



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

SEPTEMBER 2022



FOR CAUSE AND
COMRADES

*Excerpts from an article by Dr.
James M. McPherson*

Civil War historian, Dr. James M. McPherson's book "For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought In the Civil War" clearly establishes that Confederate soldiers did not fight for slavery. After examining 574 manuscript collections and nearly 30,000 letters, diaries, and journals in twenty-two archival repositories, McPherson states that Confederates believed they were fighting for LIBERTY.

Statues, monuments and memorials to Confederate soldiers have absolutely no relation to sanctioned racism. They solely honor military service of military members, including those of color. They were built during "Jim Crow" just as the Union Monuments were because that is when the money was available after a devastating

war and economically destructive Reconstruction.

Confederates were not "traitors". The Confederate soldier fought to defend his homeland and family – few directly owned slaves and most came from non-slave-owning families. Although there were calls to try Confederate leaders for being "traitors" immediately after the war, none were ever tried or convicted. General Grant was opposed to trying Confederates for treason for several reasons, the foremost being that it would cause further hard feelings and hinder healing from the war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase of the Supreme Court warned President Lincoln not to try Confederates for "treason". He reasoned that should a trial be held, the distinct possibility that secession might be found to be legal, thus validating the South's departure from the Union, might occur.

We must view the Confederate soldier through the lens in which he viewed himself

and the events around him – in his own time and as he understood them without the luxury of 21st Century hindsight.

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

COMMANDER
GREGG GIPE
(903) 353-0670
gregggipe@aol.com

1ST LT. COMMANDER
EDITOR
DAVID PALMER
(903) 237-8941
david.palmer@upshurpatriots.org

2ND LT. COMMANDER
JERRY AKIN
(903) 434-6318
jerrypakin@gmail.com

ADJUTANT
Don Loyd
(903) 797-6922
donroyd@etex.net

CHAPLAIN
Interim
JERRY AKIN
(832) 434-6318
jerrypakin@gmail.com



Confederate Veteran Reunion
Washington D.C. 1917



THE GUARDIAN



WHAT DO WE OWE OUR
CONFEDERATE
ANCESTORS?

We owe them lasting honor for what they gave up for their country, for lives cut short in youth or destroyed by physical or mental wounds. But the greater debt is for certain freedoms defended — freedom from the overreach of the Federal Government.

Our ancestors who fought and suffered for the Independence of the Southland had an honored place in the nation's history once the immediate post-war hysteria had passed.

Their virtues are within us all. They are human virtues.

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



A Union and Confederate Veteran visits The National Cemetery where fallen comrades rest during the 1938 Gettysburg reunion. Former enemies now friends together as Americans.

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.

“Liberty is the power to do everything that does not interfere with the rights of others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of every individual has no limits save those that assure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights.”... Thomas Paine



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”*



HAVE INTEGRITY

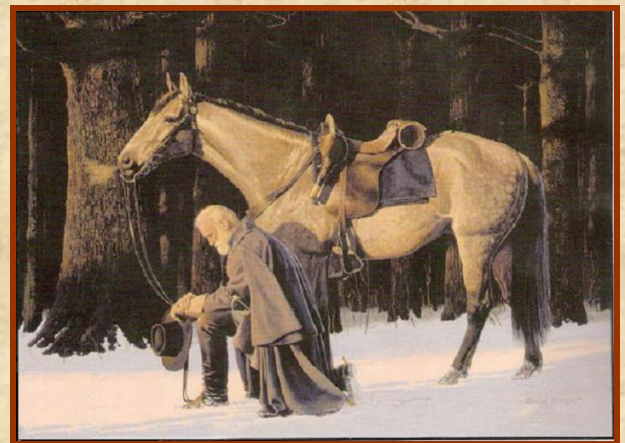
devotional.com

“In everything set them an example by doing what is good. In your teaching show integrity, seriousness” – *Titus 2:7*

Each day, set a good example by walking with integrity. Today in prayer, ask the Lord to give you wisdom and strength to have Christ’s integrity in all that you do.

Be such as a man, and live such a life, that if every man were such as you, and every life like yours, this earth would be God's Paradise.

God’s Word: “The man of integrity walks securely, but he who takes crooked paths will be found out.” – *Proverbs 10:9*





HISTORICAL DATES IN SEPTEMBER



1861

September 3- Confederate forces move into Western Kentucky and take Columbus along the all-important Mississippi River.

September 4- General Grant and his forces move into Paducah, Kentucky.

September 11- The state government of Kentucky calls for the removal of Confederate troops from its soil. The demand falls on deaf ears.

September 12- Confederate-aligned state forces of Missouri begin a siege of Lexington.

1862

September 1- The Battle of Chantilly (Virginia) - also known as "Ox Hill" takes place. It ends inconclusively as both sides fail to gain the initiative. Casualties number 1,300 Union and 800 Confederate.

