



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

JULY 2024



COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

Welcome to July and our Newsletter

RAFFLE TICKETS



The Upshur County Patriots are selling Raffle tickets for a chance to win a \$500.00 Gift Card. This is a Fund Raiser for our Camp. Members have these tickets and would be happy to sell you some.



Alice Carey Risley, the last surviving Civil War battlefield nurse, receiving a kiss from a veteran.



CAMP LEADERSHIP UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP #2109

COMMANDER

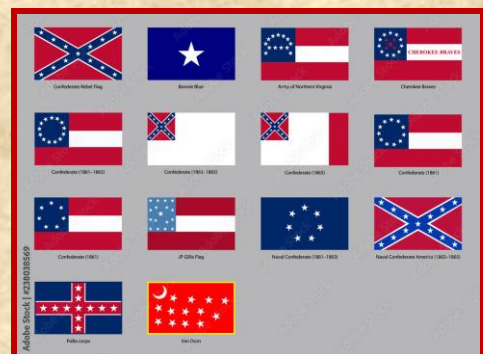
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THE GUARDIAN

Trimming Around Headstones

Maintaining the solemn dignity of a cemetery requires not just a gentle touch, but also a keen eye for detail, especially when it comes to the delicate task of trimming around headstones.

Headstones are like snowflakes—no two materials react the same way to a trimmer. Granite won't fuss much over a closer cut, but marble is a bit more high maintenance. Marble's pores are like tiny gossipers ready to spill all your trimming secrets. Keep that dance light and those trimmers sharp—if you scuff their surface, you'll hear about it for decades to come.

The technique used is vital to avoid damaging these solemn markers. The ideal height to maintain grass around headstones is about 2 to 3 inches, ensuring a tidy look without overshadowing the gravestones.

Manual shears: For the close-up and personal approach.

Adjustable trimmers: To get that picture-perfect height without the acrobatics.

Soft knee pads: They're not just for fashion, they protect their knees when paying tribute with a trim.

After a meticulous mow, there's debris. A true headstone hero stays for the aftercare.

Grass Clippings: They don't belong on the grave.

Fallen Leaves: A monument should not double as a compost pile.

Trimming Trash: Any trimmer-string bits or other refuse should be picked up.

The SCV Guardian Program honors the Fallen.

"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 |
| 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 | | |

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.



CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

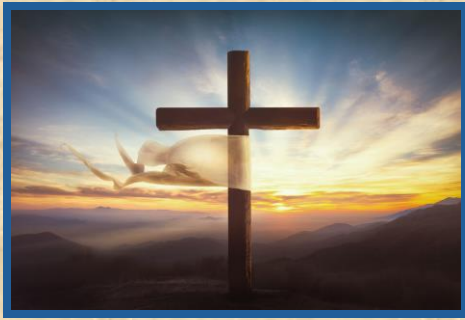
“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved 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.

On June 23, 1864, Lee was appointed a lieutenant general, making him the youngest man to reach the rank in the Confederate Army. He took command of General John B. Hood’s former corps within the Army of Tennessee.



FOURTH OF JULY

history.com

The fourth of July holiday is an exciting day for most Americans in the United States. It's a day to celebrate our country's independence, watch fireworks at all the backyard barbecues, wave our country's flag in our local city parade, and celebrate the freedom we have to be able to do that. But in all our celebrating, it's important to remember why we are celebrating Independence Day and what our liberties were truly bought with.

As we reflect on our nation's history and values, it's also a great time to think about the spiritual freedom that comes through the Lord Jesus Christ.

"So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed." John 8:36

We can truly be free from the burdens of our past when we place our trust in Him.

*"Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom."
2 Corinthians 3:17*

As we celebrate America's birthday, let's remember the men and women who gave up so much to ensure our country's freedom.

Let's pause in gratitude to remember God's grace and mercy that sustains us every day.

The Fourth of July—also known as Independence Day or July 4th—has been a federal holiday in the United States since 1941, but the tradition of Independence Day celebrations goes back to the 18th century and the American Revolution. On July 2nd, 1776, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence, and two days later delegates from the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence, a historic document drafted by Thomas Jefferson. From 1776 to the present day, July 4th has been celebrated as the birth of American independence, with festivities ranging from fireworks, parades and concerts to more casual family gatherings and barbecues.

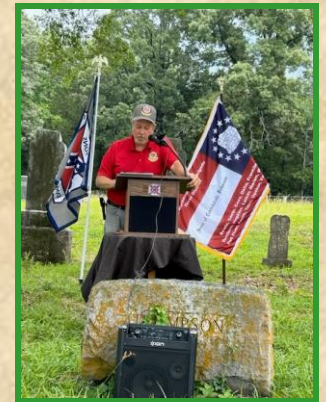
When the initial battles in the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, few colonists desired complete independence from Great Britain, and those who did were considered radical. By the middle of the following year, however, many more colonists had come to favor independence, thanks to growing hostility against Britain and the spread of revolutionary sentiments such as those expressed in the bestselling pamphlet "Common Sense," published by Thomas Paine in early 1776.

