

MILTON JARED TILLERY

**Civil War Activities
And
Some Tilleryana**

Compiled by: Edgar C. Tillery

Fastidiously, in comparable form,
Re-typed to Keep in Date with the Demands of Technology & the Internet

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PREFACE

This is the story of my grandfather, Milton Jared Tillery, covering as much as is known of his early childhood, his Civil War Experience, and his genealogical lineage.

Most of his Civil War experiences was obtained from a book written by W.W. Heartsill, entitled "Fourteen Hundred and Ninety-One Days in the Confederate Army." This book was printed by Heartsill himself, in his mercantile and grocery store in Marshall, Texas. He hand-printed only 100 copies of his day by day diary, no doubt, intending to give a copy to each of the original 100 members of his company, liThe W.P. Lane Rangers."

Milton Jared Tillery received one of the original unbound copies which he later had bound in Shreveport, La., and it has remained in the family. It is presently in the possession of Judge Claude Williams of Dallas, Texas, a grandson of Milton Jared Tillery.

The genealogical data was obtained from the family bible of Milton Jared Tillery, census records, county court records, church and parish records, and personal interviews.

This booklet is being printed primarily for the descendants of Milton Jared Tillery and will be distributed free of charge, except for postage and the cost of mail. Sufficient information is available to publish a book in the future of the "Tillery Family in America" from early Colonial days.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I wish to acknowledge with thanks and appreciation for the many valuable bits of information obtained from those members of the family of whom I had the pleasure of personal interviews. I am particularly indebted to Mrs. Alvin (Faye) Tillery, the daughter-in-law of Aunt Mattie Tiller who was a sister of Milton Jared Tillery. Mrs. Faye Tiller had kept a record of the many bits of family data that had been related to her by Aunt Mattie and from other sources. And least but not least, thank to Aunt Emma Williams, a daughter of Milton Jared Tillery, who furnished the inspiration and encouragement to put this family in book form.

January 1, 1961

EDGAR CHARLES TILLERY

Milton Jared Tillery, and two of his brothers, William Joshua and Calvin Erastus Tillery, migrated to Texas in the late 1850's, settling in Panola, County, three and one-half miles southwest of Bethany, La., in an area known as "Jaybird Thicket." They were born in Pike County, Ala., near

Inverness, which is now in Bullock County. His parents were Milton Crawford and Penelope Ann (Bunkley) Tillery.

He enlisted in the "W.P. Lane Rangers" under the command of Captain Sam J. Richardson at Marshall, Texas on the 19 of April, 1861. This company was a part, formed by an Act of the Texas State Convention of February, 1861, authorizing the Governor of Texas to call for two regiments of State Rangers for frontier service to fill the places of U.S. troops abandoning their post on orders to march to the west coast, thereby leaving the inhabitants of the Texas frontier exposed to the Indians and marauding Mexicans, as well as renegade Americans and outlaws.

Approximately 1 April 1861, Sheriff A.W. Crawford of Harrison County received authority from the Governor to form a Company of volunteers from Harrison, Upshur, Marion and Panola Counties. The list of volunteers was overflowing by the 10th of April and the 19th of April was appointed as the day of final organization.

The name of "W.P. Lane Rangers" was chosen in honor of Major W. P. Lane, a prominent citizen of Marshall, Texas, who had distinguished himself in many hard fought battles for Texas Independence. Sam J. Richardson of Harrison County was chosen Captain, Thomas B. Ragsdale, Upshur County as 1st Lt. And John T. Holcombe of Harrison County and Isaac W. Clark of Marion County as 2nd Us.

The members of this original company, in addition to the officers named above, were as follows:

Orderly Sgt. Laban B. Bayless

2nd Sgt Alfred W. Harwell

3rd Sgt James M. Vaughan

1st CpJ Samuel Watson

2nd Cpl Sam J. Burton

3rd Cpl Benjamin P. Black

4th Cpl Andrew J. Hart

Surgeon William J. McCain

Bugler Luther R. Witt

2nd Bugler W. Bright Cole

Blacksmith W.M. McKinney

Farrier Robert M. Warwick

Privates:

Robert S. Allen

Louis Attaway

Alvin H. Anderson

Henry Clay Bullock

John Beard

Richard Provine Benge

Rueben P. Bonner

William M. Beavers

Charles W. Boswell

Alexander Bann

John N. Barker

Edmund Thomas Bedell

Joseph Cotten

Hiram M. Crisenberry

James C. Curtis

Calvin Wiggins Collier

William Irvine Collier

Adolphus N. Clark,

James H. Cosgrove

Hardy P. Cox

Sylvester Dobbins

John Martindale Duke

Thomas Ashford Elgin

James M. Fain

Schuyler G. Fitzpatrick

John M. Grivitt

George L. Geer
 George W. Gaither
 Micajah Jesse Harris
 Francis Marion Hamlet
 Thomas Jefferson Hudson
William Williston Heartsill
 Luther A. Henderson
 James Robert Hyde
 Joseph D. Hinds
 George H. Hummell
 James R. Jarrott
 George W. Jarrott
 Henry H. Jones
 Marcellus W. Johnson
 Samuel J. Kenedy
 Lawrence J. Keener
 Jesse M. Lawrence
 Stephen S. Lott
 Robert W. Lowery, Jr.,
 Frank M. Marshall
 John W. McDonald
 Henry H. Mosher
 Rufus A. McCain
 D.C. Miller
 Anderson Morris
 Joseph Norris
 Thomas J. Pounds
 Walter C. Perry
 Francis Rielly
 John B. Rouse
 John M. Ramsey
 Willian Penn Rabb
 Samuel H. Reynolds
 William C. Starkey
 John A. Smissen
 John W. Scott
 Mike R. Sedberry
 William David Sanford
 Nathan A. Smith
 J. Crittenden Sanfley
 John W. Sheppard
 James M. Trosper
 Thomas Twitty
Milton Jared Tillery
 William S. Thompson
 Samuel A. Underwood
 John M. Vines
 William M. Vanderhuff
 William Wesley Williamson
 Johnson Walder
 George W. Watson
 Thomas Weaver
 William Watt
 Robert W. Williams
 William P. Williams
 Benjamin A. Wallace
 James W. Young

Recapitulation by counties of enlistees is as follows: Wood, 2; Rusk, 1; Upshur, 31; Harrison, 41; Hunt, 1; Marion, 17; Panola, 8; Jefferson, 1; and Smith, 1; making a total of 103 volunteers.

The 19th and 20th of April were very busy days, in addition to taking the oath of enlistment, the balloting for officers, a sermon and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, a parade and review before the citizens of

Marshall with Major W.P. Lane himself in the reviewing stand, a presentation of a company flag, there was much comradeship and tipping before bedtime. A description of this flag might be interesting; it was formed of three bars, two feet each in width and fifteen feet in length; the center bar was white and the other two were red; at the upper left hand corner was a deep blue square to the depth of two bars; on one side of this square were eight stars, emblematic of the Southern States that had seceded, and on the other side, one star emblematic of the Lone Star State of Texas.

On 20 April 1861, after the review and presentation of the flag at 12 o'clock, the company began the long march to San Antonio, Texas for further orders and assignment, arriving there 8 May 1861.

To digress, it has always been a mystery, or at least questionable how much of grandfather Tillery's Civil War service was in the Texas Rangers, the Texas State troops and the Confederate States Army. Explanation of this is brought out very clearly by W.W. Heartsill in book "Fourteen Hundred and Ninety-One Days in the Confederate Army."

20 May 1861, the question is about settled that the civil and military authorities have decided that there will be no state troops. There is strong talk amongst the men that if we are disbanded, that we will in a body steer our course for the "Seat of War" in the East. 21 May 1861, another question is now before us, we are requested to consent to be transferred to the Confederate Service and to remain on the Frontier; this the boys are not willing to do but as we are already out here, we may as well do as requested, for the Frontier much be protected, and if our company does not remain, then other troops must be raised to fill our place. 22 May 1861, we have about made up our minds to enter the Confederate States Army, and also to remain on the Frontier, with the conditions; that we be allowed to choose our own kind and place of service, at the expiration of one year from the time we were sworn into State Service at Marshall, which will be about eleven months from this time.

