



The Laffite Society Chronicles

Volume XVII Number 2
August 2011

THE LAFFITE SOCIETY

The Laffite Society is a not-for-profit organization devoted to the study of the privateers Jean and Pierre Laffite and their contemporaries, and to the geographical locales and chronological era associated with them.

The Society meets at Meridian Retirement Community 23rd Street and Seawall Blvd on the second Tuesday of the month (except for December) at 6:00 pm to greet, meet and snack; the meeting starts at 6:30 pm

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Annual Dues:

Student.....	\$15.00
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Institution.....	\$20.00
Individual.....	\$35.00
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Sustaining Member.....	\$100.00
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Supplement to August 2011 Laffite Society Chronicles

Monthly Programs for the Second Half of 2011

Jack Watson- Program Chairman

First of all I would like to convey a sincere thank you to all of those who contributed their time and energy into creating presentations for the Laffite Society over the first half of 2011. You have made our meetings interesting as well as entertaining. I look forward to more of our membership participating in the future. Please call me if you have ideas.

In February new member Helen Mooty brought us the biography of Jane Long along with all the proper fashion of the time. For April we heard a sobering account of historical records in Texas from Bill Kroger, co-chairman of the Historical Task Force under the Texas Supreme Court. In May Larry Porter, member and officer of the Laffite Society, presented a well researched program on Privateering. In the meeting held in June long time member and former editor of the Laffite Chronicles Don Marler covered the biography of Aaron Burr, a most interesting figure in the times of Laffite. At the July meeting just held, your program chairman made a presentation on the connections between Jean Laffite and Lord Byron. I hope you enjoyed it.

Here's what's coming up for the second half of 2011.

August 2011- Did you ever wonder what that sunken concrete ship is all about at Bolivar Roads? Did you ever wonder why anybody ever built a concrete ship? Guest speaker Jim Saye will fill us in on the history of concrete ships and the story of the S S Selma. Part owner of the sunken ship Bill Cox will accompany him and tell us what it's like to own a sunken concrete ship and the plans are for it's future.

September 2011- Member Betty Conner will present a talk on the women of Laffite's time and perhaps the women in Laffite's life. These are very interesting subjects.

October 2011- Longtime member and contributor Cindy Vallar will travel to Galveston to address the organization on Dominique Youx. I am looking forward to meeting Cindy and hearing her tale of this most interesting character in Laffite's times.

November 2011- One of the founders of the Laffite Society Dale Olson will make a presentation to the group on the location of the Maison Rouge. Dale needs no introduction. Not only did he participate in the creation of the Laffite Society in 1994, he is a former President and a recognized authority of the life and times of Jean Laffite.

Looking forward to the first half of 2012, Jean Epperson is working on a project and I am talking with Rosenberg Library's Casey Green, head of special collections at the library to address the Laffite Society in the first quarter. Let me hear from you if you would like to participate. Best regards.

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The Laffite Society

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Editor's Page

Dan Cote

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Thought you'd never see a new Chronicle? Me, too. One thing you can count on with your present editor you can count on nothing but here is the new Chronicles of the Laffite Society. I personally think it a very interesting issue, but then aren't they all.

The President's Page will bring you up to date on official happenings in the Society. And some very interesting things will be taking place in the near future so read the page.

Tom Linton takes us on a perilous journey along the US eastern seaboard during the time of the English blockade.

The indefatigable chaser of the infamous privateer Jean Laffite, Jane Epperson, again tantalizes us with just who is this character and who are they who claim a relationship.

Poetry, or at least a poet, rises out of the dust with Program Director Jack Watson's tale of the possible relationship between Lord George Gordon Byron and Jean Laffite. Find out what a Byronic hero is.

Another era author, Helen Mooty, gives us a detailed picture of Jane Long and her relationship to Texas, the Galveston area and Jean Laffite.

The **Laffite Society** maintains an Internet newsgroup on the social-networking site Yahoo. Group members can post text and upload documents and pictures of interest. The group is titled "laffite."

To join the Yahoo group, one must first have a (free) Yahoo account. To register, go to www.yahoo.com and follow the instructions. Make a note of your user ID and password for future reference.

Once registered, browse the groups for "laffite" and follow the instructions to request to join it. A group moderator must review and approve your request before you may join (so that we can exclude those who wish to join simply to post spam, promote their businesses, etc.).

If you have difficulty, e-mail Jeff Modzelewski at jeffiemod@gmail.com for assistance. However, please do not request assistance before you have a Yahoo account - a Yahoo account is a prerequisite for joining the "laffite" group. If you have a Yahoo account but cannot navigate the procedure to request to join the group, inform Jeff and he will send you via e-mail an "invitation" to join, which you then simply need to accept with a click of your mouse.

President's Page

Ed Jamison

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It was announced at the July membership meeting that Texas A & M University at Galveston, TAMUG, has agreed to become the repository of the archives of The Laffite Society. Their acceptance of our records means more than simply placing files on a shelf at the Jack K. Williams Library, on campus. The documents, letters, articles, records, etc. will be digitally copied so that access will be available to anyone interested in research and/or the historical information in general. Books, of course, may be donated but will not be copied.

Even before Hurricane Ike's waters inundated the collection, it was the hope of many long-time members to find a safe, permanent, accessible facility for The Society's collection. I believe that we now have that.

Still, this good news is tempered by two factors. First, there is the Deed of Gift agreement to be signed. This document gives TAMUG the right to use the archives for research, exhibits and publication of the materials in digital form. A legal opinion of this agreement has been sought but there appear to be no huge hurdle here. The entire matter is, of course, subject to the approval of The Society's Board of Director's.

The larger challenge is the preparation and dissemination of the materials in our collection. As I see it, these are the necessary steps in preparing the archives for transfer to TAMUG:

1. Amass the archives: Most are presently in the possession of Jim Nonus, who, with the tremendous aid of volunteer members, put them in a semblance of order.
2. Locate a workspace with at least a few tables and chairs in which to combine and categorize these paper, etc.
3. A one-time decision must be made as to which materials are to be entered into which categories.

