



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

JUNE 2023

APOLOGY

By: *Historian, Lochlainn Seabrook*

What the South wants to know is why the North has not also apologized for its role in the "peculiar institution." After all, it was Northerners who first introduced the slave trade to the American colonies in 1638; it was Northern ship builders who constructed America's first slave ships; it was Northern businessmen who financed these ships; it was these Northern slave ships which first sailed to Africa; it was Northern ports that harbored the first American slave ships; it was the Northern colony of Massachusetts that first legalized slavery in 1641; it was Yankee businessmen who owned and operated the entire American slave trading business; it was the North that first prospered from slavery. the North that sold its slaves to the South when it finally found them to be both disagreeable and unprofitable.

CAMP LEADERSHIP UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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THE GUARDIAN

When placing a flag on a grave, it is important to ensure that the flag is placed correctly. The flag should be placed on the right side of the grave, with the blue field on the right and the red field on the left. The flag should be placed at the head of the grave and should not touch the ground.

Flags placed on veterans' graves are both respectful and thoughtful, regardless of whether they are placed on a flagpole. It is a simple gesture that not only expresses your support for veterans, both living and deceased, but it also demonstrates your appreciation for their service. Veterans dedicate years of their lives to their country, which is worthy of respect and honor. Some even make the ultimate sacrifice, losing their lives in the line of service. Placing a flag on a veteran's grave is a symbol of respect for military veterans.

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

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

Jefferson Davis

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

Jefferson Davis

Our Founding Fathers did not see government as a benevolent Santa Claus guaranteeing an ever-expanding wish list of rights. Rather, they viewed government as a necessary evil — far preferable to anarchy, but nonetheless a serious threat to liberty.
Edwin J. Feulner, Ph.D.

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.

“Our unalterable resolution should be to be free.” – Sam Adams

“The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.” – Thomas Jefferson

“The constitutions of most of our States assert, that all power is inherent in the people...that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed.” – Thomas Jefferson



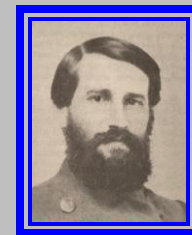
CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“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





FAITH

thoughtcatalog.co

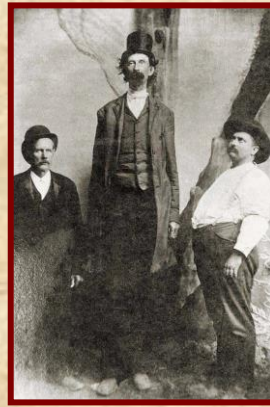
"I can do all this through him who gives me strength."— Philippians 4:13 (NIV)

There will be moments when your faith falters, when you're lonely or exhausted or just plain sad. There will be moments where grief grabs ahold of you and crumbles you to the ground, where all that you've believed feels empty, and when each breath feels like a chore. But in these moments, you will find redemption and power in His name. In these moments, if you choose to follow Him, He will guide you away from the heartbreak, the loneliness, the death, the loss, the toughest moments of your life, and back into His arms. God's word and love will give you strength, even when you feel empty.

So trust Him. Give Him control. Give Him your fears and anxieties and aches. Give Him all of you and allow Him to work His beauty and grace into your life. Let Him remind you are—a child of God.

Then Jesus said, "Did I not tell you that if you believe, you will see the glory of God?"
John 11:40

TALLEST CONFEDERATE



May 14, 1833, notable Confederate soldier and circus performer, Henry Clay Thruston (1833-1909), was born in the city of Greenville in Greenville County, South Carolina.

Known as "the tallest man to serve during the Civil War" (Pvt. 4th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, CSA) it is said he stood 7 foot 7 1/2 inches tall. He traveled with P. T Barnum billed as "The Missouri Giant," "The Texas Giant" & of course "The Tallest Man in The World." In the South, he would lead the circus parade with a large "Stars & Bars" over his shoulders & in the North he often dressed as "Uncle Sam" & carried both "Old Glory" & the "Stars & Bars."

It is said that during one battle both sides ceased actions long enough for a picture of Thurston & David V. Buskirk (at 6' 10-1/2 and one of the tallest men in the Union Army), to be taken together to prove who was the tallest!

