



Patriots Periodical

Upshur County Patriots, Camp #2109
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Gilmer, Texas

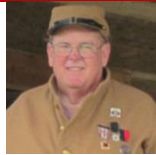
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May 2015

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Eddie "Spook" Pricer



Another month has come and gone, not so much with a whoosh as some months are prone to do. It did not fly by, but seemed very slow and methodical. Each day was filled with activities. Some dealt with our various SCV projects, others with personal and family issues. Even more encompassed helping our friends in one way or another.

I had my truck repaired, fixed some of my yard tools, mowed, trimmed and the list goes on and on. I made great progress on my spring cleaning, yet I am still woefully behind. Happily, I was able to help some of my friends to accomplish some of their spring time "honey dos" and make preparations for the summer. I also saw how much my SCV family does for others.

They helped with projects around their friends' houses, they visited with them, called them and gave freely of themselves and their skills. I lent a helping hand here and there, but not near as much as some of my fellow Compatriots. I did not however, visit with my sick friends. This is a difficult situation for me, which I developed over a period of time many years ago. I do think about them frequently and check their status and needs through others who are more able than I with this sacred duty.

I am blessed to be associated with so many friends that I can lean on and call on to step up and fill in those holes of my shortcomings and keep our family strong. I thank each of you with all my heart and praise you most ardently for all that you do.

William F. "Bill" Palmer, 2803 Acadia Street, Marshall, TX 75672-7507, (903) 935-3086, email: gezer1@sbcglobal.net, (Pvt. Francis "Frank" Marion Palmer, Co. B, 7th Alabama Infantry)



William F. "Bill" Palmer takes the Oath of Enlistment, administered by 5th Brigade Commander, Sam Mercer

A Real Grandson

By Eddie Pricer

In Texas, we are on the verge of having a vibrant SCV membership. Each month we gain new members and it appears that we are beginning to get the upper hand on retention. Slowly, our methods are improving and we are increasing our active membership.

The beauty of this increase in new members is that we gain a wide variety of backgrounds, skills and knowledge. That knowledge often deals with historical facts and events. Much of that knowledge comes from our older members, who participated in wars, political campaigns, witnessed disasters and so on. They also have been the benefactors of oral histories passed down from their parents, grandparents and occasionally great grandparents.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Years ago, the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization began as the offspring of the United Confederate Veterans and the natural way to continue honoring the good name of our Confederate Heroes. As time progressed and more and more men joined the ranks, the SCV leadership wanted to honor those members that were actual sons of a Confederate Veteran. This was done in the form of a medal and certificate. As is the case, time marched on and the Real Sons became fewer and fewer until there were none. Now we honor our Real Grandsons in the same manner.

There are far too few of these men in our ranks. We need to hear and record what they know about their ancestors, even if it's only what their Confederate Ancestor did in the years after the War.

In the Texas Division, only 10 Grandson Medals have been issued to 9 members since the introduction of the Real Grandson Medal. One member is deceased, two are inactive and the other six, including our newest Compatriot are members of the following Camps:

Felix H. Robertson Camp #129
Waco, Texas
J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp #441
Sulphur Springs, Texas
Alamo City Guards Camp #1325
San Antonio, Texas
General Horace Ronald Camp #1533
Carthage, Texas
General Walter P. Lane Camp #1745
Orange, Texas
Upshur County Patriots Camp #2109
Gilmer, Texas

As indicated, we in the Upshur County Patriots are blessed to now have a Real Grandson in our Camp. It is with great pleasure that I introduce William "Bill" Palmer, a World War II pilot and veteran of the European Theater and equally as important Bill is a Real Grandson of a Confederate Soldier. Bill Palmer is a modest man seeks no recognition, only the comradeship of his fellow compatriots. His firm handshake belies the 91 years he has lived and the

many events he has quietly witnessed. Our Camp is strengthened by his presence and the depth of his wisdom.

The Upshur County Patriots are blessed once again and wish to take this opportunity to honor and rightfully acknowledge our Compatriot Bill Palmer and his ancestor Private Francis "Frank" Marion Palmer, Co. B, 7th Alabama Infantry.