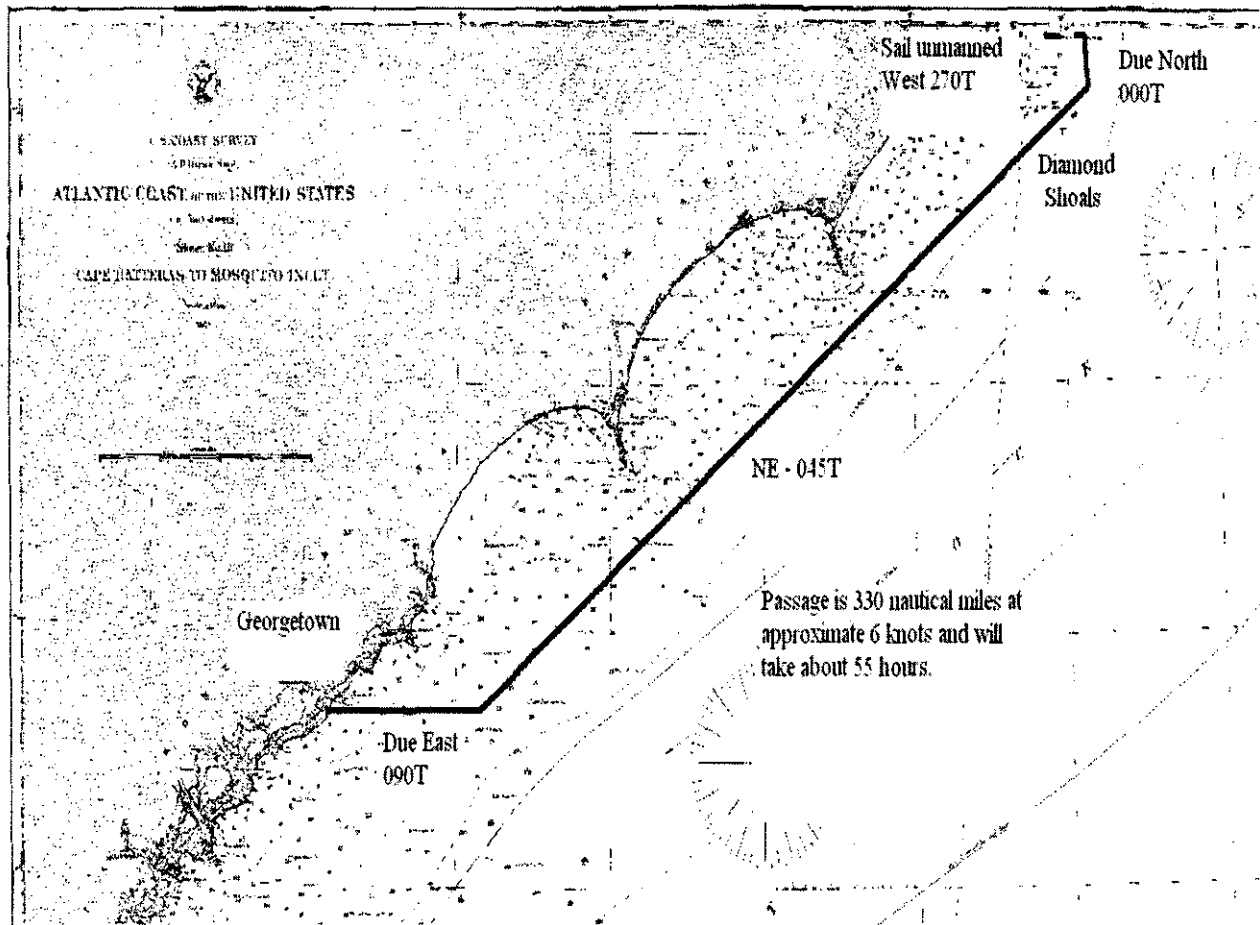
4. Someone(s) must be designated to supervise this task; volunteers must be acquired. Without a concerted effort I can imagine this task taking weeks. With the proper number of volunteers I believe this could be accomplished in a few (perhaps two) weekends.
5. The Society's Board members must assume the responsibility of seeing this through to completion in a timely manner through individual participation.

These are the challenges facing us at this time in regard to readying the archives for submission to TAMUG. There may be other items to consider which, frankly, just haven't occurred to me. I am certain that the Board will be open to suggestions and ideas that may aid or enhance this endeavor.

The information herein is an outline of only the first step in attaining our goal. The final, and least complex, will be the actual entry to the A & M system. I promise that the membership will be kept apprised of each step on this journey.

A RENDEZVOUS OFF DIAMOND SHOALS

Tom Linton



Captain, William Overstocks, of the schooner Patriot takes stock as he rounds the point of North Island after leaving Georgetown Harbor.

His ship bore valuable cargo.

He was sailing around the "Graveyard of The Atlantic," Cape Hatteras at the most problematic weather time of the year --- "I hear, too, rumours of a gale off Cape Hatteras the beginning of the month!" (Letter from Gov. Alston to Aaron Burr, 15 Jan 1813). --- a "Grey Back Northeaster" welcomed him to Diamond Shoals.

The ports of the South Atlantic were being blockaded by the English fleet --- awaiting him offshore was the English flotilla!

The HMS vessels Poicitier, Acasta, Tartarus, Sylph, Aeolus and Sophie, under the command of English Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren were blockading the east coast ports of the United States in the War of 1812. Warren was under orders from Robert, 2nd Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, to "--- blockade New York City, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and New Orleans." (A British View of the Naval War of 1812, Naval History Magazine - August 2008 Volume 22, Number 4).

He had on board, above decks, a woman in ill health --- but not just any woman. She was the daughter a former Vice President and the one time belle of New York and Washington society --- a woman who was hostess at dinners attended by many of the founding fathers of our country. And at the present time the wife of the Governor of South Carolina.

The vessel had been a privateer for about three months but had not been to home port for adjudication of any prizes it had taken --- and these were below decks.

Overstock had a letter from the Governor of South Carolina requesting safe passage for his vessel which bore Governor Alston's seriously ill wife. She was in route to New York for medical attention. If boarded by the English would this trump 56 days of privateering against their vessels?

The two cannons, that the vessel had deck mounted when she was privateering, were stored below decks.

The name of the vessel had been painted over.

The Patriot had put in to Georgetown S.C. after 56 days at sea as a privateer where it had burnt, sunk or destroyed 9 vessels (Coggeshall1856).

Letters of Marque and Reprisal was a government license authorizing a private vessel to attack and capture enemy vessels, and bring them before admiralty courts for condemnation and sale (Wikipedia).

Privateers and vessels with Letters of Marque out of east coast ports took their prizes to their port of origin, for adjudication (Coggeshall,op.cit.) . It was therefore assumed that the Patriot was going to New York, her home port, for adjudication. Adjudication of the prizes she was carrying that she had collected during those "---56 days at sea, as a privateer, burnt, sunk or destroyed 9 vessels." Thus making her herself an attractive "prize." Would this not serve as a magnet for pirates --- the rumor mill, while she was in Georgetown harbor, would have seen to that?

Two who had opportunity to know of the prizes she carried were Jean Defarges and Robert Johnson--- both having worked in the refitting of the vessel at Georgetown.

Two who were later shown to not be adverse to piracy.

On 29 August 1819, the two gun privateer, Bravo, lost a battle to two U.S. revenue cutters off the Dry Tortugas. The captain of the Bravo was Jean Desfarge and his first mate was Robert Johnson. They admitted to having been sailors aboard the Patriot (23 June 1820, New York Adviser).

They were tried for piracy by a U.S. Circuit Court Judge, sentenced to death and hanged onboard a US Navy warship in the Mississippi River .

At their trial they admitted their former association with the Patriot.

WHO WAS JEAN LAFFITE?

Jean L. Epperson

Who as Jean Laffite the French pirate/privateer who sailed the Gulf of Mexico during 1809 through 1821? It is interesting that at least three different families have traditions that he was their ancestor using the alias of Jean Laffite.

Carolyn Boutte Peterson, the current secretary of the Laffite Society of Galveston Texas, reviews her family's legend of Francois Zenon Boutte (1785-1826) also known as Jean Laffite, as told in family records and various articles of the New Orleans Genesis, Southwestern Genealogical Society, and other sources.

In the records of the Supreme Court of Louisiana the Island of Barataria was granted by the French Crown to Villars Dubreuil prior to 1759. Barataria Island is encircled by bayous, Villars, Barataria, Rigolettes, Perot and Lake Salvador. At the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 the land was owned by Sieur Pierre Lavigne. The Boutte brothers Hilaire and Jean-Baptiste bought the Island of Barataria in 1805 from Pierre Lavigne.

Zenon the son of Antoine Boutte and Hyacinthe Decuir was a nephew to Hilaire and Jean Baptiste. Known to be a mariner and smuggler as a young man Zenon became the legendary Jean Laffite in family memoirs. Laffite's corsair headquarters were on the island of Grand Terre on the coast during 1811 to 1814.

Zenon acquired Hilaire's southern half of the Island of Barataria in 1819 and a son of Jean-Baptiste Boutte acquired the northern portion of the Island. The land was sold many times but descendants of the original landowners and others are still receiving royalty checks from the rich petroleum discoveries in the area.

Carolyn Peterson finds the family legend interesting, that Jean Laffite was said to be her ancestor Francois Zenon Boutte, but puts little faith in its authenticity.