Henry Clay Thruston met his earthly demise when he died from the effects of natural causes at the age of 76 in Mount Vernon, Texas on July 2, 1909. Thruston's historic dogtrot-style home, located at Mount Vernon, Texas on the Historic Bankhead Highway, now serves as the Mount Vernon Visitors Center.



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JUNE



1861

June 1 -

Skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

June 2 - P.G.T. Beauregard takes command of Confederate forces in northern Virginia.

June 10 - Engagement at Big Bethel, Virginia.

June 17 - Engagement at Boonville Missouri.

1862

June 6 - Battle of Memphis, Tennessee.

June 8 - Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia.

June 9 - Battle of Port Republic, Virginia

June 12 - J.E.B. Stuart begins his "Ride Around McClellan."

June 25 - Seven Days Battles begin at Oak Grove (French's Field), Virginia.

June 26 - Battle of Mechanicsville, (Beaver Dam Creek), Virginia.

June 27 - Battle of Gaines' Mill (First Cold Harbor), Virginia.

1863

June 7 - Battle of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.

June 9 - Battle of Brandy Station (Fleetwood Heights), Virginia.

June 13 to 15 - Battle of Second Winchester.

June 14 - Second Assault on Port Hudson.

June 23 - Tullahoma Campaign begins in Middle Tennessee.

1864

June 1 - Major Union attack at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

June 3 - All-out Union assault at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

June 5 - Battle at Piedmont, Virginia.

June 10 - Battle of Brice's Crossroads (Guntown), Mississippi.

June 11 - Skirmish at Pine Mountain, Georgia.

June 11 - Battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia.

June 15 - First attack on Petersburg, Virginia.

June 19 - USS Kearsarge sinks CSS Alabama near France.

June 21 - Christopher Memminger resigns as Confederate Secretary of the Treasury.

June 22 - Battle of Kolb's Farm (Culp's Farm), Georgia.

June 27 - Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia.

June 29 - Skirmish at Reams Station, Virginia on Wilson's Raid.

1865



June 23 - General Stand Watie surrenders Confederate forces in the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).



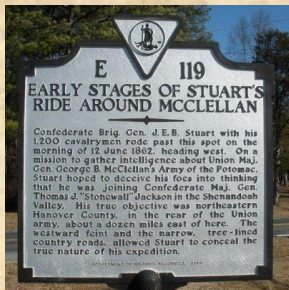
EMANCIPATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

History.com

At the outset of the Civil War, to the dismay of the more radical abolitionists in the North, President Abraham Lincoln did not make abolition of slavery a goal of the Union war effort. To do so, he feared, would drive the border slave states still loyal to the Union into the Confederacy and anger more conservative northerners. By the summer of 1862, however, enslaved people themselves had pushed the issue,

heading by the thousands to the Union lines as Lincoln's troops marched through the South.

Their actions debunked one of the strongest myths underlying Southern devotion to the "peculiar institution"—that many enslaved people were truly content in bondage—and convinced Lincoln that emancipation had become a political and military necessity. In response to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which freed more than 3 million enslaved people in the Confederate states by January 1, 1863, Black people enlisted in the Union Army in large numbers, reaching some 180,000 by war's end.



RIDE AROUND MCCLELLAN

Confederate Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart with his 1,200 cavalymen rode past this spot on the morning of 12 June 1862, heading west. On a mission to gather intelligence about Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, Stuart hoped to deceive his foes into thinking that he was joining Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. His true objective was northeastern Hanover County, in the rear of the Union army, about a dozen miles east of here. The westward feint and the narrow, tree-lined country roads allowed Stuart to conceal the true nature of his expedition.

Lee's strategy worked. McClellan overestimated the Confederates' strength and condition and focused on guarding the line of the Potomac rather than pressing and probing the enemy.



