



The General's Aide

Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613
Sons of Confederate Veterans



November 2023

Special Dates of Interest:

November 11, 2023 - Veteran's Day.

November 16, 2023 - Gen. Tom Green Camp 1613 meeting at Ft. Concho LHSC, 7:00 pm.

November 23, 2023 - Thanksgiving Day.

December 1-3, 2023 - Christmas at Old Ft. Concho—Winter Rendezvous.

From the Editor

Our newsletter was just about to hit 'the press' when I received an email that I found a bit disturbing. It led me to wait on this issue as I have reorganized it to include the article.

Then, the issue of placing "only official US flags" in the Fairmount Cemetery, though based on another aspect of life, has adversely affected and contributed to the assault on "all things Confederate" and brings us back to reality that so many people out there love to react in the infamous "knee-

jerk reaction" syndrome. I am thinking we all should invest in Zantac and Xanax, we could increase our wealth while preventing ulcers and staying calm.

I pose the question to 'you' the readers out there, "Do you know what the official flag of the USA looks like?" This is only a trick question for those that have not read 4USC Sec.1.

Y'all have a wonderful day!

Editor: SM



7th Texas Infantry

On October 2, 1861, at Marshall, Texas, nine infantry companies were organized into a regiment. The driving force behind this organization was John Gregg, a district judge from Fairfield, Texas. Gregg had received a colonel's commission and authority to raise an infantry regiment. The regiment was sent by train to Shreveport and then marched to Memphis, Tennessee. By November 10, 1861, the regiment was at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where they were mustered into Confederate service as the Seventh Texas Volunteer Infantry Regiment. The lieutenant colonel of the regiment was Jeremiah M. Clough, previously, the district attorney of Harrison Coun-

ty. The major was Hiram Bronson Granbury, formerly a Texas Ranger and chief justice of McLennan County.

The regiment suffered severely due to inclement weather in Hopkinsville, and by mid-February 1862, more than 130 men had died of disease. On February 9, 1862, the Seventh marched to Clarksville, Tennessee, and by February 13, 1862, arrived at Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. Two days of fighting ensued, in which the regiment lost twenty killed and forty wounded. Among the killed was Lieutenant Colonel Clough. On February 16, 1862, the garrison of Fort Donelson surrendered

(Continued on page 2)

Inside this issue:

The Placing of Robert E. Lee in Hell... 3

Colonel John Gregg 4

Sons of the American Revolution 7

7th Texas Infantry (con't)

(Continued from page 1)

to Ulysses S. Grant, including the balance of the Seventh Texas; however, many of the men escaped and served with Terry's Texas Rangers or with the Ninth Texas Infantry.

More than 300 officers and men of the Seventh Texas were sent north to prisons, where sixty-five of them died. In September 16, 1862, they were exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The next few months were spent at Port Hudson, where the regiment was stationed. The Seventh Texas was so reduced in numbers that it was consolidated with the Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth Tennessee regiments, which had also been captured at Fort Donelson.

Colonel Gregg was promoted to brigadier general effective August 29, 1862. Major Granbury was promoted to colonel. William L. Moody, a merchant from Fairfield, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and Khleber M. Van Zandt, a young lawyer from Marshall, was promoted to major.

The regiment received enough recruits in January and February 1863 to regain its own regimental status and was placed in Brigadier General Gregg's brigade, which also contained the Third, Tenth, Thirtieth, Forty-first and Fiftieth Tennessee regiments; the First Tennessee Battalion; and Bledsoe's Missouri Battery. On May 12, 1863, the brigade was sent to Raymond, Mississippi, where the Seventh Texas lost 22

killed, 66 wounded, and 70 captured, out of a total strength of 305, for a loss of over 50 percent. Gregg's brigade had fought so well, the Federal commander believed he had been attacked by a division.

In July 1863 the brigade was sent to Jackson, Mississippi. Here,

Chattanooga.

Colonel Gregg was severely wounded at Chickamauga but, in a strange twist of fate, was rescued by members of Hood's Texas Brigade. After recovering from his wound, Gregg was called upon to command the famous brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia.



Granbury's Texas Brigade (of which the 7th Texas Infantry was a part) at battle of Pickett's Mill. By Rick Reeves.