The next family to claim an ancestor to have been the famous Jean Laffite is Anthony John Billot of A.J. Billot Ministries in Houston, Texas, when he spoke to the Laffite Society in Galveston May 13, 1996. Billot stated that Jean Pierre Billot (1749-1826) was really Jean Laffite the famous pirate/privateer. Billot produced a pedigree chart showing the decent of Jean Pierre to him. Billot's documentation and sources says Jean Pierre Billot acquired a land grant #371 in 1787 on Bayou Darborne, in the Lafourche Interior. He purchased a sailing ship which he named "The Laforte" in memory of his late wife Marie Laforte. He gives no information connecting Jean Pierre Billot to Jean Laffite. He lists pension applications by widows of Jacques and Charles and Etienne Billots as private couriers of the Louisiana Militia commanded by Captains. Laffite and Gambi. His information is very disconnected and he does not explain the relationship between Jean Pierre, Jacques, Charles and Etienne Billot.

Anthony John Billot's historical data given to the Laffite Society was very rambling and incomplete.

The last family to claim an ancestor to have been Jean Laffite are the Hix brothers Charles and Cody, residents of Baytown, Texas. They were on a quest to establish that their ancestor, Jean Baptist Autheman born in 1782 used the alias Jean Laffite. Stories passed down in their family for nearly two centuries claimed he was.

Jean Baptist's father was Jean Nicholas Autheman from Martigues, France. He was a ship captain and had traveled back and forth from France to New Orleans but died in France. Jean Nicholas had 12 children and it is believed he set up some of his sons in the privateering business in New Orleans. Lots of speculation but little fact.

Newspaper accounts stated that the brothers Hix hoped to produce a film establishing the true identity of Jean Laffite. Finding facts hard to come by they are now concentrating on finding the so called Jean Laffite ship, "The Pride", in Lake Miller, Chambers County. There are some very old ships sunk in the mud there. It will be an interesting project, Good luck.

Who was Jean Laffite? Pierre and Jean Laffite signed a disposition with the French Consul in New Orleans in 1813 stating they were born in Bordeaux, France. Pierre said he was 35 years old and the owner of the brig La Diligence and Jean was 32 years of age and the Captain of the ship. J. B. Laporte was interim French consul in New Orleans as of February 1813.

Likely parents of Pierre and Jean were Antoine Laffite and his wife Guillemette Chataigne of Bordeaux whose children were Pierre born 4-12 1772, Alexandre born 5-6-1776, Marie born 5-6-1776 twins, Marie Therese born 12-24-1779- Jean born 7-6-1781 and Jean born 8-15-1782. The first Jean born apparently died and the next child was given his name also. The children were baptized in the church of Saint Seurin. Source, "Genealogie et Historie de la Caraibe numero 82: Mai 1992, archives of the Laffite Society, Galveston, TX.

Jean Laffite was an engrossing character and engendered lots of speculation. Why folks would like to have a pirate in their family tree though is another mystery.



Lord Byron and Jean Laffite

More Links Than You Think

Jack Watson

George Gordon Byron wrote a romantic poem in 1813. The title of the poem was "The Corsair".

Here are the first few lines of his poem:

"O'r the glad waters of the dark blue sea, Our thoughts are boundless, and our
souls as free. Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam, Survey our empire,
and behold our home!"

And now the famous last lines:

"He left a corsair's name to other times, Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

If you have belonged to the Laffite Society for very long, you've certainly heard these verses. And you've heard it in relation to Jean Laffite, a corsair, a privateer, a smuggler, and a gentleman. Far from Europe and Lord Byron he lived on another continent and in another culture. What linked these two?

Joseph Ingraham put the Byron verse and pirate Laffite together in a romantic novel he wrote in 1837. It depicted a "fanciful Laffite" just full of incorrect descriptions of times and events. It was all fiction but that's all it took. A London edition of his novel inserted the famous last lines from Byron's poem and that sealed it. The link is still with us today. It created its own myth- that Lord Byron was inspired to write the poem after reading about Laffite, the gentleman pirate. It created an even more bold connection- that the poem was actually about Laffite. As we shall see, the poet Lord Byron helped set all this up in the first place.

In order to fully understand these links we must first do some things. Number one is to define a Byronic Hero. Then we must look at the very interesting life of Lord Byron, and the autobiographical nature of his works. We need to find examples of the Byronic Hero and then apply the definition to our main subjects, Lord Byron and Jean Laffite. We must hear the story line of *The Corsair*, and finally propose the question of the day- to what extent, if any, was Lord Byron influenced by Jean Laffite?

Because of my personal ignorance in the ability to understand and appreciate 19th century romantic poetry, I must confess that my interest in Lord Byron is strictly biographical. I am not a fan of poetry or for that matter fiction in general.

Laffite Society member and past officer Pam Keyes wrote an article for the Laffite Chronicles about this subject in 2007. It was entitled "How Laffite Became the Real Life Byronic Hero". I have corresponded with Mrs. Keys about my article and she has been more than gracious and helpful.

A Byronic Hero is a literary archetype popularized by Lord Byron. The Byronic Hero is an idealized but flawed character. The idea behind a Byronic Hero has been around in Western literature and folklore for a long time but it was in the early 19th century that the young and very popular English poet Lord Byron brought it to the forefront. Even today it continues to appear in literature, television and film. Everyone knows the legend of Robin Hood. The folklore appeared in 15th century England. Robin Hood is a perfect example of a Byronic Hero. He commits crimes- he steals! And he has virtue- he gives to the poor. Prior to Byron's creation, a bad guy was a bad guy. He had no virtue. And the good guy was all virtue. The idea of a good girl liking a bad boy, well it wasn't a popular theme in literature.

The Byronic Hero is present in many of Lord Byron's work. He created and popularized this literary character. Here are some traits of a Byronic Hero. As we go through these traits think about the legends of Robin Hood and Jean Laffite. The Byronic Hero is defiant, mysterious, magnetic, and charismatic. He has been treated as an outlaw or shunned by society for some past crime or trouble past. He is cynical, but cunning and able to adapt. He is jaded and world wary as well as seductive and sexually attractive. He is rebellious. He is melancholy. He's just a young attractive male with a bad reputation and a hidden virtue. There is always a girl involved and in the end the Byronic Hero's virtue overcomes any crimes he might have committed in the past. Sound like anyone we know?

Here are some of my favorite examples of a Byronic Hero in modern literature and fictitious media:

Sam Spade- This is a character created by Dashiell Hammett's novel *The Maltese Falcon* in 1930. Humphrey Bogart starred as Spade in the famous movie. Sam Spade popularized the private detective. He didn't work within the law and many times he worked outside the law. In the end he accomplished what law enforcement could not, and did it with honor because it was right. His crimes- he was an outsider and suspect. His virtue- he won the day in the end.

James Dean- Even though James Dean only made three major movies, he played the Byronic Hero in all of them. In *Rebel Without a Cause* he was the rebel. As Jim Stark he was a new kid in town, with a troubled past and was treated as an outcast. In the movie *East of Eden* he plays Cade, the no good younger brother that was never going to amount to much, particularly in the eyes of his father and older brother. But in the end he was the hero and seemed to be the only one with enough sense to hold the family together. His crime was that he always was the outcast. His virtue was complex, but to me it the fact that he was so dammed cool.

Victor Frankenstein. This novel was written in 1816, by Mary Shelly, a young friend of Lord Byron's. The novel was brought to near real life for us with the 1931 movie *Frankenstein* starring Boris Karloff as the monster. Dr. Frankenstein tries to use his talents to help mankind. He wants to create life. The creation of the monster of course turns out ugly and the doctor is painted as the ultimate bad guy, the creator of the monster. Dr Frankenstein's crimes were that he created a murderous monster. What was his virtue? He was true and valiant in his attempt to help humankind.

