

## **David Austin: Another Texas Pioneer**

Prepared for The Austin Families Association of America Annual Meeting 2013

by Helen Cook Austin [helencaustin@afaoa.org]

Davy Crockett and Sam Houston were not the only heroes of the Texas Revolution from Tennessee. Neither was the Stephen F. Austin family, the only Austin family that settled on land by the Brazos River. You have probably never heard of Lieutenant David Austin, a hero of The Creek Indian War, who traveled from Franklin County, Tennessee to Alabama in 1835 and continued his journey to Bexar, Texas. No songs were sung about him. No stories have been written about him. No monuments were erected. The AFAOA did not have him in their database. For those reasons, I wanted to tell the story of this unsung hero and his family.

Three men named Austin, of early Franklin County, Tennessee, were Tennessee Volunteers for the War of 1812. I believe they were brothers or close relatives. I will explain those proposed relationships after I have described the background of events that led to David's exodus to Texas. A series of documents were found that tell about some of the life experiences of those Austin fellows.

The microfilms of War of 1812 pensions can be read on the Fold3.com website. I have transcribed and compiled five pension applications for: David Austin (1791/1799-1859) and his wife, Mary Grant (1796-1860+); William Austin (1793-1855); James M. Austin 1786/1788-1836) and his wife, Sarah Green (1793-1885). I also studied other related documents.

Part of the War fought in Alabama, was called, The Creek Indian War of 1813-1814. Although the Tennessee Volunteers were not part of the Regular U. S. Army, they bravely joined General Andrew Jackson at Fayetteville, Tennessee and at Ditto Landing, Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, to take part in Jackson's vendetta and virtual annihilation of the Red Stick Band of the Creek Indians, a sub-group of the five tribes of Southeastern Native Americans.

### **The Creek Indian War**

General Andrew Jackson became very angry about an attack, in August of 1813, on Fort Mims, a small stockade north of Mobile Bay, where some Alabama Territory settlers lived. Chief Red Eagle (William Weatherford) with his group of Red Stick Creek natives; who had been stirred on by the rabble rouser, Tecumseh, massacred 550 of the settlers there. Jackson vowed to get revenge on the Creeks.

The War was really Tecumseh's fault. The British had engaged Chief Tecumseh to come to the South to stir up the Native American tribes in an effort to prevent the encroachment of settlers on the Native's properties in the Mississippi Territory. It was inevitable that the Americans would eventually remove most of the Native Americans from the Southeastern part of what is now the

United States, but it came at a dreadful cost. The terrible events were just beginning in Alabama. More tears were yet to come.

### **The Call to Arms for Tennessee Volunteers**

The County of Franklin in Tennessee was not ceded to the U. S. until The Cherokee and Chickasaw Cession of 1806. Even then, the area on the Tennessee River where the city of Chattanooga, now stands, remained Cherokee controlled property until later. It is no wonder that the Franklin County Historical Society has few records for early American settlers of that county. Many of the legal records were not organized and recorded until about 1810.

When Andrew Jackson sent word that he needed volunteer frontiersmen to serve in a militia to overcome the Natives, David, William and James M. Austin came with other Franklin residents to Winchester. General John Coffee, Major William Russell and his son, Capt. William Russell of that county, were the organizers. Neighbors of the Austin boys, William Townsend and David Crockett were there to join the fray.

Andrew Jackson promised the men that if they helped him get rid of the Natives, the volunteers would be awarded land grants in the new State of Alabama when it was formed. He was very persuasive. He made many promises that sounded good to David and William. The way that Jackson would have explained the expansionist idea of “Manifest Destiny”, was that the United States had an undeniable destiny to take control of all of the lands from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. That, if they could take the lands peaceably, the U. S. would not bother the Natives. If the “Savages” resisted or caused trouble, the U. S. was justified to use force and kill as many Natives as necessary.

The Austin boys came with other men of Franklin County, escorted by General Coffee, Major William Russell and Capt. William Russell. Coming by land, the volunteers came across the old road, east to west, from Cumberland Mountain; then from Winchester to Fayetteville, Tennessee. That road is now called the David Crockett Highway. After meeting other soldiers, including James M. Austin, at Fayetteville, the group turned south on what became Alabama State Highway 1, now North Memorial Parkway of Huntsville. They arrived in Huntsville and camped on the Tennessee River at Ditto’s Landing.

