

## Texas Coastal Bend History

### Dr. James Frederick Madden and Mary "Eveline" Blutworth

Dr. James Frederick Madden (1820-1886) rests at peace in the Lamar Cemetery of Aransas County whose life story tells the early history of the United States and the early turbulent history of the Texas Coastal Bend.



Dr. Madden died as a result of a tropical storm in late June of 1886. His son, Franklin Poirtevant Madden (1855-1875) died as a result of the First Hurricane of Indianola (September 14-17, 1875). His son, Van Dorn Toutant Bearegard Madden (1862-1886) died as a result of the Second Hurricane of Indianola (August 18-20, 1888) along with his two of his brother in laws, Poitevent Blutworth Jr. and William James Blutworth . William James Blutworth (1815-1886) was the father of Sea Captain Bernard Leonard Blutworth (1839-1919) of the Texas Coastal Bend Fame. His wife, Eveline died on April 17, 1888 at Cuero, Dewitt County, Texas probably due to a broken heart by losing her family member to the Indianola Hurricanes of 1875 and 1886. She lost her son, Franklin Poitevent Madden (1855-1875) in the First Indianola Hurricane of 1875. This Second Hurricane of Indianola of 1886 wiped out the Texas Deep Water Port of Indianola with thousands of drowned victims. These were tragic times for most of the Texas Coastal Bend families.

Dr. James Frederick Madden was born on September 11, 1820 in the Sabine Neutral Ground (near old Fort Jessup or the present Many, Louisiana) which the Spanish claimed as part of Texas and the United States claimed as part of the Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. The Anglo American Children born in the Sabine Neutral Ground from 1806 to 1821 can truly be called the first Anglo American Texans. He was



residing at Caranchua Village on Caranchua Bay (across Lavaca Bay from Port O'Connor, Texas) at the time of his death.



On his headstone is the Masonic Handshake, he would of became a Mason about 1841 at Union Lodge #13, Natchitoches, Louisiana of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Natchitoches, Louisiana is the oldest town in Louisiana. This Lodge was instrumental in bringing the Masonic Order to Texas by delivering the Louisiana Charter to Nacogdoches, Texas in which Mirabeau A. Lamar became the first Master of a Lodge in Texas and later the Second President of the Republic of Texas.





Adjacent to Dr. James F. Madden's burial plot lays his Granddaughter, Alice Olivia Brundrett who was nine years old at her death on November 20, 1900. Alice was the daughter of George A. Brundrett, Jr., and Flavilla Eveline Madden who lived on Blackjacks (present Aransas National Wildlife Refuge) at the time of her death.

Dr. Madden's Father was James B. Madden who was born about 1785 in Old Natchez (Adams County), Mississippi. James B. Madden was a Private (Colonel Claiborne's Regiment Mississippi Militia) during the Indian Creek War of the Old Mississippi Territory which included Alabama during this time period. This Militia was organized at Natchez, Mississippi as a result of Fort Mims Massacre on August 30, 1813. Over 500 people were massacred who were mostly women and children. James B. Madden participated in the Battle of the Holy Ground, Alabama which defeated the Creek Indians. James B. would have seen the many hundreds of scalps belonging to the Fort Mims Massacre victims hanging on the Red Pole (Baton Rouge) at the Creek Indian's Holy Ground. James B. Madden and his brother Henry Madden moved to Rapides (presently known as Pineville, across the river from Alexandria), Louisiana in the early 1800's who were involved in shipyards and shipping commerce. Rapides, Louisiana is the second oldest town in Louisiana and was an important source of natural tar on the Red River needed for ship repairs. Deep sailing vessels could not get pass the rapids at Rapides with commerce being transferred to shallow going vessels. The Maddens helped to bring Steamboats to the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

James B. Madden was one of the first settlers of the Sabine Neutral Ground in the 1810's while his brother, Henry stayed at Rapides. The Sabine Neutral Ground was a haven for Outlaws and Spanish/American Businessmen, the laws of Spanish Texas and the United States did not apply for this area from 1806 to 1821.