On 23 May 1861, Major Sayers, CSA, arrives in our camp and with the consent of each man, the "W.P. Lane Rangers" are transferred to the Confederate States Provisional army for the unexpired term of our enlistment of one year. The following names men, John Hanley, John E. Atkins, Benjamin A. Duncan, Nathan Williams, A.W. Sherrod, Dallas Beauman, and John Lee have permission to withdraw from the company and consequently their names do not appear on the original rolls. Major Sayers swears us into service and we take our position as Company "F" 2nd Regiment, Texas Mounted Rifles; which is officered as follows: Col. John S. Ford, Lt Col. John R. Baylor, Major Ed Waller. The 1st Regiment is commanded by Col. Henry E. McCollough. These are the two Regiments ordered to be raised by the Texas Convention last February.

Explanation of the "Plan of Frontier Defense" is given in Heartsill's June 4th entry. The entire line from the Gulf of Mexico, up the Rio Grande, thence around to the head of the Red River, has at intervals of from 25 to 60 miles Stations or Forts; each Station is garrisoned with a company or a part of one, and in some instances two or three companies at the same Post. Communications are kept up between the Forts, so if one should need the assistance of the other only a few hours will be necessary to make it known.

The company left San Antonio for Camp Wood about 200 miles to the west, for Frontier duty, on 6 Jun '1861, arriving at the Fort situated on the Nueces River some forty miles northwest of Uvalde, Texas.

Orders were received to garrison Ft. Inge. This was complied with on 19 Jun 1861 with a detachment from the 2nd Regiment comprising 21 men under Lt Clark. Milton Jared Tillery was included in this group. Ft. Inge was located one days march from Uvalde.

A detachment was also sent to nearby Ft Clark located at near Bracketville. Camp Wood, Ft. Inge and Ft. Clark were the Bulwark of Frontier defense in this area of Texas.

Ft. Inge, Aug. 6th 1861

Cap't Sam J. Richardson, Comdg.
Camp Wood, Texas
Scout Report #2

According to orders received per Express July 22, instructing me to go in pursuit of indians; on 23rd Inst. With all the men of my command in condition for scouting, numbering thirteen privates and one guide whom I thought proper to employ; I not being acquainted with the terrain to be passed over. We left this Post with fifteen days rations and proceeded down the Rio Frio until we struck the old Presidio Road about forty miles from this place, where we learned from some men who were in French's neighborhood at the time the Indians passed through, that a company of citizens headed by Cap't Wallace had been in pursuit of them three days and was only three or four hours behind the Indians at that account. Thinking it therefore useless for me to go in pursuit we directed our course westward, crossing the Nueces River, Esmentosa Lake and thence to the Rio Grande, stopping at each watering place and crossing to examine for Indian signs. We found some old signs on the Esmentosa; but none fresh enough to follow. Having reached the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass and being satisfied that there were no Indians in the country below; we took the San Antonio road leading to Ft. Inge, which place we reached on August 1st; having been absent ten days, our horses somewhat jaded. The guide whom I hired was James C. Dodd who lives near this Post.

I.W. Clark
Comdg., Ft. Inge

On 20 Sept 1861, the entire command of the W.P. Lane Rangers were ordered to assemble at Ft. Clark for further movement orders. The detachment, including M.J. Tillery, arrived at Ft. Clark from Ft. Inge on 27 Oct 1861. By this time Cap't Richardson had received orders to move his entire command further west and to occupy Camp Hudson with 25 men as well as Ft. Lancaster with 75 men as advanced details. M.J. Tillery was in the Ft. Lancaster detail under command of Lt. Holcombe and Lt. Clark pending the arrival of Cap't Richardson, who had gone to San Antonio on business for the Company. Lt Ragsdale was in charge of the Camp Hudson detail. The march to the new assignment began 28 Oct 1861 for the advance details, the remaining echelon arrived at Camp Hudson, situated on the south bank of the Rio Diablo near what was known as "Dead Man's Pass" on 29 Nov 1861, and at Ft. Lancaster on 3 Dec 1861. Ft Lancaster is located on Live Oak Creek, one-half mile above the junction of the Pecos River.

On 1 Feb 1862, orders were received to increase the garrison at Camp Hudson to forty men and among the fifteen selected was M.J. Tillery. Leaving Ft. Lancaster on the 2nd and arriving at Camp Hudson on 5 Feb 1862.

Lt. Ragsdale on 10 Mar 1862, with Privates R.S. Allen, W.P. Williams and M.J. Tillery departed for Ft. Clark to bring up a lot of beeves for provisions for the two garrisons.

In the meantime Cap't Richardson was in San Antonio to clear up the following details concerning the Company, (1) back pay for his troops, (2) when, officially, did the W.P. Lane Rangers' CSA service begin or when was it to be recognized and (3) if the agreement for "mustering out" was to be carried out, where

was the act to be performed, at Ft. Lancaster, at Camp Hudson, or at General Headquarters at San Antonio.

On 20 Feb 1862, Cap't arrived at Camp Hudson with \$32.80 per man in back pay which was \$46.00 short per man and was never paid. The term of service recognition was set at 19 April 1861 by order of the Secretary of War. Nothing was learned at this time on the other questions. On 6 Mar 1862, after having paid his troops at both Hudson and Lancaster, Cap't Richardson returned to San Antonio to try to have his troops mustered out as per agreement. On 20 Mar 1862, he returned with the good news that the mustering out would be in San Antonio on the 19th day of April 1862. On 2 April 1862, the Lancaster detachment, having been relieved from duty, arrived at Camp Hudson and on 3 April 1862, both the Hudson and the Lancaster detachments departed for San Antonio, where they were mustered out 19 April 1862.

Prior to the "mustering out", the company had been canvassed and a pledge to re-enlist was obtained from all except ten men. A vote was taken whether the enlistment should be for a period of three years or "For the Duration" of the War. Included in this re-enlistment was M.J. Tillery. The re-enlistees were given a 42 day furlough with orders to report to their commanding officer in Marshall, Texas, upon expiration of said furlough.

On 16 Jun 1862, M.J. Tillery reported to Lt. Smith who had established camp one and one-quarter mile north of Marshall. Cap't Richardson was in Richmond, Va., having left on 15 May 1862 to get a good assignment for his company. The company stay at this position was lengthy, awaiting the arrival of Cap't Richardson or some word of him. On 12 1862, news of the "Seven Day Fight" around Richmond is received, and that Cap't Richardson had acted as a voluntary Aide to General Longstreet and during the battle had had his horse shot from under him. Further, on 16 July, it was learned that from fatigue and exposure he was seriously sick at the "Spotswood" in Richmond, Va.

On 28 Jul 1862, the company moved to Sulphur Springs, 16 miles east of Marshall, Texas. On 29 Jul 1862, Colonel W.P. Lane was ordered to take command of the company by Brig. Gen'l Henry E. McCollough.

On 29 Aug 1862, positive information is received that Cap't Richardson is now in Monroe, La., sick and no one to take care of him. W.w. Heartsill is detailed to go to Monroe and look into the matter. He meets Cap't Richardson on the stage at Minden, La., barely able to set up. A buggy is hired in Shreveport on 1 Sept and the Cap't finally arrived at Camp Lee, Sulphur Springs. Cap't Richardson ordered the company to move to Camp Davis, 3 miles east of Marshall, pending his return from San Antonio with the troop's pay and the company is again granted furlough during this time or until 6 Oct 1862. The Cap't is again delayed and finally arrived on 23 Oct, but with plenty of money, enough to pay troops from 19 April through 31 Aug 1862. He also had orders to march.

On 3 Nov 1862, the march to Little Rock, Ark. is begun. The route was through Shreveport, Minden, Homer, across into Arkansas one mile east of Oakville, through Eldorado, crossed the Smackover, crossed the Ouachita at Miller's Bluff, through Hampton, crossed the Saline at Mt. Elba and camped 5 miles west of Pine Bluff, where Cap't Richardson wired Gen'l Homes in Little Rock that his company was at Pine Bluff and requested further orders. In reply, "report to Gen'l Churchill at Arkansas Post." On 30 Nov 1862, we camped on the Arkansas River opposite Arkansas Post, sometimes known as Fort Hindman.

Stationed at the Post was Cap't Gil McKay with his 17th Texas Regiment, of which M.J. Tillery's brother William J. (Jack) Tillery was a member. No doubt the two brothers go together and saw each other prior to the "Battle of Arkansas Post".

