

Patriot's Periodical
Upshur Co. Patriots Camp #2109
Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 472
Gilmer, Texas

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www.upshurpatriots.org

April 2017

Best Newsletter Award

Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
June 2016 Reunion

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Phil Davis



As I write to you in April, we found March to be a very busy time for us. Well it looks like April will be much busier. I won't say much about this as Brigade 2nd Lieutenant George Linton will expound upon the activities at our Monthly meeting. I will say that the John Gregg Camp is doing the Museum History at the Longview Museum. They can really use our help. If you have an hour or two to help man the exhibit it will be greatly appreciated. We will probably have a signup sheet at the April meeting. The museum is open Tuesday thru Saturday.

Patriots, Brigade Commander Sam Mercer announced at the March John Gregg meeting that the Upshur Patriots led the Brigade again in activities for the second

straight quarter. Keep up the good work patriots.

Compatriot Kim Duffey, with an "E", led us in a cemetery walk in March. We did the Perryville Cemetery. The weather was good and we enjoyed the outing. Thank you, Kim, for taking the lead in this great project.

As you may have heard the Flag Rally at Camp Ford was a huge success. There were about a hundred people in attendance. Cannons were fired, muskets were fired and a great Parade of Flags marched thru the park, it was a beautiful sight. We also had short talks by the ATM Commander Johnnie Holley, Texas Division Commander Gary Bray, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Bob Rubel, 8th Brigade Commander Dennis Brand as well as Ladies Norma Holley and Reta Brand of the OCR and the UDC. There was a Flag Retirement Ceremony held where we retired, by burning, Confederate Flags. It was a befitting and honorable service.

We are having some new people coming into our membership. Let's do our best to make them feel welcome. Remember we were all new at one time.

I again this month request you to check with David Palmer and make sure your email address is correct. We do not sell or give your information out to others. If nothing else send him an email at goya1@etex.net.

As always, I leave you with this question, have you talked to someone about joining our Camp or another SCV camp?

Well, Why Not?

Give What You Can to Heritage Defense

UPCOMING EVENTS

Next Meeting

April 4, 2017 7 PM
Walking S Steakhouse

Sat. April 1st

Grave Dedication-Pine Forrest Cemetery
Hopkins County 10 AM

Sat. April 8th

Grave Dedication- Hubbard Chapel
Cemetery

Bowie County 11 AM

Sat. April 15th

Cemetery Memorial- Oak Ridge Cemetery
Marietta, Cass County 11 AM

* All upcoming events can be viewed at our website on the calendar.

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The Guardian

By Phil Davis

It looks like in April we will hit the ground running and not look up for the whole month. There are grave dedications every Saturday among some other things during some weeks. But as Sons of Confederate Veterans and Guardians this is simply what we do. Grave Dedications, adopting the final resting place of a Confederate Hero, as Guardians is just a few of the many activities that we do to "Fulfill the Charge" that was given to us by Stephen D. Lee back in 1906.

At the Division Executive Committee (DEC) meeting on March 18, I proposed an optional Lapel Pin to be available to those in the Guardian Program and have attained the Full Guardian status. This pin can be worn on any civilian dress to show your status as a Guardian. It is not meant to replace the Guardian Medal but to allow you to show your devotion to "The Cause" whether in uniform or at any function. I know I will wear mine almost all the time. They will be available for a cost of \$4.00

plus shipping. If I can give it to you directly it will just be \$4.00.

Those of you that have been holding back, there is still a Confederate Hero out there lying in a grave that needs someone to take care of it and to make sure it is properly marked with someone to place a Confederate Flag on it. Think about it!

If I could only have one reason for being in the SCV, it would be so that I may be a Guardian and take care of our Southern Heroes.

As you know by now, I believe with all my being in the Guardian Program and it is my hope and prayer that in some small way you will be convinced of its importance, not only in fulfilling "The Charge" but in honoring your duty to your Ancestors. As always, I leave you with this question-

Are you a Guardian? If not, why not?



