



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, TEXAS DIVISION

THE JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP NEWS

www.reaganscvcamp.org

VOLUME 12, ISSUE 6

JUNE 2020

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH



Our June meeting was well attended. Our member David Franklin gave a program on the contribution of the Irish southerners in the civil war. Most of us were unaware of the Irish troops in the Confederate service. The only Confederate regiment to be formally designated as Irish was the 10th Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. Much is printed about the Union Irish but little has been printed about the Confederate Irish. It is estimated that 40,000 Irish soldiers fought for the Confederate Army.

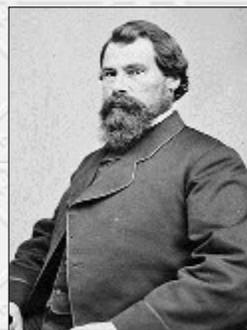
Reagan Camp is

looking forward to next month's program which will be presented by Andrew Petty.

This month's meal was a feast and was enjoyed by all. Among the items on the table were chicken, fried and roasted, ribs, pizza, and ham along with a large pot of beans. The desserts were brownies along with a cake brought by David Franklin and as usual Blue Bell ice cream.

We welcome all to attend our meetings and membership is predicated upon having an ancestor with a history of military service in the Confederacy.

All we do is to honor our ancestors and learn more about their historical



John H. Reagan

About 1863  
Oct 8, 1818 – March 6, 1905

Post Master General of the Confederate States of America  
Secretary of the Treasury CSA

U. S. Senator from Texas  
U. S. Rep. from Texas  
District Judge

Texas State Representative  
First Chairman - Railroad Commission of Texas

A Founder and President of the Texas State Historical Association

actions. We also wish to protect their honor and recognize their sacrifices during the Civil War.

Richard Thornton



CAMP MEETINGS

3rd Tuesday of Each Month  
06:30 PM

With a meal served at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the Anderson County Courthouse Annex.

Guests are welcome!  
Bring the family.

www.reaganscvcamp.org  
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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Commander's Dispatch	1
Calendar of Events	2
June Meeting Pics	3-4
"Go Where Glory Waits You" by David Franklin	5-24
Remembering Your Ancestor	25
June Civil War Calendar	26
Tx Civ. War History for June	27
Confederate Plaza Info	28
Reagan Camp Contacts	29

**Memorial Plaza - Grounds Keeping Calendar**

June 2020 - Marc Robinson  
 July 2020 - Dwight Franklin  
 August 2020 - Randy Huffman  
 September—Need a volunteer  
 October—Need a volunteer  
 November—Need a volunteer  
 December—J.B. Mason  
 January—Need a volunteer  
 February—Need a volunteer  
 March—Need a volunteer



The Reagan Camp is in need of men to sign up for a month to either keep the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza mowed or pay to have it mowed. The list is in the box to the left. Several dates are available. If you are not physically able, or don't have the time to mow it, a compatriot of the Reagan camp has volunteered to mow it for \$50 for each time it is mowed. He said he will donate the entire \$50 back to the camp with the understanding that the money be used to purchase an additional pavers for the plaza for each time it is mowed. Any extra money will be donated to the Reagan Camp bank account. This man wanted to remain anonymous, so we won't mention his name. But on behalf of the John H. Reagan Camp, "THANK YOU" for going the extra mile!

**Prayer List**

- **Compatriot Forrest Bradberry**
- **Compatriot J.B. Mason**
- **Past Reagan Camp Historian Gary Williams**
- **Rod Skelton (former Camp Chaplain)**
- **Former Camp Commander Rudy Ray**
- **United Daughters of the Confederacy**
- **The Sovereign State of Texas**
- **The United States of America**

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

**The Reagan Camp will have monthly meetings on the 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Commercial Bank of Texas meeting room**

**Tuesday July 21 - July Meeting**

**Tuesday August 18 - August Meeting**



This flag flies in honor and memory of over 1,000 Confederate veterans from Anderson County who marched off to war, one third of whom never returned, and the over 500 Confederate veterans from all across the South who are buried in this county. They fought for liberty and independence from a tyrannical and oppressive government. Provided by the John H. Reagan Camp # 2156, Sons of Confederate Veterans. [www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

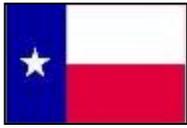
Above: Reagan Camp's battle flag and sign displayed proudly at intersection of FM 315 and Anderson Cty Rd 448, ten miles north of Palestine.

"NOTHING FILLS ME WITH DEEPER SADNESS THAN TO SEE A SOUTHERN MAN APOLOGIZING FOR THE DEFENSE WE MADE OF OUR INHERITANCE. OUR CAUSE WAS SO JUST, SO SACRED, THAT HAD I KNOWN ALL THAT HAS COME TO PASS, HAD I KNOWN WHAT WAS TO BE INFLICTED UPON ME, ALL THAT MY COUNTRY WAS TO SUFFER, ALL THAT OUR POSTERITY WAS TO ENDURE, I WOULD DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN."

-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS-

"DUTY IS THE MOST SUBLIME WORD IN OUR LANGUAGE. DO YOUR DUTY IN ALL THINGS. YOU CANNOT DO MORE. YOU SHOULD NEVER WISH TO DO LESS."

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-

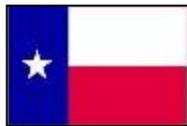


# JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JUNE MEETING

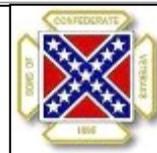


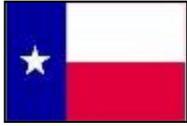
After “Social Distancing” for the Corona Virus the past few months, the John H. Reagan Camp was able to have its monthly meeting in June. Due to air conditioning problems at our normal location, the meeting was moved to the Crockett Road Church of Christ Activity Building. We had 21 at this month’s meeting! It was really great to see everyone and to be able to catch up with what has been happening in their lives during this national lockdown. We had six visitors at this month’s meeting. They were Les Reeves, Jackie Reeves, Jordan Reeves, Thiron Reeves, Jaye Curtis and Roy Bolton. We would like to thank all who brought food; the Reeves family, Roy Bolton, Doug Smith, Richard Thornton, Marc Robinson, Dwight Franklin, and David Franklin. Everything was delicious!





# JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP JUNE MEETING PICTURES

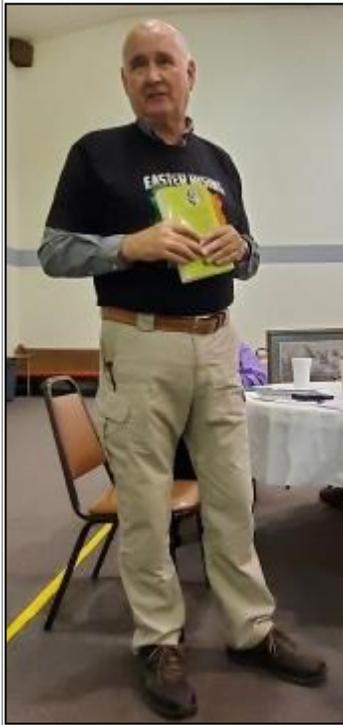




## JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM "GO WHERE GLORY WAITS YOU"



### IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY BY DAVID FRANKLIN



David Franklin provided the June Historical presentation for the Reagan Camp with a program titled, "Go Where Glory Waits You". The program went into detail about the impact that the Irish-born Confederates had in the war between the states. David told us that there were over 40,000 Irishmen who fought for the Confederacy. He presented us with some very interesting details about seven men in particular.

