. 295-309.

<sup>35</sup> *Democrat and Planter*, Columbia, Texas, February 20, 1855

<sup>36</sup> The Texas Almanac 1857, Richardson & Co., Galveston, Texas, 1856.

Robert Mills acquired majority ownership of the *J. H. Bell*, a new steamer, 171 feet in length and 30 feet wide, operating on the lower Brazos between Columbia and Galveston. The 412-ton sidewheeler arrived in Brazoria in December 1853. It was outfitted with a 450 hp. upright marine steam engine, powered by three boilers. The *Bell* was built of white oak timbers, with a V-bottom, deep-sea hull, and its bow was especially reinforced, perhaps outfitted with an iron prow.<sup>37</sup> The steamboat was described by the editor of the *Texas Planter* as a splendid boat, decidedly the best that ever made its appearance in the Brazos River and under the charge of Captain Fowler.<sup>38</sup> The *J. H. Bell* continued on up stream to Columbia where it was loaded with 547 bales of cotton, 42 Hghds of sugar, and 2 bales of moss. On her weekly trips it was calculated that she could carry 1000 bales of cotton over the bar at the mouth of the Brazos River.<sup>39</sup>

#### COLUMBIA AND GALVESTON TRADE

THE SPLENDID new steamer J. H. Bell Capt Chas. Fowler has taken her place in this trade and will make regular trips from Galveston to Columbia and the intermediate landings, from the present time through the season. This boat has been built during the last summer expressly for this trade under the superintendence of the captain. Her capacity for freight as well as her passenger accommodations, are superior to those of any boat in Texas. Her owners are confident that she will fully meet the wants of shippers and travelers between Galveston and the Brazos. Having been built since the new Steamboat Law was enacted she is completely provided with everything requisite to comply with the provisions of that Law. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or in Galveston to.

R. & D. G. MILLS<sup>40</sup>

In January 1854 the *Bell* was back in Columbia laden with sugar from Mill's plantation and about 100 bales of cotton.<sup>41</sup>

In the fall a hurricane struck Matagorda County on the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> of September. It was one of the severest storms to wreak havoc on the coast in many years. Many of the plantations along the San Bernard and Caney Creek were damaged along with a portion of the sugar houses of R. & D. G. Mills, on both their upper and lower plantations.<sup>42</sup> "The destruction of the timber has been immense. It is impossible to compute what portion of the forest trees have been blown down, but they have so blocked up the roads that they are almost impassable. In regard to the crops from the best information we are able to get, we do not think the Sugar will be more than one-third or one-half a crop, and the Cotton will not greatly, if any, exceed one-fourth the crop that would otherwise have been made."<sup>43</sup>

In the fall of 1856 Robert Mills acquired the majority interest in the steamboat, *Fort Henry*. This elegant vessel ran the Brazos River as far north as Port Sullivan in Milam County and regularly made trips to Washington-on-the-Brazos. She was 157 tons, 153 feet long by 36 feet in the beam, could accommodate 125 cabin passengers in her 29 staterooms and drew only

<sup>37</sup> Lasworth, E. J. and Virginia, "Texas Steamboat Register, 1829 to 1998," p. 84.

<sup>38</sup> *The Planter*, Brazoria, Texas, December 14, 1853

<sup>39</sup> *The Democrat and Planter*, Columbia, Texas, December 20, 1853

<sup>40</sup> *The Democrat and Planter*, Columbia, Texas, January 31, 1854

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> This reference may mean their plantation in ownership with Warren in Matagorda County and Lowwood on the Brazos River in Brazoria County as most of the damage reported from the other plantations was in this area.

<sup>43</sup> *The Planter*, Brazoria, Texas, September 27, 1854

30 inches of water with 800 bales stacked upon her polished deck.<sup>44</sup> The *Josiah H. Bell*, which was sold by Robert Mills in 1855, in 1858 was working more on the Trinity River and was sold in 1859 to the Texas and New Orleans Railroad and later became part of the Confederate Navy.<sup>45</sup>

In 1858 the editors of the *Democrat and Planter* from Columbia made a trip among the plantations visiting the Bynum Plantation:

On Friday and Saturday last, we took a short tramp around among the sugar planters, on the east side of the Brazos. Not having visited one this season and the Christmas holidays being nearly at hand, we concluded that it was high time to strike out, or the fun would all be over. Our friend "Bob" kindly invited us to take seat with him—outside a vehicle wearing a Spanish brand. By keeping up a merry chat we succeeded in counter-acting the influence of the mud and water, and beguiling the time for an hour or two when we called a halt at Mill's sugar house—the Bynum place. Not finding our friend Cash present we paid our compliments to the black spirits which there do congregate, and learned from them that there will be made on the place about 300 hhds of sugar.— Leaving the Bynum place we crossed Bailey's prairie and visited the Retrieve. Here we found our young friend Andrew Jackson in charge. He was just in the midst of a break down—not one of those fancy "break downs" so common at this season of the year, on Oyster Creek, but some unfortunate accident to the mill. But we learned that it was not very serious one, however, and that they would be able to fire up again in a few hours. After partaking of an excellent dinner, at the sugar house, we took a peep into the purgery, where we found some 250 hhds of good sugar. We were informed that the crop on the place would amount to about 400. Passing down towards Lake Jackson, we met our old friend the Major. He informed us that on his three places, the Darrington, Retrieve and home place, he would make about 900 hhds—a right smart chance of sweetening for one man to put up. Passing Lake Jackson, we came to Mrs. Wharton's plantation, over which our friend Maxey is the presiding genius. Visiting the sugar house, we found Mac. At his post watching the kettles. Of course everybody knows Mac, who is one of the oldest and best sugar boilers in the county. He is making an excellent article of sugar, and, as he has a right, feels proud of it. They finished grinding on Saturday, making about 270,000 lbs. Spending the night with friend Wharton, we started for home next morning, making it in our way to pass thro the plantation of Messrs. Staten & Cloman, whom we found in full blast. Their crop is turning out much better than they had anticipated. They have already bout 90 hhds out, also have made about 50 bales of cotton.<sup>46</sup>

According to tax records by 1858 R. & D. G. Mills owned 21,826 acres in Brazoria County alone and another 82,672 acres scattered about the state. They also owned 294 slaves, 200 horses, and 3000 head of cattle in Brazoria County.

Abner Strobel described the Bynum Plantation as well improved—"their improvements being of brick. The Mills brothers had the plantation bells cast for the Wharton plantation, the Retrieve, Lake Jackson, Darrington, as well as their own three plantations, at a foundry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and while there dropped fifty silver Mexican silver dollars in each bell while being cast. You could hear these bells ring on a still morning for a distance of five miles. I have heard them ring many times at morn, noon and night."<sup>47</sup>

By 1860 there were 120 slaves and 30 slave dwellings on Bynum Plantation. The Mills brothers owned over 300 slaves<sup>48</sup> in Brazoria County with 20,189 acres of land according to the 1860 tax record. David G. Mills reported his real estate value at \$364,234 and value of his personal estate at \$250,000. In the 1860 Agricultural Census Bynum is listed separate as 850 improved acres with 3200 acres unimproved valued at \$60,000 with another \$15,000 worth of

<sup>44</sup> Puryear, Pamela Ashworth and Nath Winfield, Jr., *Sandbars and Sternwheelers Steam Navigation on the Brazos*, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 1976, pp. 84-87.

<sup>45</sup> Block, W. T., "Requiem for a Confederate Gunboat" & *Galveston Weekly News*, Galveston, Texas, May 31, 1859

<sup>46</sup> *Democrat and Planter*, Columbia, Texas, December 21, 1858

<sup>47</sup> Strobel, Abner J., *The Old Plantations and Their Owners of Brazoria County, Texas*, Lake Jackson Historical Association, 2006, p.19.

<sup>48</sup> This made R. & D. G. Mills the largest slave owner in Texas.

farm machinery. Livestock on Bynum consisted of 150 horses, 60 mules, 100 milch cows, 60 working oxen, 4000 head of cattle, and 500 swine. For the 1859 crop 8000 bushels of Indian corn, 1000 of Irish potatoes, 5000 of sweet potatoes, 250 pounds of butter, 5 tons of hay, 325 hogsheads of sugar, and 20,000 gallons of molasses were produced.

While David G. Mills is listed as living alone in Brazoria County in the 1860 Federal Census Robert Mills was living in Galveston with other relatives and children of business friends. He valued his real estate at \$700,000 and his personal estate at \$9000. He held eight slaves as his own property according to the 1860 Slave Census.

Victor McMahan (Merchant)	23 M	Alabama
John Mills (Clerk)	26 M	Mississippi <sup>49</sup>
Robert Mills (Merchant)	50 M	Kentucky
Thomas Jack (Lawyer)	30 M	Texas
Maria Jack	23 F	Missouri
Louisa Jack	3 F	Texas
David Jack	8/12 M	Texas

One of the few descriptions of Robert Mills is given by William Pitt Ballinger, a prominent lawyer from Galveston with close ties to Brazoria County: “An afternoon tea with the “urbane Robert Mills” meant “fine talk of homes, books and trade” and often playing dominoes until dinner time and even on into the evening.”<sup>50</sup>



Robert Mills ?