David and William Austin formally enlisted at Ditto in Capt. William Russell’s Company of Mounted Spies. The spy unit went to a place of engagement in advance of the other troops. Their unit’s job would be called “recon” today. They met other forces of General Andrew Jackson and stayed at Coffee’s Camp on the south side of the Tennessee River until a large group of 3,200 volunteers and friendly Natives were assembled. Then, they went a few miles east to Fort Deposit to organize and prepare for the big move upon a succession of Creek camps in East Alabama.

### **The Battle of Horseshoe Bend**

In September and October of 1813, Jackson gathered the Tennessee Volunteer Militia, along with groups of Cherokee and Creeks, who were not of the Red Stick Band. Some of those natives harbored a grudge against the Red Sticks. The U. S. Army's 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment and the combined volunteer forces of Jackson numbered 2,600 men and 600 natives. The men then proceeded to travel south, while attacking native villages along the way. The attacks on the Creek villages of Talladega and Emuckfaw were a vicious payback for the Massacre at Fort Mims. They were a preface to what was to come on March 27, 1814, when Jackson's army reached Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River of Southeast Alabama.

Menawa was the resident chief of the Red Sticks at Horseshoe. More than 1,000 warriors were in the barricaded village of Tohopeka. There were also 500 women and children in Tohopeka's enclosure on a peninsula in the River. Jackson's soldiers and some of the East Tennessee Militia faced the barricade from the north side of the village. The Middle Tennessee Militia was in a second line of attack. Two artillery pieces were aimed at the village. Jackson held the attack until Coffee's men were ready to hit the south side of the unfortified river frontage.

General Coffee's Brigade was on the south side of the river. Some of the Native volunteers swam across the river and stole the Creek's canoes. The canoes were then used to transport the troops across the river for a surprise attack from the unfortified river bank. Coffee's men burned the village and took the women and children prisoners. The Red Stick Creeks were slaughtered. In Creek legends, they called it "The Bloody War".

David and William Austin were in a company called Captain William Russell's Mounted Spies. Other neighbors from Franklin County, Tennessee who served in the company, were David Crockett, as well as Ensign Sam Houston of Blount County. David Austin earned the rank of Lieutenant, as a battlefield commission. Both David and William were wounded in the shoulder with bullets from the guns of the Creeks as they fought their way across the village. Sam Houston of Blount County, Tennessee was also wounded.

David described his ordeal in a pension application. He said that, at Horseshoe Bend, "I received a gunshot wound through the right shoulder near the collar bone, splintering it and the bullet went out through the shoulder, entering in front and going through the thick part of the shoulder blade, from which wound my right arm has been almost useless to me ever since". Nevertheless, for the next forty-five years, he was able to farm and raise stock with some help.

That Battle ended the Creek War. Jackson negotiated a treaty that resulted in a cession of the part of Mississippi/Alabama Territory that was controlled by the Creeks. The Chattanooga area of Southeast Tennessee was still claimed by the Cherokee until the 1816 Cherokee and Chickasaw Cession. Alabama begin the process of applying for statehood in 1816.

What about the land promised to the Volunteers? It did not happen during the lifetime of David, William or James. General Coffee was named as the Surveyor General of the new property that was available for legal settlement. Before that time there were many squatters living on the land,

at their own risk. In 1815-1820 the land office in Huntsville was swarming with applicants who wanted to purchase the government lands in North Alabama. The State of Alabama was formed in 1818. William Austin was one of the early land owners. He bought a quarter section of land (320 acres) on the border of Morgan and Lawrence Counties. No bounty lands were available for the soldiers until much later, after the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

### **Back Home to Franklin County, Tennessee**

At the end of their service, the Tennessee Vols were happy to land at Ditto's landing where they were discharged. It was only a half-day's ride from Huntsville back to Winchester for David and William. They were very glad to see their home and family again.

David was not able to apply for a War of 1812 pension until 1855 when he was living in Texas. His application has much information about his life after The Creek War. In 1814 when he was discharged, David said that he went back home to a farm in Franklin County, TN. He grew corn and cotton and cared for his livestock for twenty years. William Townsend said that David was, "A man of sober habits and was a farmer in Franklin County". David must have married there and raised a family. He swore that he had eight children. He must have had five or six in Tennessee. The 1830 U. S. Census shows that David was age 30-40. He had a son age 5-10, a son age 10-15, a son age 15-20, a woman (spouse) age 30-40, a daughter age under 5, and a daughter age 5-10. Their names are not known. Something tragic must have happened to this first family, or else they separated, as David was single when he went to Texas.

