



PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL

UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS CAMP #2109
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
GILMER, TEXAS

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

MAY 2023

WHY RICHMOND?

virginiahistory.org



In May 1861 Richmond served as the home of three governments during the Civil War—city, state, and Confederate. When the war began, bureaucrats and office-seekers flooded into the capital.

Once Virginia seceded, the Confederate government moved the capital to Richmond, the South's second-largest city. The move served to solidify the state of Virginia's new Confederate identity and to sanctify the rebellion by associating it with the American Revolution. Most important were Virginia's hundreds of factories, whose output nearly equaled that of the rest of the Confederacy.

Having the Confederate capital in a city just a hundred miles from the United States capital caused much consternation in Washington and the city's population soon tripled.

CAMP LEADERSHIP **UPSHUR COUNTY** **PATRIOTS CAMP #2109**

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THE GUARDIAN

One of the best ways to honor your ancestors is to visit their graves. Going to a cemetery is a kind of pilgrimage in which we walk on hallowed ground. Standing amid the headstones, you can often get a sense for the area in which they lived and the legacy they have left for you. Honoring our ancestors looks different across cultures and religions.

Whether we speak of our war dead or our long-lost ancestors, there seems to be something that draws us in to remembering those who came before us. Remember that a cemetery is a peaceful place for families to grieve and visit their loved ones.

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

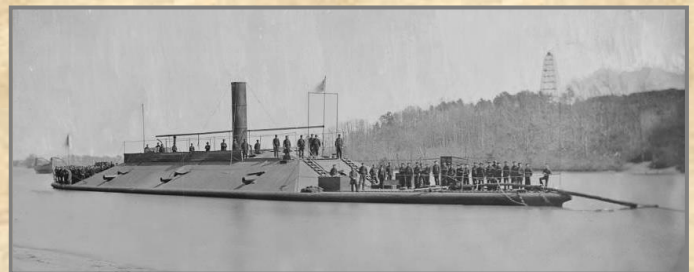
UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS
GUARDIANS

<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



Confederate veterans' reunion (early 1900's) at John Thomas Daughaday's farm; near Palmore, Graves Co., Ky.



CSS Atlanta on the James River June 1863

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.



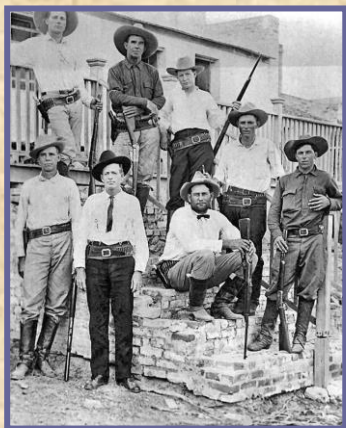
PLEDGE TO THE TEXAS FLAG:

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.



Border security in 1910.....Texas Rangers and Rio Grande River guards



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, La., April 25, 1906





GOD SPEAKS

The man whispered, "God, speak to me"
And a meadowlark sang.
But, the man did not hear.

So the man yelled, "God, speak to me"
And the thunder rolled across the sky.
But, the man did not listen. The man looked
around and said,

"God let me see you."
And a star shined brightly.
But the man did not see.

And, the man shouted, "God show me a
miracle."
And, a life was born.
But, the man did not notice.

So, the man cried out in despair, "Touch me
God, and let me know you are here."
Whereupon, God reached down and
touched the man.
But, the man brushed the butterfly away
and walked on.

I found this to be a great reminder that God
is always around us in the little and simple
things that we take for granted even in our
electronic age, so I would like to add one
more:

The man cried, "God, I need your help!"
And an e-mail arrived reaching out with
good news and encouragement.
But, the man deleted it and continued
crying...

Don't miss out on a blessing because it isn't
packaged the way that you expect.



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN MAY

1861

May 13 - U.S. troops occupy Baltimore,
Maryland.

May 21 - The Confederate Congress agrees
to move the Confederate capital from
Montgomery, Alabama to Richmond,
Virginia.

May 24 - Federal troops seize Alexandria,
Virginia.

1862

May 5 - Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia.

May 9 - Bombardment of Pensacola,
Florida.

May 10 - Naval engagement at Plum Run
Bend, Arkansas.

May 10 - Union forces capture Norfolk,
Virginia.

May 11 - Confederate sailors blow up the
CSS *Virginia* to keep her from falling into
Union hands.

May 15 - Battle of Drewry's Bluff, Virginia.

May 25 - Battle of First Winchester,
Virginia.

May 26 - Skirmish at Calico Rock, Arkansas.

