



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

APRIL 2024



COMMANDER'S
COMMENTS

Welcome to April. We have several events coming up and I would encourage everyone to attend and take part if you wish. There is always a place for anyone wanting to join us.

The Mechanized Cavalry is having a multi-state event the weekend of April 26. An itinerary is listed on page 8. A show of support for the Cemetery Dedications on Friday April 25 would be great.

Our clean-up day at the Morgan cemetery had to be postponed due to wet conditions.

We still need a few Riflemen on the Honor Guard if anyone would like to take part.

"On April 12, 1861, the first salvos of the American Civil War were fired with the bombardment of the U.S. garrison at Fort Sumter, located in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. It stood as one of the last Federal outposts in the region."

CAMP LEADERSHIP
UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

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Fort Sumter



THE GUARDIAN

Cemeteries are an important historic resource in any community. Additionally, they serve as community parks, sculpture gardens, and tourist attractions. Many people visit cemeteries on a regular basis and value cemeteries as resources for a variety of reasons. Because of the value to our communities and the respect that we should pay to our ancestors, disaster recovery of cemeteries is important.

Cemeteries can receive damage following a natural disaster such as a tornado, hurricane, or flood. A fallen marker or a downed tree is stable and no longer a safety threat, no matter how unsightly. Hanging debris, unstable monuments, sunken graves, and possible loose remains, however, pose an ongoing safety threat to visitors and should be prioritized for repair.

The SCV Guardian Program helps to have members visit and observe any issues that may be present.

“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



Compatriot Randy Yauch Giving our March Program. Randy brought his .36 Caliber Colt revolver for viewing.

“Get there first with the most men.”
Nathan Bedford Forrest

“Preserve untarnished the reputation you have so nobly won.”
Nathan Bedford Forrest

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.



"In God We Trust" first appeared on the 2-cent coin in April 1864



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.

Comrades, there is one thing committed to our care as a peculiar trust--the memory of the Confederate soldier. So far as lies in our power, we have striven that history may not lack the evidence of his purity of motive, his fortitude, his heroism...

Stephen D. Lee 1906



“For we are God’s handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do.”

Ephesians 2:10

Letting go of the old when you don’t know what’s next is painful, but it’s time to embrace the newness in your life. Some Christians are so bound up with some of the things that has happened to them in their past – that they literally cannot get off the couch to start living again, much less ever fully fly into their divine destinies for the Lord. It’s not a coincidence that April is the first full month of the spring season, a season of new beginnings and growth. And it’s also not a coincidence that Jesus Christ was resurrected as symbol of new life and hope. Just as a new plant seems to bud quickly, even though the human eye cannot detect the small progress of growth taking place over a period of time. Similarly, God’s promises have been growing and are now budding and blooming for us to see.

The next time you are fearful, go to God who promises to fight for you. When we put our faith in Christ we are filled with the Holy Spirit. When you do this your life will begin to change dramatically because you are made new.



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN APRIL

1861

April 11 - The Confederates demand the surrender of Fort Sumter.

April 12 - The Confederates in Charleston bombard Fort Sumter.

April 13 - Fort Sumter surrenders to Confederate forces.

April 18/19 - Federal troops burn the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry to prevent it from falling into the hands of secessionists. The Confederates are nonetheless able to seize valuable military supplies when they occupy Harpers Ferry

April 19 - President Lincoln declares a blockade of Southern ports.

April 20/21 - Federal forces attempt to destroy the Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia by setting it ablaze. Secessionists put out the fires and salvage a large portion of the facility.

April 21 - The slave ship *Nightingale* is captured by the USS *Saratoga*

April 23 - United State Army Officers in San Antonio, Texas are seized as prisoners of war.

April 30 - New York Yacht Club offers its vessels to the Federal government.

1862

April 4 - Federal ironclad gunboat runs the batteries at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi River

April 5 - Siege of Yorktown, Virginia begins

April 6/7 - Battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Tennessee begins

April 8 - Battle of Fallen Timbers

April 8 - Island No. 10 falls to Union forces under Major General John Pope

April 10 – The Battle of Fort Pulaski begins

April 18 - Bombardment begins at Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, 70 miles below New Orleans, Louisiana

April 24 - Federal fleet passes forts below New Orleans, Louisiana

April 25/26 - Bombardment and surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina

April 29 - Union "army group" advances on Corinth, Mississippi.

1863

April 7 - Naval attack on Charleston, South Carolina

April 11 - Siege of Suffolk, Virginia by Confederates begins.