Dr. Madden's Grandfather was Emanuel Madden, one of the first settlers of Natchez, Mississippi in the early 1770's. Many of the first settlers of Natchez District trace their history as Veterans of the French Indian War (1754-1763). Most of these Veterans came from Connecticut or Old Frederick County, Virginia. Rufus Putnam (1738-1824), the brother of General Israel Putnam went to the British Crown in the 1760's and received land grants for the French Indian War Veterans which was located at Natchez, Mississippi. The Spanish took control from the British Natchez District in 1766 after the French Indian War. The Spanish had to honor the British land grants given to these War Veterans as specified by the 1763 Treaty of Paris. Dr. Madden probably got his middle name, Frederick from Old Frederick County, Virginia. The Madden family was some of the first settlers in this county and Old Frederick County was the military proving ground for the future President George Washington's Virginia Militia during the French Indian War.

Dr. James F. Madden probably graduated from Saint Louis University, Missouri in 1838 with a Medical Degree. His brother in law, Poitevent Bludworth Jr (1820-1886) were best friends and about the same age and who graduated from St Louis University in 1837. This Jesuit Saint Louis University was the only the Medical School and University that served students from the Mississippi Drainage Area & Caribbean until the Jesuits started Loyola University at New Orleans in the 1840's.

Dr. James Frederick Madden and Mary "Eveline" Bludworth (1826-1888) were married on December 31, 1844 in the newly established Sabine Parish, Louisiana. She went by the name of Eveline which has been carried on by many tens of grandchildren throughout the generations. They were probably married at Fort Jessup which served as the Sabine Parish Courthouse until the newly founded town of Many (pronounced Man-Ney), Louisiana could be built to serve as the Parish Seat.

Dr. Madden and Eveline spent their first year of marriage at Fort Jessup, Louisiana. He was serving in the U. S. Army during this time when Texas was in the process of being annexed into the United States of America. There was fear that Mexico would invade Texas and Fort Jessup was the most westerly US Military Installation at this time. The US Forces moved to the Texas Coastal Bend after Texas was annexed as the 28<sup>th</sup> US State on February 28, 1845 which gave birth to Indianola as the Mother of the US Southwest and the Texas Coastal Bend communities. After the War with Mexico in 1845, Dr. Madden and Eveline resided at Rapides (Pineville), Louisiana until 1859 when they moved to Indianola/Saluria Matagorda Island, Texas. All their children were born at Rapides, Louisiana, except for their last child Van Dorn Toutant Beauregard Madden (1861-1888). Dr. James F. Madden was a Druggist/Physician. He would have got his license to practice medicine at Jackson Square in New Orleans. Prior to the US Civil War, Doctors thought of themselves as Druggist first and Physicians second.



# Eveline Bludworth Madden

March 18, 1826 ----April 17, 1888



Eveline's father was Poitevent Bludworth Sr (1785-1859) who was also one of the first settlers of Sabine Neutral Ground and a prominent businessman at Natchitoches and Rapides Louisiana.

Eveline's Aunt was Ann Bludworth (born 1775), wife of Bernard Leonard, one of the first Esquires of Louisiana who practiced law at Natchitoches. Eveline's Uncles were Colonel James B. Bludworth Jr (born 1773) of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Louisiana Militia that protected New Orleans during the Battle of 1815; Alfred Bludworth (born 1774); William Bludworth (born 1779) and Samuel H. Bludworth (born 1777).

Eveline's Mother was Margaret "Mary" Applewhite (1789-1845). Her headstone is located in the Bludworth Cemetery near the border of Kitsatchie National Forest on the Sabine and Natchitoches Parish line. This cemetery location was at one time located in the Sabine Neutral Ground. She went by Mary and was from the very prominent Applewhite Family of Virginia. The Applewhite Family traced their wealth and heritage from the relative of Sir Francis Drake and the Virginia Company of London that founded Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. This wealthy family of Virginia helped to fund the American Revolution.

Her Grandfather was James B. Bludworth Sr (1742-1820) was one of the first American Anglo settlers at Natchitoches, Louisiana who arrived during the Louisiana Purchase about 1806. His brother was the

United States Senator from North Carolina, Timothy Bludworth (1736-1814), the former Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Thomas Jefferson's best friend.

Her Grandmother was Ann Poitevent (1752-1821) who was from prominent North Carolina Huguenot Families (Poitevent, DeVane, and DeConti). The DeConti Family spread rumors that they descended from King of France, Louis XIV (Bourbon family). It could be true with so many illegitimate children from the Bourbon Court. These French Huguenots (Protestants) families came to America after King Louis XIV revoked the Edicts of Nantes in 1685 after a short stay in London, England.