May 29/30 - Confederates evacuate Corinth, Mississippi.

May 31 - Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), Virginia begins.

1863

May 1 - Battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

May 3 - Second Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

May 6 - Battle of Chancellorsville ends with Confederate victory.

May 10 - Death of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

May 12 - Battle of Raymond, Mississippi.

May 14 - Engagement at Jackson, Mississippi.

May 16 - Battle of Champion Hill (Baker's Creek), Mississippi.

May 17 - Battle of Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi.

May 19 - First assault on Vicksburg, Mississippi.

May 22 - Second assault on Vicksburg.

May 22 - Siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana begins.

May 27 - First assault on Port Hudson.

1864

May 5 - Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.

May 6 - Day two of the Battle of the Wilderness, General James Longstreet is seriously wounded in combat.

May 7 - Sherman begins his Atlanta campaign.

May 7 - Union troops seize Tunnel Hill on the first day of the Atlanta Campaign, an important tunnel on the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

May 8 - Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia.

May 8 - Engagement at Dug Gap, Georgia.

May 9 - Engagement at Swift Creek, Virginia.

May 11 - Battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia on Sheridan's Richmond Raid.

May 12 - Battle of Spotsylvania continues with the fight for the Bloody Angle.

May 13 - Battle of Resaca, Georgia begins.

May 15 - Battle of New Market, Virginia.

May 18 - Engagement at Yellow Bayou (Bayou de Glaize), Louisiana (Red River Expedition).

May 20 - Battle of Ware Bottom Church.

May 23 - Battle of North Anna River, Virginia.

May 25 - Battle of New Hope Church, Georgia.

May 27 - Battle of Pickett's Mill, Georgia.

1865

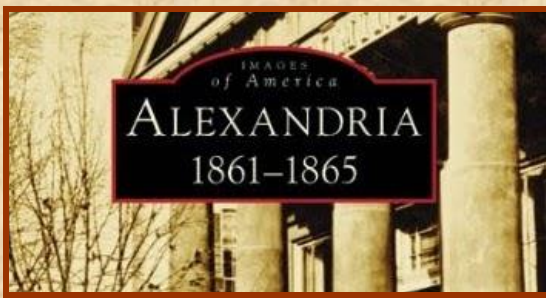
May 2 - A \$100,000 reward offered for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

May 4 - Surrender of Confederate General Richard Taylor's forces at Citronelle, Alabama.

May 10 - Confederate President Jefferson Davis captured by U.S. troops at Irwinville, Georgia.

May 12 - Skirmish at Palmito Ranch, Texas - the last engagement of the Civil War.

"I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments by those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations" ... James Madison



THE SEIZURE OF ALEXANDRIA

alexandriava.gov

Within days of Virginia's secession from the Union in the spring of 1861, Federal troops arrived in Alexandria to take possession of the city. Union military forces arrived on May 24, 1861, and Alexandria became a supply center for the federal army. Troops and supplies were transported to Alexandria via the port and the railroad and then dispersed where needed. Wounded soldiers, brought back on the trains, crowded the available hospitals and temporary medical facilities in and around the town. Many of the largest buildings in town were confiscated for use as hospitals and for other official purposes and many new warehouses were constructed along the waterfront.

...at daylight, without opposition the Virginians leaving as the northern soldiers entered, - it would have been done without bloodshed had not Col. Ellsworth too



hastily taken down a Southern flag, flying over the Marshall House, south east corner of King and Pitt Streets,... James Jackson, the proprietor of the Hotel, met the Colonel on the stairway and in the altercation shot him dead, one of the soldiers accompanying Ellsworth, immediately shot Jackson dead, so two daring men fell at the onset: since

then some few casualties have happened, yet our City remains quiet and we feel comparatively safe from harm: Sentries are placed in every part of town... Benjamin Barton, an Alexandria watchmaker and silversmith...June 14, 1861



PORT HUDSON LOUISIANA

battlefields.org



As part of the Vicksburg Campaign, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks was tasked with capturing the small garrison at Port Hudson, Louisiana, and then moving on toward Vicksburg, Mississippi, to aid Union forces in capturing the city. This campaign was the Union's effort to capture the remaining ports along the Mississippi River to control the entire river and cut the Confederacy in two.



From May 21 to July 9, 1863, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks besieged Major General Franklin Gardner's small command at Port Hudson, one of the last strongholds on the Mississippi River. When Confederate forces surrendered the garrison, the entire Mississippi River was under Federal control.



