



PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL
UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS CAMP #2109
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
GILMER, TEXAS

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

Meetings are held the 1st Tuesday
of each month at 7 PM in the
Historic Upshur Museum
www.upshurpatriots.org

JANUARY 2023

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TIME FOR NEW BEGINNING

Taylor Addison

2023

This is a time for reflection as well as celebration. As you look back on the past year and all that has taken place in your life, Remember each experience for all of the good that has come of it and for the knowledge you have gained.

Remember the efforts you have made and the goals you have reached. Remember the love you have shared and the happiness you have brought. Remember the laughter, the joy, the hard work, and the tears. And as you reflect on the past year, also be thinking of the new one to come. Because most importantly, this is a time of new beginnings and the celebration of life.

Enter the new year with the understanding that you are making a fresh start. Begin by discarding thoughts, attitudes, and habits that are not compatible with an excellent life.

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

COMMANDER

GREGG GIPE

(903) 353-0670

gregggipe@aol.com

1ST LT. COMMANDER

EDITOR

DAVID PALMER

(903) 237-8941

david.palmer@upshurpatriots.org

2ND LT. COMMANDER

JERRY AKIN

(903) 434-6318

jerrypakin@gmail.com

ADJUTANT

Don Loyd

(903) 797-6922

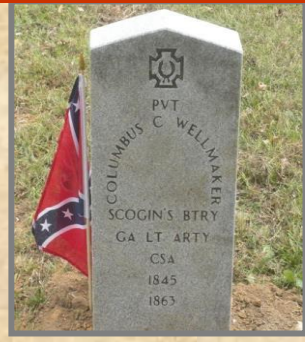
donrloyd@etex.net

CHAPLAIN

JERRY AKIN

(832) 434-6318

jerrypakin@gmail.com



THE GUARDIAN

Civil War Tombstones

by Amy Johnson Crow

The difference between government-issued Civil War tombstones Union and Confederate is the top of the stone. Union tombstones have rounded tops. Confederate tombstones have pointed tops.

“How do you know what war he was in?”
The answer lies in the shield. The shield surrounding the name and the state was used by the federal government for graves of two wars: the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

Civil War memorials are filled with symbolism, employing the artistic traditions of their respective time periods, from the 1860s to the present.

If you are interested in sponsoring an SCV Grave Marker, the Sons of Confederate Veterans Guardian Program helps to ensure preservation of a Soldier's final resting place.

“If you're not a Guardian, why not?”

Contact Guardian Program Chairman Bill Elliot for information at: etaia@att.net

UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS GUARDIANS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Guardian Status</u>	<u>Number of Graves</u>
Phil Davis	Full	29
Kim Duffey	Full	3
Chris Loyd	Full	5
George Linton	Full/W/GPT	51
Eddie Pricer	Full/GPT	40
Milt Ojeman	Full/GPT	4
David Palmer	Full	1
Tommy Ray	Full/GPT	19
Bill Starnes	Full/W/GPT	7
Frank Smith	Full	2
Mitch Tyson	Full	3
Johnathan Tyson	Full	1
Gregg Gipe	GPT	3
W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem		



Our Founding Fathers understood that the Second Amendment's purpose was to ensure that the people were armed and always capable of defending their natural rights, whether against an invading army, a tyrannical government or criminal actors. Two centuries later, far too many inheritors of this precious safeguard have relegated it to second-class status, mischaracterizing its purpose as protecting hunting rights instead of human rights and deriding it as a dangerous relic with no place in modern society. Instead of looking at the dangerous impact that their own liberal policies have on crime, many liberals today join forces with advocates of gun control to insist that

this fundamental right of the people is the problem instead of part of the solution. By doing so, they weaken the practical ability of any person or community to forcibly resist assaults on their life, liberty and property...Amy Swearer

OUR PLEDGES



PLEDGE TO THE U.S. FLAG:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag Of the United States of America, And to the republic for which it stands, One nation, under God, indivisible, With liberty and justice for all.



