



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

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Meetings are the 1st Tuesday of
Each Month at 7 PM
at the Historic Upshur Museum
www.upshurpatriots.org

MARCH 2024



COMMANDER'S
COMMENTS

We had an active month in February. Good attendance at our monthly meeting and activities during the month gives the promise of good things to come. Multiple Camps were represented at this year's Jefferson Mardi Gras Parade. The weather was cold with rain, but this did not seem to hamper the enthusiasm of the crowd gathered or the Parade Participants.

Looking forward, we are in the planning stages of a cleanup at the Morgan Cemetery south of Gilmer and the 3rd Annual Trans-Mississippi Raid on the Border with the Mechanized Cavalry and taking part in a recruitment event.

It is my hope that we can increase our activities and presence in the community. We are near Spring and more pleasant weather so let's get out and put a good light on our organization.

Thanks to all, David Palmer, Commander

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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"We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination, we will have."

Jefferson Davis.



THE GUARDIAN

Cemetery Abandonment

One of the most common reasons for cemetery abandonment is urban development. As cities expand, land becomes a premium commodity. Sometimes, cemeteries in prime locations are relocated to make way for urban growth, leaving the original sites neglected.

Maintaining a cemetery requires resources. Many older cemeteries run out of space, meaning no new burials and, consequently, no more income from burial fees.

In some cases, natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, or landslides can render cemeteries inaccessible or cause significant damage, making them difficult or impossible to maintain.

Join the SCV Guardian Program and give proper recognition to the brave ancestors that gave their lives to protect the South.

“If you’re not a Guardian, why not?”

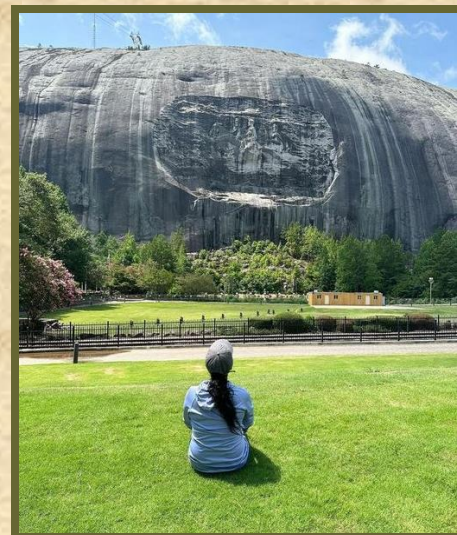
Contact Guardian Program Chairman Bill Elliot for information at: etaia@att.net



UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS GUARDIANS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Guardian Status</u>	<u>Number of Graves</u>
Phil Davis	Full	31
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
Gregg Gipe	GPT	3

W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem



Stone Mountain Georgia

The largest high relief sculpture in the world, Stone Mountain depicts three Confederate figures: Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson.

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.

"Firearms stand next in importance to the Constitution itself" ...George Washington

*"Do not let anyone claim tribute of American patriotism if they even attempt to remove religion from politics."
George Washington*



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."



In 1906 General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, gave a charge to the next generation of Southerners. This charge has defined the mission of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ever since.

*"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."
President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.*



WHAT LENT MEANS TO CHRISTIANS

Lent is the Christian season of spiritual preparation before Easter. It begins on Ash Wednesday. During Lent, many Christians observe a period of fasting, repentance, moderation, self-denial, and spiritual discipline. The purpose of the Lenten season is to set aside time for reflection on Jesus Christ—to consider his suffering and his sacrifice, his life, death, burial, and resurrection.

The 40-day period of Lent is based on two episodes of spiritual testing in the Bible: the 40 years of wilderness wanderings by the Israelites after the exodus from Egypt (Numbers 33:38 and Deuteronomy 1:3) and the Temptation of Jesus after he spent 40 days fasting in the wilderness (Matthew 4:1-11; Mark 1:12-13; Luke 4:1-13).

