



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

AUGUST 2022



**5th Brigade, Texas Division Sons of
Confederate Veterans
Report of the 127th National SCV
Reunion, Cartersville, Ga.**

Submitted by Commander Elliot

Elections:

Commander in Chief: Jason Boshers, Mount Pleasant, TN. Our Lt. Commander for the last 2 years. Jason lives 15 miles from headquarters and has adopted the grave of Lt. Gen. Bedford Forrest as a Guardian.

Lt. Commander in Chief: Walter D. "Donnie" Kennedy, West Monroe, LA.: Donnie has served as our Chief of Heritage Defense for the last 4 years.

Army of Trans-Mississippi Commander: J.C. Hanna, Bossier City, LA. JC has served as our ATM Commander for the last 4 years.

ATM Counselor: Charles E. Lauret, Opelousas, LA.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution: #1 thru #8 concerning the position of "Press Officer" all failed as recommended by the committee. They reasoned this was needed but not adding it to the Constitution.

Proposal # 9: Passed. This was adding wording and reason to our preamble.

Proposal #10: Changing some of the areas of our 501 C3 status. The Committee recommends a no vote and it failed.

Proposal # 11: Allowing the exemption of dues that was in place for Real-Sons to Real Grandsons. The committee recommended a No vote and it failed.

Proposal #12: Changing the current term of the Commander in Chief and the Lt. Commander in Chief to a 2 year term. This was changed in the Constitution in 2005 to the current 1 year terms. This went to a ballot vote. The yes vote won the ballot vote but not by 2/3 majority as required to change anything in the constitution. So it failed to make the change in the term period.

Proposed Amendments to the Standing Orders:

Proposed #1 "Press Committees section 15" Failed

Proposed #2: concerning the title "Press Officer" failed.

Proposed #3: concerning "Professional Staff" failed.

Proposed #4: To create the museum policy committee as a standing committee. Passed.

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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“We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms.”

President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A. – 29 April
1861



THE GUARDIAN

familylocket.com

An article in the New York Times in 1866 tells about four women of Columbus, Mississippi, a hospital town and burial site for both Union and Confederate dead, who decorated the graves of these soldiers on April 25, 1866. As the story goes, one of the women spontaneously suggested that they decorate the graves of the Union as well as the Confederate dead, as each grave contained someone's father, brother or son. A lawyer in Ithaca, N.Y., named Francis Miles Finch read about this reconciliatory gesture and wrote a poem about the ceremony in Columbus, "The Blue and the Gray," which The Atlantic Monthly published in 1867

*“No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.*

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Guardian Program helps to ensure the preservation of our Ancestor's final resting places.

“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 the four years of the Civil War, the South lost a quarter of its military-age men, half of its wealth, and its position of political preeminence in the U.S. In contrast, the North emerged as an industrial powerhouse and the central government became the overriding power of the land.

“Do all the damage to railroads and crops you can... If the war is to last another year, we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste.”...Ulysses S. Grant August 1864

Sheridan set to the task with vehemence, declaring that “the people must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war”

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:

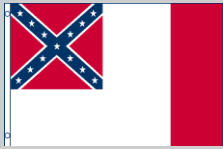
Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.



SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG:

I salute the Confederate Flag With affection, reverence, and Undying devotion to the cause For which it stands.

“Freedom is never more than one generation from extinction”. We are on the threshold of that being a reality if we don't stop the loss of liberty. The next generation will not have freedom in the way the Founding Fathers wanted us to have it. We must stop it and hold on to the beliefs of our founding fathers, to be able to do whatever we want as long as it doesn't hurt others trying to do the same thing.



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"*



THE WALL YOU BUILT

By: Bob Perks

I've done it myself. Maybe you have, too. In an effort to separate ourselves from life for whatever reason, we attempt to build walls. These walls are made up of excuses, lies, and denial. Life starts closing in on us and instead of pushing back we begin to limit ourselves. The barrier may begin with a refusal to participate in something. A family party, a gathering of friends. We shut the door and lie to ourselves thinking no one cares. "I won't be missed. They don't need me there."

Layer by layer, piece by piece we dig deeper, build higher until we have completely removed ourselves. Then while inside this invisible wall we have created we begin to blame others for shutting us out. The perceived darkness comes not from the lack of light, but the self induced blindness created by denial. You begin to believe "There's no way out!" "There's no way in."