In 1859 James R. McDowell died. The Mills brothers’ sister Jane McDowell with her children and also their younger sister Mary Margaret Mills moved from New Orleans to Holly Springs, Mississippi to stay with their brother William Mills’ family.

October 16, 1861 R. & D. G. Mills issued several promissory notes to P. W. Lucas<sup>51</sup> of Holly Springs, Mississippi for a total of \$51,579.84 using the Bynum Plantation as security. The

<sup>49</sup> John Mills is in high probability the son of William Mills.

<sup>50</sup> Fornell, Earl Wesley, *The Galveston Era*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1961, p.9.

<sup>51</sup> P. W. Lucas was the chief officer of the Bank of Northern Mississippi who has testified at the trial of Robert Mills.

\$100,000 in notes to McDowell Mills & Co. from their debt in 1851 were endorsed and signed over to Lucas.<sup>52</sup>

The Civil War brought different opportunities for those in the cotton and sugar business in Texas. While several of their ships were confiscated by the Confederate government Robert Mills was often in Cuba overseeing the blockade runners at Havana. R. & D. G. Mills were  $\frac{3}{4}$  owner of the blockade runner *Rob Roy* before being bought out by Captain William Watson.<sup>53</sup> The captain found Robert Mills “a rather close customer to deal with”.<sup>54</sup> After making a run to Mexico with a cargo of cotton for sale and returning to Havana, Captain Watson had another transaction with Robert Mills. Robert Mills asked “what value I now placed upon the vessel. I said 5,000 dollars when repaired and ready for sea. He then said that his offer was that he would furnish a cargo equal in value to that amount, which cargo he would guarantee would satisfy the requirements of the Confederate Government as to inward cargo, and purchase much more cotton than the vessel could carry out, and the surplus would be invested in cotton bonds, which were still worth something in Havana. He would then become owner of half the vessel, and I would be owner of half the cargo...he would allow for my services as captain 500 dollars, to be paid in advance before sailing, and 7 dollars for every bale of cotton when landed in a neutral port...I then got a list of the cargo he proposed to furnish. It consisted of 200 Enfield rifles with bayonets and accoutrements, 400 Belgium muskets with bayonets, 400 cavalry swords, six cases of saddlery and accoutrements, twenty-five boxes of ammunition, a large box of cavalry currycombs and horse brushes, and several bales and cases of blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, and other goods... Besides this it was a good policy to have a good supply of some things which were much esteemed by the Southern people...tea, coffee, cheese, spices, thread, needles...all spirituous liquors were forbidden to be taken in, but they were received with great thankfulness if given as donations for the use of hospitals...”<sup>55</sup> Captain Watson again became a partner with Robert Mills. John R. Mills<sup>56</sup> was a representative of the firm in Galveston and Houston during the Civil War procuring cotton for shipment to usually Tampico or Vera Cruz, Mexico before a final destination in Havana, Cuba to pick up a shipment needed by the Confederacy for the return voyage.

After the Civil War Robert and David G. Mills tried to keep their plantations in production but were plagued as other Brazoria County planters by the shortage of dependable labor and several years of successive crop failures. With many creditors preparing to foreclose upon them the Robert & D. G. Mills started to sell off some of their assets and reduce their debt load. February 1872 for \$36,000 in notes to R. & D. G. Mills and another \$20,000 payable to Hennings & Gosling of New York City they conveyed the Bynum Plantation and their  $\frac{1}{2}$  interest in Caney Place to Andrew G. Mills, their nephew.<sup>57</sup> In June 1872 R. & D. G. Mills sold all their cattle and cattle horses east of the Brazos River, reserving all work oxen and milch cows, for \$12,700 to William D. Hoskins and Charles R. Foster.<sup>58</sup>

According to the 1870 Federal Census, Andrew G. Mills was back in Galveston living with Robert Mills as was the sister of Robert, Mary M. Mills. Julia Hayne, age 28 a white domestic servant, and her son were also listed in the household. In Brazoria County John Mills was living with David G. Mills as were Mathew Booth and John Lauchy both farmer managers.

By December 1873 R. & D. G. Mills had to declare bankruptcy. February 1874 Branch T. Masterson and George Street were appointed assignees by the court and instructed to sell off all the property and personal assets of R. & D. G. Mills & Company, Robert, David G., and John

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<sup>52</sup> BCDR: M 723/27

<sup>53</sup> Watson, William, *The Civil War Adventures of a Blockade Runner*, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 2001, pp. 94 & 140-141.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p.140.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 148-149.

