

MARILLA AND REV W C YOUNG – Ed Sebesta 4/6/2018

INTRODUCTION

This is a document which explains the historical background of streets named by Rev. William Ceiton Young and also information about Rev. W.C. Young himself. It will also have back ground information as to the other streets named by Rev. W.C. Young.

I will not use [sic] to indicate the non-conformance of 19th century English usage to 21st century standards. Quotes will be exactly as the original was written. See list of abbreviations at end of paper for sources.

MARILLA STREET

It has been stated that Marilla Street is named after Rev. W.C. Young's mother and also others have claimed it was named after his wife.

The "Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas," published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1892, on page 873, 1st Col., refers to Marilla (Ingram) Young, as the mother of Rev. William C. Young and she that died in 1878 in Dallas, Texas and is buried in the Masonic cemetery in Dallas, Texas. The source says that, "Marilla street of Dallas has been named in her honor."

Young lived to be ninety four years old. [*DMN* 3/26/1921, pp. 11, "Rev. W.C. Young 94 years Dies."] As a consequence he is interviewed about the earlier years of Dallas. The *DMN* starts having articles about the earlier years of Dallas, around the beginning of the 20th century, since now in the 20th century there are a great many people for which the earlier years of Dallas were before they arrived, or before they were born, and what was once common knowledge isn't with the passing away of many of the earlier residents of Dallas.

In the *DMN* 10/1/1905 article, "Knew it as Village," pp. 15, is about Rev. W.C. Young's recollections of early Dallas in which he is quoted saying, "Parallel with Young, and immediately south of it, is Marilla street. It is named for my mother, whose little cabin home was on that street. It ran through her yard."

In the *DMN* 8/8/1909 article, "Pioneer Resident Tells of Early Dallas," pp. 6, Rev. W.C. Young states, "Marilla street was named by me for my dear old mother, who peacefully sleeps in the Masonic Cemetery close by."

In the *DMN* 3/27/1921 article, "Rev. W.C. Young is Buried by Masons," pp. 4, the origin of Marilla as being named by Rev. W.C. Young is repeated, but the article also states that it is referring to an interview with Rev. W.C. Young on 8/8/1909.

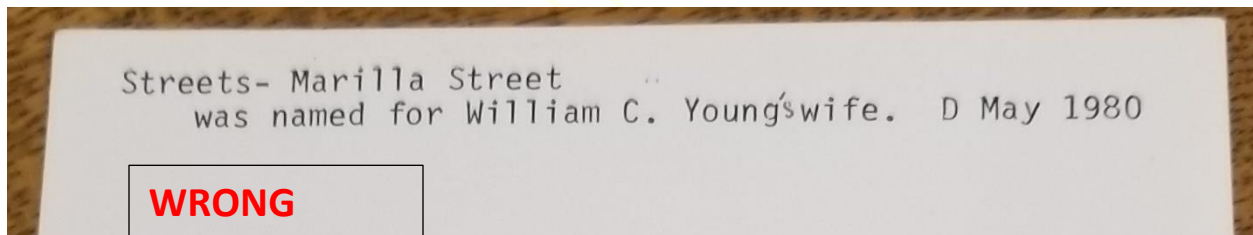
There isn't is one newspaper source that rejects that the street was named after Rev. W. C. Young's mother, named Marilla Ingram Young.

The error that the street is named after his wife likely comes from "The Works Progress Administration" book, a common reference to start researching street names, which states that Marilla is named, "For Marilla Ingram Young, wife of William C. Young, about 1878." [WPA Dallas Guide and History," Dallas Public Library Texas Center for the Book, University of North Texas Press, 1992, DPL catalog number R 976.42811 W111 1992, Pp. 327]

There is the card catalog of street name origins at the downtown Dallas Public Library (DPL) on the 7th floor. These cards are very unreliable. It has mislead people as to streets name origins. Its only value is that it gives you a starting clue where to start looking for a name origin.