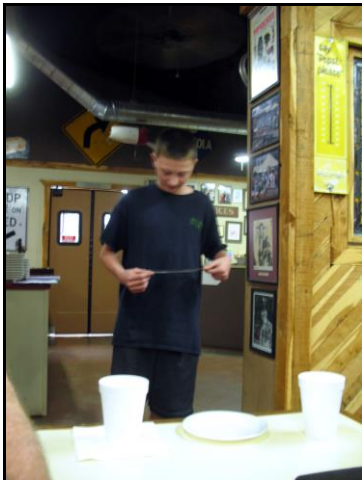
Never Forgotten

Upshur Co. Patriots Guardians

<u>Name</u>	<u>Guardian</u> <u>Status</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Graves</u>
Phil Davis	Full	29
Kim Duffey	Full	3
Jamie Eitson	Full	1
Larry Harper	Full	1
Jared Jones	Full	1
Justin Jones	Full	1
Chris Loyd	Full	5
George Linton	Full/W/GPT	35
Tommy Mitchell	Full	3
Eddie Pricer	Full/GPT	33
Milt Ojeman	Full/GPT	4
David Palmer	Full	1
Bill Palmer	Full	10
Tommy Ray	GPT	17
Bill Starnes	Full/W/GPT	7

W=Wilderness

GPT=Guardian Pro Tem



At our March meeting, Compatriot Joseph Moss shows us a knife that he is making from an old file. The handle will be made from an Elk antler.

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.

“Fate is the course when men fail to act.”





Charge to 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 Silent Preachers:

CONFEDERATE TRACTS

By Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg

"Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days." –Eccl. 11:1

Many would raise a startled eyebrow upon hearing that any preacher could be silent. But there was a variety of Confederate preachers that fit that description. Confederate tracts may be known as "silent preachers." The voice was confined to the printed page, but often spoke powerfully to the mind and heart of the reader. The Spirit of God would according to divine purpose smite the conscience and trouble the sinful heart over the mandates of God and the good news of salvation by grace alone through Christ alone.

One Confederate soldier said tracts were "silent but powerful preachers." These "powerful preachers" were weapons of choice among the colporteurs. Gospel tracts were weapons in the Confederate chaplain's arsenal for the spiritual warfare he conducted in the Confederate army. Robert Murray M'Cheyne the Scottish

preacher asserted, "The smallest tract may be the stone in David's sling. In the hands of Christ it may bring down a giant's soul." There was a great consumption of reading matter in the Confederate armies. The soldiers had such an appetite for tracts, Bibles, New Testaments, hymnals, and other literature that full satisfaction was never met. The Rev. Dr. George W. Leyburn director, of the Presbyterian Board of Publications, wrote to J. Wm. Jones from Appomattox Court House in February 14, 1867 that "Never was there such an opening for evangelism by the press."

Tracts were chaplains in miniature. A chaplain wrote, "One (soldier) came to me with a tract in his hand, and tears flowing down his cheeks, and said, "I would not take thousands for this tract. My parents have prayed for me, and wept over me; but it was left for this tract to bring me, a poor convicted sinner, to the feet of Jesus. Oh, sir, I feel to-day that I am a new man, and have set out for heaven."

Probably it would be difficult to actually grasp the extent of the impact of tracts. Many were converted reading the tracts and many believers were encouraged reading them. "In hundreds of instances the reading of *tracts* has been blessed to the spiritual good of our men" wrote Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson from Lynchburg, Virginia [Jones, 178]. Soldiers also distributed

tracts, as well as chaplains, evangelists and colporteurs. Common soldiers were often greatly used in tract distribution



William "Doc" Halliday of Marshall, Tx. gave our March program. Mr. Halliday spoke on the contributions of Harrison Co. Texas to the War Effort during the 1860's.



We should always remember that the Confederate Flag stands for history, heritage, and genuine pride in our ancestors and in our Southland. We are the rightful heirs to this soldier's flag and we denounce anyone who will misuse it and any other

symbol. We are not bigots and denounce anyone who harbors these beliefs.

We want to recognize, not antagonize. We are not confrontational; we just wish to honor our families and their heroes. We have the right to do so without harassment or condemnation as we respect other people's rights to honor whomever they desire.

[Excerpts from the Texas Division website]



Historical Dates in April

April 12, 1861 – Southern forces fire on Fort Sumter.

April 15, 1861 – President Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops to stop the “rebellion.”

April 6 – 7, 1862 – The Battle of Shiloh.

April 24-25, 1862 – Union Gunships arrive at New Orleans.

April 1863 – Union Army begins a campaign against Vicksburg.