Eveline's Sisters and Brothers are as follows:

- (1) Sarah Ann Bludworth (1811-1852) who married a Minister of the Gospel, Peyton Percy Matthews (1811-1870) whose children remained in the Sabine/Natchitoches Parishes, Louisiana area. The Matthews family was another original family from Old Natchez Mississippi District;
- (2) William James Bludworth (1815-1886) married Emily Franks (1822-1900) whose children remained in the Texas Coastal Bend area. William was a Stockman who made his home at Saluria, Matagorda Island until the Hurricane of 1888 in which he lost his life. The Franks was from North Carolina by way of Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana and Galveston, Texas. Sea Captain Bernard Leonard Bludworth (1839-1916) is their son who married Mary P. Brundrett, the daughter of Seamaster George A Brundrett Sr (1813-1847) who drown crossing the Aransas Pass Bar in 1847;
- (3) Poitevent Bludworth Jr. (1820-1886) was a businessman and plantation owner in the Sabine/Natchitoches Parishes until his death during the Hurricane of 1886 on Matagorda Island, Calhoun County, Texas;
- (4) Mary Laura Bludworth (1822-1870) married John T. McNeeley (1817-1870) whose children remained in Fall and Hill Counties of Texas. The McNeeley family were also some of the first settlers of the Sabine Neutral Ground who came from Georgia;
- (5) Milton Houston Bludworth (1824-1880) married Nancy Elizabeth Holt (1832-1880) whose children remained in the Texas Coastal Bend Area. Milton was a Stockman who made their home at Saluria, Matagorda Island, Calhoun County, Texas. The Holt family were also the first families that settled the Sabine Neutral Ground and also from the Old Natchez Mississippi District. Alice Ann Bludworth (1855-1940) is their daughter who married William Isaac Hawes (1855-1931). Alice's father in law was Judge Hugh Walker Hawes (1798-1883) who was the principle owner of Saluria and Matagorda Island, Texas during early history of the Texas Coastal Bend;
- (6) Margaret Elizabeth Bludworth (1828-1856) married Abram Wrinkle Holt (1824-1867) whose children remained in the Brazoria County, Texas area. Margaret died young and her husband remarried and lived in the San Antonia & Dallas areas. This is the same Holt family that was

described for Nancy Elizabeth Holt (1832-1880) that married Milton H. Bludworth. Nancy and Abram Holt were first cousins.

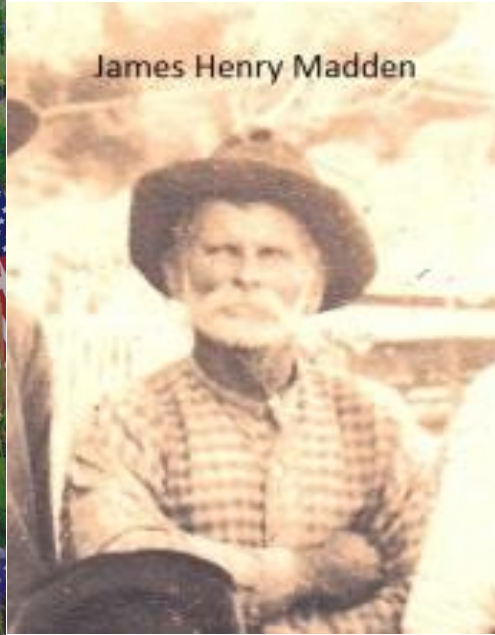
(7) Maria J. Bludworth (1833-1846) died when she was 13 years old in Sabine Parish, Louisiana.

Dr. James and Eveline Madden moved to Indianola/Saluria Matagorda Island, Calhoun County, Texas about 1860 from Rapides (Pineville), and Louisiana during a time of the National Election of 1860 with clouds of a US Civil War (1861-1865) on the horizon. Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States during this National Election.

Dr. Madden served as a Druggist/Physician for the Texas Coastal Bend Area for over 25 years until his death in 1886. Medical practice in the early Texas consisted of the use of emetics and purgatives. blood-letting was practiced especially for fevers. Common Texas illnesses included malaria, typhoid, dysentery, and cholera.