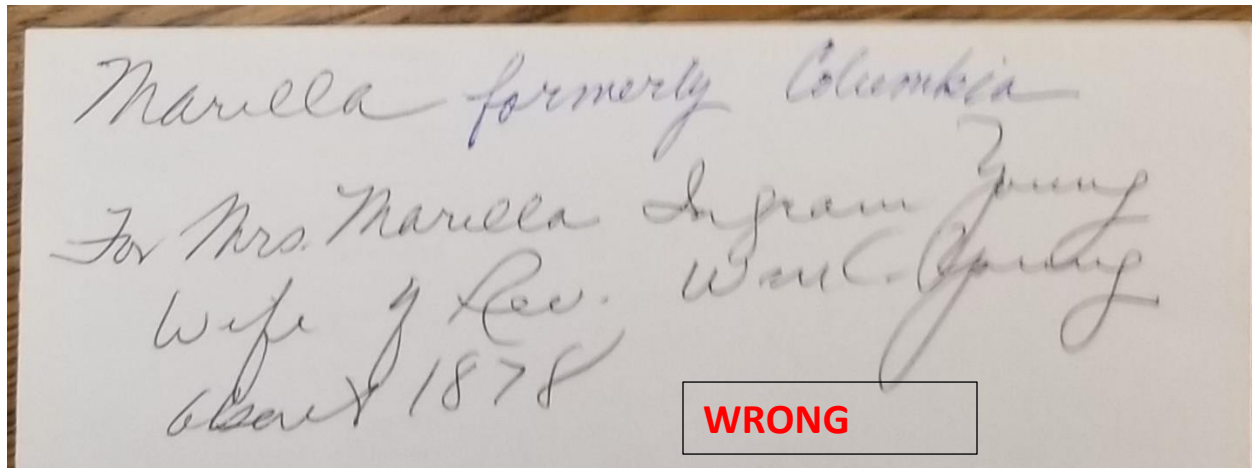
These cards are created in multiple ways, cursive handwriting, typing, printed handwriting, and the hand written ones can be pen or pencil and sometimes have legibility issues. They have no date when created and no author indicated.

These are the cards for Marilla Street. Notice the source is given as *D Magazine* May 1980. The *D Magazine* article might have used the "WPA Dallas Guide" as a reference. Once these errors are started they are passed down through one reference to another.



The usefulness of this card is that you know that Marilla is somehow and maybe associated with someone named William C. Young.

This is the other card in the DPL catalog. You can see that it wrong also.



The cursive on this card is typical of most written cards: No source, in script.

Rev. W.C. Young in 1905 is an early source and if he had made an erroneous claim it would be contested by other residents of Dallas who were from the earlier era. The 1892 history, “Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas,” published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, is also an early source close to the time when the street was named. Though an early source can be wrong also.

However, one of the primary reason we know that the WPA book is in error is because there is a clear historical record of who Rev. W.C. Young’s wife was and she was not Marilla Ingram Young.

The 1892 history, “Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas,” published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, on page 873, 2nd Col., states that, “He was married near Camden, Arkansas, October 16, 1857, to Miss Mary S.C. Pipkin, a native of Alabama, a daughter of Rev. John F. and Caroline Pipkin.”

Also, the funeral notice for Rev. W.C. Young mentions that he was married to Miss Mary S.C. Pipkin. [*DMN* 3/26/1921, pp. 11, “Rev. W.C. Young 94 years Dies.”] Oddly, I am not able to find an article about Mary S.C. Pipkin’s death in the *DMN*.

Finally I think we can assume that Rev. W.C. Young knew who his mother was and who his wife was. Living in Dallas many would also know and he could not falsify that.

So we can establish that Marilla Young definitely was not Rev. W.C. Young’s wife.

In conclusion Marilla Street is named after Marilla Ingram Young, mother of Rev. W.C. Young.

EVERGREEN, ALMA, CADIZ, AND CANTON STREETS NAMED FOR FAMILIAL REASONS BY REV. W.C. YOUNG.

In the *DMN* 10/1/1905 article, “Knew it as Village,” pp. 15, is about Rev. W.C. Young’s recollections of early Dallas in which he is quoted saying:

Canton street, just south of that, I named for the town in Trigg County, Ky., where I was born. Cadiz street I named for the county seat of Trigg County. I named Evergreen street for the town of Evergreen, in Conega County, Ala., where my wife was born.

In the *DMN* 8/8/1909, “Pioneer Resident Tells of Early Dallas Day,” Young repeats this explanation for the origins of the street names Cadiz, Canton, and Evergreen. He also states, “Alma street runs immediately north of the packing house, and I named it for my son, Alma Young, now dead.” This is the only source for the naming of Alma Street that I have come across.