Lieutenant Colonel Moody was severely wounded and disabled for further field service. Afterwards, the brigade was sent to north Georgia, where on September 19–20, 1863, the great battle of Chickamauga was fought in which the Seventh Texas lost 8 killed, 78 wounded, and one man captured, out of 177 engaged. The Seventh participated in the final charge that drove the Union Army from the field into siege at

General Gregg was killed in battle on the Darbytown Road near Richmond in October 1864.

After Chickamauga, the Seventh Texas was placed in the brigade of James A. Smith, of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne's division, which contained the Sixth and Tenth Texas Infantry, and the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas

(Continued on page 4)

The Placing of Robert E. Lee in Hell...a Cultural Analysis

by Reverend Bet McAtee, a proud Copperhead ally

In the last week a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on his horse Traveller, was melted in effigy in a fiery furnace heated, we were told, to 2,250 degrees Fahrenheit. This was something that could have been done quite apart from the fanfare and hoopla -- as the enemies of Lee and what he symbolizes had already achieved victory years prior with the removal of the Lee statue from the public square in Charlottesville, Virginia. However, old feuds run deep and the descendants of the victors in the War of Northern Aggression were compelled by their hatred to add insult to injury. Thus, one of the communiques of the Marxist left (The Washington Post) felt it necessary to rub large amounts of salt in a very old wound by placing a photo of Lee burning in a hell-like furnace. This was the Jacobin Left gleefully rubbing the noses of Heritage Americans in Jacobin triumph and our defeat. My immediate thought upon seeing the photo and reading the article -- once my rage passed -- was, "and this is what they wish they could do with all of us who find this action to be a testimony to vile Marxist revolutionary behavior. What does one expect from Marxist pigs but Marxist grunts?"

In this smelting of Lee, we see once again the Marxist disciples reaching to accomplish what Marx spoke of in our lead-in quote. The Left is working on the task, and has been working on that task since its inception in Genesis 3, of scrubbing away the world beyond the truth so as to establish their truth of this world. The melting of Lee is not merely an attack on Heritage Americans, it is an attack on the Biblical metaphysics that gives meaning to reality in favor of a humanist epistemology, wherein history and

Marxist historians are given the task of "establishing 'truth' in this world."

They have been at this task, hammer and tong, in regards to Gen. Lee at every turn. Consider that in 2021 the Cathedral of the Rockies finished replacing a stained-glass windowpane that the church felt was racist and non-inclusive. The offending stained-glass window featured Robert E. Lee standing shoulder to shoulder with Washington and Lincoln. Lee was changed out here for the first Black female Bishop in Methodism with ties to Boise. Lee was probably pleased to be finally removed from the same windowpane as Lincoln.

Also in 2021, Robert E. Lee IV, a "descendent" of the General, made some minor headlines when he denounced his forefather by offering to whatever microphone he could find that, "We have made my ancestor an idol of white supremacy, racism and hate." One

wonders who the "we" is that RGL IV is referring to? This same descendant of Lee was quoted in 2016 in the Washington Post, "of the shame he felt over his great-great-great-great uncle's legacy."

A great irony in all this is that Lee himself was relieved that slavery had ended. The man, if we are to take his own words seriously, was pleased at its end;

"I am rejoiced that slavery is abolished. I believe it will be greatly for the interests of the South. So fully am I satisfied of this, as regards Virginia espe-

cially, that I would cheerfully have lost all I have lost by the war, and have suffered all I have suffered, to have this object attained."

However, to the Marxist gods this is irrelevant. History will be what they and their "historians" say it is, and may the truth that is beyond this world be damned.

In all this we need to keep in mind here that Robert E. Lee is not the only one who is being tossed upon the bonfires of vanity either by way of removal, destruction, or defacing. The symbols of Western Civilization and American History are everywhere being cast aside. Everyone from Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler of



American War of Independence fame, to U.S. Grant, to Christopher Columbus, to George Washington to Juan Ponce de Leon, to abolitionists Matthias Baldwin, and John Greenleaf Whittier. At this point it is past obvious that this is not merely an attack on the Old South, but a revolt against every semblance of civilization and order that has any whiff of Christianity in favor of the anarchy of old chaos and dark night. Anybody who is familiar in the least with the nature of Revolu-

(Continued on page 5)

7th Texas Infantry (con't)

(Continued from page 2)

Cavalry regiments, dismounted. The Seventh would remain in this organization to the war's end.