Their family consisted of two daughters and three sons when they arrived at Indianola/Saluria Matagorda Island with their last child being born in Texas. The Children of Dr. James and Eveline Madden are as follows:

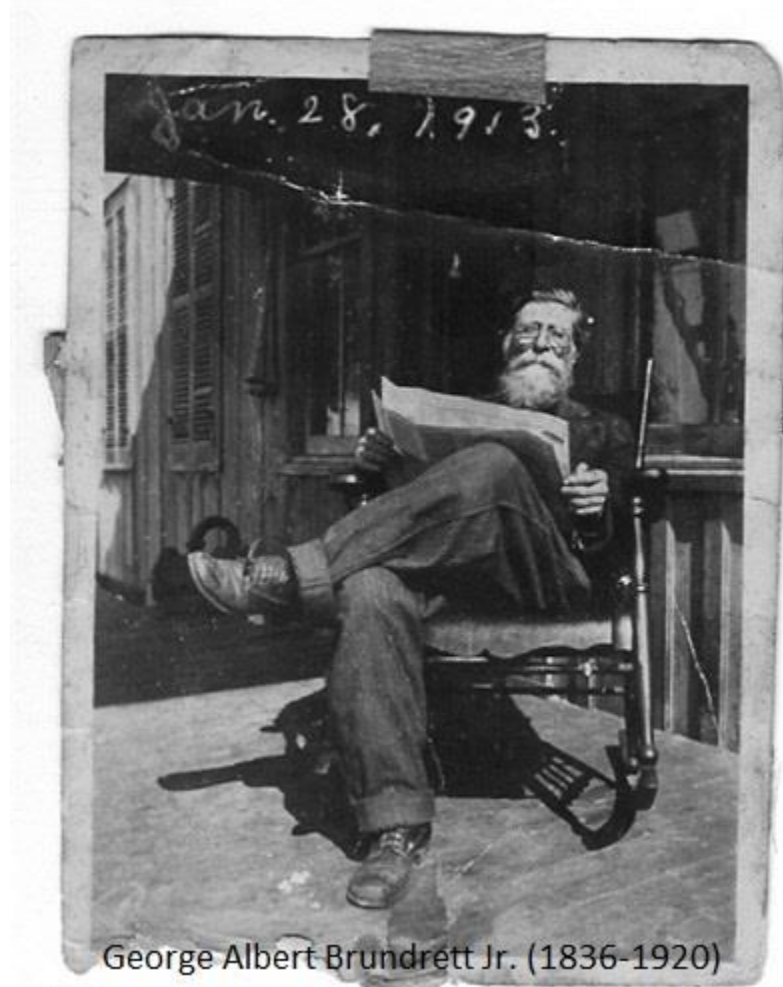
- 1) Mary Elizabeth Madden (1845-1926) who married Thaddeus Allen Bunker (1843-1913) whose children remained in the Cuero, DeWitt County, Texas area. A whole book can be written on Thaddeus Bunker, a sailor from New York that jumped ship at Matagorda Island, Calvary soldier with Duff's Partisan Rangers (33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA), cattle drover, and gun smith. He was the stereotype of the Texas Cowboy legends that is imprinted into our American Culture. Mary's brother James Henry Madden (1846-1935) and Thaddeus Bunker served all four years with the Duff's Partisan Rangers which probably resulted with their introduction and marriage at Caranchua, Jackson County, Texas in 1865;
- 2) James Henry Madden (1846-1935) who married Elvira "Amanda" Logan (1850-1930) whose children remained in Aransas and Calhoun Counties, Texas (Black Jack Peninsular, Seadrift, Fulton, and Rockport). The Logan Family was from North Carolina, by way of Tennessee, Clarke County, Alabama, and Polk County, Texas. Amanda's Uncle James P. Henderson (1808-1858) was a Brigadier General of the Texas Army during the 1835-36 Texas Revolution; Attorney General for the Republic of Texas for the deceased Founding Father of Texas, Stephen Fuller Austin; Republic of Texas Minister to France and England; First Governor of Texas; Major General of the Texas Rangers in the 1845 War with Mexico, and United States Senator from Texas. Amanda's Great Uncle was Colonel James Henderson (1775-1815) who was a personal friend of President Andrew Jackson and hero of the War of 1812 (Battle of New Orleans) and the Creek Indian Wars (1813-1815) in which he was killed in action. James Henry Madden was a Private with Duff's Partisan Rangers (33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA); cattle drover; sailor, including the Morgan Steam Line that ran from New Orleans, Galveston, and the Ports of the Texas Coastal Bend; and a ship fitter at the Madden Shipyard near Saluria on Matagorda Island, Texas.;