September 5- The CSS Alabama captures the Ocmulgee in the Azores. This marks the Confederate vessel's first claim of a commercial vessel. The enemy ship is burned while its crew is taken prisoner.

September 12- The Battle of Harpers Ferry begins. Generals Miles and White lead a Union force of 14,000 against some 26,000 Confederate attackers under the command of generals Stonewall Jackson and A.P. Hill.

September 14- The Battle of South Mountain is had in Maryland leading to a Union victory. 28,000 Union troops square off against 18,000 Confederates. Losses for both sides are nearly equal.

September 25- Union warships bombard Confederates at Sabine City, Texas.

1863

September 2- Lexington, Kentucky is taken by confederate forces under the command of General Edmund Kirby.

September 8- Union warships fail to take Fort Grisby in Texas from Confederate defenders.

September 8- A night time Union naval attack fails to retake Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The attack is directed by Admiral John Dahlgren.

September 18- The in Southern forces led by General Bragg. The North commits about 60,000 souls to the South's 65,000. The battle lasts two days and covers the counties of Catoosa and Walker in Georgia.

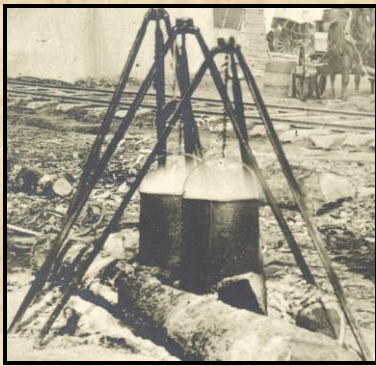
1864

September 2- General Sherman's force takes the city of Atlanta. This ends the Atlanta Campaign which began back in May of 1964 and is marked as a major Union victory - certainly helping President Lincoln's reelection chances.

September 14- The "Beefsteak Raid", a Confederate cavalry raid, takes place in Prince George County, Virginia. 300 Union troops are captured as are 2,685 heads of cattle. It is a Confederate victory.

September 21- The Battle of Fisher's Hill takes place in Shenandoah County, Virginia. It is a Union victory for General Sheridan over General Early. Fighting spans the 21st into the 22nd.





"The Hospital Steward's Manual," Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1862

A coffee recipe for a Civil War military hospital from the "The Hospital Steward's Manual," by Joseph Janvier Woodward, published in 1862:

"No.1. Coffee for ten men.

"Put 9 pints of water into a canteen, saucepan (or other vessel) on the fire; when boiling, add 7 1/2 oz. of coffee; mix them well together with a spoon or piece of wood; leave on the fire a few minutes longer, or until just beginning to boil.

"Take it off, and pour in 1 pint of cold water; let the whole remain ten minutes, or a little longer; the dregs will fall to the bottom, and the coffee will be clear. Pour it from one vessel into another, leaving the dregs at the bottom; add 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar to the pint. If milk is to be had, make 2 pints less of coffee, and add that much milk; boiled milk is preferable.

"REMARKS. - This receipt, properly carried out, would give 10 pints of coffee, or 1 pint per man."



BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN

battlefields.org

On September 14, 1862, Union forces led by



Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan met Gen. Robert E. Lee's divided army at the Battle of South

Mountain, Maryland. While Union forces were able to gain control of the mountain, they could not stop Lee from regrouping and setting the stage for the Battle of Antietam three days later.

After dark on the night of September 14 General Lee ordered all Confederate troops to withdraw from the mountain. Though the Battle of South Mountain was a Confederate defeat, it delayed the Federal Army just long enough to allow General



Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to capture the garrison at Harper's Ferry. Other Confederate troops under the command of General

James Longstreet collected supplies from Hagerstown, Maryland.





SECOND BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER

Wikipedia

The Second Battle of Fort Sumter was fought on September 8, 1863, in Charleston Harbor. Confederate General P.G.T.



Beauregard, who had commanded the defenses of Charleston and captured Fort Sumter in the first battle of the

war, was in overall command of the defenders. In the battle, Union forces under



Major General Quincy Gillmore attempted to retake the fort at the mouth of the harbor. Union gunners pummeled the fort from their batteries on Morris Island.

After a severe bombing of the fort, Beauregard, suspecting an attack, replaced the artillerymen and all but one of the fort's guns with 320 infantrymen, who repulsed the naval landing party. Gillmore had reduced Fort Sumter to a pile of rubble, but the Confederate flag still waved over the ruins.

ECONOMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

By Benjamin T. Arrington

Nearly every sector of the Union economy witnessed increased production. Northern transportation industries boomed during the conflict as well--particularly railroads. The North's larger number of tracks and better ability to construct and move parts gave it a distinct advantage over the South. Union forces moving south or west to fight often rode to battle on trains traveling on freshly lain tracks. Other Northern industries--weapons manufacturing, leather goods, iron production, textiles--grew and improved as the war progressed. The same was not true in the South.

The Southern economy, while shaky throughout the war, grew markedly worse in its later years. The economy continued to suffer during 1864 as Union armies battered Confederate troops in the eastern and western theaters.

