

## Meeting Schedule

Dec: 9, 2024 Dr. Anne Bailey : "A Texas in Search of a Fight."

2025

Jan 13, 2025 Sam Houston Publisher of the Hood County News (as "the" Sam Houston)

Feb 10, 2025 Dr. Charles Grear "Sam Houston and the fate of Texas"

Mar 13, 2025 Dr. Julie Holcomb, Baylor University

Apr 14, 2025 Pat Falci (as A.P. Hill)

May 5, 2025 Dr. Curt Fields (as Gen Grant)

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## North Central Texas Civil War Round Table

<http://www.ncentexcwrt.com/>

Granbury, Texas

**Next Meeting: 9 December at Spring Creek BBQ**

**Program starts at 6:30**

**Dr. Anne Bailey, PhD will speak on:  
"A Texan in Search of a Fight: Civil War  
Soldiers from the Lone Star State"**



In December, historian and author, Anne Bailey will discuss the motivation of the men from Texas who fought for the Confederacy.

Dr. Anne J. Bailey is Professor Emerita of History at the public Liberal Arts college for the University of Georgia. She is the author/editor of eight books on the Civil War, numerous book chapters, and more than 300 articles and book reviews. Her work has been featured in The History Book Club and she has won several awards for her research. Dr. Bailey served as general editor of the "Great Campaigns of the Civil War," published by the University of Nebraska Press, and she was the editor of the

SCWH Newsletter, a quarterly publication of the international Society of Civil War Historians for twenty-five years. A native Texan, with a Ph.D. from Texas Christian University, Dr. Bailey has taught at Texas Tech University, the University of Arkansas, and in the University of Georgia system.

Texas soldiers were different. Men from the Lone Star State had an image to uphold from the days of Davy Crockett and the Alamo. They were tough fighters, but they never forgot they were volunteers and, as volunteers, proved hard to discipline. As citizen-soldiers they fought to defend their beliefs, and slavery was not always their primary concern. While their reasons to enlist varied, a major concern was for the safety of their families at home. The majority of Texans fought in the Trans-Mississippi, but they also made their mark with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and in the Western Theater's Army of Tennessee.



Our purpose is education and information. From our inception we have kept a calculated balance mixing subjects, people, events and battles so as to appeal to all interests. If you examine our schedule of past speakers which is available on this website you will find this to be true. Speakers have included authors, professors, lecturers, dramatists, curators, and others who have some expertise in the subject of the Civil War.

#### Did You Know?

##### Texas in the Civil War

Admitted to the Confederacy  
March 23, 1861 (4th)

Population: 604,215 total

- 421,649 (69.78%) free
- 182,566 (30.22%) slave

##### Forces supplied

- Confederate troops: 70,000
- Union troops: 2,000

##### Governor

Sam Houston  
Edward Clark  
Francis Lubbock  
Pendleton Murrah

##### Lieutenant Governor

John McClannahan Crockett  
Fletcher Stockdale

##### Senators

William Simpson Oldham, Sr.  
Louis Trezevant Wigfall

##### Restored to the Union

March 30, 1870

#### Texas in the Civil War

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas\\_in\\_the\\_American\\_Civil\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_in_the_American_Civil_War)

Texas declared its secession from the Union on February 1, 1861, and joined the Confederate States on March 2, 1861, after it had replaced its governor, Sam Houston, who had refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. As with those of other states, the Declaration of Secession was not recognized by the US government at Washington, DC.

Some Texan military units fought in the Civil War east of the Mississippi River, but Texas was more useful for supplying soldiers and horses for the Confederate Army. Texas' supply role lasted until mid-1863, when Union gunboats started to control the Mississippi River, which prevented large transfers of men, horses, or cattle. Some cotton was sold in Mexico, but most of the crop became useless because of the Union's naval blockade of Galveston, Houston, and other ports. Tensions were high when the Civil War began, and Texans responded in impressive numbers.

By the end of 1861, more than 25,000 had joined the Confederate army. During the course of the war, nearly 90,000 Texans served in the military. The National Park Service estimates that by war's end more than 20,000 Hispanics fought in the Civil War nationwide: some for the Union and some for the Confederacy. Thousands more civilians lent hearts and hands on the home front. They distinguished themselves in every major campaign of the war from New Mexico to Pennsylvania. Texas forces figured prominently at celebrated battle sites such as Gettysburg, Antietam, Second Manassas, Wilson's Creek, The Wilderness, Vicksburg, Corinth, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Glorieta Pass, Pea Ridge, Gaine's Mill, Franklin, and Mansfield. Leaders of the Texas forces included legendary figures John Bell Hood, Albert Sidney Johnston, John Bankhead Magruder, Patrick Cleburne, and Ben McCulloch.

In Texas, Confederate and state forces repulsed Union invaders at Brownsville, Sabine Pass, Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Laredo, and sustained naval bombardments in several coastal areas. They fought frontier and border raiders, evaded federal blockades, protected internal trade routes and operated prisoner of war camps.

The Civil War came to an end in Texas. Soldiers fought the last land battle at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville more than a month after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy at Galveston on June 2, 1865 was, as Capt. Benjamin Franklin Sands of the United States Navy noted, "the closing act of the Great Rebellion." Just a few weeks later on June 19, Gen. Gordon Granger, commander of U.S. troops in Texas, arrived in Galveston and ended slavery in Texas by issuing an order that the Emancipation Proclamation was in effect in Texas later to become known as Juneteenth.

## ***Best Books on Texans in the Civil War***

Some of the best books about Texas during the Civil War include:

### **Hood's Texas Brigade**



This book by Susannah J. Ural provides a nuanced portrait of a successful Confederate combat unit, including their backgrounds, beliefs, and military service.

### **Blood & Treasure**



By Donald Frazier, this book focuses on the Southwest during the Civil War, including Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of California and Mexico.

### **Storm over Texas: The Annexation Controversy and the Road to Civil War**



By Joel H. Silbey, this book covers the annexation controversy and the road to the Civil War.

### **Battle on the Bay: The Civil War Struggle for Galveston**

By Edward T. Cotham Jr., this book covers the Civil War struggle for Galveston, Texas.

### **Lone Star Blue and Gray: Essays on Texas in the Civil War**

By Ralph A. Wooster, this book is by an award-winning teacher and scholar who is also the author of *Texas and Texans in the Civil War*.

Other books about Texas during the Civil War include:

- *The Confederate Governors of Texas* by Kenneth E. Hendrickson, Jr.
- *A Sacred Charge Upon Our Hands: Assisting the Families of Confederate Soldiers in Texas, 1861-1865* by Vicki Betts
- *On the Edge of First Freedoms: Black Texans and the Civil War* by Ronald E. Goodwin and Bruce A. Glasrud
- *Feed the Troops or Fight the Drought: The Dilemma Texas Beef Contractors Faced in 1861-1865* by Carol Taylor

*Distress, Discontent, and Dissent: Colorado County, Texas, During the Civil War* by Bill Stein