Advanced scouting was performed by the company from 1 Dec 1862 through 20 Dec 1862. On 21 Dec 1862, Cap't Richardson, Lt. Bayless, Farrier Thompson, Sgt. Heartsill, Cpt. Rabb, and 23 privates, including M.J. Tillery were ordered as a scouting party to operate down on the Mississippi River. They depart on 22 Dec 1862, and proceeded eight miles down the Arkansas River to the town Red Fork, then turned to the right and traveled down Red Fork Bayou and camped at Bledsoe's Plantation. On down the

Hed Fork and across the Cypress at Mrs. Tucker's, down the Cypress to Colonel Wilburn's Plantation on the Mississippi River, and were not there more than ten minutes when a Federal Gunboat hove into sight coming down the River. By 8 o'clock, one hundred and three Transports and Gunboats passed by. Thirteen anchored in sight of the Wilburn Plantation and fearing one of the Plantation negroes might report on us, we beat a hasty retreat, thinking our twenty odd men might not be able to cope with 60,000 Federals, and living up to the adage that "discretion is the better part of valor," in the dark, we retreated, no, retrograded so well that it would have taken the smartest mosquito in Louisiana to have found us.

At daylight, on 24 Dec 1862, the transports and Gunboats, having already departed down the river, we return to the Wilburn Plantation where we catch a deserter from the 54th Ill. Regiment by the name of Lewis. Information obtained from him was that the fleet was on the way to Vicksburg, Miss. On 25 Dec 1862, W.W. Heartsill, and Ben Bayless, who awake with what was thought to be the mumps, were detailed to return the prisoner to Arkansas Post and to report on sick call. On 27 Dec 1862, the scouting party returned and reported on the movements of the Federal fleet, and that one of the men had fired into a transport which returned the compliment with grapeshot and small arms, luckily none of the boys were hurt.

ON 2 Jan 1863, another scouting party of forty men, under Cap't Richardson, Sgt. Bayless, Sgt. Elgin and which also included M.J. Tillery proceeded down the Mississippi River. On 8 Jan 1863, Private Harwell arrives with dispatches from Cap't Richardson to Gen'l Churchill stating the grand fleet that was going to Lake Vicksburg so easily had been defeated decisively, and that the remainder were now on the way back up the Mississippi.

At 10 o'clock, on 9 Jan 1863, J.C. Curtis arrived at Arkansas Post with a dispatch from Cap't Richardson's scouting party, information Gen'l Churchill that the entire Federal Fleet is now in the White River Steaming their way with all possible dispatch for the Post and that attack seemed certain.

Apparently Cap't Richardson and his scouting party had been following and observing the movements of the Federal Fleet all the way from Vicksburg. When it turned up the White River, after having passed the mouth of the Arkansas, it would take the "cut off" which led back to the Arkansas River and that an attack on the Post was certain. For at the same time that he had sent his dispatch to Gen'l Churchill by J.C. Curtis, he headed for his own camp which was located on the south side of the Arkansas from Arkansas Post, arriving there at 10:30, and by 3:00 o'clock had loaded his wagons and ambulances, sent them up the south side of the River, and moved the remainder of his company across the river where the Post was situated.

The events that happened to the W.P. Lane Rangers from 3:00AM, Saturday, 11 Jan 1863 and 5:00 pm, Sunday, 12 Jan 1863, during the "Battle of Arkansas Post" is history, suffice to say that 4,000 Confederates repulsed 60,000 Federals, which included 13 Gunboats, 4 Land Batteries of Artillery and 91 Transports, through six forward attacks, finally surrendering on the seventh attack. 3,500 Confederates were captured including M.J. Tillery and most of the W.P. Lane Rangers, who had been ordered dismounted to support the last ditch stand of the Post.

Later, that night, after the surrender, Cap't Richardson, Lt. Smith, Sgts. Heartsill, Cosgrove and Elgin, Cpls. Rabb and Johnson, and 30 Privates of the W.P. Lane Rangers, including M.J. Tillery, were placed aboard the dispatch boat "Conway," where they spent the balance of the night. On 13 Jan 1863, they awoke to a hearty breakfast of plain river water, the noon meal consisted of more of the same. In the evening, the prisoners are transferred aboard the Steamer "Sam Gatey" and at sunset, are finally fed a liberal portion of fat bacon and hard tack which is the only food they had had in over 84 hours. After dark, Lt. Bayless and 5 more Privates of our company are put aboard, making a total of 44 officers and men of the W.P. Lane Rangers aboard the Steamer "Sam Gatey".

At one o'clock on the afternoon of 14 Jan 1864, the Steamers "Sam Gatey," "The Nebraska," and "The John J. Roe," all loaded with prisoners, and escorted by two gunboats, began the long trip down the Arkansas, across the "Cut Off" to the White River, then down the White to the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi to somewhere in Yankeeland.

Anchored at Memphis, Tenn. On 16 Jan 1863, remained overnight, on the opposite side of the River, passed Cairo, Ill. On 21 Jan, passed Genevie and reach St. Louis on the afternoon of 24 Jan 1863. Here, all of the officer prisoners were debarked, put aboard train and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. Also, the dead, the seriously wounded and sick were *removed*. Quite a few had died from exposure as it had snowed and turned *very* cold since the beginning of this trip. On 26 Jan 1863, we are still anchored, it is raining and *very* cold, resulting in much suffering. Finally *leave* St. Louis at 11 o'clock, 29 Jan and arrive at Alton, Ill. At 5 o'clock, during a considerable storm and cold strong wind, and here we anchor for the night.

One the morning of 30 Jan 1863, we say goodbye to the boat and the river, board the "Chicago, Alton and St. Louis" railroad train, leave at 12 noon and arrive at nine o'clock within two miles of Springfield, Ill. At daylight, on 31 Jan 1863, we arrive at Camp Butler, where we are to be interned for the "Duration of the War" or "Prisoner Exchange."

The suffering and rough treatment at Camp Butler was very great, by 7 Feb 1863, after just one week of internment, 30 men have died, 200 have taken the "Oath of Allegiance" to the Federal Government. Finally on 19 Feb 1863, some blankets are issued and the rate of death from exposure and freezing decreased. However, by the 21st of Feb 1863, 75 of the original 800 to 900 have died.

Good news, it true, on 15 Mar 1863 is the rumor that we are to be exchanged in iOta 15 days, they better hurry, as to date, 175 men have died which is an average of about three a day. On 26 Mar 1863, M.J. Tillery received a smuggled letter from his broth of the 17th Texas Regiment form Camp Douglass on Lake Michigan in Ohio. The letter must have been heartening to know that his brother was alive, however, the letter reported that three of the W.P. Lane Rangers at Camp Douglass had died from consumption and exposure. By 28 Mar 1863, 250 men have died here at Camp Butler since 31 Jan 1863, this includes some of the 321 Tenn and Ky prisoners that arrived on 13 Mar 1863.

On 1 April 1863, the rumors of "Exchange" are getting stronger and a little more certain. On 7 April, a pleasant one, and one long to be remembered, all men of the W.P. Lane Rangers and the 6th Texas Infantry able to stand at morning "Roll Call" and answer his name, are to be the first installment to leave on the long awaited "Prisoner Exchange". At 12 noon, we march outside Camp Butler, entrain, 40 "Rebs" to the boxcar, and at one o'clock we are of for "Dixie."

at midnight. We are finally put up at the old St. Charles Hotel, which had been used as a Confederate Prison, and it was not as clean as it could have been. On 11 April, at 2 o'clock, we are marched aboard, 400 in all, the Ship "State of Maine" and at 10 o'clock that evening, we slipped our mooring and left Baltimore behind. On 12 April 1863, we sail down the Chesapeake and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon anchor at Fortress Monroe where we just set for two days.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of 14 April 1863, we hoist anchor, proceed down Hampton Roads, turn up the James River, past Jamestown and land at City Point, Va. Were we are officially exchanged. As "free men" again, at 10 o'clock on the morning of 15 April, we leave by train and arrive at Petersburg at 12 noon. We are marched 2 miles out of town and quartered at "Maddie Farm Barracks." As all of the exchanged soldiers' are encamped here, we find all of the Camp Douglass boys already here, or at least, what is left of them, sad, but only 8 out of 15 W.P. Lane Rangers had survived the imprisonment at Camp Douglass. All

/{LTDI/J;teSp---Compiled by Edgar C. Tillery, January 1,1961

but our officers, who have not yet been exchanged are here. It is 10¹⁰/ 29 April 1863 and our officers still have not been exchanged. Others are being returned to their original outfits daily.