<sup>56</sup> John R. Mills was most likely a nephew and son of William Mills of Holly Springs, Mississippi.

<sup>57</sup> BCDR: M 723/27, M 728/33 & M787/82

<sup>58</sup> BCDR: N 181

R. Mills. The initial listing of debts amounted to over \$70,000.<sup>59</sup> Robert Mills, a man of unusual business integrity, declined to claim his homestead exemption and surrendered his mansion, his carriages, silver plate, and furniture along with his personal belongings to the auction block.<sup>60</sup> David G. Mills managed to claim 200 acres of Lowwood as his homestead exemption and continued to remain in Brazoria County trying to farm. He would once again gain control of Palo Alto Plantation but would not be able continue farming and moved to Galveston in the early 1880's. David G. Mills died there February 27, 1885.<sup>61</sup>

In the 1880 Federal Census Robert Mills still listed his occupation as commission merchant. Julia Ryan (cook) and her daughter Julia Hayne with a boarder Richard Mays are listed in the same household. Robert Mills would live out his life in Galveston, Texas in almost obscurity, never regaining his lost fortunes; he died April 13, 1888 due to senile atheroma.<sup>62</sup> In his last will and testament Robert Mills bequeathed "to my beloved niece Lucy Ballinger Mills...my picture of the Trial of John Hus.<sup>63</sup> All my other household furniture and household stuff I give to my faithful servant and friend Julia Ryan and appoint Julia Ryan my executrix..."<sup>64</sup> Their younger sister, Mary Margaret Mills, their older brother William Mills, and their nephew Samuel D. Mills all preceded them in death. The family is buried in the Trinity Episcopal Cemetery at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> & Avenue K in Galveston. Andrew G. Mills, their nephew, continued to live in Galveston with his family and died there in 1894.



Mills Family Burial Plot Trinity Episcopal Cemetery

In 1875 the mortgages on the Bynum Plantation were consolidated to one \$20,000 note due J. W. Clapp administrator the P. W. Lucas estate.<sup>65</sup> After the death of Andrew G. Mills in March 1894 his widow Lucy Mills signed the property over to J. W. Clapp.<sup>66</sup> Over the years

<sup>59</sup> BCDR: P 131/32 & 42 609/10.

<sup>60</sup> Fornell, Earl Wesley, *The Galveston Era*, University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas, 1961, pp. 48-49.

<sup>61</sup> *Galveston Daily News*, Galveston, Texas, February 28, 1885.

<sup>62</sup> *Galveston Daily News*, Galveston, Texas, April 14, 15, 19, 22, 1888.

<sup>63</sup> In Constance Hus was burned at the stake in 1415, with Wycliffe's manuscript Bibles used as kindling for the fire.

