



PATRIOT'S PERIODICAL
UPSHUR CO. PATRIOTS CAMP #2109
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
GILMER, TEXAS

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Meetings are the 1st Tuesday of
 Each Month at 7 PM
 at the Historic Upshur Museum
www.upshurpatriots.org

OCTOBER 2023



"The people of



Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals and formed a constitution for the proposed State, upon which on the 29th day of December in the same year, said State was formally admitted into the Confederated Union."

Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the Confederated Union to promote her welfare, ensure domestic tranquility and secure more substantially the blessings of peace and liberty to her people. She was received into the confederacy with her own constitution and the compact of annexation, that she should enjoy these blessings. The Federal Government has for years failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas. They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press their leading men and a fanatical

pulpit have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes...*avalon.law*

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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THE GUARDIAN

Abandoned burial grounds can be difficult to identify, even when you know the general area of a cemetery. Sometimes fencing exists to mark a cemetery's limits but even if present, burials may also be found outside such boundaries. Burial grounds can be identified through visual inspection, as well as through archaeological techniques. Research on historic maps, aerial photographs, and in historical records can sometimes help to identify a cemetery's location.

Visual traits to look for include:

- Depressions or mounds
- Burial markers
- Grave offerings
- Domesticated flowers, trees, and shrubs

It is useful to create a sketch map showing the locations of roads, fences, and notable environmental features as well as the locations of graves themselves. It is also useful to photograph and make notes on the number of graves you were able to observe as well as any names, dates and epitaphs you could read... *sha.org*

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

"...the contest is not over; the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena."

President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.



Compatriot Bill Starnes speaking at our September Meeting. Bill spoke on some of the early history and buildings of Gilmer Texas.

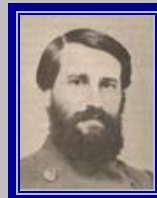
**Congratulations to
Compatriot Randy Yauch on being elected
Captain of 1-C SCV Mechanized Cavalry.**



**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.”



In 1906 General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, gave a charge to the next generation of Southerners. This charge has defined the mission of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ever since.

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.



WHAT AUTUMN TEACHES

crosswalk.com

There's something nostalgic about the scents of autumn, the foliage with rich changing colors, the foods and holidays, traditions like apple picking and leaf piles, and cooler weather after a hot summer.

"In autumn, the creativity of God hollers. Look at these things!"

Inevitably, autumn's beauty and wonder fades into winter's chilled silence. Autumn doesn't stay; it fades and falls away just like the leaves on the trees. *"Winter comes to us all. But winter isn't the end for Christians, because our lives are joined to a tree that winter cannot touch. Death has no sting; winter has no bite. We will fall from the tree of Adam; but we will flower again in a spring of eternal, glorious growth."*

"The seasons come and go, so focus on the God who remains unchanged and unchanging. "LORD, You have been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever You had formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, You are God" (Psalm 90:1-2).

"There's a lot of unwelcome change in our world...But amid all the changes, one thing, one person, never changes—our eternal God. "



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN OCTOBER

1861

October 3 - The Battle of Greenbrier River (Camp Bartow), Virginia (now West Virginia)

October 9 - Engagement on Santa Rosa Island, Florida

October 21 - Battle of Ball's Bluff (Leesburg), Virginia

October 24 - Western Union completes the first trans-continental telegraph line

October 25 - Union Major Charles Zagoni's "famous" charge into Springfield, Missouri

October 31 - Secessionist Missouri legislators meet at Neosho and vote to leave the Union

1862

October 1 - Skirmish near Sharpsburg, Maryland

October 3 - Battle of Corinth, Mississippi

October 8 - Battle of Perryville (Chaplin Hills), Kentucky

October 10 - Fighting at Harrodsburg and Danville Crossroads, Kentucky

October 11 - Skirmish near Helena, Arkansas

October 15 - Skirmish at Neely's Bend on the Cumberland River in Tennessee

October 18 - Garrison captured at Lexington, Kentucky in Morgan's Raid

October 22 - Skirmish at Fort Wayne, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma)

October 29 - Skirmish at Island Mound, Missouri, the first time in the Civil War that African American soldiers fight as part an organized unit.

1863

October 9 - Bristoe Station Campaign begins in Virginia.

