

Special Dates of Interest:

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

December 21, 2023 - Gen Tom Green Camp 1613 Christmas Party.

December 25, 2023 - Christmas Day.

January 1, 2024 - New Year's Day.

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The General's Aide

Gen. Tom Green Camp #1613 Sons of Confederate Veterans



December 2023

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

Season's Greetings my fellow Compatriots. I hope all have had a wonderful Thanksgiving. I am amazed how fast another year has past by. Christmas is around the corner and with it comes the New Year and resolutions.

And another amazing thing is that I survived the year as editor of "The General's Aide", which brings me to some very sad news that I must tell you. "The General's Aide" will be in your 'Inbox' for another year.

But Hey, this year is not over yet. Christmas at Old Fort Concho is December 1—3, 2023 and we patriotic Men and Women of the South will be on hand for the Winter Rendezvous with cannon and musket. I hope to see you all there. Also, the General Tom Green Camp #1613 Christmas party will be on December 21, 2023 at the Commissary Building starting at 6:00 pm. This will be a 'pot luck' dinner, so break out that favorite recipe and let's eat...resolutions don't start till January 1! We will also have our auction during the party. Commander Johnson has asked that you notify him on what food you will be bringing and if you have items for the auction.



Fairmount Cemetery Update

Southern Folks are rising again, y'all! It seem many of you have written letters to the Fairmount Cemetery Board and they went and violated their own policies by having Texas flags posted on veterans' graves on Veteran's Day. Yet, the uneducated still do not get the fact that many of the Veterans of the War Between the States buried in Fairmount did not serve in a Texas Unit. They were from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, etc. and putting a Texas flag on their grave is not appropriate. In my tour of the cemetery I did see that someone placed the "new" Mississippi state flag on a Confederate grave.

Investigating the "board's" decision on their flag policy it has been discovered that the board did not have a quorum for the meeting to even consider the business to make this policy or any other business. Hmm, will keep you posted!



Captain Edward Thomas Broughton and the Johnson Guards

Edward Thomas "Tom" Broughton Jr. was born April 3, 1834 to Edward Thomas Broughton and Rachel Winborne (Walker) Broughton. During his childhood, he moved with his parents and siblings from Monroe County Alabama to Ouachita County, Arkansas in 1842, then to Jasper County, Texas in 1847. By 1850 he was living in Cherokee County, Texas near Old Larissa. Then about 1852, the Broughtons moved to Smith County, Texas near Old Omen.

Tom married Mary Elizabeth Douglas (daughter of Rev. Alexander Douglas of Smith County, Texas) on June 6, 1856 in Smith County, Tx. The Broughton couple had seven children. Tom supported his family with his law practice which continued to grow steadily in Athens, but in 1859, he and his brother D. W. moved their practice to Kaufman, Texas where they partnered with another attorney, R. H. English.

In 1861 he joined the Confederate Army, enlisting in a group called the Texas Wide Awakes which was organized in Kaufman County, in Captain Jack Wharton's company. The company mustered in Marshall and in October moved to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where it became part of the 7th Texas Infantry commanded by Col. John Gregg. Broughton became Captain of Company C. The 7th Texas was sent to Fort Donaldson, Tennessee where a four-day fight ended with the Confederate fort surrendering to General U.S. Grant. As a prisoner of war, Tom spent time at Camp, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio.

In September of 1862, he was taken to Vicksburg where on the 26th, he was exchanged. After his release, Tom came home briefly to recruit and then in December 1862 he went to Port Hudson, Louisiana where he joined confederate forces to battle Farragut's bombardment of the fort with gunboats. The Battle of Ravmond, May 12, 1863, had been an engagement Gregg's Brigade thought they would easily win. However, Confederate scouts had miscalculated the size of the approaching Union forces and instead of a single brigade, found themselves facing the entire Seventeenth Corps, numbering some 12,000 soldiers. Against such odds, there was no way the Confederates could win. After five or more hours of intense fighting, General John Gregg called for a retreat. As Gregg and his men retired from the battlefield, they looked back on what could only be described as a horrific scene. Approximately 335 Confederates, including 25 officers and 300 enlisted men, lay dead or wounded. Incapacitated, the wounded had to watch as their brigade filed from the battlefield, leaving them in the hands of the enemy. By nighttime, as the roll was called, an additional 190 men were reported captured or missing in action. Captain Broughton, 7th Texas Infantry, was last seen leading his men in an attack near Fourteen Mile Creek. Three days later Colonel Granbury, commander of the 7th Texas, reported, "I omitted to state that Captain E. T. Broughton, Company C, was among the last to leave the creek, having animated his men throughout the affair with his presence and bearing. He is among the missing." He had been captured near Fourteen Mile Creek and taken to the Oak Tree Hotel, a makeshift prison in Raymond. Here, he was thrown in the room with an-