<sup>64</sup> BCDR: 18 1/2

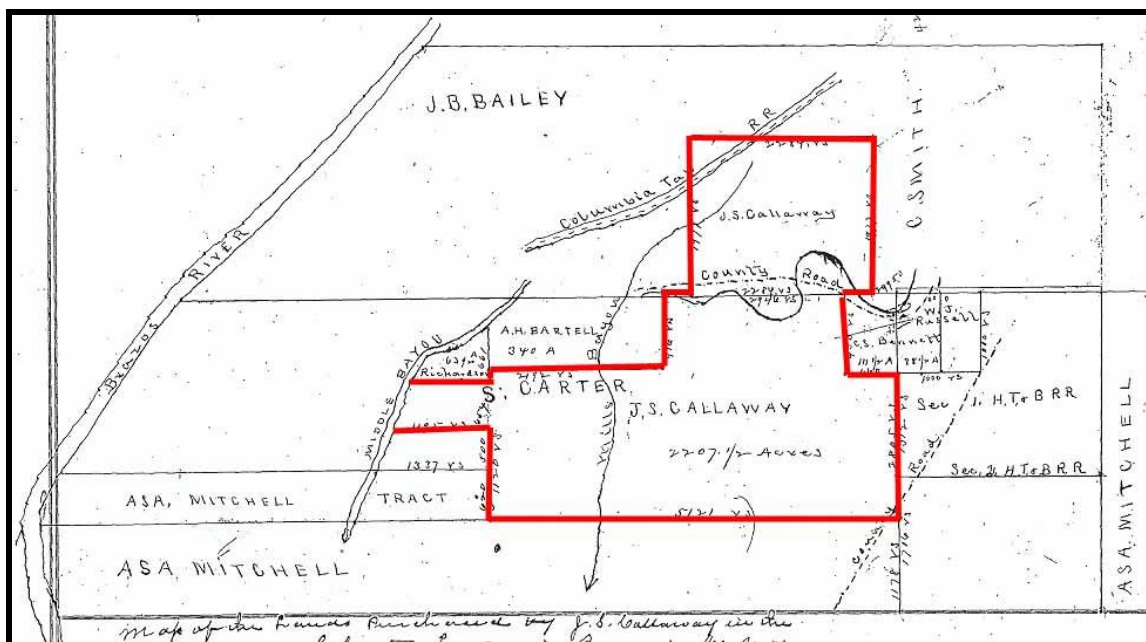
<sup>65</sup> BCDR: O 540/44

<sup>66</sup> BCDR: 31/36/37

Andrew G. Mills had sold off only one small tract of the original 3820 acres. J. W. Clapp sold 3707 acres to Margaret Woulfe for \$18,500.<sup>67</sup>

Margaret Woulfe would also sell off small tracts of land and in 1900 she sold M. A. Richardson 63 ½ acres along with “one Engine, one Boiler, one Pump, pipe fittings and fixtures...one Saw Mill, one cut off Saw Carriage” indicating the sugar mill complex had ceased to run.<sup>68</sup>

John S. Calloway bought ~3100 acres from Margaret Woulfe for \$18,000 in December 1903. The resurveying of the land indicated 3007 acres were left.



John S. Calloway Survey May 12, 1904<sup>69</sup>

John S. Calloway held the property only until the next year when he sold it to E. C. Dyer.<sup>70</sup> W. B. Munson bought the property in 1911 and it remained in the Munson family for many years. In 1978 Gibraltar Savings started to sell lots in what became known as the Bar X Ranch.

The Brazosport Archeological Society surveyed the ruins of the Bynum sugar mill complex November 12, 2005. It has been made into a park area. The location the Mills family (Afro-American) cemetery were also observed in the proximity and is probably the location of the original slave cemetery. The locations of the overseer's home and slave quarters have not been determined. A portion of the original 3820 acre tract held the old homestead of James Britton Bailey and location of his grave, which was not investigated as it is now part of another land owner's property. The Milburn farm was also in the Carter League directly across the Brazos River from East Columbia and had a two story home with slave quarters and the terminus for the Houston Tap & Brazoria Railroad located on the property.

