



# Clarion Call

**Texas Society, Military Order of Stars & Bars**  
 Volume 10, Issue 1, February in the Year of Our Lord 2014

## *FROM THE TEXAS SOCIETY COMMANDER*



**Commander  
Larry Wilhoite**

Greetings Compatriots:

I hope this issue of Clarion Call finds you and your family well and ready for an exciting New Year celebrating our Confederate and Southern Heritage.

**Convention, April 25-26,  
Bryan, Texas**

Mark your calendars today for our 2014 Convention now set for April 25-26. The convention site is the Best Western Premier Atrea at Old Town Center in Bryan, Texas. We have blocked a limited number of rooms at \$109 plus tax. This includes a free breakfast, but if you do not like what they are serving, there is an IHOP just in front of the hotel. Please note that the cutoff for our room block is April 4<sup>th</sup>. After that date availability and rate are not guaranteed.

We will open the convention on Friday evening with the Commander's Reception. A nice variety of hor d'oeuvres with a cash bar is planned. On Saturday morning we will conduct our annual business meeting.

Compatriot Jack Dyess will bring our luncheon program on "The Texas Navy". I have had the privilege of hearing Jack present this program and I know you will enjoy it. Your guest is encouraged to join us for the speaker and luncheon.

My special thanks go to David Whitaker, Kathy Stocks and Pam Wilhoite for their hard work in making preparations for a very successful convention.

**Please see the registration form attached to this newsletter and make your reservations early.** I look forward to seeing you in Bryan!

## **Representative from Each Chapter Requested**

To insure a valuable exchange of information during our business session I ask that each chapter send a representative to discuss the status of your chapter, what projects you are working on, and events you have scheduled. We need to support other chapters in any way we can. Numbers speak loudly!

## **New Lt. Commander Appointed**

Lt Commander David Whitaker has had to resign his office for personal reasons. Therefore, I have appointed Michael Hurley of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #5 to fulfill the term as Lt Commander. David Whitaker is to be commended for all his outstanding contributions to the Texas Society. I wish him and Dinah the best.

Our new Lt Commander Hurley recently served as 2nd Lt Commander of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and did an outstanding job as recruiting coordinator. His experience and dedication will be of great benefit to our recruiting efforts. Michael, who lives in Victoria, will be unable to attend the convention due

to a company earned trip to Ireland. Michael will be a tremendous asset to the Texas Society and I am honored to have such an outstanding individual to fill some very large shoes.

### Declining Membership

Speaking of numbers, according to my year-end report, our membership has taken a significant hit by non-renewing (delinquent) compatriots. This may be an oversight but these members need to be contacted and bring them back to the chapter. According to chapter reports, our membership as of January 1, 2013 was 196 members. We had a net loss of 30 and ended 2013 with 166 members.

MOS&B Lt. Commander General Howard Jones is providing us a list of SCV members who joined on the service of a Confederate officer. These compatriots would be eligible for membership in the MOS&B. Each commander and adjutant will be provided copies of the lists so individuals in their area can be contacted for interest in joining the Texas Society, MOS&B. The list at this time is 75% complete and will be forwarded very soon.

Gentlemen, this is your Society. Please register early and join us in Bryan for the 2014 Convention.

Deo Vindice!  
Yours in the Cause,

*Larry L. Wilhoite*

Larry L. Wilhoite, Commander



**Texas Society MOS&B  
Color Guard Posts the  
Colors at the Southern  
Heritage Ball in Houston**  
by Jim Templin



**Jim Templin**

On Saturday evening, January 25, 2014, the Texas Society MOS&B Color Guard was present at the Southern Heritage Ball at the River Oaks Country Club in Houston. The guard is composed of Bob Davidson, Tom Jones, Jim Templin, Glenn Toal, and Larry Wilhoite. This is the second year for the guard at the ball. We come in full dress uniform, present the colors, and lead the pledges. It is always a good event, and the guard receives many compliments from those present.