On 1 May 1863, at 3 o'clock in the morning we are ordered to fall-in, are marched to the armory and every able man was issued full equipment for the field, amidst cries of "On to Chancellerville." Only 10 of the W.P. Lane Rangers are able to answer this call. Vis: Sgt. Heartsill and Elgin, Cpls. Rabb and Johnson, Privates A.H. Anderson, M'w. Johnson, E.T. Edell, M.J. Tillery, J'w. Ramsey, and T.O. Weaver. Seventeen of our number could not meet the "call" because of sickness in various hospitals. At 5 o'clock in the evening, we arrive in Richmond, Va. A big fight occurred at Chancellerville yesterday. Gen'l Stonewall Jackson captured about 5,000 prisoners, but late in the evening he was seriously wounded. There is great uneasiness in the City of Richmond on account of Federal Gen'l Stoneman having made a dash within 4 miles of the City, but last report from Chancellerville, its that the enemy is in full retreat and "Fighting Joe Hooker" is in the lead. The "Moddle Farm" troops are marched to the northern suburbs of the city and properly disposed of behind fortifications.

On 5 May 1863, the 19th and 24th Arkansas Regiments, and the unattached Cavalry companies, including M.J. Tillery, are on the Chancellerville, Road to protect against another raid by Gen'l Stoneman. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an order is received for a company to report to the Post Commandant at his Headquarters in Richmond. Cap't Hanks, Commander of the redoubt, forms a company out of the remnants of the four Cavalry companies which included the W.P. Lane Rangers and we are off for Richmond.

On 9 May 1863, things have quieted down, 4,000 Federal prisoners arrive from Chancellerville. Our Cap't Richardson and Lt. Smith are back with us. Cap't Richardson is trying to get orders for his company to be returned to the Trans-Mississippi Department. On 10 May 1863, Stonewall Jackson, lithe Right Hand of Gen'l Lee," died at 3:15 in the evening, and from the looks on every person's face in Richmond, you would think they had lost their nearest and dearest friend. On 11 May 1863, Cap't Richardson receives orders to take his company to Tullahoma, Tenn.

At 3:00 that evening, with the 19th and 24th Arkansas Regiments, as traveling companions, we board the Richmond and Danville R.R. We leave Cosgrove, Hamlet, Witt, Hughes, Watson, Sedbury and McCain who are sick in the hospital at Petersburg. R.W. Loughery Jr will remain and come later as Gen'l Churchill's orderly, who had also been in the prisoner exchange at City Point, Va.

ON 25 May 1863, we are now in Gen'l Braxton Bragg's Army, and reorganized into a Brigade under the command of Gen'l Churchill. Further, the remnants of four cavalry companies, including Richardson's are formed into one company under command of Cap't Nutt and attached to Colonel Hill's Regiment as Co "L". Cap't Richardson has already left for the Trans-Mississippi Dep't., but Lt. Smith is one of our subordinate officer in this conglomeration. The boys don't like it, they think they should have been sent back to their own Commands, and several petitions and requests have been made to that effect, but no luck.

On 30 May 1863, two night in the rain makes us a little ruffled, especially when we see the other troops having plenty of tents, why doesn't this company receive the same treatment that is given the rest of the Regiment? The only scarcity of tents and cooking utensils is in this company. The duty is heavy, guard or fatigue details every other day, and the latter duty is building a Fort and the earth is saturated from the last three days of rain. We, however, wait patiently for orders to come, sending us back to our own command. A total of three men have already taken "French Leave" and are off to report to their own command without orders.

On 1 Jun 1863, here is a great activity on the transit of troops. On 2 Jun 1863, Gen'l Churchill's Brigade is ordered to Wartrace, Tenn., and this Infantry business sure makes you appreciate the Cavalry. We march 20 miles and camped 4 miles from Wartrace. From 3 Jun 1863 through 24 Jun 1863, nothing but drill, inspection, and the distant cannonading and most of this in the rain. On 25 Jun 1863, M.J. Tillery for the first time went on sick call, was admitted to the hospital, and was subsequently evacuated to Atlanta, GA. For further treatment.

While in Atlanta, according to the story related to me by Aunt Mattie Tillery, a younger sister, M.J. Tillery met one of his younger brothers, John Bunyan Tillery, whose leg was amputated from a wound received in the trenches, believed to be the "Battle of Fredericksburg," and to the best of her knowledge and belief, this brother was still there when Atlanta was burned, for he never returned nor was he ever heard of after the War was over.

Nothing further is heard of M.J. Tillery until 3 Oct 1863. Heartsill's book entry for that day is as follows: "This morning Sgt Elgin received a letter from J.W. Young (Jayhawker) in which he announces that he has "Crossed Over the Jourdan," and that Vaughn and Tillery are with him. They started from Atlanta, Ga., on 1 Sep 1863, from there to Branden, Miss., thence to Barn's Ferry on the Pearl River, from there to Hazelhurst on the Ohio & Jackson RR, thence to the Mississippi River." We are thus particular in noting down the route, for we may have use for it one of these days; for, "Forbearance ceases to be a Virtue." Later, after the "Battle of Chickamauga," Heartsill and Elgin also took "The Trip Across the Jourdan." The day by day diary of the accounts of their 736 mile walk from Tennessee to East Texas will probably give the descendent so M.J. Tillery some idea of this unauthorized, interesting and arduous journey. In Dec 1863, at the completion of the 736 mile unauthorized journey, and upon reporting to his own W.P. Lane Rangers, who were on duty guarding prisoners at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, M.J. Tillery was on the roster and doing duty as well as several others who had made the same trip to rejoin Cap't Richardson.

On 27 Dec 1863, Cap't Richardson received orders to proceed to Houston, Texas, with his company as rapidly as possible. The company had no sooner made the move to the Houston area, being stationed at fort Crocket, when they are ordered to return once again to Tyler, Texas approximately 1 Feb 1864. The same old Federal prisoner guard duty is begun once more. At one time 4,000 Federal prisoners were interned at camp Ford. This necessitated quite a few guards. The W. P. Lane Rangers furnished 40 to 80 men present for duty constantly every 24 hours. On 28 Mar 1864, Colonel Al/en, Commander of Camp Ford, received orders from Gen'l Greer to order in the militia to relieve the W.P. Lane Rangers, so that they could be rushed south of Shreveport, La., where a fight is brewing. The Militia Commander refused to honor the orders, so the W.P. Lane Rangers missed the "Battle of Mansfield," although three acted as observers, Cap't Richardson, Lt. Smith and W.O. Johnson. This monotonous guard duty continues until 11 Ju11864, when the following order is received: "SO#168 H'd Qr's Trans-Miss Dep't, Shreveport, La, 6 Jul 1864." Cap't S.J. Richardson's company is hereby relieved from duty at Tyler, Texas, and will immediately rejoin their command in Louisiana. By Command of Lt. General E. Kirby Smith. S.S. Anderson, AAC. On 16 Jul 1864, a very fond farewell is given to Camp Ford and we are off for somewhere in Louisiana.

Crossed the Sabine River on the 17th and arrived in Marshall at noon of the 18th, and make camp at "Old Camp Davis" east of town. On to Shreveport, La., where we camped at "Nutt's Springs," two miles from town. On 28 Ju11864, at daylight, we leave Shreveport, cross Tones' Bayou on the 29th, march 20 miles and camp on the banks of the Red River. On down the River, turn east and camp at Springfield on the 30th. Through the "Piney Woods" and camp at the beautiful little town of Campite on the 31st, but alas, the hand of a savage foe hath laid it in ashes, except for one house. This is certainly hard on the women and children. Through Natchitoches on 1 Aug 1864 and camp one mile south.

Here, we learn that Col. Morgan's Battalion Hq., which is our immediate command, is situated 12 miles from here on "Old Caney", where we camp on 12 Aug 1864. The various companies of Morgan's Battalion, 9 in all are spread out over about 3 miles along "Old Caney." These companies are commanded as follows: Co "A", Cap't Posey; Co "B", Cap't Boggess; Co "C", Cap't Nunn; Co "D", Cap't Coggins; Co "E", Cap't Carr; Co "F", Cap't Hervey; Co "G", Cap't Scott; Co "H", Cap't Fields; and Co "I", Cap't Richardson. Major Mackee is the Battalion Commander, Lt. Col. Morgan is the Reg'l Commander, and Col Parsons is the Brigade Commander. On 8 Aug 1864, we are on the move again. Cross the Red River and camp at the mouth of "Old Caney". On the 11th we are on the march again. On 14 Aug 1864, we march 14 miles and camp amidst a perfect forest of blackened chimneys, ruin and desolation is stamped upon the whole face of the country.