On November 25–26, 1863, the battle of Missionary Ridge was fought. There, the Seventh Texas helped defend the Confederate right. General Smith and his second-in-command were both wounded, elevating Colonel Granbury to brigade command. After Bragg's center and left collapsed, the army retreated. Cleburne's men occupied the post of honor, the rear guard. On November 27, 1863, Cleburne won additional glory at the battle of Ringgold Gap. For their action in the campaign, Cleburne's Division won the thanks of the Confederate Congress. In addition, on February 29, 1864, Colonel Granbury was promoted to brigadier general and command of the brigade.

Beginning about May 14, 1864, the Army of Tennessee opposed Sherman's advance on Atlanta. Fighting for over 100 days, the Seventh Texas gained new glory at places like Pickett's Mill, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. During the campaign, the Seventh Texas

lost seventeen killed, seventy-six wounded, and seven men captured or missing.

On November 30, 1864, the Seventh fought at Franklin, Tennessee. Charging, without the benefit of artillery, entrenched Federal positions, the Seventh was basically finished as an effective fighting force, losing at least eighteen killed, twenty-five wounded, and twenty-two captured. Brigadier General Granbury and Major General Cleburne were among the killed. The commander of the Seventh Texas, John William Brown, was captured, and at the end of the day Capt. Edward Thomas Broughton of the Seventh Texas commanded the brigade.

The Confederates pursued the Federal army to the environs of Nashville, where on December 15–16, 1864, two days of battle ensued. The Seventh Texas and the rest of the brigade fought well but were forced back and driven from the field, with the rest of the army, to Franklin. Two officers were wounded, and at least twenty-three members of the Seventh Texas, mostly wounded or sick men left at Franklin, were captured after the battle.

After crossing the Tennessee River, the army's men received furloughs. At least one-fourth of the Seventh Texas was furloughed. The regiment accompanied the Army of Tennessee into the Carolinas, where on April 26, 1865, they surrendered to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman. The Seventh Texas had two surgeons, six officers, and only fifty-seven men—a mere fraction of those who had served in the regiment.

After the war, many of the men of the Seventh Texas distinguished themselves as business and civic leaders, particularly, William L. Moody and K.M. Van Zandt. The people of Texas memorialized John Gregg, as Gregg County in East Texas is named in his honor. Granbury in Hood County is named in honor Gen. Hiram B. Granbury.

The last known survivor of the Seventh Texas was Charles W. Trice, of Company A. Trice, who had lost an arm at Kennesaw Mountain, died in Lexington, North Carolina, on December 1, 1936.

civilwartalk.com



Colonel John Gregg

(Winston), died, he married Mary Frances Garth. He had two children.

Gregg practiced law the next few years and began the first newspa-

(Continued on page 6)

John Gregg, son of Nathan and Sarah (Pearsall) Gregg, was born on September 28, 1828, in Lawrence County, Alabama. He attended the "celebrated school" of Professor Tutwiller in La Grange, Georgia, graduated in 1847, and

then taught mathematics and languages at the school. In 1851 he began his study of law in the office of a Judge Townes in Tuscumbia, Alabama. The next year he moved to Texas and settled in Fairfield. In 1855, after his first wife, Mollie

The Placing of Robert E. Lee in Hell...a Cultural Analysis (con't)

(Continued from page 3)

tion understand that once the revolutionary mindset gets rolling, eventually the Revolution eats its own. The Revolutionaries started with the statues raised to the honored Confederate dead, but the frenzy extends now even to 19th century abolitionists who may have been animated in their opposition to slavery due to their Christian principles.

Also let's not miss here that all the pilloried statues have one other thing in common: all the symbols of the West being pulled down are of white people. For those with eyes to see, all this statuary removal is clearly a concrete expression of the desire to rid the West of the white man. The irony here is that a great percentage of those pulling down the statuary are white people who don't realize that soon

enough the Revolution will also throw them on the bonfires regardless of how many white statues they helped pull down. Those who are aware of the way worldview warfare works understand that this current phenomenon of pillorying the statues of our heroes is in no way something new. If one looks at the era of the Reformation one finds the Reformers tearing down Roman Catholic statuary left and right. If

one looks at the era of the rise of the Revolution in France or the Bolshevik Revolution one finds statues and symbols being pulled down. Even in the war against Iraq, one of the streaming images instantly broadcast was of an American tank pulling down a statue of Saddam Hussein. One way a person can know that there is worldview change in the air, is by seeing what we are seeing now: the assault on the symbols

of the people who are being replaced.