Thanks to David Whitaker for asking us to participate. Earlier this year, we presented the colors at the convention of the Order of the Southern Cross in Galveston. Jay Bowden joined the guard for that event.



### *Texas Society Officers*

Commander: Larry Wilhoite  
[l.wilhoite@sbcglobal.net](mailto:l.wilhoite@sbcglobal.net)

Lt. Commander: Michael Hurley  
[w.hurley64@me.com](mailto:w.hurley64@me.com)

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### **W. Michael Hurley Our New Lieutenant Commander**



Michael Hurley is a Regional Sales Coordinator for Aflac Inc, with offices located in Corpus Christi, Victoria, and Sugarland, TX. He is a graduate of Southern Christian University (94) and the Brown Trail School of Preaching (92). A great lover of genealogy, Michael is a member of the Sons of the Amer-



rican Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Order of the Southern Cross, and is a 2014 candidate for membership into the Society of the Cincinnati.

Michael is a re-enactor where he portrays French Colonial Marine in Texas (1680-1710), Spanish Colonial Infantry in Texas (1730-1760), American Revolution Virginia Infantry (1776-1781), Texas Confederate Infantry (1860-1895).

He and his wife Tami have 4 children.

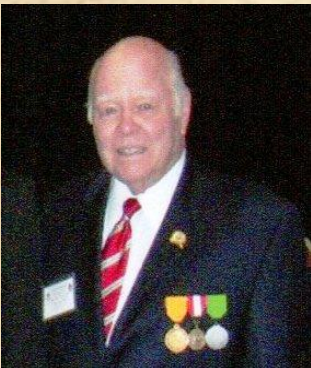


**Lieutenant Commander Michael Hurley and his step daughter, Debutant Lauren Chapman, at the Southern Heritage Ball in Houston**



### **Texas 1830 – 1880**

By David Whitaker



**David Whitaker**

through during those 50 years. This is a brief on each of those five wars.

1) The first and the longest war was with the Comanche Indian tribes that lived in the southern Great Plains area that included west Texas. These Indians were probably

the best horsemen and the fiercest warriors on the North American continent and, like the southerners when faced with the Yankees in 1861, their attitude was, you are on our land and we will drive you off. This war started when Steven F. Austin, considered the Father of Texas, was granted permission by the Mexican government to bring in 300 families and start colonizing Texas. The Comanches took this as an invasion of their land and they started killing and capturing Anglos, making slaves of them and treating them in the most brutal and sadistic ways. Females were especially treated in horrible ways. This war lasted roughly from 1830 to 1880 when finally the Comanches warriors were mostly all killed. The statement about the Comanches being the fiercest warriors on the North American Continent is evidenced by the Comanche's defeat of the Spaniards from Mexico, the Mexicans, the French from Louisiana, the Apaches and other Indian tribes and finally the settlers coming into Texas from the east. The Settlers, the U.S. Cavalry and the Texas Rangers were their Waterloo though. Yes, the Comanches were very fierce warriors.

2) The second significant war was the Texas Revolution with Mexico. The Federal Government of Mexico granted Moses Austin permission to bring colonist to Texas in 1824. Steven F. Austin, his son, took on this task after his father died. 300 families came to Texas and were given large plots of land after they pledged allegiance to Mexico and became Catholics. Eventually Mexico changed the tariff laws, was not satisfied with the immigration policies and also wanted to unite Texas with the Mexican state of Coahuila. Texas wanted to be a state with their own government. In 1833 Steven F. Austin went to Mexico City to try and resolve some of these issues and was put in jail for two years. President Santa Anna moved toward overthrowing the Constitution of 1824 and establishing a dictatorship. He then sent troops to occupy Texas and the war was on. This eventually led to the Battle of Gonzales where 342 Texas citizen soldiers were massacred. Many other smaller skirmishes occurred and finally the Battle of the Alamo where 189 men were killed. After this battle Santa Anna moved troops east to fight General Sam Houston. He found them at San Jacinto and it took 18 minutes for the Texas Army to win independence from Mexico and become the Republic of Texas in 1836.