The Guardian

by Phil Davis

As I pondered on what this month's article would be about, my mind kept going back to how beautiful a cemetery looks with our Confederate Flags waving in the Northeast Texas wind, sometimes gentle and at other times a strong wind appears to have our flags standing at attention. It is good to have our flags marking the final resting places of our Confederate Heroes, whether you place them once a year or keep them flying 24/7/365, as many of our Guardians do. As for me, I keep them flying 24/7/365 and replace them as needed, sometimes every three months.

Our "Charge" gives us our responsibilities left to us as Sons of Confederate Veterans. Although the following statement, "Remember it is your duty to see that the true History of the South is preserved for

future generations,” it is not actually a part of the Charge. We have used it as if it is part of The Charge. (I believe that it gives us a more personal responsibility and I inject my duty instead of your duty when saying it.) When I place a Confederate Flag to Honor a Confederate Hero, I believe in some small way that this is what Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee meant on that day in New Orleans, Louisiana on April 25, 1906.



As I always say, I believe with all my being in the Guardian Program and I hope that in some small way I can convince you of its importance in fulfilling “The Charge”. As always I leave you with this question-

Are You A Guardian?

If Not Why Not?

UPCOMING EVENTS

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, March 3rd, at 7:00 p.m.
Walking S Steakhouse
Hwy 852, Gilmer, Texas

Speaker:
Richard and Gail Jurkowski
With the Veterans Recognition

Promoting the Confederate Section in Teague Park,
to be built in Longview, Texas

Civil War Weekend

Jefferson Pilgrimage and Civil War Weekend
May 1-4, 2015:

See <http://jeffersoncivilwardays.com>
for full information

Confederate Heritage Rally

May 30th, 2015

1:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Shreveport, Louisiana

2015 Confederate Heritage Rally Sesquicentennial
Event:

See <http://confederate150.com/2015.html>
for full details

Texas Division 2015 Reunion

June 5th - June 7th, 2015

Temple, Texas

See

http://scvtexas.org/State_Convention_6YY5.html
for full information

Hood's Texas Brigade 2015 Tour

June 9th - June 12, 2015

Petersburg & Appomattox, VA

See

http://scvtexas.org/uploads/FootstepsTour20152pW_EB.pdf
for full information

120th SCV National Reunion

July 15-19, 2015

Richmond, Virginia

See

<http://www.jebstuartcamp.org/jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion/>
for full details

Ark-La-Tex Training Seminar

August 1st, 2015

Hooks, Texas

See

<http://5thbrigade.org/reddiamond/training.html>
for full details

Abraham Lincoln once asked General (Winfield) Scott the question: "Why is it that you were once able to take the City of Mexico in three months with five thousand men, and we have been unable to take Richmond with one hundred thousand men?"

"I will tell you," said General Scott. "The men who took us into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping us out of Richmond."

UPSHURPATRIOTS.ORG

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.upshurpatriots.org>

- I've added pictures of the our Events to the Picture's Page
- I've added the information on our new Purple Heart Medal, along with links to order it on-line or by mail.
- Sadly, I did not receive and biographies from any members on their ancestors. Please don't be left behind, send me the bio of your ancestor hero today!

If you have any suggestions, recommendations or comments you can send me an email to: Joe.Reynolds@upshurpatriots.org and I promise to give it my full consideration.

MONTHLY PROGRAM

Last Month's Program was brought to us by our own Kim Duffey. He gave a very informative talk about his ancestors, the Duffey and Armstrongs.

Our Charge...

"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."

*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana April 25, 1906*

LETTER OF THANKS

We received the following Letter of Thanks from Mrs. Beverly Byrd Smith:

I want to thank you for the placement of the cross on my Great-Great Grandfather's grave, Francis Marion Scott, located in our family cemetery in Scottsville. I maintain 1st National Flags on the Confederate veterans buried in our cemetery and I am on the Bettie Scott Youree Park Foundation board. If I can be of any assistance in the future please let me know. Again, thank you for what the SCV does. I am a member of the UDC, Marshall 412.

CLERGYMEN

"FOUGHT LIKE HELL"

(continued from last month)

In spite of questions raised by this story, the man who said he obeyed a divine order to kill claimed part of the reward offered by authorities who were seeking to capture Booth. Probably using the \$1,653.85 he collected from U.S. Secretary of War Stanton, the

former prisoner-sergeant travelled throughout the east before settling down in Camden, New Jersey, as pastor of the city mission.

