

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

COPYRIGHT 2018

www.upshurpatriots.org

OCTOBER 2018

Best Newsletter Award 2nd Place

***Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
Camps Over 50 Members June 2017 Reunion***

Best Newsletter Award 1st Place

***Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
Camps Over 50 Members June 2016 Reunion***



COMMANDER'S CORNER

By Milt Ojeman



There is no question that Nathan Bedford Forrest was a tactical genius. The question is what kind of man was Forrest? The agenda of several groups has been to paint General Forrest as an evil racist.

On July 5, 1875 a convention and BBQ was held at the Memphis Fairgrounds by the Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association, a black organization which promoted black voting rights. An invitation to speak was sent to Forrest. This was the first invitation granted to a white man to address this group. The day of the event Forrest was greeted by Miss Lou Lewis, the daughter of an officer in the Pole-Bearers, who presented him with flowers. Forrest

graciously accepted the flowers and responded with a short speech. Below is the speech, you decide.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I accept these flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the Southern States. I accept it more particularly because as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies I believe it is I. I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and can do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man to depress none. I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics today. I don't propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and

honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color but not in sentiment. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood with me through the war, can contradict. Go to work, be industrious, live honestly and act truly and when you are oppressed I'll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you and to assure you that I am with you in heart and hand."

Where upon Forrest again thanked Miss Lewis for the bouquet and then gave her a kiss on the cheek. Such a kiss was unheard of in the society of 1875, but it showed a token of respect and friendship between the general and the black community and did much to promote harmony among the citizens of Memphis.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Next Meeting

October 2, 2018 - 7 PM
Walking S Steakhouse

Gilmer Yamboree Parade

October 20th 11 AM

All Events are Listed at www.upshurpatriots.org
On the Calendar

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

COMMANDER
MILT OJEMAN
(903) 762-1028
cavcw@yahoo.com

1ST LT. COMMANDER
EUGENE BROWN
(903) 759-4230
browneh1944@gmail.com

2ND LT. COMMANDER
EDITOR
DAVID PALMER
(903) 237-8941
david.palmer@upshurpatriots.org

ADJUTANT
Don Loyd
(903) 797-6922
donroyd@etex.net

DEPUTY ADJUTANT
EDDIE PRICER
(903) 692-3388
spooky1522@etex.net

CHAPLAIN

LIBRARIAN
BRANDON PRICER
(682) 552-5802
bpricer11b@gmail.com





Phil Davis, Guardian Program Chairman (R) presents Certificates to his son Larry for Guardianship of the Hunley Crew graves.

THE GUARDIAN

By: Phil Davis

This past month of September, I have been very busy. There has been an influx of Guardian Applications that I have processed. Many of these applications qualify as Full Guardian and some as Guardian Pro Tem (either they need to serve their time or need a CSA Marker.) The importance here is that more and more of our SCV members understand that we have a duty to care for and protect the final resting places of our Confederate Heroes.

In this terrible time of trying to do away with everything that is Moral and Southern, we must be even more diligent in our duty to prove to the World that, (WE are not the bad guys!). Keeping Flags on the Final Resting place of a Confederate helps to prove that we still care and remember the price they paid to protect our beloved Southland.

This past month, with the help of Eddie Pricer, George Linton and Frank Smith, I was able to visit the Stone Fort Camp in Nacogdoches, and present a program on

the Texas Division Guardian Program. We were well received and answered many questions about the program and what was expected of them to be a Guardian. I also received two applications for Guardianship and expect more applications in the near future.

In our Newsletter there is a list of Guardians from the Upshur County Patriots, Is your name there? If you can't find it, I know how you can get it there.

As I always say, 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 Confederate Forebears. As always, I leave you with this question-

Are you a Guardian? If not, why not?



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/GPT	8
Larry Harper	Full	1
Chris Loyd	Full	5
George Linton	Full/W/GPT	40
Tommy Mitchell	Full	5
Eddie Pricer	Full/GPT	33
Milt Ojeman	Full/GPT	4
David Palmer	Full	1
Bill Palmer	Full	10
Tommy Ray	Full/GPT	18

Bill Starnes	Full/W/GPT	7
Frank Smith	Full	2
Mitch Tyson	Full	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.