3) The third war was the Mexican - American War. This was an armed conflict between the United States of America and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 in the wake of the December 29, 1845, U.S. annexation of Texas, which Mexico considered part of its territory despite the 1836 Texas Revolution. Old Santa Anna is still in the picture but so were the Texas Rangers who fought alongside the U.S. troops.



Combat operations lasted a year and a half, from spring 1846 to fall 1847. American forces quickly occupied New Mexico and California, then invaded parts of Northeastern Mexico and Northwest Mexico; meanwhile, the Pacific Squadron conducted a blockade, and took control of several garrisons on the Pacific coast further south in Baja California. After Mexico would still not agree to the cession of its northern territories, another American army led by General Winfield Scott captured Mexico City, and the war ended in a victory for the U.S. Many West Point Officers that fought together in this war would fight against each other during the South's quest for independence that started in 1861.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was the major result of the war: the territories of California, Arizona, and portions of Utah, Nevada, Colorado plus all of New Mexico would be ceded to the U.S. in exchange for \$18 million. In addition, the United States forgave debt owed by the Mexican government to U.S. citizens. Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as its national border, and the loss of Texas.

4) War number four was the War Between the States. Texas Governor Sam Houston, the hero of the Battle of San Jacinto where he defeated the President of Mexico, General Santa Anna and freed Texas from Mexico, was against seceding from the Union because he felt Texas didn't have much of a dog in that fight and that the benefits of staying in the Union far outweighed the consequences. However, by a vote of three to one Texas voted to secede in a statewide referendum. Over 85,000 Texans served in the Confederate army and Texas regiments fought in every major battle throughout the war. Some men were veterans of the Mexican-American War; a few had served in the earlier Texas Revolution and a number of them had been Texas Rangers and Indian fighters. In addition to tens of thousands of horses and mules, Texas furnished 45 regiments of cavalry, 23 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of cavalry, four battalions of infantry, five regiments of heavy artillery and 30 batteries of light artillery for the Confederacy. Also, the state maintained, at its own expense, some additional troops that were for home defense to protect mostly those on the western frontier from Mexican bandits, and Comanche and Apache Indian raids. The South lost the war in April of 1865 and the fifth war started. It was called Reconstruction.

5) Reconstruction was mostly a punitive war against the civilian population; starvation and intimidation being the Yankee's favorite weapons. Yankees got a big kick out of dropping dead animals down water wells. This war lasted until about 1877 but the effects of the "War Between The States" lasted many years after 1877. At the

end of the Civil War, in which Southerners had fought valiantly against the brutal invasion forces of the North in an effort to protect local institutions and states' rights, the South lay broken and destitute. Rather than trying to reunite the country as peacefully and quickly as possible, the victorious North set out on a deliberate policy of rape, pillage, plunder, and vindictive punishment.

Texas and the South was invaded and controlled during Reconstruction by vengeful Union soldiers, opportunistic carpetbaggers, and treasonous scalawags. The Yankee carpetbaggers were opportunists who came to the South to get rich in the aftermath of conquest through theft of money, land, property, etc. Their allies were the treasonous scalawags - Southerners who had always favored the Union, had opposed secession, and in some cases had even taken up arms against their countrymen during the Civil War. These traitors were now placed by military force into political power in the South. These forces - the Union army of occupation, the carpetbaggers, the scalawags, and the ex-slaves they easily manipulated - subjected Southerners to unethical, unprincipled, and inhumane punishment during Reconstruction. Representative Southern leaders were displaced by African-American politicians and Yankee Republicans. They stood the South on its head - ruining the economy, raising taxes, and using military force to savagely perpetuate their control. By 1880 the Southern politicians in both the House and the Senate were back in place but the effects of reconstruction were to last for decades, making the South a subjugated colony of the North - no longer the equal it had been before until the start of WWI and WWII when Southerners were needed to again fight their country's battles. But Southerners are tough people; we got over through Reconstruction. There is a highlight to this history: When Oil was discovered in Texas we became one of the richest states in the Union and, we still are. Our state motto tells it all: "Don't mess with Texas."

