



TARRANT COUNTY TXGENWEB

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Civil War Veterans of Northeast Tarrant County

Thomas Jefferson Burrows

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Thomas Jefferson Burrows was a native Tennessean and one of the many Walker County, Georgians who settled in northeast Tarrant County after the War. A Confederate Georgia infantryman, he settled here about 1875. He later died in Arkansas and lies buried there, probably in either Franklin or adjacent Logan County.

Thomas was born in Hamilton County, Tennessee on May 10, 1839. He was a son of James Edward Burrows (1805-1865) and his wife, Martha "Patsy" Qualls (1808-1892), both of whom died in Walker County, Georgia. Within a few months of Thomas's birth, his father moved the family to Georgia from Tennessee.

In 1850 Thomas was a twelve-year-old living with his parents and siblings in the West Chickamauga District of Walker County. The family did not own any real estate.

When the 1860 census was taken Thomas J. Burrows was twenty-one and living with his parents and siblings in Pond Springs District in Walker County. Thomas's father was farming on land he did not own.

Thomas served the Confederacy as a private in Co. E, 39th Georgia Infantry. He enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lafayette, Georgia for a term of three years or the duration of the War. He received an enlistment bounty of fifty dollars at Camp McDonald, Georgia on March 28.

He was captured at the fall of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. His file in the National Archives contains an original signed copy of his parole dated July 8. On July 22, 1863 he was one of a number of men who were furloughed from Enterprise, Mississippi. He was captured at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 19, 1863. On September 29, 1863 he was in a prison hospital in Nashville, Tennessee. On the following November 30 he was received as a prisoner at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was released on June 12, 1865 after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

At the time of his release, he gave his residence as Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was five feet ten and one-quarter inches tall, and had dark eyes and hair and a dark complexion.

Family sources say Burrows and his wife, Ann E. (Analiza... perhaps Ann Eliza?) Bruce were married in August 1866 in Walker County, Georgia. She was born about 1852 in Tennessee to William and Lucinda Bruce.

By 1870 Thomas and his wife, Ann E. Burrows, were living in Subdivision 128 of Walker County, in an area served by the post office at Frick's Gap. Their daughter, Lucinda, was born in September 1869.

About 1875 Thomas moved his family to Tarrant County, Texas. Several other Walker County families were making the same move about that time. When the 1880 census was taken they lived in the Smithfield area. He and his wife, Analiza, had four children with them, shown in the census as Martha L., Parlee C., Phoeby L., and Ellen Burrows.

Thomas appears in the 1880 Tarrant County agricultural census. He was working a rented farm of twenty acres of cultivated land. The farm was worth two hundred dollars. He estimated his livestock was worth forty-five dollars. His farm production during 1879 was valued at one hundred fifty dollars. He owned one horse and two cattle, one of which was a milk cow. He had no other livestock of any kind. During the past year his eight acres of Indian corn had produced one hundred sixty bushels. He had twelve acres in cotton which had produced four bales.

We have been unable to locate Thomas Burrows and his family in the 1900 census.. Thus we have no information about the number of children they had, nor how many were living in that year.

In 1903 Thomas J. Burrows of Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas applied for a Confederate pension which was approved on August 10. The rate was set at seventy-five dollars, but the time period for that amount is not specified in writing. In his application Burrows said he served in Co. E, 39th Georgia Infantry and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864.

Dr. A. C. North___ of Franklin County examined Burrows and found him to have a "...scar made by gunshot on shin or tibial bone, did not break the bone but knocked out a portion of the same...Physical condition is moderate. I find that 3 ribs have been fractured and the scapula or shoulder blade broken. The result of falling through the 2nd floor of the building where he was a prisoner during the late war." These injuries were not "the result of his own vicious habits still persisted in."

His claim was supported by affidavits made by W. L. Burrows and N. A. LeCroy, both of Yell County, Arkansas. On June 2, 1905 the county clerk of Franklin County certified that Thomas J. Burrows was still a pensioner on the rolls of his county. On August 8, 1905 a note in Mr. Burrows file shows his residence had changed from Franklin County to adjacent Logan County.

Family sources at ancestry.com say Ann E. Burrows died in Franklin County, Arkansas in 1905. This seems reasonable since Thomas apparently moved to Logan County at that time.

When the 1910 census was taken Thomas Burrows was living with the family of his married daughter, Emma Robbins, at Revilee Township in Logan County, Arkansas. He was a widower and confirmed to the census taker that he was a Confederate veteran.

To this point we have discovered the names of Martha Lucinda Burows, Paralee C. Burrows, Phoeby L. Burrows, and Emma Burrows.

Martha Lucinda Burrows was born in September 1869. She was married in Walker County, Georgia on November 21, 1887 to William Kimsey Catlett (1857-1928). Family sources say she died in October 1896 in Georgia. Mr. Catlett remarried soon after.

Paralee C. Burrows was born in May 1873. She married Robert Price about 1894. When the 1900 census was taken they lived at Pond Springs in Walker County, Georgia.

Phoeby L. Burrows was born about 1876. She married Holland Moore.

Emma Burrows was born in November 1879. It seems likely she was the "Ellen" named in the 1880 census. About 1898 she married Robert O. Robbins. They lived in Logan County, Arkansas in 1900 and 1910, and in Prairie Township in Franklin County, Arkansas in 1920.