At Hillsboro, North Carolina, Judge M. E. Manly presided over what was termed "the examination of the Rev. R. J. Graves." Having been found guilty of aiding and abetting Union forces then in control of the region, Graves was bound over to appear at court in Richmond. There he would face charges of having committed acts of treason against the Confederacy.

The Rev. Charles A. Davis fared somewhat better. Having entered Union service as a chaplain, he was expelled from the Methodist Conference of Virginia during its 1863 session at Petersburg. Though stripped of his credentials, Davis remained in uniform as spiritual counselor to his regiment.

Relatively few chaplains were killed in early action. An exception was the Rev. A. B. Fuller, chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. After he was dropped by a Confederate bullet at Fredericksburg, he was given a citywide funeral in Boston.

Confederate Maj. Gen. John H. Winder, head of all Confederate prisons in 1863, issued a special order on July 4. Under its terms, two of the seventy-five Union captains then held in Libby Prison were to be selected for execution.

When prisoners assembled "in the large room on the first floor," Capt. T. N. Turner informed them of his orders and asked how they wished the choices to be made. Capt. Henry Sawyer instantly called out, "Let Chaplain Brown do the job!"

Despite an order of the previous year, the chaplain of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and two other chaplains were among those imprisoned in Richmond. As the men facing possible execution shouted their approval of Sawyer's nomination, Brown stepped forward. Described as "showing

visible emotion," he reached into a box filled with slips of paper on which names had been written. Taking out a slip, the chaplain handed it to Turner without looking at it. With every man in the room frozen in attention, the Confederate commandant solemnly read: "Henry Washington Sawyer, Captain, First New Jersey Cavalry."

During a series of battles near Richmond, Chaplain T. L. Duke of the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment seized a musket and rushed into the fray. Soon, however, he took personal charge of a band of sharpshooters and directed their movements. In the aftermath of having proved his merit as a fighting man, Duke was made a captain of scouts and went to Mississippi with them. Post-war Confederate documents lauded him as "a double-barrel patriot."

During the final months of the struggle, numerous chaplains who never used a rifle or carried a battle flag were killed in battle or maimed for life. According to records of the Sixth Texas Cavalry, the Confederate unit lost two chaplains during a period of three years.

The Rev. Mr. Vanderhurst, "a talented young minister from Waco," was shot dead at Corinth. The Rev. Ed Hudson, who took over his duties, sustained serious wounds during the same battle. After recovering, Hudson rejoined the regiment. In an 1864 fight at Newnan, Georgia, against McCook's raiders, Hudson was hit by a shell fragment and was never again able to walk without crutches.

Our Honored Ancestors

Francis Marion Scott
Private
Company H, Texas 19th Infantry,
Waterhouse's Regiment

Francis Marion Scott was born on April 5, 1829 in Copiah, Mississippi and he died November 11, 1894 at the age of 65 in Marshall, (Scottsville), Harrison County, Texas. Scott got his name from Francis Marion who was a military officer in the Revolutionary War. Francis Marion was an adversary of the British occupation of South Carolina in 1780 and 1781 and was known as the "Swamp Fox" due to his irregular methods of warfare.

Scott was described as 5' 7" tall with fair complexion and dark eyes. He was listed as a Farmer. Scott married Adalaid Elizabeth Webb January 8, 1850 in Marshall, Texas. They had 3 children. He purchased a parcel of land 6 miles East of Marshall, Texas on what is now State Highway 80. This area came to be known and incorporated as Scottsville, Texas.

After the beginning of the War against Northern Aggression, Scott enlisted in the Confederate Army on May 10, 1862 in Minden, Rusk, County Texas and was assigned to Company H, Texas 19th Infantry Regiment. This was to be known as "Waterhouse's Regiment." His enrollment was for the period "Three Years or the War." Scott was 30 yrs. old when he enlisted. Scott was mustered out on February 11, 1864. Records show that Scott was sick in the hospital in January and February 1863 in Pine Bluff, Ark. Records also indicate that Scott was paid \$11.00 per month while in the service of The South.

