

**Where did the names of Camp Green
Dickson come from?**



A little lesson in Texas history

Campsite A - Adair



ADAIR, PAUL NEAL “RED”

(1915–2004)

Paul Neal "Red" Adair, the Texas oil well firefighter, was born on June 18, 1915, in Houston, Texas, to Charles and Mary Adair. He worked in the oil fields of Texas and neighboring states until he was drafted into the US Army in 1945, where he served with the 139th Bomb Disposal Squadron and attained the rank of Staff Sergeant. While in the Army, Red learned about controlling explosions and fires. Following the war, Red worked for Myron Kinley for fourteen years helping put out oil well fires and capping oil blowouts. In 1959 he resigned from M. M. Kinley and formed his own company, The Red Adair Company, Inc. Through the techniques he learned from Kinley and disposing bombs for the army, Red was able to develop many tools and strategies to control oil well and natural

gas well blowouts and fires. The Red Adair Company became a world-renowned name for fighting oil well fires. On top of working in the field as much as he could, Red also designed and developed many different types of firefighting equipment. Although much of his fame came from his reputation as a daredevil, Red was also known to be a stickler when it came to safety. Red always boasted that none of his men had ever been killed or seriously injured while working for him.



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Campsite B - Caldwell



CALDWELL, MATHEW
(1798–1842)

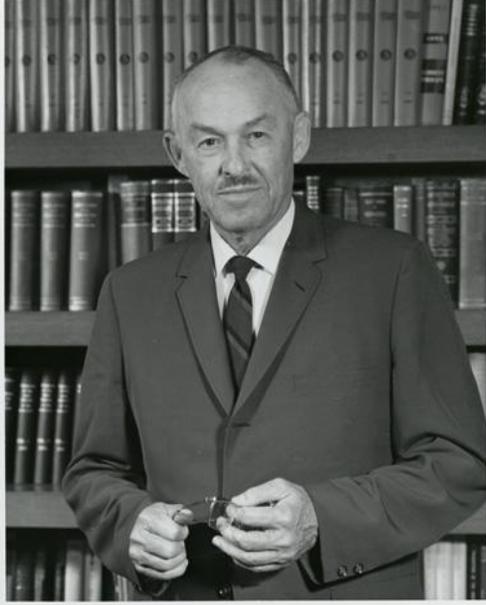
Mathew Caldwell, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and soldier in the Texas army, was born in Kentucky on March 8, 1798. He has been called "the Paul Revere of the Texas Revolution" because he rode from Gonzales to Bastrop to call men to arms before the battle of Gonzales in October 1835; he was also called "Old Paint" because his whiskers were spotted. Caldwell served as one of the two delegates from Gonzales Municipality at the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos. On March 2, 1836, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the convention dispatched couriers with the news and sent Caldwell with one of the couriers to the Texas army in order to ascertain the condition of the force and the

movements of the enemy on the frontier. On March 23, 1839, Caldwell became captain of a company in the First Regiment of Infantry. He was wounded at the Council House Fight in March 1840 but headed a company at the battle of Plum Creek on August 12. He died at his home in Gonzales on December 28, 1842, and was buried with military honors. Caldwell County, established in 1848, was named in his honor. In 1930 the state of Texas erected a monument at his grave in the cemetery at Gonzales.



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Campsite C - Clark



R. Lee Clark (1906–1994)

Dr. R. Lee Clark, first full-time director (1946-1968) and president (1968-1978) of M. D. Anderson, was born in Hereford, Texas, in 1906. He obtained a B.S. degree from the University of South Carolina in 1927 and an M.D. degree from the Medical College of Virginia in 1932. He served his medical internship at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C., from 1932-33 and did postgraduate study at the University of Paris Graduate School of Medicine from 1933-1935. He was certified in 1942 by the American Board of Surgery.