David also had a cake decorated as the Confederate Irish Unit Flag and a painting by Mort Kunstler titled, "Rebel Sons of Erin Fort Donelson Campaign February 13, 1862".

The program was very interesting as it addressed things that had never been mentioned in any of our previous programs.



Cake above is made in the likeness of an Irish Unit Flag of the Confederacy.



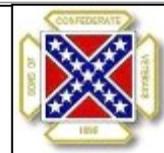
Painting above is "Rebel Sons of Erin Fort Donelson Campaign February 13, 1862", by Mort Kunstler

David has allowed us to scan his notes and include them in this newsletter. You can view them in the following pages.



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
"GO WHERE GLORY WAITS YOU"

IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY BY DAVID FRANKLIN



Go Where Glory Waits You  
Rebel Sons of Erin

According to IrishCentral, 40,000 Irish natives fought for the Confederacy (<https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/irish-confederate-army-civil-war>).

William Montague Brown – 1823-1883, born in County Mayo

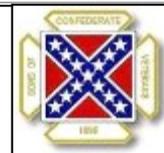


Born in County Mayo 7 July 1823, the son of Geoffrey Browne, Member of Parliament, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Fought in the British Army 1853-54, immigrated to the United States and lived in New York City. At the request of President James Buchanan, he moved to Washington, DC in 1857, to become editor of *The Constitution* and worked with US Customs, became a Democrat, became close friends with the US Secretary of the Treasury, Howell Cobb, and a proponent of Southern Secession. In 1861 he moved to Athens, GA. Jefferson Davis appointed him Assistant Secretary of State of the new CSA, serving as Acting Secretary of State 17 FEB-18 MAR 1862. He resigned in March 1862 and became Colonel of Cavalry and assigned as aide de camp to Jefferson Davis. Promoted to Brigadier General, 11 NOV 1864, but was not confirmed by the CSA Senate. After the war, however, he was not pardoned because he had held a rank "higher than that of colonel." After the war he returned to Athens and graduated with a law degree from the University of Georgia in 1866 and was admitted to the bar. He wrote a biography of CSA VP Alexander Stephens and became a Professor of Law, History, and Political Science at the University of Georgia in 1874, teaching there until his death 28 APR 1883.

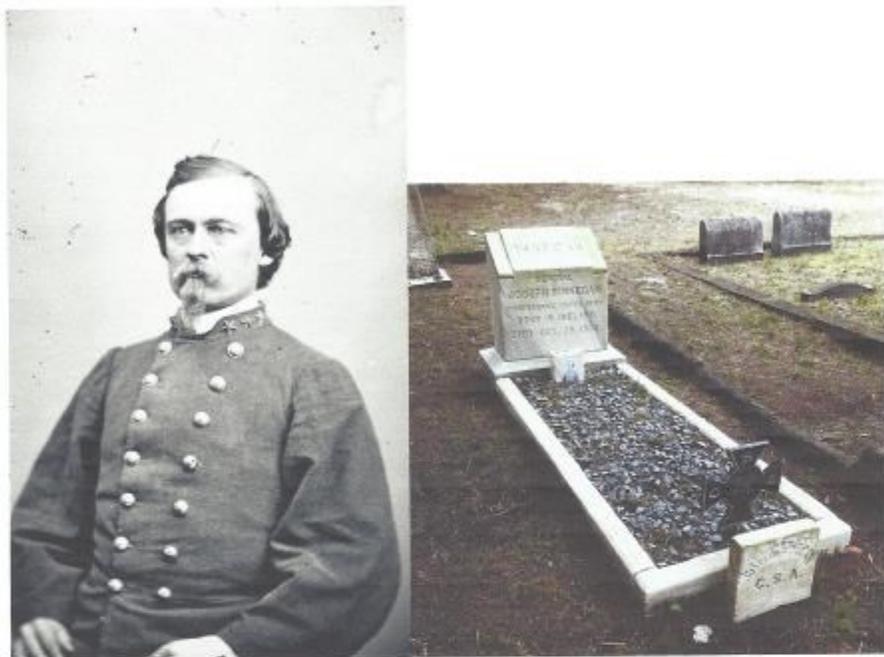
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**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Joseph Finnegan



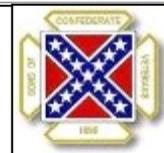
Born in Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland, 17 NOV 1814. He move to Jacksonville, FL in the 1830's and established a sawmill there. He became an attorney on Emilia Island off the Atlantic Coast and began building the Florida Railroad. 28 JUL 1842 he married Rebecca Travers, the sister of the Governor of Florida. The Governor was appointed by President Martin Van Buren. In 1849 he purchased 5 miles of shoreline on Lake Monroe in what is now known as Orlando. At the outset of the War, he lived with his family in a 40 room mansion on Emilia Island and represented Nassau County at the Secession Convention. In April 1862 he was promoted Brigadier General and assumed control of Central and East Florida, becoming the highest ranking military officer in the state. Finnegan was in command when on 20 FEB 1864, Union forces numbering 5500 attacked Confederate forces at Olustee in an attempt to take Tallahassee and disrupt the flow of beef north to Confederate forces. Union General Truman Seymour, thinking he was facing Florida militia units, attacked at 2:30 p.m. Finnegan had brought out an infantry brigade to meet Seymour to lead him into a trap where 5000 Confederate regulars were entrenched. The fight raged on for hours between Ocean Pond and some pine woods. Finnegan committed his reserves into the battle and this broke the Union attack. The Yankees fled back to Jacksonville and Northern leaders decided Florida might not be worth the trouble of further military action.

Union casualties were 203 killed, 1,152 wounded, and 506 missing, a total of 1,861 men—about 34 percent. Confederate losses were lower: 93 killed, 847 wounded, and

2



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
 BY DAVID FRANKLIN



6 missing, a total of 946 casualties in all—but still about 19 percent. Union forces also lost six artillery pieces and 39 horses that were captured.<sup>[3]</sup> The ratio of Union casualties to the number of troops involved made this the second bloodiest battle of the War for the Union, with 265 casualties per 1,000 troops.<sup>[6]</sup> Soldiers on both sides were veterans of the great battles in the eastern and western theaters of war, but many of them remarked in letters and diaries that they had never experienced such terrible fighting.<sup>[4]</sup>

On the morning of February 22, as the Union forces were still retreating to Jacksonville, the 54th Massachusetts was ordered to countermarch back to Ten-Mile Station. The locomotive of a train carrying wounded Union soldiers had broken down and the wounded were in danger of capture. When the 54th Massachusetts arrived, the men attached ropes to the engine and cars and manually pulled the train approximately three miles to Camp Finnegan, where horses were secured to help pull the train. After that, the train was pulled by both men and horses to Jacksonville for a total distance of 10 miles (16 km). It took 42 hours to pull the train that distance.<sup>[8][9][page needed]</sup>

In the South, the battle was seen as a spirit-raising rout. One Georgia newspaper referred to Union forces as walking "forty miles over the most barren land of the South, frightening the salamanders and the gophers, and getting a terrible thrashing".<sup>[1]</sup>

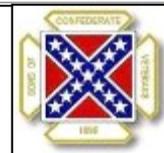
After the victory, RE Lee had Finnegan transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia where he led the Florida Brigade.