*David G. Whitaker DCS is the Past Lieutenant Commander of the Texas Society and the Past Commander of The Texas Chapter #5, Military Order of the Stars & Bars and member of the Order of the Southern Cross.*



### **Military Order of the Stars and Bars Scholarships: March 1 Deadline Approaching!**

As you know, The Military Order of Stars and Bars has established a college scholarship program for genealogically proven: (1) descendants of Confederate Officers; (2) descendants of the Confederate Executive or Legislative branches of government; and (3) descendants of



members of the Confederate States' legislatures, judiciary, and executive branches of government.

We encourage all Chapters and Societies to solicit applications of worthy individuals for these scholarships. There are certainly many possible candidates among our active membership, active membership's children, grandchildren and friends.

The MOS&B Scholarship Program annually awards the merit based scholarships to worthy individuals who meet eligibility requirements and have been judged on information submitted by the applicant.

The General Executive Council has determined that each Department scholarship awarded will be in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The number of scholarships awarded each year will be determined by the GEC.

Please carefully read all the necessary information on the MOS&B national website.

<http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/>

Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1st to be eligible. If you have questions, please contact Committee Chairman Gary Loudermilk at the address below or email: [gmdlhl@harrisbb.com](mailto:gmdlhl@harrisbb.com). Five copies of the requested material should be packaged together and mailed to:

MOS&B Scholarship Committee  
c/o Gary M. Loudermilk  
2801 14th Street  
Brownwood TX 76801



### **Battle for Corpus Christi** by Pam Wilhoite

Early in 1862, the Union blockade of the Texas Gulf Coast was tightening. Lieutenant John W. Kittredge, USN, was assigned to close the Texas coast from Pass Cavallo to Aransas Pass. A career merchant officer from New York, Kittredge knew the coastal waters from Galveston to Brazos Santiago.

If the Federals could take control of the waters, the Confederacy would be deprived of lead and coffee from Mexico and salt from the lakes below Corpus Christi. Exportation of the cotton sold by the South to finance the war would be greatly limited. By controlling the waterway, the Union could also force supplies distributed

across Texas and Louisiana to be transported only over "miserable roads."

Kittredge arrived in the Gulf on a converted merchant ship which carried an eighty man crew, one Parrott and six 32 pound guns. He soon realized his ship's 14 foot draft prohibited him from effectively patrolling the shallow channels used by blockade runners. Over the next few months the Federals captured three schooners and converted them to gun boats.

Corpus Christi was a town of mixed political loyalties. Although the area had raised seven Confederate companies, a sizable group which included Mayor Henry Berry supported the Union. While coming ashore to confer with the mayor, Kittredge also interacted with the Confederates. He warned the Southerners that although his orders were to stop their trade rather than fight them, he would not hesitate to retaliate if fired upon.

Concerned about the city's ability to defend itself, the provost marshal ordered the sinking of three small schooners, filled with concrete, in the ship channel to prevent the enemy's entrance. On July 20<sup>th</sup>, Major Alfred M. Hobby arrived in Corpus with his 300 men of the 8<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry Regiment.

On August 12, 1862, Kittredge used steam power to raise the sunken vessels. The next morning he landed at Corpus Christi. He waved a white flag of truce from his launch. Hobby stood on the wharf to challenge Kittredge. He told Hobby that his orders were to inspect all US government buildings and property. Hobby replied there were no such buildings in Corpus, and he would not allow the Federals to enter the city. An angry Kittredge announced he would invade after a negotiated 48 hour truce to allow for evacuation of the civilians. Many left by wagon or on foot, taking with them food, water and even furniture and cooking utensils. They slept in tents made of blankets. Due to an ongoing drought, the residents suffered greatly from heat, thirst and insects.

Untrained in the use of artillery, Hobby prepared for battle by positioning his three cannons on a bluff overlooking the city. Two of the cannons are believed to be "condemned" cannons left behind by General Zachary Taylor in 1846. Lacking powder, the inexperienced men were unable to practice the use of their cannons.