- 3) William Hanna Madden (1849-1938) married Margarette Wilkerson (1852-1931) whose children remained in the Calhoun, Aransas, and Harris Counties, Texas. The Wilkerson family was from Leeds, Kent England who arrived at Saluria, Matagorda Island about 1850. Margarette's father (John H. Wilkerson 1818-1903) was a ship's carpenter on Matagorda Island. William Hanna Madden was a stockman, cattle drover, and sailor on Matagorda Island and the Blackjacks. His son Frederick John Madden (1883-1968) married into the Davis Family whose father in law was Andrew Jackson Davis (1846-1921) who also served in the Duff's Partisan Rangers (33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA) and cattle drover with Thaddeus Bunker (1843-1913) and James Henry Madden (1846-1935).
- 4) Franklin Poitevent Madden (1855-1875) died as a result of the First Hurricane of Indianola in 1875 at Saluria, Matagorda Island. Dr. James F. Madden moved his family to Caranchua, Jackson County, Texas after this hurricane to practice medicine.
- 5) Flavilla Eveline Madden (1858-1942) married George Albert Brundrett Jr. (1836-1920) whose children remained in the Blackjacks (present Aransas National Wildlife Refuge) in Calhoun and Aransas Counties, including Rockport Texas. The Brundrett family was from Lancashire, England by way of New York and Detroit Michigan. His father was George A. Brundrett, Sr. who was a Sea Captain in the Great Lakes prior to bringing troops and supplies to the Texas Coastal Bend during the Mexican War of 1845. George Sr. was one of the first aldermen of Corpus Christi. He operated a sailing vessel between Corpus Christi and Port Isabel and was thrown over overboard



while crossing the Aransas Bar and drowned in 1847. His widow (Hanna) and children (Sarah Ann, George Jr, John, Mary, Eliza, Thomas, and nephew Henry) moved to Bludworth Island, St. Joseph Island, and eventually to Lamar, Texas. George Albert Brundrett Junior was an infamous Boat Captain running the US blockade in shallow bay waters from Galveston to Port Isabel during the US Civil War. He served as a Private in Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Texas Infantry and after the war was a prominent Sea Captain, Stockman in the Blackjacks, and Cattle Drover.



- 6) Van Dorn Toutant Beauregard Madden (1861-1888) died as a result of the Second Indianola Hurricane of 1888. He was named for Colonel Earl Van Dorn (1820-1863) and General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard (1818-1893) as a result of Colonel Van Dorn coming to Indianola during his birth to organize the Confederate States of America military forces for the Texas Coastal Bend.



Dr. James Frederick Madden's Family involvement with the US Civil War began shortly after the election of President Abraham Lincoln on November 6, 1860. Indianola and the communities of the Texas Coastal Bend were having many parades and demonstration in November of 1860 for Texas Succession from the Union. Texas succeeded from the Union of the United States on February 1, 1861.

The start of US Civil War for the Texas Coastal Bend began on April 17, 1861. Colonel Van Dorn of the Confederate States of America defeated the US Naval Vessel "Star of the West" on April 17<sup>th</sup> at Indianola which was lying off Pass Cavallo near Saluria, Matagorda Island. Dr. Madden's family probably observed this historic event.

Dr. James F. Madden enlisted as a Private in the Indianola Home Guards, Company A (Infantry Company), Calhoun County, 24<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Texas State Troops on June 27, 1861. He was a rifleman. The primary goal of the Indianola Guard was defense of shipping through Pass Cavallo to Indianola and Matagorda Bay. Saluria (Fort Esperanza) on Matatgora Island had over 4,000 Confederate Troops to defend Pass Cavallo. The construction of Fort Esperanza in December of 1861 at Saluria, Matagorda Island was the most critical task for the defense of Pass Cavallo. Fort Esperanza was built near the old site of Fort Washington that was used during the War with Mexico in 1845. Fort Esperanza was defeated by US Federal Forces on November 29, 1862 in which the Indianola Guard and Duff's Partisan Rangers (33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA) destroyed the Fort and burned the town of Saluria on Matagorda Island so as not to be used by Union Forces. Dr. Madden's son John Henry Madden and two future sons in laws (Thaddus Bunker and Andrew Jackson Davis) were soldiers in Duff's Partisan Rangers that destroyed Fort Esperanza and Saluria.