In June 1862, Colonel Waterhouse received orders to march to Little Rock, Ark. from Brig. General E. McCulloch, commander of all units in Northeast Texas. Both battalions, marching at separate times, reached Camp Josephine McDermott near Rondo, Ark. by August 29. The 19th remained in Rondo for more than a month, during which time an outbreak of measles, dysentery, and diarrhea killed 24 men and necessitated leaving 34 sick behind. Toward the end of 1862, McCulloch's eleven regiments and one battalion from Texas, including the nineteenth, were divided into three brigades and placed under the command of Maj. Gen. John G. Walker where they remained for the duration of the war.

What came to be known as Walker's Texas Division was the largest individual unit of Texas and the only

one from either the North or the South consisting of regiments from a single state in the Civil war. In the first months of 1863, Walker's Texas Division was sent from Vicksburg to northwest Arkansas and back again three times before being ordered to central Louisiana on April 23. There the artillery of the Third Brigade exchanged volleys with a gunboat at Perkins' Landing on May 31, which marked the first military engagement witnessed by the Nineteenth "more than a year after mustering. Because of all the marching and countermarching during six months of 1863, which totaled nearly a thousand miles, Walker's Texans acquired the fitting nickname "Greyhound Division."

The first major engagement of the Nineteenth was at Milliken's Bend on the west side of the Mississippi River. They went on to the Red River Campaign, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins' Ferry and others.

Some of my relatives still live today on and around Scott's home place in Scottsville, Texas. A few of the buildings are still standing that Scott used in his farming operation.

"There was a land of Cavaliers and Cotton Fields called the Old South. Here in this pretty world, Gallantry took its last bow. Here was the last ever to be seen of Knights and their Ladies Fair, of Master and of Slave. Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered, a Civilization gone with the wind."

Prologue – Gone With the Wind

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

COMPANY "H", 18TH

TEXAS INFANTRY,

The 18th Texas Infantry in service to the Confederate States of America (CSA) was formed on May 13, 1862 in Jefferson (Marion County), TX and spent its entire career within the Trans-Mississippi Department (Confederate operations west of the Mississippi River). The regiment consisted of 10 companies (11 Companies for some months) and participated in more than twenty military engagements. Five of these engagements were significant and are summarized below.

Initial regimental field operations were in Arkansas from late summer (1862) into the spring (1863) with no military action. In October a new Division was formed and 18th Texas Infantry was incorporated into the 1st Brigade. In December General John G. Walker assumed command of the Division. This Division was later known as "Walker's Greyhounds" denoting its reputation for its many long, forced marches back and forth across Louisiana and Arkansas. In January of 1863 the Division was sent to the Arkansas Post (military outpost) located on the Arkansas River near the Mississippi River to assist in its defense. They arrived too late to be of any help. In May the Division was sent on a long march and via the Red River to Alexandria, LA to help defend against a threatened Union advance commanded by General Nathaniel Banks. Banks, however, chose to turn back east and attack Port Hudson on the Mississippi River. By early June 1863 the 18th Texas Infantry was sent on a long march through snake invested bayous, a march that "tired men's souls" to Perkins Landing – 15 miles from Vicksburg to try to prevent some of Grant's forces from crossing the Mississippi River from Louisiana into Mississippi. Again, they arrive after most of the Yankees had crossed the River skirmishing only with several Union gunboats. After establishing camp they were then ordered to move to the North of Vicksburg to Milliken's Bend at Young Point, LA to engage the enemy. The Brigade commander fearing the

exhausted 18th – on the move for 28 sleepless hours – would be too tired to be effective ordered a retreat. Once again the Texans were denied a fight. Soon, however the 18th with all of their pent-up frustration would finally get their chance to fight the enemy.



IS IT RIGHT TO DO GOOD DEEDS IN ORDER TO HURT SOMEONE?

Proverbs 25:21-22

"If your enemy is hungry, give him food to eat; if he is thirsty, give him water to drink. In doing this, you will heap burning coals on his head, and the lord will reward you.

The good deeds done, in this case, will not cause the physical harm which seems to imply. The "burning coals" are a symbol of the regret and shame that a person will feel when they see the error of their ways.

The point of this passage is that good deeds, and not acts of revenge, will stir the enemy's conscience.

