



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

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Meetings are the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of  
 Each Month at 7 PM  
 at the Historic Upshur Museum  
[www.upshurpatriots.org](http://www.upshurpatriots.org)

**SEPTEMBER 2024**



**SONS OF  
 CONFEDERATE  
 VETERANS**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans reminds America that Confederate veterans are also American veterans. This fact was officially recognized in 1958 by the United States Congress. After the War for Southern Independence, Confederate General Joseph Wheeler commanded US troops in the Spanish-American War, and many sons of Confederate veterans served in WWI.

In World War II General Stonewall Jackson's great-grandson was killed in action during the Normandy invasion. The South has been at the forefront in shedding its blood for America. All veterans deserve respect, including Confederate veterans.

The impression that many people have about The Old South is the result of fake history. For example, have you ever wondered why it was okay for 13 American colonies to secede from England, but wrong for 13 Confederate States to secede? The truth is that both groups had a God-given right to secede and plenty of good reasons!

If your ancestors fought for Dixie, hold your head high and defend the truth, and your honor!...[scvconfederatelegion.com](http://scvconfederatelegion.com)



**CAMP LEADERSHIP**  
**UPSHUR COUNTY**  
**PATRIOTS CAMP #2109**

**COMMANDER**

**DAVID PALMER**  
**(903) 237-8941**  
[goyal@etex.net](mailto:goyal@etex.net)

**1ST LT. COMMANDER**

**JERRY AKIN**  
**(832) 434-6318**  
[jerrypakin@gmail.com](mailto:jerrypakin@gmail.com)

**2ND LT. COMMANDER**

**RODNEY LOVE**  
**(903) 733-0932**  
[snakeman@aol.com](mailto:snakeman@aol.com)

**COMMANDER EMERITUS**

**PHIL DAVIS**  
**(903) 790-7137**  
[pdavis37@etex.net](mailto:pdavis37@etex.net)



**THE GUARDIAN**

*The SCV Guardian Program honors the Fallen.*

*“If you’re not a Guardian, why not?”*

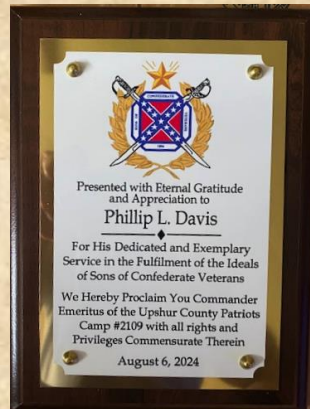
Contact Guardian Program Chairman Bill Elliot for information at: [etaia@att.net](mailto:etaia@att.net)



**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

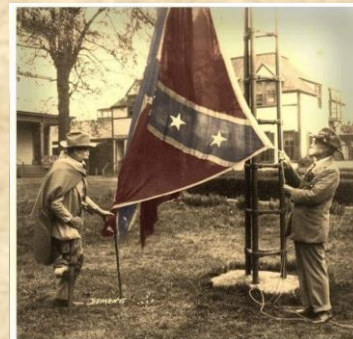
W=Wilderness GPT=Guardian Pro Tem



At our August Meeting a Plaque was presented to Phil Davis in appreciation for his many contributions to the Upshur County Patriots Camp #2109 and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



**1921 Confederate Veterans Cavalry Reunion Chattanooga Tennessee**



**1904 Nashville Reunion**

*“Get correct views of life and learn to see the world in its true light. It will enable you to live pleasantly, to do good, and, when summoned away, to leave without regret.”*

*Robert E. Lee*

## 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.



Confederate Veterans of Camp County  
Rotary Luncheon May 15, 1923



## 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.



## RIVERS IN THE DESERT

by Katherine Loop

Life sometimes gets hard. Things we don't want to happen occur. Our plans vaporize. We find ourselves exactly where we never wanted to be—or perhaps we have to sit by and watch a loved one suffer.

Yet God gives rivers *in* the deserts of life. We want a way around them—for ourselves and for our loved ones. But God doesn't promise to take us around the deserts of life—instead He promises to give us life-giving, refreshing rivers in the midst of them. Many times, it's in the desert—in those hard times—we learn to receive His miraculous provision and strength.

*“Behold, I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert.” Isaiah 43:19*

Whatever you're facing, whether it's a big or comparatively small hardship, choose to thank God. Thank Him because it can help show you His provision.



