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BROWN, DAVID In the Certificate of Character issued to him September 24, 1834 by John Bevil, Mr. Brown stated that he came to Texas in June, 1833. He was married and on January 15, 1835 was issued title to a league of land in de Zavala's Colony, situated in what is now Jefferson County. On February 3, 1838 he received a Headright Certificate for a labor of land from the San Augustine County Board.

Mr. Brown was, on January 21, 1840 issued Bounty Certificate No. 943 for 320 acres of land for serving in the army from March 15 to June 15, 1838. He was living in Washington County March 19, 1840 when he sold the certificate to L. B. Franks of Milam County for \$175.00. He was a member of Captain William Kimbro's Company and on January 21, 1840 was issued Donation Certificate No. 1003 for having participated in the battle of San Jacinto. The land was surveyed in Panola County in 1848.

Shortly after receiving his discharge, Mr. Brown was made Captain of a volunteer company raised in San Augustine County.

A David Brown died in San Augustine County prior to the year 1847. His widow, Mrs. May Brown, was appointed administratrix of his estate.

*This is David Brown - change location*

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Captain Brown's name is mentioned in Wooten's Comprehensive History of Texas in connection with the San Jacinto campaign in a foot note to a statement by Henderson Yoakum. Mr. Yoakum said:

"At dawn of day, on the 20th, the Texans were aroused by a tap of the drum, - for the reveille was forbidden, and resumed their march down the bayou. After proceeding about seven miles, they halted for breakfast. While it was in preparation, the scouts came in and announced that they had given chase to those of the enemy, until they discovered his advance coming up the bay. The Texans, without taking breakfast, made a forced march down the bayou in order to arrive at Lynch's Ferry before their opponents. An advance of thirty or forty Texans proceeded rapidly to the ferry, where they arrived by ten o'clock in the forenoon, and found a like number of the enemy there with a substantial new flat boat loaded with provisions for the Mexican army. It was doubtless some of the plunder of Harrisburg and New Washington. The enemy's guard fled at the approach of the Texan advance; the boat and provisions were taken and sent up the bayou, three-fourths of a mile to the rear of the Texan camp, which was established there along the right bank of the bayou in a skirt of timber. This supply of provisions was most fortunate as the Texans had no other during that and the following day."

Francis W. Johnson in his "History of Texas" made the following comment on Yoakum's statement:

"That this capture was not only fortunate but timely is true and is of sufficient importance to entitle the captors to a place in his-

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tory. So far from the capture being made by the advance of the Texan army, it was made by the following persons: Captain George Hancock, Lieutenant Crane, Bexter Watson, Sanford Holman, Ben Thomas and David Brown. Hence it will be seen that the advance army of thirty or forty men had dwindled down to six. The advance may have aided materially in frightening off the Mexicans, admitting them to be equal numbers. That the capture was made without the firing of a gun or loss on the part of either side does not lessen its importance or the gallant conduct of the Texans. Therefore, give honor to those to whom honor is due."

The foregoing facts are related to us by Captain George Hancock, who participated in the skirmish of the 20th and the battle of the 21st.

Captain Hancock is too well known to require any endorsement of ours as to his patriotism, gallantry or veracity. We will further add that the boat load of provisions consisted of flour alone.

The statement that the boat contained only flour is corroborated by Colonel John M. Swisher in his published memoirs.

"After the Mexicans retired, we had a glorious time in cooking and eating. We had eaten nothing since leaving camp at Harrisburg on the morning of the 19th. It was now past dinner time on the 20th and our appetites were keenly set. Some of our scouts had captured a small boat of flour and we had drawn our rations; but how to manufacture some bread was the all absorbing question. We had left all our cooking utensils at the camp at Harrisburg and had nothing even in which to mix the dough. 'Necessity is the mother of invention.' We went to the

bayou, washed our dirty handkerchiefs and mixed the dough on them. We then got sticks about the size of a man's wrist, wrapped the dough around them and held it over the fire until it was well browned. I thought I had never eaten anything so delicious in all my life as that bread."