*"Fate is the course when men fail to
act.*



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."**



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



General "Stonewall" Jackson

RELIGION IN THE CIVIL WAR YEARS

Excerpts from Allen Guelzo

There is not much questioning the cultural power of religion in America in the Civil War years. Americans at the midpoint of the 19th century were probably as thoroughly Christianized a people as they have ever been. Landscapes were dominated by church spires, and the most common sound in public spaces was the ringing of church bells. American churches jumped to exponential levels of growth. Between 1780 and 1820, Americans built 10,000 new churches; by 1860, they quadrupled that number. Almost all of the 78 American colleges which were founded by 1840 were church-related, with clergymen serving on the boards and the faculties.

If, in Thomas Jefferson's words, the Constitution had erected a "wall of separation" between the church and the federal government, there was no corresponding wall between church and culture. Closed off from making policy, churches organized independent societies for Bible distribution, for alcoholism reform, for observance of the Sabbath, and for suppressing vice and immorality. And, they grew.

If ever there was a moment when it seemed possible that American religion might reassume a managing place in public politics, the Civil War was it. At the height of the war, delegations of concerned clergymen received high-profile audiences with the President; the National Reform Association moved an amendment to the Constitution to add formal recognition of Christianity to its preamble; the military chaplaincy was dramatically expanded as a major component of the U.S. armed forces; and "fully one-third of all soldiers in the field were praying men and members of some branch of the Christian Church," and religious revivals in the armies converted between 5 and 10 percent of men in uniform.



OBITUARY

We are saddened to report the passing of Raymond Brown. Mr. Brown is the brother of our 1st. Lt. Commander Eugene Brown.



Compatriots Phil Davis and Eddie Pricer hard at work refinishing our flagpoles.
Thank you both for your efforts.



HISTORICAL DATES IN OCTOBER

October 3–4, 1862 - The Battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

October 4, 1862 – The Battle of Galveston.

October 8, 1862 – The Battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

October 16, 1863 - The President appoints Gen. Grant to command all operations in the western theater.

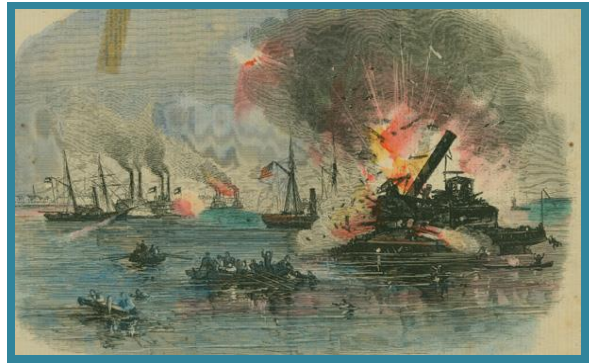
October 19, 1864 - A Union victory by Cavalry Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley over Jubal Early's troops.

October 28, 1886 - The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor.

October 8, 1918 - During World War I in the Argonne Forest in France, U.S. Sergeant Alvin C. York single-handedly took out a German machine-gun battalion, killing over a dozen and capturing 132. He was later awarded the Medal of Honor and the French Croix de Guerre.



Camp Commander Milt Ojeman (L) presents Guardian Chairman Phil Davis (R) with the Graves Award. This Award is presented to individuals showing dedication to the graves of our Fallen Heroes. No more than one award per Division may be presented annually.



THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON 1864

From: tshaonline.org

As part of the Union blockade of the Texas coast, Commander William B. Renshaw led his squadron of eight ships into Galveston harbor to demand surrender of the most important Texas port on October 4, 1862. Brig. Gen. Paul O. Hébert, commanding the Confederate District of Texas, had removed most of the heavy artillery from Galveston Island, which he believed to be indefensible. The Fort Point garrison fired on the federal ships, which responded by dismounting the Confederate cannon with return shots. Col. Joseph J. Cook, in command on the island, arranged a four-day truce while he evacuated his men to the mainland. The Union ships held the harbor, but 264 men of the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry, led by Col. I. S. Burrell, did not arrive until December 25 to occupy Kuhn's Wharf and patrol the town.