The portion of scripture, "and the lord will reward you" may mean an opportunity for friendship is greatly possible. **In our present world, this would be worth a try.**

Jamie Eitson, Chaplain

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**A FEW REMARKS ON
IGNORANCE AND KNOWLEDGE**

by Clifton Palmer McLendon

The noun “ignorance” simply means “a lack of knowledge, either in general or of a particular point.” No stigma should attach to it.

A parallel:

We read in the Book of Acts that Saul of Tarsus was a Pharisee the son of a Pharisee, and a pupil of Gamaliel. He had been taught from his early youth that Judaism was the One Correct Way to worship the One True God. According to the information he had received, his opposition to Christianity was totally correct. Indeed, had he done anything else, he would have been less than true to his teachings.

Saul was no lukewarm believer. He put his beliefs into action. He actively led the movement to pull Christianity up by its roots and end it once and for all.

Saul’s zeal and devotion to duty are above criticism. The only drawback was that he was reasoning from incomplete information. He was missing one important piece of the puzzle: that Christianity was **the fulfillment** of Judaism, not **a perversion** of it. When that information was imparted to him (rather dramatically!) *en route* to Damascus, and he received it, he continued to put his beliefs into action based on his new, complete, knowledge. Under the Greek/Latin version of his name (Paul) he became the greatest missionary of New Testament times.

Before the Damascus Road incident, Saul reasoned from ignorance (“lack of knowledge of a particular point”). After that incident, he (as Paul) reasoned from knowledge.

The application:

Many people believe that the Confederate Flags are symbols of bigotry, hatred, prejudice, and racism. Indeed, lots of information can be cited to support that conclusion, and those observers who rely solely upon that information are justified in drawing that conclusion.

The true seeker after information, however, does not base his conclusions solely upon the surface information. Rather, he gathers all the information he can find before he draws a conclusion.

There exists a large body of information that, when known, makes it obvious that Confederate Flags mean bigotry/hate/prejudice/racism only to (1) those who use them to symbolize those qualities, and (2) those who know only of those uses. Once the true seeker after information has this additional information, he can readily see that Confederate Flags are, far from being symbols of evil, symbols sometimes used (or abused) by people with evil intentions.

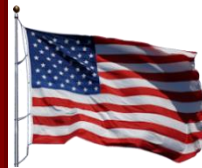
Each of us can be a Saul, or a Paul.

“It is stated in books and papers that Southern children read and study that all the blood shedding and destruction of property of that conflict was because the South rebelled without cause against the best government the world ever saw; that although Southern soldiers were heroes in the field, skillfully massed and led, they and their leaders were rebels and traitors who fought to overthrow the Union, and to preserve human slavery, and that their defeat was necessary for free government and the welfare of the human family. As a Confederate soldier and as a citizen of Virginia, I deny the charge, and denounce it as a calumny. We were not rebels; we did not fight to perpetuate human slavery, but for our rights and

privileges under a government established over us by our fathers and in defense of our homes.”

Colonel Richard Henry Lee, C.S.A.

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.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

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**APPLICATION FOR MEDAL & CERTIFICATE
DESCENDANT OF A CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR WHO
WAS WOUNDED OR KILLED BY UNION FORCES**

Upshur County Patriots, Camp 2109
Sons of Confederate Veterans
P. O. Box 472
Gilmer, Texas 75644-0472
<http://www.upshurpatriots.org>

Phone: (903) 717-8608

e-mail: Joe.Reynolds@UpshurPatriots.org

Please complete the following and return with a check or money order (made to Upshur County Patriots, SCV) to the address listed above. Please contact Joe Reynolds at the email or telephone number listed above with any question. PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN BLACK OR BLUE INK.

Name of applicant (as you want it to appear on certificate, one soldier per application)

Name: _____

Address of Applicant: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone No.: _____ E-mail _____

Name of Confederate Ancestor who was wounded or killed as well as rank, company, military unit and service state. (as you want it to appear on the certificate)

Rank and Name of soldier wounded or killed: _____

Soldier's relationship to you: _____

Soldier's Unit: _____

Battle or Skirmish wounded killed (if known): _____

Medals are antique pewter finish and come with purple military style pin on ribbon.

Number of Medals: _____ Cost per medal/certificate is \$30.00 (includes s/h)..... \$ _____

1 ½" X 4 ½"