## HISTORICAL EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER

### 1861

**September 3** - Confederate troops enter Kentucky, ending the state's neutral status

**September 5** - Skirmish at Papinsville, Missouri

**September 6** - Federal forces seize Paducah, Kentucky

**September 10** - Engagement at Carinfex Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)

**September 12** - Siege of Lexington, Missouri begins

**September 12 to 15** - Battle of Cheat Mountain, Virginia (now West Virginia)

**September 20** - Union garrison surrenders Lexington, Missouri

**September 26** - Skirmish near Fort Thorn, New Mexico Territory

### 1862

**September 1** - Battle of Chantilly (Ox Hill), Virginia

**September 9** - Skirmish at Barnesville, Maryland

**September 14** - Battle of South Mountain Gaps, Maryland

**September 15** - Capture of Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)

**September 17** - Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Maryland

**September 17** - Union forces evacuate Cumberland Gap, a strategically important mountain pass near the junction of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky

**September 17** - Munfordville, Kentucky surrenders to Confederate forces

**September 19** - Battle of Iuka, Mississippi

**September 19/20** - Battle Of Shepherdstown (Boteler's Ford), Virginia (now West Virginia)

**September 25** - Fighting at Snow's Pond, Kentucky

### 1863

**September 6** - Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner and Morris Island, South Carolina

**September 8** - Confederates repulse attack at Sabine Pass (Fort Griffin), Texas

**September 9** - Federal army enters Chattanooga, Tennessee

**September 10** - Little Rock, Arkansas captured by Union forces

**September 18** - Confederates force their way across Chickamauga Creek

**September 18** - Skirmish at Bristol in east Tennessee

**September 19** - Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia

**September 20** - Day two of the Battle of Chickamauga, Union troops retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee

### 1864

**September 1** - Confederates evacuate Atlanta, Georgia

**September 7** - Evacuation of Atlanta citizens ordered by Union General William T. Sherman

**September 16** - Confederate General Wade Hampton's raid at Coggins Point (Great Cattle Road), Virginia

**September 19** - Battle of Third Winchester (Opequon), Virginia

**September 22** - Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia

**September 23** - Skirmish at Athens, Alabama

**September 27** - Battle of Pilot Knob (Fort Davidson), Missouri

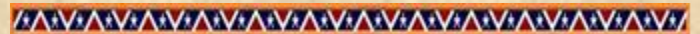
**September 27** - Massacre at Centralia, Missouri

**September 28** - Skirmish at Decatur, Georgia

**September 29** - Battle of Fort Harrison (Chaffin's Farm), Virginia

**September 30** - Skirmish at Carter's Station, Tennessee

**September 30** - Battle of Peebles' Farm, Virginia



*wikipedia.org*

### CHEAT MOUNTAIN

The Battle of Cheat Mountain, also known as the Battle of Cheat Summit Fort, took place from September 12 to 15, 1861, in Pocahontas County and Randolph County, Virginia (now West Virginia) as part of the Western Virginia Campaign during the American Civil War. It was the first battle of the Civil War in which Robert E. Lee led troops into combat. During the battle, Lee attempted to surround the Union garrison atop Cheat Mountain, but the attack was never launched, due to false information from prisoners and poor communications among the various Confederate commands.



## SABINE PASS TEXAS

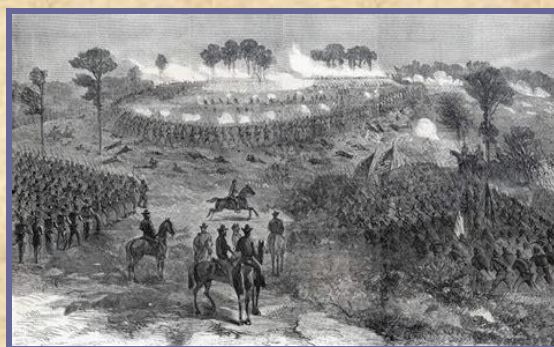
*battlefields.org*

Union forces attacked Fort Griffin outside of Sabine City along the Sabine River to establish a Union presence in Texas and discourage trade between the Confederacy and Mexico. Known as one of the most lopsided battles of the war, the Battle of Sabine Pass ended in a Union defeat.

About 6:00 am on the morning of September 8, 1863, a Union flotilla of four gunboats and seven troop transports, under the command of General William Bull Franklin, steamed into Sabine Pass and up the Sabine River to reduce Fort Griffin and land troops. As the gunboats approached Fort Griffin, they came under accurate fire from six cannons. The fort's small force of 46 men, under the command of Lt. Richard W. Dowling, disabled two ships, captured the gunboat Clifton with about 200 prisoners, and forced the Union flotilla to retire.