<sup>67</sup> BCDR: 31 317/19

<sup>68</sup> BCDR: 51 165/66

<sup>69</sup> BCDR: 64 274/77

<sup>70</sup> BCDR: 67 532/33



Aerial Bynum Sugar Mill



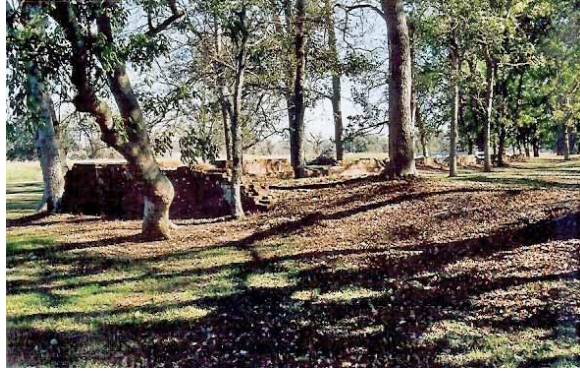
Bynum Sugar Mill Complex East End



Bynum Sugar Mill Machinery Base



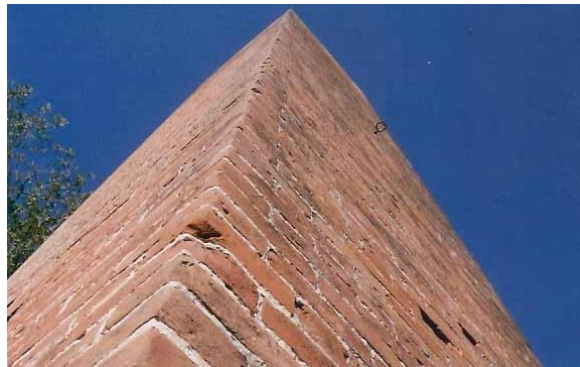
Bynum Purgery Looking West



Bynum Purgery West End



Bynum Chimney Stack



Bynum Chimney Stack Metal Ring in Brick

Photos Courtesy of the Author November 2005

Appendix A  
Mills Family Genealogy

- Adam Mills b. 1755 Ireland  
 d. Oct 1823 Todd County, Kentucky  
 m. 1798 Chester District, South Carolina
- Jennett Graham b. 1777  
 d. 1817 Christian, Kentucky
1. William Mills b. March 11, 1800 Chester District, South Carolina  
 d. October 1, 1872 Galveston, Texas  
 m. 1<sup>st</sup>  
 Mary A. Rayburn b. 1809  
 d. 1832
    - a. Samuel D. Mills b. March 21, 1826 Franklin, Kentucky  
 d. March 22, 1866 Texas buried Galveston, Texas  
 m. 1858 Texas
    - Martha Bonner b. 1838  
 d. 1911
      - i. Robert S. Mills 1858-1911
      - ii. Mary Mills 1864-1930
    - b. Green R. Mills b. 1830 Kentucky
    - c. John R. Mills b. 1830-1831 Kentucky 1833-1834 Mississippi??
- m. 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1835 Warren County, Mississippi
- Minerva Hill b. 1807 Petersburg, Virginia  
 d. April 1870 Marshall, Mississippi
- a. Andrew Graham Mills b. May 11, 1839 Mississippi  
 d. March 25, 1894 Galveston, Texas  
 m. February 13, 1878 Galveston, Texas
  - Lucy Ballinger b. July 24, 1852 Galveston, Texas  
 d. September 24, 1936 Galveston, Texas  
 i. Ballinger Mills 1879-1947
  - b. David Graham Mills b. 1848
2. Hannah Nancy Mills b. 1803 Union, South Carolina  
 d. June 24, 1845 Lincoln, Missouri  
 m. 1822 Christian, Kentucky
  - James Knox b. 1792  
 d. 1869
    - a. Mary Janet Knox 1824-1902
    - b. Virginia Knox 1824-1861
    - c. Ann Mills Knox 1832-1880
    - d. Minnie Knox 1836-1915
3. Andrew Granville Mills b. 1805  
 d. 1836 At Sea Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia

4. Robert Mills b. March 9, 1809 Logan County, Kentucky
  - d. April 13, 1888 Galveston, Texas
  - m. January 26, 1836 Brazoria County, Texas
 Elizabeth McNeel b. (John and Elizabeth McNeel)
  - d. 1837 (Childbirth) Brazoria County, Texas
  - a. Infant 1837-1837
  
5. David Graham Mills b. 1812 Logan County, Kentucky
  - d. February 27, 1885 Galveston, Texas
  
6. Janet McKee Mills b. September 1815 Logan County, Kentucky
  - d. May 24, 1904 Holly Springs, Mississippi
  - m. 1834 New Orleans, Louisiana
 James R. McDowell b. 1811
  - d. 1859
  - a. Robert McDowell 1837-1846
  - b. Jennie McDowell 1838-1879
  - c. James R. McDowell 1840-1907
  - d. William McDowell 1844-
  - e. Rose McDowell 1845
  - f. Edward McDowell 1848
  - g. Mary McDowell 1850
  - h. Eliza McDowell 1853
  - i. David McDowell 1855
  