General Finnegan returned to Fernandina after the war to discover his mansion had been seized by the Freedmen's Bureau for use as an orphanage and school for black children. It took some legal wrangling, but he was eventually able to recover this property. He had to sell most of his lands along Lake Monroe to Henry Sanford for \$18,200 to pay his attorneys and other creditors. He did retain a home site at Silver Lake. Adding to his sorrows was the untimely death of his son Rutledge died April 4, 1871, precipitating a move to Savannah, Georgia. There, Finnegan felt at home with the large Irish population and worked as a cotton broker.<sup>[6]</sup>

It was while living in Savannah that Finnegan married his second wife, the widow Lucy C. Alexander, a Tennessee belle. They eventually settled on a large orange grove in Orange County, Florida.<sup>[17]</sup> Finnegan died October 29, 1885, at Rutledge, Florida.<sup>[1]</sup> According to the *Florida Times Union*, his death was the result of "severe cold, inducing chills, to which he succumbed after brief illness." The paper described him as "hearty, unaffected, jovial, clear-headed, and keen-witted." He was buried at the Old City Cemetery in Jacksonville.<sup>[6]</sup>



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Patrick Theodore Moore (September 22, 1821 – February 19, 1883)



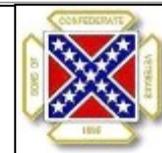
Born in Galway, Ireland, his family moved to Canada in 1835, then to Massachusetts where his father was British Consul. Moore moved to Virginia in 1850, became a merchant and a captain in the Virginia militia. He was appointed Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Infantry June 15, 1861. Moore received a head wound at the Battle of Blackburn's Ford, Virginia on July 18, 1861, three days before the battle of First Manassas, which incapacitated him for further field duty.

Moore served as aide-de-camp to General Joseph E. Johnston between October 1861 and May 31, 1862 and, after Johnston was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines, as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General James Longstreet between May 31, 1861 and July 1862. Moore's regiment had been in Longstreet's brigade during the First Manassas Campaign. In December 1862, Moore was appointed judge advocate general for the Confederate Trans-Allegheny Department. On April 28, 1863, he was appointed colonel, CSA, and judge advocate general.<sup>[1]</sup> In January 1864, he became judge advocate general for the Department of Richmond.<sup>[1]</sup> From May 18, 1864 to December 1864, he was a brigade commander of the Reserve Forces of Virginia, which he helped organize under the direction of Brigadier General James L. Kemper. On September 20, 1864, Moore was promoted to brigadier general. Between December 1864 and April 1865, he was in command of Brigade 1 of the Virginia Reserve Forces (local defense troops) in the Department of Richmond.

Moore apparently did not evacuate Richmond with the brigade because he was not captured with Lieutenant General Richard S. Ewell's local defense forces at the Battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865 and he was not paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865 or the days immediately thereafter. He was later paroled at Manchester, Virginia, now part of Richmond, Virginia, on April 30, 1865. He was pardoned on June 14, 1865.



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Harry McCarthy (1834-1888) The Confederate Bob Hope



Harry McCarthy stood at center stage in the New Orleans Academy of Music one day in September 1861, singing to a packed house. His song was one few people had ever heard, but the audience of Confederate soldiers—men from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, passing through the city on their way to the Virginia front—took to it immediately. They stood and cheered as McCarthy sang.

The consummate performer, McCarthy was not just singing; he was also playing a role, the part of a Confederate volunteer heading off to war. He was dressed in a full Confederate army uniform just like the men in the crowd. His wife, Lottie Estelle, played the sweetheart he was leaving behind. As McCarthy sang, Lottie dashed onto the stage waving a blue silk flag with a single white star on it, a popular symbol of Southern independence. When Lottie reached her husband, she threw her arms around his neck. It was a scene the young soldiers in the audience remembered vividly, and they could barely restrain themselves as McCarthy took 'The Bonnie Blue Flag' into its chorus:

*Hurrah! Hurrah! For Southern rights, hurrah!*

*Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag that bears a single star.*

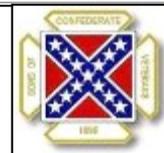
With every 'hurrah,' the soldiers jumped up to cheer. The gathering was on the verge of mayhem, so McCarthy, experienced stage performer that he was, waited until the crowd settled down before he launched into the second verse.

Still, the more he sang, the more the audience howled. One soldier in the crowd, a member of Terry's Texas Rangers, was so worked up that he remained on his feet, cheering in oblivion after everyone else had sat down. His blind enthusiasm attracted the attention of a policeman patrolling the hall. The officer approached,

5



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY  
BY DAVID FRANKLIN



tapped him on the shoulder, and told him to sit down. But the young man was too wound up. He responded with a blow that sent the officer tumbling.

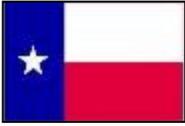
In an instant, all was bedlam. Police tried to subdue the troublemaker, but the Rangers were not about to let one of their own be hauled off to a New Orleans jail. More police streamed into the hall to help, but to no avail. Chaos reigned until someone was struck with the good sense to summon Colonel Frank Terry and Mayor John T. Monroe. Both men rushed to the scene and called off their men. Order was restored, and Terry led his rowdy Rangers back to the relative quiet of camp.

Within 24 hours of the near riot, 'The Bonnie Blue Flag' had spread throughout the Confederate army. Talk of McCarthy spread, too. Not only had he given the memorable performance of the song in New Orleans; he himself had also written the stirring lyric, setting them to the tune of an old Irish folk song called 'The Irish Jaunting Car.' McCarthy was a hit, and for the rest of the war, he would do his best to keep his song and himself popular, taking his show on the road all over the South and providing diversion for thousands of civilians and soldiers. He lifted the morale of war-weary Southerners much as comedian Bob Hope would do for Americans during World War II. Like Hope in his days of entertaining GIs overseas, McCarthy was the most popular performer in his country, the Confederate States of America.

Actually, the South was not McCarthy's native land. He was an Englishman of Scotch-Irish descent and was 16 years old by the time he came to America in 1849. He launched his entertainment career shortly after arriving, starting out in 1850 playing bit parts in Philadelphia, and then joining an acting troupe in New Orleans in 1855.

He was a talented actor with the good looks and charisma typical of a popular performer. One of the few existing descriptions of him says he was 'a small, handsome man, and brimful of the humor and the pathos and impulsive generosity of the Celtic race.' The only known pictures of him are those that grace the covers of a concert program and two pieces of sheet music. All were published at the height of his career and show him clean-shaven with thick black hair covering his ears. He had a straight nose and thin lips.

McCarthy made a breakthrough in his prewar career in 1859, when he began touring Arkansas with what he called 'personation concerts.' These shows featured McCarthy imitating people with various dialects. On September 8, 1860, an article in the *Arkansas Gazette* lauded the performer as one of the most versatile and accomplished actors of the day. 'His dialect, acting and delineation of characters are true to the life,' the article stated, explaining that he 'embraced a range and variety which we have never seen equaled by one man. As a ballad singer he is among the best we ever listened to, and in presenting Yankee, Irish,



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



English, Dutch, French, and Negro characters, he reminds one so much of the genuine article that it is difficult to realize the fact that he is only acting.' McCarthy was so overwhelmed by his reception in Arkansas that he began calling himself the Arkansas Comedian.