ERVAY AND JOHNSON STREET AND YOUNG

The WPA entry for Ervay Street states, “Ervay – For Henry S. Ervay, mayor in 1870-1872. (First named Johnson for Negro carpetbagger; renamed to honor Ervay after released from jail during Reconstruction.)” [WPA Dallas Guide and History,” Dallas Public Library Texas Center for the Book, University of North Texas Press, 1992, DPL catalog number R 976.42811 W111 1992, Pp. 327]

Ervay had a long record of being involved in the filibuster invasion of Nicaragua, being a Confederate, and then fighting Reconstruction after the Civil War in the Dallas campaign against racial equality.

In the *DMN* 10/1/1905 article, “Knew it as Village,” pp. 15, Rev. W.C. Young states:

When I was Alderman I moved in the City Council that the name of the street then known as Johnson street be changed and that the thoroughfare be called Ervay street in honor of Henry S. Ervay, who was Mayor of the city of Dallas for a longer time than any other man, living or dead. That honor was given him because he went to prison rather than surrender an office to which he had been elected by the people to make way for an appointee of the military reconstruction power located at Galveston. The elite of the city made much of Mayor Ervay when he did that and more good things than he had ever heard of before were cooked and taken to him in the jail. Finally some of the military government’s friends in this section wrote to Galveston that they had better released the Mayor, as they were making a hero of him, and the advice was taken.

Reconstruction in Dallas was a time of relentless murder and mayhem committed against Unionists and African Americans and clearly Rev. W.C. Young's action in this name change shows his support for a campaign to overthrow the multi-racial democracy of Reconstruction. It also corroborates that he was supportive of the white supremacist goals of the Democratic Party as will be discussed later in this paper.

To date, (4/6/2018) no other information has been found about the renaming of Johnson Street.

REV. WILLIAM CEITON YOUNG

Caution: Don't confuse Rev. W.C. Young with William Coker Young, who settled near the Red River in Texas and was in the Confederate military and had a Texas County named after him.

Slavery

It remains a task for the author to search the census records as to slave ownership in Dallas County by Rev. W.C. Young.

Politics

"The History of Dallas County, Texas: From 1837 to 1887," by John Henry Brown, Milligan, Cornett & Farnham, Printers, Dallas, Texas 1887 gives some indication when Rev. W.C. Young was an Alderman of the 4th Ward and when he held other offices.

On page 27 there is a listing that Wm. C. Young was district clerk for Dallas County, "Under the Constitution of 1866."

On page 56 it lists Wm. C. Young as an Alderman, starting April 1874.

However, Rev. W.C. Young served three terms as Alderman for the city of Dallas.

The "Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas," published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1892, on page 875 gives some details about Rev. W.C. Young's political career in Arkansas and in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Young has always taken quite an interest in the politics of his country, and votes with the Democratic party. He was District Clerk of Columbia county, Arkansas, in 1858-'59, and of Dallas county, Texas, in 1867-'68, and was considered a competent official; and for three terms has been Alderman of the Fourth ward of the city of Dallas.

The city of Dallas on its website has information about the terms that Rev. W.C. Young served, however, they should not be assumed to be unquestionable. The city's historical research has been in error before. I put the information in an Appendix at the end of this report.

The Democratic Party in the slave states that seceded was uniformly pro-slavery and pro-white supremacy afterwards during Reconstruction. We can assume Young was also otherwise he would be expelled and run a real risk of being the victim of violence.

The earlier section on Young's naming Ervay Street corroborates that he was part of the white supremacist politics of the Democratic Party of Dallas.

For an excellent history of the murder and mayhem faced by Unionists and African Americans, including a chapter on Dallas County, is "Grass-Roots Reconstruction in Texas, 1865-1880," by Randolph B. Campbell, Louisiana State Univ. Press. It gives you a good idea of the political establishment Young of which he was a member.

Ministry

The "Memorial and Biographical History of Dallas County, Texas," published by the Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1892, on page 873 gives some details about Rev. W.C. Young's ministerial career prior and during the Civil War. The text states:

Mr. Young entered the ministry January 28, 1849, near Paducah, Kentucky; was for two years a local preacher, and for three years a member of the Memphis Conference. In November, 1853 he moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, and had charge of the first Methodist Episcopal Church South of that city, for one year. He then resided successively in Washington, Camden, Magnolia and Columbia of the same State, going in 1851 to Bastrop, Louisiana. The following year he went to Monroe, Louisiana, then in 1863 was appointed in charge of Moreau street church, New Orleans, and in 1864 to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In 1865 Mr. Young was appointed Missionary Chaplain for the Arkansas Confederate Cavalry, and for some time was in the field. He was mustered out of the service in General W.L. Cabell's command at the close of the war, the same year at Wildcat Bluff, Texas. He soon after came to Dallas, and immediately became identified with church work here, continuing until November, 1883, when he was put on the retired list.