7. Mary Margaret Mills b. 1815 Logan County, Kentucky
  - d. March 5, 1878 Galveston, Texas
  - m. never married

## Appendix B Deed Records

GRANTORS	GRANTEES	Kind of Instrument	Book	Page	Month	Day	Year	Acres	Description
Mexican Government	Samuel Carter	Deed			July	8	1824		League east of the Brazos River
Anthony Clark Carter Estate	Benjamin Fowler	Deed			June	11	1827	2214	Upper ½ Samuel Carter League
Benjamin Fowler	James Britt Bailey	Deed			June	13	1827	600	NE corner of north 1/2
Anthony R. Clark Benjamin Fowler Carter Estate	David H. Milburn	Deed	ST	192/93	Sept	1	1827	2214	\$200 Public Sale Lower ½ Samuel Carter League
Benjamin Fowler	David H. Milburn	Deed	ST	191/92	Dec	2	1829	1614	\$650 Rest of north ½ league
James Britt Bailey	Edwin Waller	Deed	A	9	Sept	4	1832	600	\$1800 Bailey Homestead in NE corner Carter League
Edwin Waller	John Thomas	Deed						600	NE Corner Carter League
John Thomas	Moses L. Patton	Deed			April	3	1836	600	John Thomas lived on property
Moses L. Patton	Edwin Waller	QC	A	11	Feb	24	1837	800	
Edwin Waller	Moses L. Patton	Mortgage	A	10	Feb	27	1837	800	\$2500 note
Edwin Waller	John Rice Jones	Contract	A	57/58	March	21	1837	800	Jones to take up notes
Edwin Waller	John Rice Jones	Deed	A	58/59	March	30	1837	800	NE Corner Carter League
David H. Milburn	Asa Mitchell	Deed	B	121/22	April	28	1835	550	\$350 Lower Tract Samuel Carter League on Brazos River
David H. Milburn	Asa Mitchell	Deed	C	111/12	April	28	1835	550	\$350 Lower Samuel Carter League on Brazos River
David H. Milburn	Edwin Waller	Deed	A	144	Aug	26	1836	1000	\$2500 Edwin Waller had lived on property since 1833
David H. Milburn	David Patton	Deed	C	211/12			1836	800	\$1000 Above Asa Mitchell 550 acre Tract
David H. Milburn	Joseph Fessenden John Martin	Deed	A	25/26	May	21	1837	1000	SE corner of Samuel Carter League
Robert Mills	David G. Mills	PA	A	151	Oct	13	1837		Power of Attorney to purchase Bynum Plantation
Edwin Waller	Wade H. Bynum	Deed	C	70/71	Oct	19	1837	1000	\$7000 NE ¼ of Samuel Carter League
Wade H. Bynum	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	A	153/54	Oct	21	1837	1000	\$39,000 On which Bynum lived, cotton & corn crop, livestock, 36 slaves
Joseph Fessenden	Edwin Waller	Deed	A	182	Oct	10	1838	1107	\$8000 SE corner of Samuel Carter League
Robert & David G. Mills	William Prehir New Orleans	Mortgage	C	509/11	Feb	28	1840		\$50,000 note with Bynum & Lowwood as security
Sheriff John P. Gill	Robert Mills	Deed	D	609/10	April	6	1847	800	Place where John Thomas Lived
David G. Mills	Robert Mills	PA	D	628/31	June	20	1848		Mills Power of Attorney in firm Of R. & D. G
Robert Mills	David G. Mills	PA	D	631/34	June	20	1848		Mills Power of Attorney in firm Of R. & D. G
Charles D. & Catherine Sayre	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	E	230/31	June	9	1849	800	\$2000 Bailey League
Charles D. & Catherine Sayre	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	E	310/11				800	Wife's approval
John & Elizabeth J. Worrell Richard & Rebecca Ann Collins	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	E	532/33	Aug	1	1850	1107	\$3300 east half of the lower half of Samuel Carter League

Robert & David G. Mills	McDowell, Mills & Co. New Orleans	Mortgage	F	179/82	Dec	16	1851	1800	10 \$10,000 notes due by 15 <sup>th</sup> each month Start Jan1853 91 slaves & all Livestock as security
Charles F. Patton	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	F	665/66	Jan	25	1854	113	\$397.75 acreage along Middle Bayou
John H. Herndon	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	G	290/91	June	19	1854	800	\$1400 630 east end of Carter League & W.J. Russell Labor on which John Thomas lived at his death
John H. Herndon	Robert & David G. Mills	Deed	G	349	June	30	1855	800	Clarification of the same
Robert & David G. Mills	P.W. Lucas	Mortgage			Oct	16	1861		\$17193.28
Robert & David G. Mills	Andrew G. Mills	Deed	M	723/27	Feb	22	1872		3820 acres Bynum & ½ Caney Place Matagorda County \$36,000 in notes
Andrew G. Mills	Asa E. Stratton Jr.	DT	M	728/32	Feb	22	1872		Same security
Andrew G. Mills	Selin Rinker	DT	M	787/82	March	16	1872		Same security finalize financing by R & D G Mills
R. & D. G. Mills	William D. Hoskins & Charles R. Foster	Deed	N	181	June	15	1872		\$12,700 all their cattle east of the Brazos River & 20-25 cattle horses
Andrew G. Mills	Theodore Bennett	Deed	N	501	March	11	1873	200	\$600 East end Carter League & part of W. J. Russell Labor
Edward T. Huston	R. & D. G. Mills	Choice of Assignees	42	609/10	Feb	16	1874		List of Debts Bankruptcy
John R. Mills	Lucas Estate	Mortgage	O	540/44	Jan	13	1875		\$20,000 note Bynum Place only as security
Lucy Mills	J. W. Clapp Admin.	Deed	31	316/17	March	7	1895		Quit Claim of all her interest in Bynum
J. W. Clapp Admin.	Margaret Woulfe	Deed	31	317/19	April	15	1895	3707	\$18,500
Margaret Woulfe	A. H. Bartell	Deed	45	585/87	May	5	1898	340	Acreage on Middle Bayou & Mills Bayou
Margaret Woulfe	M. A. Richardson	Deed	51	165/66	Jan	10	1900	63.5	\$750 1 Engine, 1 Boiler, 1 Pump, Pipe fittings, 1 Saw mill & acreage
Margaret Woulfe		DT	10	182	March	21	1900	3220	
Margaret Woulfe		DT	10	530	March	5	1901	3100	
Margaret Woulfe	John S. Calloway Texas	Deed	63	196/99	Dec	9	1903	3100	\$18,000 had sold several tracts
Margaret Woulfe	John S. Calloway Texas	Deed	64	274/77	April	12	1904	3007	Resurveyed
John S. Calloway	Houston Land & Trust Co.	DT	12	482/487	April	19	1904		
John S. & Zola Calloway Michigan	E. C. Dyer	Deed	67	532/33	Aug	17	1905		
Houston Land & Trust Co.	John S. Calloway	Release	14	205/06	April	5	1907		Released deed of trust
E.C. Dyer Alameda, California	W. B. Munson	Deed	108	313/17	June	5	1911	3007	\$45,000 Bynum + 510 acres Asa Mitchell ½ League
Munson Estate	Gibraltar	Deed					1978	3000	