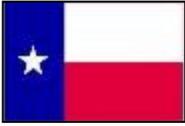
From Arkansas, McCarthy traveled to Mississippi and found still more inspiration waiting for him. He was in Jackson in January 1861, during the state's secession convention, when the delegates voted to break from the Union. There, he saw a delegate's wife parading around with a blue flag and was inspired to write the tune that would make him famous.

He wrote several other songs, too, both before and after 'The Bonnie Blue Flag.' Among those published during the war were those heralding the Confederate flag, 'Our Flag and Its Origin,' also called 'Origin of the Stars and Bars'; 'Missouri!' which urged the Show-Me State to link its fate with the Confederacy; and 'The Volunteer; or, It Is My Country's Call,' which celebrated the South's victory in the July 1861 First Battle of Manassas.

When the Civil War broke out, McCarthy, still a British citizen, could have traveled north with little difficulty had he chosen to do so. But his loyalties lay with the Confederate cause, so he remained in the South to tour and give concerts in towns, cities, and army camps. The greatest of these events had to be the nearly riotous day in New Orleans.

The following year, 1862, McCarthy's decision to remain in the South began to have negative consequences. On April 23, he and his wife opened their act once again at the New Orleans Academy of Music. By that time, growing pressure from nearby Union forces had frightened almost every other prominent entertainer out of the city. But the McCarthys decided to stay, expecting, as most of the citizens did, that the Federal gunboats would never get past Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which guarded the strategically critical waterborne entrance to the city. They were wrong, however, and the city fell on April 29, trapping the McCarthys behind enemy lines.

Soon after the fall of New Orleans, Union Major General Benjamin Butler was appointed military governor of Louisiana. Cruel, cunning, and unprincipled—according to the unhappy Confederates under his control, who called him the Beast—the general methodically quashed all signs of civilian resistance. The populace was disarmed. All men and women over the age of 18 were forced to take an oath of allegiance to the Union. Male slaves were encouraged to abandon their former masters and join all-black army regiments. Newspapers were forbidden to print anything unflattering to the Federal government, and every news item had to pass the scrutiny of censors before it could be published. Free assembly became illegal, and singing 'The Bonnie Blue Flag' became a treasonable offense. A publishing house owned by Armand Blackmar was



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



demolished for publishing the song, and Blackmar was fined. McCarthy felt it was only a matter of time before he would be arrested, so he began plotting his escape. None of the possibilities he considered seemed viable, however, and success seemed unlikely—until John W. Overall entered the picture.

A resident of New Orleans, Overall had been away from the city when the Federals captured it. Learning of the town's surrender, he immediately returned, sneaked through Federal lines, and began searching for family members whom he wanted to rescue and take back through enemy lines to Mobile, Alabama. During his search, he met McCarthy.

Overall soon found his relatives and then went to see Union Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, Butler's handpicked interim mayor of New Orleans. Overall wanted to persuade the mayor to give his family a pass to leave the city. His attempt may have seemed a long shot, given Butler's reputation for strictly enforcing rules, but Butler realized he could not jail everyone in the city, so passes were quietly issued to a few troublesome and vociferous—or *potentially* troublesome and vociferous—disloyal citizens to cross Lake Pontchartrain to the Confederate lines on the north side. Thanks to Butler's pragmatism, Overall got the pass. In return, he promised not to provide information, aid, or comfort to Confederates or their sympathizers, or to carry contraband such as gunpowder and bullets with him.

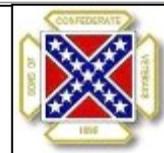
The next challenge Overall faced was to find a boat to carry his family and a few others, including McCarthy and his wife. He finally found a flour boat that was allowed to make runs between New Orleans and Mobile, and he loaded his family aboard. Although he had given his word about specific forms of contraband, he had not mentioned others. 'I carried out with me on the truce-boat my wife, daughter, and brother; Mrs. McCarthy, under the name Mrs. MacMahon, a member of my family; Harry McCarthy, disguised as a deck hand; and a negro manservant, who bore McCarthy's banjo,' he recalled.

Out on the water, Federals sighted, stopped, and boarded the boat, but the escape party was allowed to continue on its way. Once a safe distance separated the boat from the Federals, Lottie whipped out a full-size Confederate flag from under her skirts and hoisted it into the breeze. The Federals immediately gave chase, but the little boat was quick and soon sailed under the protective guns of Fort Morgan, the Confederate-held fort that stood on the east side of the mouth of Mobile Bay.

Free from the suffocating clutch of enemy occupation, McCarthy returned to what he did best. During the winter of 1862-63 he found that the soldiers liked his shows even more in the cold months, when they were stuck in camp with little to do besides cook, eat, clean, and sleep. For diversion, they played cards or checkers, visited friends and relatives in other regiments, exchanged news and



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



gossip, or traded for popular but scarce commodities such as tobacco and coffee. Some men were lucky enough to be entertained by professionals such as McCarthy. General Braxton Bragg's army had had that treat at Pensacola, Florida, in December 1861. Now, in 1862, Brigadier General John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade enjoyed a show in northern Virginia. McCarthy undoubtedly entertained Confederate troops elsewhere, but there are no known records of other performances.

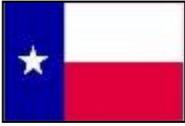
In December 1862, McCarthy and his wife found themselves in the Broad Street Theatre in Richmond. The advertisement for the show billed McCarthy as 'The Author, Actor, Vocalist, Dancer, Composer, Banjoist, Mimic, and man of many parts.' Reserved seats were 75 cents each. According to the playbill, each night McCarthy would impersonate 'nine or ten different characters selected from the English, Irish, Scotch, French, Dutch, Ethiopian and American, with their National songs, Dialect Costumes and Dances.'

McCarthy was still playing in the city on March 13, 1863, when a tremendous explosion at the Confederate Ordnance Laboratory killed more than 30 people and injured many others. Nearly all the victims were women. In the aftermath, McCarthy gave evidence of his longstanding dedication to charity. He donated the proceeds of a concert to survivors of the deceased. Among his other philanthropic acts was donating the profits from a July 1863 show in Savannah, Georgia, to Captain James T. Buckner 'to be used for the widows and orphans of the men of the 63d Ga. Regiment who fell at Fort Wagner.' Again, a month after that, he gave a substantial personal contribution to the Savannah Wayside Home, a refreshment station for traveling soldiers.

McCarthy seemed to spend much of his time on the road lifting his heels just out of reach of the nippy jaws of approaching Union forces. In the summer of 1864, McCarthy played in Savannah, Georgia; a few months later, in December, the coastal city would fall to Major General William T. Sherman's Union forces. On September 2, 1864, he was in Wilmington, North Carolina, for a benefit performance with some other popular entertainers, including singer Ella Wren and actor Walter Keeble. This city would be surrendered in February 1865, a few months after McCarthy's visit.

After performing in Wilmington, McCarthy returned to Richmond and nearby Petersburg, Virginia. By then, the Federal noose was tightening fast around the Confederacy's neck, and McCarthy decided he had better head north. Somehow he managed to squeeze through Union lines, and the next time he turned up, he was in Philadelphia. Soon afterward, he returned home to Great Britain.

He did not stay home long, however—just long enough for the sectional animosity in the reunited United States to cool off a bit. In the beginning of 1867, he was back in the States, receiving rave reviews wherever he went, North or South. In



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY  
BY DAVID FRANKLIN



January, he appeared briefly in Indianapolis, Indiana, before heading to New Orleans. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, described his reception at the familiar Academy of Music as 'one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome ever witnessed within the walls of the Academy.' The concert was sold out, and hundreds of fans waiting in line had to be turned away.