The Confederate defenders suffered no casualties, and Union operations in the area ceased. The heroics at Fort Griffin - 46 men stopping a Union expedition - inspired other Confederates and became known as one of the most lopsided battles of the war.



## CHAFFIN'S FARM

*battlefields.org*

Alongside New Market Heights, the assault on Fort Harrison formed the second distinct stage at the Battle of Chaffin's Farm, itself part of the lengthy Siege of Petersburg, Virginia. Less an official fort and more of an extended network of trenches and other fortifications, Fort Harrison stood as a critical link in Richmond's defenses, which therefore made it a tempting target for the

Army of the James under General Benjamin F. Butler on September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

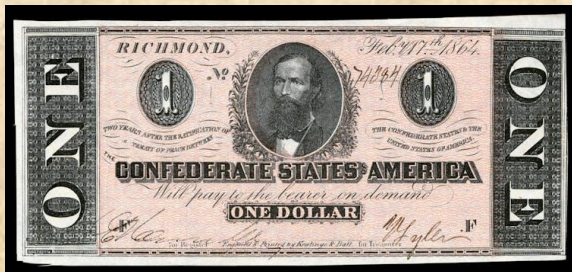
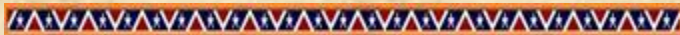


Butler assigned the role of punching through the Confederate lines defending the fort to Major General Edward Ord, commander of the XVIII Corps. Ord commenced his assault under the leadership of Brigadier General George Stannard as the fighting raged at nearby New Market Heights, trusting that the Confederates did not have the resources to defend two separate fronts. In this regard, he was correct, and the men of the XVIII Corps charged and swept over the earthworks and forced the enemy to fall back to a new position.

This small victory came at a heavy price, however, including the life of one of the brigade commanders, Brigadier General

Hiram Burnham, and Union troops renamed the fortifications Fort Burnham in his honor. General Ord himself was also wounded in the fighting, so seriously, in fact, that he was relieved of command and would not take the field again for some time.

The battle was not quite done yet, however, as the regrouped Confederates, bolstered by volunteers sent by General Robert E. Lee, attempted to retake the fort the next day, but federal troops led by General George Weitzel easily fought off the rebels. Butler managed to set out what he accomplished to do, but soon his troops lost their inertia, and the Siege of Petersburg once more settled down into a low simmer. Union troops soon renamed their new fortifications Fort Burnham, in honor of their fallen general.



## WHAT HAPPENED TO CONFEDERATE MONEY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR?

*By: Robert Gudmestad*

In 1861, 11 states tried to leave the United States and form a new country, causing a four-year war. Wars cost a lot of money so the new country, called the Confederate States of America, printed money as a way to pay its bills.

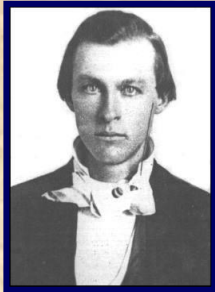
But this money was more like a promise – in technical terms, a “promissory note” – because its certificates were really pledges to give the currency’s holder a specific amount of gold or silver, but only if the Confederacy won the war.

Bills issued earlier in the war said right on them, “Six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, the Confederate States of America will pay” the bill’s amount to the person holding it. Later currency delayed the promised payout until two years after a peace treaty.

The notes were commonly called “graybacks,” after Confederate soldiers, who wore gray uniforms. The bills were decorated with a variety of images, including depictions of mythological gods or goddesses, like the goddess of liberty. Other graybacks bore images of important people in Southern history like George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Jefferson Davis. Some of the bills depicted enslaved Americans working in the fields, or featured pictures of cotton or trains.

In late 1864, a few months before the war’s end, one Confederate dollar was worth just three cents in U.S. currency. When the Confederate army surrendered in April 1865, graybacks lost any remaining value they might have had. The Confederacy no longer existed, so there was nobody who would exchange its paper money for gold or silver.

Today, though, Confederate dollars have value as a collectible item. Just like people will pay money to own a Civil War hat or musket, they will pay money to own Confederate money. Some rare Confederate bills are now worth 10 times more than they were in 1861.



**BRIGADIER**  
**GENERAL**  
**RICHARD**  
**WATERHOUSE**

*Wikipedia*

Richard Waterhouse was born in Rhea County, Tennessee. As a teenager, he ran away from home to fight in the Mexican–American War. After he returned, he and his parents moved to San Augustine, Texas in 1849. There he engaged in the mercantile business until the outbreak of the American Civil War. During the Civil War, he helped to raise the 19th Texas Infantry Regiment in and around Jefferson and was elected colonel of the unit on May 13, 1862.