One east to the Ouachita near Harrisonburg, La., cross the Ouachita, turn up the river one miles, where we camp on the 16th of Aug 1864. On 18 Aug 1864, we reach Tensas Bayou where the Battalion officially relieves Harrison's La. Battalion, which has been here for some time. Cross the Tensas on the 19th and on to the Mississippi. Picket duty along the Mississippi in this area, and advanced scouting parties across the River resulted in a few brushes with the Federals, some prisoners were captured, Col. Morgan's near capture, and lots of chills and fever among the men. Things are quieting down by the 24th of Aug 1864, and it is rumored we may be ordered east of the Mississippi, but it is just as well that we weren't as some of the men were adversed to fighting east of the Mississippi, and may have resulted in some desertions.

On 25 Aug 1864, we receive orders to march in half an hour for all able bodied men. Only 50 of the W.P. Lane Rangers are able as the bad water, the chills and fever, and exposure from extended marches, scouts, and skirmishes had taken their toll. A hospital had been established on the Tensas, east of Harrisonburg, La" and M.J. Tillery and quiet a few comrades were left sick in this hospital. As a result of the orders to march, the entire brigade and most of the other troops were ordered to Arkansas once more. On 13 Sep 1864, the company was camped on Bayou Bartholemew where M.J. Tillery, having been released from the hospital, rejoined for duty. He was not quiet well yet and had to be left sick at a plantation, about 20 miles south of Lenox's Lake. In spite of being sick, when the chills and fever subsided, he traveled alone and caught up with the company at Lenox's Lake on the night of the 16th, which incidentally is only 5 miles south of Arkansas Post where he had been captured on 12 Jan 1863. On 17 Sep 1864, Us Smith and Clark, with all able bodied men, just 41 in all, crossed the Arkansas River. The sick remained behind, including M.J. Tillery on Lenox's Lake. On 24 Sept 1864, Lt. Clark and 12 men returned with 100 head of cattle. With full meat rations and quinine we received from Napoleon, Ark., this company should soon be back in shape.

On 27 Sep 1864, Lt. Smith returned from across the Arkansas after quiet a bit of fun in brushes with the Federals. On 28 Sep 1864, M.J. Tillery with S. H. Burns and D.C. Hill enter the hospital at Monticello, Ark. On the 20th, he is given a sick furlough, whether he went back to Panola County, Texas is unknown. In any event, he reported for duty at Walnut Hills near Hillboro, Ark. On 25 Nov 1864. His company, in the meantime, had been relieved from duty in the line, and had orders to move either to Ft. Smith, Ark. or Shreveport. La.

On 2 Dec 1864, Lt. Smith and 30 men of his company, including M.J. Tillery are ordered to Camden, Ark. to escort a large group of Federal prisoners from Camden to Shreveport, La. On 7 Dec 1864, Col. Parsons' enUre Brigade is ordered to proceed to Nacogdoches, Texas for further training and reorganization into a full Army Corps. By 13 Dec 1864, Lt. Smith's "Prisoner detachment," which included M.J. Tillery, had delivered their prisoners; and were granted furloughs with further instruction to report to their command at Nacogdoches, Texas upon expiration of their furloughs. M.J. Tillery reported for duty again on Christmas Day. At this time, his company had already been through Nacogdoches, a little town which is quite old, the Fort there was built in 1719. The company was presently camped at Shooks' Bluff on the Neches River across from Trinity County, Texas.

By the 28th of Dec 1864, we are camped one and one-half mile outside of Moscow, Texas in Polk County, where we begin building a permanent camp. On 3 Jan 1865, M.J. Tillery and S.J. Mooney are detailed to go to Houston, Texas to assist in the return of a wagon train of supplies. While on the "Wagon Train Detail", it had rained considerably, most of the rivers and creeks were at flood stage and some were over their banks. S.J. Mooney, in charge of the wagons assigned to the W.P. Lane Rangers, had quite a time delivering these supplies. M.J. Tillery did not return with Mooney but remained in Houston and finally arrived on 3 April 1865. In the meantime, the Brigade moved once more. On 9 Feb 1865, they camped at Coldspring, situated on the Houston and Swartout road, 9 miles across the Trinity River. On 10 Feb 1865, Mooney's supply wagons finally caught up with them, somewhat waterlogged, weary and muddy, but very welcome with his supplies.

Drill, further training and Corp Re-organization had been going on all the while. From a historical standpoint "General Order #25 is cited, giving the organization of this Corps. Quote: G.O, #25, H,d Qr's Wharton's Cavalry Corps, Hempstead, Mch 25, 1865. In obedience to orders received from Dep't H,d Qr's, the following is announced as the reorganization of Wharton's Cavalry Corps.

Bee's Division
Brig. Gen'l H. P. Bee, Commanding

DeBray' Brigade
B/Gen'l D.B. DeBray, Comdg.
5th Reg't T.M.V., Col McNeil
26th Reg't, T.M.V., Col. Myers
32nd Reg't, T.M.V.,

Hardiman' Brigade
B/Gen'f W.P. Hardiman, Comdg.
Duffs Reg't T.M.V., Col. Duff
Brown's Reg't, T.M.V., Col Brown
Crump's Reg't, T.M.V., Col Crump

Steele' Division
Brig. Gen'J William Steele, Commanding

Lane's Brigade
Brig. Gen'l W.P. Lane, Comdg.
21st Reg't, Tex Cav, Col. Carter
Waller's Reg't, Tex Cav, Col. Waller
Madison's Reg't Tex Cav, Col Madison
Morgan's Reg't, Tex Cav, Col Morgan
Mosley' Batt, Horse Art, Cap't Mosley
Valverte's Batt, Horse Art, Cap't Nettles

Parson's Brigade
Col. W.H. Parsons, Comdg.
30th Reg't, Tex Cav, Col. Gurley
19th Reg't, Tex Cav, Col. Watson
12th Reg't Tex Cav,
McAnally' Scouts, Cap't McAnally
Escort Company, Cap't D,S. Terry

Official:
A.M. Deckman, AAG
Official: W.H. Earl, Lt., Adj.

By Command of:
Maj. Gen'l Wharton
B.F. Weems, AAG

On 3 April 1865, **M.J. Tillery** returned from the Houston Detail and on the 47th was assigned on temporary duty with the Brigade Q.M. at Waverly, Texas where he remained until 22 April 1865, and then reported back to his company. On 23 April 1865, sad news, Gen'l Lee has surrendered. On 29 April 1865, we are ordered to march once more. We go through Coldspring and on the 30th we cross the North and the South Bedias, and camp in Walker County, in the City of Huntsville on the 4th, and in Navasota on 5 May 1865. On 7 May 1865, we camp one mile west of Anderson in grimes County, on the 10th at Millican, Texas; and on the 11th on the Braxos River in Robertson County. Here, we hear that Col. Parsons will have a meeting of the entire Brigade as soon as congregated on "Hog Wallow Prairie." At this meeting Col. Parsons announced the Status of the Confederacy, and also various pledges and resolutions of many different companies and regiments to continue the War.

One of the resolutions read at this meeting was one by Co. "I" (W.P. Lane Rangers) of Morgan's Regiment of Texas Cavalry, Quote: "Camp Millican, Texas, May 9th 1865, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regards to the condition of our country; on meeting, RC. Garrett was called to precide, and W.W. Heartsill was appointed as secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the "Chairman", and a motion was made to appoint a committee for five to draft a resolution expressive of the meeting. This committee to consist of the following: Lt. I.W. Clark, Sgt., W.M. Beavers, Pvt. RW. Briggs, W.C. Perry and S.J. Carlow. The Committee reported in the folloWing, which was unanimously adopted, 'Whereas, Co. "I", Morgan's Reg't of Texas Cavalry, being absent at the time that a mass meeting was held by the Brigade at Camp Walker, Texas, May 2nd 1865, thereby not having an opportunity to express their sentiments with Brigade, be it resolved: That we, the members of the W.P. Lane Rangers, are as fully determined to stand by our colours, and endure any privations, and offer any sacrifices as we were when we first rallied with "Patriotic Devotion" to the Standard of our Country. Resolved: That we have

perfect confidence in, and will render willing obedience to our commanding officers; and will lay down our arms so long as there is a Confederate Soldier to vindicate the cause of Southern Freedom. Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brigade Headquarters, and also a copy be sent to the Editor of the Texas Republican in Marshall, Texas with a request that they be published. W.W. Heartsill, Secretary. R.C. Garrott, Chairman.

