



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

JULY 2022



127TH ANNUAL SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

NATIONAL REUNION:
JULY 19 — 23, 2022

The 2022 Reunion will be at Clarence Brown Conference Center in Cartersville, Georgia
Hosted by: William J. Hardee Camp #1397
and Kennesaw Battlefield Camp# 700.

There will be Three Days of Battlefield Tours following the 1864 Atlanta Campaign. The tour will feature some of the most intact trenches and fortifications in the country. The climax comes on the fourth day when we'll see the 1886 Cyclorama The Battle of Atlanta.



KnowSouthernHistory.Org

All across the country there is what is best described as an “anti anything southern” movement at work. Attacks on any symbol of the South they find. They want flags removed. They want monuments removed. They want streets and schools renamed. They want dead generals dug up. They even want a huge historic sculpture blasted off the side of a mountain. They say that their war against Southern history is a fight for tolerance. They lie.

If every flag, every monument, every statue were ripped up they still would not be happy. They are after Southern identity. Those who denigrate Southern heritage and culture want us to believe that there is

nothing other than their version of a five-year war to look at. Once you peel back their deception, you soon find there is much more. There is a lot to be proud of, some to regret, but all of it makes us who we are. It makes us who we are destined to be.

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PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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THE GUARDIAN

By: D. Palmer

Thank you to Guardian Director and 5th Brigade Commander Bill Elliot for assuming Dad's (Bill Palmer) Guardian graves in the Marshall Cemetery. I am confident that they will be well taken care of.

When Dad joined our camp, he met Phil Davis, who was the Guardian program founder and Director at the time. They instantly bonded since both shared Air Force service. Dad became interested in the Guardian Program, taking care of 9 graves in the Marshall Texas cemetery on Grand Avenue including Walter P. Lane.

The Guardian program is a very worthwhile and important program offered by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We honor our Confederate ancestors and soldiers who fought and gave up everything to protect our homeland.

I urge everyone who is not yet a guardian to consider taking part in this program.

"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
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



In Memory Of
William F. (Bill) Palmer
August 11, 1924 – June 10, 2022
Rest in Peace

Grandson of Frank Palmer
Co. B, 7th Alabama Regiment

“Asleep! At Rest!
How Calm and Sweet thy weary Son’s
Repose Safe From all Grief, All Danger, and
All Foes, Oh Dixie, On Thy Breast!”

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.

“Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate dead; see to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you.”
Robert Lewis Dabney, Chaplain for
Stonewall Jackson

“The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert it’s self, though it may be at another time and in another form.”
President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.



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”*



GRIEF

Christianity.com

*Blessed are those who mourn, for they shall
be comforted. - Matthew 5:4*

*The Lord is close to the brokenhearted and
saves those who are crushed in spirit. -
Psalm 34:18*

Grief hits us in unexpected ways at unexpected times. We cannot control the events of life that cause pain and loss. Death and sorrow can come at any time and we find ourselves deep in grief.

God promises to be near in time of loss. Turn to Scripture for help coping with grief. Grief is a natural and important process to allow yourself to walk through. While grief can affect each of us differently, we can each find comfort and peace through the words of hope and love in the Bible. We are given the gift of eternal life in heaven through faith in Jesus Christ, and we can hold onto that hope as we pass through the stages of grief.

No sorrow is deeper than the sorrow of loss. While our loved ones have left us, they have not ceased to be. They’ve simply gone on ahead. Because Jesus rose again, they will rise again.



HISTORICAL DATES IN JULY



1861

July 11-Union forces are victorious over Confederate elements at Rich Mountain in West Virginia.

July 20-Union commander Irvin McDowell moves his 10,000 men from Centreville in two forces moving west and south westward. His intention is to flank the left side of the Confederate army.

July 22-Confederate forces claim the first major victory of the war at the "Battle of First Manassas"

July 27-Confederate Colonel John Baylor, with forces from Texas at his disposal, claims Fort Fillmore at San Augustine Springs in New Mexico.

1862

July 1-The Battle of Booneville is fought at Booneville, Mississippi. Losses are light for both sides with the Union claiming the victory.

July 4-Colonel John Morgan begins his raids against Union-held Kentucky lands.

July 5-The Battle of Lebanon takes place in Lebanon Kentucky. As many as 400 Union troops face off against 2,460 Confederates. The battle goes down as a Confederate victory.

July 11-Confederate cavalry forces, under the command of Colonel John Morgan, take Lebanon, Kentucky.

July 13-Murfreesboro, Tennessee is taken by Confederate cavalry forces under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

July 15-Confederate warship CSS Arkansas engages Union ships north of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

July 17-The First Battle of Cynthiana is had in Cynthiana, Kentucky. Confederate General John Morgan and his raiders are victorious in taking the town as well as its defending Union garrison.