Randall Murphy. This character was played by Jack Nicholson the 1962 movie *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Mr. Murphy was in the insane asylum for this bazaar behavior and aggressiveness. But yet, this crazy man restored self dignity to his small band of fellow inmates. His crimes were obvious but what was his virtue? What was it about him that made him the hero of the story?

You see one thing about a Byronic Hero is that you can decide what the virtue of the character is. Some times it's not so obvious.

Lord Byron was a Byronic Hero in real life. George Gordon Lord Byron was born in 1788 and died in 1824. Without a doubt he was one of the greatest British poets of all time. In his own short lifetime he was more popular than a modern rock star in today's world. He was a sensation throughout Europe and the world. He had a troubled life as a clubfooted youngster. Later he led a scandalized life as a young man abusing his nobility status and running up extraordinary debt. And then there was his sex life. It seems the only criterion for a love affair with Lord Byron was being a warm body. He had affairs with just about everyone including married women, unmarried woman, men, and relatives. His exploits scandalized his reputation to the point that he left his native England in a self imposed exile to mainland Europe at the age of 28, never to return. Lord Byron was a bad boy, but not a bad guy. A female acquaintance once described Lord Byron as "Mad, bad, and dangerous to know".

During his youth Lord Byron traveled in Europe. Having to avoid France and Germany because of the wars of Napoleon, he traveled through and spent time in Portugal, Italy, and Greece. When he left England in 1816, he spent the last eight years of his life in Switzerland, Italy, and finally back to Greece. He died there fighting on behalf of the

Greeks in their war of independence from the Turks. He is still considered a hero in Greece today. He was 37 years old.

Lord Byron is still very popular today. There is an organization known as the Lord Byron Society. It has 36 chapters world wide and was established in 1971. They publish an annual Journal of articles and have an international banquet each year.

What about the poem *The Corsair*? It was written in 10 days during the last of December, 1813. This poem provides a major link between Lord Byron and Jean Laffite. What was the story? The hero is Conrad the pirate, who falls in love with Gulnare, a sex slave belonging to a nobleman named Pasha Seyd. Conrad is of course a Byronic Hero. He steals Gulnare away from Pasha Seyd. But when given the opportunity to kill Seyd, Conrad refuses to do it, even though it could cost him his own life. Conrad had been rejected from society because of his crimes, but had the virtue and honor to refuse to kill an innocent man. His other virtue was his overwhelming romantic love for Gulnare.

Jean Laffite was a pirate with virtue, just like Conrad. Lord Byron was a bad boy, but produced the most wonderful poetry. Conrad, Laffite and Byron were Byronic Heroes. Jean Laffite's crimes were piracy, smuggling, and tax evasion. His virtue was that he acted as a gentleman in his business. Or was his virtue the participation on behalf of his adoptive U S A in the battle of New Orleans?

The two men were contemporaries. Byron was born in 1788, Laffite in 1782. Byron died in 1824 at the age of 37. Laffite died in 1823 at the age of 41. They never met of course. We know Byron knew of Laffite. We don't really know if Laffite knew of Lord Byron. It's a pretty good guess that he did. The fact is that Jean Laffite was a true life Byronic Hero at exactly the time that this literary phenomenon became so popular in romantic literature.

And now the famous footnote to the 9th printing edition to *The Corsair*. This footnote and edition was printed in early 1815. The footnote by Lord Byron referred to the last line in the poem "linked by one virtue and a thousand crimes". In this lengthy footnote Lord Byron, in a couple of sentences, says this- if you don't think a pirate can have virtue, check out this newspaper story from New Orleans about this guy Laffite. He then goes on to quote verbatim the whole article from the American newspaper. The article described the nature of smuggling and privateering in Barataria Louisiana. It identifies Jean Laffite as the leader of the illegal operations. It tells the tale of the dueling wanted posters between Laffite and Governor Claiborne. It describes an incident where Laffite's men were being stalked by the authorities, when the officers themselves were ambushed and captured by the pirate and his men. Even though this man had threatened Laffite's property and his life, Laffite treated him as a gentleman, releasing him to return to New Orleans, and even offered him some money, which he refused. This newspaper article that Byron quoted in the footnote was published in November, 1814. It was first printed in *The National Intelligences* and then quoted extensively in the *Boston Weekly Messenger*. At the earliest, Lord Byron could have read this article in December 1814, or January 1815.

Recapping the timeline here is very important. The poem *The Corsair* was written in December, 1813. The "Pirates of Barataria" news article was written in November, 1814. Lord Byron's footnote referring to the article was printed in January, 1815, and this was just as the Battle of New Orleans occurred. Lord Byron could have known of Jean Laffite before the newspaper article but it's not documented anywhere.

The question has always been whether Jean Laffite inspired Lord Byron to write *The Corsair*. What do the biographers say about it? Ingraham of course wrote fiction, but he set up the connection. Charles Gayarre, in the first serious biography of Laffite, tried to correct it in the mid nineteenth century. Lyle Saxon correctly states that Lord Byron is in a large way responsible for Laffite's legend. But he is totally incorrect in stating *The Corsair* was written in 1816, and that Lord Byron wrote the poem after reading about Laffite at the Battle of New Orleans. In Jack Ramsay's biography of Jean Laffite in 1996, he leaves the influence question open. He says it was *believed* that Byron based his poem on the life of the pirate but also points out that it was Ingraham's fiction that actually linked the last lines of the poem to Jean Laffite. William Davis in his 2005 biography flatly says there was no Laffite influence on Lord Byron. He correctly points out that the Battle of New Orleans was fought over a year after Byron wrote the poem. One thing all the biographers accept is that the link is there and it permanently binds the stories of Lord Byron and Jean Laffite.

Jean Laffite must have read the newspaper story sometime after December, 1814. The footnote was printed in early 1815. Davis was correct about this. What about the idea of Byron reading earlier American news articles and accounts of Laffite before then. He might very well have known about Laffite in 1813, before he wrote the poem. In Pam Keyes' article she leaves this possibility open for those who would think Laffite influenced Lord Byron.

Other facts would argue against influence. Almost all literary scholars agree that Lord Byron's work was autobiographical. If one reads the story line in other Byron romantic poems this becomes apparent. Another factor is that the Byronic Hero was created and popularized well before the writing of *The Corsair*. Lord Byron had written *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and *The Bride of Abydos* in 1812 and early 1813. Also, Lord Byron had other experiences as a young man with pirates as he toured Europe, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean. These could have influenced him to create a virtuous pirate. The poem seems to take place in Europe and specifically the Mediterranean. Nothing in the story resembles Jean Laffite other than the fact that he and Conrad were both pirates and of course, they were both Byronic Heroes.

It is nice for us to know that Lord Byron recognized Jean Laffite as a real life personification of the character he had written about. I feel that Lord Byron was delighted to read the newspaper account in late 1814. He must have said "Look here, a real pirate with virtue, just like Conrad". Did Jean Laffite influence Lord Byron to write the poem? Was the poem written about Laffite? I don't think so, but the door is open to further research and for sure, other opinions. You see, the legend of Jean Laffite can be as mysterious as the man himself

JANE HERBERT WILKINSON LONG

1798-1880

Helen D. Mooty

(Originally published in 2009 in a copyrighted monograph of the same name.)

I. CONTEXT

Often called the Mother of Texas, Jane Herbert Wilkinson Long was one of the earliest Anglo women to settle in the wild lands that were to become Texas. Prior to the Texas revolution in 1836, the American movement westward was almost entirely male – they were adventurers and risk-takers, hungry for land and power.¹ Women of that time were rarely motivated by the same concerns. Yet, sixteen years before the revolution began, Jane Long came to Texas with her husband and resolved to settle her family at Bolivar Peninsula on the Gulf of Mexico.² The area west of Louisiana was a disputed territory whose sovereignty was uncertain. Texas was alternately claimed by France, Spain, Mexico, the United States, and then others who wanted an independent republic.³ With no real authority in charge, it took enormous courage to choose a home life on a frontier where the population consisted mainly of lawless fortune-hunters, Karankawa Indians, and buccaneers. In spite of these conditions, in 1821, Jane Long moved to a mud fort on Bolivar Peninsula and set up her household which included her daughter Ann and her young slave Kian. She stayed through Indian attacks, desertion of the fort, famine, fever, and the coldest winter that Americans had ever seen in Texas.⁴ Although she was finally persuaded to leave the desolate beach area, she remained rooted in Texas and became one of the founding “Old Three Hundred” families.