October 14 - Battle of Bristoe Station, Virginia

October 19 - Cavalry engagement known as the Buckland Races, Virginia

October 20 - Skirmish at Warm Springs, North Carolina

October 26 - Fight at King's House near Waynesville, Missouri

October 28 - Engagement at Wauhatchie, Tennessee

October 29 - Fighting at Warsaw and Ozark Missouri

1864

October 2 - Engagement at Saltville, Virginia

October 5 - Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia

October 6 - Cavalry engagement at Brock's Gap, Virginia

October 7 - Battle of Darbytown Road, Virginia

October 9 - Engagement at Tom's Brook, Virginia

October 13 - Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby robs train near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

October 19 - Raid on St. Albans, Vermont

October 19 - Battle of Cedar Creek (Belle Grove), Virginia

October 22 - Battle of Byram's Ford, Missouri

October 23 - Battle of Westport (Kansas City), Missouri

October 25 - Battle of Mine Creek (Marais Des Cygnes), Kansas

October 27 - Battle of Boydton Plank Road (Burgess' Mill), Virginia

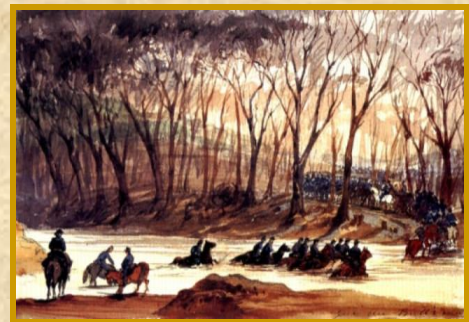
October 27 - Engagement at Fair Oaks and on Darbytown Road, Virginia

October 27 - Union navy uses "torpedo" to sink Confederate ironclad Albermarle at Plymouth, North Carolina

October 30 - Skirmish at Muscle Shoals, Alabama



Confederate Soldiers marching through enemy occupied Frederick, Maryland in 1862.



BATTLE OF GREENBRIER RIVER

wikipedia.org

The Battle of Greenbrier River, also known as the Battle of Camp Bartow, took place on October 3, 1861 in Pocahontas County, Virginia.

In mid-September 1861 Confederate troops established Camp Bartow in the Cheat Mountain Area. The Confederates had the advantage of knowing the land, but their

numbers were greatly reduced due to sickness. Colonel William Taliaferro had reported that his army had been reduced to one-third strength.

Controlling the Union forces in Cheat Mountain and Tygart's Valley was Brigadier General Joseph Reynolds. Reynolds' army's spirits had been heartened due to their success in repelling General William W. Loring's troops. Reynolds believed that he would be able to defeat the Confederates and clear the mountain for a quick route to Virginia. For two days it rained non-stop and due to the cold weather both troops lost men.

Reynolds troops began to move at midnight on October 2, 1861, and by daylight they entered Greenbrier, roughly four miles from the Confederate camp. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Confederate soldiers guarding the camp left their posts and the Union soldiers entered the Confederate camp.

The Confederates had lost six men, had thirty-three wounded, and thirteen men missing. The result of the Battle of Greenbrier River was inconclusive.



*"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 BATTLE OF BUCKLAND MILLS

hmdb.org

The Battle of Buckland Mills, also known as The Buckland Races, was fought on October 19, 1863, between Union and Confederate forces in the American Civil War. Union cavalry led by Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick were caught in Confederate ambush and defeated.

The Battle of Buckland Mills involved more than 10,000 troops and centered along Route 29 between the New Baltimore and the Cerro Gordo plantation, which overlooks the town of Buckland from the bluffs of Broad Run. The Confederates succeeded in routing the entire federal cavalry across a wide swath of territory and as a result, referred to the affair as "the Buckland Races". An estimated 230 casualties were recorded.

It is clear from every account of the battle on either side that the Confederate victory at Buckland depended on possession of the Buckland bridge and the Warrenton turnpike; access to "unpicketed" avenues of approach, such as the Greenwich Road from Auburn and the Thoroughfare Gap Road where it met the turnpike just east of new Baltimore; and, perhaps most significantly,

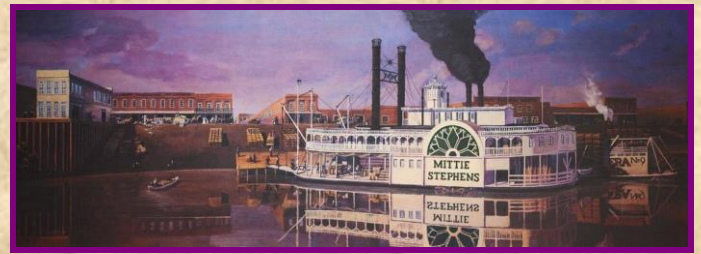
the unintentional but complete separation of Davies' and Custer's brigades on the battlefield.



MEMORIAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY

wikipedia.org

The Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy is located at 328 North Arthur Ashe Boulevard, on the site of an old soldiers' home for veterans of the military forces of the Confederate States. The Park was created in 1934 by an act of the Assembly of Virginia. It was built between 1955 and 1957, and is a one-story, three part, marble-clad building in a stripped classical style. It features a double leaf, central entrance designed to resemble a mausoleum and with 17-foot-high bronze doors composed of rectangular bronze panels. A two-story addition was made to the rear of the northwest corner of the building in 1996. It was constructed principally of Georgia marble, with entrance doors of architectural bronze decorated with the organization's badge. The walks are of red Virginia brick. There are also memorials to Confederate heroes, to the women of the Confederacy, the co-founders of the organization, and a number of items from the camp of Robert E. Lee, a general in the Confederate States Army.



MITTIE STEPHENS

tshaonline.org

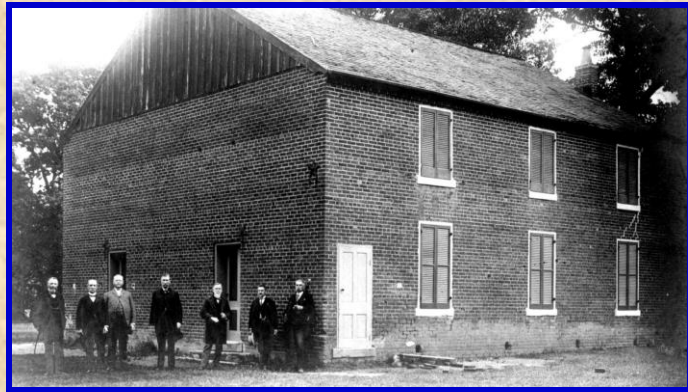
The loss of the sidewheel steamboat *Mittie Stephens* took place on the dark night of February 12, 1869, in Caddo Lake near the Texas-Louisiana border. Sixty-one people perished out of 107 passengers and crew members. The vessel was built in Madison, Indiana, in 1863.

In 1866 Mittie Stephens began serving on the New Orleans-Red River route. At that time Jefferson, Texas, was the head of navigation via Caddo Lake due to the great log raft that obstructed vessel traffic on the Red River. The riverboat traffic was quite heavy; 226 steamboats called at Jefferson in 1872.

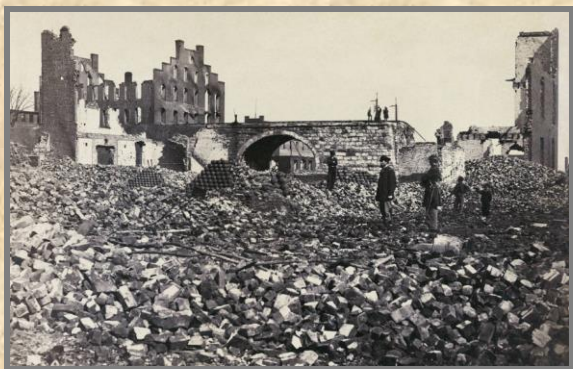
The *Mittie Stephens* left New Orleans for Jefferson on February 5, 1869, with Mittie Stephens loaded with over 100 affluent passengers and crew, she also carried government goods including the \$100,000 payroll for Union troops, gunpowder and hay.

A breeze blew a spark to the hay from the torch baskets that lighted the bows of the boat, and the fire that resulted could not be contained. The boat headed for the shore near Swanson's Landing 300 yards away but grounded in three feet of water. The bow and forward part of the boat was engulfed in flames; the stern was in deep water. The

pilot and the engineer kept the wheels running in an attempt to force the boat to shore; the action of the wheels pulled the people struggling in the water into them and killed most of them. The *Mittie Stephens* burned to the water line. Her safe, bell, boilers, and machinery were salvaged shortly after the sinking. Parts of the wreck could be seen above the water until the early twentieth century.