The Indianola Home Guards were responsible removing Indianola/Saluria civilian refugees prior to the abandonment of Fort Esperanza in November of 1862. The refugees were relocated in Upper Hynes Bay so that the swamps and bayous of the Guadalupe River could be used as escape in the case of the arrival of Federal Troops. Many of the refugees slowly returned to Saluria, Matagorda Island after CSA General John Bankhead Magruder (1807-1871) retook Galveston and the Texas Coastal Bend on January 1, 1863. The Union Naval Forces never had control of the shallow bays and river ports from Galveston to Port Isabel.

Dr. James and Eveline Madden spent the next two years of the Civil War rebuilding their life at Saluria on Matagorda Island eagerly waiting news of war and mail from family members, especially their son James Henry Madden. The news and mail came from Galveston which was usually carried by the Morgan Steam Line. The family lost no family members to war by the Grace of God. The following family members served in CSA military during the US Civil War (1861-65) as follows:



1: James Henry Madden (1846-1935, Son), Thaddeus Bunker (1842-1913, Dr. Madden's Son in Law), and Andrew Jackson Davis (1848-1921, future Father in Law to Frederick J Madden) were with Duff's Partisan Rangers (33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA). The first officers of this Calvary unit were Colonel James Duff, Major Santos Benavides, Major John T. Breckenridge, Major John L. Robinson and Lt. Colonel James R. Sweet. The 33<sup>rd</sup> Calvary followed General Gano to the Indian Territory after the fall of Fort Esperanza with numerous skirmishes on the borders of present day Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri. On their return from the Indian Territory they fought the battles at Port Isabel (May 30, 1863), near Mier vs Zapata (September 2, 1863), Harrisonburg (March 2, 1864), and Palmetto Ranch (May 12-13, 1865);

2. John Lawson Logan (1836-1923, Brother in Law to James Henry Madden) was a Corporal in Company K, 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Volunteers Infantry, CSA . He was a Stockman and Cattle Drover in Matagorda and Jackson Counties, Texas. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Infantry, CSA was organized in Galveston, Texas in 1861 with their first commander being Colonel John C. Moore with battles at Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862), Corinth Campaign (April-June, 1862), Farmington (May 9, 1862), Iuka (September 19, 1862), Corinth (October 3-4, 1862), Hatchie Bridge (October 5, 1862), Chickasaw Bayou (December 27-29, 1862), Fort Pemberton (March 11- April 5, 1863), Vicksburg Campaign (May-July 1863), Champion's Hill (May 16, 1863), Big Black River Bridge (May 17, 1863), Vicksburg Siege (May-June, 1863), Red River Campaign (March-May, 1864), Mansfield (April 8, 1864), and Pleasant Hill (April 9, 1864);

3. George Albert Brundrett Jr (1836-1920, Dr. Madden's Son in Law) and Bernard Leonard Bludworth (1839-1916, Dr. Madden's Nephew) were in Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Texas Infantry. The 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Texas Infantry was organized on May 14, 1862 in the present day Aransas County, Texas. The first Commanding Officer was Major Alfred Marmaduke Hobby who's nephew William P. Hobby would become the Governor of Texas (1917-1921). The primary goal of the Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment was keeping the cotton trade moving to and from Mexico by way of Galveston to Port Isabel and the cotton roads (Camino Real, La Bahia Road, and the Atascosito Road) in return for needed war supplies for the Confederate States of America. The Union Forces never did control the Louisiana Red River Cotton Belt or the Texas Cotton Belt. Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment worked closely with the Texas CSA Adjutant, William Pitt Ballinger (1825-1888) to keep money and resources coming for the Confederate States of America. Galveston and Alleyton (on the Colorado River and La Bahia Road) were the major CSA Depots. William Ballinger negotiated the Texas CSA surrender terms at Galveston, Texas on Juneteenth (June 19, 1865). Most of the present day Aransas County CSA Veterans were in Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment and many followed William Ballinger to the Brady, Texas area after the War. Hobby's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment fought at the battle at Corpus Christi (August 16-18, 1862).