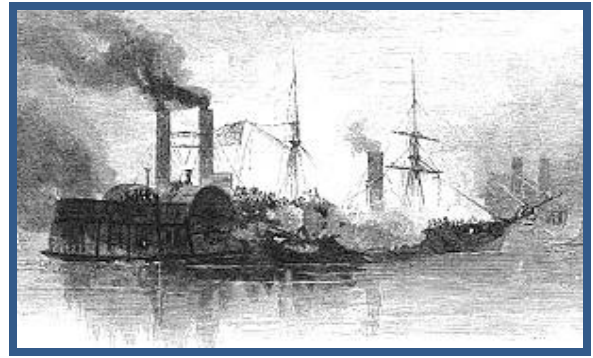
Battle of Galveston

When Maj. Gen. John Bankhead Magruder replaced Hébert in the fall of 1862, the new district commander began to organize for the recapture of Galveston. For a naval attack he placed artillery and dismounted cavalry from Sibley's brigade, led by Col. Thomas Green, aboard two river steamers,

the Bayou City and the Neptune, commanded by Capt. Leon Smith. Magruder gathered infantry and cavalry, led by Brig. Gen. William R. Scurry, and supported by twenty light and heavy cannons, to cross the railroad bridge onto the island to capture the federal forces ashore. To meet the attack Renshaw had six ships that mounted twenty-nine pieces of heavy artillery.

The Confederates entered Galveston on New Year's night, January 1, 1863, and opened fire before dawn. Cook failed to seize the wharf because of the short ladders provided for his men. Naval guns helped drive back the assault. Then the Confederate "cottonclads" struck from the rear of the Union squadron. The Harriet Lane sank the Neptune when it tried to ram the Union ship, but men from the Bayou City boarded and seized the federal vessel despite the explosion of their own heavy cannon. Renshaw's flagship, the Westfield, ran aground, and the commander died trying to blow up his ship rather than surrender it. The other Union ships sailed out to sea, ignoring Confederate surrender demands, which could be enforced only upon the abandoned federal infantry in town.

Magruder had retaken Galveston with a loss of twenty-six killed and 117 wounded. Union losses included the captured infantry and the Harriet Lane, about 150 casualties on the naval ships, as well as the destruction of the Westfield. The port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war.



C.S. ARMY GUNBOAT BAYOU CITY

C.S. Army Gunboat Bayou City was a 165-foot side-wheel steamboat built for commercial use at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1859.

Serving as a mail boat between Galveston and Houston, Texas, the ship was chartered on 26 September 1861 by Comdr. W. Hunter, CSN, commanding the Texas Marine Department, from the Houston Navigation Co. The Bayou City was clad with pressed cotton for protection, armed with artillery and operated by the State of Texas as a gunboat in the Galveston area. Just over a year after its charter, in October 1862, she was taken over by the Confederate States Army.

After a brief contest at sea, the USS Harriet Lane sank the tugboat Neptune, and one-half of the two-vessel Confederate fleet was lying on the bottom of the harbor. As the lone surviving Rebel steamer, the Bayou City was outnumbered six-to-one among the armed vessels in the harbor.

However, the Bayou City circled around and made a second run on the USS Harriet Lane. This time, the Confederates hit their target. In short order, the crew of the Bayou City

succeeded in storming and overpowering the crew of the Lane. The men from the Bayou City boarded and seized the federal vessel despite the explosion of their own heavy cannon. Ultimately, the attack was a success, with the Harriet Lane captured and another Union vessel, the USS Westfield destroyed.

Following the Battle of Galveston, Bayou City served the Confederacy in Texas waters until the conclusion of the American Civil War.