Hobby's only experienced artilleryman was 22 year old Billy Mann, a Corpus Christi native who had fought at Island No. 10. Mann attempted to convince Hobby that the cannon should be moved to a fortification built on the north end of the city in 1845. Hobby did not have time to move them since the truce was scheduled to end at 5 p.m. At that time, Kittredge moved his ships close but did not attack. Hobby realized they had a chance.



Working silently through the dark night, the Confederates moved the cannons and waited. Hobby concealed his cavalry and infantry behind the earth works and in ravines. A Confederate flag stitched the previous day by a local woman was raised.

At daybreak, the Confederate guns surprised the Federals. Returning fire, the Union pounded the city for four hours. After his yacht and steamer were hit, Kittredge moved his fleet out of range, inspected and repaired his ships, and then resumed his attack until his ammunition was depleted. On the next day, a Sunday, Kittredge halted the attack. The defenders were reinforced with volunteers from the surrounding area who had heard the battle noise.

Lacking gunpowder, the Confederates retrieved the large number of unexploded enemy shells lying around the city. Upon removing the caps, they found that most of the shells contained whiskey. Kittredge later admitted that before the battle a barrel of his special bourbon whiskey had been stolen. He suspected his crew, but was never able to find it. Apparently, the men had emptied the powder in the cannon balls and replaced it with the stolen whiskey.

Early on Tuesday morning, Kittredge moved his fleet about a mile south of the Confederate battery where he initiated a sea and land attack to outflank his enemy. He fired continuous volleys while his men attacked on foot. The Confederate guns were facing the bay and could not be turned quickly. So Hobby, with his men and volunteers, moved forward on foot, firing their guns and yelling. The Federals turned and fled. One Texan was killed and Hobby received minor wounds.

Measures then were taken to further strengthen Corpus Christi's defenses. On August 27th, a Confederate company of well-trained artillerymen arrived with six howitzers.

Kittredge continued to patrol the bay waters and on September 12<sup>th</sup> again landed under a flag of truce to request the transfer to his ship of a Union sympathizer's wife living in the city. Refused, he moved his fleet a few miles to the southeast and went ashore at Flour Bluff. There he offered citizens bacon, beans, coffee and sugar as a demonstration of the benefits of supporting the Union. He also took three Confederates as hostages.

The next evening sixty-five men left Corpus to lay a trap at Flour Bluff. When Kittredge and seven men came ashore in the morning, they were captured by the Confederates without firing a shot. The prisoners were held in San Antonio for a month and then paroled to travel back to New York where they were exchanged.

Although the event was officially a Confederate victory, Kittredge succeeded in his major objective of stopping the southern Texas coastal traffic. The defenders were soon transferred to other stations and the city was helpless when the Union established an outpost on nearby Mustang Island in 1863.

On April 10, 1864, Corpus Christi resident Thomas Noakes penned in his diary "There is nothing growing, and the country presents a sandy waste. There is nothing here that is fit for food. About half the people in Corpus have deserted to the Yankee and when you are talking to your most intimate acquaintance, you cannot tell whether you are addressing a friend or foe politically."

After the Federal withdrawal in 1864, the region remained bitterly divided and economically devastated.

*Pam Wilhoite, a retired CPA, currently serves as president of Parsons' Rose Chapter #9, Order of Confederate Rose, in Waxahachie and is a member of Daffin Latimer#37, UDC. For more information, visit [www.omroberts.com](http://www.omroberts.com).*



### **Colonel Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter 261, Tyler, Texas By Bob G. Davidson DCS**

The Hubbard Chapter has had a very good year. Larry Martin was initiated into membership at our September meeting; John Threadgill and James Graham were initiated into membership at our Lee-Jackson Birthday Party on February 1, 2014. At the party, Remarkable Rose-Mary Rumbley had a new song to sing, and a wonderful presentation of some of the history of the "Birthday Boys", along with assorted historical vignettes.