On June 7, when the Continental Congress met at the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion calling for the colonies' independence. On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of Lee's resolution for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On that day, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail that July 2 "will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival" and that the celebration should include "Pomp and Parade...Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other."

*"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the important event, which we owe to His divine interposition."
George Washington*



A memorial for Compatriot Jimmy Moore and his wife Glenda was held June 2, 2024 at the Starville Cemetery.



***"YOUR SOULS LIVE ON IN
THE PEOPLE YOU
TOUCHED"***



HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JULY

1861

- July 5** - Engagement at Carthage, Missouri
- July 7** - Skirmish at Laurel Hill, Virginia (now West Virginia)
- July 11** - Engagement at Rich Mountain, Virginia (now West Virginia)
- July 18** - Engagement at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia
- July 21** - War's first major battle erupts at Manassas (Bull Run), Virginia
- July 26** - Federal forces evacuate Fort Fillmore, New Mexico Territory
- July 27** - Union Major Isaac Lynde surrenders his command at San Augustine Springs, New Mexico Territory

1862

- July 1** - Battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia
- July 12** - John Hunt Morgan's Confederate raiders capture Lebanon, Kentucky on their first raid
- July 13** - Garrison at Murfreesboro, Tennessee captured by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest
- July 15** - CSS *Arkansas* sorties from Yazoo River and passes the combined Union fleets
- July 22** - President Lincoln presents the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet
- July 29** - Belle Boyd, Confederate spy, captured

1863

- July 1** - Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania begins
- July 3** - Battle of Gettysburg concludes
- July 4** - Confederates surrender Vicksburg, Mississippi

- July 4** - Lee's forces begin to retreat from Gettysburg
- July 5** - Engagement at Birdson Ferry, Mississippi
- July 6** - Skirmish at Williamsport and Hagerstown, Maryland
- July 8** - Surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana
- July 10** - Siege of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina begins
- July 11** - First assault on Fort Wagner
- July 13** - Draft riots in New York City
- July 17** - Engagement at Honey Springs, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma)
- July 18** - Assault on Battery Wagner, led by the 54th Massachusetts
- July 19** - Engagement at Buffington Island on the Ohio River
- July 23** - Skirmish at Manassas Gap, Virginia

1864

- July 9** - Battle of Monocacy, Maryland
- July 14** - Battle of Tupelo (Harrisburg), Mississippi
- July 18** - Battle of Cool Spring, Virginia
- July 20** - Engagement at Rutherford's Farm, Virginia
- July 20** - Battle of Peachtree Creek, Georgia
- July 22** - Battle of Atlanta, Georgia
- July 24** - Second Battle of Kernstown, Virginia
- July 28** - Battle of Ezra Church, Georgia
- July 30** - Capture and burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
- July 30** - Battle of The Crater at Petersburg, Virginia

1865

- July 7** - Conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln are executed.



FORT FILMORE NEW MEXICO

digitalrepository.unm.edu

During the late spring of 1861, many southern-born army officers in New Mexico, including the departmental commander, resigned their commissions and rode south to join the new Confederacy.



Colonel Edward R. S. Canby assumed charge of the Military Department of New Mexico and immediately faced a host of problems: supply shortages, too few officers, efforts to subvert the enlisted men's loyalties, and hostile Indians. He soon learned that Texans in El Paso and southerners in the Mesilla Valley might try to seize Fort Fillmore, situated six miles from Mesilla, the largest town in southern New Mexico. To block this move, Canby ordered Major Isaac Lynde to abandon Fort McLane, a post about fifteen miles south of the Santa Rita copper mines and march his men to Fort Fillmore. Lynde did so and assumed command there on July 5, 1861.

For three weeks the Texan and Union patrols scouted one another. Finally, Lt. Col. John Baylor advanced up the Rio Grande and on July 25 he occupied Mesilla. Major Lynde made a half-hearted



attempt to oust him, but a few rounds of musketry drove the Union troops back to Fort Fillmore and allowed the Confederate to keep possession of Mesilla. By the following afternoon, or so he claimed later, the embattled major had "reliable information" that a battery of artillery would soon join the enemy. This prompted him to order Fort Fillmore abandoned and the public property that could not be transported destroyed. Many supplies were instead captured by Baylor.



