Civil War Veterans of Northeast Tarrant County

Cheadle C. Wood

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Cheadle C. Wood was a native Georgian who served as an officer in an Alabama infantry regiment. He came to Tarrant County, died just before the turn of the twentieth century, and was buried in Fort Worth.

Mr. Wood was born in 1830 in Georgia. Family sources at ancestry.com say he was a son of Willis Wood (1803-1846) and his wife, Elizabeth Cochran (1807-1888), both of whom died in Randolph County, Alabama. Willis and his family appear in the 1830 census of Troup County, Georgia.


In 1850 in Beat 2 of Randolph County, Alabama Cheadle Wood appears in the census with his widowed mother, Elizabeth and a number of his siblings. The census indicates that they moved from Georgia to Alabama between Cheadle’s birth and the birth of his next-youngest sibling, Eliza, who was born in Alabama about 1834. In 1850 Cheadle’s mother owned several slaves.

Mr. Wood married Frances Ann Mickle in the early 1850’s. She was born in Georgia about 1829. She told census takers in 1880 that her father was born in Georgia and her mother was born in Ireland. Census information suggests she may have been a daughter of James M. Mickle and his wife, Elizabeth, who were living in Randolph County, Alabama in 1850. She may have been a relative of another of our veterans, John W. Mickle, who came to Birdville from Randolph County, Alabama about 1886. There was a large, prosperous, slaveowning Mickle family in Randolph...
County, Alabama before the War. Included among them was James M. Mickle, who owned eight slaves.

Cheadle C. Wood was given a land grant of 40.01 acres in Randolph County, Alabama on January 1, 1859. The property location is described as “1 SWSW Huntsville No 225 12E 4.”

Cheadle C. Wood and his family appear in the 1860 census of the southern district of Randolph County, Alabama. The microfilm reproduction of this census is so poor it is virtually unreadable. His wife was born about 1829 in Georgia. Their first child, Ellen, was born about 1853 in Georgia. The other three children, James (born about 1856), George W. (born about 1857), and son who was born in the spring of 1860, were all born in Alabama. Mr. Wood was farming, and while he owned a considerable amount of personal property and real estate, his name does not appear in the slave schedules for that year.

Mr. Wood entered the Confederate service on April 16, 1862 in Randolph County, Alabama, enlisting for a term of three years. He became a second lieutenant in Capt. West’s Company of the 31st Alabama Infantry. Mr. Wood was thirty-two years old. West’s Company subsequently became Company H. He was appointed as a second lieutenant on May 8, 1862. The regiment’s flag was captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 24, 1862 by a private in the 17th Iowa Infantry, and is still to be seen in the collection of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

As a first lieutenant, he and his command were captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi when it surrendered on July 4, 1863. His file in Washington D.C. includes a signed copy of the parole given him on July 9.

On July 6 1864, he was reported sick near Atlanta, Georgia. On September 17, 1864 he was reported sick at Lovejoy’s Station, Georgia, the site of a Confederate victory the preceding August 20.

On January 20, 1865 at Tupelo, Mississippi Mr. Wood was granted a leave of absence for twenty-six days. The file also contains several pay vouchers and requisitions signed by Mr. Wood during the War.

One of Cheadle Wood’s grandchildren wrote of him: “…Grandpa Wood was an officer in the Confederacy in the Civil War—1st Lt. and then Captain. He was at the siege of Vicksburg….He was injured there and carried the bullet in his body until his death in December, 1899…”

The Woods were living in District 22 in Randolph County, Alabama when the 1870 census was taken, in the area served by the post office at Fair Play, Alabama. This census confirms that their oldest daughter, Ellen, was born in Georgia. The other children were all natives of Alabama. They included James, Willis, Thomas, Yancy, Elizabeth, Hugh, Erastus, and a daughter, Emer Wood.

C. C. Wood’s grandchild also wrote of him: “…One slave would not take his freedom; begged for Grandpa to bring him to Texas with them and he lived with them, taking care of Grandpa as long as he lived. He was Grandpa’s personal slave. Grandpa Wood never worked. He had enough money after he came to Texas to last until he died. He was a superb horseman, a smooth dancer,
and every inch a ‘Southern Gentleman.’ He was always known as ‘Capt. C. C. Wood’ and it was said of him, ‘His word was his bond and his bond was good anywhere.’”

Probably in 1870 or 1871, Mr. Wood moved his family from Alabama to Tarrant County, Texas, and settled in or near the Handley area. Family sources recall that the Woods traveled by boat from Mobile, Alabama to Galveston, Texas, and by covered wagon from Galveston to Tarrant County. The 1871 tax list of Tarrant County shows C. C. Wood as the owner of one hundred seventy acres of the John Harris survey worth four hundred seventy-six dollars, plus a considerable amount of livestock and personal property. There is no John Harris survey in Tarrant County; John Harris may have simply been the earliest owner of the land Mr. Wood knew. The deeds transferring this property would have been burned in the 1876 courthouse fire in Fort Worth. Mr. Wood did not re-record any deeds he might have made before the fire.