THE CIVIL WAR HOME FRONT

From: fold3

During the Civil War more than two million soldiers left their families, homes, farms, and jobs to join the fight. The women were left to maintain the home front. This shift brought increased responsibility and opportunity that would shape the country long after the war ended.

Women were needed to fill critical gaps outside of their typical domestic spheres. In addition to managing homes and families, women worked in factories, mills, and munition plants. They sewed uniforms and bandages. Some served as nurses, such as Carrie Wilkins Pollard, who spent two years caring for the wounded. In 1892, she

appealed to Congress and was granted a pension. Although women weren't eligible to enlist as soldiers, as many as 400 did; many under male aliases.

Occasionally, the battlefield and the home front merged into one. Such was the case for Susan M. Alsop. The young widow was in her early 20s and struggling to maintain her farm when in 1864, the Battle of Spotsylvania raged in her front yard. Her property became a burial ground for many. Twenty years later, soldiers visited the Alsop farm, hoping to mark the exact spot where Union Gen. John Sedgwick was killed. One of them presented a \$5 bill to the son of Susan Alsop saying, "On this day twenty years ago I stole a side of bacon from your mother, and I want you to give her this to pay for it." When Alsop sold her farm in 1895, a newspaper article noted that "the Confederate earthworks were still in a good state of preservation."

During the war, many soldiers suffered injuries that resulted in life-long disabilities, including thousands of amputation surgeries. After the war, men and women had to navigate and define new roles and responsibilities. Many women had become accustomed to making decisions, managing finances, and operating farms and businesses. With the men back home, adjustments were required. Some had to adjust to the fact that their men were never coming home. The death of 620,000 Americans left the country stunned and mourning. Typical of mourning practices at the time, many widows donned black dresses to express their grief.

Widows of Union soldiers were entitled to a federal pension. Confederate soldiers and widows weren't eligible and needed to apply to the individual state where they resided to receive a state pension. It wasn't until the 1900s that federal pensions were available to all Civil War soldiers and widows.

Women emerged from the Civil War with a taste of social empowerment that permanently shifted their attitudes. Wartime exposure to responsibilities traditionally managed by men taught women that they were, in fact, capable of filling these roles. This gave a boost to the suffrage movement, and in 1869, the National Woman Suffrage Association formed with the goal of procuring the vote for American women. Search our Civil War archives, including the Civil War Pensions Index and the Civil War Widows Pensions file to learn more about the role women played during the Civil War!



THE WEEPING ANGEL SCOTTSVILLE, TEXAS

From: sfasu.edu written by Jeff Campbell

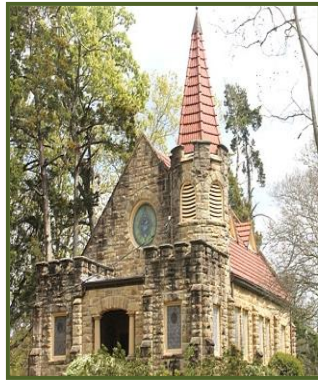
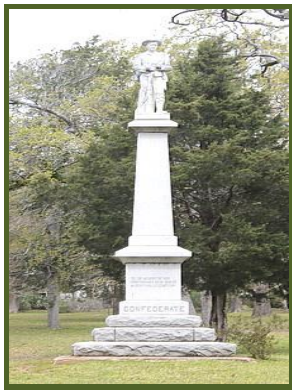
In 1904 Texan William Scott Youree was killed in Monterrey, Mexico at the young age of thirty one. William was the only son of Elizabeth Scott Youree, whose family

founded Scottsville, Texas, and Peter Youree. His death, shrouded in mystery, was quite an emotional blow for his family; as it would be for anyone to lose a son at such a young age. The Scott and Youree families had the financial wherewithal to erect a magnificent monument to the young fallen Texan.

The monument to William Scott Youree is referred to as "Grief", sculpted by Frank Teich. In the excellent book Comprehensive Guide to Outdoor Sculpture in Texas, author Carol Morris Little talks about the monument; "this statue is considered to be Teich's most artistic creation. The ten-foot statue is carved from Carrera marble and reportedly cost \$40,000 in 1904."