Let us as Christians focus on our relationship with God, growing and extending ourselves, often choosing to give up something or to volunteer and give of ourselves for others.

"Heavenly Father, as I embark on this Lenten journey, guide my steps and illuminate my path with your wisdom. May your Word be a lamp to my feet and a light to my soul. In Jesus' name, I pray. Amen."



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN MARCH

1861

March 2 - After forcing the resignation of Governor Sam Houston, Texas formally joins the Confederacy.

1862

March 7/8 - Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern), Arkansas.

March 8 - CSS Virginia engages and destroys the USS Cumberland and the USS Congress.

March 9 - USS Monitor and CSS Virginia battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

March 14 - Union forces capture New Madrid, Missouri.

March 26 - Engagement at Apache Canyon, New Mexico Territory

March 28 - Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico Territory.

1863

March 11 - Confederates at Fort Pemberton block Union attempt to bypass Vicksburg's defenses.

March 14 - USS *Mississippi* runs aground near Port Hudson. The ship's crew scuttles the vessel in order to keep it from falling into Confederate hands.

March 17 - Engagement at Kelly's Ford, Virginia.

March 24/25 - Union amphibious expedition skirmishes with Confederates, Steele's Bayou, Mississippi.

1864

March 12 - Red River Expedition begins in Louisiana.

March 22 - Fighting at Bald Spring Canon on Eel River, California.

March 25 - Attack on Paducah, Kentucky by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.



THE BATTLE OF APACHE CANYON

civilwarmonths.com



Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley, heading the Confederate Army of New Mexico, had established headquarters at Albuquerque after his troops captured that town and the territorial capital of Santa Fe. Toward the end of March, Sibley planned to destroy the Federal garrison at Fort Union, 60 miles northeast of Santa Fe. This would isolate the Federals at Fort Craig, 225 miles south of Fort Union, and accomplish the effort to drive “the Federal troops from that department, at the same time securing all the arms, supplies, and materials of war.”

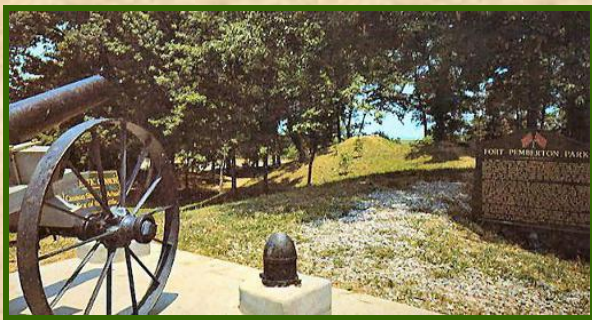


Federal Colonel John P. Slough, commanding at Fort Union, planned to take his 1,400-man garrison out to attack Sibley. But Colonel Edward R.S. Canby, the overall Federal commander now at Fort Craig, sent orders stressing that “all other points are of

no importance” besides Fort Union. Slough pulled rank and ordered the Federals to move out. Paul warned him, “With due deference to your superior judgment, I must insist that your plans... must inevitably result in disaster to us all.” Paul lodged an official protest, arguing that he “believed it in direct disobedience of the orders of Colonel Canby.” Slough ignored Paul, leaving him behind with “a feeble garrison and no suitable artillery for the defense of the principal and most important post in the Territory.” Three days later, Major Charles L. Pyron, heading one of Sibley’s three columns poised to close in on Fort Union, received word that a Federal force was approaching him on the Santa Fe Trail. Pyron’s force consisted of various volunteer units that included the “Company of Santa Fe Gamblers.” They attacked Pyron’s main force about a mile and a half west of Pigeon’s Ranch, or six miles northeast of Johnson’s Ranch. The Federal advance surprised Pyron, but he quickly deployed skirmishers to meet the threat. Confederate artillerists also unlimbered their two six-pound howitzers and began firing grapeshot. The Confederate fire halted the Federals, many of whom had never been shot at before. But Chivington regrouped them and sent infantry columns up each side of the canyon to flank Pyron. They were shielded by rocks, cottonwoods, and pines while the cavalry awaited the signal to charge. The advancing Federals caught the Confederates in a crossfire, prompting them to fall back. The Federals enfiladed Pyron’s line, forcing him to fall back once more.