PLEDGE TO THE TEXAS FLAG:

Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.



SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG:

I salute the Confederate Flag With affection, reverence, and Undying devotion to the cause For which it stands.

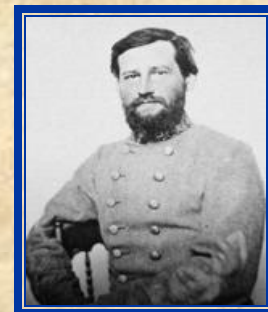


CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“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.”



“Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”



Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906



"Almighty Father, I thank You graciously for the New Year 2023. I ask You, Lord, to bless my family, as we begin this blessed new year with a renewed hope in You."

Start out the New Year with a fresh point of view to new experiences, memories and blessings. Having an opened mind and heart to where ever the Lord may take you with full assurance and confidence that He is with you.

Each of us has a new road ahead in the new year. It's another road, a different road than any we've traveled on before. As we step off down that road, not knowing what we may find, not knowing exactly where we're going, we can be comforted in knowing that for sure, the light goes with us, leading us, guiding us, showing us the way. God will be with us on our journeys down that new road ahead. Even now God is calling to each of us, whoever we are, whatever our circumstance, calling us to get up off our hands and knees, to stop creeping, and rise and shine, and continue on the journey, giving God our praise, and sharing the Good News with others along the way...Rev. Kenneth C. Landall



HISTORICAL DATES IN JANUARY

1861

January 1-Confederate forces begin bombardment of Fort McRea in Pensacola Harbor.

January 2-North Carolinian forces take the Fayetteville arsenal as well as Fort Macon and the forts of Wilmington.

January 3-Georgian forces claim Fort Pulaski critical to the defense of Savannah, Georgia.

1862

January 4-Confederate troops claim Bath, Virginia.

January 19-Union forces are victorious over the Confederates at Logan Cross Roads (Mill Springs) in Kentucky.

January 22-In an effort to raise enlistment numbers, the Confederate government announces an increase to the enlistment bonus to \$50 (from \$10).

1863

January 1-Union forces flee Galveston, Texas after a surprise attack by General Magruder and his men. The city is now firmly in Confederate control.

January 8-Springfield, Missouri is raided by a combined Confederate cavalry force led by General Marmaduke and Colonel Quantrill.

January 11-USS Hatteras is sunk by CSS Alabama near Galveston, Texas.

January 15-CSS Florida conducts various raids down the East Coast of the United

States and beyond, her journey beginning in the port-city of Mobile, Alabama.

January 31-Union naval forces at Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, are defeated in a raid by CSS Palemetto State and CSS Chicora.



BATTLE FOR FORT PULASKI

nps.gov

Though completed in 1847, Fort Pulaski was under the control of only two caretakers until 1860 when South Carolina seceded from the United States and set in motion the Civil War. It was at this time that Georgia governor Joseph E. Brown ordered Fort Pulaski to be taken by the state of Georgia.

In December 1861, the Federals completed the absolute investment or blockade of Fort Pulaski. They built another strong battery on the south bank of the Savannah River opposite Venus Point and threw a boom across Tybee Creek. To seal this waterway they entrenched two companies of infantry along its bank and assigned a gunboat to patrol the channel. At the same time they destroyed the telegraph line between Savannah and Cockspur Island. From now on neither supplies nor reinforcements

could be brought to the fort, nor could the Confederate garrison escape to the mainland.