The Salem Church in Fredericksburg, Va. is an important, yet often overlooked, part of History. The church was used as a hospital by both sides, and it served as a civilian refugee center during the Battle of Fredericksburg. Today, this part of the battlefield has been almost destroyed by urban development.



Richmond Virginia April 1865



MARY HARRIS GAY

wikipedia.org

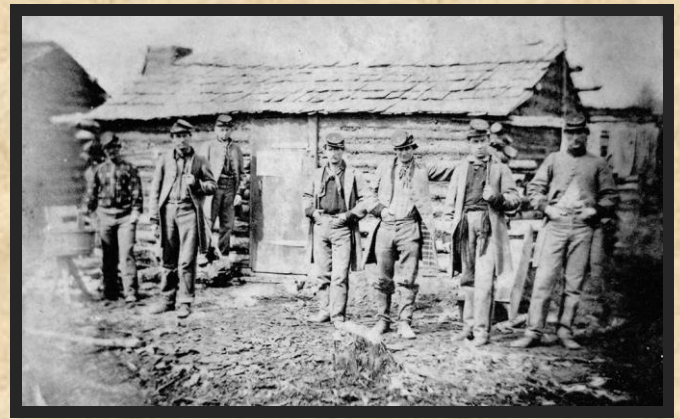
Mary Ann Harris Gay (March 18, 1829 – November 21, 1918) was an American writer and poet from Decatur, Georgia, known for her Civil War memoir *Life in Dixie During the War* (1897). This described events in Atlanta during the war. Author Margaret Mitchell said this memoir inspired some of her passages in her novel *Gone with the Wind*. Gay also published a book of poetry, which she republished after the war to raise money to help support her mother and sister.

She also was active in the work to preserve Confederate battlefields and helped raise money to construct monuments and cemeteries. Gay raised thousands of dollars in Texas to pay for a fence and gate at the newly established McGavock Confederate Cemetery in 1866 in Franklin, Tennessee. Her brother was among the nearly 2,000 Confederates reinterred there from temporary battlefield graves.

In 1997 Gay was named a Georgia Woman of Achievement. Her home during and after the Civil War, the Mary Gay House, has been preserved in downtown Decatur. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



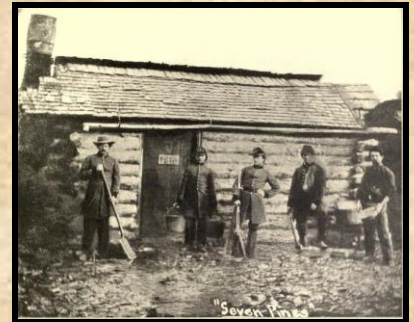
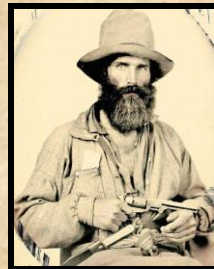
Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg



WALTERS' BLUFF FERRY

Located at a noted early day crossing on Sabine River, this pioneer ferry carried settlers traveling north or south into Upshur or Smith counties. It

was begun before 1849 by Robt. Walters, a Texas revolutionary veteran, and used it until a bridge was built, 1903. Town of Florence was once situated near ferry on south bank of the Sabine. Ferriage rates in 1860 were 50 cents for a wagon drawn by two horses or oxen; 75 cents for a wagon and more than two animals. A pleasure carriage was charged 40 cents; a man and horse, 10 cents; loose livestock, 5 cents per head.



Big Sandy Commercial Hotel - It was between the T&P and Cotton Belt Railroads on the north side of the tracts facing south.





MAIL

Suspended mail service to the South caused significant problems for the many families who were split by the country's division. Although the purpose of stopping mail service to the South was to isolate and corner the Confederate states, some mail still managed to cross the border in what were known as "flag-of-truce" ships. When the Union began blockading southern ports, letters were often carried across the border by blockade runners or routed through foreign ports. While these methods meant that letters often took a long time to reach their intended recipient on the other side of the border, they still allowed friends and families to stay connected as their divided country raged around them.

A Letter Home

"My Darling, cherished wife...broken & burnt fences, pillaged houses & untilled fields remind us of the presence of war in our midst, a war so devastating & dreadful. Horror of horrors is not a term expressive enough for war. I have given up all hopes of ever saving anything from the crash that will inevitably follow close upon the heels of the termination of the present contest... The only thing that can at all reconcile me to our war is the fact of its being for our homes & friends, our altars & our liberties."

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.

