



The General's Aide

Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613
Sons of Confederate Veterans



JUNE 2023

Special points of interest:

- * **June 2-4, 2023** Texas Division Reunion, Lubbock Texas
- * **June 15, 2023** Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613 meeting at Ft. Concho Living History Stable Classroom
- * **July 19-22, 2023** SCV National Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas

John N. McAnear, 18th Texas Cavalry

John N. McAnear was born in Clarksville, Red River, Texas in 1840 to Alexander and Elizabeth Blanton McAnear. Alexander and family had moved to Texas around 1834 from Alabama. John was a first-born generation Texan in my family. He married Jennetta Armstrong in Johnson County on 8 December 1859. John and Jennetta had one child, Sarah Elizabeth McAnear, which was born 24 December 1861. In March 1862, he joined Company 'A', 18th Texas Cavalry (Darnell's Cavalry Regiment). The 18th

first preformed duties in the Indian Territory and after a dispute with the area commander, General Albert Pike, it was sent to Arkansas Post and was later dis-

mounted in July 1862. John was at Arkansas Post when the battle began January 4th, surviving the bombardment by naval gunfire and was among the 4791 men

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Ben Thinkin here

Been thinkin' about the proposed Texas Division Constitutional Amendments.

12.6.1 *No member, camp or brigade of the Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans will engage in any type of social media, per-*

sonal or otherwise.

12.6.2 *Should any member of the Texas Division be in violation article 12.6.1 it shall be considered an actionable offense as defined in General Constitution 13.1*

Rationale: To prevent

opposition from obtaining data and information on any of our camps and membership, social media should be avoided entirely. Anything risqué posted to a personal profile reflects the integrity of the membership of our organiza-

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While researching some topics, I stumbled across a couple websites that may be of interest to some. Golden Arrow Research is a paid service that will search military records for your veteran. They

cover Pre-WW1 to Vietnam and cover the military battles, units and ships of veterans. They have access to photographs of USN, USMC and USCG personnel as well as enlistment papers and applications, military discharge or DD 214, military campaigns and battle participation, medals, citations and commendations and so on. I found out that my maternal grandfather was in WW II long after his passing. Going through the standard VA chan-

nels searching records went nowhere fast. If you have the same experience as this, we may have some hope, now.

www.goldenarrowresearch.com

If you are of Scandinavian decent, I encountered "Borgerkrigen.info" presents Scandinavian Soldiers in the Confederate Forces". Here you can search by State, service (cavalry, marine, infantry, artillery, navy, militia), along with Roll of Honor, Wartime papers, Letters and POW"s.

www.borgerkrigen.info

John N. McAnear

1864; the Carolinas campaign from February to April, 1865; and Bentonville on March 19–21, 1865. The Eighteenth Texas Cavalry suffered heavy casualties throughout the war and probably fewer than 125 enlisted men and officers were present at the regiment's surrender on April 26, 1865, at Bennett's House, Durham Station, in North Carolina.

"Come Out Fighting"

don't let me down. They say it is patriotic to die for your country. Well, let's see how many patriots we can make of those German sonofbitches."

This movie is in theatres now and 'On Demand'. Break out the popcorn!

alry was consolidated with the 17th Texas Cavalry.

The 18th Texas Cavalry took part in more than thirty engagements and battles while serving in the Army of Tennessee. Its most notable battles and campaigns were Chickamauga on September 19–20, 1863; the Chattanooga siege and Chattanooga from September to November 1863; the Atlanta campaign from May to September 1864; Jonesboro from August 31 to September 1, 1864; Franklin on November 30, 1864; Nashville on December 15–16,

n't good. I have nothing but the best in my Army. I don't care what color you are as long as you go up there and kill those Kraut sonofbitches. Everyone has their eyes on you and is expecting great things from you.