Her brave determination, tested on the Bolivar Peninsula, was applied to the cause of all Texans in the years approaching 1836 as unhappy Anglos contemplated revolution and independence. Jane Long was an important and trusted member of the inner circle of early Texas heroes.⁵ As such, she was among the first women of political power in Texas. Her boarding house in Brazoria provided a base of undercover operations for the revolutionaries of the incipient republic.⁶ She held custody of important papers and many of the effects of men who were away in battle. These were kept safe with her as she fled to her old home on Bolivar Peninsula during the Runaway Scrape, ahead of the Mexican army.⁷ The Mexicans were defeated at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, and Jane Long returned to Brazoria. Later she would run a successful plantation, buying and selling land, raising cattle, and growing cotton.⁸ Widowed at twenty-four, she supported herself and her family, and never remarried. During her

¹ Gulick, Charles Adams, Jr., et al., eds. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703. (Austin and New York: The Pemberton Press, 1968), 54.

² *Ibid.*, 75.

³ Schoultz, Lars. *Beneath the United States: A History of U.S. Policy Toward Latin America*. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1998), 15.

⁴ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 124.

⁵ Ramsay, Jack C., Jr. *Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries: Jane Long and her Fellow Conspirators*. (Plano, Texas: Republic of Texas Press, 2001), 93, 99.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 95.

⁷ Gulick, Charles Adams, Jr., et al., eds. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume I, No. 351. (Austin and New York: The Pemberton Press, 1968), 351.

⁸ *Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. “Long, Jane Herbert Wilkinson,”

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/LL/flo11.html> (accessed October 12, 2009).

long life she continued to nurture the state as she would her children. Beginning with her settlement on Bolivar Peninsula in 1821, she helped give birth to the whole Texas revolution; she is rightly called the Mother of Texas.

II. OVERVIEW

In the early 1800's Texas was an almost mythical place - far off, romantic, and lacking definitive borders.⁹ Many Americans believed that the vast lands west of the Sabine River were part of the Louisiana Territory, sold to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte of France in 1803. Spain believed that Texas was a part of their New World possessions that included Mexico. Some Mexicans believed that their country, including Texas, should be independent of Spain. Neither Spain nor France was particularly interested in colonizing the eastern portion of Texas near the Sabine River.¹⁰ Some Mexicans had settled there, but not many. Americans, however, were anxious to move westward, especially after a financial panic in 1819.¹¹ That same year, a U.S. treaty was brokered with Spain that gave up rights to Texas in exchange for acquisition of Florida. Many people in the U.S. felt betrayed at the loss of opportunity.¹² At that time adventurers who engaged in private military invasions of foreign countries for personal gain were known as filibusters.¹³ The treaty closing off Texas was all but ignored by the bands of filibusters poised to invade virgin territory.

One of those was Jane Long's husband, James, who walked away from an easy life as a Mississippi planter and merchant to lead what is known as the Long Expedition to take over Texas for the Americans. Although married to Jane Herbert Wilkinson in 1815, and fathering a daughter Ann Herbert in 1816, James Long was primarily a soldier of fortune who was loath to settle down.¹⁴ The restless, angry men, congregating at river ports in Mississippi and Louisiana, gave him his chance for glory and appointed James Long as their General.¹⁵ He commanded an attempt to occupy the old town of Nacogdoches, which was considered Spanish territory, about sixty miles west of the Sabine River. He left Natchez, Mississippi, in June 1819 with a force of about seventy-five men.¹⁶ Upon arrival, the Anglos scattered the few Spanish inhabitants and moved into the small fort at Nacogdoches. General Long was elected President of the Supreme Council, an organization made up of twenty-one men who were in his militia.¹⁷ His young wife, Jane Long, joined him at the old stone fort in early September, 1819.¹⁸ It was the first time she set foot in Texas; she was twenty-one years old. She left home to follow her husband in his adventure only a few days after giving birth to their second child.¹⁹ When Jane Long crossed through Louisiana, her two daughters were given over to the care of her sister Barbara Wilkinson Calvit in Alexandria.²⁰ She had been Jane's surrogate mother since their own mother died when Jane was about fourteen.²¹

⁹ Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 15.

¹⁰ Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 15-16.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 16.

¹² Anne A. Brindley, "Jane Long," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 056, (July 1952-April 1953): 215.

¹³ *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, 4th Ed., (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2006), 659.

¹⁴ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 213-214.

¹⁵ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* Volume II, No. 703, 56.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 57.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 58.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 62.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 62.

²⁰ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 217.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 212.

General Long's 1819 effort at occupation was unsuccessful, and the Long Expedition was quickly driven out of Texas by the Spanish army in the fall of that year.²² Most of the Americans escaped across the Sabine River. By the time Jane Long returned to Alexandria in early November, her second-born child, Rebecca, had died.²³ The family had little time to mourn.

General Long rallied his supporters and, again accompanied by his wife and militia, returned in February 1820 to build a crude fort on Bolivar Peninsula at the eastern entrance to Galveston Bay.²⁴ The new Bolivar settlement was intended to guard the port of entry for the nascent republic and was the main base of operations for Long's army who massed there after leaving Nacogdoches.²⁵ Within sight, was the barrier island which pirate Jean Lafitte used as his base camp while he preyed upon Spanish ships. There Jane Long got her first taste of espionage as she dined with the notorious Lafitte aboard his flagship, trying to gain insight into his intentions in the contest for Texas.²⁶

Jane Long had followed her husband to the disputed territory in Texas in 1819, withdrew to Louisiana, came back to Texas, went to New Orleans for reinforcements, and finally rejoined him, intending to establish a permanent home on the Bolivar Peninsula in the fall of 1820. The arrival of Mrs. Long and two other officers' wives lent an air of civility to the Bolivar settlement.²⁷ The presence of genteel ladies softened the military harshness as flowers were planted and social niceties prevailed. Ann and Kian had also immigrated with Jane Long to begin their new life in Texas. Here the Long family spent what was to be their greatest span of time together; it was less than a year.

The General was constantly traveling to raise funds for his pursuit of Americanizing Texas.²⁸ Perhaps because General Long and most of his troops lacked formal military training, his delegation of duties to subordinate officers seemed always to result in disaster, whether their function was away or at the fort. Frustrated, Long felt like he needed to be everywhere at once. He was rarely in charge, in person, at the settlement for more than a few weeks. After his family had been situated on Bolivar Peninsula for about ten months, General Long left once more to drum up support for his quest. He had heard that the settlement of La Bahia, near Copano Bay, had broken from Spanish control and would be sympathetic to his cause.²⁹ His mission took seventy-five men from the fort, leaving a garrison of fifty soldiers and a few families.³⁰ He sailed for Copano Bay on September 19, 1821, promising his wife Jane to return in three weeks.³¹

Three weeks stretched into a month. The militia was without effective leadership and the men began to drift away. Supplies were scarce and made more so when deserters took munitions, tools, and food as they retreated.³² Heavy items such as the fort's cannon were left. Other families from the fort pleaded with the

²² Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* Volume II, No. 703, 64.

²³ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 219.

²⁴ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* Volume II, No. 703, 75.

²⁵ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* Volume II, No. 703, 77.

²⁶ Ramsay, *Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries*, 3.

²⁷ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 223.

