



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 7 PM at the
Historic Upshur Museum
www.upshurpatriots.org

JUNE 2022

OBJECTIVE



"To associate in one united, compact body of men of Confederate ancestry, and cultivate, perpetuate, and sanctify the ties of friendship entailed thereby; to aid and encourage the history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, constantly endeavoring to see that events of the War for Southern Independence and the heroic contributions of the Confederate soldiers are authentically and clearly written, and that all documents, relics, and mementoes produced and handed down by those active participants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity, to aid and assist in the erection of suitable and enduring monuments and memorials to all Southern valor, civil and military, wherever done and wherever found; to instill into our descendants a devotion to and reverence for the principles represented by the Confederate States of America, to the honor, glory, and memory of our forefathers who fought in that Cause."



STUDYING THE CIVIL WAR

Sallie Borrink

The Civil War changed the course of the United States of America. The Civil War was arguably the most important, all-encompassing event in our country's history after the American Revolution. It transformed our nation. Even the use of the terms "Civil War" and "War Between the States" in different parts of the country today suggests that the memory of this epic war lingers in the minds of many Americans. As we face important issues in our country today, we should remember the difficult lessons learned during that war. We must understand what has shaped our country in the past in order to carefully discern our path to the future.

Studying the Civil War opens up the opportunity for many thought-provoking discussions about the powerful impact of a person's beliefs and their willingness to risk everything for principles they hold dear.

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THE GUARDIAN

The SCV's most important and hallowed mission charge is to the remembrance of our Confederate Veteran ancestors that fought during the Civil War. The SCV strives to care for our ancestors final resting places, wherever they may be. If you had family in the US in the mid-19th century then there is a very good likelihood that some of your own ancestors served in the Confederate Army.

The lives lost by the Confederacy were not - and are not - insignificant. These men deserve to be honored as with any soldier fighting for a cause, when called upon by their government to do so.

Everyday - in many ways - the Civil War continues. But this is not a war of military combatants, but a war to preserve our heritage and basic freedoms. Everytime a cemetery is vandalized, everytime time a flag is hauled down, or every time a monument is desecrated or removed, our Civil War ancestors are spat upon.

Consider becoming a part of the SCV Guardian Program and help us honor the brave soldiers that died for our freedom.

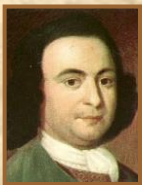
If you're not a Guardian, why not?

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
Jamie Eitson	Full/GPT	8
Chris Loyd	Full	5
George Linton	Full/W/GPT	51
Eddie Pricer	Full/GPT	40
Milt Ojeman	Full/GPT	4
David Palmer	Full	1
Bill Palmer	Full	10
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



“I ask, sir, what is the militia? It is the whole people. To disarm the people is the best and most effective way to enslave them.” – George Mason 1788

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.



The rights outlined in the Bill of Rights were understood to be God given inalienable rights. The U.S. Constitution was not written to give permission to the people but to the government as a boundary, protecting the people’s God-given rights.



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

*“The SCV’s Best Hope for Success is
Knowledge of the Truth”*



A WORRIED CHRISTIAN

by John MacArthur

*“Therefore do not be anxious for tomorrow;
for tomorrow will care for itself. Each day
has enough trouble of its own”*

Matthew 6:34

We all have to admit that worry is a common temptation in life—for many it is a favorite pastime. America, the most affluent society in the world is also the most worry-filled society in the world—that is, if spending on security, mental illnesses, and intoxicants are any indication. Americans worry, and worry is a sin. It is neither insignificant, nor inconsequential. And for the Christian, it is absolutely contrary to faith Christ.

When you worry, you are choosing to be mastered by your circumstances instead of by the truth of God. The vicissitudes and trials of life pale in comparison to the greatness of salvation. Jesus wants you to realize it doesn't make sense to believe God can save you from eternal hell, but not help you in the practical matters of life. God gives you the glorious gift of life today; live in the light and full joy of that day, using the resources God supplies.



HISTORICAL DATES IN JUNE



1861

June 2-The CSS Savannah manages to beat the Union blockade of Charleston Harbor and escape to open water.