Most of all your race is looking forward to your success. Don't let them down and damn you,

(Continued from page 1)

when the Fort surrendered to Union forces in January 11, 1863. The prisoners were transported up the Mississippi River to the Union prisoner of war Camp Douglas, located at present day Chicago. He contracted pneumonia while there and died 10 February 1863. A good read on Camp Douglas is "To Die in Chicago", by George Levy. In April of the same year, the 18th Cavalry was exchanged and returned to Confederate service in the Army of Tennessee. By July 1863 the 18th Cav-

It's Movie Time! There is a new movie out called "Come Out Fighting", based in World War II, about the 761st Tank Battalion. This unit was assigned to General George Patton's Command. Patton greeted these men with the following speech, "Men, you're the first Negro tankers to ever fight in the American Army. I would never have asked for you if you were-

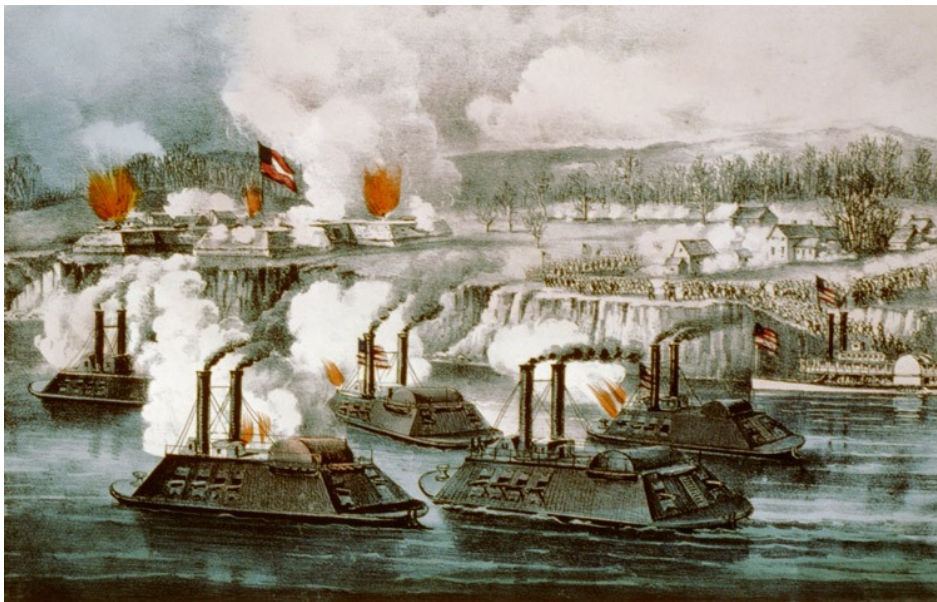


The Battle of Arkansas Post

The Battle of Arkansas Post, also known as the Battle of Fort Hindman, was a Civil War battle fought January 9–11, 1863, as Union troops under Major General John A. McClernand sought to stop Confederate harassment of Union shipping on the Arkansas River and possibly to mount an offensive against the Arkansas capital at Little Rock (Pulaski County). In the fall of 1862, Confederate officials ordered construction of fortifications on the Arkansas River. They selected high ground at a horseshoe bend in the river near the territorial-era village of Arkansas Post (Arkansas County) and constructed a large, square, heavily armed fortification. It was called Post of Arkan-

its cargo of armaments to Churchill's garrison at Arkansas Post.

Meanwhile, Major General John A. McClernand, an Illinois politician turned soldier, assumed command of a Union expeditionary force under Major General William T. Sherman, which had just suffered a repulse at Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi. McClernand, having heard of the capture of the *Blue Wing*, determined to use these troops and a flotilla of Union warships under Rear Admiral David D. Porter to attack Fort Hindman to protect the shipping and lines of communications of the Union army.



Bombardment and capture of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post (Arkansas County), as depicted in a Currier & Ives print; circa early 1900s. Ships participating in the bombardment included USS *Baron De Kalb*; USS *Cincinnati*; USS *Louisville*; USS *Black Hawk*; and USS *Rattler*.

sas by Confederates and Fort Hindman by the Union side. Brigadier General Thomas J. Churchill assumed command of the Post of Arkansas in December. In late December, Rebel troops captured the steamer the *Blue Wing* on the Mississippi River and sent it and

Despite the Union forces starting their trip on the Arkansas River by way of the White River Cutoff to avoid discovery by the Confederates, the Rebels were aware of the Union flotilla by the afternoon of January 9, 1863. Churchill ordered troops to a line of rifle

pits about two miles north of Fort Hindman to hinder the Union advance. McClernand landed troops at Nortrebe's Plantation on the north bank of the river about three miles south of the Post of Arkansas and other Union troops on the south side of the Arkansas River.