David described his life after the Battle of Horseshoe on his pension application. David Austin said, "He was in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend with the Creek Indians in the Spring of the year 1814 that since the discharge of the deponent, as above, he has resided as follows: viz. about 20 years in the State of Tennessee, USA; then about one year in the State of Alabama, USA; and from that State deponent came to the said State of Texas where he has resided ever since. That his certificate of discharge was given up to the paymaster from whom deponent received twenty two dollars and a half per month, as a mounted gun man in said Spy Company, he being a volunteer; that he never took a copy of said certificate of discharge and does not know whether it has been lost or is now in existence, nor cares. He positively states the date of the same as the time which has elapsed since its loss. It has been so long (since then) that his occupation since his discharge has been as follows: Viz. farming on a small scale ever since, except while he was in the service of the Republic of Texas in the war with Mexico in 1835 and 1836, though he was disabled to a great extent from his former military duty. That he was a farmer in Tennessee, in Alabama and in Texas and continues to be such, though on a small scale as aforesaid, for he is very poor, and his account of his disability as aforesaid has been barely able to support himself and a wife and eight children. And deponent further states that from the best of his knowledge information and belief the commissioned officers of the company in which he served are dead. And further that in consequence of the foregoing he is unable to obtain more full and correct evidence in support (of this application)". David received a certificate of pension on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November, 1857, in the amount of \$8.00 per month. The money was sent to him in Richmond, Fort Bend, TX by way of the New Orleans Pension Agency.

## **Gone to Texas: David's Military Service to the Republic of Texas**

Early in the year of 1835 David left Decatur, Alabama. It was a hot, arduous, journey of at least a thousand miles to get to Bexar, Texas. He enlisted for service as a Captain on October 7, 1835 in the Volunteer Army of Texas to fight the War of Texas Independence. The first thing David did was to purchase a bay horse, branded NV, for \$18.00. It belonged to William Thomas P. Hutchins. The sale was witnessed by David's friend, John Harris Pickens of Fort Bend, Texas. David served in the Texas Cavalry until the end of the War. He was discharged by Edward Burleson on December 14, 1835. After the war, Texas paid David back for the use of his horse. Evidently his horse was lost in battle.

David's service to Texas did not end there. The Mexican Army continued to try to take back the Texas land they had lost. David left Richmond about September of 1842 to, again, serve the Republic of Texas as a volunteer. There were two invasions on the West side of the Colorado River. These skirmishes were called the Wall and Vasquez Campaigns. Proof of his service was verified by Mills M. Battle, Clerk of the Fort Bend, Texas County Court. Mills said, "Personally appeared David Austin, who upon oath, deposes and says that in the Fall of the year 1842 he left the town of Richmond in said County and State, armed and provisioned and equipped to aid in repelling an invasion into the, then, Republic of Texas, by an armed body of Mexicans under the command of General Wall and that the said David Austin traveled as far West as Peach Creek on the West side of the Colorado River.

## **Ranching in Fort Bend County**

Because of those military services to Texas, David Austin received several large tracts of land in Fort Bend County. First he received a league and 177 acres of land (total 4,605 acres) on January 1835. Then, his service in 1842 qualified him to get more land in 1845 and 1848. Some of David's land was a tract of 640 acres on Snake Creek, near the ranch of John H. Pickens. The Pickens Ranch was established in 1831, south of the town of Richmond. This location is not far from the present-day George Ranch Historical Park.

Although David had described his farm as "small scale", it appears that he had quite a lot of land. In Wharton's *History of Fort Bend County*, the geography of the land is said to be, "Fine Brazos bottom land from the Brazos River to Rabb Creek." Many of his farming neighbors planted cotton, corn and sugar cane. David did not own any slaves in 1850, and he did not have a large family. It would have been difficult for him to tend those crops without a lot of help. I think it is more likely that he was a stock raiser, or what we call today, a rancher. He would have hired cowboys to help him, when they were needed.