4. William James Bludworth (1815-1886, Dr. Madden's Brother in Law) served in the Texas 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment that surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The first Commanding Officer of Texas 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment was Colonel Louis T. Wigfall with battles at Freestone Point (September 25, 1861), Occoquan Skirmish (February 28, 1862), Eltham Landing (May 7, 1862), Seven Pines (May 31-June 1, 1862), Seven Days Battle (June 25-July 1, 1862), Gaines' Mill (June 27, 1862), Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), Freeman's Ford (August 21, 1862), Thoroughfare Gap (August 28, 1862), 2<sup>nd</sup> Bull Run (August 28-30, 1862), South Mountain (September 14, 1862), Antietam (September 17, 1862),

Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862), Washington Siege (March-April, 1863), Washington (April 4, 1863), Suffolk Campaign (April 1863), Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), Front Royal Skirmish (July 22, 1863), Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863), Chattanooga Siege (September-November, 1863), Wauhatchie (October 28-29, 1863), Knoxville Siege (November-December, 1863), The Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864), Spotsylvania Court House (May 8-21, 1864), North Anna (May 23-26, 1864), Cold Harbor (June 1-3, 1864), Petersburg Siege (June 1864-April 1865), New Market Heights (September 29, 1864), Chaffin's Farm (September 29, 1864), Fort Gilmer (September 29-30, 1864), and Williamsburg Road (October 27, 1864). So hard to conceive that William James Bludworth survived the war and was killed by the Second Hurricane of Indianola in 1886; and

5. Milton Houston Bludworth (1824-1880, Dr. Madden's Brother in Law) served in the 21<sup>st</sup> Texas Calvary (1<sup>st</sup> Texas Lancers) which was organized at Hempstead, Texas on April 24, 1862. The first Commanding Officer was Colonel George W. Carter with battles at the Little Rock Campaign (August-September, 1863), Pine Bluff (October 25, 1863), and the Red River Campaign (March-May, 1864).



The Texas Reconstruction Period (1865-1874) after the US Civil War was difficult times for the Madden family on the Texas Coastal Bend. Texas was under Marshall Law during this time period with Brigadier General Edmund J. Davis (1827-1883) becoming Governor of Texas. The Texas CSA Veterans' property was confiscated and not allowed to vote for nine years. What made matters even worse for the family was Governor Davis's black troops became the Texas State Police who were defeated by a massacre at the Last Civil War Battle (Palmetto Ranch, May 12-13, 1865) by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Texas Calvary CSA.





The Madden/Bludworth families slowly rebuilt their lives after the US Civil War through the commerce associated with shipyards, cattle driving, and shipping by sea the many millions of wild longhorn cattle that roamed free on the Texas Coastal Bend until the railroads came in the early 1880's. Matagorda Island and the Blackjacks is the real birth place of the Texas Cowboy.

The Texas Longhorn Cattle that came from Matagorda Island and the Blackjacks were called "Sea Lions" because of their swimming ability in the bays and rivers of the Texas Coastal Bend. There was no market for these cattle after the war except for the numerous hide and tallow packeries that sprang up overnight along the Texas Coastal Bend for \$4/head. The first cattle drive in 1866 from Texas was to

Sedalia, Missouri (nearest railhead) which raised the price to \$40/head. The era of cattle drives (1866-1886) was on for the Chisum Trail to Abilene, and the Goodnight Loving Trail through New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. These Sea Lions became the lead steers that led the way during many cattle drives from the Texas Coastal Bend. These lead steers wore a bell that was taken off and on to start or stop a cattle drive and taken back to Texas to start further cattle drives. The iconic Texas Cowboy Hat was born during a cattle drive through Denver, Colorado from Matagorda Island by John B. Stetson and Abel Head "Shanghi" Pierce who looked like a Banty Shanghai Rooster with the new hat designed for cattle drives.



The Madden Family traces its origin to Ancient Irish Kingdom of Connaught (present day County Galway) in about 1,000 B.C. Connaught means the Children of Conn. Conn of Hundred Battles was the progenitor of the Ancient Kings of Ireland, Dal Riata (Dariens), and the Scottish Highlanders (McDonald Clan).