This brings us to the observation of George Orwell:

"The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history."

The attack on General Lee as well as the pulling down of the symbols of the Christian West is, proximately, in the service of destroying the Christian White man. Behind that is the ultimate

purpose of stripping from Jesus Christ the title of "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." The Marxist mob hates Christ, and because they hate Christ, they hate the Christian White man who has been, in God's providence, the carrier of Christian civilization and so the fragrance of Christ. That fragrance is deeply hated by the Left and so they cast us all in Hell by snapping a photo of Lee's face as red hot and mol-

ten. There is very little more that these Marxists demons could do to inform us that they intend to wipe out anybody who opposes the Revolution.

In one respect, this mockery of Lee, Christianity, and Jesus Christ is a good thing. It is a good thing because it draws a bright line between the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent. This kind of thing establishes the anti-thesis between those who are of their Father the devil and those who are on the Lord's side.

We are approaching a crescendo on this matter. Pat Buchanan summarized this nicely a few years ago;

"In half a lifetime, many Americans have seen their God dethroned, their heroes defiled, their culture polluted, their values assaulted, their country invaded, and themselves demonized as extremists and bigots for holding on to beliefs Americans have held for generations."

When the crescendo finally arrives, you can be sure that, just as during previous historical crescendos on this count, there will be blood in the street -- just as there was blood in the streets in Paris in 1789, in the streets of Harper's Ferry in 1860, in the streets of Moscow in 1918, in the streets of Budapest in 1919, in the streets of Peking in 1949 and in the streets of Havana in 1956. Whenever these Revolutionary Christ-haters are able to expand their Revolutionary mindset, the blood begins to flow by the gallon.

For those with their ears close to the ground, none of this is surprising in the least. With the success of the Civil Rights movement, animated and financed as it was by the Communist International and by Marxist philosophy,

(Continued on page 6)



The Placing of Robert E. Lee in Hell...a Cultural Analysis (con't)

(Continued from page 5)

the hand-writing was on the wall. Then, in the 1980's when the Marxist Martin Luther King was officially placed in our pantheon of heroes it was only a matter of time till American heroes who stood for the principals exactly opposite to those of King would be pushed out of our pantheon of heroes. King is taken out of the closet and is replaced in the closet by Lee, Jackson, Washington, Jefferson, etc. So, the Jacobin War of Northern

Aggression continues apace. It never really ended and it will not end until Christianity and the white man is wiped out and incinerated in just the same way that one of the greatest Americans of our history was incinerated.

In the end this casting of Gen. Robert E. Lee into Hell was a testimony to the greatness of the man. The man was so great -- such a Christian hero -- that he now is, to the left, the embodiment of the Christian White man. All of the Christian virtues that the Jacobin left so deeply and

viscerally hates are distilled in the great Robert E. Lee. Even after his death 153 years ago, he remains the bete-noire of the Jacobin left here in these united States of America.

It is my prayer that those responsible for this desecration of Robert E. Lee, for this further cynical attack on Biblical Christianity, for this attempt to further attempt to snuff out the Lordship of Jesus Christ will result in an eternity of their seeing that red and molten image of Lee ever before them.

Sic semper tyrannis.



Colonel John Gregg (con't)

(Continued from page 4)

per in Freestone County, the *Freestone County Pioneer*. His partner in this venture was Morris Reagan, brother of John H. Reagan. He was elected district

judge in 1855 and served in that position until 1860, when he also had a farm and substantial property holdings, including four slaves. At that time, he became one of the signers and publishers of the call for the state Secession

Convention. He was one of six elected by that body to go to the provisional congress of the Confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama. Gregg went with the Congress to Richmond, Virginia. But immediately after the first battle of Manassas in July 1861, he resigned and returned to Texas to recruit and organize the 7 Texas Infantry, of which he was made colonel.