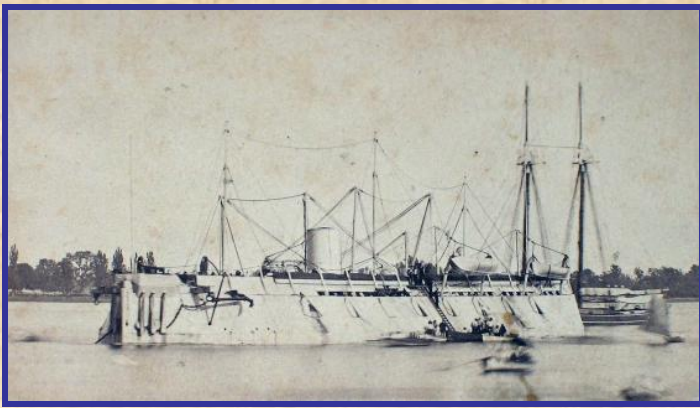


CONFEDERATES ATTACK UNION FORCES IN GALVESTON

Lemuel Burns



On January 1st in 1863, Confederate forces under Gen. J. B. Magruder began their assault on Union forces that had held Galveston since October. Magruder placed artillery and dismounted cavalry aboard two river steamers, the Bayou City and the Neptune. He also gathered infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island. The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. The Union ship Harriet Lane sank the Neptune, but the Bayou City's crew seized the Federal vessel. Union commander William B. Renshaw's flagship, the Westfield, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow it up rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring Confederate surrender demands, while their infantry comrades in town surrendered. Magruder had retaken Galveston with a moderate loss.



CHARLESTON HARBOR

battlefields.org



After a successful trial on the Stono River, P.G.T. Beauregard decides to unleash his two ironclad rams, *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, on the Union blockading fleet off Charleston harbor.

Ironclads sortied out of Charleston Harbor in the pre-dawn hours of January 31, 1863, and approached the Union warships in the darkness. The *Palmetto State* struck first, plowing her underwater ram into the steam gunboat *USS Mercedita*. The ironclad fired at the wooden ship as it heeled over, disabling her engine and tearing a hole in her hull. Taking on water and unable to maneuver, the *Mercedita's* captain surrendered his vessel. Thirty minutes later, the *Chicora* attacked the side wheel steamer *USS Keystone State* and traded broadsides with the Union vessel. *Keystone State* was hit several times; her engine also damaged by shellfire. Barely able to maneuver, *Keystone State* limped away from the fight.

For the Confederates, their series of tactical victories using ironclads, torpedo boats and submarines could not forestall the strategic

loss of Charleston when Union armies approached from the west. Charleston and all the remaining forts and batteries circling the harbor were evacuated February 15, 1865, and the city surrendered three days later.



GOING HOME

Historynet.com

After the Army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms on April 12, 1865, thousands of Confederate veterans began heading back to their homes. Throughout the Carolinas and into Georgia and beyond, they clambered onto railroad cars. Railroad travel proved sporadic and unpredictable at best. Although the brigades and regiments splintered more as they moved south, men continued to travel in small groups rather than alone. The homeward-bound trip could prove perilous beyond the quest for food and transportation.

In Montgomery, Ala., the Federal provost marshal assigned members of John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade to quarters near the city's artesian well. For a week, the men bivouacked in the two-story building as more of the brigade drifted into the town and their commanders, Captain W.T. Hill

and Major W.H. “Howdy” Martin, attempted to secure passage to Mobile. As a reminder that they were prisoners of war passing through Union lines, the provost marshal ordered the men to have their paroles countersigned before boarding a steamer bound for Mobile. Reaching New Orleans several days later, the Texans again found themselves assigned to quarters in a large cotton shed—this time under guard—while they waited more than nine days to make the next leg of their journey.

Those still on the road sought out Confederate-sympathizing civilians willing to provide food and lodging. Most were individuals or families, such as the Stileses near Asheboro, N.C., who prepared a “big mess of chicken for the crowd” of soldiers passing their home on April 21.

As they continued their trek, in scenes repeated from Virginia to Texas and every place in between, Lee’s men began to reach their homes. The first priority for many of these soldiers hoping to resume their civilian lives was a bath or even a haircut. For men who had endured filth a good portion of their soldiering careers, cleaning themselves up offered one more step in the process of becoming a civilian.