Lt. Colonel Edward T. Broughton

other prisoner, Sgt. Patrick Griffin, 10th Tennessee Irish. Broughton and Griffin were no strangers. Both had been captured at Fort Donelson. In a few days, along with other prisoners taken during the Battle of Raymond, Broughton and Griffin were loaded on a passenger boat heading north. Once again, a northern prison awaited them. Griffin managed to escape while docked at Two-Mile Island

(Continued on page 4)



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Captain Edward Thomas Broughton and the Johnson Guards (con't)

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near Memphis. Eventually, he worked his way back to his regiment. Broughton was not so lucky. He was transported back to Johnson's Island where he was incarcerated for another year. During this time, he fell ill with smallpox, an illness that left him almost blind. It was in this physical condition that he was again exchanged in May of 1864.

On May 8, 1864, Broughton was exchanged and returned to his regiment, which had spent the winter quartered at Tunnel Hill, Georgia. In spite of his weakened condition, Broughton continued to fight through the Battle of Atlanta then moved on with General John Bell Hood's army toward Nashville. On November 30, 1864, after General Hiram B. Granbury was shot from his horse during the Battle of Franklin, Broughton took command of "Granbury's Texas Brigade." Following the Tennesse Campaign, the nearly blind and wounded Broughton suffering from "obstinate chronic conjunctivitis and general debility" resigned his command on January 16, 1865. He was granted leave of absence pending action on his resignation.

Broughton returned home and resumed his law practice. In 1869, he was elected to the Texas

the United Confederate Veterans

there was the Ex-Confederate

war Confederate Veterans

book created by the Ex-

groups.

those men.

Association, one of several post

Now, what brought them to my

attention was an online find of a

Confederate Association of Chicago which deals solely on pris-

oners of war that died at the nefarious Union death camp known

as Camp Douglas, which was lo-

nois. My 3x Great Grandfather,

John N. McAnear, was one of

The book has a break down by

state of the men that did not sur-

vive those horrific conditions in

Camp Douglas. It also provides

cated in present day Chicago, Illi-

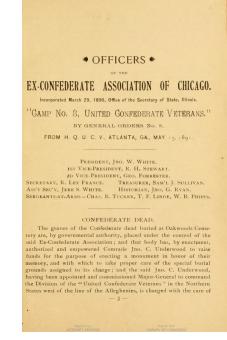
state senate, representing the 22nd District. He held the post for two terms and would have successfully run for another term but failing health forced him to the sidelines. Physically, Broughton never recovered from the illnesses he contracted on Johnson's Island. E. T. Broughton passed away in Sherman, Texas, shortly before his 40th birthday. His obituary in The Sherman Courier February 12, 1874, read, "He won his military title by service in the Confederate Army, answering to the first call made by the troops, and remained by his flag he loved until all was lost, save honor."

He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler, Texas.

Info from various websites

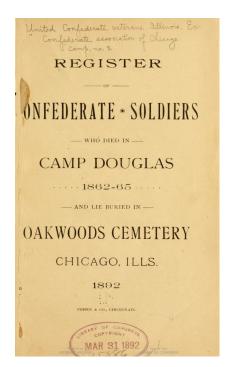


Ex-Confederate Association



some information about their desire to be apart of erecting a mon-(Continued on page 5)

Before the Sons of Confederate Veterans there was the United Confederate Veterans and before





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



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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

Ex-Confederate Association

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ument for their fallen



comrades. Our ancestor's were not forgotten by their fellow soldiers and we should never shy away from our duty to remember their greatest sacrifice and "the cause for which they fought."

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(con't)