But you're wrong. There isn't a barrier, there isn't a negative thought, action or ideal that God can't break through.

It begins with a note from a friend. A knock on your door, a spoken word overheard that grabs your attention and pierces your heart. An email from someone arriving just as you think you have sealed off the world

completely suddenly shakes the very foundation. Buried deep in doubt and depression it takes awhile for your eyes to adjust to the brightness and beauty of the day until the very moment when you look around and realize how very much you are needed and the world does indeed have a place for you in it. If you shut yourself off God will break through. He sent me to today just to say "I love you."



Earl's Café #2 in Gilmer Texas was officially opened January 1951 at 408 East Buffalo St., across the railroad from the downtown business district. The Café was owned and operated by Earl Goats. "We will specialize in plate lunches." Mr. Goats owned and operated a skating rink which adjoined the Café building.



**In Memory Of
Cecil Oren Akin**

Brother of Compatriot Jerry Akin



THE BILL OF RIGHTS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN YOU THINK

Most Americans will wholeheartedly proclaim the Constitution is the most important document in our national history and they're right. The Bill of Rights is just as important as the overall Constitution. Without it, the federal government would have vastly more power than it already does and the rights of the individual would be in constant jeopardy.

By itself, the Constitution does little to nothing to outline and protect the rights of individuals. This would have left the federal government with most of the power, had the Bill of Rights not been created. The Constitution, for all its elegance, only concerns itself with outlining the rules and powers of the federal government. But it doesn't, for instance, describe or guarantee the rights to free speech, freedom of religion, and more. The Bill of Rights, instead, outlines all of those individual rights and liberties. The reason we Americans enjoy so many freedoms is that the Bill of Rights explicitly says we can. The Bill of Rights establishes that any unassigned or unspoken powers or freedoms not assigned to the federal government are automatically given to the people or state governments.



HISTORICAL DATES AUGUST



1861

August 10 - Union forces retreat at the Battle of Wilson's Creek in Missouri.

August 28 - Fort Hatteras at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, falls to Union naval forces. This begins the first Union efforts to close southern ports along the Carolina coast.

1862

August 29 - The Second Battle of Bull Run takes place. The battle was much more structured than the first but resulted in the same outcome, A confederate victory.

1863

August 23 - Confederate William C. Quantrill leads a guerilla raid on Lawrence, Kansas. The attack on August 21, 1863, targeted Lawrence due to the town's long support of abolition and its reputation as a center for Jayhawkers and Redlegs, which were free-state militia and vigilante groups known for attacking and destroying farms and plantations in Missouri's pro-slavery western counties.

1864

August 5 - Battle of Mobile Bay. A Union fleet under Admiral David Farragut steamed into Mobile Bay outside the city of Mobile, Alabama, defended by two strong forts and a small southern flotilla, including the formidable ironclad *CSS Tennessee*. Farragut's ships defeated the Confederate

ships and bypassed the forts, capturing the important southern port.

August 18-19 - Battles on the Weldon Railroad near Petersburg, Virginia. Union attempts to capture this important railroad into Petersburg were stopped by Confederate counterattacks. Despite southern efforts, the Union remained in firm possession of their gains and the railroad.

August 25 - Battle of Ream's Station, near Petersburg, Virginia. A surprise Confederate counterattack briefly stopped Union destruction of the Weldon Railroad near Ream's Station, though failed to release the Union grip on this important supply line into Petersburg.

August 31 - Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia. The final southern counterattack against Union troops outside the city of Atlanta fails.



BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK

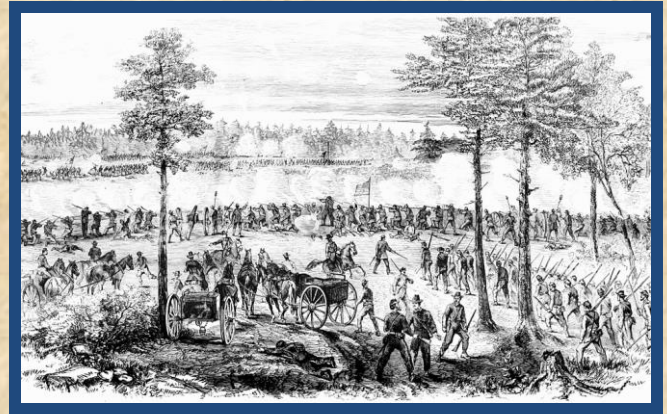
Battlefields.org

The Battle of Wilson's Creek, also known as the Battle of Oak Hills, was the first major battle of the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the American Civil War. It was fought on

August 10, 1861, near Springfield, Missouri. Missouri was officially a neutral state, but its governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, supported the South and secretly collaborated with Confederate troops.

Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's Army of the West was camped at Springfield, Missouri, with Confederate troops from Arkansas under the command of Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch approaching. McCulloch's men had reinforced Missouri State Guard forces under Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. On August 9th, both sides formulated plans to attack the other. At about 5:00 am on the 10th, Lyon, in two columns commanded by himself and Col. Franz Sigel, attacked the Confederates on Wilson's Creek about 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Rebel cavalry received the first blow and fell back away from Bloody Hill. Confederate forces soon rushed up and stabilized their positions. The Confederate troops counterattacked the Union forces three times that morning but failed to break through the Union line. Lyon was killed during the battle and was replaced by Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis. Meanwhile, the Confederates had routed Sigel's column, south of Skegg's Branch. Following the third Confederate attack, which ended at 11:00 am, Price and McCulloch pulled back. Sturgis realized, however, that his men were exhausted and his ammunition was low, so he ordered a retreat to Springfield. The Confederate victory buoyed southern sympathizers in Missouri and sustained

Price's Missouri State Guard activities in the state. Wilson's Creek, the most significant 1861 battle west of the Mississippi River, gave the Confederates control of southwestern Missouri.



REAMS STATION

battlefields.org

Dinwiddie County, VA Aug 25, 1864

As the Union siege of Petersburg began to take hold, Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant looked for ways to sever the railroads supplying the city and Gen. Robert E. Lee's army. One of these critical routes was the Weldon Railroad, which led south to the Confederacy's only remaining major port at Wilmington, North Carolina. On August 24th, the Army of the Potomac Second Corps moved south along the railroad, tearing up track, and screened by Brig. Gen. David McMurtree Gregg's cavalry division. To stop Hancock, Lee ordered Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill to take a force of two cavalry divisions and two infantry divisions and attack the Union positions along the railroad. The next afternoon, Hill's column struck. Maj. Gen.

Henry Heth, supported by a division of Maj. Gen. William Mahone, hit the center and right of Hancock's men. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry overran the trenches on the Union left. Hancock personally attempted to rally his men, but by the end of the afternoon the Union lines were breached. Hill's Confederates captured 9 guns, 12 colors, and many prisoners. The old Second Corps was shattered. That night, Hancock withdrew to the main Union line near the Jerusalem Plank Road, bemoaning the declining combat effectiveness of his troops.



HOW TAXES CAUSED THE CIVIL WAR

Kevin McCormick

"The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states."...Charles Dickens

It seems that the root cause of the Civil War was not slavery, it was taxation. Over a century before anyone had even coined the term, "fake news," our own government put a spin on the real cause of the Civil War

which has been the accepted truth in history books and media to this day.

The cause of the Civil War dates back long before the first shots were fired by the South at Fort Sumter 1861. In fact, economic disputes between the North and South existed even before the Revolutionary War, and things got even worse with the Tariff of 1828. Called the, "Black Tariff" or "Tariff of Abomination," the tariff was created to repay the national debt after the War of 1812. However, by 1832 the national debt was paid and there was no reason for such high taxes. The tariff had created a favorable situation for the North, who benefited greatly from such high taxes.

A new tax in 1861 was called, the Morrill Tariff, and was the highest tariff in American history, taxing imports at over 45%, with iron products taxed at 50%! Victorious Republicans cheered the heavy taxes that benefitted the Northern industrialists who backed Lincoln.

The fuse had been lit on the American Civil War. While the North was willing to live with slavery in the South, there would be no such concession on taxes. The forts in Southern ports would be used to enforce tariffs and collect taxes, even if the South seceded. On April 12, 1861 frustrated Southerners fired on Ft. Sumter which was located at the entrance to Charleston

Harbor and filled with federal troops enforcing the collection of taxes by U.S. customs officers. These were the first shots of the American Civil War, and were fired in anger over unfair taxation.