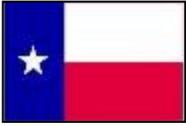
The 1870s were the last fruitful decade of McCarthy's entertainment career, and he spent most of his working hours giving his personation concerts. By the 1880s, though, the public had lost interest and stopped coming to see him. Although he had earned quite a bit of money over the years, he had spent it all and suddenly was forced to find work as a journeyman actor. He settled in New York City and, when he could not find any more jobs there, he moved to San Francisco. One night in 1888, just before he was about to take the stage, he took ill and died. The Bob Hope of the Confederacy's passing in a lonely rooming house in Oakland, California, went almost unnoticed.

An obituary for McCarthy appeared in the New Orleans *Daily States* on November 25. It wound its way through McCarthy's long career, concluding with an insightful observation about his showmanship—and his ineptitude with financial matters: 'His dialect was almost perfect; his Irish was inimitable; his Scotch was perfect; his negro was fine; his cockney was true to life; his Yankee was perfect, and then he could sing and dance and could write his own songs, in fact he could do anything but hold on to what he got.'

McCarthy's death presented a vexing problem for newspaper editors. Because so little was known about his private life, huge holes riddled the stories about him. Many newspapers solved the problem of not knowing much about McCarthy's personal life by inventing things. The *Richmond Dispatch*, for example, said McCarthy was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers, an assertion no doubt rooted in the story of the ruckus that had erupted in New Orleans.

Despite all the accolades he received in his day, McCarthy was soon all but forgotten. No book-length biography was ever written about him. In fact, until now, not even a magazine feature has been published about this man who entertained troops in the field and gave generously to Confederate charities on the home front.

But the veterans he had entertained and inspired never forgot him. Decades later, memories of McCarthy from the greatest years of their lives were still fresh. For many of them, he was much more than the Civil War South's most popular entertainer. To them, he was simply the greatest entertainer of all.



JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM  
 IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY  
 BY DAVID FRANKLIN



This article was written by E. Lawrence Abel and originally appeared in the December 2000 issue of *Civil War Times* magazine.

Patrick R. Cleburne, March 17, 1828 – November 30, 1864, County Cork, Ireland on St Patrick's Day, The Stonewall Jackson of the West



Patrick Cleburne

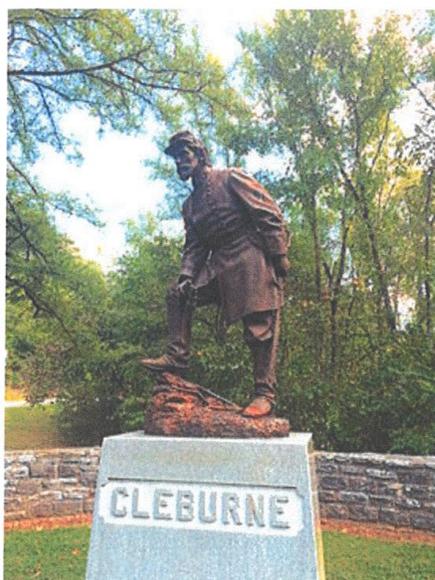
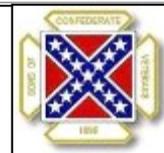


It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.

AZ QUOTES

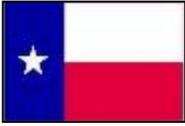


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**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
 BY DAVID FRANKLIN



Born in County Cork, Ireland,<sup>[1]</sup> Cleburne served in the 41st Regiment of Foot, a Welsh regiment of the British Army, after failing to gain entrance into Trinity College of Medicine in 1846. He immigrated to the United States three years later. At the beginning of the Civil War, Cleburne sided with the Confederate States. He progressed from being a private soldier in the local militia to a division commander. Cleburne participated in many successful military campaigns, especially the Battle of Stones River, the Battle of Missionary Ridge and the Battle of Ringgold Gap. He was also present at the Battle of Shiloh. His strategic ability gained him the nickname "Stonewall of the West". He was killed in 1864 at the Battle of Franklin.

After the Army of Tennessee retreated to its namesake state in late 1862, Cleburne was promoted to division command and served at the Battle of Stones River, where his division advanced three miles as it routed the Union right wing and drove it back to the



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Nashville Pike and its final line of defense. He was promoted to major general on December 13.<sup>[2]</sup>

During the campaigns of 1863 in Tennessee, Cleburne and his soldiers fought at the Battle of Chickamauga. They successfully resisted a much larger Union force under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman on the northern end of Missionary Ridge during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and Joseph Hooker at the Battle of Ringgold Gap in northern Georgia, in which Cleburne's men again protected the Army of Tennessee as it retreated to Tunnel Hill, Georgia. Cleburne and his troops received an official Thanks from the Confederate Congress for their actions during this campaign.<sup>[7]</sup>

Cleburne's strategic use of terrain, his ability to hold ground where others failed, and his talent in foiling the movements of the enemy earned him fame, and gained him the nickname "Stonewall of the West." Federal troops were quoted as dreading to see the blue flag of Cleburne's Division across the battlefield.<sup>[9]</sup> General Robert E. Lee referred to him as "a meteor shining from a clouded sky".<sup>[10]</sup>

In 1864, he dramatically called together the leadership of the Army of Tennessee and put forth the proposal to emancipate all slaves ("emancipating the whole race upon reasonable terms, and within such reasonable time") in order to "enlist their sympathies" and thereby enlist them in the Confederate Army to secure Southern independence.

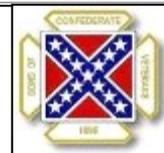
Cleburne's proposal was vigorously attacked as an "abolitionist conspiracy" by General William H.T. Walker, who strongly supported slavery and also saw Cleburne as a rival for promotion. Walker eventually persuaded the commander of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, that Cleburne was politically unreliable and undeserving of further promotion. "Three times in the summer of 1863 he was passed over for corps commander and remained a division commander until his death."<sup>1</sup> TL Connelly. (2001) *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862–1865* Pages 319–320.

William J. Hardee, Cleburne's former corps commander, had this to say when he learned of his loss: "Where this division defended, no odds broke its line; where it attacked, no numbers resisted its onslaught, save only once; and there is the grave of Cleburne."<sup>[19]</sup>

According to a letter written to General Cheatham from Judge Mangum post war, Cleburne's remains were first laid to rest at Rose Hill Cemetery in Columbia, Tennessee. At the urging of Army Chaplain Bishop Quintard, Judge Mangum, staff officer to Cleburne and his law partner in Helena, Cleburne's remains were moved to St. John's Episcopal Church near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, where they remained for six years. He had first observed St. John's during the Army of Tennessee's march into Tennessee during the campaign that led to the Battle of Franklin and commented that it was the place he would like to be buried because of its great beauty and resemblance to his Irish homeland. In 1870, he was disinterred and returned to his



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



adopted hometown of Helena, Arkansas, with much fanfare, and buried in the Confederate section of Maple Hill Cemetery, overlooking the Mississippi River.

Legacy: Cleburne counties in Arkansas and Alabama, Cleburne, Texas, and Patrick R. Cleburne Confederate Cemetery in Jonesboro, Georgia.