From 1933-1942, he worked in association with the American Hospital in Paris, France, the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research in Rochester, Minnesota, and the Shands Clinic in Jackson, Mississippi. During World War II, Dr. Clark was the Director of Surgical Research with the U.S. Air Force Medical Corps. At war's end, he accepted the position of Director and Surgeon-in-Chief at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center and was appointed by the U.T. Board of Regents to the post in 1946. He spent the rest of his medical career at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center. In 1968, he became the institution's first president, a position he held until he retired in 1978.

During his time as director at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, the institution grew from a small cancer clinic in a former private residence to an organization with seventeen medical specialties and 418 full-time employees. Over the course of four years, starting in 1950, Dr. Clark oversaw the design and construction of a new hospital building, which opened in the Texas Medical Center in 1954. As director, he was responsible for administering the institution, which involved supervising overall daily operation, budget control, and the activities of the business office, personnel office, and the physical plant. The Associate Directors for Research, Clinical Research, and Education, and the Chief of the Medical Staff, all worked under Dr. Clark. He, in turn, worked closely with The University of Texas Cancer Foundation and the Chancellor of The University of Texas Board of Regents. During Dr. Clark's time as director, hospital staff pioneered the use of special equipment, including the whole body scanner, computerized tomography, diagnostic ultrasound, megavoltage electron beam, and the variable energy cyclotron, to name a few, in the quest to eradicate cancer.



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Campsite D - DeWitt



DEWITT, GREEN

(1787–1835)

Green DeWitt, empresario of DeWitt's colony, was born on February 12, 1787, in Lincoln County, Kentucky. In 1821 he was inspired by Moses Austin's widely circulated success in obtaining a grant from the Mexican government to establish a colony in Texas. Aided by Austin and the Baron de Bastrop, he was awarded an empresario grant on April 15, 1825, to settle 400 Anglo-Americans on the Guadalupe River and was authorized to establish a colony adjacent to Stephen F. Austin's subject to the Colonization Law of 1824. Despite his apparent success in establishing the colony, he was unable to fulfill his contract by the time it expired on April 15, 1831, and he failed to get it renewed.

He spent his last years engaging in some limited commercial investments and improving his own land on the right bank of the Guadalupe River across from the Gonzales townsite, premium land given him as empresario. In an attempt to improve his economic position and to secure premium land for settling eighty families, DeWitt journeyed in 1835 to Monclova, where he hoped to buy unlocated eleven-league grants from the governor, however, he failed to acquire any land. While in Monclova DeWitt contracted a fatal illness, probably cholera. He died on May 18, 1835, and was buried there in an unmarked grave. Though he did not live to see the battle of Gonzales, his wife and daughter, Sarah and Naomi, cut up Naomi's wedding dress to make the "Come and Take It" banner that his fellow colonists adopted as their battle flag.



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Campsite E - Dickinson



DICKINSON, SUSANNA WILKERSON (ca. 1814–1883)

Susanna Wilkerson Dickinson (Dickenson), survivor of the Alamo, was born about 1814 in Tennessee, perhaps in Williamson County. On February 23, 1836, Almeron Dickinson moved Susanna and their daughter, Angelina into the Alamo. After the battle of the Alamo on March 6, Mexican soldiers found her—some accounts say in the powder magazine, others in the church—and took her and Angelina, to general Santa Anna, where he gave her a blanket and two dollars in silver before releasing them. Legend says Susanna displayed her husband's Masonic apron to a Mexican general in a plea for help and that Santa Anna offered to take Angelina to Mexico. Santa Anna sent Susanna and her daughter, accompanied by Juan N. Almonte's

servant Ben, to Sam Houston with a letter of warning dated March 7. On the way, the pair met Joe, William B. Travis's slave, who had been freed by Santa Anna. The party was discovered by Erastus (Deaf) Smith and Henry Wax Karnes.^{qqv} Smith guided them to Houston in Gonzales, where they arrived after dark about March 12. After numerous failed marriages, Susanna's fifth marriage was long-lasting. She married Joseph William Hannig (or Hannag), a native of Germany living in Lockhart, in 1857. They soon moved to Austin, where Hannig became prosperous with a cabinet shop and later a furniture store and undertaking parlor; he also owned a store in San Antonio. Susanna became ill in February 1883 and died on October 7 of that year.