David sold off much of his land. His bounty land from Texas was supposed to be inherited by his family, and not sold. However, I have not yet found any deeds for his son, George B. Austin. Long after David died, some of his bounty lands were forfeited back to the State of Texas.

David participated actively in establishing the county government in Richmond. He was present at the first meeting of the Fort Bend County Court on November 1, 1837. He was also a member of the first Grand Jury selected in February 1838 (See Wharton).

Soon after David claimed his land and established a dwelling near Richmond, he was ready to settle down, and marry again. Mary L. Grant was born in South Carolina in 1796. She married David Austin in March of 1836 at the home of John Harris Pickens of Rabb Creek, Fort Bend, TX. John H. Pickens had two daughters, Jane and Mary, who were friends of the Austin Family.

Jane E. Pickens Davis, was the wife of William Kinchen “Kinch” Davis who was born in Decatur, AL and might have known David Austin when he lived there. Jane swore that Mary Grant and David were married in March of 1836 at her father’s house and that she was present at the marriage. Mary Pickens married James Sansberry, a nearby rancher. Note that there is another marriage record for the same couple, with a different date: FHL Film 0109273 Marriage Records County Courts, Austin, TX: David Austin married 1 Nov 1837 to Mary Grant. Perhaps that was a recording date and not the date of their ceremony.

Before the year was out, George B. Austin, a son, was born to Mary and David Austin. Two years later, a daughter, Ann Austin was born. Other records found for these two children are: 1) the 1860 U. S. Census of Fort Bend, TX. It shows that Ann Austin, age 11 was living with James and Mary Pickens Sansberry. Ann probably married before 1870. Her marriage record has not been found. 2) Another record from the Orphan’s Court at Richmond was a request for guardianship of a Jackson Austin, by George B. Austin. This Jackson Austin was surely the orphaned infant son of William B. Austin, the eldest son of William Austin of Lawrence County, Alabama.

### **Death of David on May 22, 1859**

Eighteen months after he received a pension, David Austin died. The cause of David’s death is not known. At age 64/70 he would certainly have been old enough to die of natural causes. However, it is known that there were many deaths in Fort Bend County due to the epidemics of Yellow Fever and Typhoid Fever at that time. Back then, people did not know what caused those diseases. The many creeks and swampy areas of the Texas Gulf Coast were home to uncontrolled populations of voracious mosquitos. A sanitary sewer system was only a dream of the future.

### **A Widow’s Pension Application in 1860**

Mary Grant Austin applied for a War of 1812 Widow’s Pension in 1860. She submitted all the required paper work and documents. Her pension was never approved. Mary was not listed on the 1860 U. S. Census. Perhaps she had re-married before the census was enumerated. That could be a reason for the denial of her pension. Perhaps, she also died before a pension could be granted.

### **Ancestry of the Franklin County Volunteers**

I have not proven the name of the father of David or William, or the names of any other siblings. A descendant of William’s son John Larkin Austin, who was a prominent lawyer of Kaufman County, Texas, has submitted his DNA to the Austin DNA Project and he is a match for the

Nathaniel Austin of Greenville, SC line. William may not be a direct descendant of Nathaniel, but he could be related to Nathaniel's ancestors back in England.

The name of Larkin has been used as a middle name both in the Nathaniel and William lines. Nathaniel is said, by some researchers, to have been born in York, England. However, when I studied the church parish records of Yorkshire, I saw many Austin as well as Larkin surnames.

In the archives of the Franklin County Historical Society, is a very large family folder for the Larkin family. Their progenitor was David Larkin b 1752 in Augusta, VA, who came to Franklin County by 1807. An index for the file lists that a Dave Austin married a Jane or Jennie Larkin. No dates were given, but I am curious about that family. I was not able to find the document to substantiate that marriage.

James M. Austin, the third Volunteer, was born in 1786 in South Carolina. The parents of James would have been living in South Carolina at the same time as the children of Nathaniel of Greenville were living there.