There are several aspects to this. Rev. W.C. Young was a minister in a church denomination, Methodist Episcopal Church South, which had split away from the Methodist Episcopal Church over the issue of slavery, being the pro-slavery part of the denomination.

Rev. W.C. Young's service with Gen. Cabell starts after the historically known atrocities of 1864 such as Poison Springs. The Confederacy collapsed and Robert E. Lee signed surrender documents on April 9, 1865. So the period of service would not be long, though the Confederacy survived a little longer in Texas before disintegrating completely.

Rev. W.C. Young achieved prominence in the Methodist denomination after the Civil War.

Confederate Service

As indicated before he was assigned as a Missionary Chaplain to Gen. Cabell's Arkansas unit.

In the book, "Church at the Crossroads: A History of the First United Methodist Church Dallas," published by the UMR Communications, Dallas, Texas 1997, pp. 49, there is a reference that in 1863 that Rev. W.C. Young visits Dallas on a Confederate assignment will he was listed as the pastor of Moreau church in New Orleans. On page 60, is a short two page bio of him, with some account of him leading a wagon train for Arkadelphia, but halting since the "Federals" had captured Arkadelphia. So he had some involvement supporting the Confederacy in 1863 in delivering supplies.

This book is remarkably racist and "Gone With the Wind" for something published in 1997.

When researching Rev. W.C. Young's Confederate service **you need to be very careful** not to confuse it with Col. W.C. Young who was in the Confederate cavalry and in the Official Records is referred to as "Col. W.C. Young."

Neo-Confederate Activities Introduction

Prior to the organization of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) in 1889 there were various associations of ex-Confederate which noticeably used the term "ex-Confederate" and not "Confederate Veteran."

The United Confederate Veterans (UCV) organized itself after the Confederate army. There was the national organization, United Confederate Veterans, then it was divided into Departments as those of the Confederate Army in the Civil War. Texas would be part of the territory assigned to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. The UCV is further divided into a Division for each state. There is then a further lower level in each state of

Brigades and then there are individual camps making up the brigades. Though it isn't quite clear if every state had brigades and the organization might not have been consistent over time.

The area of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi would include those regions to the west of the Mississippi River.

From the *DMN* articles Rev. W.C. Young was a member and involved in the Sterling Price camp. This would make him also a member of the Texas Division of the United Confederate Veterans and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi as well as the United Confederate Veteran.

From the "Organization of Camps in the United Confederate Veterans," prepared for the delegates to the UCV reunion in Birmingham, Alabama June 9, 10, 11, 1908, we learn this organizational information. On page 3 there is listed the organization for the Texas Division and there are five Brigades, but which one covers Dallas and what their names were is not given. On page 4 there is a list of camps and the Dallas, Texas Sterling Price Camp is No. 31. All the camps have a number assigned as they join. So Sterling Price Camp was organized very early in the history of the UCV.

However, in the "Minutes of the Eight Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held at Atlanta, GA on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1898," the Texas Division is shown divided into Sub-Divisions with the Northeastern Texas Sub-Division headed up by E.G. Bower of Dallas, Texas.

Ex-Confederate

Young was active in neo-Confederate groups. Young was proud to be associated with Cabell's military unit and consider Cabell a hero.

This is an article from the *Dallas Daily Herald*, Friday, August 7, 1885, page 1, No. 266. Section from an article titled, "The Veteran Reunions" in Fort Worth Texas.

"ARKANSAS REORGANIZE"

At a meeting of the Arkansas ex-Confederates this morning on the grounds General W.L. Cabell (Old Tige) was elected president, S.S. Cobb, Decatur, vice-president; Will A. Miller, Decatur, secretary; S.E. Holchett, of Alvord, treasurer. A committee was appointed to select a place for the next reunion and other business. This committee consisted of Messrs. S.S. Cobb, W.C. Young and S.E. Holchett.

S.E. Holchett then called General Cabell to the front and in a few well made remarks presented him with a handsome, ivory mounted walking cane.

General W.L. Cabell: In behalf of your old brigade and the Arkans[?]wers generally I have the pleasure to present to you this cane in token of our high appreciation and love we have for you as a man, as a good citizen, and more especially as a brave and gallant general who has led us upon so many a bloody battle field, and who never said go but led the way and said come on boys, and who never knew defeat. In presenting this cane, we are sorry that it is of no more value, but in presenting this believe us to say that it is not for its value that we present it to you, but it is to endeavor to show to you our high and exalted appreciation that we have for our heroic and Valiant Old Tige. General, take this cane and may it serve in future years in leading us to and governing us in our reunion as did your sword lead and govern us in the trying days that are past.