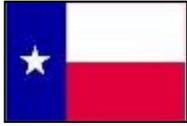
**TEXAS!!**

**Richard William "Dick" Dowling** (baptized 14 January 1837 – September 23, 1867) was an artillery officer of the Confederate States Army who achieved distinction as commander at the battle of Sabine Pass (1863), the most one-sided Confederate victory during the American Civil War. It is considered the "Thermopylae of the Confederacy" and prevented Texas from being conquered by the Union.<sup>[1]</sup> For his actions, Dowling received the "thanks of Congress," Davis Guards Medal, Southern Cross of Honor, and Confederate Medal of Honor. Over a dozen other memorials have also been dedicated in his honor. "Lt. Dick Dowling: A Brief Biography". *Texas Historical Commission*.

Dowling was born in Milltown, County Galway, Ireland in January 1837, the second of eight children, born to tenant farmer Patrick and Bridget Dowling. Following eviction of his family from their home in 1845, the first year of the Great Famine, nine-year-old Dowling left Ireland with his older sister Honora, bound for New Orleans in the United States in 1846.

Dowling was described as a likable red-headed Irishman and wore a large moustache, possibly to make him appear older than he looked, as he was called 'The Kid' by family and friends alike at this time. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Ann Odum, daughter of Benjamin Digby Odum, a Kildare-born Irishman, who had fought in the Texas War of Independence, being captured at the Battle of Refugio in 1836. Following Texas Independence, he was elected subsequently to the fledgling Third Congress of the Republic of Texas.

On September 8, 1863 a Union Navy flotilla of some 22 gunboats and transports with 5,000 men accompanied by cavalry and artillery arrived off the mouth of Sabine Pass. The plan of invasion was sound, but monumentally mismanaged. Four of the flanking gunboats were to steam up the pass at speed and draw the fire of the fort, two in each channel, a tactic which had been used successfully in subduing the defensive fortifications of Mobile and New Orleans prior to this, when gunboats disabled the forts at close range with their own guns. This time, though, Dowling's artillery drills paid off as the Confederates poured a rapid and withering fire onto the incoming gunboats, scoring several direct hits, disabling and capturing two, while the others retreated in disarray. The rest of the flotilla retreated from the mouth of the pass and returned ignominiously to New Orleans, leaving the disabled ships with no option but to surrender to Dowling. With a command of just 47 men, Lieut. Dowling had thwarted an attempted invasion of



**JUNE HISTORICAL PROGRAM**  
**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
**BY DAVID FRANKLIN**



Texas, in the process capturing two gunboats, some 350 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies and munitions.

**Davis Guards Medal**[edit]

*Main article: Davis Guards Medal*

The Confederate States Congress offered its appreciation to Dowling, now promoted to Major, and his command, as a result of their battlefield prowess.<sup>[7]</sup> In gratitude, the "ladies of Houston" presented the unit with specially struck medals.<sup>[8]</sup> The medals were actually Mexican eight reale coins with both faces sanded down and with new information carved into them. They were inscribed "Sabine Pass, 1864" on one side, and had a Maltese Cross with the letters D and G on the other

**Thanks of Congress (1864)**[edit]

On February 8, 1864, the officers and men of Company F (Davis Guards), 1st (Cook's) Texas Heavy Artillery Regiment, Confederate States Army, received the "thanks of Congress."<sup>[12]</sup>

**Dowling Street (1892)**[edit]

In 1892, the Houston City Council renamed East Broadway to Dowling Street.<sup>[13]</sup> On January 11, 2017, Houston City Council approved a plan to rename Dowling Street to Emancipation Avenue.<sup>[14]</sup>

**Tuam Street (1892)**[edit]

In 1892, the Houston City Council renamed a street, which is perpendicular to Dowling Street (now Emancipation Avenue), to Tuam Street, the namesake of Dowling's birthplace Tuam, Ireland.

**Southern Cross of Honor (1899)**[edit]

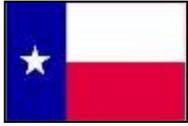
Dowling was posthumously awarded the Southern Cross of Honor in 1899.

**Statue (1905)**[edit]

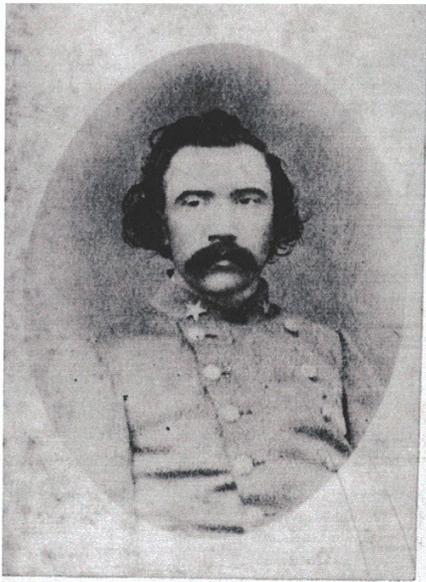
*Main article: Statue of Richard W. Dowling*

In 1905, the Houston City Council commissioned a statue of Dowling by Frank Teich for the Houston City Hall . It was relocated to Sam Houston Park in 1939 and Hermann Park near the Sam Houston Monument in 1958.<sup>[15]</sup>

This was the first public monument commissioned by the city government; he was chosen as he fought in favor of the CSA.<sup>[10]</sup>

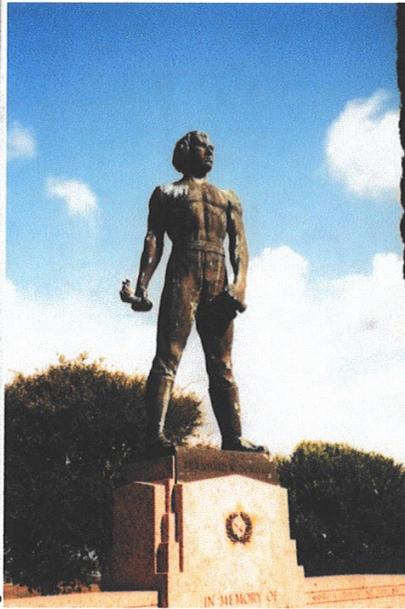


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BY DAVID FRANKLIN



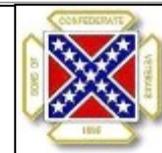
*Augnier*

18 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA





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**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
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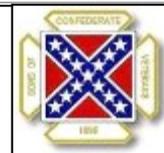
**DICK DOWLING COTTAGE**  
 This Traditional Herds Cottage is dedicated  
 to the memory of  
**MAJOR RICHARD W. (Dick) DOWLING**  
 of the Irish Davis Guards and Hero of  
 the Battle of Sabine Pass  
 Born at Knock, Milltown (2 miles hence) in a  
 Herds Thatched Cottage in January 1837  
 he settled in Houston Texas in 1857.  
 An Outstanding Businessman, Civic Leader  
 and Fenian supporter, with 47 Davis Guards  
 He foiled the invasion of Texas by 5,000  
 Federal troops on the 8th Sept. 1863  
 at the Battle of Sabine Pass. In a feat of  
 superb gunnery "There is nothing in  
 ancient or modern annuals of war to  
 compare with the Irish man's defence of  
 the Pass".  
 Quoted: President Davis of the guards.  
 Milltown Development Association. April 2003



11/02



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BY DAVID FRANKLIN



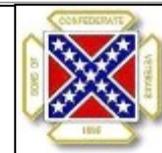
**Walter Paye Lane** (February 18, 1817 – January 28,<sup>[1]</sup> 1892)