The Confederates returned to Canoncito. Having lost about a third of his command,

Pyron sent a messenger to Lieutenant Colonel William R. Scurry's column at Galisteo, about 16 miles south, urgently requesting reinforcements. Pyron then fell back to his original camp at the western mouth of Apache Canyon. Scurry immediately began heading Pyron's way, scaling steep hills and arriving at Pyron's camp around 3:30 a.m. on the 27th. This enlarged Confederate force awaited the next Federal attack.



CONFEDERATES AT FORT PEMBERTON

mycivilwar.com

The Yazoo Pass Expedition occurred in Mississippi during February and March 1863, as part of an effort by General Grant to capture Vicksburg. The plan was for a joint Army-Navy force to go through the Yazoo Pass, about 300 miles north of Vicksburg, and proceed via the Coldwater, Tallahatchie, and Yazoo Rivers to reach high ground east of Vicksburg. The Navy provided two iron-clads, six tin-clads, and two rams, which were joined by a division of 4,000 men under the command of General L.F. Ross. The expedition cleared the Coldwater River on 6 March and reached the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo Rivers on the 10th. Here the

Confederates had constructed Fort Pemberton and sunk the Star of the West in the river channel as an obstruction. The fortifications were composed of seven tiers of cotton bales and eight feet of earth outside, with several heavy guns.

Chillicothe and Baron DeKalb, with the other ships of the Yazoo Pass Expedition behind, engaged Fort Pemberton. However, the river was so narrow that only two gunboats could attack at any one time and the area around the fort was so waterlogged that troops could not be landed. The expedition ultimately had to retire without achieving its purpose.

Ultimately, the Federal Naval guns were unable to inflict much damage on the fort, and the infantry found little firm ground on which to mount an attack. The expedition withdrew on 5 April, leaving its mission incomplete.



Riddle: I am something people love or hate. I change people's appearances and thoughts. If a person takes care of them self, I will go up even higher. To some people, I will fool them. To others, I am a mystery. Some people might want to try and hide me but I will show. No matter how hard people try I will Never go down. What am I?

The answer is page page 10.

From our February Meeting:



Compatriot Randy Yauch being sworn in as 3rd Lt. Commander by 5th Brigade Commander Bill Elliot.



2nd Lt. Commander Rodney Love receiving a Guardian Certificate from Program director Bill Elliot.

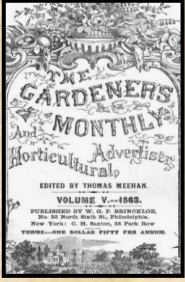
Jefferson Mardi Gras February 10, 2024

Thank you to all that attended on this cold, rainy day.



A TYPICAL GARDEN DURING THE CIVIL WAR

By Sue Boardman & Elle Lamboy



During the Civil War era, there was a “standard” list of heirloom vegetables that most families used to plant a hearty vegetable garden.

Maintaining a successful garden wasn't very different from today's standards. According to an 1862 issue of *American Agriculture*, gardeners were advised to “be ever vigilant...should not allow weeds to get the start of him, nor the insects to destroy his tender vines and plants before he is aware of it.

Herbs and plants were planted in Civil War-era gardens not only for fragrance or flavor but also for healing. Common varieties included garlic (to help with scurvy, deter fleas, and sometimes used as an antibiotic), sage (to soothe a cough or sore throat), thyme (often used as an antiseptic), and rue (for digestive issues.)

The flag and symbols of the Confederate States of America represent the dreams of a Southern nation for which our ancestors sacrificed their lives and their fortunes, and for the high and noble standards that we should strive for. The flags and symbols of the Confederate States of America should be treated with the highest respect.