BATTLE OF BRICE'S CROSSROADS

battlefields.org



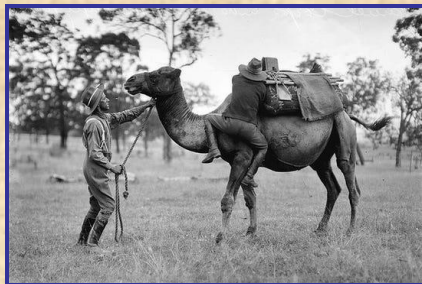
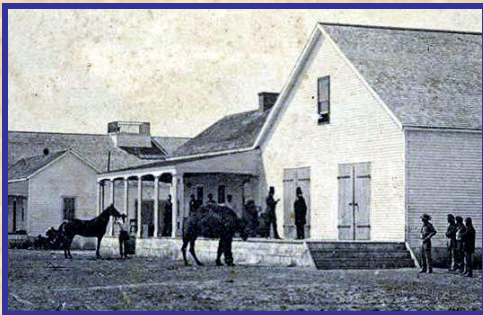
In late May 1864, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest set out from Mississippi with his cavalry corps to enter Tennessee and destroy the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which was carrying men and supplies from Nashville to support Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. Sherman, who suspected the Confederate cavalry leader would cause havoc behind his lines, ordered Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis to move from Memphis to counter Forrest and to control northern Mississippi. Sturgis's first objective was the Mobile and Ohio Railroad that ran north and south from Tupelo. Forrest's cavalry met Sturgis' infantry and cavalry column on June 10th at Brice's Crossroads, 20 miles north of Tupelo, beating back the first Union cavalry division to arrive there. Sturgis sent in infantry reinforcements and counterattacked the Confederates. Forrest, although outnumbered two to one, used his

more mobile cavalry to threaten both ends of the Union infantry line simultaneously and his artillery to focus on the center. When Forrest's 2nd Tennessee Cavalry crossed the bridge over Tishimongo Creek in Sturgis' rear, the Union force fell back. The Confederate cavalymen pursued the rapidly retreating Yankees several miles toward Memphis. Forrest's brilliant tactical victory against long odds cemented Forrest's reputation as one of the foremost mounted infantry leaders of the war.



THE TEXAS CAMEL EXPERIMENT

funtimeswithbob.com



Back in the days when they were settling the Western States the U.S. government decided they need to try an experiment to see if they could find another animal that would be able to better endure through the dry, desert conditions and long distances between watering holes. Mules, burrows and horses, the governments' main staple

of transportation, were dying due to severe dehydration. During the years 1856-1866 the U.S. government ran a program called the U.S. Camel Corps – the Texas Camel Experiment.

After the passing of the U.S. Camel Appropriation Act, on February 10th, 1857, the first camel corps arrived in the U.S. on the Ship USS Supply with 41 camels. Another trip to acquire more camels brought the total number of camels in the Camel Corps up to 70. A Camp was established in Texas called Camp Verde where the camels and caretakers lived for approximately 10 years.

The camel experiment failed primarily because the size of the camels would scare the horses and mules and often cause horse stampedes. Another kink in the plan was that the current Secretary of State in charge of the Camel Corps was Jefferson Davis who in the middle of the experiment was appointed President of the Confederate States. These two things lead to the conclusion of the experiment and the camels were sold off at auction.

*"Since March 2020, we may have experienced the greatest intrusions on civil liberties in the peacetime history of this country. Executive officials across the country issued emergency decrees on a breathtaking scale. While executive officials issued new emergency decrees at a furious pace, state legislatures and Congress—the bodies normally responsible for adopting our laws—too often fell silent."
Supreme Court Justice Neil Gorsuch*



HERBERT'S VOCAL SCHOOL
1907

This is a class of Dr. Herbert's Vocal School in Gilmer which was held in a building behind where the Upshur House Hotel stood. Dr. Herbert came from an eastern state and stayed to hold several classes.



In its early years, Gilmer was a suitable engine for some of East Texas' economy, serving as a cotton-ginning center and several sweet-potato farms.



1905 Civil War Veterans Reunion at the Seven Springs Resort Sink Creek near New Bildad, Tn.



GENERAL ORDER NO. 11

James Edwards

An early example of Yankee war crimes against Southern civilians – one of hundreds was General Order No. 11 of 1863 (not to be confused with General Order No. 11 of 1862, issued by U.S. Grant.)



This Yankee Army directive issued by Gen. Thomas Ewing forced civilians to evacuate four counties in western Missouri, regardless of whether their allegiances lay with the Union or the Confederacy — or even if they were neutral, as many were.