"Grief" is one of the most photographed subjects in East Texas; however it is not the only dynamic piece in Scottsville Cemetery. To the north of "Grief" sits a stone chapel that was erected by the families after the death of William Scott Youree. At the entrance of the cemetery a lone Confederate soldier stands watch over the site. The Scotts were supporters of the Confederacy and the base of this monument reflects that support with seven names of Scotts who served the Confederacy.

" Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor... And the time has now come... when in the spirit of fraternity we should share in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers"...President William McKinley, 14 December 1898



Note: Editor's Mother was laid to rest here in June 2018.

The town of Scottsville and the cemetery are both named after William Thomas Scott. William Thomas Scott settled in Harrison County, Texas in 1840. He acquired many acres of land and established five cotton plantations.

If you journey to Scottsville, Texas today you will not find a city center. In Scottsville there is no main street or town square. The town's population is less than 300 people. The hub of Scottsville is the Scottsville Cemetery, with the Weeping Angel as its centerpiece.

The Scottsville Cemetery is located approximately four miles east of Marshall, Texas.



MT. ISER CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

From: randolphhistoricalwv.org



Mt. Iser Cemetery has been claimed to be the only privately owned Confederate burial ground within Federal entrenchments. After the Battle of Rich Mountain, General George B. McClellan's troops occupied Beverly, West Virginia. The Union troops dug about two and one-half miles of trenches on the three hills overlooking Beverly and used this ground for a camp ground and as defensive positions throughout the war. On historic Mt. Iser rests at least 69 Confederate dead and one civilian, many killed in the Battle of Rich Mountain or in nearby action. The small cemetery rests on a hill overlooking historic Beverly, West Virginia. The cemetery is surrounded by Union fortifications. Many of the trenches are still visible.

It is surrounded by a rock and iron fence and includes an obelisk over 20 feet in height. The large monument was erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1908. This chapter was organized on January 8th, 1898 in Beverly for the sole purpose of purchasing a monument to place on Mt. Iser. When the local UDC chapter disbanded, they donated the cemetery to The Randolph County Historical Society for safekeeping.

The cemetery can now only be reached after a strenuous and circuitous walk over private property to the monument site.



We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, Defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and grave sites for ourselves and future generations.



THE AGE OF INTOLERANCE

We live in an age where people becoming offended are taking away our freedom of speech. Instead of just ignoring opinions that they don't believe in, people instead seek to silence voices they don't want to hear. America was founded on the idea that anyone can believe what they want and that freedom is in jeopardy. Now, we are on the verge of erasing parts of our history that we find offensive. While we may not be proud of some chapters in our history, does that give us the right to rewrite the history books and lessons from it? How then would we measure our progress...or sadly...our regress?



PURGING THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH

By: Fay Voshell

Calmer heads know unity will not be achieved nor racism ended with the taking down of the Confederate flag or a monument. While the debate currently is about a symbol seen as offensive by many, there is much more at stake than the elimination of a single flag or monument.

What is occurring is a modern version of the frenzied iconoclasm of the past. Today's leftists are much like the zealots who attacked cathedrals during the Reformation, knocking the heads off statues, destroying relics, and breaking stained glass windows. The iconoclasts

believed they were purifying the church from idolatry and heresy by so doing.

In like manner, the religion of the Left is seeking the destruction of symbols, statues and paintings representing what they believe to be an unmitigated racist world view diametrically opposed to the doctrines of the pure church of liberalism.

Consequently, what may be at stake is the distinct possibility of a panicky purge of the history of the American South. A purge that is to be achieved by eliminating anything that calls forth memory of the Confederacy.

The wheels of progressive revisionism, once they start rolling, could grind exceedingly small. Every vestige of what the Left sees as the completely degraded past of the South might have to go. Nothing, no matter how seemingly insignificant or innocuous, would escape revision because for the Leftist inhabitants of our country, the South has been and is still suspected of being irredeemably racist.