Confederate Monuments

By Joe Heim

As of April 2023, nearly 500 Confederate symbols have been removed, renamed, or relocated. What is the purpose of public monuments, anyway? They exist to honor the memory of those who sacrificed, served their country, suffered a tragedy, or devoted their lives to real service to others.

This sanctimonious policy foisted upon the U.S. military leadership is anathema to the ideals of chivalry, valor and honor due the simple soldier. Noble forts are capriciously renamed to satisfy fickle politicians. Now, stepping foot onto the hallowed ground of Arlington National Cemetery to advance a political agenda has stirred the righteous anger of the living and awakened the spirits resting there.



The removal of the Confederate Memorial from Arlington is the act of an effort ordered by the bipartisan Naming Commission. Established by Congress in 2021 and prompted in part by the calls for racial justice following George Floyd's murder, the commission was tasked with removing vestiges of the Confederacy from the military and recommending names that reflect the nation's diversity.



ANTEBELLUM SOUTH

thecollector.com

The Antebellum South had a unique and unified identity built on an agrarian way of life, which was disrupted by its disagreements with the North. The Antebellum Era defines the decades leading up to the American Civil War. Southern states felt as if their social, cultural, and economic structure was at stake. The clear divide between these two identities would ultimately lead to the secession of the southern states and the Civil War.

The development of tariffs and infrastructure, or internal improvements, became known as the American System. Northern states favored this system, while southern states rejected it. The argument was that tariffs and infrastructure would jeopardize the strength of the South and give more power to the industrial North. The Antebellum Era consisted of these built-up issues and a lack of compromise. The agrarian life ruled in the South, and southerners were determined to keep it that way, even if it led to war.

Many southerners believed that agrarian life was best for the economy, considering the cotton industry was booming. Rice, sugar, and tobacco were staple crops

before cotton began to flourish on inner plantations. Large plantations and mansions were passed down for generations from father to son. Boys learned how to manage their father's plantation from a young age. Women were responsible for cooking, cleaning, sewing, and managing the household, which was taught to young girls. Many southerners believed this way of life benefited everyone in the South.

The aftermath of the war and the abolishment of slavery had the greatest impact on the Old South's identity. It could no longer depend on slavery as an economic or social crutch. The rights of the seceded states were limited for some time during the Reconstruction period until governmental affairs were settled. Pressure to industrialize the South began to build as southerners needed to look for a new way to make ends meet. The identity of the Antebellum South began to fall to a new era, known as the New South.



FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

theconversation.com

Freedom of thought is being threatened by states, big tech and even ourselves. The right to freedom of thought should protect thinking wherever it occurs – in our heads, our diaries, on the internet, or when we're engaged in good faith truth-seeking when thinking aloud with others. And crucially, to keep thoughts free, our environment must be designed and regulated to let us control our attention, think logically and reflectively, and not fear

punishment for our thoughts. Unfortunately, new technologies threaten this ideal.

People online can unite to moralize and gossip, sometimes with the effect of bringing down individuals. And while this can helpfully check people who abuse their power, it can also harm freethinkers who disturb the status quo and undermine what they see as society's "noble" (or ignoble) lies.

Traditionally, governments were seen as the main threat to our freedoms. Today, corporations, particularly those involved in controlling flows of information such as media and technology companies, vie for this crown. Such companies influence what information we do and don't see. They can also overwhelm us with too much content, creating "reverse censorship" that harms our ability to think. Corporations also threaten free thought through their ability to fire employees for thoughtcrime, potentially in response to a public outcry.

The principle of free thought is in trouble. Today, public thinking is difficult unless you are rich, reckless or anonymous. Online public spaces, such as social media, typically prioritize engagement and profit over truth-seeking, and can exclude challenging views. A corporate-controlled mainstream news media routinely excludes or distorts important perspectives.

We must embrace the value of thinking.

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.



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