April 17 - Union Colonel Benjamin Grierson's Raid from La Grange, Tennessee to Baton Rouge, Louisiana begins.

April 21 - Generals Jones and Imboden begin Confederate raid on the B&O Railroad, Virginia (now West Virginia)

April 24 - Confederate government passes a tax in-kind on one-tenth of all produce.

April 30 - Battle of Chancellorsville begins near Fredericksburg, Virginia.

1864

April 8 - Battle of Mansfield (Sabine Crossroads), Louisiana (Red River Expedition)

April 9 - Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana (Red River Expedition)

April 12 - Capture of Fort Pillow, Tennessee by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest

April 20 - Plymouth, North Carolina is captured.

April 23 - Engagement of Cane River Crossing, Louisiana (Red River Expedition)

April 25 - Action at Mark's Mills, Arkansas on Steele's Camden Expedition

April 30 - Engagement at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas on Steele's Camden Expedition.

1865

April 1 - Battle of Five Forks, Virginia

April 2 - Confederate Government evacuates Richmond, Virginia

April 2 - Selma, Alabama assailed and captured.

April 2 - Confederate lines at Petersburg breached and Fort Gregg stormed

April 3 - Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Federals.

April 4 - Lincoln visits Richmond, Virginia

April 6 - Battle of Sayler's Creek (Sailor's Creek), Virginia

April 7 - Engagement at High Bridge, Virginia

April 7 - Engagement at Cumberland Church, Virginia

April 8 - Battle of Appomattox Station.

April 9 - Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House

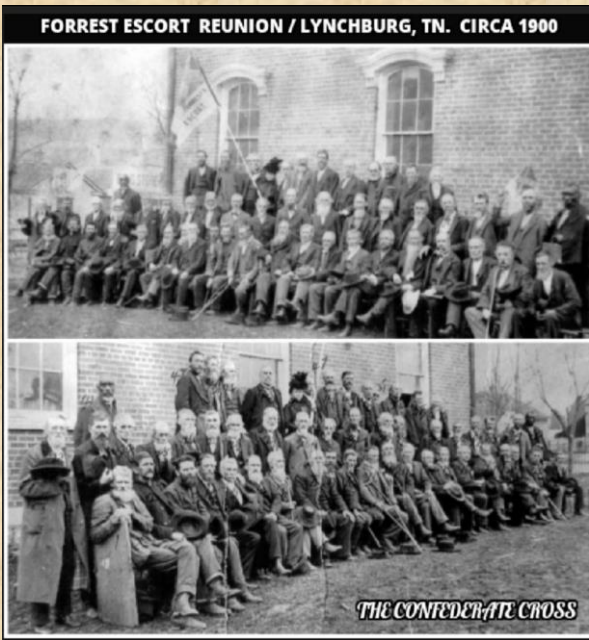
April 12 - Mobile, Alabama surrenders

April 14 - Abraham Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre.

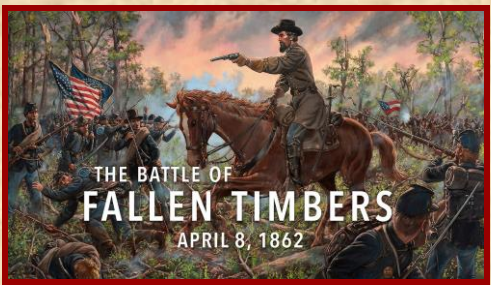
April 26 - John Wilkes Booth captured and killed in the Garrett Barn, Port Royal, Virginia.

“We are born on the same soil, breathe the same air, live on the same land, and why should we not be brothers and sisters?”

Nathan Bedford Forrest



Department had only 42 vessels containing a total of 555 guns and only 7,600 sailors on hand. With many of these vessels either scattered around the world, or in need of refitting for the task, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles began purchasing and chartering merchant ships and authorizing construction of new vessels. By December of 1861, just 8 months later, the Navy Department had 264 vessels commissioned.