Lane was born in County Cork, Ireland. The Lane family emigrated to Fairview in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1821, and moved to Kentucky in 1825. In 1836 Lane moved to Texas to participate in its war for independence against Mexico. After Texas had gained its independence, Lane lived in San Augustine County in East

17



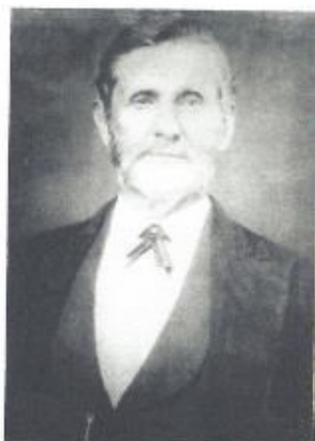
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**IRISHMEN IN THE CONFEDERACY**  
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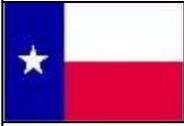


Texas and then San Antonio, where he briefly served as a Texas Ranger. In 1846 Lane joined the First Regiment, Texas Mounted Riflemen, as a first lieutenant to fight in the Mexican–American War. Lane fought with honors at the Battle of Monterey and was later given the rank of major and command of his own battalion. After the Mexican–American War, Lane wandered about doing various things in Arizona, California, and Peru before opening a mercantile business in Marshall, Texas, in 1858.

When the Civil War broke out, Lane was among the first Texans to call for secession. Lane's military reputation was so great that the first volunteer Confederate company raised in Harrison County was named for him, though Lane would join the 3rd Texas Cavalry. Lane participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Chustenahlah, Pea Ridge and both the Siege of Corinth and Second Battle of Corinth. Lane led the 3rd Texas at the battle of Franklin, Mississippi, and was commended by General P.G.T. Beauregard for his efforts. Lane was severely wounded in the Battle of Mansfield in 1864, where Confederate forces rebuffed a push to capture either or both Shreveport, Louisiana, or Marshall, Texas. Before the war ended, Lane was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in 1865, being confirmed on the last day the Confederate Congress met.<sup>[2]</sup>

After the Civil War Lane returned to Marshall where he helped to establish the Texas Veterans Association. Lane declared the city and county "redeemed".

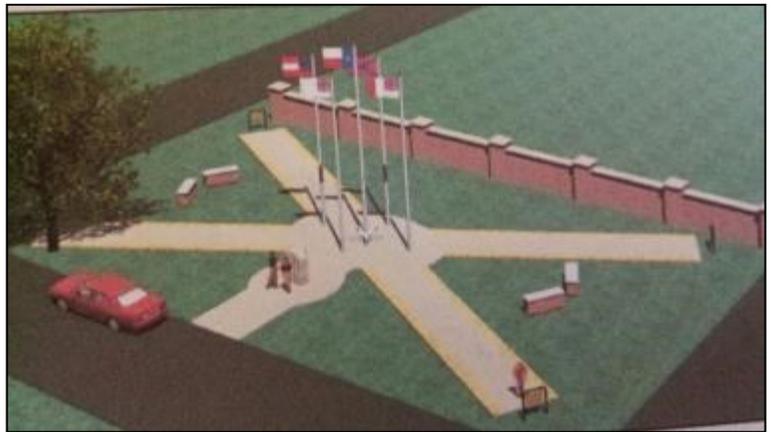




## A GREAT WAY TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND HONOR IS NOT FORGOTTEN



Many Americans have forgotten that freedom isn't free at all. There have been hundreds of thousands of Americans who have willingly given their life for their country so that we could continue to have the rights of free men. But there is a group of people in our country who have decided that they have the right to take away the rights of others, especially if those others do not agree with their agenda. These people have no respect for the true history of anything that goes against what they want. Although they cannot change true history, they are changing the history books and in so doing are changing what people are taught about the history of our country. These people don't care if they are dishonoring our Confederate ancestors. They care nothing about our ancestor's service. Do you care about preserving your ancestor's service? If so, you can do so by having his service noted in the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza with a paver that will include his name and service information on it for only \$50. It will last for years and years to come and will let countless people see his name and information. It is a wonderful way to give him the recognition that he deserves.



SAMUEL R. CORN CO B 33RD ALA. INF CSA	PVT. DAVID A. BRAY CO H 34TH GA. INF CSA	O. M. ROBERTS CAMP 178 - SCV WAXAHACHE, TEXAS	UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109 GILMER, TEXAS	PRIMUS KELLY BODY SERVANT GRIMES COUNTY
GEN. HORACE RANDEL CAMP # 1533 CARTHAGE, TEXAS	ERASTUS W DAVIS 31ST MISS INFANTRY 1825-1862	WILLIAM A LOYD 30TH TEXAS CAVALRY COMPANY F PRIVATE	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B /7TH GA REGT	ROGER O. MILLS CHAPTER 2466 UDC
PVT. JOHN LAND 54TH GA. INF CO H RUSSELL GUARDS	1ST LT. LEWIS P. BROOKS CO. B 7TH GA REGT	PVT THOMAS M. LORD CO L MARTIN-HOWELL G & LT ART. CSA	CPL J RILEY PATTY 59TH TN MTD INF. CO. A	MARY WEST #26 UDC WACO, TEXAS
PVT T. JEFF PARKS 22ND TX INFANTRY CO K	TERRY LEE HULSEY FOR 24 GA CO I PVT JOHN MCAFEE HULSEY	JAMES HALL BENDY PVT CO. A 25 TEXAS CAV. CSA	JOHN A. BUCHANAN SERGEANT CO H 27TH MISS INFANTRY	JOEL S. WALTERS PRIVATE CO C 12TH MISS INFANTRY
PVT W.C. HERRING 12TH TX INFANTRY CO K	JOHN PINKNEY MANN PVT. CO. K 13 TEXAS CAV. CSA	WILLIAM H L WELLS VA LIGHT ARTILLERY WELLS CLAY PLANO	WILLIAM L. WALTERS PRIVATE CO K 37TH MISS INF REGT	JESSIE C. ROBERTS 1ST LIEUTENANT 20TH TEXAS CAVALRY