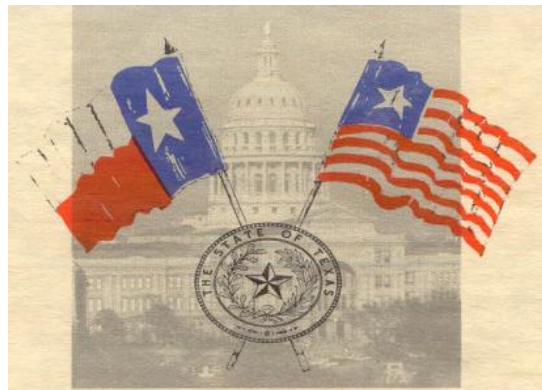
The Madden family Y Chromosome DNA of R1b1b2a1a2F are the children of **Conn of Hundred Battles** and the Ancient Irish King, **Niall of Nine Hostages**. The greatest hero from the Children of Conn is **Chuchulain** (Hound of Cooley) who was the fiercest warrior that was ever born.

Warriors were afraid to confront **Chuchulain** in combat. In his last battle with his life fading through many wounds, he tied himself to a tree stump to fight before the pending battle. The advancing Army halted for many days until they saw a raven picking his dead flesh. They were so afraid of his dead body that they cut his right arm off. The warrior spirit of **Chuchulain's** right arm has been with the Irish, Scottish Highlanders, and American warriors through time.





The old fiddle tune “Bonaparte’s Retreat” is the old battle call of the Ancient Irish. This Battle Call was the cry of the Irish Eagle. This Battle Call was used during the times of the Ancient Irish Kings, Scottish Independent with William Wallace (Braveheart) & Robert the Bruce (The King of Scotland), and the Revolutions in North and South America. George Washington’s soldiers in the French Indian War and the American Revolution would play Bonaparte’s Retreat on their fiddles during the battles and President George Washington would ask the fiddlers at special occasions to play this Old Irish Air.



THE END

BY JOHN ARMOUR PHILLIPS

February 14, 2014

## Sources for Documentation

- 1) Ancestry.Com, Many hundreds of census, birth, marriage, death, and military documents;
- 2) 23andMe, Largest DNA ancestry service in the world;
- 3) **Anglo-American in Spanish Archives** by Lawrence H. Fieldman, 1991, Genealogical Publication, Inc., Baltimore, MD;
- 4) **First Settlers of the Mississippi Territory** by Betty Fagan Burr, Ericson Books, Nacogdoches, Texas;
- 5) **The Fort Natchez and the Colonial Origins of the Mississippi** by Jack D. Elliott, Jr., 2013, Eastern National, Natchez, MS;
- 6) **TOHOPEKA-Rethinking the Creek War and the War of 1812** by Kathryn E. Holland Braund, 2012, The University of Alabama Press, AL;
- 7) **Red Eagle and the Wars with Creek Indians of Alabama** by George Cary Eggleston, 1878, Dodd, Mead, and Company, New York, NY;
- 8) **Texas Hurricane History** by David Roth, National Weather Service, Camp Springs, MD;
- 9) **Trilogy A Texas Coastal Bend** by Hobet Huson, 1994, Eakin Press, Austin TX;
- 10) **Texas Forgotten Ports**, by Keith Guthrie, 1988, Eakin Press, Austin TX;
- 11) **Indianola** by Brownson Malsch, 1988, State House Press, Austin TX;
- 12) **Galveston: A History** by David G. McComb, 1986, University of Texas Press, Austin, TX;
- 13) **Taming Texas** by Stephen L. Moore, 2000, State House Press, Austin TX;
- 14) **Aransas County 1871-1971** by the Rockport Centennial, Inc., 1970, Rockport, TX;
- 15) **Aransas** by William Allen and Sue Hastings Taylor, 1997, Eakin Press, Austin TX;
- 16) **Compendium of the Texas Confederate Armies** by Stewart Sifakis, 1995, Facts on File Inc., New York, NY;
- 17) **Commerce** by D. Ryan Smith, 1983, Star of the Republic Museum, Washington TX;
- 18) **The Origin of the Cowboy** by Ben L. Parker, 1970, The Village Printer, Jourdanton, TX; and
- 19) **The Log of a Cowboy** by Andy Adams, 1880, MJF Books, New York, NY.

**By John Armour Phillips**

**February 14, 2014**

**@ Copyright**