When handed to the old war horse he was so full that he could not utter a word. W.C. Young stepped forward and made his address of gratitude, which was pointed and good.

I have found the term “Arkansawers” as a term in use and I think that was the term in the above newspaper article.

Cabell is famous in Civil War history for the notorious atrocity at the battle of Poison Springs. This is a summary account of what happened from the book, “Ruled by Race,” by Grif Stockley:

A massacre of hideous proportions was soon under way as Confederate “execution squads from the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry roamed the battlefield to finish off the First Kansas Colored’s wounded. The Texans were said to chant as they murdered their victims, “Where is the First Kansas Nigger now?” The answer would come back: “All cut to pieces and gone to hell by bad management.” Fighting for the Southern Command, Choctaw stripped and scalped their victims, and according to the Washington Telegraph, added the following twist under the heading Choctaw Humor: after the battle “the Choctaws buried a Yankee in an ordinary grave. For a headstone they put up a stiff Negro buried to the waist. For a footstone another negro reversed out from the waist to the heels.” Arkansas troops under General Cabell were assigned to drive off the captured wagons. “Each Arkansan vied to see if he could crush the most ‘nigger heads’ under his wagon wheels.” In all the Confederates killed 117 men of the 1st Kansas Colored. They took no black prisoners. In all, 125 white federal prisoners were taken. A few days later Confederates attacked another wagon train three

miles out of Camden at Marks' Mills. Once more, William Cabell led Arkansas troops, and "again reports surfaced of the murder of blacks."¹

Poison Spring was a well-known war atrocity, and well known during the Civil War. African American units would charge with the cry, "Remember Poison Springs." Rev. W.C. Young could not have failed to have known about it.

In the book, "Report of the proceedings of the various associations of ex-Confederates held at Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, August 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1884," Dallas Herald Printing, 1884, on page 233 a listing of the officers and members of the Association of Arkansas Ex-Confederates. W.L. Cabell is listed as the president and W.C. Young is listed as a member from Dallas.

United Confederate Veteran

In the *DMN* Sept. 14, 1894, page 8, in a short notice, "Sterling Price Camp," it is reported that committees were appointed for the following year and for the Chaplain Committee there is listed one member Rev. William C. Young.

In the *DMN* Oct. 13, 1917, page 2, in a short notice, "Confederate Veterans to Have Special Program at Fair," it is announced that "Rev. W.C. Young will pronounce the benediction."

So he is active in this time period in the United Confederate Veterans and often in official roles in the organization. Of the racism of this organization, one particular incident stands out since *DMN* reporting states that the vote by the members of the Sterling Price Camp was taken and was unanimous.

Shipp Lynching Case and the Sterling Price Camp.

There was a unanimous vote of the Sterling Price Camp asking the president of the United States to pardon Hamilton County sheriff Joseph Shipp for his conviction of contempt of court by the United States America Supreme Court in colluding in a lynching of a prisoner. It is the only criminal trial ever held by the United States Supreme Court. It is also legally important having changed the nature of federalism in the United States.

There is a book on the case, "Contempt of Court: The Turn-of-the-Century Lynching That Launched a Hundred Years of Federalism," by Mark Curriden and Leroy Phillips, Jr., Anchor Books, a division of Random House, New York, 1999, with a 2nd edition with an epilogue copyright 2001.

¹ Stockley, Grif, "Ruled by Race: Black/White Relations in Arkansas from Slavery to the Present," Univ. of Arkansas Press, 2009, page 53.

The *American Bar Journal*, has a short summary of the case which has the essentials. It was a major trial before the Supreme Court, documentation ran to 2,200 pages. It is known as the U.S. v. Shipp case.

[http://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/a_supreme_case_of_contempt] The article has a good summary of the incidents. I will summarize further the case from this account.

On January 23, 1906 Nevada Taylor a white woman was raped and Hamilton County Sheriff Joseph F. Shipp was called. Next day the *Chattanooga News* did inflammatory reporting calling it “the most fiendish crime in the history of Chattanooga,” and stating that it was done by a “Negro brute,” even though Taylor hadn’t seen her assailant.