²⁸ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* Volume II, No. 703, 85.

²⁹ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 224-225.

³⁰ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 123.

³¹ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 225.

³² Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 225.

commanding officer's wife to leave with them.³³ After three months, most of the camp had abandoned the site, but Jane Long continued her vigil for her husband's return. Finally, the only people left on Bolivar Peninsula were Jane Long and her small family. She was the sole adult, alone with her five-year-old daughter Ann, and the twelve-year-old slave, Kian, who had been her companion from childhood.

The young mother was several months pregnant with her third child as the fall passed into winter. December of 1821 was an abnormally cold one for the Texas coast.³⁴ Galveston Bay froze solid in some parts. The forsaken woman and girls soon ran out of supplies. They shot birds until they ran out of ammunition, then they subsisted on fish until their fishing line was lost. After that, oysters were their only source of food.³⁵

Meanwhile, Jean Lafitte had abandoned his hold on Galveston in 1820, which left only Karankawa Indians on the barrier island. These Native Americans had not been subdued by European encroachment, and were considered extremely dangerous. Kian and Ann were taught to continually be on the lookout for war canoes approaching their camp.³⁶ At least twice, the Karankawas approached as if to attack their home on the peninsula. Jane Long and her girls manned a small cannon left by the militia. They fired it until the attackers retreated.³⁷

Left to literally "hold down the fort" after the men had deserted, they used classic military stratagems of deception and subterfuge to maintain the Americans' position at Bolivar. Kian dressed in old soldiers' uniforms to fool the Indians into thinking the fort was still manned by militia. To further the ruse, Jane Long fashioned a flag from her red flannel petticoat to fly above the abandoned fort.³⁸ It was a far cry from the first flag she had sewn to be raised in Texas. That one was white silk with a red star, and flew over the ill-fated occupation at Nacogdoches.³⁹ This one was just some tattered red cloth.

On the night of December 21, 1821, as wind and sleet ripped through their canvas roof, Jane Long delivered another daughter, named Mary James. There was no one to help her. Kian was ill and delirious with fever. Daughter Ann was only five. But Jane got up the next morning and gathered firewood for her family and continued waiting for her husband to return.⁴⁰ The reports of this most natural act of motherhood, born in such desperate circumstances, spread throughout Texas and first led to Jane Long's designation as the Mother of Texas.

In the meantime, Moses Austin and his son Stephen were carefully planning a legal way for Anglos to settle in Texas in 1821. The first of Austin's colonists began immigrating in early 1822, many of them arriving by sea at Bolivar Peninsula.⁴¹ This structured plan to introduce American settlement was far more successful at permanent

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 124.

³⁵ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 226.

³⁶ Ibid., 226, 227.

³⁷ Ibid., 226.

³⁸ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 124.

³⁹ Ibid., 59.

⁴⁰ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 226.

⁴¹ Scholtz, *Beneath the United States*, 16, 18.

colonization than the use of occupying forces such as James Long attempted in the period of 1819 through 1822.⁴² The filibustering expeditions never had enough money or troops to overcome the Spanish or Mexicans.

Within a few days after the birth of Mary James Long, an adventurer named Rafael Gonzales arrived at Bolivar with a letter from Jane's husband.⁴³ General Long wrote to her from Monterrey, where he had been held a prisoner for two months. He was captured by the Spanish army outside La Bahia and taken to Mexico. Although the message bearer offered her passage to Monterrey, she determined to remain at the camp and await the General's return. More and more colonists arrived in Texas, and many stopped at the Longs' camp on Bolivar Peninsula. Although they did not stay, they were kind enough to share their provisions and to hunt game to keep the Long family fed.⁴⁴

Finally in March of 1822, Jane Long agreed to accompany a settler named James Smith to his homestead at the mouth of the San Jacinto River in upper Galveston Bay.⁴⁵ She was at that location when she received a letter from Abil Terrill informing her of General Long's death. The Spanish authorities had moved James Long to the capitol at Mexico City where, on April 8, he was killed by a sentry. Sources differ on whether his death was an accident or an assassination. It took until July of 1822 for Terrill to get the report to Mrs. Long.⁴⁶

Jane's confident hopes for her husband's return would not be fulfilled. She was a widow at twenty-four. Her family remained with various settlements up and down the San Jacinto River, earning their keep by sewing, cooking, and washing for the numerous bachelor frontiersmen.⁴⁷ She was considering a return to Louisiana to live with her sister when she got word from a former cohort in the Long Expedition. The political situation in Texas was shifting fast. Colonel Don Jose Felix Trespacios, once a commander at the fort on Bolivar, had become Governor of Texas in August 1822 after Mexico gained independence from Spain. He promised the widow a pension to compensate for her husband's death.⁴⁸

Jane Long gathered her daughters and two slaves to travel to San Antonio de Bexar to collect the money. Though often difficult and dangerous, the journey was made easier by stopping at the Anglo settlements that were now prospering in Texas.⁴⁹ Jane Long's party reached the Alamo on the east side of the San Antonio River on October 17, 1822. Juan Seguin, a wealthy and influential early Texan, prepared rooms at his home for her.⁵⁰ She was feted by San Antonio society and became something of a celebrity. But the jurisdiction of Texas was still in turmoil, and Governor Trespacios was deposed in April 1823 before he could follow through on his promise of financial aid.⁵¹

⁴² Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 92.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 124.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 125.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 126.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 127.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 127-129.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 129.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

After the disheartening journey to San Antonio, Jane Long finally returned to her extended family in Louisiana and Mississippi in September 1823.⁵² She spent the first six months with Barbara Calvit in Alexandria, moving on to stay another six months with her other sister, Anne Wilkinson Chesley Miller, in Rodney, Mississippi.⁵³ On June 25, 1824, she lost her youngest child, Mary James, who had been born that cold winter in Texas.⁵⁴

In March of the next year, Jane Long returned to Texas, along with the Calvit family, to become colonists in Austin's land grant.⁵⁵ She was given her own headright of land, usually accorded only to a male head of household.⁵⁶ She settled this time at Stephen F. Austin's headquarters on the Brazos River in San Felipe de Austin.

Eventually Texas did become a free country, independent of Spain and Mexico. An uprising of people - including Jane Long - from legitimate colonies and the earlier filibuster expeditions incited a revolutionary spirit that culminated in the Republic of Texas. Jane Long's strength, courage, and intelligence nurtured the state of Texas from its infancy in 1819 until her death on December 30, 1880.⁵⁷

III. SIGNIFICANCE

In the tradition of American Revolutionary War patriots Molly Pitcher and Betsy Ross, Jane Long contributed to the birth of her country in ways that went beyond the traditional roles of women. She was young when she first came to Texas, and perhaps as impetuous as her husband. As one of the first Anglo women to settle permanently in Texas, she exhibited the tenaciousness to survive against overwhelming odds. As a young widow with small children, she managed to provide a home and sustenance for them on the frontier. As her fortunes improved she brought wit and a mischievous spirit to the rough salons of Texas. She lived in Austin's first capitol at San Felipe, where men such as William Travis, Mirabeau Lamar, Ben Milam, and Sam Houston plotted the war with Mexico.⁵⁸ Jane Long joined them as a revolutionary in the cause for Texas independence. When she opened a boarding house near the mouth of the Brazos River, her home was used for rallies and secret meetings.⁵⁹ She entertained Mexican officers, slyly gathering information as she had once done with Jean Lafitte.⁶⁰ Stephen F. Austin gave his call for revolution at a rally there after being released from prison in Mexico.⁶¹ Arms and munitions were hidden on her grounds; soldiers' worldly goods were left in her safekeeping when they went to fight.⁶² In fact, much of what we know about the history of Texas prior to 1836 is due to her diligence. Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, one of Texas' earliest and most prolific historians, entrusted his papers to Jane Long.⁶³ Her boarding house was the unofficial safehouse of Texas patriots, and she took personal responsibility for what had been left in her care. Hearing that the Alamo had fallen, Jane gathered up as much as she travel with, including Lamar's personal effects, and fled east with the civilian population just ahead of the Mexican army. They traveled as a horde towards the border with

⁵² Ibid., 132.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 235.