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Campsite F - Dowling



DOWLING, RICHARD WILLIAM (1838–1867)

Richard William Dowling, businessman and Civil War hero, son of William and Mary Dowling, was born in Tuam, Galway County, Ireland, in 1838. After 1846 the family migrated to the United States and settled in New Orleans. In the early 1850s, after the deaths of his parents, Dick Dowling worked his way to Texas and eventually settled in Houston. With the outbreak of the Civil War Dowling joined the Jefferson Davis Guards as first lieutenant. After the transfer of his company to Sabine Pass, he earned his first

individual praise. As artillery commander aboard the steamer *Josiah A. Bell*, he took part in a naval battle on January 21, 1863, with two United States vessels. In a two-hour engagement the Confederate forces achieved a victory, in part because of Dowling's accuracy with the eight-inch Columbiad gun, which he commanded. Not only was he singled out for making some of the "prettiest shots" but also for saving the *Bell's* magazine from flooding. On September 8, 1863, the United States forces attacked the area in what became known as the battle of Sabine Pass. Dowling directed such intense and accurate fire from his guns that two of the United States gunboats, the *Clifton* and the *Sachem*, were disabled, and the remaining United States vessels withdrew. As a result of federal ineptitude and Dowling's leadership, Dowling and his men captured two ships and 350 prisoners and routed the invasion without a single casualty. With the end of the Civil War, he returned to Houston, managed the businesses he had owned before the war, and acquired new businesses, including real estate, oil and gas leases, and an interest in a steamboat.



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Campsite G - Goyens

GOYENS, WILLIAM

(1794–1856)

William Goyens (or Goings), early Nacogdoches settler and businessman, was born in Moore County, North Carolina, in 1794, the son of William Goings, a free mulatto, and a white woman. He came to Texas in 1820 and lived at Nacogdoches for the rest of his life. During the Texas Revolution, Goyens was given the important task of keeping the Cherokees friendly with the Texans, and he was interpreter with Gen. Sam Houston and his party in negotiating a treaty. After the revolution he purchased what was afterwards known as Goyens' Hill, four miles west of Nacogdoches. He built a large two-story mansion with a sawmill and gristmill west of his home on Moral Creek, where he and his wife lived until their deaths. During his later life Goyens amassed considerable wealth in real estate, despite constant efforts by his white neighbors to take away what he was accumulating. He died on June 20, 1856, soon after the death of his wife; they were both buried in a cemetery near the junction of Aylitos Creek with the Moral. At his grave a marker was erected by the Texas Centennial Commission in 1936.



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Campsite H - Hays



HAYS, JOHN COFFEE

(1817–1883)

John Coffee (Jack) Hays, Texas Ranger extraordinary and Mexican War officer, son of Harmon and Elizabeth (Cage) Hays, was born at Little Cedar Lick, Wilson County, Tennessee, on January 28, 1817. Hays became the prototypical Texas Ranger officer, and he and his cohorts—John S. (Rip) Ford, Ben McCulloch, and Samuel H. Walker established the ranger tradition. Hays joined the Texas Rangers in the formative years of their role as citizen soldiers. His rangers gained a reputation as mounted troops with

revolvers and individually styled uniforms. From 1840 through 1846 Hays, at first a captain, then a major, and his ranger companies, sometimes with Mexican volunteers and such Indian allies as Lipan chief Flacco, engaged the Comanches and Mexican troops in small skirmishes and major battles. Important military actions took place at Plum Creek, Cañón de Ugalde, Salado (against Mexican soldiers under Adrián Woll), and Walker's Creek. In these battles Hays and his rangers were usually outnumbered, and their effective use of revolvers revolutionized warfare against Texas Indians. Following a highly successful campaign in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Hays moved on to California in 1849. Upon his arrival, his fame and reputation as a courageous lawman led to his election as sheriff of San Francisco County in 1850. Later, he was appointed United States surveyor general for California in 1853, became one of the founders of the city of Oakland, and ran successful enterprises in real estate and ranching. Hays died on April 21, 1883, and he is buried in California. Hays County, Texas, is named in his honor.