OPPOSITION TO THE CONFEDERACY

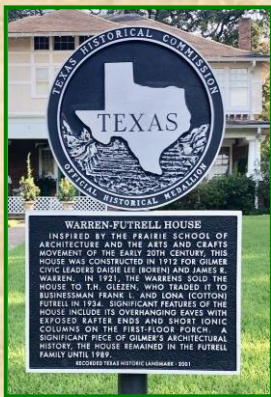
Wikipedia

Despite the prevailing view of the vast majority of Texas politicians and the delegates to the Secession Convention, there were a significant number of Texans who opposed secession. The largest concentration of anti-secession sentiment was among the German Texan population in the Texas Hill Country, and in some of the counties of North Texas. The Germans did not want to fight against the Union and objected to being drafted. Buildup to this event began in the spring of 1862 with the initiation of a Confederate conscription for Texans, to which many German Texans voiced their objection

Conscription into the Confederate Army was unacceptable to many Unionists and some attempted to flee from Texas. Capt. James Duff, Confederate provost marshal

for the Hill Country, executed two Unionists, prompting flight. In August 1862, Confederate soldiers under Lt. Colin D. McRae tracked down a band of German Texans headed out of state and attacked their camp in a bend of the Nueces River. After a pitched battle that resulted in the deaths of two Confederates and the wounding of McRae and eighteen of his men, the Unionists were routed. Approximately 19 Unionists were killed in the fighting. After the battle 9 to 11 of the wounded Unionists were murdered with shots to the head in what became known as the Nueces massacre. Another nine Unionists were pursued and executed in the following weeks. Future Republican congressman Edward Degener was the father of two men who were murdered in the massacre. The German population around Austin County, led by Paul Machemehl, was successful in reaching Mexico.

In October 1862, approximately 150 settlers in and around Cooke County on the Red River were arrested by the 11th Texas Cavalry Regiment led by Colonel William C. Young on the orders of Colonel James Bourland, Confederate Provost Marshal for northern Texas. A court was convened in Gainesville to try them for allegedly plotting to seize the arsenals at Sherman and Gainesville and to kill their Confederate neighbors, seize their property, and to cooperate with Union army forces poised to invade northern Texas. Several of the settlers were hanged in what is now downtown Gainesville during the first week of October.



WARREN-FUTRELL HOUSE

hmdb.org

Inspired by the Prairie School of architecture and the Arts and Crafts movement of the early 20th century, this house was constructed in 1912 at 303 Warren Street for Gilmer civic leaders Daisy Lee (Boren) and James R. Warren. In 1921, the Warrens sold the house to T. H. Glezen, who traded it to businessman Frank L. and Iona (Cotton) Futrell in 1934. Significant features of the house include its overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and short Ionic columns on the first-floor porch. A significant piece of Gilmer's architectural history, the house remained in the Futrell family until 1989.



Confederate encampment June 1864
Petersburg, Va.



OUR SOUTHERN WAY OF LIFE

confederateriders.org

Why are anger, annoyance, and/or frustration common emotions when hearing the statement “the Confederate flag is a symbol of racism.” I have been asked, what that flag means to me and what I thought of when looking at it. Now, I could have stood there and spit “heritage, not hate” until I was blue in the face. For me personally, the first thing that comes to mind is the major swing toward progression. I see a reminder of what it cost and all the thousands of lives that were lost, before and after, to get where we are today as a nation. To me, the Confederate flag is a symbol of bravery and valor that inspires me to have the courage to stand up for what I believe to be right. Encouraging me to carry a voice for all those who laid their lives on the line, no matter what side they were standing on. Keeping in mind that when those lines were drawn, most were standing across from friends and family. Even so, they all knew deep down in their hearts that they were standing on the right side. After all is considered, I conclude that my devotion comes from somewhere deeper than just the phrase “heritage, not hate.” We need to know our history, our rights, and the options we have when anybody tries to use them against us. I want to protect the accurate history.

The accepted laws of warfare condemned the sacking of captured cities. For southerners, the ruins were evidence of Confederate sacrifice and Yankee barbarism.



Richmond Virginia April 1865



Atlanta, Ga.
Train Depot
1864 after
Sherman's
March



Destruction of Houses
Fredricksburg, Va. December 1862

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.