At the "Hog Wallow Prairie" meeting, Col. Parsons spoke with great warmth. He urged the men to stand by their country, and if worse came to worse, to stand man to man, and if the Dep't was surrendered, which he believed it would be, in case Gen'l Joe Johnston surrendered; then like good citizens, as we have been good soldiers, to go home and obey the laws of the country, but for him, he would never surrender to the United States Government, but would follow "Yon Bright Golden Orb", far in his western journey. He dismissed the Brigade, bidding us to return to camp and to think only of our duty.

On 13 May 1865, the news is received in camp that Gen'l Joe Johnston has surrendered. On 17 May 1865, Gen'l Taylor of the Mississippi Army surrendered and all that is left is the Trans-Mississippi Dep't of the once proud Confederate Army. We are ordered to assemble at Sterling in Robertson County, Texas on 20 May 1865; and here finally amidst excitement and confusion, Col. Parsons, the Brigade Commander, stated that it was decided that, we, as an Army disband. It was over, just like that, after four years, one month, and one day; and all our efforts to no avail.

M.J. Tillery returned to Panola County, Texas, and except for a few friends in Marshall, became very close-mouthed about his Civil War experience. Even his 12 children knew next to nothing of his Civil War Service, until his death in 1909, when the "Diary" of W.W. Heartsill was found in his possessions.

After returning to Panola County, M.J. Tillery married Elizabeth Ann Crenshaw, the daughter of Isaac H. and Doras Irene (Golden) Crenshaw, on 13 May 1866. He homesteaded 625 acres of land on the Texas side of the line near Bethany, La., and four miles south in what is known as "Jay Bird Thicket." He built his home and finally started raising his family at the age of 32. Of the original homestead of 625 acres that he acquired in 1867, he sold 300 acres to I.H. Crenshaw, Sr., 100 acres to J.M. Trosper, and the remainder is still owned by the estate of his eldest son, Elgin C. Tillery.

It is interesting to note that of M.J. Tillery's eight brothers, six of them also fought in the Confederate Army.

One brother, Virgil Harrison Tillery was too young, having been born in 1848.

Erastas Calvin Tillery was killed, while on his way to join his brother, William Joshua (Jack) Tillery with both intending to enlist together.

William Joshua (Jack) Tillery served with the 17th Texas Infantry Regiment

Lindsey Marion and John Bunyan Tillery served with Co "L", 3rd Ala. Inf Reg't

Jonathan Henry and Goodwin Lafayette Tillery served with Co "B", 23rd Ala Inf Reg't, and

James Burrell Tillery served with an Alabama Reg't unknown at this time, but was lost at Owensburg, Ky, according to Uncle Goodwin's notes.

Two of these brothers later moved to Texas, Goodwin locating in Panola County in 1869, and Lindsey locating Wood County in 1882, where Uncle Jack had moved to, in the meantime.

The children of **Milton Jared and Eliza Ann Tillery** are as follows:

(1) **Sarah Jane** (Aunt Sally), born 12 Jan 1868, she married **James P. Mills** 5 Dec 1885 in Wood County, Texas. Their Children: Frances, Pinkney, Ola, John Jared, Anna, Nanna, and Irene.

(2) **Mary Jane**, born 12 Jun 1869, she married **William Tiller**, 14 Jan 1886 in Panola County. Their Children: Noble, Bud, Marcellus, Willis, Roy, Newsome, and Glen.

(3) **Annie Elizabeth**, born 26 Feb 1871, she married **William Hill**, 2 Nov 1892 in Panola County. Their children: Henry, Dorcas Irene, Alice, Jessie, Odis, William and Teasia.

(4) **Dorcas Irene** (Aunt Rene), born 19 Mar 1873, she married **Erastas Pinkney Ditmore**, 17 Jun 1894 in Panola County, later they moved to Tom Green County, Texas. Their children: Ina Jewel and Ralph Winifred.

(5) **Elgin Crawford**, born 26 Mar 1875, he married **Virginia (Aunt Jennie) Oden**. Their Children: Annie (Sister), Bernice Earl, Grady, Jewel, Dorcas Irene, Ruby Lee, Lucille, Ernest Adolphus, Jack Crawford, and Lemma.

(6) **Alice Marshall**, born 25 Mar 1877, she married **Thomas Hill** in Panola County. They had no children.

(7) **Milton Jared, Jr.**, born 25 Mar 1878, he married **Deloma (Aunt Loma) Talley** 18 Aug 1898 in Panola County. They also moved to Tom Green County, Texas. Their children: Emmett, Joseph Kenedy, Ralph, Cleo, Dorcas Irene, Ira, Woodrow Wilson, and John Jay.

(8) **David Madison**, born 18 May 1880, he married **Arminda Dolly (Aunt Minnie) Langham** 23 Dec 1900 in Wood County, Texas. Their children: John Arthur, Thelma (both died young), Maude Exter (Margie) and **Edgar Charles**.

Milton Jared's beloved wife died 1 May 1882. She (**Elizabeth Ann Crenshaw**) was born 22 Nov 1846, in Panola County, Texas the daughter of **Dorcas Irene (Golden) and Isaac H. Crenshaw**, who were married in 1845 in Harrison County, Texas. Both were born in Alabama, 1831 and 1824 respectively. Her paternal grandparent's were **Cornelius** (born 1784 in Va.) and **Parmelia Crenshaw**, who had migrated to Texas by 1836. The 1836 Texas Census of the Sabine District of Nacogdoches Municipality list the Crenshaw family as follows: Cornelius, farmer, age 52; Parmelia, age 52; Thomas, age 16; Mary, age 14; Isaac H., age 12; John D., age 10; Samuel, farmer, age 22; Minerva, housewife, age 19; and Cornelius, age 2. Her maternal grandparent's were **Richard and Mary Golden** who had migrated to Texas in 1842 or 1843 from Alabama. Richard was born 1798 in Georgia, Mary was born 1800 in North Carolina. Their children: Henry H., Elizabeth L., Dorcas Irene, Mace B., Katherine, Lucinda, and Mary.

Milton Jared Tillery remained a widower until 5 Feb 1885, when he married **Caroline (Callie) Ditmore**, they had four children as follows:

(9) **Emma Pauline**, born 17 Feb 1887, she married **Joseph Boyd Williams** 12 Oct 1904 in Panola County. They had one child, **Claude Williams**, who is presently (was) Judge of the 160th District Court in Dallas, Texas.

(10) James Henry, born 22 Aug 1888, he married ~rif) Johnston in Shreveport, La. Their children: James Henry Jr., Jere Allen and Robert.

(11) Flora Amanra, born 11 Jan 1890, she married Murphy Rowo. Their children: Hazel and Barbara who both died young.

(12) Allen Jere, born 13 Jan 1897, he married Zada Ritter. They had one child, Barbara Allen. Allen Jere served in the Aviation Branch of the Signal Corps during World War One.

Milton Jared Tillery's second wife (Caroline (Callie) Ditmore) died 3 Feb 1897. She was the daughter of Vinent Gary and Mary (Manry) Ditmore, and was born 13 Mar 1852. Milton Jared Tillery died 23 April 1909 and was buried in the Mt. Zion Church Cemetery in Panola County, Texas.

The families of the brothers and sisters of Milton Jared is as follows:

(1) Annie Elizabeth married James Shields, they had one child, Susan born 1849. Susan's mother died prior to 1860 and she was taken into the household of Milton Crawford Tillery, the father of Milton Jared, and raised as if she was one of their own. She married a man by the name of Townsend in Alabama and eventually migrated to Panola County, Texas

(2) William Joshua (Jack) Tillery married Catherine L. (Lucy) Crenshaw 9 May 1861 in Panola County. After the Civil War, they moved to wood County, Texas Their children: Mary Jane, William Lafayette, Elizabeth, James, and Ebb.