### **William Austin b 1793-d 1855 Lawrence/Morgan Counties, AL**

This story is about David, but I should tell something about the two men that I believe are part of his family. Why do I think that David and William were brothers? I already mentioned that in 1813, they both lived in Franklin County, TN, and both enlisted at the same place, on the same day, in the same unit (Capt. William Russell's Mounted Spies). It is also true that William married in Alabama and lived there after 1818. William did not apply for a War of 1812 Pension until 1855. Among the documents attached to William's pension application, is a deposition by the same David Austin of Fort Bend County, Texas. David lived in Morgan/Lawrence County for a year, possibly on William's farm, before he went to Texas. Twenty-one years later, after he lived in Fort Bend, David took the time and trouble, to file a deposition in Morgan County, Alabama in support of William's service. Despite the help of David, William did not receive a pension based on disability.

William might not have returned to Franklin County, Tennessee. He mustered out in Huntsville and his two oldest children were listed by descendants as having been born in Huntsville. William married Mary. I believe that she was the Mary McMahan who married a William Austin on December 18, 1815 in Huntsville, Madison County of Mississippi Territory. There are two other records for family associations with the McMahan family. Eight more children were born in Lawrence County, Alabama on the family farm.

The children of William and Mary were: Thomas J.(1818-before 1874 AL); William D. (1820-1855); John Larkin (1820-1866 TX); Sarah A. (1824-before 1874); Mary J. (1826-before 1874) who married John C. Blalock; Hugh J. (1827-before 1876); George W. (1831-unknown); Martha Parrott (1830-before 1876); Albert G. (1834-unknown); Eliza F. (1837-1844). William D., John

Larkin, Mary Blalock, and George W. are the only children of William that are known to have descendants.

William bought a quarter section of land in 1826-1832 on the county line of Morgan and Lawrence. It is located on the top of Trinity Mountain and is bordered by Mud Tavern Creek and Fox Creek. They are both fed by mountain springs. Fox Creek flows north to the Tennessee River, west of Decatur. Mud Tavern Creek flows south to Flint Creek which also feeds the Tennessee River, East of Decatur. There was no public sewer system at that early time.

Sadly, William and many of his family died in 1855 or soon after, certainly before 1876 in Lawrence County. William did not receive a pension before he died. There were many epidemics in Alabama during that period. If the family died of Typhoid Fever, which is caused by drinking polluted water, the source of the disease could have been the small creek fed by mountain springs behind their houses. The increasing population of the community by 1850 probably contributed to the problem.

The Fuller family purchased the farm lands of William after the settlement of the estates of his children. The old Austin cemetery where William, Mary, son William D., and daughter, Eliza F. are buried is now called the Fuller Cemetery.

### **Son, William D. Austin to Fort Bend County, TX**

After David Austin went to Texas, William D. Austin, possibly his nephew, followed him. Before 1845 William D. traveled west to Texas and became a Texan. Fort Bend marriage records show an Eliza Baldwin who married a William D. Austin on January 22, 1850. There was only one William D. Austin living in the county, at that time.

The 1850 U. S. Census, Fort Bend Co, TX of September 18, 1850 listed a William Austin, age 27, working as an overseer for Thaddeus Hunter and family. His wife was listed as Louisa Austin, age 21, who was also born in Alabama. At that time they did not have a child. The Hunter Ranch was next to the James Sansberry place where Ann Austin, daughter of David, lived in 1860.

William D. Austin died on 6 Sep 1855 at the home of his parents on Mud Tavern Creek, Trinity Mountain, Lawrence County, Alabama, of Typhoid Fever, probably from polluted drinking water. A local newspaper article of September 1855 had this to say about William, "Died at the residence of his father, in Lawrence County, Alabama, on the 6th inst., after a short illness of typhoid fever, William D. Austin, of Fort Bend County, Texas. In the company of his mother, brothers and sisters, he quietly resigned his spirit to that God who gave it. Leaving his little orphan son, now in Texas to the care of his brother, he bade farewell to time and things." William came home to settle the estate of his father who died in January of that year, only to fall ill and die at his childhood home.

We know that the young William D. had a son, because of the newspaper story. The son of William D. and Louisa (or Eliza) could be Jackson Austin. Orphans Court Records of 1856 at Richmond, Texas show that there were two applicants to be the guardian of Jackson. One applicant was George B. Austin, the twenty-year-old son of David Austin. The other prospective guardian was William McMahan. McMahan could have been a brother or father of Mary McMahan, who I believe is the wife of William Austin.