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Campsite I - Hobby



HOBBY, OVETA CULP

(1905–1995)

Oveta Culp Hobby, first secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, first commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps, and chairman of the board of the *Houston Post*, second of seven children of Ike W. and Emma Elizabeth (Hoover) Culp, was born in Killeen, Texas, on January 19, 1905. In 1941, she received a call from Gen. David Searles, who asked her to organize a section on women's activities for the army. The United States had just had its first peacetime draft, and the War Department was receiving up to 10,000 letters a day from women, many asking

what they could do to serve their country. At first she refused, citing family obligations, but later conceded and accepted the job. When Pearl Harbor occurred, she was given by Secretary of War Henry Stimson and General Marshall the task of finding what jobs women could do in regular army procedures with the least special training. Hobby established the Women's Army Air Corps, or WAAC, and it was soon evident that one WAAC could often do the work of two men in certain tasks—from secretarial work to PBX operation to kitchen patrol to parachute folding. In January 1945 she received the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding service. The citation stated, "without guidance or precedents in the United States military history to assist her, Colonel Hobby established sound policies and planned and supervised the selection and training of officers and regulations. Her contribution to the war effort of the nation has been of important significance." She also received medals from foreign countries, and numerous degrees from colleges and universities. On April 11, 1953, she became the first secretary of the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1984 Mrs. Hobby was named to the Texas Women's Hall of Fame. She died on August 16, 1995, in Houston, and was buried at Glenwood Cemetery.



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Campsite J - Merrem



Elmo Merrem (1897–1982)

There was just one Eagle Scout from Texas in 1913 (There were only 54 in the entire country that year) W. E. Merrem of Shiner, Texas. He was Eagle Scout number 37th in National BSA history. There were only 19 Eagles awarded in 1912 and none in 1910 or 1911. His medal would have been the Foley variety of which only about 350 were awarded between 1912-1915 when the company went out of business and Dieges & Clust started making them. Merrem was the 18th person in 1913 to receive the Eagle Medal. In 1913 there were no Star or Life Scouts awarded in Texas. They were so few that everyone that got it was listed by name and city/state. If there were no Texas Eagle Scouts in 1912 then W.E. Merrem would be Texas very first Eagle Scout. He is also the "First Eagle Scout West of the Mississippi River."

Merrem is buried in the Sam Marcos Cemetery in San Marcos, TX, having passed away on June 29, 1982. A plaque that commemorates his accomplishment is posted at his grave. He served in Marine Corps and was a pilot in World War I.

Here is what he had to say in a story he wrote for **The Southwestern Scout**, published in January 1914:

"In May, 1912, when I was fifteen years of age, a local troop of Boy Scouts was organized here (in Shiner, TX) and I became a charter member. The motto, 'Be Prepared.' became my watchword, and it was the height of my ambition to work my way up in the greatest movement ever

started for the elevation of the American boy.

"By close application and devoting my spare time to scout work I was the first of our troop to pass as a 'first class scout' and was soon appointed patrol leader; it was then that I became ambitious to become an 'Eagle Scout.' I adopted 'I Will' as my slogan, went into each detail heart and soul and what at first appeared to be insurmountable obstacles were gradually overcome; and in June this year (1913) I was created an 'Eagle Scout,' the first west of the Mississippi River."