**James Graham and John Threadgill sworn in by Tom Clinkscale at the Hubbard Chapter Lee-Jackson birthday party**



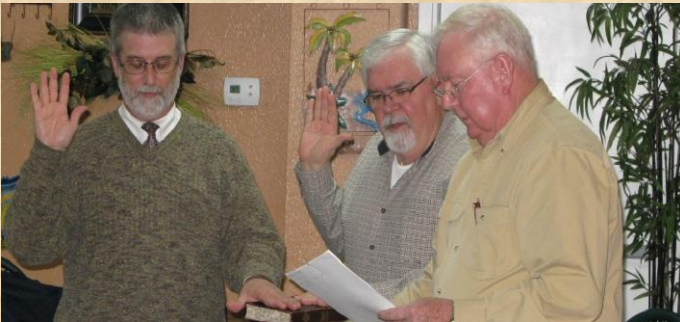
In attendance at the party were four Hubbard Chapter Commanders, including Commander Tom Clinkscales, three Texas Division Commanders, including Commander Larry Wilhoite, two recipients of Distinguished Commander Status, and three Honorary Commanders General.

The Texas Division of the Military Order of Stars and Bars continues to give much appreciated support to our Chapter. We also appreciate the attendance and support of Texas Division SCV Commander, Johnnie Holley. With members, prospective members, ladies and guests, it was a very Happy Birthday Party!



### COLONEL W. H. PARSONS CHAPTER 273 INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

On January 28, 2014, the Colonel W. H. Parsons Chapter 273, Ennis, Texas, installed its new officers for the 2014-2016 term. The installation occurred at the Chapter's new meeting place, Cancun's in Waxahachie.

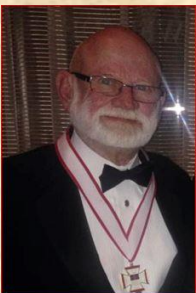


**Outgoing Commander Gerald Tyler administered the oath of office to Lt. Commander Tony Sinclair (left) and Commander Larry Wilhoite (center).**



### Note from the editor

By Jack Dyess



**Jack Dyess**  
I greatly appreciate and sincerely thank each person who submitted material for inclusion in this issue of the Clarion Call. Without a doubt, historical articles concerning subjects of interest to our members are educational, interesting and extremely beneficial. However, the fact remains that the primary purpose of any newsletter is to share *news* of happenings within the organization. We would like very much to relate to our Society's membership what each

and every Chapter is doing. The only way this can be accomplished is for the individual Chapters to share the information. Therefore, I ask that each Chapter send me a short report on what your Chapter has done, is doing, and plans to do. What you are doing within your Chapter may seem to you to be mundane or insignificant but to the rest of us it will be interesting, and probably, inspiring. We would also like to print pictures of as many of our members as possible in order to give a face to the names we hear about but have limited opportunities to personally meet. Thus, it would be very advantageous if each Chapter would send me photographs of as many of your members as possible. Commander Wilhoite stated in his report that we started the year with only 166 members. With such a small number surely we should all know what every member looks like. Please send any and all material that may be of interest to our brothers to me at [jplsail@earthlink.net](mailto:jplsail@earthlink.net).



### "Hang 'em high, Luke"

#### *The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas*

By David G. Whitaker

Sam Houston was not the only one that wanted Texas to stay in the Union. Many people in at least four counties just to the north and east of Dallas, Texas, voted against seceding. This of course did not sit well with the rest of the state. The end results were that forty men got themselves charged with being Yankee abolitionists and were "Hung by the neck until dead"- as the old saying goes.

This episode in Texas history is called the "Great Hanging at Gainesville" and happened in October of 1862. The counties where abolitionist sentiment was the highest were Cooke, Grayson, Wise, and Denton counties.