During the war, Congress also passed several major financial bills that forever altered the American monetary system. The Legal Tender Act authorized the federal government to print and use paper money, called "greenbacks," to pay its bills and finance the war. Even though greenbacks were not backed by similar amounts of gold and silver, creditors were required to accept them at face value. By the end of the

war, the government had printed over \$500 million in greenbacks, and the American financial system's strict reliance on transactions in gold or silver ended. The National Bank Act created a national banking system to reduce the number of notes issued by individual banks and create a single federal currency. The Internal Revenue Act eased inflation primarily by placing excise taxes on many luxury items such as tobacco and jewelry. More famously, the first U.S. income tax was imposed in July 1861, at 3 percent of all incomes over \$800 up to 10 percent for incomes over \$100,000 to help pay for the war effort.

The Union's willingness and ability to vastly increase the influence and footprint of the federal government not only contributed directly to its military success in the war, but it also transformed many other areas of national life, including industrial, economic, agricultural, mechanical, and financial realms.



Impact of Civil War on
Texas



ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN TEXAS

ontrack-media.net

During the Civil War, the Texas economy was based on agriculture. Cotton and cattle were the main sources of income for most

farmers. The Union's naval blockade cut off access to the ports along the Gulf Coast, where they conducted trade.

As a result of the blockade, Texans began to experience food shortages. Common items such as clothing and linens were in short supply. Some supplies that were available, such as medical supplies, went to those in the battlefields instead of those living in Texas towns. The economic situation caused Texans to become very resourceful. Since cotton farmers could no longer trade cotton, they began to plant crops that would feed families in Texas. Homemade clothing replaced manufactured clothing sold in stores.

While most of the major battles of the Civil War took place outside of Texas, there was constant conflict in Texas, during the Civil War. Nearly 70,000 Texans had gone to serve in the war, in some capacity. Texans who remained in the state faced several challenges. Since Texas was the westernmost state in the Confederacy, it was the perfect place for people in the South to escape from the escalating war. All types of people sought refuge in Texas, or they stopped in Texas on their way to Mexico or places west of Texas. The refugees who fled to Texas during the Civil War drained the already strained resources of Texas. The refugees needed food and clothing and some needed water. These resources were already scarce in Texas.



GAGE HOUSE

txgenwebcounties.org

Benjamin Gage was born about 1802-1804 in South Carolina by one record and in Kentucky by another record. He died near Gilmer, Texas, January, 1858. He traveled to Texas camping and scouting along the way. He camped at the Phillips Springs three miles north of Gladewater, Texas but the location did not suit him. He scouted around and located on Little White Oak Creek about 12 miles northwest of the springs. There he established a gristmill and tan yard.

When the Gage home was built along White Oak Creek, his nearest neighbors were several miles away. When the men had finished hewing the logs which were hauled from Jefferson, the neighbors joined in a house raising. They used wooden pegs to fasten the logs together and constructed a two story house 17 1/2 x 30 feet. It had a large fireplace at one end and one large porch on the front with another on the back.

This is probably the oldest house in Upshur County. Since the house was originally built four more rooms have been added.



LOSING FREEDOMS IN AMERICA

By Matt Weik

At what point is enough? In 1776 we created the Declaration of Independence, and we told Great Britain to go pound sand and that we were no longer going to be controlled by them. Yet here we are today, at risk of losing freedoms in America. Everyone is staying silent. No one wants to voice their opinion anymore in fear that they'll offend someone.

I'm at a point in my life where I look around me and am concerned with the future and the fact that we're at risk of losing freedoms and rights because very few want to fight for them.

One of the biggest talking points on the news and in politics today is gun control and the Second Amendment. When it comes to losing freedoms, our right to bear arms is being attacked, and the nation is sitting there quietly because they are afraid to talk about the topic and get put on some sort of watch list or tip off the government that they have guns.

Losing freedoms should never be debated. The fact that politicians want to remove the Second Amendment is clearly about control. If the people have no means of protecting themselves from foreign or domestic threats, they are helpless. And if

we lose the Second Amendment, we lose all the others as well since fighting a tyrannical government with words is not a fair fight. Losing freedoms, especially regarding the Second Amendment, is not an option, and I will not comply. Taking away firearms from law-abiding citizens will not make our streets safer.

This is America and as Americans, losing freedoms is not an option.



OLD WISDOM



- *Keep skunks, bankers, and politicians at a distance.
- *The biggest troublemaker you'll ever have to deal with watches you from the mirror every mornin'.
- *Life is simpler when you plow around the stump.
- *A bumble bee is considerably faster than a John Deere tractor.
- *If you don't take the time to do it right, you'll find the time to do it twice.
- *Don't corner something that is meaner than you.
- *Don't pick a fight with an old man. If he is too old to fight, he'll just kill you.
- *Good judgment comes from experience, and most of that comes from bad judgment.
- *Most times, it just gets down to common sense.

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.