After a couple days both Sheriff Shipp and Hamilton County Judge Samuel D. McReynolds, both up for re-election in a couple months, were hearing calls for their resignation. They announced a \$375 reward. A white man, Will Hixon, stated that he had seen Ed Johnson, a young black man, carrying a leather strap near the scene, testimony that was later in court found to be untrue.

Shipp arrested Ed Johnson who maintained his innocence in three hours of interrogation. There were attempts by mobs to raid the jail and Shipp had secretly had Ed Johnson sent to Nashville. Judge McReynolds assigned two lawyers who had never had a criminal case as defense lawyers for Johnson. The trial date was announced to be ten days after the defense lawyers were assigned. The defense lawyers argued that ten days wasn’t adequate to prepare for the trial, asked for a delay and were warned by Judge Reynolds, “I won’t grant it and it will only make me angry.” Reynolds also told them not to file for a change of venue.

Ed Johnson was found guilty. At his sentencing Johnson stated, “The jury says that I am guilty, and I guess I will have to suffer for what somebody else has done,” and “I guess I will be punished for another person’s crime.”

Two local African American lawyers Noah W. Parden and Styles L. Hutchins appealed for a new trial. McReynolds scolded the lawyers stating, “What can two Negro lawyers do that the defendant’s previous three attorneys were unable to achieve?” and “Do you think a Negro lawyer could possibly be smarter or know the law better than a white lawyer?”

Parden and Hutchins filed an appeal with the Tennessee Supreme Court which denied the appeal. Parden and Hutchins then filed an appeal with the U.S. District Court in Knoxville on the basis of the 1867 Habeas Corpus Act. These rights were not yet defined by congress and such a motion was thought to be useless in general legal opinion at the time.

Judge C.D. Clark agreed to hold a hearing to allow Parden and Hutchins to present evidence and make arguments.

The hearing confirmed that the trial was a farce and Johnson's previous lawyers had acted in fear of lynch mobs. Judge Clark issued a stay to permit Johnson's new lawyers to appeal directly to the Supreme Court. Judge McReynolds stated that the federal courts didn't have the right to issue the stay.

Shortly thereafter the law offices of Parden and Hutchins were burned. Stones were thrown at Parden's home and his wife had to be moved to another house for safety.

Parden had journeyed to Washington and with the legal co-counsel Emanuel D.M. Hewlett, one of the few African American members of the Supreme Court Bar, argued the case. It was the first time an African American was the lead counsel before the Supreme Court.

Parden was granted an appeal by Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan. When the public heard about it a mob stormed the county jail holding Ed Johnson. Sheriff Shipp had given all his deputies the night off except a 72-year-old jailer. All other inmates had been moved off the floor where Johnson was held.

Sheriff Shipp showed up during the mob attack and was told to go to the bathroom and wait and he complied. The mob took Johnson to the edge of the bridge and was hanged and since he wasn't dying fast enough was shot multiple times. A deputy sheriff pinned a note to Johnson's body which said, "To Justice Harlan. Come get your n---r now."

U.S. Attorney General William Moody sent secret service agents whose investigation led to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy between the sheriff and the leaders of the lynch mob. Moody filed a petition charging Shipp and six deputies and nineteen leaders of the lynch mob with contempt of Supreme Court.

They were found guilty by the Supreme Court in a unanimous decision. Shipp and two others were sentenced to 90 days and others were sentenced to 60 days.

This was the opinion of Justice Harlan:

The sheriff of Hamilton county was notified by telegraph of the order, receiving the news before 6 o'clock on the same day. The evening papers of Chattanooga published a full account of what this court had done. And it is alleged that the sheriff and his deputies were informed, and had reason to believe, that an attempt would be made that night by a mob to murder the prisoner. Nevertheless, if the allegations be true, the sheriff, early in the evening, withdrew the customary guard from the jail, and left only the night jailer in charge. Subsequently, it is alleged, the sheriff and the other defendants, with many others

unknown, conspired to break into the jail for the purpose of lynching and murdering Johnson, with intent to show contempt for the order of this court, and for the purpose of preventing it from hearing the appeal and Johnson from exercising his rights. In furtherance of this conspiracy a mob, including the defendants, except the sheriff, Shipp, and the night jailer, Gibson, broke into the jail, took Johnson out and hanged him, the sheriff and Gibson pretending to do their duty, but really sympathizing with and abetting the mob. The final acts as well as the conspiracy are alleged as a contempt.

Shipp and McReynolds were re-elected by landslides.