(3) Jonathan Henry Tillery married Abcilla (Abbie) Pittman in Pike County, Ala., 24 Oct 1866. Their children: Willela J., William Milton, James H., Henry F., and Minnie L.

(4) Lindsey Marion Tillery married Emma Arrington in Pike County, Ala., 3 Dec 1873. Their children: Badge Dow, Francis Marion, Emma, John Bunyan, Susannah, Cenie Eudora, Genie Victoria, Grover Cleveland, Vernon Eugene, Queen Ann, and Dewey. He lived to be 91 years old.

(5) Virgil Harrison Tillery married Elizabeth Harden in Bullock County, Ala., Their children: William Virgil, Mary Lucinda, OUEJane, Annie Purl, James Crawford, Alice Penelope, and Milton Cleveland.

(6) Goodwin Lafayette Tillery married Delnorte Golden in Panola County, Texas, 23 Jul1868. Their children: Mary Lucinda, Richard Milton, William Henry, Olive Elizabeth, Lillie Dale, Lindsey Harrison, Joseph Lafayette, ala Delnorte.

(7) Mattie Julia Tillery married Thomas Neal Tiller. Their children: B. Alvin, Bessie N., ~eo Hobson, Marjorie M., Cecil G., and Frank L.

(8) Alonzo Tillery married Bessie Stroud in Panola County, 18 Dec 1898. The children of this marriage is not known.

- (9) **Thomas Sidney Tillery** married **Sallie E. Grimage** in Panola County, 12 Aug 1891. The children of this marriage is not known.
- (10) **Mary Etta Emma Tillery** married **Will Goodson**, children are not known.
- (11) **Gertrude (Gussie) Tillery** married **John Taunton**, children are not known.
- (12) **Lucinda Jane** lived to be 96 years of age but was never married.

James Burrell and **John Bunyan** were lost in the Civil War and were not married, **Erastas Calvin** and **Olive Ann** both died when they were about 20 years of age and were never married; and **Mary** died when she was less than 10 years of age.

In conclusion, it might be interesting to give the genealogical line of M.J. Tillery as far back as is known, as follows:

- (1) His father was **Milton Crawford Tillery**, born 2 Nov 1800, married **Penelope Ann Bunkley** in 1828 in what is now Cobb County, Ga., She died on 4 Jan 1853.
He remained a widower until 1864, when he married **Julia Ann Gates**, the widow of James Corley. Children by this second marriage are shown in items (8) thru (12) above inclusively, the remainder are by the first marriage.

Gertrude, the last of Milton C. Tillery's children was born 31 Oct 1876, just 3 days from her father's 76th birthday. **Milton C. Tillery** died 27 Feb 1881 and is buried in the Liberty Church Cemetary, near Inverness, Ala., in Bullock County, formerly Pike County. (Bullock was formed from Pike County in 1866)

- (2) Milton Crawford's father was **William Henry Tillery**, born 1773 in North Carolina and died in Putnam County, Ga., in 1813. He was a veteran of the Indian Wars of 1794, this record is on file in the Georgia State Archives. He married **Ruth Brown** 28 Dec 1795, in Oglethrope County, Ga. Their children were Alfred, Susannah, Calvin S., Milton Crawford, Harriet Ann, Tribuniah, Virgil Harrison, and Cinthia. (See Henry Tillery's Will below).

- (3) Henry's father was **Joshua Tillery**, (Sr.) born sometime between 1745 and 1750 in either Culpepper or Orange Counties. (Culpepper was formed from Orange County, Va. In 1749). He died in Morgan County, Ga., in 1820. He married **Susannah Ziglar**, the daughter of **Leonard and Barbara Ziglar**, approximately 1770, in Culpepper County, Va.

Their children:

- Anna, born 1771, married Stephen Potts 14 Dec 1795 in Oglethrope County, Ga
- Elizabeth, born 1773, married Charles M. Brown 20 Feb 1792 in Wilkes County, Ca.
- William Henry, born 1775, married Ruth Brown 28 Dec 1795 in Oglethrope County, Ga.
- Susannah, born 1777, married Henry Greer 14 Dec 1795 in Oglethrope County, Ga.
- Barbara, born 1779, never married
- Judith, born 1781, married David Calloway 24 Dec 1800 in Oglethrope County, Ga.
- Sarah, born 1783, married a Mr. Bradley
- Polly, born 1785, married Joel Colley

Joshua Jr., born 1'18'1, married Sally Fuzell 29 October 1801 in Clarke County, Ga.
Ruthny, born 1791, married Thomas K. Mitchell 13 Sep 1804 in Oglethrope County, Ga.
Charlotte, born 1793, married William Flint 15 Dec 1814 in Oglethrope County, Ga.
(See Joshua Tillery's Will below)

(4) Joshua Sr.'s father was Henry Tillery of Culpepper County, Va. He was born prior to 1705 in Richmond County, Va. Both Joshua Sr, and his father Henry were recognized in the Revolutionary War for "Public Service Claims". Joshua's claim being noted in the Salisbury District of N.C. and his father's claim is in Culpepper County, Va., are on file and can be obtained for "DAR" and "SAR" qualifications. He (Henry Tillery) married Catherine Zimmerman (widow Proctor) sometime between 1745 and 1750. County not determine when he died, however, he is dead by 1795, see "Power of Attorney" initiated by Joshua Tillery in 1795.

(5) Henry's father was Job Tillery, born in Richmond County, Va. "Old Rappahannock County" prior to 1692. Job Tillery's Will, on file in Richmond County mentions his wife Mary and his children in the following order: Winifred, William, Henry, Thomas and Job Jr., which usually indicates the age of the children in order. Job Tillery, Jr. is listed in the North Farnham Parish Church Registry as being born of Job and Mary Tillery on 3 Mar 1705, therefore it is assumed that his brother Henry is older and was born prior to 1705.
(See Job Tillery Will and "Deed of Gift" signed by Henry Tillery, which definitely proves that they are father and son, below).

(6) To this point, documentary proof is available to prove the genealogical lineage from Job Tillery to the present generation by means of Deed of Gifts, Power of Attorney, Wills, Census Records, and Church and Bible Records. The supposition that Job Tillery's father was also named Henry is based on the following entries in the North Farnham Parish Church Registry of Richmond County, Va.

Registry of marriage of Henry Tillery and Mary Wascole 7 Nov 1675, and Richard, a son born of Charles and Elenor Tillrey; and the Will of Job Tillery mentions this Richard as being a cousin, thereby ruling out Charles Tillery as being the father of Job, as he is the father of Job's cousin. By elimination it would therefore seem that Job is the son of this first Henry, unless there was a third brother besides Henry and Charles; and there might well be, as indicated by the following entry in the North Farnham Parish Registry. Quote: "Born Judah, the property of John Tillery, 12 May 1687". I have talked to several professional genealogist as to the merit and meaning of this entry, and they are of the opinion, that Judah was colored child born of one of the slave of John Tillery. And also that John Tillery was a grown man at the time. Therefore, if John Tillery is a grown man by 1687, he would be old enough to be the father of Job Tillery. So, at this time, all we can say is that Job Tillery, Sr. is the son of either Henry or John Tillery, and that there is at least 12 generations of Tillerys in American.

Record of Pertinent Tillery Documents

- (1) The Will of Job Tillery. Will Book #5, page 156, Richmond, Co. Va.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I Job Tillery of the County of Richmond & Parish of North Farnham-- Being very sick and weak but of pfect sence thanks be to God for it dow Constitute and appoint this my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following---I give and Bequeath my soul to God Almighty who gave it me and my Body to Christian Buryal as my Exet hereafter mentioned shall think fitt---I Give and Bequeath to my daughter Winnifred Tillery one feather bed Bolster Rugg Blankitts Curtains Vallins and five Hundred pounds of Tobacco and 1 Cow & her increase---I Give to my Sons Wm & Hen: Tillery all my Land to be Equally Divided them and there heirs for Ever---I Give and Bequeath to my loving wife Mary and my four Sons W. Hen. Thos. & Job Tillery all the Rest of my Psonall Estate to be Equally Divided Between them---I Constitute and appoint my loving wife Mary my whole and Sole Exet---I Give to Cuz; Rich: Tillery one Suit of my Wearing Cloath As Witness whereof I have hereunto Sell my hand and Seal this 25th of June 1719---

His
Job Tillery Seal
Mark

Signed Sealed & Delivered
In presents of us
Job Tillery

His
Richard Tillery
Mark
W Barber

At a Court held for Richmond County the fifth day of August 1730. This Will was proved in open Court by the oaths of Job and Richard Tillery two of the Witnesses thereto and admitted to Record---

Test M: Beckwith Ct Cur.