April 8, 1864 – The Battle of Sabine Crossroads or Mansfield.

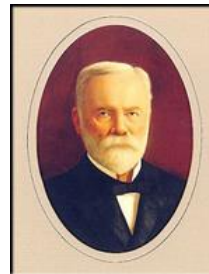
April 9, 1864 – The Battle of Pleasant Hill.

April 12, 1864 – Capture of Fort Pillow.

April 2, 1865 – The fall of Petersburg and Richmond.

April 9, 1865 – Battle of Appomattox Courthouse and Surrender.

2017 Texas Division Reunion



WELCOME

**Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham
Camp #586 Weatherford, Texas**

***Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
2017 Annual Reunion
Radisson Hotel, 2540 Meacham
Blvd.***

Fort Worth, TX 76106

June 2, 2017 - June 4, 2017

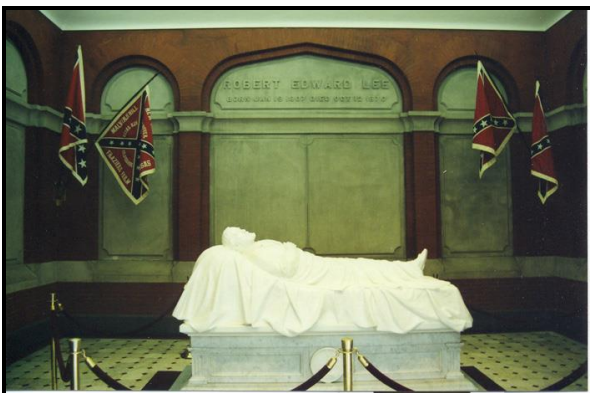


TEXAS DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans

From: Gary D. Bray
Commander, Texas Division, SCV
Compatriots,

Good news HB1359 the Texas Hero Protection Act that seemed stalled out in Austin has been moved to Committee as of March 22, 2017. We need all the support we can get for this Bill. Please contact your Reps. and Senators and ask them to get behind this effort to support, sponsor and pass this bill. The last thing we need is to have this Bill die in Committee. This is not just an SCV Bill. This Bill is designed to protect historic monuments and markers across this great state. Given recent actions of "history haters" to deface, remove or destroy monuments all Texans should stand and fight this type of destructive behavior by insisting this Bill become law. Stand firm and never wavier! We can win this battle!



Gen. Robert E. Lee



April 1-30th 2017 is Confederate History and Heritage Month throughout the USA!

In 1999, Texas Senate Resolution No. 526 passed designating April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the "Yellow Rose" State of Texas.

Confederate History Month commemorates the men and women of the Confederate States of America who came from all races and religions that include: Irish-born General Patrick R. Cleburne, Black Confederate drummer Bill Yopp, Mexican born Colonel Santos Benavides, Cherokee Born General Stand Watie and Jewish born Confederate Nurse Phoebe Pember who was the first female administrator of Chimboraza Hospital in Richmond, Virginia where she served until the end of War Between the States.





Fort Sumter April 12, 1861

The beginning

[From: North Carolina Digital History]

To avoid war, the confederate Government ordered General P.G.T. Beauregard to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter and if refused, to “reduce it.” His aides visited the fort on April 11 under a flag of truce and presented Anderson with the ultimatum, but without success. After midnight, Beauregard’s aides confronted Anderson again and received the same negative reply.

Fort Sumter covered 2.4 acres. Cannon from its 5 sides gave wide command of the harbor.

At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, Confederate Captain George S. James was ordered to fire the first shot of the Civil War. Fired from Fort Johnson on James Island, this historic shell burst over Fort Sumter and signaled the confederate batteries in Charleston

Harbor to commence an assault on the fort. At daybreak, Union forces opened fire in response.

The bombardment of Sumter lasted 34 hours, with more than 3,000 shells hurled at the fort. Thousands of Charlestonians—men, women and children—crowded rooftops and the city wharves to watch the bombardment of Sumter. There were “prayers from the women and imprecations from the men; and then a shell would light up the scene.” An eyewitness recorded the events of the Confederate assault. “Showers of balls from 10-inch columbiads and 42-pounders, and shells from 10 inch mortars poured into the fort in one incessant stream...”