BATTLE OF RESACA, GEORGIA

battlefields.org

In the summer of 1864, Union General William T. Sherman campaigned to capture the vital city of Atlanta, Georgia. From May 13-15, 1864, Sherman's Federal armies fought Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's entrenched army in the first large-scale fight in the Battle of Resaca.



By May 13th, James B. McPherson's Union army arrived in front of Resaca and immediately came under fire from Confederate cavalry. After some initial fighting, McPherson's men pushed the Confederates back towards the town, taking Bald Hill in the process, which provided an easy defensive position in the area. Worried that Johnston would send troops to drive him back, McPherson ordered his men back to their original positions at Snake Creek Gap. When Sherman learned this, he was disappointed "beyond measure," as he wrote to McPherson, telling him to dig in while he brought the rest of the army through Snake Creek Gap.

On the 15th, Lieutenant General John B. Hood instructed his division commander Major General Carter Stevenson, to position a battery on Yankee artillery. Stevenson

ordered Captain Maximilian Van Den Corput's "Cherokee Battery" of four Napoleons to be placed 20 yards before his entrenched infantry. Soldiers constructed an earthen lunette for the guns, but before connecting it to their mainline with rifle pits, Federals attacked the Confederate line. They were repulsed elsewhere, but two regiments from Federal Brigadier General John Ward's brigade stormed up to the Rebel earthworks. Union troops "entered the embrasures, striking down and bayoneting the rebel gunners, many of whom defiantly stood by their guns till struck down."

Though his army succeeded in driving back Sherman's attacks during the previous two days, Joseph E. Johnston learned that during the 15th, Thomas W. Sweeny's division from the XVI corps managed to cross the Oostanaula River on pontoon bridges below the Confederate left. Realizing he had been flanked, Johnston ordered his troops to withdraw on the night of May 15-16.

"The enemy never sees the backs of my Texans!" – General Robert E. Lee, CSA



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
126TH TEXAS DIVISION
REUNION
LUBBOCK, TEXAS
JUNE 2-4 2023**



THE SOUTH DURING THE CIVIL WAR

loc.gov/classroom

Most of the fighting during the American Civil War took place on Southern soil. In part, this was the result of the war strategies of both sides. To win the war, the South had only to survive. On the other hand, for the North to win, the Union had to be restored. Thus, Union forces had to conquer the South in order to win the war. War action around their homes created many hardships for Southerners.

The hardships increased or intensified for other reasons as well. As an agricultural region, the South had more difficulty than the North in manufacturing needed goods for both its soldiers and its civilians. One result was that Southern civilians probably had to make more real sacrifices during the war than Northern civilians did. In addition, part of Union war strategy was to use the Navy to blockade Southern ports. The Union hoped to stop the flow of goods between the South and other countries and strangle its foe economically.

The shortage of food during the Civil War affected many Southerners on the home front. As the war continued and conditions

grew worse, Southerners' winter of discontent turned into years of unhappiness and sacrifice. The inability of families to cultivate and harvest crops was a constant reminder of how their world had been turned upside down by the war. The long and brutal conflict tested the endurance of men, women, and children, not least in terms of how they coped with and reacted to the scarcity of food.



MECHANIZED CAVALRY



We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans who



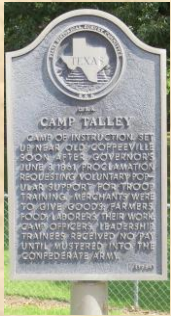
ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Membership Application.

We are then the present-day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a onetime application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities.

There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



C.S.A. CAMP TALLEY



The Camp of instruction was set up near old Coffeetown soon after the Governor's June 8, 1861, proclamation requesting voluntary popular support for troop training. Merchants were to give goods; farmers, food; laborers, their work; camp officers, leadership; trainees received no pay until mustered into the Confederate army.

The Texas Historical Marker was erected in 1964 by the State Historical Survey Committee. The Marker and site are located at 32° 50.319' N, 94° 45.345' W. near Coffeetown, Texas, in Upshur County.



MECHANIZED CAVALRY ROSEDALE CEMETERY APRIL 29, 2023



The Rosedale Cemetery in Gladewater is the final resting place for 20 Confederate Veterans

When John Kettle Armstrong and his wife Sarah bought 160 acres here in 1844, they were among the first settlers. Sarah died in 1856 and Armstrong set aside this tract for a cemetery. Tradition says the Armstrong slaves were interred outside the grounds. After Armstrong's death in 1860, his second wife Margaret Fisher married a Mr. Stewart. For years the Armstrong's and Stewarts allowed everyone to use the graveyard which was called "Stewart Cemetery."





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.