June 2-In the war's first contact battle between the two sides, Union forces claim the victory over Confederate elements at Philippi in West Virginia. The retreat of the Confederates, under General Robert Garnett, is so fast the engagement is known as the "Philippi Races".

June 10-In the war's first complete pitched battle, the Confederates claim the victory over the Union at Big Bethel, Virginia.

June 17-Confederate forces claim the victory in a skirmish against Union forces at Vienna, Virginia.

1862

June 1-The Battle of Seven Pines (Battle of Fair Oaks) ends as an inconclusive victory.

June 8-The Battle of Cross Keys is had pitting a Union force of 11,500 led by General Fremont against 5,800 Confederates under General Ewell. The result is a Confederate victory with 664 Union casualties versus 287 Confederates.

June 12-General Jeb Stuart begins a series of raids against Union forces in Virginia.

June 16-The Battle of Secessionville takes place in Charleston, South Carolina. It is a Confederate victory by Nathan Evans and Thomas Lamar.

June 25-The Seven Days Battles are begun - six major engagements spanning seven days and pitting forces of General McClellan against forces of General Robert E. Lee. It

marks a Confederate victory though losses are heavy for both sides.

1863

June 7-The Battle of Milliken's Bend occurs. Confederate General Richard Taylor attacks a Union base at Madison Parrish, Louisiana.

June 12-Confederate navy elements begin a period of raids against Union shipping along the American East Coast.

June 14-Confederate Lieutenant A. Wills Gould, an artillery officer under General Nathan Forrest, is stabbed to death by Forrest following Gould's attempt to kill him.

1864

June 9-Failing to unseat General Lee's defenders at Petersburg, Virginia, Union General Grant enacts a siege of the city. The siege will last (officially) until March 25th, 1865 and result in a Union victory.

June 10-The Battle of Brice's Crossroads is recorded. A smaller Confederate force of 3,500 cavalry is victorious against a Union army consisting of 4,800 troops, 3,300 cavalry, and 22 field guns. General Nathan Forrest directs the victors over General Samuel Sturgis of the Union. The action takes place near Guntown, Mississippi.

June 11-The Battle of Trevalian Station is fought in Louisa County, Virginia. Confederate Generals Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee are victorious over Union leader General Sheridan.

June 17-The Battle of Lynchburg is fought over a two-day span by two small forces. The Confederates numbering 14,000 under General Jubal Early are victorious in beating back 16,643 Union attackers led by General David Hunter.

June 27-The Battle of Kennesaw Mountain results in a Confederate victory. General Joseph Johnston faces off against Union General William Sherman in the clash. Numbers are 17,733 to 16,225 respectively and losses include 1,000 to 3,000, respectively.

ROSE O'NEAL GREENHOW: CONFEDERATE SPY

Civil War Saga

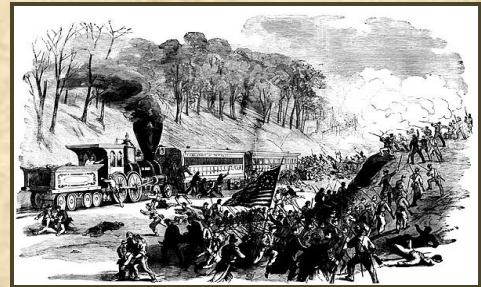


Born into a large slave-holding family in Maryland around 1813, Rose O'Neal was sent to live with her aunt in Washington D.C. after her father, John O'Neal, was murdered by one of his slaves in 1817. In 1835, Rose married Robert Greenhow, a wealthy physician who worked as an official for the Department of State. They had eight children together and became important figures in Washington D.C. society. After Robert was killed in an accident in 1854, Rose's finances took a hit but she continued socializing with important political figures in Washington D.C.

When the Civil War broke out in the spring of 1861, Greenhow was recruited to become a Confederate spy by Virginia Governor John Letcher, who had set up a vast spy network in Virginia, via a U.S. Army Officer in Washington D.C. named Thomas Jordan. Greenhow was such a successful spy that she has been credited with helping the Confederates win the first battle of Bull Run in July of 1861. The secret service was watching Greenhow and finally arrested her, on August 23, on charges of espionage.