*(Commander David Palmer's Ancestor F.M. Scott fought in Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry and Compatriot Frank Smith's Ancestor fought in the 19th).*



*Col. Gary W. Canada*

The 19th Texas Infantry Regiment consisted of men from the counties of Northeast Texas, including Davis (now Cass County), Franklin, Harrison, Hopkins, Marion, present-day Morris (was Titus during the war), Panola, Rusk, San Augustine, Titus, and Upshur. The regiment began organizing in February 1862 and elected its officers in May 1862. It spent its entire existence west of the Mississippi River in the Trans-Mississippi Department. In fall 1862, the unit was assigned to the 3rd Brigade of the Texas infantry division known as Walker's Greyhounds and fought at Milliken's Bend in June 1863. The unit was in action at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Jenkins' Ferry in 1864.

In September of 1862 the 19<sup>th</sup> Texas left Camp Waterhouse near Jefferson, and marched to Little Rock, Arkansas, a distance today of 201 miles. In October all of the Regiments of Texas Volunteer Infantry in the Little Rock area were ordered to Camp Nelson, near Austin, Arkansas, about 15 miles northeast. There they were formed into a division of four brigades, originally known as McCulloch's Division, and later as Walker's Texas Division.

The 19th was involved in the Skirmish at Perkins Landing, Battle of Millikens Bend,



Excursion at Goodrich's Landing, the Battle of Fort DeRussy, Louisiana the Battle of Mansfield, and The Battle of Pleasant Hill.

The Nineteenth had remained together with few exceptions from the contingent's inception in the fall of 1862 until the war's finale. In the end, the unit disbanded before the final surrender of Confederate forces in June 1865.

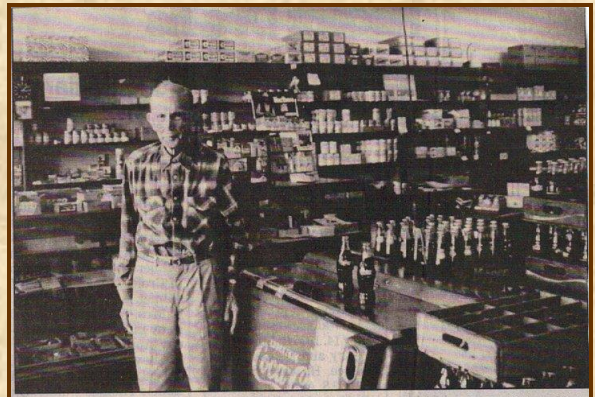
GILMER IN THE PAST



19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Camp  
Ft. Crockett, Texas



Confederate Veterans  
Jefferson, Texas 1902



*Mirror Photo*  
HENRY LEE DAVIS was the dean of downtown merchants in Gilmer when this photo was made in April of 1987. He was almost 91 at the time and still active. This photo, which accompanied a feature story on the front page about Davis written by Larry Osborne, was published in *The Mirror* on April 26, 1987. Davis had been in business for 68 years. His first venture in Gilmer was a taxi service he operated after being discharged from the U.S. Army in 1919. He is pictured here at his grocery and dry goods store. He lived to 95.



Hudgens Mercantile 1954



Crystal Theater 1929



An Old Man and his Son are sitting on a bench in their courtyard. Suddenly, a sparrow lands on a fence across from them. The Old Man asked his Son, "What is that?" The Son replied, "It is a Sparrow."

After some time the Old Man asks his Son, "What is that?" to which his Son replies, "A Sparrow" and turns back to reading his newspaper. A while later, the Old Man asks his Son again, "What is that?". Feeling a little annoyed, his Son responded, "Father, I just told you, it is a Sparrow."

Then, the Sparrow flies to the ground in front of them. The Old Man asks his Son, "What is that?" to which his Son responded with an irritated tone. "It is a Sparrow! S-P-A-R-R-O-W". Again, when the Old Man repeats his question, the Son flew into a rage, "How many times have I told you that IT IS A SPARROW?"

The Old Man gets up and walks into the house to retrieve his old diary. He comes back and asks his Son to read an entry from the diary.

*"Today, my youngest Son, who is turning three in a few days, was sitting with me in the courtyard when a Sparrow landed in front of us. My Son asked me 21 times what it was, and I answered all 21 times that it was a Sparrow. I hugged and kissed him on his forehead every single time he pops the same question again and again. I didn't feel mad but felt only love and affection for my innocent little boy."*

By: Annette Clarke

Upcoming Events may be found on the Calendar at: [www.upshurpatriots.org](http://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](mailto:goya1@etex.net)



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