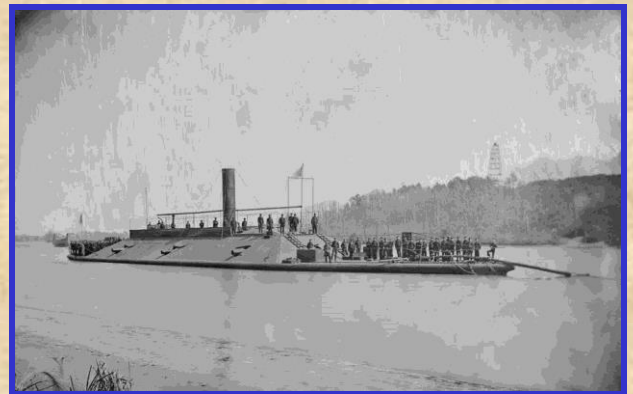
After walking more than 200 miles, on April 20 Robert Crumpler and his comrades from the 30th North Carolina halted to wash and shave in the hopes of making themselves “as presentable as possible” before venturing on to their Sampson County homes.



Jefferson Davis Family 1884



A Refugee Family Leaving a War Area



The *CSS Atlanta* ironclad on the James River
1863



CONFEDERATE AND UNION MONEY

.history.com



Of all the disadvantages the Confederacy experienced during the Civil War, its lack of a sound currency was particularly damaging. With limited resources, including hardly more than \$1 million in hard currency or specie, the Confederacy relied mainly on printed money, which deteriorated rapidly in value as the war went on. By 1864, a Confederate dollar was worth just five cents in gold; it was worth close to zero by war's end. In addition, the South never developed an adequate system of taxation and was unable to produce what it needed or export the goods it did produce, due to the increasingly effective Union blockade of the Atlantic coast.

By comparison, the North had relatively little trouble financing



the war effort. Congress passed the Internal Revenue Act of 1861, which included the first personal income tax in American history; the new Internal Revenue Board began collecting taxes the following year. Most northerners accepted taxation as a wartime necessity, enabling the Union to raise \$750 million for the war effort.



On this site at 101 Tyler St. during the Civil War, a shoe factory converted leather into footgear for the Confederate Army. A harness factory nearby made bridles and saddles and also leather lines and breechings that hitched horses and mules to gun carriages, wagons and ambulances, to move armies through campaigns and battles.

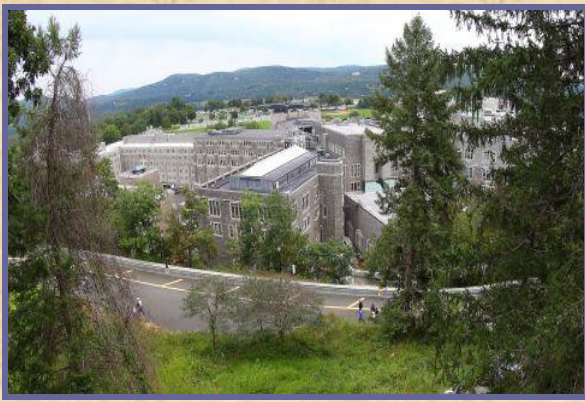
Leather was obtained from a local tanyard that treated over 2,000 hides a year. East Texas plants furnished the South 900 sets of harness and 300 saddles monthly during the war.

"I Desire My Children To Be Educated South Of The Mason Dixon Line And Always To Retain Right Of Domicile In The Confederate States"...J. E. B. Stuart

"Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southerner apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance."

-Jefferson Davis





WEST POINT TO REMOVE CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS ON CAMPUS

By Sarah Fortinsky
December 25, 2022

The US Military Academy will begin removing Confederate monuments from its campus, including a portrait of Robert E. Lee that shows him wearing a Confederate uniform.

The academy will undergo a “multi-phased process” during the holiday break to remove all 13 identified references and installations honoring the Confederacy, the academy’s superintendent, Lt. Gen. Steve Gilland, wrote in a letter to the West Point community last week. That includes the portrait of Lee from the library, a stone bust of Lee from the campus’ Reconciliation Plaza and a “bronze triptych” at the entrance to Bartlett Hall.