⁵⁵ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703, 132-133.

⁵⁶ Ramsay, *Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries*, 50-51.

⁵⁷ Turner, Martha Anne. *The Life and Times of Jane Long*. (Waco, Texas: Texian Press, 1969), 166.

⁵⁸ Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 235.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 236.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume I, No. 351, 351.

Louisiana in what was known as the Runaway Scrape. Jane went to a place she knew well. Her flight ended on the Bolivar Peninsula when news arrived that Sam Houston defeated General Santa Anna in the Battle of San Jacinto.⁶⁴

Jane Herbert Wilkinson Long started her life in Texas on the Bolivar Peninsula and, sixteen years later, saw the birth of an independent Texas Republic from the same stretch of beach on the Gulf of Mexico. She became a respected and powerful figure in a land where women had little influence. In regard for her service during the Texas Revolution, she was made an honorary member of the Texas Veterans Association for the Republic of Texas.⁶⁵ She never remarried, remaining devoted to her husband, but she took up his cause - that of the American settlement of Texas. Jane Long was a true Texas patriot.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 397.

⁶⁵ Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 160.

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APPENDIX A - ADDITIONAL DATA

1. Full name and any nicknames:	
Jane Herbert Wilkinson Long	<i>Source: Turner, The Life and Times of Jane Long, 1</i>
(nickname) The Mother of Texas	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 211</i>
2. Birth and death dates:	
b. July 23, 1798	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 211</i>
d. December 30, 1880	<i>Source: Turner, The Life and Times of Jane Long, 166</i>
3. Location of birth, death, and burial:	
b. Truman Place Plantation, Patuxent River, Charles County, Maryland	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 211</i>
d. Morton Cemetery, Richmond, Texas	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 238</i>
4. Places of residence:	
Truman Place Plantation, Maryland	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 211</i>
Washington, Mississippi	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 212</i>
Propinquity Plantation, near Natchez, Mississippi	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 212</i>
Port Gibson, Mississippi	<i>Source: Gulick, et al. The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar. Volume II, No.703., 53</i>
Walnut Hills, Warren County, Mississippi	<i>Source: Gulick, et al. The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar. Volume II, No.703., 53</i>

Nacogdoches, Texas	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 62
Alexandria, Louisiana	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 72, 132
Rodney, Mississippi	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 132
Bolivar Peninsula, Galveston County, Texas	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 75, 90
San Jacinto River, Texas	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 126
San Antonio de Bexar, Texas	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 129-131
San Felipe de Austin, Texas	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 133-134
Brazoria, Texas	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 236
Richmond, Texas	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 237
5. Family information, such as parents, spouse(s), children, and associated biological information (dates for birth, death, marriage, etc.):	
Father: Captain William Mackall Wilkinson (b.1752, d. March 12, 1799, m. Anne H. Dent, February, 1774)	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 1
Mother: Anne Herbert Dent Wilkinson (b. unknown, d. 1812, m. William M. Wilkinson, February, 1774)	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 1; Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 212

Sister: Barbara Wilkinson Calvit (b. 1784/6, d. 1858)	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 212
Sister: Anne Herbert Wilkinson Chesley Miller (b. before 1798, d. after 1831)	Source: Morgan, <i>Jane Long</i> , 6
Four other sisters, three brothers	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 1
Husband: James Long (b. 1793, d. April 8, 1822, m. Jane H. Wilkinson, May 14, 1815)	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 53, 121; Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 30, 81
Daughter: Ann Herbert Long Winston Sullivan (b. November 26, 1816, d. June 1, 1870, m. Edward Winston, January 1831, m. Judge James S. Sullivan, April 22, 1844)	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 134; Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 237; Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170
Son-in-law: Edward Winston (b. unknown, d. after 1832, m. Ann H. Long, January 1831)	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 134; Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170
Son-in-law: Judge James Shepherd Sullivan (b. November 1, 1813, d. September 9, 1889, m. Ann H. L. Winston, April 22, 1844)	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 237; Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170
Daughter: Rebecca Long (b. June 16, 1819, d. June 1819)	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 61; Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 219
Daughter: Mary James Long (b. December 21, 1821, d. June 25, 1824)	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 123-124; Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 235
Grandson: James Edward Winston (b. 1833, d. 1882, son of Ann and Edward Winston, m. Valeria Newell before 1861)	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170, 171

Granddaughter: Mary Ann Sullivan Miles (b. February 22, 1847, d. August 6, 1882, daughter of Ann and James Sullivan, m. John William Miles, April 15, 1868)	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170, 173
Granddaughter: Sarah Jane Sullivan (b. January 16, 1851, d. October 8, 1861, daughter of Ann and James Sullivan)	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 170-171
6. Education information:	
Home-schooled by her mother	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 211
Attended academy/finishing school at Natchez	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 51
7. Occupation/career information:	
Wife and mother	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 51-134
Cook/seamstress/laundress	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 127
Innkeeper	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 236
Plantation manager	Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," <i>SHQ</i> , 237
8. Military service:	
Wife of General James Long	Source: Gulick, et al. <i>The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar</i> . Volume II, No.703., 53
Conspirator and revolutionary in Texas war for independence	Source: Turner, <i>The Life and Times of Jane Long</i> , 119-122; Ramsay, <i>Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries</i> , 79

Honorary member of the Texas Veterans Association (Republic of Texas)	<i>Source: Turner, The Life and Times of Jane Long, 160</i>
9. Religious affiliation and activities:	
Baptized in Episcopal Church, Maryland	<i>Source: Turner, The Life and Times of Jane Long, 1</i>
Youngest daughter, Mary James, christened in Catholic Church in San Antonio	<i>Source: Gulick, et al. The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar. Volume II, No.703., 133</i>
10. Significant achievements/honors/awards:	
Early Texas patriot	<i>Source: Ramsay, Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries, 95</i>
Survived the harsh winter of 1821-1822 virtually alone on deserted Bolivar Peninsula	<i>Source: Gulick, et al. The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar. Volume II, No.703., 123-125</i>
One of "Old Three Hundred" families in Austin's original grant	<i>Source: Turner, The Life and Times of Jane Long, 96</i>
Called the Mother of Texas	<i>Source: Brindley, "Jane Long," SHQ, 211</i>

IV. APPENDIX B - TIMELINE OF CONTRIBUTING EVENTS

1733-1803 – Franco-Spanish rivalry in Texas. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume V, xv.)

1793 – James Long born in Virginia, migrated to Kentucky and Tennessee during childhood. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 53.)

1798, July 23 – Jane Herbert Wilkinson born in Truman Place plantation, Maryland, migrated to Mississippi as a child. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 211-212.)

1799 – Jane Wilkinson’s father dies, Maryland. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 211-212.)

1803, April 30 – Louisiana Purchase. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 9.)

1808 (approximate) - Birth of Jane Long’s slave and companion, Kian. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 123.)

1810-1820 – Privateering activities of Lafitte brothers along the Texas coast. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume V, xv.)

1810-1821 – Mexican War for Independence. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume V, xv.)

1811 – Jane Wilkinson and her mother move to Mississippi. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 53.)

1812 – Jane Wilkinson’s mother dies; she goes to live with sister, Barbara Calvit. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 212.)

1812, June-1815, February 16 – War of 1812 with British. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, s.v. “War of 1812,” <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/181068/War-of-1812>.)

1815, January 8 – Battle of New Orleans. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, s.v. “War of 1812,” <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/181068/War-of-1812>.)