From: Confederate American Pride

Southern folks, from Jefferson Davis on down, never really grasped the true mendacity of the Yankee culture, how false and devious it was. Southern delegations sent to Washington were always the victims of one-upsmanship because they tried to deal honestly with the questions at hand, while Lincoln and Seward and the rest had no intention of doing such. The Southerners could not grasp the idea of how honorable men could do what these Yankees did. They failed to comprehend the truth that they were not dealing with honorable men. By the time they learned this it was too late.

There was truly a difference between Southern culture and Yankee (not all Northern) culture and for the most part, the Southerners never became “wise as serpents” while in the North, the Yankees had taught the serpents.



McLean House 1865

April 9, 1865 Gen. Robert E. Lee met with Gen. Ulysses Grant to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia.

[From: Civil War Trust]

The Battle of Appomattox

Approximately 9,000 men under Gordon and Fitzhugh Lee deployed in the fields west of the village before dawn and waited. The attack, launched before 8:00 a.m. and led by General Bryan Grimes of North Carolina, was initially successful. The outnumbered Union cavalry fell back, temporarily opening the road. But it was not to be. Union infantry began arriving

from the west and south, completing Lee's encirclement. Meanwhile, Longstreet's troops were being pressed from the rear near New Hope Church, three miles to the east. General Ulysses S. Grant's goal of cutting off and destroying Lee's army was close at hand.

Bowing to the inevitable, Lee ordered his troops to retreat through the village and back across the Appomattox River. Small pockets of resistance continued until flags of truce were sent out from the Confederate lines between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. Rather than destroy his army and sacrifice the lives of his soldiers to no purpose, Lee decided to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia.

Although not the end of the war, the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia set the stage for its conclusion. Through the lenient terms, Confederate troops were paroled and allowed to return to their homes while Union soldiers were ordered to refrain from overt celebration or taunting. These measures served as a blueprint for the surrender of the remaining Confederate forces throughout the South. Although a formal peace treaty was never signed by the combatants, the submission of the Confederate armies ended the war and began the long and difficult road toward reunification.

Photos from the Heritage Flag Rally at Camp Ford March 4, 2017

The SCV celebrated the 2nd annual Confederate Flag Day, which is in the SCV Standing Orders, as March 4. The logic behind this date is that March 4, 1861 is when the First National Flag (Stars and Bars) was hoisted over the Confederate Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama Confederate Veteran and on March 4, 1865 President Jefferson Davis signed a bill into law creating the Third National Flag.



8th Brigade Commander, Dennis Brand



Johnnie Holley (brown coat), Commander Trans-Miss. Army leads the Flag March



Gary Bray, Texas Division Commander



Texas Div. Chaplain, Don Majors





Acoustic Music Night

Some of our Camp members and others perform an Acoustic Music Jam twice a month at the Walking S Steakhouse. This takes place every 2nd & 4th Thursday nights from 6pm – 8pm. Bring your instrument and join in or just come by for the music.



Thank you to the Starnes family and everyone at the Walking S Steakhouse for their hospitality and providing a meeting place for the Upshur Co. Patriots. Open for dining Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.



Best Newsletter Award
Texas Division June 2016
Camps Over 50 Members



Best Website Award
Texas Division June 2016
Camps Over 50 Members

Web Master
Joe Reynolds
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joe.reynolds@davidrreynolds.org

Comments or suggestions should be made
to: David Palmer, Editor
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The Sons of Confederate Veterans broke ground at Elm Springs for a new building "The National Confederate Museum." The museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. A building fund for this purpose is ongoing. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate Soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and the media. We are invited to take a stand for the future by contributing to this fund.

*The Upshur Co. Patriots have a designated fund to help with this project. Please donate what you can.



We are proud to be associated with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Order of Confederate Rose.

The Seventh Flag

Excerpts from an article written by:
William "Doc" Halliday

The seventh flag is a mystery to some people, and is unique to Marshall, Texas. No other city in the State of Texas or anywhere in this country can claim this distinction.

On October 31, 1861, a vestige of the Missouri legislature approved secession at Neosho, where it was meeting after being driven out of Jefferson City by Union forces. The Confederacy was unable to control the Missouri territory. Its capital was initially located at Neosho, then at Cassville, before being forced out of the state. For the remainder of the war, it operated as a government in exile at Marshall, Texas. This is what gives Marshall its seventh flag.