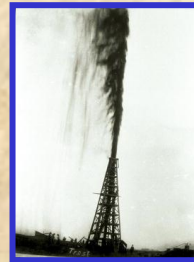
The changes at West Point were approved by Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin in October and are part of a larger set of recommendations proposed by the Naming Commission, which was mandated by Congress last year in the National Defense Authorization Act.

“The Commission’s thorough and historically informed work has put the Department on a path to meet Congressional intent – and to remove from U.S. military facilities all names, symbols, displays, monuments, and paraphernalia that honor or commemorate the Confederacy,” Austin wrote in a memo approving the recommendations.



SPINDLETOP JANUARY 1901

.history.com



On January 10, 1901, an enormous geyser of oil exploded from a drilling site at Spindletop Hill, a mound created by an underground salt deposit located near Beaumont in Jefferson County, southeastern Texas. Reaching a height of more than 150 feet and producing close to 100,000 barrels a day, the “gusher” was more powerful than any previously seen in the world. A booming oil industry soon grew up around the oil field at Spindletop, and many of the major oil companies in America, including Gulf Oil, Texaco and Exxon, can trace their origins there.

BILL STARNES TRIP TO GUATEMALA



Bill Starnes – Red Shirt



A group of locals gathering for one of the meals being prepared.

Compatriot Bill Starnes visited rempte Guatemala from December 4 to December 11. Bill was associated with the One Way Community Group in the area. The group cooked meals and fed local residents in a remote area.

CHANGE



Many years ago my grandfather reminisced over the changes he had witnessed in his 79 years. "Our letters were sealed with wax, and postage was 15 cents. There were no stamps, no envelopes, no steel pens, but our thoughts were 'wafted on the pinions of a gray goose quill.' The typewriter, photograph, telephone and telegraph have been invented. In college I saw Morse's horse-shoe magnet," he recalled. Perhaps you can remember the first televisions. Today the Internet shrinks the globe. "The first of the century grass was cut by a scythe; grain by a sickle, and thrashed with a flail," "I remember cradling my father's wheat and holding horses to tread out the grain." Today huge combines do the work of many men.

What has been constant throughout the past century? Change. Yet the pace of change itself seems to be accelerating.

I really don't like roller coasters. I don't like to scream all the way down. I don't like fear. Unfortunately, life in the new year is likely to be that kind of ride, with its dizzying heights, its gut wrenching turns, and its freefall downslopes.

Many of us are experiencing a phase of change, shedding outdated patterns and liberating ourselves from the old by moving on to the new. May this New Year bring actual change in you, not a recurrence of old habits in a new package.

Dr. Ralph F. Wilson



STATES WITH THE MOST CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS

wreg.com



Seventy-three Confederate monuments were removed or renamed in 2021, leaving 723 such monuments standing in the United States as of January 21, 2022. Those in favor of keeping Confederate memorials in place cite the need to preserve American history.

There are more than 2,000 Confederate memorials throughout the country today, including statues, parks, schools, streets, highways, or practically any structure. Various groups stand by claims that these memorials serve as important historical markers; others argue the memorials glorify white supremacists.

- #1. Virginia - Total number of Confederate symbols: 290
- #2. Georgia - -- Total number of Confederate symbols: 285
- #3. Texas - -- Total number of Confederate symbols: 242
- #4. South Carolina - Total number of Confederate symbols: 224
- #5. North Carolina - Total number of Confederate symbols: 176

Upcoming Events may be found on the Calendar at: www.upshurpatriots.org



Thank you to the Historic Upshur Museum for providing our meeting location.

The Patriot's Periodical is a multi-award winning Publication by a Camp in the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Comments or suggestions should be made to: David Palmer, 1st Lt. Commander/Editor david.palmer@upshurpatriots.org



We are proud to be associated with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