LINCOLN'S BLOCKADE

history.com

On April 19, 1861, six days after the fall of Fort Sumter, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation for the largest blockade ever attempted in world history. Lincoln's blockade was to cover the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas in order to stop the flow of weaponry and basic supplies from foreign nations to the Confederacy. Just days later, Lincoln modified the blockade to include Virginia and North Carolina. To undertake such a task, the U.S. navy would need to create an effective barrier to commerce along 3,500 miles of coast. At the time, the Navy

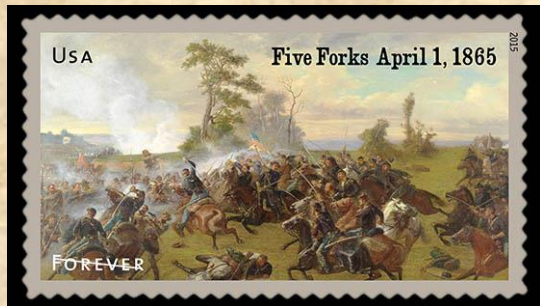
FALLEN TIMBERS

battlefields.org

Apr 8, 1862
Hardin County, Tennessee

In the aftermath of the Union victory at Shiloh, Federal commander Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Federal troops under Brig. General William T. Sherman and Brig. General Thomas J. Wood to ascertain the Confederates position. At a place called Fallen Timbers—so called for the abundance of dead trees that littered the area—they discovered a Confederate field hospital. Sherman ordered his skirmishers to advance on the Confederate position. In doing so, they encountered the Rebel rearguard under by Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest. In his first encounter with

Sherman, the "Wizard of the Saddle" charged headlong into the Yankee vanguard—far ahead of his own troops—where he was wounded and very nearly captured. Forrest's reckless aggression, however, paid off; the Federal forces fled in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, allowing the Confederates to escape.



FIVE FORKS VIRGINIA

battlefields.org

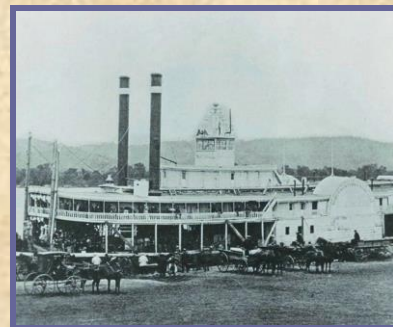
Dinwiddie County, VA. Apr 1, 1865

In the early spring of 1865, Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had stretched Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's lines to their breaking point in the Petersburg Campaign. On April 1, Union forces captured the intersection of Five Forks, cutting Lee's final supply line.

On April 1, 1865, Union Gen. Philip Sheridan's cavalry force made it to the crossroads at Five Forks but found Confederate Gen. George E. Pickett's men entrenched. Sheridan decided to attack the Confederate line but, in doing so, needed infantry support from Gen. Governor K. Warren's V Corps. However, Warren's infantry became confused during their march and was subsequently slowed down in their advance into the area. At around 4:00 p.m., Warren's men were finally in line

and ready to attack. Just as the battle opened, Gen. Thomas Mumford, one of Pickett's commanders, sent a courier in search of the absent generals to inform them that an attack by Federal infantry was imminent. During the lull Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee decided to join a shad-bake at a nearby farm and left their commands without designating anyone to hold command while they were gone. As a result, no one was in overall command when the attack began.

By the late afternoon, most Confederate resistance had been stomped out, and well over a thousand of Pickett's men were captured. Lee was ultimately forced to evacuate both Richmond and Petersburg the following day.



STEAMBOATS ON CADDO LAKE

By: Jim & Alice LaPeer

In the years 1845 – 1872, the city of Jefferson, TX, on Big Cypress Bayou, was one of the most important Ports in the State of Texas. It should be noted, in those days that the water level of the connected lakes & bayous was perhaps 10 feet higher than today, due to "the Great Red River

Raft” that caused a major backup of water starting South of Shreveport, raising river levels upstream & enabling river traffic all the way to Jefferson. Shreveport, LA is named after the man that in 1838 cleared ‘The Great Raft’, Captain Henry Miller Shreve. Indeed, my Alma Mater, Louisiana State University Shreveport (LSU-S) adopted “The Pilots” as their Mascot... referring to the early Steamboat River Pilots that traveled the Red River and related bayous, transporting freight and passengers.

In the 1830’s & 1840’s, many Americans ‘migrated’ into Texas thru this area via the Bayou. Texas Independence was declared in March of 1836, after the ‘battle ‘of Goliad... and about the time of The Alamo... and a few weeks later, San Jacinto.

Jefferson became an important port in Texas between 1845 and 1872 because an impassable logjam that stretched 75 miles on the Red River north and south of the city of Shreveport caused the waters of the lake and Big Cypress Bayou, flowing through Jefferson, to rise enough for steamboat travel.