## Appendix C

October 21, 1837 Robert & David G. Mills Slave Purchase (36) on Bynum Plantation

Robin	aged 30 years
March	aged 30 years
Mason	aged 30 years
Mat	aged 28 years
Sam	aged 35 years
George	aged 24 years
Isaac	aged 24 years
Mason	aged 47 years
John	aged 26 years
Hero	aged 16 years
Henry	aged 15 years
Isabella	aged 28 years and two young children aged one and two years
Lucy	aged 21 years and two children aged one and three years
Bridget	aged 21 years and her young child aged one year
Eliza	aged 21 years
Cynthia	aged 20 years
Harriet	aged 18 years and child
Nancy	aged 17 years
Fanny	aged 18 years
Amy	aged 18 years and her child
Milley	aged 18 years
Amy	aged 15 years
Peggy	aged 28 years
Alfred	aged 10 years
	Two children aged one and three years
Dice	aged 17 years
Diana	aged 20 years
Petia	aged 18 years

Appendix D  
Slave List (91) Mortgage Bynum December 16, 1851

Jim	aged 30 years	Jack	aged 30 years
wife Teche	aged 27 years	wife Eliza	aged 36 years
children Albert	aged 12 years	Roblin	aged 40 years
Dempson	aged 10 years	wife Bridget	aged 37 years
Susan	aged 7 years	children Sarah	aged 14 years
Jim	aged 4 years	Tom	aged 12 years
Jerry	aged 1 year	Lizzie	aged 10 years
Mason	aged 45 years	Bob	aged 8 years
wife Lucy	aged 35 years	Bridget	aged 3 years
children Jack	aged 18 years	Jim	aged 32 years
Mason	aged 9 years	wife Indy	aged 28 years
General	aged 5 years	children Sarah	aged 14 years
Becky	aged 1 year	Elizabeth	aged 11 years
Mat	aged 25 years	George	aged 2 years
wife Charlotte	aged 22 years	Julia	aged 1 year
William	aged 32 years	Billy	aged 41 years
wife Emily	aged 30 years	wife Mary	aged 28 years
children Alcinda	aged 13 years	children Fesenly	aged 10 years
Ellen	aged 11 years	Crecey	aged 5 years
Richard	aged 38 years	Wesley	aged 2 years
wife Amy	aged 36 years	Sam	aged 30 years
children Jim	aged 18 years	wife Nicey	aged 22 years
Bill	aged 15 years	Albert	aged 30 years
Fid	aged 13 years	Prince	aged 28 years
Rose	aged 11 years	Bill	aged 25 years
Clarrisa	aged 8 years	Gnat	aged 28 years
Rachael	aged 5 years	Monday	aged 30 years
Sawney	aged 2 years	Isaac	aged 40 years
Burnell	aged 24 years	Harry	aged 30 years
wife Anne	aged 23 years	Dick	aged 26 years
children Dwear	aged 6 years	Sam	aged 50 years
Dolly	aged 4 years	George	aged 28 years
Edward	aged 1 year	Nero	aged 28 year
Ephraime	aged 30 years	Doctor	aged 14 years
wife Emiley	aged 26 years	Ben	aged 12 years
Andrew	aged 50 years	Adeline	aged 16 years
wife Charlotte	aged 40 years	Leverid	aged 13 years
children Gordon	aged 25 years	Isabella	aged 40 years
Henry	aged 18 years	children Cummins	aged 18 years
Caroline	aged 13 years	Genney	aged 14 years
Lake	aged 40 years	Rose	aged 12 years
wife Lucinda	aged 35 years	Jane	aged 10 years
Bill Morgan	aged 30 years		
wife Harriet	aged 30 years		
children Amos	aged 15 years		
Mack	aged 6 years		
Green	aged 4 years		
Lewis	aged 1 year		

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