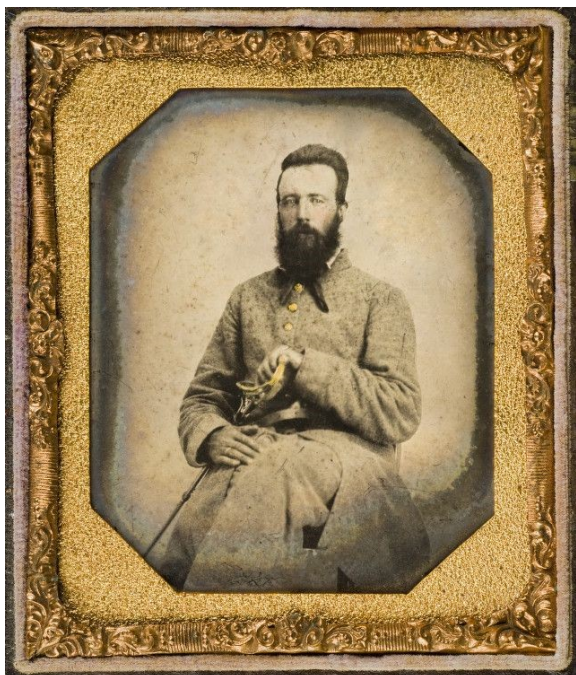
In command of the 7th Texas, he fought and was captured at Fort Donelson. Shortly after being exchanged on August 15, 1862, Gregg was promoted to brigadier general and

commanded a brigade containing his old 7th Texas Infantry in the Vicksburg Campaign, fighting at Raymond and Jackson, Mississippi.

In the battle of Chickamauga, Gregg was severely wounded when he rode ahead of his own brigade, too close to an enemy skirmish line, and was shot in the neck. Hood's Texas Brigade just so happened to stumble across Gregg lying wounded on the field, helping him and his horse to the rear. After recovering from his wounds, Gregg was given command of the very brigade that had saved him at Chickamauga, replacing Jerome B. Robertson.

He led Hood's Texas Brigade in the Overland Campaign - including the "Lee to the rear" incident at the Wilderness - and into the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign. In the Texas Brigade's last charge of the war at the Battle of Dar-

(Continued on page 7)



Colonel John Gregg, the 7th Texas Infantry's first commander.



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



Commander: Ray Johnson
Adjutant: Howard Wilson
Editor: Steve Melton
Newsletter E-mail:
gentomgreen1613@gmail.com

National website: www.scv.org
Texas Division website:
www.scvtexas.org
Camp website:
www.generaltomgreen.org

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

Colonel John Gregg (con't)

(Continued from page 6)

bytown and New Market Roads on October 7, 1864, Gregg was shot in the neck a second time and died of his wounds. His widow, Mary Garth Gregg, traveled through

the lines to retrieve his body. Gregg was laid to rest at the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Aberdeen, Mississippi.

civilwartalk.com



Sons of the American Revolution

The re-activation of the Daniel Wood Chapter #22 of the Sons of the American Revolution is happening. If you are interested in being in the Sons of the American Revolution, contact David McMahon.

dmctx.mosbtx@gmail.com

"The General's Aide" is a publication of the General Tom Green Camp #1613, Sons of Confederate Veterans. All content is produced by the Editor and authorized by the Camp Commander. All material is copyright by General Tom Green Camp #1613©2023. If you have a news article or photos (high quality jpg) for consideration, email them to the Editor. Photos must not be embedded in articles. Send all as attachments to the Editor at:
gentomgreen1613@gmail.com.

7th Texas Infantry

Company A - McLennan County, "The Waco Guards", Capt. Hiram B. Granbury.

Company B - Upshur County, Capt. R.S. Camp.

Company C - Kaufman County, Capt. Edward T. Broughton.

Company D - Harrison County, "The Bass Greys", Capt. Khleber Miller Van Zandt.

Company E - Cherokee County, Capt. Jack Davis

Company F - Smith County, "The Lone Star Rebels", Capt. William H. Smith.

Company G - Freestone County, "The Freestone Freeman", Capt. William L. Moody.

Company H - Harrison County, "The Texas Invincibles", Capt. William B. Hill.

Company I - Rusk County, "The Sabine Greys", Capt. James W. Brown.

Company K - Formed in winter of 1862-63 from new recruits and conscripts. Commanded by Captain William L. Coppedge.