The severity of the order and the atrocious way it was carried out, with looting and depredations, alienated vast numbers of horrified rural people, and set a precedent for later, very low standards of conduct by Yankee forces. Animals and farm property were stolen or destroyed, buildings burned to the ground, and cowardly troops murdered non-resisting civilians out of hand—some as old as 70 years of age. The four counties became a devastated no-man's-land and were later called "the burnt district."

Order Number 11 was the most drastic and repressive military measure directed

against civilians by the Union Army during the Civil War. In fact, it stands as the harshest treatment ever imposed on United States citizens under the plea of military necessity in our nation's history.



REFLECTIONS OF HETTYE CALLOWAY 1927

genealogytrails.com

The first settlement of the present site of Gilmer was around the town spring which was located near where the high school building now stands. The water for the town was supplied by this spring, and the negroes also came here to do the washing for the white people. The original plan for the town was recorded on February 25, 1852. Gilmer was then a small village of some three hundred or four hundred people. The square around the small log courthouse was covered by forest. The business houses were built of logs from the forest, but some few were built of rough, small boards. Gilmer, in those days, was considered a "wild and woolly" town. There were several saloons around the square. One of these was where Hogg's Pharmacy now is, and another was in the Walton Building. There is a story told of a murder that took place in this saloon, which proves to us that Gilmer must have been a rough town. A man by the name of Cleavland stabbed a man whose name was Miller. While Miller's life blood was gushing out, he yelled for his son to kill Cleavland. With a double-barreled shotgun Miller's son shot Cleavland, who died before Miller. The boy

was exonerated by the courts for killing his father's slayer.

About the time that the town was incorporated. There was one ordinance that said: "No man shall ride horseback on sidewalks of the city of Gilmer, if they do, they shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$25." It was this ordinance that was first violated. There was a man who lived just on the outside of town that owned a large, long-horned Texas steer by the name of Lamb. Old Lamb's horns were about six feet from tip to tip. This gentleman saddled old Lamb and came to town. After visiting the saloon and getting drunk, he mounted Lamb and rode up and down every sidewalk of the small city and none dared molest or make him afraid.



AGE ACTIVATED ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER

atimetolaugh.org

I decided to wash the car. I start toward the garage and notice the mail on the table. OK, I'm going to wash the car...but first, I'm going to go through the mail. I lay the car keys down on the desk, discard the junk mail...and notice the trash can is full. OK, I'll just put the bills on the desk and take the trash out, but since I'm going to be near the mailbox anyway, I'll pay these few bills first.

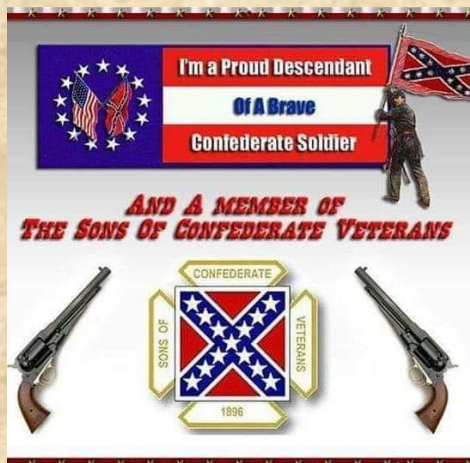
Now where is the checkbook? Oops...there's only one check left. My extra checks are in the desk. As I start looking for the checks, I see the coke I was drinking

sitting on the desk...I'm going to look for those checks...But first I need to put my coke further away from the computer... oh, maybe I'll pop it into the fridge to keep it cold for a while... I head toward the kitchen and the plants catch my eye; they need some water... I set the coke on the counter and uh oh! There's my glasses... I was looking for them all morning! I'm pretty sure I really don't have age activated attention deficit disorder.

I'd better put the glasses away first. I fill a container with water and head for the flowerpots. Aaaaaagh! Someone left the TV remote in the kitchen. We'll never think to look in the kitchen tonight when we want to watch television, so I'd better put it back in the family room where it belongs.

It's the end of the day: The car isn't washed, the bills are unpaid, the coke is sitting on the kitchen counter, flowers are half watered, the checkbook still only has one check in it and I can't seem to find my car keys!

When I try to figure out how come nothing got done today, I'm baffled because I KNOW I WAS BUSY ALL DAY LONG!!!



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.