ROBERT E. LEE CALENDAR



MAY 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 June 1864 - to Jeff Davis My daily prayer to the great Ruler of the world is that He may shield you from harm, guard you from evil & give you peace the world cannot take away	2 undated - You cannot be a true man until you learn to obey	3 June, 1863 - to wife I trust that a kind Providence will watch over us, & notwithstanding our weakness & sins will yet give us a name & place among the nations of the earth.	4 June, 1864 - to wife We are all in the hands of our Merciful God, whom I know will order all things for our good & upon Him is my whole faith & reliance.	5 June, 1839 - to his wife Mildness & forbearance, tempered by firmness & judgment, will strengthen their [children] affection for you, while it will maintain your control over them.	6 undated - to Markie I shall therefore have the great pleasure of being at Arlington Saturday where my affections & attachments are more strongly placed than at any other place in the World.
7 undated - No tears at Arlington! No tears!	8 June, 1863 - to wife What a beautiful world god has given us! What a shame that men endowed with reason & knowledge of right should mar His gifts.	9 June, 1861 - to wife I should like to retire to private life, if I could be with you & the children, but if I can be of any service to the state or her cause I must continue.	10 June, 1862 - to wife I cannot help grieving [grandson's death] but when I reflect upon his great gain by his merciful transition from earth to Heaven, I think we ought to rejoice.	11 June, 1863 - to Charlotte Wicham Some good is always mixed with the evil in this world	12 undated - to wife My trust is in our Heavenly Father to whom my supplications continually ascend for you, my children, & my country!	13 June, 1863 - I grieve over the desolation of the country & the distress to innocent women & children occasioned by spiteful excursions of the enemy, unworthy of a civilized nation.
14 June, 1864 - to Jeff Davis We have only to do our whole duty, & everything will be well.	15 June, 1869 - to Robert You will have to get married if you wish to prosper.	16 undated - I have great reluctance to speak on political subjects. I have, however, said I think all who can should register & vote.	17 June, 1865 - to Col. Taylor Tell [our returned soldiers] they must all set to work & if they cannot do what they prefer, do what they can.	18 undated - to College Faculty We must be very careful how we are influenced by hearsay.	19 undated - to wife In this time of great suffering to the state & country, our private distresses we must bear with resignation like Christians.	20 undated - to Robert With the improvement of your farm, proceeds will increase & with experience, judgment, & economy, will augment greatly.
21 undated - to Trustees I need not enlarge upon the importance of a good library to the advancement of the college. A useful literary institution cannot be maintained without it.	22 June, 1851 - to Custis I am opposed to the theory of doing wrong that good may come of it. I hold to the belief that you must act right whatever the consequences.	23 undated - I am fond of independence. It is that feeling that prompts me to come up strictly to the requirements of law & regulations.	24 June, 1861 - No one can say what is in the future, nor is it wise to anticipate evil. But it is well to prepare for what may reasonably happen & be provided for the worst.	25 undated - to Custis In regard to duty do your duty in all things—you cannot do more—you should never wish to do less.	26 undated - to Agnes You know how pleased I am at the presence of strangers, what a cheerful mood their company produces.	27 June, 1863 - to his men It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men & that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered.
28 undated - As a general principle you should not force young men to their duty, but let them do it voluntarily & thereby develop their characters.	29 June, 1854 - to Markie Nor is it possible for us always to do 'the good that we would,' & omit 'the evil we would not.'	30 June, 1864 - to wife Do you recollect what a happy day 31 years ago this was? How many hopes & pleasures it gave birth to! God has been merciful & kind to us.				



## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP

### TEXAS CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN JUNE



**June 1, 1864** On this day, celebrated Confederate partisan Adam Rankin (Stovepipe) Johnson was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Johnson was born in Henderson, Kentucky, and moved to Texas in 1854. There he gained a reputation as the surveyor of much virgin territory in West Texas, as an Indian fighter, and as a stage driver for the Butterfield Overland Mail. With the outbreak of the Civil War Johnson returned to Kentucky and enlisted as a scout under Nathan Bedford Forrest. His subsequent exploits as commander of the Texas Partisan Rangers within the federal lines in Kentucky earned him a colonel's commission in August 1862 and a promotion to brigadier general in 1864. One of his most remarkable feats was the capture of Newburgh, Indiana, from a sizable Union garrison with only twelve men and two joints of stovepipe mounted on the running gear of an abandoned wagon. This episode won him his nickname. Johnson was blinded and captured at a skirmish at Grubb's Crossroads in August 1864. Upon his release he returned to Texas, where he lived for his remaining sixty years and founded the town of Marble Falls, "the blind man's town."

**June 11, 1865** On this day, an estimated fifty desperados broke into the state treasury in Austin, one of the boldest crimes in Texas history. The robbery occurred during the chaotic period immediately after the downfall of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865. Gen. Nathan G. Shelley informed George R. Freeman, a Confederate veteran and leader of a small company of volunteer militia, that the robbery was imminent. By the time Freeman and about twenty of his troops arrived at the treasury, the robbers were in the building. A brief gunfight erupted in which one of the robbers was mortally wounded; all the other robbers fled toward Mount Bonnell, west of Austin, carrying with them about \$17,000 in specie, more than half of the gold and silver in the state treasury. None was ever captured. The loot was never recovered, although some of the money was found strewn between the treasury building and Mount Bonnell. Freeman and his company of volunteers were later recognized by the state for their service in defending the public treasury, but the resolution providing a reward for their services never passed the legislature.

**June 19, 1865** On this day ("Juneteenth"), Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston and issued General Order Number 3, which read in part, "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor." The tidings of freedom reached the approximately 250,000 slaves in Texas gradually as individual plantation owners informed their bondsmen over the months following the end of the war. The news elicited an array of personal celebrations, some of which have been described in *The Slave Narratives of Texas* (1974). The first broader celebrations of Juneteenth were used as political rallies and to teach freed African American about their voting rights. Within a short time, however, Juneteenth was marked by festivities throughout the state, some of which were organized by official Juneteenth committees.

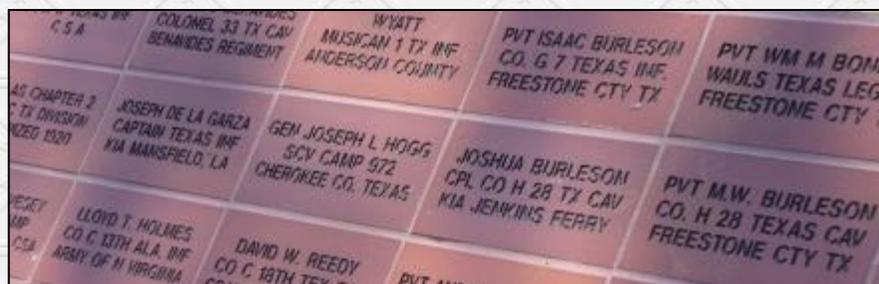
**June 25, 1864** - On this day, a skirmish between Confederate and Union forces was fought at Las Rusias, a colonia located one mile north of the Rio Grande in southwest Cameron County. Confederate officer Refugio Benavides of Laredo led a company and joined John Salmon (Rip) Ford to overrun Union forces. Ford, a colonel of the Second Texas Cavalry who engaged in border operations protecting Confederate-Mexican trade, praised Benavides for his gallant conduct during the battle. Las Rusias had also been the site of a skirmish on April 25, 1846, when Mexican troops ambushed an American patrol; the shedding of "American blood upon American soil" sparked the Mexican War.



## CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA INFORMATION



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza had the official opening and dedication on April 13, 2013. It is a beautiful Memorial to the Confederate Veterans. Although it is open for visitors, there is still room along the sidewalks for you to purchase a brick paver in the name of your confederate ancestor. This will ensure that your ancestor's service to the confederacy will not be forgotten, but will be remembered for years to come. If you would like to make a donation for a paver, please contact Dan Dyer at E-mail: [danielyer497@yahoo.com](mailto:danielyer497@yahoo.com) or Phone: (903) 391-2224



Would you like to honor you ancestor? There is still room in the plaza for you to have a paver with your ancestor's name and military information. You can also acquire a paver in the name of your SCV Camp.



## JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP #2156

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[www.reaganscvcamp.org](http://www.reaganscvcamp.org)

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the *Second American Revolution*. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either **lineal or collateral** family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership. **Friends of the SCV** memberships are available as well to those who are committed to upholding our charge, but do not have the Confederate ancestry.

## THE CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander-in-Chief

United Confederate Veterans

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



Camp meetings: 3rd Tuesday Each  
Month - 06:30 PM  
Snacks served at each meeting.

Commercial Bank of Texas on the  
corner of N. Mallard & E. Lacy Street

The Bank is located just south of the  
Anderson County Courthouse  
Annex.