C. C. Wood appears in the 1878 Tarrant County tax list as the owner of one carriage or wagon worth ninety dollars (worth more than twice most of his neighbors’ vehicles), three cows worth twenty dollars, twenty-six horses worth five hundred eleven dollars, five dollars worth of manufacturing implements, and miscellaneous personal property worth forty dollars. Two years later his property had been reduced to one carriage worth fifty dollars and two horses worth eighty dollars; this might reflect his having sold out in one area of the county and having moved to another.

By 1880 they had apparently moved to Birdville, where they appear in the 1880 census. The children with them in that year included James H., Thomas J., Cheadle Y., Elizabeth, Hugh M., Berry E., and Emma Wood. Their next-door neighbors were the family of Clinton C. Thornton and his wife, Ellen, who was C. C. Wood’s daughter.

Cheadle C. Wood died December 18, 1899 (according to cemetery records) and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth. One of Cheadle Yancy Wood’s children wrote that the elder Mr. Wood died or was buried on December 2, 1899…Cheadle Wood Jr.’s birthday. C. C. Wood Sr.’s wife, Frances, died July 18, 1908 and lies buried beside him. Mr. Wood’s headstone, which was provided by the veterans administration, merely records his years of birth and death. The stone looks as if it was erected within the last few years.

Ellen O. Wood married Clinton C. Thornton, a native of Louisiana. Family sources say Mr. and Mrs. Thornton later moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

James H. Wood was born March 1, 1856. In 1900 he lived in Fort Worth and was working as a deputy sheriff of Tarrant County. With him was his wife, Mary C. Weber Wood (1864-1943), who was born in Illinois to Jacob and Katherine Weber, both natives of Germany. They were married in Tarrant County on June 21, 1896.
Boarding with them were James’s sister, Emma, and her husband, Benjamin Gallaspy. Family sources say they had no children. James H. Wood died at his home at 606 E. Weatherford Street in Fort Worth on January 19, 1941 and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in the Handley section of east Fort Worth. He was a retired peace officer. His wife, Mary C. Wood, died in 1943 and lies buried beside him.

George Willis Wood was born in Alabama about 1857. He was with his father’s family in 1870 but not in 1880.

Thomas Jefferson Wood was born in February 1860. In Tarrant County on December 22, 1890, he married Laura Josephine Barkley, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Barkley and his wife, Malinda, prominent pioneers at Birdville. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were farming at Birdville in 1900. His mother-in-law was living with them. He served as sheriff of Tarrant County from 1906 to 1909. Mr. Wood was dead by the time the 1910 census was taken, when his wife, two children, and mother-in-law lived together in Fort Worth at 818 Jennings Avenue. Mrs. Wood died February 18, 1920 at her home on Jennings Avenue. Thomas and Josie Wood lie buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth.

Cheadle Yancy Wood was born December 2, 1861. In Tarrant County on October 10, 1889, he married Mary Frances “Mamee” Powell (1871-1962). He died October 14, 1901 in Tarrant County and lies buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Family members say there was a son named William Wood, who died young while the Woods still lived in Alabama.

Elizabeth Wood was born in Alabama on May 6, 1864. She married John Franklin Hogan (1854-1915). She died at her home in Fort Worth at 1713 East Tucker Street on September 5, 1939, and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Fort Worth.

Hugh M. Wood was born in June 1865. He married Effie Reilly in Tarrant County on October 28, 1891. They lived with their children at 1516 Louisiana Avenue in Fort Worth when the 1900 census was taken. At one time, Hugh Wood owned a horse-shoeing shop in downtown Fort Worth. Hugh and Effie and their family later moved to Clovis, New Mexico.

Berry Irvin Erastus “Uncle Rap” Wood was born in Alabama on August 13, 1867. His first wife was M. Chaney Reilly, a sister of Effie, his brother Hugh’s wife. They were married in Tarrant County on April 9, 1889. After Chaney Wood died, he married Virginia M. “Jennie” Banner, a school teacher. He died at Clovis, Curry County, New Mexico on November 19, 1923, and was buried in Fort Worth. He was an oil operator.

Emma Lee Wood was born in Alabama on August 21, 1869. In Tarrant County on February 27, 1900, she married Benjamin E. Gallaspy (1873-1954), who worked as an accountant and telegrapher for one of the railroad companies in Fort Worth. She died at her home at 1250 E. Murphy Street in Fort Worth on June 6, 1935, and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.