She was examined by a War Department Commission and in May was deported to Richmond, Virginia where Greenhow was awarded \$2,500 by Jefferson Davis as "*an acknowledgment of the valuable patriotic service rendered by you to our cause.*"

Rose Greenhow died October 1st of 1864 and was buried with full military honors at the Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington, North Carolina. Her headstone reads: "*Mrs. Rose Greenhow, a bearer of dispatches to the Confederate Government.*"



BATTLE OF VIENNA, VIRGINIA

hmdb.org

On June 17, 1861, at a bend in the railroad, a Union train carrying 271 men of the 1st Ohio Volunteers was ambushed by nearly 700 South Carolina infantry and cavalry. Amid artillery fire, the Ohioans jumped from the platform cars and took cover in the woods and hills nearby.

The engineer immediately sped up the locomotive *Clarke*, minus the troops and headed back to Alexandria. Anticipating some Union reinforcements, the Confederates burned the abandoned cars and retreated. Eight Federal soldiers were killed in the indecisive clash.

THE FORREST – GOULD AFFAIR

famguardian.org

June 14, 1863



Nathan Bedford Forrest was noted for his hot temper and he was in a foul mood when he found that Colonel Abel Streight's Yankee Raiders had captured two of his cannon in an ambush. He personally blamed Lieutenant Andrew Wills Gould for cowardice in losing the guns. Gen. Forrest signed orders to have Gould transferred out of his command. Gould took this to be a mortal insult and went straight to Forrest's Headquarters at the Masonic Building in downtown Columbia to confront the General.



Forrest believed Gould was about to attack him and he took a penknife from his pocket while Gould wrestled with a pistol in the pocket of his linen duster. Forrest, realizing his jeopardy, lunged at Gould, opening the penknife with his teeth. Gould, failing to get the gun from his pocket, fired anyway, hitting Forrest in the left abdominal area. Forrest grimaced but came on as Gould freed the gun from his pocket. Forrest grabbed the gun hand and forced it up while he plunged the long, slender blade into Gould's left side. Gould ran drunkenly from the front door of the building and out onto the sidewalk.

Gould lingered for almost two weeks but, as feared, he died in his bed at the Nelson House on June 26, 1863. Forrest healed and was quickly back in the saddle. His Cavalry left the area about a month later.



RECONSTRUCTION TYRANNY AND CORRUPTION

Excerpts from Chapter 21

The Un-Civil War

The South was as devastated by the uncivil war of 1861 to 1865. By the end of the war one out of every four white men had been killed or died of wounds or disease. Over 40 percent of private property including homes, businesses, livestock, and crops had been destroyed. Most of this property damage was deliberately inflicted on the civilian population to deny the Confederate Army the logistical means of resistance, but also to demoralize their families and supporters at home. It was ordered in cold calculation by Northern political and military leadership, but often executed with self-righteous religious zeal or criminal abandon.

"No people in history have been so misunderstood, so misjudged, and so cruelly maligned as the people of the South."

Confederate General John Gordon





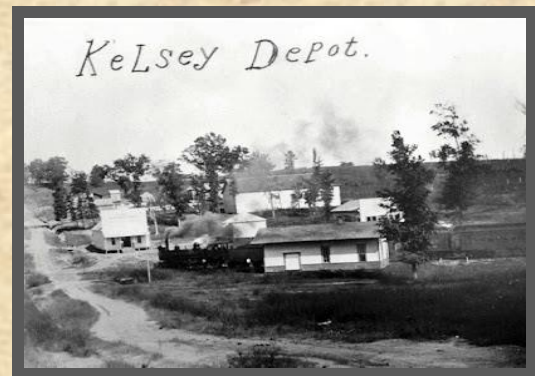
CONTEXTUALIZING SOUTHERN HERITAGE

Gail Jarvis

A current semantic political adaptation is the term “Contextualizing.” Contextualizing involves discrediting the language and intent of monuments. This essentially has the same effect as tearing down the monuments.