Thousands of Union troops had disembarked at Nortrebe's Plantation by 11:00 a.m. on January 10 and begun advancing toward Fort Hindman. Churchill ordered his forward units to fall back to the Post of Arkansas at 2:00 p.m. The Confederate position was anchored by the fort on the banks of the Arkansas River. The position was supported by a line of rifle pits west of Fort Hindman that ended near the Post Bayou, which helped prevent a flanking movement against the Confederate left. Most of the Texas and Arkansas troops under Churchill's command occupied the rifle pits as the Union troops reached their assault positions at about 5:30 p.m. Union gunboats led by the ironclads the *Baron De Kalb*, the *Louisville*, and the *Cincinnati* then moved against Fort Hindman, hammering the fort's big guns and killing most of the Confederate artillery's horses in and around the fort. By the time the naval bombardment was complete, it was too dark for the Union army to attack. Union troops spent the night listening to the Confederates chopping down trees to strengthen their defensive positions.

McClernand and his commanders spent the morning of January 11 arranging the 32,000 soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi for an assault against the strengthened bulwarks shielding the 4,900-man garrison of the Post of Arkansas. At 1:00 p.m., Porter again advanced the Union gun-

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June 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2 Texas Division Reunion	3 Texas Division Reunion
4 Texas Division Reunion	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613 meeting	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

June 2-4 is the Texas Division Reunion in Lubbock, Texas.

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Texas Generals Video Series

If you are not aware, the Texas Division has a series of videos on YouTube on Texas Generals. Our beloved General Tom Green has been covered by this series. Here is the website: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMymWBNi748>.

Gen. John Bell Hood is episode 14 and is now available to view, also.

This is a two part video from what I can see.

These videos can be great teaching tools for our children and grandchildren. Most videos are less than 10 minutes. Who knows, we might even learn a thing or two.



The Texas Generals - Episode 14 - Part 1 - John Bell Hood
4.5K views · 2 months ago

Texas Division SCV

In the season 1 finale of The Texas Generals we will be profiling Gen. John Bell Hood. I



The Texas Generals - Episode 1 - Albert Sidney Johnston

5.1K views · 1 year ago

Texas Division SCV

A video biography of General Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate General who was killed on the first day of battle at the Battle of...



The Texas Generals - Episode 4 - Thomas Green

5.1K views · 1 year ago

Texas Division SCV

A video biography of Texas General Thomas Green. The Texas Generals, presented by the Texas Division of the Sons of...

Ben Thinkin'

(Continued from page 1)

tion. It should be mentioned that fake names go against social media company's Terms of Service. Digital Newsletters also fall within the category of a "Social Medium" since they are accessible to the public. This

So, according to this bozo amendment, ALL members of the Texas Division must terminate their Facebook, Gab, Twitter, Instagram, Truth Social, Discord, Telegram...you get the picture, ac-

counts, or face an "actionable offense."

In "their" *Rational*, they state that this ban applies to 'digital newsletters, such as the very one you are reading. 2nd Brigade's Facebook page will have to come down, too. Yes, I am offended!!!

What the author of this "Yankee" idea did not understand is that this amendment violates Article 6.4.2, which dictates the responsibility of the 3rd Lt. Commander, "updating the Division web page and supervising production of the Division Newsletter." It also conflicts with Article 11, Di-

vision Newsletter, which is how all proposed amendments are made know to you and me.

There is always talk about membership retention, who will want to be in an organization that dictates their personal life? What will be next, "No member shall possess any type of firearm"? This proposal will breed lawsuits and destroy our Texas Division.

If you are a Delegate to this Convention, Please vote "NO" to 12.6 and 12.7 in their entirety.