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Campsite K - Miller



MILLER, DORIS

(1919–1943)

Doris (Dorie) Miller, first African-American hero of World War II, son of Connery and Henrietta Miller, was born in Willow Grove, Texas, on October 12, 1919. Less than a month before his twentieth birthday, Miller enlisted in the United States Navy at its Dallas recruiting station. On December 7, 1941, Mess Attendant Second Class Doris Miller was collecting soiled laundry just before 8:00 A.M. When the first bombs blasted his ship at anchor in Pearl Harbor, Miller went to the main deck, where he assisted in moving the mortally wounded captain. He then raced to an unattended deck gun and fired at the attacking

planes until forced to abandon ship. It was Miller's first experience firing such a weapon because black sailors serving in the segregated steward's branch of the navy were not given the gunnery training received by white sailors. Navy officials conferred the Navy Cross upon Miller on May 27, 1942, in a ceremony at Pearl Harbor. During the battle of the Gilbert Islands, on November 24, 1943, his ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Pacific Ocean, and Miller perished. In addition to conferring upon him the Navy Cross, the navy honored Doris Miller by naming a dining hall, a barracks, and a destroyer escort for him. In Houston, Texas, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, elementary schools have been named for him, as has a Veterans of Foreign Wars chapter in Los Angeles. An auditorium on the campus of Huston-Tillotson College in Austin is dedicated to his memory. In Chicago the Doris Miller Foundation honors persons who make significant contributions to racial understanding.



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Campsite L - Murphy



MURPHY, AUDIE LEON (1924–1971)

Audie Leon Murphy, war hero, Hollywood actor, and songwriter, was born near Kingston, Texas, on June 20, 1924. He was one of twelve children of Emmett Berry and Josie Bell (Killian) Murphy. He enlisted in the United States Army at Greenville, Texas, in June 1942, around the date of his eighteenth birthday. During his World War II career Murphy received thirty-three awards, citations, and decorations and won a battlefield promotion to second lieutenant. He received every medal that the United States gives for valor, two of them twice. On January 26, 1945, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for

exceptional valor near Holtzwhir, France, where he was personally credited with killing or wounding about fifty Germans and stopping an attack by enemy tanks. After the war's end, Murphy also received several French and Belgian decorations for valor. He fought in eight campaigns in Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany; participated in two amphibious assaults, in Sicily and southern France; and was wounded three times. He was discharged from the United States Army at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, on August 17, 1945. He subsequently pursued several careers—as a successful movie actor, a lyric writer for country and western songs, an author, and a poet. He appeared in forty-five motion pictures and starred in thirty-nine of them. Murphy was killed in an airplane crash on May 28, 1971, near Christiansburg, Virginia, and his body was not found until three days later. Murphy was buried with full military honors near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery on June 7.



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Campsite M - Navarro



NAVARRO, JOSÉ ANTONIO (1795–1871)

José Antonio Navarro, a leading Mexican participant in the Texas Revolution, son of María Josefa (Ruiz) and Ángel Navarro, was born at San Antonio de Béxar on February 27, 1795. He supported Texas statehood in 1835 and embraced the idea of independence the following year. Along with his uncle, José Francisco Ruiz, and Lorenzo de Zavala,^{qqv} he became one of the three Mexican signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Upon his election to the Texas Congress as a representative from Bexar, Navarro sought to advance the rights of Tejanos, whom many Anglo-Texans held in contempt after the Texas Revolution. He was the sole Hispanic delegate to the Convention of 1845, which was assembled to accept or reject the American proposal; after voting in the affirmative, he

remained to help write the first state constitution, the Constitution of 1845. In 1846, in recognition of his contributions to Texas over the years, the legislature named the newly established Navarro County in his honor. The county seat was then designated Corsicana, in honor of his father's Corsican birth.