The concept that Southern memorials were erected to promote hate rather than heritage is fairly common. It’s unfortunate that the background and standards of those reporting news and history has diminished. Not only has the caliber of news media contributors declined but news and history are also being offered by Hollywood and other entertainment celebrities as well as late night TV comics. They faithfully repeat the establishment narrative, and their histories are simplistic versions that avoid complexities. Leftist organizations like Black Lives Matter and the Southern Poverty Law Center have long demanded the demolishing of Confederate memorials. The official pronouncement from the SPLC states: “Our public entities should no longer play a role in distorting history by honoring a secessionist government that waged war against the United States to preserve white supremacy and the enslavement of millions of people.” Even the “reconciliation” memorials are under attack. These are

tributes to the soldiers, both Union and Confederate, who lost their lives during the War. Progressives insist that fallen Confederates do not deserve honor as they were fighting to keep Blacks enslaved. Only the Union dead should be esteemed. The Left relies on conflicts to maintain its power base. To justify discrediting Confederate tributes, ‘social justice warriors’ often dredge up the old “lost cause mythology” excuse inferring that versions of history that mitigate the malevolence of the antebellum South are flawed. The social justice version rejects complex explanations of history in favor of a simplistic version that makes the South’s defense of slavery the sole cause of the War Between the States.



Kelsey, Upshur Co. Texas was a stop on the Marshall and East Texas Railway. The railroad built a branch line to Kelsey to facilitate the loading of such products as strawberries, cantaloupes and corn that were grown in the community.

The origins of Kelsey go back to 1898 to John Edgar—who settled near Hopewell in

Upshur County. In 1898, Edgar purchased land in what would become Kelsey. By 1901, there were nine Latter-day Saint families in Kelsey. A post office was established at Kelsey in 1902. By 1906, Kelsey had about 400 inhabitants. In 1907, the Kelsey School District was formed. In 1911, a two-story brick schoolhouse was built. The first gymnasium in East Texas, named Bennion Hall after mission president Samuel O. Bennion, was completed at Kelsey in 1929. In 1923, the population peaked at 750. Families gathered to Kelsey from throughout the southern United States and even on rare occasions from other parts of the United States.

During the 1930s, Kelsey farmers provided food to the oil workers in Kilgore and Gladewater, Texas. In 1943, the school in Kelsey was closed and after that students were bussed to Gilmer, Texas. In 1951, a new church was built in Kelsey.



Confederate Soldiers at Gettysburg 1863



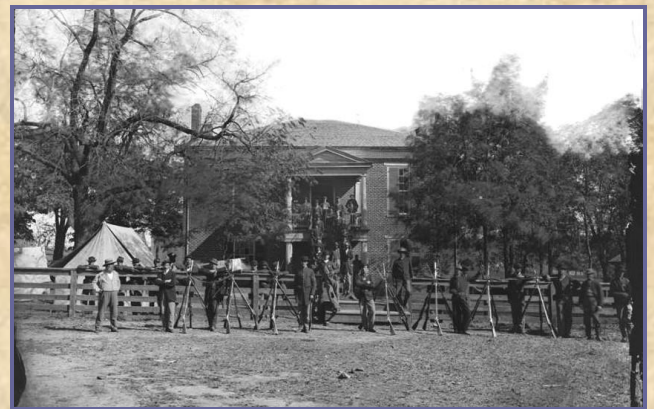
Jefferson Davis and Family 1884



Richmond, Va. April 1865



Swan's Cafe 1949 Downtown Gilmer



Appomattox April 1865



In the early 1800's ketchup contained ingredients like mushrooms, onions, and spices, but no tomatoes. The origin of ketchup can

be traced back to the Orient. There was a time when ketchup was actually sold as medicine, by a gentleman named John Cook Bennett. The all-new tomato content was the key to its healthy properties, and the ketchup medicine empire expanded rapidly. But with inferior-quality copycats emerging, it collapsed in 1850.



THE ART OF UNDERSTATEMENT

By W. F. Strong

Something that doesn't get much attention in Texas, as a core part of Texas culture, is the common use of understatements. We're used to being pegged as exaggerators like Pecos Bill who roped tornadoes and shot stars from the sky. We have plenty of tall tales resting on mythic exaggeration. Understatement is oblique. It arrives unexpectedly, glancing off the unobserved side of things. As my father always said, "If you're smart or successful or talented, no need to tell people, they'll know." But he also advised that if you must promote yourself, you should do it with the unadorned truth so that you're not being immodest.

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.