Noah Parden and Styles Hutchins never returned to Chattanooga fearing for their lives.

Shipp was greeted by a crowd of 10,000 when he was released early and returned to Chattanooga. A monument later was erected in his honor. Judge McReynolds was elected to congress and served there for 18 years.

W.L. Cabell, Commander of the Trans-Mississippi UCV decided to lead a campaign for U.S. president Taft to pardon Shipp before Shipp had to report to prison and thus nullify the Supreme Court's sentence. Joseph F. Shipp was considered a founder of the United Confederate Veterans.

Cabell issued a letter as commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans asking President Taft to pardon Shipp. The text of the letter published in the *Dallas Morning News* is as follows:

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 18, 1909 — Comrades of the Trans-Mississippi Department: The right of appeal and the right of petition are guaranteed by our Constitution to the humblest citizen of the land. No matter what his political faith may be, or whether he wore the blue of the gray. The Confederates at the close of the war laid down their arms and surrendered in good faith, and as brave soldiers were paroled and allowed to return to their desolate homes, where in many instances they found nothing but charred and crumbling remains to mark where once had stood happy homes, the abode of American chivalry and true Southern hospitality. Under that parole it was guaranteed that they could live at home in peace and not be molested, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States and of the States they lived in.

The Confederate soldier surrendered as a brave man and accepted the terms of his parole in good faith, and in every Southern State and wherever he has lived he has shown himself to be an honest, true and loyal citizen, and in every instance when the bugle has blown at the President's command, whether to fight Indians or to resist the encroachments or insults of foreign countries, the old Confederate soldier and his son, like the men of the Revolution and the Green Mountain Boys

of Vermont, have waived their hats and cheered as they went to the front, marching by the side of the men who wore the blue.

When Custer and his men were massacred by the Indians, the Confederates got together at once and by their authority I telegraphed Gen. Sherman, the commander of the United States Army, that I would report in St. Louis in three days with a regiment of 12,000 men. He replied that if volunteers were called out this regiment would be accepted. When President Cleveland expected trouble with Great Britain over the Venezuelan matter, the day that his message was received, by authority by telegraphic message from nearly every State in the Trans-Mississippi Department, I offered President Cleveland the services of 40,000 Confederate soldiers and sons of Confederates. When President McKinley became satisfied that it was necessary to teach the Spaniards a lesson and to drive them out of Cuba, his bugle call was heard in every valley and on every mountain top in the South: and, in a very short time, men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray could be seen and heard with their noble sons marching to the mingled strains of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." Every Southern State acted promptly. The Trans-Mississippi Department could have furnished trained soldiers enough to have driven the Spaniards into the sea. Arkansas, Virginia and Texas alone tendered to their Governor a hundred organized companies more than were allowed as their quotas. I mention these things to let the doubting Thomases and the whole world know that the Confederate soldier is as patriotic in peace as he was brave in battle, and, although not so wealthy as wealthy as his Northern fellow countrymen, he is as ready to carry the Stars and Stripes into victory, or, like his sires at the Alamo, will leave no messenger to tell of his defeat.

I, therefore, respectfully request and desire that every division, brigade and camp in the Trans-Mississippi Department assemble at their places of meeting and respectfully petition President Taft, the President of the whole country, to pardon our comrade who is now confined in jail in the District of Columbia. Your friend and comrade.

W.L. Cabell, Lieut. Gen., U.C.V., Trans-Mississippi Department.²

It was distributed as a circular to the Trans-Mississippi UCV organization. This shows that the whole rhetoric of reconciliation and reunion was understood by Cabell and Cabell expected others to understand also, was a charter for lynching and racial repression. Reconciliation was about being reconciled to white racist oppression in the former slave states.

² Cabell, William Lewis, letter quoted in "Wants Petitions to President," *Dallas Morning News*, 11/21/1909, page 29.

The Dallas U.C.V camp Sterling Price, met on Nov. 21, 1909, presided over by R.M. Gano, for whom Gano Street in Dallas is named. Cabell's circular was read. The camp adopted unanimously a resolution asking that Taft, "grant to our Comrade J.E. Shipp and others now confined at the city of Washington for contempt of court by order of the Supreme Court of the United States, a full and unconditional pardon."³

Note that the resolution was adopted "unanimously." This is the organization which Rev. W.C. Young was a long term member before and after and even if he was not at the meeting, he very likely would have voted for the measure. Even if he did not support this specific measure it is the type of group he supported. In the *DMN* April 4, 1910 it is reported that Rev. W.C. Young is an alternate delegate to the UCV Mobile Convention. He was very actively engaged in this chapter of the UCV.