Comment: The Job Tillery who acted as a witness to the above will was the son of Thomas Tillery, a brother of Job the elder, who had died in 1705. A copy of Thomas Tillery's will is in my possession. And the language and spelling in the above Will and the following documents is the same as in the originals, in so far as possible.

- (2) Henry Tillery's "Deed of Gift". Deed Bk 13, page 134 Richmond Co. Va.

To all Christian people to whom this present writing indented shall come. I, Henry Tillery of Saint Marks Parish, Culpepper County and the Colony of Virga do send greetings. Know ye that for divers good causes and considerations to me. Thereunto moving more Especially for the love and effection which I bear to my loving nephew Job Tillery son of my bra Job Tillery late of Richmond County and Colony aforesaid I do by these presents for me my heirs Exors and admtrs give, grant alien eniff and confirm until the said Job Tillery and the heirs of his body forever all the right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demd which I have in and to the land in Norlharnham Parish, Richmond County and Colony of Virga which was formally in the Tenure and possession of my father Job Tillery late of the same Parish, County and Colony and which said land was devised by the late will

and testament of my said Father to me and my brother William Tillery late of Northfarnham Parish, Richmond County now deed jointly and I do by these Presents empower my nephew Job Tillery to sue for and in my name to recover the same land from any persons who may hold the said land except 40 Acres which I myself sold out of the said land and 40 Acres which my brother William sold, in witness of the above I have set my hand and seal the six day of April in the year of our lord 1769.

Wit: Geo. Kennaird
Wm: Kennaird
Thomas Tillery

Henry Tillery
his
mark

Comment: Suffice to say, when I found the above document, it cleared up a lot of the mystery of the bit of information I already had on Job Tillerys. Just what relation, the witness Thomas Tillery is to Henry Tillery has not yet been determined.

(3) Joshua Tillery "Power of Attorney", dated 5 Sep 1795. Deed Book "S", pages 344-346.

Joshua Tillery of the county of Oglethrope and the State of Oglethrope and the State of Georgia, to Thomas Dillon Culpepper County. Power of attorney to act as his representative. Joshua is the legal heir and representative of Cathrine Proctor, one of the devisees of William Carpenter, deceased, of Orange County, who afterwards intermarried with Henry Tillery by whom she had issue I the aforesaid Joshua Tillery. Dillion is to claim all such property both real and personal as was devised by the aforesaid William Carpenter, Dec., to his wife Elizabeth during her life and at her decease to descend to the aforesaid Catherine according to the tenure and effect of the last will and testament of the aforesaid William Carpenter, dec.

Comment: Extract from magazine "William and Mary Quarterly" Vol. 26, First Series, on an article concerning the early German Settlers, cites the following: "Carpenter is the English for the German Zimmerman. The Carpenters and Zimmermans of this colony were very probable related. One branch seems to have Anglicized their name immediately upon coming to America. In civil records their name appears as Carpenter, however in the church records which are in German the name is often given in its German form down to about 1780. Probably also some of the descendent of Zimmerman later took the name Carpenter. William Carpenter proved his importation Apr. 5, 1726, declaring that he came to this country in 1721, with wife Elizabeth, and was granted 100 acres. He also patented land on June 24, 1726 and Sept. 28, 1728. William Carpenter made his will Oct. 4, 1745. The testimony produced at the probate indicates that he was kicked by a horse and died soon after but in the meantime while suffering greatly had dictated his will. He mentions wife Elizabeth, whose inheritance at her death is "to return" to Catrine Porter (elsewhere called Proctor)". End of Quote. A letter, (Copy in my possession) written in 1911 by a granddaughter of Ruthny (Tillery) Mitchell, orphaned in early childhood and raised by her grandmother, cites that Ruthny (Tillery) Mitchell had stated many times that her grandmother Catherine Tillery was a Zimmerman. All this seems to prove that Henry Tillery • married the widow Proctor, daughter of William Zimmerman (Anglicized Carpenter) subsequent to the date of the Will, and if so, then Henry was at least 42 years of age at the time of the marriage. (Younger brother Job born Mar 1705) He could have been previously married, and if so, this could explain the extra Henry Tillery in Culpepper County and the Thomas Tillery who witnessed the "Deed of Gift" of Henry Tillery in 1769. In any event it proves that Joshua was the son of Henry and Catherine Tillery.

(4) Will of Joshua Tillery dated 22 Jul 1820, probated 10 Jan 1823, in Morgan County, Ga

In the name of God Amen: I Joshua Tillery, of the State of Georgia and County of Morgan, being weak in Body but perfect mind and memory and calling to mind that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and constitute this my last Will and testament in manner and form following (Vz) 1st Item---I give and bequest unto my beloved wife Susannah Tillery all of my land, negroes, plantation, tools, household and kitchen furniture, all my stock and apperalations of every description during her life and widowhood. 2nd Item---Under the consideration that I have heretofore distributed to each and everyone of my children as near equal as my mind and memory served My wish and desire is that after death of myself and wife Susannah that the remaining part (if any) of my estate of every description Debts and accounts should be equally divided among all of my children Viz--Anna Potts, Henry Tillery heirs, Elizabeth Brown, Barbara Tillery, Judith Callaway, Susannah Greer, Sarah Bradley, Polly Colley, Joshua Tillery, Ruthny Mitchell, Charlotte Flynt with an intention and personal desire that the heirs of my son Henry Tillery shall acceive and take an Settlement with my executors the amount of a certain parcel of notes given by my son Henry Tillery Viz---One for forty dollars given that day thirteenth of November, Eighteen Hundred & five payable twelve Months after date of John Warford or his order the other due Bill given by myself and settlement 14th day of February 1806 to be paid ten days after date for \$126.12 in part or as the case may be. 3rd Item---I do hereby constitute and appoint Joel Colley and William Flynt my Sons in Law my true and lawful Executors to this my last Will and Testament to carry the same into effect according to the true intent and meaning of the above Will hereby revoking all other & former Wills. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty second day of July Eighteen Hundred and Twenty. Witness the above before I sign that I have this moment destroyed a note of hand given by David Calloway my son in law for forty five dollars which I commend the amount & Interest to be sufficient to balance for not having my Daughter Judith Calloway a horse as I give to the rest of my children.

Signed by making mark
In the present of
John Hardman
Henry Greer
Thomas Allen

his
Joshua Tillery seal
mark

Morgan County Georgia

Personally appeared in open Court Henry Greer, Thomas Allen Subscribing Witnesses to the within and foregoing instrument of writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joshua Tillery Deceased and after being duly sworn saith that they saw the said testator sign, seal and publish and declare this writing to contain the last Will & Testament that at the time thereof he was of sound desposing Mind and Memory and that he did it freely and without complaint to the best of our knowledge.

Henry Greer
Thomas Allen

John Nesbit Clerk

Comment: Unfortunately the above Will does not name the Heirs of Henry Tillery but it does show that Joshua Tillery's son Henry did predeceased his father, see Henry' Will below. The above referenced leUer by Ruthny (Tillery) Mitchell's granddaughter also stated that Ruthny's mother was a Ziglar as well as her grandmother being a Zimmerman. Joshua Tillery was a witness to the Will of Leonard Ziglar Jr. in Culpepper County, Va. In 1772 (W/B "B", page 60). The Will of Leonard Ziglar Sr in 1758 mentions his wife Barbara and his children as Leonard Jr, Elizabeth Ann, and Susannah. (W/B "A", page 158). Joshua Tillery and Wife Susannah sold by deed the same tract of land left to Susannah under the terms of the Will of her father Leonard Ziglar Sf. And last but not least Ruth (Brown) Tillery is living with her son Virgil Harrison in Pike Co., Alabama in 1830 and

with her daughter Tribuniah in the Census of 1850. This all seems to prove that the Henry Tillery who married Ruth Brown in Oglethrope County, Georgia was the son of Joshua Tillery. Uncle Goodwin Tillery's