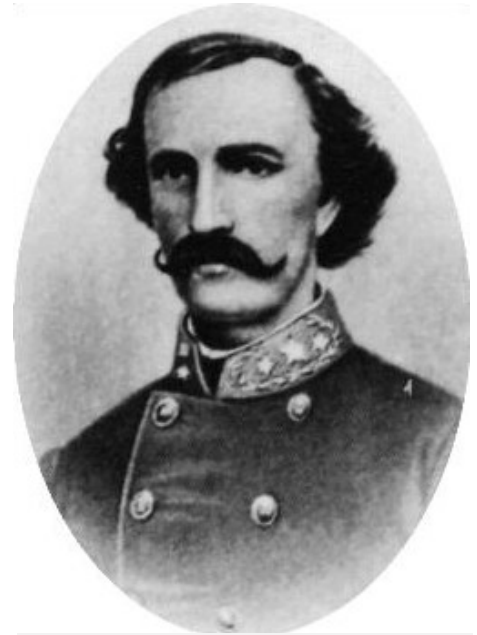
Thank you, the Editor!

Battle of Arkansas Post

(Continued from page 3)

boats against Fort Hindman. He was aided by Union artillery that had been landed on the south side of the river and moved to where it could sweep the fort with artillery fire from across the Arkansas River. By 4:00 p.m., the guns of Fort Hindman were silenced. The Union infantry, meanwhile, had moved up against the Confederate lines. Troops on the Union right were fiercely engaged with the Arkansas and Texas troops defending the rifle pits. Other Union troops in the army's center advanced against the Texans immediately west of the fort and engaged in a firefight that caused more than one-third of the Union's losses. At about 4:30 p.m., as McClernand prepared to order a final, massive assault on the defenders of the Post of Arkansas, white flags appeared along the Confederate lines. Though Churchill denied issuing orders to give up and many of the Texans were fiercely resistant to capitulation, the garrison of Fort Hindman surrendered to McClernand's army. Federal casualties were re-

ported as 134 killed, 898 wounded, and 29 missing; incomplete Confederate reports showed 60 killed and 80 wounded, with 4,791 of the garrison captured. The rebel prisoners were loaded onto transports and sent up the Mississippi River to prison camps on January 12. McClernand's troops razed Fort Hindman and gathered the spoils of the Confederate garrison, including many of the armaments that had been captured on the *Blue Wing*. McClernand ordered a sortie up the Arkansas River to South Bend, Arkansas, to destroy stores of corn accessible to Confederates. On January 14, he sent a memorandum to Sherman and Porter stating that he planned to move up the river against Little Rock (Pulaski County) and other Rebel concentrations in central Arkansas. General Ulysses S. Grant, however, countermanded the plan and ordered the Army of the Mississippi to rejoin the main Union offensive against Vicksburg, Mississippi. The defeat at Arkansas Post cost Confederate Arkansas fully one-fourth of its armed forces in the



Thomas James Churchill, a Confederate Brigadier General who later served as the thirteenth governor of Arkansas; circa 1865.

largest surrender of Rebel troops west of the Mississippi River prior to the final capitulation of the Confederates in 1865. While the victory there did not have a major impact on the Union's drive to take Vicksburg, it did ease the movement of Union shipping on the Mississippi and raise the morale of the Yankee troops after their rough handling at Chickasaw Bluffs.



Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613 2nd Brigade Texas Division



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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 General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906

Texas History

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Fort Worth in the 1870s was a thriving village of one thousand people. It was located at the juncture of two great cattle trails, the Baxter Springs and the Chisholm Trail, over which thousands of cattle were driven to Abilene, Kansas, the primary railroad terminal for shipping cattle to the slaughterhouses in Chicago.

Tidball, Van Zandt & Company served the credit needs of the many cattlemen. Money was scarce in Fort Worth at the time and a gold coin always attracted attention.

Major Van Zandt relates how an outfit of cattle drovers camped one night southwest of the city, purchased a liberal supply of provisions at a store and paid for the articles with a glistening twenty-dollar gold piece.

The overjoyed storekeeper rode to town and paid his family physician. The physician then rushed across the street to pay his overdue grocery bill.

The valuable coin chased about the village during the day, paid over \$200 in debts and in the even-

ing came back to the original storekeeper in payment of some hay he had previously sold.

Then it was deposited in the bank for safekeeping, where it served as gold reserve for several days. This incident convinced Major Van Zandt of the value of sound money and safe banks.

That's a small excerpt from Avery Carlson's *A Banking History of Texas, 1835-1929*.