MURFREESBORO FIRST BATTLE JULY 13, 1862

tcwpa.org

On July 13, 1862, Confederate cavalry of Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest conducted a surprise attack on the Union garrison at Murfreesboro commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas Crittenden.



After surprising the Union pickets on the Woodbury Pike, Forrest overran the Federal hospital, troops at the jail and courthouse as well as the camp of a detachment from the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry. By late afternoon all of the Union units had

surrendered. Forrest's raid had the effect of diverting Union forces from an advance on Chattanooga.

Forrest had ordered his troops to assault the courthouse from all four sides, batter down the doors and take the garrison. After two or three hours fight, he ordered the courthouse set ablaze, and the Union troops quickly surrendered.

Forrest's raid on Murfreesboro displayed his military genius at its best. Unlike many of the commanders on both the Union and Confederate sides, Forrest did not have any formal military training. He wasn't a Mexican War veteran, and he only had a sixth-grade education, but he was the only man on either side to enter the war as a private and rise to the rank of lieutenant general.

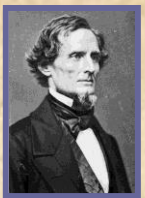


THE OTHER JEFFERSON DAVIS



smithsonianmag.com

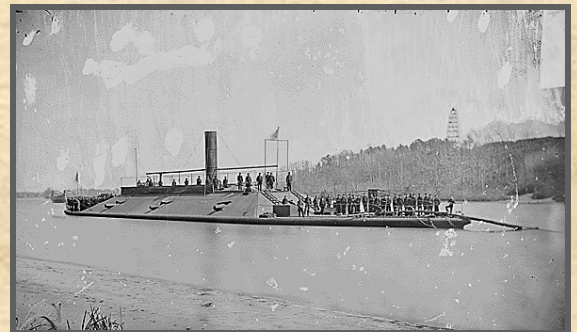
Union General Jefferson Davis shared a name with the Confederate president, a circumstance that didn't cause as much confusion as might be expected—with one notable exception. During the Battle of



Chickamauga in 1863, as darkness fell on Horseshoe Ridge, members of the 21st Ohio saw a swarm of men approaching but couldn't tell if they were friend or foe. Most

assumed they were Union reinforcements, but a few feared they were Confederates.

As the troops grew closer, one Union soldier called out, "What troops are you?" The collective reply was "Jeff Davis's troops." The Ohio soldiers relaxed, believing they meant the Union general. A few moments later, they were staring down the muzzles and bayonets of the 7th Florida. The Ohioans surrendered. The Confederates won the battle.



EDITORIAL

DP

We as Ancestors of Honorable Men need to take a close look at where we stand in our beloved Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are internal forces and people who are causing dissention and turmoil, and this is affecting our retention efforts and is a direct cause of some recent resignations.

From my observations and actual facts that I have learned, there are those within our organization and an organization within the SCV that are attempting a vendetta and vengeful acts against a few of our own. It is premature to discuss details at this time - as investigations are pending and still to be decided on by Councils.

There are Officers within our Division and even higher that have shown a disregard for due process and fairness. Rules and restrictions cannot be made up as we go. Restrictions, exclusions, or prohibitions are either stated in the National and Division Constitutions or they are not.

Upper-level officers that I have had personal conversations with have distorted and mis-represented Constitutional Articles to fit their narrative and goal.

When we allow those seeking revenge to have authority or some sibilance of power, it cannot end well.



Fort Burnham, Va.



Wounded Soldiers 1864



To the person/people who donated the money to help support me and getting me up and started, Thank you.

Thank you for doing what my parents fail to do, something so simple as donating creates a ripple effect. Ever since my advocate shared what kind-hearted person wanted to help, I've had so much more hope. You see, I had begged both my parents to help me, but nothing. Thank you for stepping up to the plate when God called. God bless you. I am filled with so much hope for my future! I am so excited to take these classes and appreciate you so much!

There is a time God chooses to call on you to be a blessing to others and I felt the love behind your kind help!

God is Good & so are his followers!

Thank you for everything!!

♡-me

To our friends with the Mechanized Cavalry
1st Battalion, Company C,

Thank you so much for your generous donation of \$3,178.30 to ~~for~~ the silent. I am deeply honored by your gift and support of our mission to empower the voices of vulnerable and exploited youth and bring an end to child sex trafficking. Kaylie and I enjoyed spending

time with you all and getting to know more about each of you. We hope to see you at Hope Gala in November!

Thank you for everything!
Grateful to have you in our village!

Becky Curcio

This effort was accomplished thru the leadership of Cpt. Randy Yauch and Fundraising by the Mechanized Cavalry. Also donations by the Upshur Co. Patriots, W.W. Heartsill Camp and the Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp

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, Commander/Editor
goya1@etex.net



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