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Campsite N - Nimitz



NIMITZ, CHESTER WILLIAM (1885–1966)

Chester William Nimitz, who guided Allied forces to victory in the Pacific in World War II, was born in Fredericksburg, Texas, on February 24, 1885, the son of Chester Bernard and Anna (Henke) Nimitz. Upon his acceptance to the Naval Academy, he graduated seventh in his class of 114 at Annapolis on January 30, 1905. In the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Adm. Husband E. Kimmel was relieved as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Nimitz was chosen to replace him. The change of command took place at Pearl Harbor on Christmas Day, 1941. Later, Nimitz was named commander-in-chief of Pacific Ocean Areas, in addition to his Pacific Fleet command. Nimitz coordinated

the offensive that brought the Japanese to unconditional surrender. He signed the peace treaty for the United States aboard the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. He was much decorated by foreign governments and was awarded both the army and navy Distinguished Service medals of the United States. He died on February 20, 1966, and was buried in Golden Gate National Cemetery, San Bruno, California. In 1964 a local citizens' group established the Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Memorial Naval Museum in the old Nimitz Hotel in Fredericksburg. The project evolved into the state-supported Admiral Nimitz Center and thence into the National Museum of the Pacific War.



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Campsite O - Parker



PARKER, QUANAH

(ca. 1845–1911)

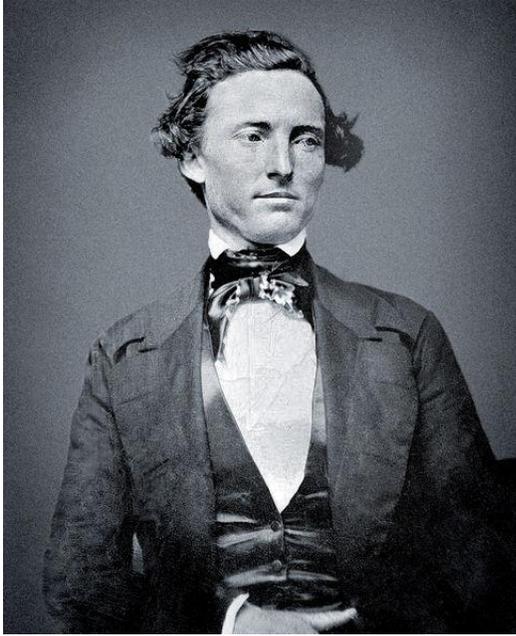
Quannah Parker, the last chief of the Quahada Comanche Indians, son of Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker, was born about 1845. His mother was the celebrated captive of a Comanche raid on Parker's Fort (1836) and convert to the Indian way of life. His father was a noted war chief of the Noconi band of the Comanches. He was a major figure both in Comanche resistance to white settlement and in the tribe's adjustment to reservation life. Nomadic hunter of the Llano Estacado, leader of the Quahada assault on Adobe Walls in 1874 (*see RED RIVER WAR*), cattle rancher, entrepreneur, and friend of American presidents, Quannah Parker was truly a man of two worlds. For several years Parker's Quahadas held the Texas plains virtually uncontested. Attempts of the Fourth United States Cavalry under Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie to track and subdue the Indians in 1871 and 1872 failed. But time was on the side of the army. On the morning of June 27, 1874, Parker led an attack 700 warriors against twenty-eight hunters and one woman housed at

Adobe Walls. From the Indians' point of view, the raid was a disaster. Defeated and disorganized, the Indians surrendered their independence and moved to the Kiowa-Comanche reservation in southwestern Oklahoma. Despite his artful efforts to protect his people and their land base, by 1901 the movement to strip the Comanches of their lands had grown too powerful. The federal government voted to break up the Kiowa-Comanche reservation into individual holdings and open it to settlement by outsiders. For the remaining years of his life Parker operated his profitable ranch, continued to seek ties with whites, and maintained his position as the most influential person among the now-dispersed Comanches. In 1902 his people honored their leader by naming him deputy sheriff of Lawton, Oklahoma.