July 18-Newburgh, Indiana is captured by General Adam "Stovepipe" Johnson. In what became known as the "Newburgh Raid", Johnson was able to convince defending Union forces that his army was of considerable size though, in reality, it numbered twelve men and had two joints of stovepipe fitted to a wagon to simulate a cannon.

1863

July 1-In the northwest of Gettysburg, at Marsh Creek at about 5:30AM, the first shots of the Battle of Gettysburg are fired between Confederate and Union forces.

July 2-Confederate General John Morgan leads his cavalry forces on the first of several raids throughout Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. The raiding actions will run nearly a month.

July 4-Union defenders hold off a Confederate attempt to retake Helena, Arkansas. The Confederates are led by General Theophilus Holmes and the price to take Helena is high for the attackers.

July 10-Charleston, South Carolina is under bombardment from Union naval and land forces. Ironclads are directed by Admiral John Dahlgren.

July 26-General John Morgan and his raiding cavalry forces are taken prisoner by Union elements near New Lisbon, Ohio.

1864

July 2-With Washinton, D.C. as the primary target, cavalry forces led by General Jubal Early raid into Maryland. The operation would span into July 13th.

July 9-The Battle of Monocacy in Frederick County, Maryland, sees a Union force (commanded by Lew Wallace) of 5,800 strong go up against a much larger Confederate army of 14,000.

July 9-Union cavalry raids begin at Decatur, Alabama under the leadership of General Lovell Rousseau. The raids will head into Marietta, Georgia and span to July 22nd.

July 14-Harrisburg, Mississippi is the site of a successful Union defense against a Confederate attack. However, Union forces still flee and destroy the town in their wake. The force relocates to Memphis, Tennessee.

July 17-The Battle of Cool Spring takes place over two days between a Union force of 5,000 against a Confederate army of 8,000. It results in a Confederate victory for General Jubal Early and John Breckinridge.

July 17-The railworks running between Montgomery, Alabama and Columbus, Georgia is destroyed by a Confederate force. This action occurs at Opelika, Alabama and is directed by General Rousseau.

July 20-The Battle of Peachtree Creek takes place in Fulton County, Georgia. 21,655 Union troops under George H. Thomas claim the victory over the 20,250 Confederate army led by General John Hood (Army of Tennessee). Losses are 1,900 to 2,500, respectively.

July 22-The Battle of Atlanta becomes a Union victory. 34,863 Union troops under Generals Sherman and McPherson face-off against the Army of Tennessee and its

40,438 troops led by General Hood and Hardee. Losses are 3,641 against 5,500, respectively.

1865

July 5-The Union prison camp at Columbus, Ohio is closed - Camp Chase.



FORT FILLMORE

by Bert Dunkerly

Fort Fillmore in Mesilla New Mexico was established in 1851 by Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, primarily for to protect settlers and traders traveling to California. In the prewar years Captain George Pickett and Ambrose Burnside served here.

On July 24, 1861, as the first step in conquering what was then known as Arizona Territory, Lt. Col. John R. Baylor led 300 men from Fort Bliss up the east bank of the Rio Grande to Fort Fillmore. His force included two companies of the 2nd Regiment of the Texas Mounted Rifles, a Texas light-artillery company, an El Paso County scout company, and some civilians.

One of his men deserted to Fort Fillmore's defenders and forced Baylor to cancel his planned attack. Instead, he forded the Rio

Grande and entered Mesilla, which was strongly pro-Confederate. On July 25, with 380 infantry and mounted riflemen, plus howitzers, Maj. Isaac Lynde approached Mesilla from the south. Baylor rejected his demand for surrender, and Lynde ordered his artillery to open fire. After an unsuccessful charge, Lynde retreated to the fort. The Confederates lost about nine, while Lynde lost around twenty.

Lynde abandoned Fort Fillmore that night and headed northeast toward San Augustin Pass in the Organ Mountains. On July 27, at sunrise, Baylor discovered Lynde's withdrawal and pursued, overtaking and capturing them at San Augustin Springs. Baylor proclaimed Arizona Territory, Confederate States of America, in Mesilla on August 1 and named himself governor.

MORGAN'S RAID

connerprairie.org



Morgan's Raid was an invasion into Union territory by a group of Confederate cavalry in the summer of 1863. The raiders were led by the charismatic General John Hunt Morgan. Morgan was known as a cavalier who had been kicked out of college for dueling and who often ignored military orders. The raid lasted 46 days. It began in Tennessee and swept through Kentucky and Indiana, covering about 1,000 miles. Exact

reasons for the raid are still debated, but historians agree it was probably to create a diversion and pull Union troops away from other areas. Another goal might have been to rally the support of Southern sympathizers in the North.



For five days Indiana militia and Federal troops attempted to capture the invaders. Morgan's men raided Corydon, Salem, Dupont, Versailles, and other small towns. The raiders left behind a trail of destruction before crossing into Ohio on July 13. They were eventually captured in southern Ohio, and the raid ended on July 26, 1863. Morgan and his men were sent to Northern prisons, but he later escaped and made his way back to the Confederacy.