1815, May 14 – Jane Wilkinson marries James Long, Natchez, Mississippi. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 53.)

1816, November 26 – Jane Long’s only surviving daughter Ann Herbert Long is born. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 134.)

1819 – Financial Panic in U.S. stimulates land speculation. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 16.)

1819, February 22 – Adams-Oniz Treaty ratified in U.S., ceding Florida to the U.S. from Spain, and setting the boundary of American Louisiana and Spanish Texas as the Sabine River. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 16.)

1819, June – James Long leads expedition to Nacogdoches. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 57.)

1819, June 16 – Jane Long’s second daughter, Rebecca Long, is born. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 61.)

1819, June 28 – Jane Long begins trek to follow her husband to Texas. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 61.)

1819, early September – Jane Long arrives in Nacogdoches to join her husband. It is her first time in Texas. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 62.)

1819, September 22 – James Long leaves Nacogdoches to secure port of entry at Galveston. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 63.)

1819, October – Anglo colony at Nacogdoches flees toward Louisiana at news of imminent Spanish attack. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 64.)

1819, October 28 – Spanish army under command of Colonel Ignacio Perez arrives in Nacogdoches to find it deserted. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 66.)

1819, early November – Jane Long arrives in Natchitoches to find Rebecca has died; James Long leaves to meet his troops at Bolivar. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 69.)

1820, late February – Jane Long, James Long, and Warren D. C. Hall set out from Alexandria to establish settlement on Bolivar Peninsula. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 75.)

1820, spring – Jane Long’s famous meeting with Jean Lafitte. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 76.)

1820, April – Jane Long, James Long, and Hall return to Alexandria to retrieve daughter Ann, then proceed to New Orleans to secure more funding. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 77.)

1820, June 4 – General Long, upon his return to Bolivar, convenes a second Supreme Council. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 80.)

1820, July 30 – Long's men attack Karankawas on Galveston island. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 86-87.)

1820, November – General Don Jose Felix Trespalcacios arrives to take command of Bolivar. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 96-97.)

1820, December – Jane Long returns to Bolivar Peninsula with Ann and Kian. There are two other wives arriving at the same time: Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Edwards. At least one other woman is at the camp. She is Mary Crow and appears to be an unmarried woman who was romantically involved with Colonel Modello, Trespalcacios' nephew. (Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 223; Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 99-103.)

1821 – Anglo colonization effort by Moses Austin and Stephen F. Austin. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 16.)

1821, February – Adams-Oniz Treaty ratified in Spain. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 16.)

1821, May 5 – Colonel Modello killed by General Long's officers in dispute over Mary Crow. Incident may have contributed to James Long's death, reputed to be assassination by Trespalcacios. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 102-103.)

1821, June 24 – James Long travels to New Orleans to extricate General Don Jose Felix Trespalcacios from financial difficulties. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 103.)

1821, August – James Long returns to Bolivar Peninsula from New Orleans after sailing through a tropical storm. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 104.)

1821, September 19 – James Long leaves Bolivar sailing for Copano Bay, the last time Jane Long will see him. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 113-115.)

1821, December 21 – Jane Long's third daughter, Mary James, is born on Bolivar Peninsula. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 123-124.)

1821, late December – Rafael Gonzales brings word to Jane Long that General Long is in Monterrey. He provides fresh game for food. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 124.)

1822, January – Stephen F. Austin establishes first legal Anglo settlement in Texas. (Schoultz, *Beneath the United States*, 16.)

1822, January/February – First of Austin's colonists visit Bolivar and share food and game with Jane. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 124-125.)

1822, January/February – James Smith and family from Calcasieu, Louisiana, stop by Bolivar on their way to the San Jacinto River. They leave a teen-aged daughter named Peggy to help Jane. Smith promises to send supplies after reaching the settlement. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 125.)

1822, February 8 – James Long petitions to be taken to Mexico City, after being a prisoner for four months in Monterrey. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 119.)

1822, March – James Smith returns and convinces Jane to leave Bolivar. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 126.)

1822, April – They reach the Smith home at mouth of San Jacinto River on upper Galveston Bay near Cedar Bayou. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 126.)

1822, April 8 – James Long killed in Mexico City. (Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 81.)

1822, July 8 – Date of letter from Abil Terrill, written in Refugio, notifying Jane of her husband's death. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 120-121.)

1822, summer – Jane Long writes to sister Barbara Calvit asking what to do. (Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 229.)

1822, summer – Tom, slave owned by sister Barbara, sent to help Jane. Brings letter agreeing she should go to San Antonio de Bexar to seek reparation from the government. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 127; Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 231.)

1822, September 9 – Jane and party set out for San Antonio. Randal Jones and brother James, along with Tom and their slaves go with them. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 127.)

1822, fall – Party stops at Goliad, ball given in their honor; although in mourning, Jane Long reluctantly dances with priest. (Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 232.)

1822, October 17 – Party reaches San Antonio. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 129.)

1822, October – Jane meets with Baron de Bastrop, Governor Trespacios. Stays at the home of Juan Seguin. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 129.)

1822 – Leonard Peck of Philadelphia offers to help Jane in San Antonio. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 130.)

1823, September – Jane goes to Alexandria, Louisiana, to stay with sister Barbara Calvit. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 132.)

1824, June 25 – Mary James Long dies while Jane is staying with her sister Anne Chesney Miller. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 235.)

1825, August 24 – Jane receives title to a league of land in Fort Bend County and a labor of land in Waller County (4605 acres total) from empresario Stephen F. Austin. She lives in San Felipe. (Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 96.)

1827, April 27 – Stephen F. Austin confirms Jane Long’s claim to a headright of land, in spite of the fact that headrights were only granted to men. (Ramsay, *Texas Sinners and Revolutionaries*, 50-51.)

1830, April – Jane Long leaves Texas to take Ann to school in Mississippi. They stay with sister Anne Chesney Miller at Rodney, Mississippi. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 134.)

1831, January – Daughter Ann marries Edward Winston of Virginia. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No.703., 134.)

1832, May – Jane Long returns to Texas and purchases boarding house in Brazoria. Leonard Peck assists her with finances. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 236; Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 108.)

1832, June 26 – Battle of Velasco, prelude to Texas Revolution. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. “Texas Revolution,” <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1834 – Mexican Colonel Juan N. Almonte entertained at Jane Long’s boarding house. (Brindley, “Jane Long,” *SHQ*, 236.)

1835, September 8 – Jane Long hosts dinner and a ball at boarding house to welcome Stephen F. Austin back from his imprisonment in Mexico; Austin delivers his call to arms. (Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 119-120.)

1835, October – Battle of Gonzales. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1835, December – Ben Milam killed in San Antonio de Bexar. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1836, March 2 – Texas declares independence from Mexico. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1836, March 6 – Fall of the Alamo, beginning of the Runaway Scrape. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1836, March 27 – Goliad Massacre of Colonel James W. Fannin's troops at the order of General Jose de Urrea. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1836, April 10 – Mirabeau B. Lamar entrusts his personal effects and historical papers to Jane Long as she closes her boarding house and flees to Bolivar Peninsula. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume I, No. 351, 351.)

1836, April 21 – Battle of San Jacinto, where Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is defeated by General Sam Houston. (*Handbook of Texas Online*, s.v. "Texas Revolution," <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/TT/qdt1.html>.)

1837 – Jane Long moves to Richmond and opens another boarding house, also begins development of plantation two miles south of Richmond. (Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 237.)

1838 – Mirabeau B. Lamar recounts the life of General James Long, through interviews with Jane Long and others. (Gulick, et al. *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar*. Volume II, No. 703., 134.)

1880, December 30 – Jane Long dies at her home in Richmond, Texas, and is buried at Morton Cemetery. (Brindley, "Jane Long," *SHQ*, 238; Turner, *The Life and Times of Jane Long*, 166.)