### **Son, John Larkin Austin 1821-1866 AL to Kaufman County, TX**

Another son of William Austin, the elder, was John Larkin Austin. He also left Alabama and went to Texas before 1850. He was a lawyer and became politically prominent in Texas politics. He had many descendants. Dr. Robert Awalt is one of those descendants. He generously contributed data about the families of J. L. Austin to AFAOA.

### **James M. Austin b 1786/1788 SC**

The third Volunteer of the Franklin County, Tennessee Austins was James M. Austin. He also fought at Emuckfaw and Horseshoe Bend. James was at least three years older than David and at least five years older than William. He said that he was born in South Carolina, not Tennessee.

James first enlistment in the Creek Indian War was at Huntsville, on September 1, 1812. He signed up for twelve months in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Mounted West Tennessee Volunteers. He claimed that he was in Capt. James Carrell's Company of Tennessee Militia under Colonel Coffee. His second enlistment for sixty days was on December 20, 1813, in Capt. John Doak's Company of the 1st Regt. Of West Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Riflemen, commanded by Col. Nicholas T. Perkins, under the Brigade of Major General Andrew Jackson. That enlistment was two months after David and William had signed up.

James unit jointed Colonel Coffee at Ditto's Landing to prepare for the ensuing battles. Records show that he was wounded at the Battle of Emuckfaw. His wife said, it was at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. James was discharged February 8, 1814 at Fayetteville, TN. He went home to Franklin County and married Sarah Ann Green on August 10, 1814 in Winchester.

James M. Austin, with his wife, Sarah, and her brother William Green left Tennessee and moved to Lawrence County, AL before 1820. James said that they lived there for nine years. During that time, no land records were found for James. Perhaps he lived on the large farm of William Austin, or with his brother-in-law. By 1830 The Austin and Green families had removed to Newton County, Georgia.

Sarah and James had three children. They were all born in Alabama. They were: 1. William Green Austin who was born on 13 Jun 1816 and died in September 1897 in Tussahaw District of Henry County, GA He married Nancy Nash in 1839. They had ten children. He married second to Mary Shaw on 1878 in Henry County, GA. 2. James Calvin Austin was born on February 8,

1821 and he died on 8 Oct 1908, in Gordon County, GA. He married Mary Ellen Richardson in 1842. They had nine children. 3. Mary Ann Austin (Mrs. James Allen Coley), was born on 30 September 1825 and she died on April 15, 1915 at Calhoun, Gordon, GA. She had eleven children. Needless to say, James M. Austin had many descendants in Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere.

If James had not died in an accident on January 12, 1836, near Augusta, Columbia, GA, he would have lived to receive the military land grant based on his service in 1858 in Gordon County, Georgia. His friend and neighbor, John Swain, swore that, "James was waggoning to Augusta, Georgia and his team of horses ran away with him and killed him". Sarah lived to be ninety-two years old. There were two grants of bounty lands issued to Sarah. She did receive a widow's pension, but not until the year before she died. Sarah and James had thirty grandchildren and some continue to live in Georgia.

### **Summary**

I do not know whether any descendants of David survived and continued his line. However, there are many descendants of William Austin and of James M. Austin. I did additional research for the three families of David, William and James M. I created PAF databases for them. The data has been added to the Unplaced Austin Database. Certainly, more research needs to be done for these Austin families.

The reason I believe that David and William were brothers, is not just because they both enlisted together in the War, in the same unit, on the same day, in the same place and lived in Morgan/Lawrence Counties of Alabama at the same time, it is because of three facts. 1. When William applied for a pension in 1854 from his home in Alabama, David, who was then in Richmond, Texas, wrote a deposition in support of William's pension application, and had it sent to a lawyer in Decatur, Alabama. He swore that William served in the War of 1812 and that they were in the same battles and that he was wounded in the shoulder. I believe that the two men had maintained a communication with each other, although they lived apart. 2. William D., a son of William, went to Texas to work as an overseer for a farmer who lived near David. Although William D. died in 1855 he had married in Texas about 1850. He and his wife Louise had a child. 3. There is a record for an orphaned boy named Jackson Austin, in the Orphan's Court records of Fort Bend, Texas. The son of David, who was named George B. Austin, applied to the court to be the guardian of that Jackson Austin.

### **Some Sources:**

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TSLA Tennessee State Library – War of 1812 – Franklin Co., Records

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