W.L. Cabell's sympathies with a sheriff who abets a lynching should not be too surprising since he was a war criminal involved with the massacre of the First Kansas Colored Infantry at battle of Poison Springs, Arkansas on April 18, 1864. It is a massacre so infamous that a battle cry of African Americans soldiers afterwards was "Remember Poison Springs."⁴

If an individual had been a member of a Nazi unit that committed war crimes and celebrated his membership in it after the war, and also joined neo-Nazi groups that advanced a neo-Nazi agenda, it would be wrong for that individual to be honored or be able to inscribe the landscape with his family and family history regardless whether we could individually directly tie him to a specific war crime or a specific action of the neo-Nazi group.

Let there be no excuses for Marilla Street or William C. Young.

ABBREVIATIONS

DMN – Dallas Morning News
DTH – Dallas Times Herald
DDH – Dallas Daily Herald
DPL – Dallas Public Library
UCV – United Confederate Veterans

³ No author, "Camp Sterling Price Asks Pardon for Shipp," *Dallas Morning News*, 11/22/1909, page 12.

⁴ An account of this atrocity can be read in, "Soldiers in the Army of Freedom: The 1st Kanas Colored, the Civil War's First African American Combat Unit," by Ian Michael Spurgeon, Univ. of Oklahoma Press. For a history of African American troops during the Civil War Dudley Cornish's, "The Sable Arm," Univ. Press of Kansas is the classic text and has an extensive and very detailed treatment of the issue of atrocities committed against African Americans.

APPENDIX DALLAS CITY HALL HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL REGARDING YOUNG

YOUNG ALDERMAN HISTORY FROM CITY HALL

Mayor-Alderman 1872-1874

Election:	Tuesday-Friday, November 5, 6, 7, 8, 1872
Installed:	Tuesday, November 12, 1872
Votes Cast:	Unknown
Minute Book:	Minute Book 2, Page 2
Mayor:	Benjamin Long
Aldermen:	
Ward 1:	* E. P. Bryan (Resigned April 24, 1873) C. Cagy (Resigned April 24, 1873) H. S. Ervay (Elected June 9, 1873, Pres. Pro Tem February 19, 1874) H. Barksdale (Elected June 9, 1873, Pres. Pro Tem; Resigned Feb. 19, 1874) A. Sanger (Elected June 9, 1873)
Ward 2:	* F. Austin (Resigned April 24, 1873) G. M. Swink (Elected June 9, 1873) John H. Bryan (Elected June 9, 1873) W. H. Scales (Elected June 9, 1873)
Ward 3:	* M. Thevenet (Resigned April 24, 1873) W. H. Gaston (Resigned April 24, 1873) John Owens (Elected June 9, 1873) W. G. Sterrett (Elected June 9, 1873) James Greer (Elected June 9, 1873)
Ward 4:	* A. M. Cochran (Resigned April 24, 1873) J. W. Lane Short Term W. C. Young (Elected June 9, 1873)
Attorney:	James H. Field (Resigned August 9, 1873) Olen Wellborn (Elected by vote at large, October 6, 1873)
Secretary;	C. S. Mitchell
Treasurer:	Henry Boll
City Engineer:	William H. Wentworth
Health Officer:	Dr. Mat Cornelius
Marshal:	Thomas Flynn
Registrar:	W. C. Young (Appointed March 13, 1874)
Tax Assessor/Collector:	D. King

*Upon being installed as Aldermen, a drawing was held to determine which was to hold office for a two year term.

**Mayor-Alderman
1874-1875**

Election:	Tuesday, April 7, 1874
Installed:	Saturday, April 11, 1874
Votes Cast:	Unknown
Minute Book:	Minute Book 2, Page 443
Mayor:	W. L. Cabell
Aldermen:	
Ward 1:	H. S. Ervay R. E. Burke J. A. Leonard
Ward 2:	R. H. Coughanour, Pres. Pro Tem J. S. Howell
Ward 3:	A. T. Hensley John Owens J. C. McConnell
Ward 4:	W. C. Young H. B. McConnell
Attorney:	William M. Edwards
Secretary:	W. H. Prather
Treasurer:	Unknown
City Engineer:	W. M. Johnson
Health Officer:	Dr. Matthew Cornelius June Peak
Sexton:	A. W. Morton
Tax Assessor/Collector:	Thomas J. Keeton