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Campsite P - Walker



WALKER, SAMUEL HAMILTON

(1817–1847)

Samuel H. Walker, Texas Ranger and Mexican War veteran, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Thomas) Walker, was born at Toaping Castle, Prince George County, Maryland, on February 24, 1817, the fifth of seven children. He traveled to Galveston in January 1842, where he served in Capt. Jesse Billingsley's company during the Adrián Woll^{qqv} invasion. He then enlisted in the Somervell expedition and took part in the actions around Laredo and Guerrero. He also joined William S. Fisher's Mier expedition.^{qqv} Walker escaped at Salado, was recaptured, and survived the Black Bean Episode. In 1844 Walker joined John C. Hays's company of Texas Rangers^{qqv} and participated in the battle of Walker's Creek near

the junction of Walker's Creek and West Sister Creek northwest of present-day Sisterdale in Kendall County. During the engagement the rangers, using new Colt revolvers, successfully defeated about eighty Comanches. When Gen. Zachary Taylor requested volunteers to act as scouts and spies for his regular army, Walker enlisted as a private and was mustered into federal service in September 1845. In April 1846 he formed his own company for duty under Taylor. On April 28 Walker was ambushed with his company en route to join Taylor at Port Isabel. He reached Taylor's camp on April 29; his reports caused Taylor to move his encampment. Walker performed exemplary duty as a scout and courier on numerous other occasions. During his recruitment excursion to Washington D.C., in order to form units for the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Walker visited Samuel Colt. Colt credited Walker with proposed improvements, including a stationary trigger and guard, to the existing revolver. The new six-shooter was named the Walker Colt.

Upon returning to Mexico, Walker led the assault force of mounted rifles at Huamantla on October 9. During the spirited contest that followed Walker was either shot in the back or killed by a man on foot carrying a lance. Walker was buried at Hacienda Tamaris. In 1848 his remains were moved to San Antonio. On April 21, 1856, as part of a battle of San Jacinto celebration, he was reburied in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in San Antonio.



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Campsite Q - Zaragoza



ZARAGOZA, IGNACIO SEGUÍN (1829–1862)

Ignacio Seguín Zaragoza, Mexican general and hero of Cinco de Mayo, was born on March 24, 1829, at Bahía del Espíritu Santo (*see LA BAHÍA*) in the state of Coahuila and Texas, near present Goliad, Texas. With Mexico's defeat in the Texas Revolution, his father Miguel Zaragoza, an infantryman, moved his family from Goliad to Matamoros, where Ignacio attended the school of San Juan. When the United States invaded Mexico, he volunteered to serve as a cadet in the Mexican army but was rejected. He entered the mercantile business for a short time, and in 1853 he joined the militia of Nuevo León with the rank of sergeant. When his regiment was incorporated into the Mexican army, he was promoted to captain. In April 1861 Zaragoza was

appointed minister of war and navy in the parliamentary ministry. Three months later the Mexican government declared a two-year moratorium on Mexico's European debts, and in December a fleet of Spanish ships forced the surrender of Veracruz; soon thereafter the forces of France and England joined the Spanish. Zaragoza resigned from the ministry to lead the Army of the East, and in February 1862, a month after his wife's death in Mexico City, he began work on the defenses of Puebla. French forces attacked Puebla in a battle that lasted the entire day of May 5, 1862, the now-famed Cinco de Mayo. Zaragoza's well-armed, well-trained men forced the withdrawal of the French troops from Puebla to Orizaba. The number of French reported killed ranged from 476 to 1,000, although many of the troops were already ill from their stay in the coastal lowlands. Mexican losses were reported to be approximately eighty-six. Although the French captured Mexico City the next summer, the costly delay at Puebla is believed to have shortened the French intervention in Mexico and changed its outcome, since the French were planning to aid Confederate forces in Texas during the Civil War. In addition, the battle rekindled the spirit of the Mexican people to win and preserve their independence. Zaragoza became one of the great national heroes of Mexico. Songs have been written in his honor, and schools, plazas, and streets have been named either Zaragoza or Cinco de Mayo.



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