DANGEROUS AL JENNINGS

November 25, 1863 – December 26, 1961

by Clay Coppedge



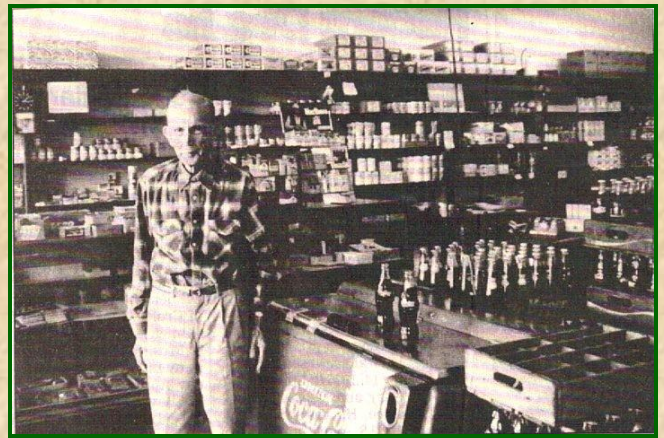
Al Jennings was a bad outlaw, not in the sense that he was dangerous or feared but in the sense that he wasn't very good at outlawry. He was an attorney in Oklahoma Territory. Jennings wanted to be a train robber so he recruited a few members of the Doolin gang to help him reach his full potential. Together, they

demonstrated the many ways not to rob a train. One sure way to not rob a train is to stand on the tracks waving a lantern and firing your pistol in the air. Doesn't work. Engineer can't stop the train in time even if he wants to, and he doesn't want to if all he gets out of it is robbed. Al Jennings tried this tactic, and succeeded only in jumping out of the way of the train before it ended his primitive phase right then and there. The gang also learned how hard it is to open a safe by banging on it and shooting at it.

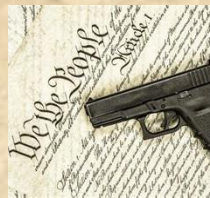
Al did some thinking about it and decided it would be a lot easier to rob a train that was already stopped rather than stopping one that was already rolling full speed. This time they took along plenty of dynamite to open that pesky safe. Al set down the dynamite, lit the fuse and ran like hell. Seconds later, the entire baggage car exploded and turned into splinters. The safe, and any money that might have been in it, vaporized. A few weeks later U.S. Marshal Bud Ledbetter found the Jennings brothers hiding under some blankets on a wagon and hauled them off to jail.

Jennings was released from prison in 1904 when President Theodore Roosevelt, who knew Al's father, a judge, pardoned him.

Jennings died in California 1961 at the age of 97.



Henry Lee Davis was the Dean of downtown merchants in Gilmer. Pictured above in his dry goods store in 1987 at the age of 91. Davis had been in business for 68 years. His first venture was a taxi service that he operated after being discharged from the U.S. Army in 1919.



2ND AMENDMENT RULING

townhall.com

The Supreme Court on Thursday, June 23 handed down its opinion in a landmark Second Amendment rights case, the biggest win for gun rights since the court's *Heller* ruling holding that "New York's proper-cause requirement violates the Fourteenth Amendment by preventing law-abiding citizens with ordinary self-defense needs from exercising their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms in public for self-defense." "Confining the right to 'bear' arms to the home would make little sense given that self-defense is 'the central component of the [Second Amendment] right itself.'"



C.S.A. LEATHER FACTORIES

hmdb.org



On this site 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.

The building is owned by the Starnes family of Gilmer and currently houses the Gilmer Brewing Company, a local microbrewery that was established in 2018.



ERASING HISTORY, DESTROYING HERITAGE

theamericancitadel.com

Dear reader, we are witnessing the wholesale, coordinated, planned demolition of our history and heritage. The slavery and discrimination of past ages are being used as justification for upending our present society. What good has ever come from destroying the past and concealing history?

A nation without a shared history that is cherished and preserved is no nation at all. A nation without monuments and memorials to the past is a nation of little substance. A people cut off from its roots by failing to hand down the stories of its ancestors and their achievements is aimless and weak and ready to be conquered by a force, regardless of how vicious, that is sure of itself and has a sense of destiny.

Americans need not be ashamed – we share a glorious history! No other nation has a heritage of Liberty like we do. Our noble ancestors settled and civilized this continent and built the greatest, most powerful, most prosperous, most influential, and freest nation in world history. They weren't perfect, but they accomplished great things and paved the way for the implementation of the Freedom we take for granted today. Don't be ashamed of your country's past.

"Posterity! You will never know, how much it cost the present Generation, to preserve your Freedom! I hope you will make a good Use of it. If you do not, I shall repent in Heaven, that I ever took half the Pains to preserve it." – John Adams to Abigail Adams, April 26, 1777



Rhonesboro Community



Tyler Street, Gilmer, Texas - Early 1950's

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.