3rd Annual Trans-Mississippi Raid on the Border 2024

April 25th– April 28th

Johnson Creek Park, Lake O’ The Pines
143 Crestwood Park Rd., Avinger, Texas

Friday April 26

6:00am Coffee

7:00am Mark Carpenter bless the food

7:00am Breakfast

9:00am KSU ride to Shady Grove for Flagging and Reading of the Names.

5:30pm Supper

Saturday April 27th

6:00am Coffee

7:00am Mark Carpenter bless the food

7:00am Breakfast

8:30 KSU ride to Shiloh. Program and feed by Mt. Enterprise camp.

12:00 noon Eat lunch \$10:00 per plate. (This is self-pay and not included in your \$70.00 registration fee)

1:00 pm ride back to Johnson Creek.

3:00pm Bike Games

5:30pm Supper

7:00pm Meeting w/awards

7:30pm Auction

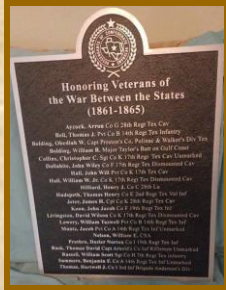
After Auction - Party as you see fit.

Sunday April 28th

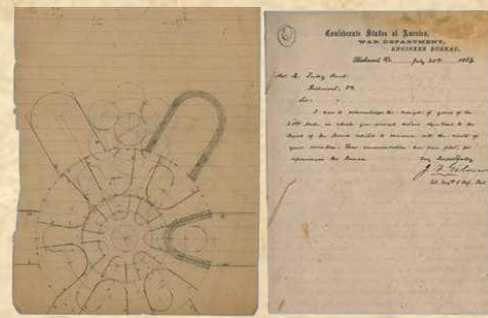
6:00am Coffee

Mark Carpenter bless our participants for their travels home.

Depart, ride safely, and see you at the next one!



On March 16, 2024, the Descendants of Confederate Veteran dedicated these 2 markers at the Hallsville City Cemetery. The marker on the left was installed at the beginning of COVID so there was no dedication. The DCV have done some more searching and found more Confederate veterans buried in this Cemetery so that is the marker on the right. The Upshur Co. Patriots #2109 and the Mechanized Cavalry 1st. Battalion Co, C were represented at this event.



THE CONFEDERATE FLYING MACHINE

listverse.com

You have probably never heard of Dr. Finley Hunt, but if his invention had worked, he'd probably be as famous as any of history's great inventors. Halfway through the war, Dr. Hunt wrote a letter to Confederate president Jefferson Davis. He had a very special suggestion: He could turn the tide of the war with a steam-powered military flying machine that could bomb the enemy from above—a truly groundbreaking idea at a time when the height of aerial technology was the hot air balloon. Hunt was a dentist by trade, and the Wright Brothers' first successful flight was still some time away, but Davis became excited about the idea and introduced Hunt to General Robert E. Lee, who put him in contact with the Chief of the Engineer Bureau for the Confederacy. They immediately started researching the idea.

At least on paper, Hunt's idea was a fairly good one. Sadly, his lack of engineering background proved to be a hindrance to the project, and the Engineer Bureau soon reported that the machine could not be built. Its whole concept might have been lost in the annals of history if its blueprints

hadn't accidentally been found in a bookstore in 2011.

While the Bureau dismissed Hunt's invention as impossible, they absolutely loved his idea of using steam machines for military purposes and promised to start discussing the idea" in great measure."

FRAUD IN THE WEST

Mark Greenbaum

Perhaps the most striking fraud was in the findings in the West. Through several hearings in St. Louis and in Cairo, Ill., in October 1861, the committee uncovered rampant fraud by agents working under Gen. John C. Frémont at the center of the Union's Western Department headquarters just three months after the general took the job. Writing the president, Washburne sounded the alarm: "The robberies, the frauds, the peculiarities in the government which have already come to our knowledge are absolutely frightful."

Frémont had done business with a shady California contractor who worked without a contract and received exorbitant compensation. Perhaps even more troubling was the case of Maj. Justus McKinstry, the Western Department quartermaster. Eventually court-martialed on 63 separate counts through evidence exposed by Washburne's committee including bribery and outright fraud, McKinstry was cashiered out of the Army, one of the biggest rogues in the war. Another purchaser, Simon Stevens, was implicated in the "Hall Carbine" affair, in

which the government unknowingly repurchased arms it had already discarded as uselessly obsolete.

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



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We are proud to be associated with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