The reasoning behind a potential purge of Southern history by an iconoclastic Left appears to be the hope that by eliminating the symbols of racism, the actual sin of racism will be expurgated. Supposedly, by ridding the South of its icons, including the "Confederate flag," the South will be cleansed of its past sins.

Conservatives must cry out loudly, Halt! Stop the iconoclastic frenzy. Let's insist on telling history, including the history of the Civil War as it really happened in all its facets. Tell the good, the bad and the ugly

history of the South, the North, the East and the West. Tell the truth. Tell it all__

Keep the flags. Keep the statues. Keep the portraits.



LEMAT CONFEDERATE REVOLVER

The LeMat Revolver, also known as the "Grape Shot Revolver", saw service with the armed forces of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War of 1861–65. The LeMat Confederate Civil War Revolver was an absolute beast of a pistol, one that combined a .42 or .36 caliber cap & ball black powder bullet with the impressive kick of a 20 gauge shotgun blast. It was designed by Jean Alexander LeMat of New Orleans, in 1856.

This pistol was distinctive because it combined the features of a typical revolver with a shotgun. This pistol had a nine-shot cylinder, which ensured a fairly hefty level of firepower, while also featuring a single, smooth-bore barrel that housed a single shotgun shell, allowing for a very powerful blast of buckshot to be delivered from point-blank range.

The LeMat revolver was manufactured from 1856 to 1865, with approximately 2,900 being produced.



The Upshur Co. Patriots Will have our Booth
open at this year's Gilmer Yamboree
October 17th – 20th, 2018



CIVIL WAR WOMEN

From: american civil war story

Phoebe Pember was born Phoebe Levy in 1823 in Charleston, South Carolina. When war broke out, Phoebe's family was strongly supportive of the Confederate cause. In fact, her sister, Eugenia Phillips was arrested twice as a Confederate sympathizer.

After her husband died of tuberculosis, In 1862, she received and accepted an invitation to serve as matron of Chimborazo Hospital, a military hospital in Richmond, Virginia.

Her duties were to oversee the preparation and administration of the surgeon's

prescriptions of medication and special diets. She also personally read for, wrote for, cared for, and otherwise helped as many wounded men as possible. During the course of her service, it is believed that roughly 15,000 men came under Phoebe Pember's care at Chimborazo.

Soon after she took the position of matron, she found that the medicinal whiskey was largely being drunk up by the nurses and surgeons instead of being given to the soldiers. Therefore, she decided to lock the whiskey up in her quarters at the hospital to ensure that it was not used inappropriately. This was, of course, a very unpopular decision, and led much of the hospital staff to seek retribution. As a result, she later wrote that she experienced, "the thousand miseries of my position."

As she was finishing up her duties one evening, suddenly her door was kicked down, and in burst a group of rough men. A new, thirty-gallon barrel of whiskey had been delivered a day before, and they intended to take it. Mr. Wilson headed for the barrel himself, but Phoebe stepped in his way. Suddenly, he heard the distinctive sound of a pistol being cocked: "...that sharp click, a sound so significant and so different from any other, struck upon his ear, and sent him back amidst his friends, pale and shaken.

'You had better leave, Phoebe said, for if one bullet is lost, there are five more ready, and the room is too small for even a woman to miss six times.'

After the war, she wrote her memoirs, traveled extensively, and eventually passed away in 1913, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Phoebe Pember served selflessly during the war, and had many interesting and exciting experiences. Without a doubt, she should be remembered in any discussion of great Civil War women.



SUPPORT THE UPSHUR COUNTY MUSEUM



Coffee Mugs and Coasters
Caps and Flags are available for a donation
to our Camp fund. Contact Eddie Pricer or
any Camp Officer.



We thank Bill Starnes
and the Starnes family for providing a
meeting place for the Upshur Co. Patriots.



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



Comments or suggestions should be made
to: David Palmer, Editor
david.palmer@upshurpatriots.org