Gold was discovered in California in the 1850s and many adventurers were not content with a slow-go wagon train through Indian country and opted for a much faster way to get to the west coast. The Overland mail route for stagecoach travel was established and its route came from St. Louis through Gainesville, Texas, and on to the west. However, many people came to Texas for the cheap land and many of those that came by stagecoach were from Kansas and were abolitionist. Needless to say the slaveholders in the north Texas area had no use for abolitionist. During the summer of 1860 a problem arose between the two factions that resulted in several slaves and a northern Methodist preacher being lynched. Seven months later these counties then voted against secession and this pitted the slaveholders against the non-slaveholders in that region. Rumors of the abolitionist's alliances with Kansas Jayhawkers and the In-



dians along the Red River stoked the flames of this impending confrontation. Then a petition started by E. Junius Foster, editor of a newspaper in Sherman, Texas, to make North Texas a free state brought emotions to a fevered pitch and the fight was on.

Actual blows didn't happen until the Conscription Act of April 1862. Large slaveholders were exempt from the draft and this prompted 30 men to sign a petition protesting this exemption. This petition was sent to the CSA Congress in Richmond, Virginia. The Commander of the militia district around Gainesville in Cooke County caught and exiled the instigator of this petition. This caused an organization called the Union League to be formed by the other signers of the petition. Most of the members of the Union League supposedly joined to resist the draft and provide common defense against roving Indians and renegades. Rumors were circulated that over 1700 men had plans to storm the militia arsenals at Gainesville and Sherman and take matters of their protection from Indians away from the Confederates and placed into their own hands.

In September of 1862 the Texas State Troops led by Colonel James G. Bourland were ordered to arrest all able-bodied men who did not comply with the Conscription proclamation. More than 150 men on October 1<sup>st</sup> were arrested and brought to Gainesville. Colonel William C. Young of the 11th Texas Cavalry assisted Colonel Bourland in establishing a citizen's court of twelve jurors. It is worth noting that Bourland and Young together owned at least 25% of the slaves in Cooke County and seven of the jurors were slaveholders. A bad turn of events for the prisoners was a decision made to convict on a majority vote. None of the prisoners owned slaves and all were charged with insurrection or treason.

The Union League leadership was eliminated when the first seven influential Unionist were convicted and hung. However, an angry mob took matters into its own hands and hung fourteen more.

The following week Colonel William C. Young was assassinated. This caused the decision to release the other prisoners to be reversed and a number of them were tried again resulting in nineteen more being convicted and hung. These executions were supervised by Col. Young's son, Captain Jim Young. The Texas state government condoned the affair and praised the men for their actions.

The unrest did not stop with the hangings in North Texas but the failure of the Union League indicated the futility of further attempts from the Unionist.

Captain Jim Young shot and killed E. Junius Foster for applauding the death of his father. He then tracked down and caught the man he believed to be his father's assassin and returned him to the Young homestead in Cooke County. The assassin was turned over to the family slaves who promptly hung him.

Many of the Union League members and their families fled back north with these words upon their lips, "Don't Mess With Texas."

*David G. Whitaker DCS is the Past Lieutenant Commander of the Texas Society and the Past Commander of The Texas Chapter #5, Military Order of the Stars & Bars and member of the Order of the Southern Cross.*

*[Editor's Note: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas was the subject of a movie filmed in 2012 entitled **Black October 1862, A Documentary Film** by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The entire cast was members of the SCV, MOS&B, UDC or OCR. More information may be obtained on the Texas Division, SCV website: <http://scvtexas.org/DivisionMediaGroup.html>]*







# MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS & BARS

## TEXAS SOCIETY CONVENTION

### AGENDA



#### Friday April 25

5:30 – 7:30 pm Commander’s Reception  
(guests welcome)



#### Saturday April 26

9 am Opening  
(guests welcome)

9:30 am Annual Business Meeting

11 am Historical Program  
*The Texas Navy*  
Presented by Jack Dyess  
(guests welcome)

11:45 am Catered Luncheon  
(guests welcome)

12:30 pm Raffle, door prizes, Adjournment

2 pm Tour of George Bush Presidential Library



#### Attire:

Commander’s Reception - Casual

Business Meeting – business casual (coat and tie optional)



**Please complete and return the attached Registration Form**